
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Frances Perkins, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, *Commissioner (on leave)*

A. F. Hinrichs, *Acting Commissioner*

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Money Disbursements of Wage
Earners and Clerical Workers in
Thirteen Small Cities
1933-35

By

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and

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of the Bureau of Labor Statistics



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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1941.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers in 13 small cities. This study was made by Faith M. Williams and Gertrude Schmidt Weiss of the Cost of Living Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with various State agencies.

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

PREFACE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted, from 1934 to 1936, a study of the family incomes and money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers in 42 of the larger cities of the country. The results of these studies have been published,¹ and have been used as the basis for a revision of the Bureau's indexes of cost of living for wage earners and clerical workers. In connection with this study, at the request of certain State agencies, data were obtained from 13 cities so much smaller as to constitute an entirely different group. The reports for these cities are included in this volume. Ten of these thirteen small cities were in New Hampshire, where the survey was made in cooperation with the New Hampshire Office of Minimum Wage and the New Hampshire Emergency Relief Administration.

The study in Marquette, Mich., was undertaken at the request of the University of Michigan School of Education and the Michigan Emergency Relief Administration. The investigation in Reno, Nev., was made in cooperation with the Nevada Relief Administration, and that in Modesto, Calif., in cooperation with the California Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement and the California Emergency Relief Administration. The tabulations of all the data were carried on with the aid of workers furnished by the Works Progress Administration. The field work in New Hampshire was supervised by Gertrude Schmidt Weiss, assisted by Mary Jean Bowman, Eileen Leach, and Esther E. Nelson, all of the Bureau of Labor Statistics staff, and C. Spencer Platt of the New Hampshire Minimum Wage Office. In the other States, all the supervisory work was done by members of the Bureau of Labor Statistics staff. The field work in Marquette was supervised by Caroline Wilson under the general direction of Frances R. Rice and Arthur Rayhawk, who were regional directors of the field work in all Michigan cities. In Modesto the field work was supervised by Margaret Allen under the general direction of Dorothea D. Kittridge and Georges M. Weber, regional directors of field work in all California cities. In Reno, the field work was supervised by Dorothy Terrill. Alice C. Hanson was in general charge of the tabulations and Mary C. Ruark, assisted by Harry Winckel and Ethel Cauman, was responsible for the final preparation of the Tabular Summary in this report.

¹ Williams, Faith M., and Hansen, Alice C.: *Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1934-36* U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulls. No. 636 through 641.

Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Thirteen Small Cities, 1933-35

Introduction

Cities Studied

Thirteen small cities were included in this survey of employed wage earners and clerical workers. The 10 New Hampshire cities range in size from the industrial city of Nashua, to the small town of Conway. The 3 largest of these, Nashua, Concord, and Berlin, all had more than 20,000 inhabitants. Concord is the State capital, and clerical workers were relatively numerous there. The average income of the 99 Concord families surveyed was \$1,465—higher than that in the other New Hampshire cities. The chief earner provided the largest share of family funds, as there were few families with more than 1 worker. Nashua, a textile city in the extreme southern portion of the State, near Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., provided numerous opportunities for wives and grown children to work. As a result, a little more than one-half of the families had 2 or more earners at some time during the year, and average family income was nearly as high as in Concord, \$1,437. Berlin, farthest north of all these cities, is largely devoted to paper making. It had the highest proportion of families in which the wife was born in Canada, and most of these women came from the French-speaking section of the country. Families with more than 1 earner were few, and family income averaged \$1,133.

Five of the New Hampshire cities, Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, and Claremont, form the second group, each with close to 15,000 inhabitants. Portsmouth and Dover are farthest east of all the cities, Portsmouth being on the coast. Laconia is a resort center near Lake Winnepesaukee, about the center of the State, while Claremont and Keene are not far from the Vermont border. Average income per family in these 5 cities ranged from \$1,396 for Portsmouth to \$1,163 for Claremont. In none of these 5 cities was the number of earners per family so numerous as in Nashua, or so few as in Berlin.

The third group of New Hampshire cities includes Conway and Littleton, both cities of fewer than 5,000 inhabitants and both in the mountain and resort section of the State. Family income of employed wage earners and clerical workers averaged \$1,238 and \$1,138, respectively, in the two cities.

Marquette, a city of about 15,000, is on Lake Superior in the northern peninsula of Michigan. Iron ore, from mines not far from the city, is shipped from the docks in its harbor, and nearby stone quarries also provide employment. Incomes of the families studied in Marquette averaged \$1,307.

Modesto, Calif., of about the same size as Marquette, is located in the fruit-growing country of the Sacramento Valley, east of San Francisco. Average income of the group studied there was \$1,472, which was higher than in any other of the small cities except Reno.

Reno, Nev., with its population of about 20,000, is the largest city in Nevada, a resort city and an important business center for the surrounding farming and stock-raising country. Although Reno is located in western Nevada, not far from Modesto, its climate is somewhat colder than that of Modesto. Wage-earner and clerical families were in the most favorable economic position here of any of the small cities studied, with an average income of \$1,587, and smaller families.

Incomes among families of employed wage earners and clerical workers were generally lower in these small cities than in the larger communities nearby. Among the New Hampshire cities, average income was less among the smallest of the cities than among those next in size. In contrast with these New Hampshire averages, \$1,190, \$1,279, and \$1,345, for the three size-of-city groups, average incomes of employed wage earners and clerical workers in larger New England cities were as follows: Manchester, N. H., \$1,405; Portland, Maine, \$1,505; Springfield, Mass., \$1,566; and Boston, Mass., \$1,571. (See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 637, vol. II.)

Incomes of small-city wage earners and clerical workers in Marquette and Modesto also averaged less than in the nearby large cities included in this study, Detroit (see B. L. S. Bull. No. 636), San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Sacramento (see B. L. S. Bull. No. 639).

Cost of Living in Small Cities Compared With Large Cities

In considering data on income and expenditures from cities of different size, one of the first questions that arises is whether costs of living differ with size of city. From the limited data available, it appears that living costs are somewhat lower in the smallest of these communities than in the large cities nearby, but exceptions can be found in every region of the country. Moreover, for the New England States, in which are located 10 of the 13 small cities covered by this

report, it is very unlikely that the difference in living costs between large and small cities would exceed 5 percent.

This conclusion is drawn from a series of surveys. The most comprehensive recent survey of differences among cities in living costs is one made by the Works Progress Administration in 1935.¹ In this investigation, an equivalent list of goods and services was priced in each of 59 cities, giving cost estimates for the same standard of living. None of these cities, however, is as small as the smallest of the New Hampshire cities covered by this report, and those included in the Works Progress Administration survey in the northeastern section of the country are considerably larger. Ten cities of much smaller size, among them Dover, N. H., were covered in a comparable study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with estimates of living costs in northern and southern cities.²

Variations in living costs among cities of the same size are so great that it is difficult to generalize regarding the effect of size of city on living costs. For example, in the 1935 study, living costs were 14 percent more in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., than in the larger city of Wichita, Kans. Even closer, geographically, and hence more nearly similar in climate, are the New England cities for which 1938 estimates of living costs are available. Living costs in Dover, N. H., were found to be 6 percent less than in Boston, Mass., but 2 percent more than in Manchester, N. H., and 0.4 percent more than in Portland, Maine.

Expenditure Patterns in Large and Small Cities

The income difference between large- and small-city wage-earner and clerical families thus appears to be considerably greater than the probable difference in living costs. With their lower incomes, expenditures of all kinds averaged less in the small cities for the wage-earner and clerical group. Small-city families seem to differ from large-city families in their spending patterns, even when they have the same amounts to spend. Apparently, in the small cities the desire to live up to the standards of the income group next above is less pressing than in the large cities, where the spread of incomes is greater.

The small-city families characteristically devoted larger amounts to insurance, investments, and other savings than did families of similar status in larger cities. For example, small-city families with incomes of \$1,200 to \$1,500 finished the year with an average net surplus of \$50. (See table 1.) Large-city families in the same income class spent nearly all of their incomes for current living,

¹ Intercity Differences in Costs of Living, March 1935, 59 Cities, Works Progress Administration, Research Monograph XII, 1937.

² "Differences in living costs in northern and southern Cities," Monthly Labor Review, July 1939 (p. 22), U. S. Department of Labor.

having an average net surplus of only \$2. Some families in each group failed to balance income with expenditures, while others had substantial surpluses, but the picture for each group as a whole shows small-city families spending less for current living than large-city families.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of expenditures, 10 small New Hampshire cities, and 4 large New England cities, families with incomes of \$1,200 to \$1,500, 1 year during the period 1933-36*

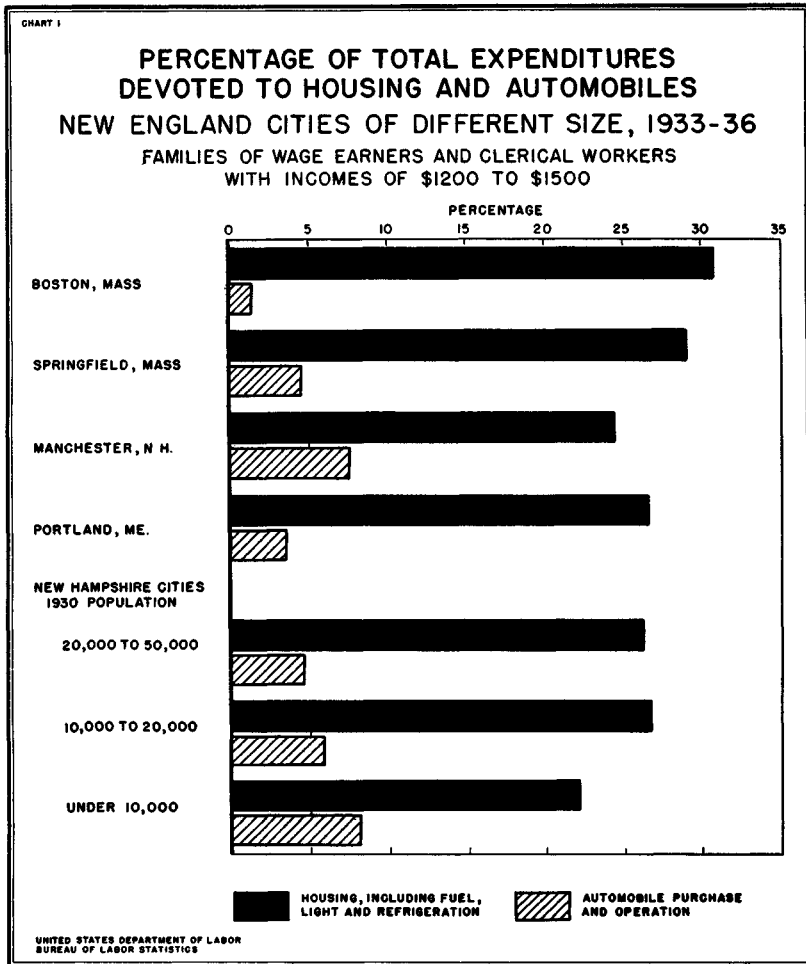
Item	10 small New Hampshire cities ¹	4 large New England cities ²
Total disbursements.....	\$1,328	\$1,368
Net change in assets and liabilities.....	+50	+.2
Total expenditures.....	1,278	1,366
Percentage distribution:		
Total expenditures.....	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.9	36.1
Clothing.....	10.9	9.6
Housing.....	14.5	19.2
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	11.2	9.6
Other household operation.....	3.8	3.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.1	3.0
Transportation.....	6.4	6.0
Personal care.....	2.0	1.8
Medical care.....	4.2	3.4
Recreation.....	5.5	5.0
Education.....	.3	.1
Vocation.....	.3	.3
Community welfare.....	1.8	1.5
Gifts.....	1.5	.9
Other items.....	.6	.3

¹ Nashua, Concord, Berlin, Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, Claremont, Littleton, and Conway.

² Boston and Springfield, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Portland, Maine.

Housing expenditures provide one of the important differences between small-city and large-city spending. For example, families with incomes of \$1,200 to \$1,500 in the small New Hampshire cities devoted 14.5 percent of their total current expenditure to housing, as compared with the 19.2 percent spent for housing in the four large New England cities included in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 637, volume II. Housing expenditures, plus those for fuel, light, and refrigeration, came to 25.7 percent in the small cities and 28.8 percent in the large cities. A comparison on the basis of total cost of housing and household operation is more satisfactory as it takes account of the larger proportion of large-city families that rented their dwellings heated. A number of factors explain these differences; among them the tendency of small-city families to own their homes free of mortgage thus decreasing their money expense for housing, the smaller amounts paid in taxes on owned homes, and the incomplete equipment of many small-city homes as regards conveniences. Other possible factors which this study does not cover are lower land values and lower tax rates accompanied by fewer and less expensive public services.

In large and small cities alike, food took about one-third of the expenditures of families in the \$1,200 to \$1,500 income class, and clothing about one-tenth. Food purchased and eaten away from home, chiefly meals eaten out, was more important in the large cities, where



working places are too far away for the wage earner to go home for lunch.

In the New England group, transportation expenditures took 6.0 percent of the total spent by large-city families in the \$1,200 to \$1,500 income class and 6.4 percent for small-city families with similar money incomes. In the small cities this sum was spent almost entirely on the family automobile, but in many of the large cities, automobile-owning families were few, and streetcars and busses took family members to work, to school, and on shopping trips.

Medicine, doctor, and hospital bills, in spite of their unequal distribution among individual families, took 3 to 4 percent of the total spent by families in the \$1,200 to \$1,500 income class, in large as well as small cities. Small-city families might be expected to spend less for moving pictures and other forms of commercial entertainment. Total recreation expenditures, however, amounted to 5.5 percent of the total spent by small-city families in this income class as compared with 5.0 percent in the large cities.

Furnishings and equipment and personal care expenditures also were similar in the two groups of cities, the former about 3 percent and the latter 2 percent of the total. The remaining small expenditure categories, education, vocation, community welfare, gifts to persons outside the family, and other items, came to a total of 4.5 percent in small and 3.1 percent in large cities, for families in the \$1,200 to \$1,500 income class.

Scope of the Study

The data on money disbursements obtained in this study apply to 12 continuous months within the period 1933-35 for each family. For Berlin, Dover, Keene, Nashua, and Portsmouth all data apply to the year ending August 31, 1934. For the other five New Hampshire cities, the year of the study was that ending November 30, 1934. Data for Marquette, Modesto, and Reno apply to the year ending February 28, 1935.

The families to be interviewed in the investigation were chosen at random from the lists of employees furnished by employers also chosen at random. (See appendix B for further details.)

Since the funds for the investigation were limited, the survey was restricted to the income levels more representative of employed wage earners and clerical workers.³ No families on relief were included in the investigation.

The group supplying the material on which this report is based includes families of all types but not persons living alone. Because of the limitation of funds, the Nation-wide survey of wage earners and clerical workers was not enlarged to include a study of money disbursements of persons living alone, either as lodgers or as householders.⁴

³ The importance of obtaining data on the consumer purchases of higher-salaried clerical workers, professional workers, managers, and officials, and those in business for themselves was generally recognized at the time when the study was begun, but the limited funds then available made it necessary to confine this investigation to the groups for which the Bureau's cost-of-living index is computed. Later, in 1936, the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a study of consumer purchases which covers all economic groups, in 32 different cities. Funds were allotted to the project by the Works Progress Administration. At the same time a coordinated study was undertaken by the Bureau of Home Economics in 66 farm counties, in 140 villages, and in 19 small cities. Both of these investigations were made in cooperation with the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board.

⁴ The study of the living of single individuals presents a separate and distinct problem which will be covered by the Bureau at a later date. At the request of the Emergency Relief Board in Philadelphia, the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a study of the incomes and money disbursements of employed wage earners and clerical workers living as single individuals in that city in the year 1934-35. The results of that investigation will be published in a subsequent report.

Income Level and Money Disbursements

Order of Expenditure at Different Income Levels

The average amount spent for each of the major categories of consumer expenditures was larger at each successive income level than at the one preceding, but the pattern of the distribution changed markedly with increases in income. For the small cities, these changes in expenditure pattern are illustrated by the data for the 5 New Hampshire cities in the 10,000-20,000 population group.

Families with incomes of \$1,800 to \$2,100 with an average income of \$2,004, as compared with the average of \$766 for those in the \$500 to \$900 class, spent nearly twice as much (84 percent more) for food. Families were larger at the higher-income level, so that on a per person basis, food expenditures were only 40 percent higher from the low- to the high-income group. Expenditures for housing including heat, light, and refrigeration, averaged \$255 in the low- and \$442 in the high-income class. (See table 2.)

Clothing claimed a large share of the greater spending power of families in the upper-income brackets. Average expenditures for clothing increased from \$64 in the low- to \$229 in the high-income class. Even on a per person basis, clothing expenditures were more than double.

Larger sums spent for the purchase and operation of automobiles also were characteristic of families in the higher-income class. The average amount spent on the family automobile was \$40 in the low- and \$113 in the high-income class.

TABLE 2.—Average family income and expenditures in the \$500-\$900 and \$1,800-\$2,100 income classes, and percentage increase with income, New Hampshire cities with population¹ 10,000-20,000, 1 year during the period 1933-35

Item	Income class		Percentage increase from \$500-\$900 to \$1,800-\$2,100 income class
	\$500-\$900	\$1,800-\$2,100	
Average annual net income	\$766	\$2,004	162
Average total current expenditure	839	1,815	116
Furnishings and equipment	15	76	407
Education	2	8	300
Clothing	64	229	258
Other household operation	31	88	184
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	40	113	182
Gifts and community welfare	27	75	178
Personal care	14	37	164
Recreation	42	108	157
Medical care	30	59	97
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	101	190	88
Food	308	568	84
Housing	154	252	64
Vocation and other items	7	9	29
Other transportation	4	3	-25

¹ Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, and Claremont.

Purchases of furnishings and equipment, although accounting for a small share of the total, showed the largest proportionate advance from low- to high-income levels. Families in the \$1,800 to \$2,100 income class spent five times as much for furniture, bedding, linen, and electrical and other equipment as did those with incomes of \$500 to \$900. Education expenditures also ranked high in elasticity, increasing fourfold over this income range.

Average expenditures for medical care were nearly twice as much in the \$1,800 to \$2,100 as in the \$500 to \$900 income class. Personal care and recreation expenditures showed somewhat greater proportionate increases, averaging about two and one-half times as much in the upper income class as in the lower.

Planes of Living Determined by Family Size as Well as Income

In the wage-earner and clerical group in these small cities, as in the 42 large cities covered by this survey, average size of family tends to increase with income. In other words, high family incomes in these occupational groups often are the pooled earnings of several workers. To the extent that a higher income is used for the support of a larger number of persons, it does not provide as high a scale of living as a somewhat lower income used for the support of fewer persons. Since one of the primary purposes of the investigation was to determine the kind of living available to families at different economic levels, the detailed analysis of expenditures has been based upon a classification which takes into account not only the total amount of money available for family living, but also the composition of the family for which it is spent.

The process of classifying families according to their economic level may be indicated from the case of two families, each spending \$1,450 during the schedule year. The first family consisted of a man of 40 years working as a machine operator; his wife, 38; two sons, aged 15 and 6; and two daughters, aged 12 and 8. In addition, the family was responsible during 6 months for the total support of the wife's mother, who lived with them during half the year. This family is regarded as consisting of six and one-half persons. The second family consists of a man of 27, also a machine operator; his wife, 26; a daughter, 4; and an infant son, 1½ years old. This is a four-person family. The first family spent \$725 and the smaller family \$780 for all items other than food and clothing. There is not enough information at present available on the influence of age or sex on these general types of expenditure to improve upon the assumption that equal expenditures are incurred for each member of the family. The expenditure per person in the first family was \$112 as against \$195 in the second

family for all items other than food and clothing. In the case of food studies of customary expenditures and of dietary needs have been made in sufficient detail to allow for the creation of scales of expenditure for each age, sex, and activity group in terms of the customary expenditures of an adult male employed full time. The scale for food adopted in this study indicates that the first family consists of the equivalent of 5.5 adult males in the family for the full year. This unit will subsequently be referred to in the present study as a "food-expenditure unit." The second family consists of 2.9 food-expenditure units. The first family spent \$580 per year for food, or the equivalent of \$105 per food-expenditure unit. The second family spent \$500, which although a substantially smaller proportion of its total income, amounted to \$172 per food-expenditure unit.

Finally, in connection with clothing, it has been possible as a result of this study to derive scales of customary expenditures related to sex, age, and occupation. If the average expenditures of adult male wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers between the ages of 21 and 35, inclusive, are regarded as equivalent to one clothing-expenditure unit, it has been found that the larger of the two families contains 4.0 clothing-expenditure units, while the smaller family contains 2.6. The first family spent \$145 for clothing and the smaller family \$170. This is an average per clothing-expenditure unit of \$36 for the first family and \$65 for the second. The economic level of the first family has been measured by the sum of these three types of unit expenditure, i. e., \$105 for food, \$36 for clothing, and \$112 for all other items—total for the family, \$253 per expenditure unit. The smaller family which, it will be recalled, had an identical income to spend, has not been classified with the larger family but rather with other families that had a unit expenditure of more than \$400, but less than \$500. In both cases, this means that these particular families are grouped, as regards economic level, with families whose incomes may be quite different. For example, a widow with one young child, earning \$100 a month, would be grouped with the smaller of the two families, as would also a very large family with an income of more than \$3,000.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities⁵

In each of these groups of small cities, wage-earner and clerical families, in the aggregate, spent less than the sum of their incomes for current living. The average net surplus per family ranged from \$79, the amount reported for those in Marquette, to \$19, for families in

⁵ For purposes of this study, changes in assets and liabilities are computed on the basis of changes which occurred as the result of the transfer of property or funds. Changes in the market value of real estate or personal property remaining in the hands of the families studied are not included in these figures. For a more detailed explanation, see appendix A, notes on table 4.

Modesto.⁶ Some of the families in each of the small-city groups did not balance expenditures with income, but in none were there as many as one-half in this circumstance. For example, in Marquette, 77 percent of the wage earners and clerical workers reported a net surplus for the year. The proportions in this position were somewhat less in the other cities, being smallest in Reno, where 54 percent reported a net surplus.

In spite of the fact that aggregate incomes exceeded aggregate current expenditures for these families, the funds that were free, in the sense that they might readily be turned to other forms of investment, were small. In the New Hampshire cities, and in Marquette, life insurance and annuity premiums⁷ took about one-half of the gross surplus of the group; payments on owned home—both down payments and mortgage reduction—took about one-tenth. In Modesto and Reno, life-insurance premiums were relatively less and payments on the owned home relatively more important. In these, as in the other cities, however, these two together took a little more than one-half of the group's surplus funds. Payment of back debts, including installment debts, took about one-tenth to one-fifth. In only two of the groups of cities was as much as one-third of the surplus funds accumulated during the year available at the end of the period in cash, in bank accounts, or for other forms of investment, while in the other cities this sum represented an even smaller proportion of the surplus.

In each small-city group, families paying life-insurance premiums were more numerous than those reporting net surpluses for the year, indicating that life-insurance policies often are kept up by families that run into debt. The percentage of families paying for life insurance varied among the cities, ranging from 64 percent in Reno to 96 percent in the New Hampshire cities in the 20,000–50,000 population group. Moreover, life-insurance payments were important in the aggregate because of the amounts paid out, as well as because of the frequency of such payments in the group. Families that carried life insurance paid premiums averaging from \$66 to \$98 in the six groups of cities. (See table 3.)

⁶ The figures just cited have been computed from the families' own statements about changes in their assets and liabilities and do not represent a balancing difference between reported incomes and reported current expenditures. (See appendix A, pp. 145–146.) Most families were not able to present a statement of total receipts and total disbursements which balanced exactly. No schedule was accepted for use from a family which could not supply a statement of total receipts and total disbursements which balanced within 5 percent.

⁷ In a study among Federal employees carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics just prior to the initiation of this investigation, the schedule provided for securing information on the type of insurance covered by the premiums reported. It was found that very frequently informants were unable to provide the information and the question was not included in the present schedule. It is, therefore, impossible to estimate how much of the amount paid in life insurance premiums represents savings and how much was paid for insurance protection during the schedule year.

TABLE 3.—Percentage of families paying life-insurance premiums, and average payments, 1 year during the period 1933-35

Cities	Percentage of families paying	Average payment	
		All families	Families paying
New Hampshire cities with 1930 population of—			
20,000 to 50,000 ¹	95.7	\$94.19	\$98.47
10,000 to 20,000 ²	83.3	78.37	94.08
Under 10,000 ³	83.8	70.38	84.03
Marquette, Mich.....	86.5	72.54	83.87
Modesto, Calif.....	78.8	51.85	65.79
Reno, Nev.....	63.8	53.62	84.10

¹ Nashua, Concord, and Berlin.² Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, and Claremont.³ Littleton and Conway.

On the deficit side of the ledger for these groups of families, withdrawals from bank accounts and increases in debts, both on installment contracts and of other types, were the chief sources of funds.

At every income level, some families devoted a part of their current income to payment of back debts or to provision for the future, as by buying life insurance, saving, or making other investments. Others went into debt or used savings accumulated previously. Families in this position were found in all income classes. In the New Hampshire cities with population of 10,000 to 20,000, for example, 36 percent of the families in the \$500 to \$900 income class reported a net surplus for the year, 53 percent had a net deficit, and the remainder reported themselves in about the same financial position at the end as at the beginning of the year. In the \$1,800 to \$2,100 income class, families with net deficits were considerably fewer—20 percent—while 77 percent had net surpluses. The balance of income and expenditures at different income levels is shown, also, by the average net deficit of \$59 of families in the lowest income class, the change from net deficit to net surplus in the higher income classes increasing to an average of as much as \$168 per family at the \$1,800 to \$2,100 level.

Expenditures for Specified Goods

Automobiles

Public transportation systems in small cities are generally much less adequate to the needs of the citizens than the systems in large cities. The population is, as a rule, less densely settled in the small community and it is more difficult to provide efficient services at as low a rate. For this reason, the proportion of small-city families meeting the transportation problem by having their own cars was larger, in general, than in the large cities in the same region. As in the larger cities, a higher proportion of families in the western towns had their own cars than families in cities of the same size in the eastern part of the country.

In Conway and Littleton, 52 percent of the families studied had cars; in the next larger New Hampshire cities, 47 percent; and in the cities of 20,000 to 50,000 population, 42 percent. Boston, the largest New England city covered in this survey, is in marked contrast, with only 14 percent of the families owning automobiles. (See table 4.)

The contrast between large and small cities in the proportion of families owning automobiles is shown also in the California group of cities. California cities, in general, rank high in the proportion of wage-earner and clerical families owning automobiles, but Modesto, with 87 percent of the families reported as car owners, is outstanding among them. Even in San Francisco, where busses and streetcars provide more convenient transportation than in the smaller cities, 57 percent of the families studied had automobiles.

Marquette is an exception to the general rule regarding automobile ownership in the small cities. Fifty-seven percent of the Marquette wage-earner and clerical families owned their own cars, but even larger proportions of the Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Lansing families had automobiles. The stimulus of Detroit as a center of automobile production is undoubtedly an important factor in the prevalence of automobiles in these southern Michigan cities. Difficulties of winter driving in the northern peninsula where Marquette is located may also account for the smaller proportion of car-owning families there.

Automobile ownership is definitely related to the economic position of the group of families studied. Because wage-earner and clerical incomes tended to be somewhat lower in the small than in the large cities, the relatively large proportions of families owning automobiles

in the small cities are even more striking, when comparisons are limited to families at the same economic level. (See table 4.)

TABLE 4.—Percentage of families owning automobiles, selected cities, 1 year during the period 1933-36

Cities	Percentage of families owning automobiles	
	All families	Families with annual unit expenditure of \$400 to \$600
Small cities in New Hampshire (1930 population):		
20,000 to 50,000 ¹	42.1	47.7
10,000 to 20,000 ²	46.6	48.4
Under 10,000 ³	51.8	56.6
Larger New England cities:		
Boston, Mass.	14.1	11.9
Springfield, Mass.	37.5	39.3
Manchester, N. H.	39.0	29.3
Portland, Maine	48.4	54.0
Marquette, Mich.	57.4	66.7
Larger cities in Michigan:		
Detroit	68.7	73.0
Grand Rapids	75.3	79.7
Lansing	69.7	77.1
Modesto, Calif.	87.4	83.8
Larger cities in California:		
Los Angeles	81.1	78.7
San Francisco	56.7	54.7
San Diego	78.4	78.8
Sacramento	67.3	71.2
Reno, Nev.	77.2	80.0

¹ Nashua, Concord, and Berlin.

² Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, and Claremont.

³ Littleton and Conway.

Purchases of automobiles during the year of the study were reported by 8 to 12 percent of the small-city groups in New Hampshire, by 8 percent of the Marquette families, by 17 percent in Reno, and by 21 percent in Modesto. In all of these cities purchases of second-hand cars by this group far outnumbered purchases of new automobiles.

For families that had automobiles, the average cost of gasoline, tires, and other expense for operation of these automobiles came to well over \$100 in each of the groups of cities except Marquette. (See table 5.)

Forms of transportation other than the family automobile were little used in cities so small as these. The average expenditure per family for all rides by train or bus during the entire year ranged from \$8 in Berlin, Concord, and Nashua, to \$3 in Conway and Littleton.

TABLE 5.—Average expenditure for automobile operation and maintenance, for those owning automobiles, 1 year during the period 1933-35

City	All families	Economic level—Families with annual unit expenditure of—	
		Under \$400	\$400 and over
New Hampshire cities (1930 population):			
20,000 to 50,000 ¹	\$122	\$93	\$141
10,000 to 20,000 ²	115	88	134
Under 10,000 ³	120	87	148
Marquette, Mich.....	68	52	88
Modesto, Calif.....	121	99	131
Reno, Nev.....	110	96	113

¹ Nashua, Concord, and Berlin.

² Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, and Claremont.

³ Littleton and Conway.

Housing

New Hampshire Cities

Home ownership, like automobile ownership, tends to be more prevalent among families in the small than among those in the large cities included in this study. Among the small New Hampshire cities, the proportion of owned homes ranged from 31 percent in Nashua, Concord, and Berlin, to 47 percent in Littleton and Conway. In Boston, only 20 percent of the wage-earner and clerical families lived in owned houses; in Portland, Maine, 22 percent; and in Manchester, N. H., 27 percent.

The smaller proportion of total current expenditure taken by housing in the small cities is explained in part by the relatively large number of home owners there. The current housing outlay of the home owner is diminished by the fact that he has some investment in his home, on which he might, theoretically, be considered to be paying himself interest.⁸ Consequently, it is not surprising that the actual current expenditure for housing in Conway and Littleton, where 47 percent of the homes were owned, averaged only \$144 per family for the year when all families are considered in computing the average. In the five cities of the middle-sized group, where 37 percent were home owners, average housing expense was \$186 and in Berlin, Concord, and Nashua, where 31 percent of the families were home owners, average housing expense was \$197.

For example, the rental value of the owned homes included in this study in Conway and Littleton, where almost half the families owned their homes, averaged \$232.36 for the year. Current expenditures for taxes, interest on mortgages, repairs, and the like came to \$104.65 per owned home, leaving a balance averaging \$127.71, which may

⁸ The amounts devoted to outright purchase of homes, down payments, or to payment of principal of mortgage were considered an investment for the purposes of this study, and do not appear as part of current housing expense.

properly be regarded as nonmoney income from the home owners' return on his investment. When the total amount of this imputed income to home owners is added to their current money outlay for their homes and to the sums paid out as rent by the renting families, we obtain an average value of housing of \$204 per family for the year, considerably more than the money outlay for housing of \$144 per family. However, even this sum is less than the comparable figure of \$241 for the five New Hampshire cities next largest in size, and \$240 for Berlin, Concord, and Nashua. In Boston, where home owners were comparatively few, average current expenditures of \$319 are increased by only \$27 by the addition of nonmoney income from owned homes, to give a total of \$346 as the average value of housing for the group studied there.

Among home owners, the average expenditures for taxes for families who made such payments were a little over \$60 in the two groups of larger New Hampshire cities, and \$48 in Littleton and Conway. Interest payments on mortgages were a second large expense for home owners. Many home owners had no mortgages on their homes but, for families that paid interest, the amounts were fairly large. For example, in the middle-sized group of New Hampshire cities, 19 percent of the families made interest payments during the year, and, for these, the average was \$74. (See table 6.)

TABLE 6.—Average expenditures by home owners for taxes on owned homes and for interest on mortgages, 1 year during the period 1933-35

City	Number of families	Percentage of families owning homes	Average expense for taxes ¹	Families spending for interest on mortgages	
				Percentage	Average expense for interest ²
New Hampshire cities (1930 population):					
20,000 to 50,000 ³	299	31.4	\$61	15.4	\$80
10,000 to 20,000 ⁴	485	37.1	62	18.6	74
Under 10,000 ⁵	197	47.2	48	23.9	53
Marquette, Mich.....	148	48.6	35	16.2	50
Modesto, Calif.....	151	37.7	29	28.5	98
Reno, Nev.....	149	47.7	63	23.5	121

¹ For home owners paying taxes.

² For families paying interest.

³ Nashua, Concord, and Berlin.

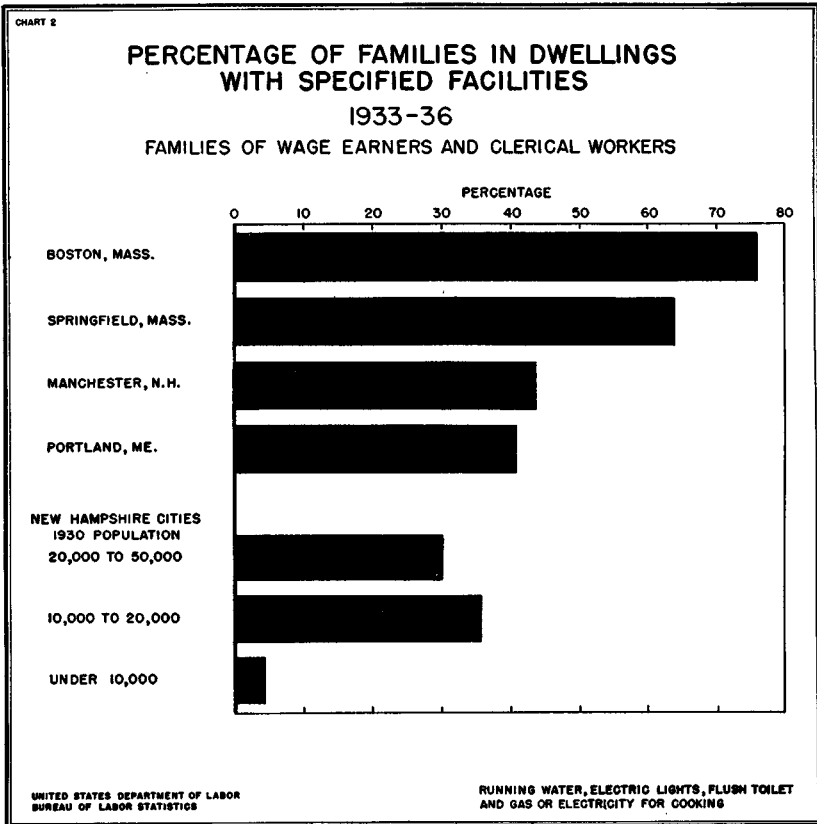
⁴ Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, and Claremont.

⁵ Littleton and Conway.

New Hampshire small-city families that rented houses paid averages of \$18 and \$19 a month in two of the groups of cities, and only \$14 a month in Littleton and Conway. Unheated apartments were frequently reported, and average rentals paid for these were \$15 and \$16 in the three groups of cities. In contrast, Boston families paid an

average of \$30 a month for rented houses and \$26 for unheated apartments.

The higher Boston rents provided houses that were considerably better equipped than those available to these small-city families. Inside flush toilets, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking all were present in the following proportion of homes: Boston 76 percent; New Hampshire cities of 20,000 to 50,000



population, 30 percent; New Hampshire cities of 10,000 to 20,000 population, 36 percent; New Hampshire cities under 10,000, 4 percent. (See chart 2.)

Even in the smallest of the New Hampshire cities, 8 out of 10 houses had inside flush toilets, and electricity was quite generally used for lighting. Bathrooms were reported in almost 8 out of 10 homes in the two groups of cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants, and in two-thirds of the Littleton and Conway homes. Running hot water was somewhat less common, and gas or electricity for cooking was reported by 39 percent of the homes in the larger cities, 46 percent in the 10,000 to

20,000 population group, and only 5 percent in Littleton and Conway. Especially in the smaller cities, these probably were electric stoves or gas stoves using bottled gas.

In conclusion, small-city families in New Hampshire paid considerably less for housing than did Boston families. Their homes were less well provided with conveniences, especially hot running water and gas or electric stoves, but such other advantages as fresh air and open space surrounding their homes probably compensated to some extent for city conveniences. At any rate, the actual expenditures for housing were considerably less in these New Hampshire cities than in Boston, and part of the sum thus saved on housing was spent by small-city families on automobiles, thus compensating for the lack of public means of transportation available to large-city families.

Marquette, Modesto, and Reno

The other three small cities also rank high in home ownership among wage-earner and clerical families, especially when compared with such large places as Detroit and San Francisco. In Marquette and Reno almost one-half of the homes were owned; in Modesto nearly two-fifths.

Nearly all of the wage-earner and clerical homes in Marquette, Modesto, and Reno were equipped with electric lights and inside flush toilets. Bath-rooms and running hot water also were reported by nearly all families, except in Marquette, where 83 percent had bathrooms and 62 percent had running hot water. Gas or electricity for cooking was less frequent, except in Modesto. Accordingly, the families that had inside flush toilets, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking accounted for 43 percent in Marquette, 87 percent in Modesto, and 54 percent in Reno.

Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration

The average cost of fuel for cooking and room heating in the New Hampshire cities came to a little under \$100. Fuel bills for apartments averaged somewhat less than those for houses, and the amounts differed slightly from one group of cities to another, but average costs for all heating and cooking fuels were close to \$100. For electricity, average expenditures were a little under \$30, and for ice, between \$5 and \$7 for the year.

Fuel expenditures were a little less in Marquette, chiefly because of the kind of fuel used. Marquette usually has as severe winters as most of the New Hampshire cities, according to average temperature reports of the United States Weather Bureau, but the use of bituminous coal rather than anthracite and fuel oil made lower fuel bills. The total for fuel, light, and refrigeration for Marquette families that provided heat for their own homes came to \$113 for the

year. Electricity expense averaged \$30 a year, and ice, which was seldom purchased, averaged only \$1 per family for this group. Hence, average costs for all fuel used for cooking and house heating, for dwellings in Marquette without heat furnished, were \$82.

In Reno, where the climate is considerably milder, the average expenditure of families in houses for all kinds of heating and cooking fuels was \$70. Average annual electricity bills for families in houses came to \$43. The larger proportion of families (29 percent) with electric refrigerators is one explanation; probably other electrical appliances were used more freely also, as average income was considerably higher in Reno than in the other cities.

Fuel expenditures were so much less in Modesto, Calif., that the average total for fuel, light, and refrigeration for houses was \$97. Electricity bills came to an average of \$34, and ice for these families averaged \$11. Winters are usually warmer than in any of the other small cities studied, and average expenditures for fuel for heating these houses and for cooking were \$51 for the year.

Anthracite, wood, and fuel oil were the heating fuels most frequently used by New Hampshire small-city families. Wood was especially popular in Littleton and Conway, where 75 percent of the families who paid for their own fuel bought wood, and, in the average fuel bill for the group as a whole, wood was the largest item, amounting to \$34. Anthracite was the only type of coal widely used. Fuel oil was purchased by about one-half of the families in all the New Hampshire cities that paid for their own fuel. Not all of this oil was for furnace burners, as oil more refined than the usual furnace oil was often reported for use in stoves. The fact that purchases showed less relative decrease during the summer months than did coal purchases, also suggests that some of this fuel oil was used for cooking. Gas, probably used for cooking, was reported by about two out of five of the families in the two groups of larger cities, but by almost none in Littleton and Conway.

Among Marquette families who paid for heat in houses and apartments, bituminous coal was the fuel most often chosen, and in total cost accounted for two-thirds of total expense for cooking and heating fuels. Wood expenditures were relatively small, although two-thirds of the families purchased some wood. Payments of gas bills were reported by only one-third of these families, indicating that wood and coal were the more usual cooking fuels.

In Reno, as in Marquette, bituminous coal was most important in the group's fuel bill, with wood a close second. Use of gas was reported by about 3 out of 10 families. In Modesto the group, as a whole, was somewhat higher in income than in Marquette or the New Hampshire cities, and mild climate as well as the availability of gas also affected the choice of fuels. Of the total expenditures for cooking

and heating fuels, 71 percent was for gas, and 8 out of 10 families that paid for their own fuel used gas. About one-third of the families purchased some wood, but the average expenditure for wood by the group as a whole was only one-sixth as much as the expenditure for gas.

Food

Average total food expenditures for these small-city groups ranged from \$392 per family in Littleton and Conway to \$470 in Marquette. The relationships between economic level, size of family, and total expenditures for food are shown in table 7 for the New Hampshire cities, for which data are presented by expenditure unit. When families are classified in this way the average amount spent on food for each food-expenditure unit ⁹ (roughly per person) is very similar from one group of cities to another; that is, the average amount spent for food was close to \$130 per food-expenditure unit in each of the city groups, for the families that spent for all goods and services from \$300 to \$400 each year per expenditure unit. Differences in average food expenditures among city groups at the extremes of the distribution result from variations among the cities in the proportions of families in the very lowest and the highest economic levels covered.

TABLE 7.—Average expenditure for food per food-expenditure unit,¹ by economic level, New Hampshire small cities, 1 year during the period 1933-35

City group	Average annual expenditure for food per food-expenditure unit ¹				
	All families	Economic level—Families with annual unit expenditure of—			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
New Hampshire cities (1930 population):					
20,000 to 50,000 ²	\$132	\$101	\$131	\$150	\$186
10,000 to 20,000 ³	138	103	129	155	201
Under 10,000 ⁴	125	98	129	151	174

¹ See appendix D for method of computing.

² Nashua, Concord, and Berlin.

³ Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, and Claremont.

⁴ Littleton and Conway.

Even in the smallest of these cities, Littleton and Conway, home gardens were of only slight importance in reducing the family food bill. The average value of all food produced at home during the entire year, and of gifts of food and food received as pay was only \$8 per family. In the other New Hampshire cities, and in Marquette and Reno, the value of such food was less. In Modesto, a center for truck farming, with a climate well suited to gardening, the value of home-produced and other food not purchased was \$22 per family.

⁹ See appendix D for explanation of food-expenditure units.

Expenditure for each type of food increased with economic level. Families in the highest economic group spent almost twice as much per person for food as did those in the lowest economic group. Expenditures for meat, poultry, and fish a little more than doubled, and those for vegetables and fruits increased about two and one-half times. Expenditures for milk did not increase as rapidly with increase in total food expenditure as they would have done had there been as many children at the higher economic levels, as at the lower. Among families with annual unit expenditures of \$500 and more, one family out of four had a child under 16 years. Among families with unit expenditures of less than \$500 the average was at least one child per family and two children in every second family. Expenditures for sugar and other sweets were twice as much in the highest as in the lowest economic group, and those for miscellaneous foods, chief among them coffee and tea, were a little more than doubled. On the other hand, increases in expenditures for bread, flour, cereals, and baked goods were only about one-third.

Nearly all of the money spent for food by these families was for food eaten at home. Added together, the cost of all food purchased and eaten away from home, whether meals at work, school, or on vacation, or candy, drinks, and ice cream, amounted to from 2 to 3 percent of the family food bill in the New Hampshire groups; 4 percent in Marquette; 5 percent in Reno; and 9 percent in Modesto. Since such expenditures are characteristic of families at higher economic levels, the larger proportion of the food money used in Reno and Modesto for food away from home probably is due to the higher incomes and smaller families there.

In addition to the reports of 1 week's food purchases and the estimates of annual food expenditures, detailed records of actual food consumption for 1 week were kept by 294 families in the New Hampshire cities, 78 families in Reno, and 14 in Marquette. These have been analyzed by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture along with reports from other families in the wage-earner and clerical group to show the nutritional adequacy of the diets.¹⁰ No separate figures were computed on the nutritional content of the diets in the small, as distinguished from the large, cities in each region. In view of the relatively insignificant value given the food grown for home use by these small-city families, it appears that their nutritional status was not very different from that of large-city white families of similar economic status.

¹⁰ Stiebeling, Hazel K., and Phipard, Esther F.: *Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Circular No. 507. Washington, January 1939.

TABLE 8.—Average expenditure per person¹ per week for different types of food, by economic level, 1 year during the period 1933-35

Food group	Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families with annual unit expenditure of—			
		Under 300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
Total food.....	\$2. 273	\$1. 740	\$2. 198	\$2. 578	\$3. 264
Grain products and baked goods.....	. 386	. 342	. 398	. 397	. 456
Eggs.....	. 143	. 106	. 136	. 168	. 212
Milk, cheese, ice cream.....	. 291	. 242	. 324	. 302	. 352
Butter.....	. 179	. 151	. 180	. 206	. 214
Other fats.....	. 107	. 080	. 093	. 121	. 176
Meat, poultry, fish.....	. 552	. 395	. 501	. 680	. 842
Vegetables and fruits.....	. 346	. 228	. 315	. 408	. 587
Sugar and other sweets.....	. 098	. 077	. 085	. 107	. 152
Miscellaneous foods.....	. 166	. 115	. 161	. 184	. 261

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

In summarizing their findings Stiebeling and Phipard estimate that there is little likelihood of a deficiency in protein in the diets of employed workers and their families in the United States. Most of the diets in the North Atlantic area also furnished an adequate supply of nicotinic acid. Deficiencies in the consumption of calcium and Vitamins A, B₁, and C were numerous, however.

A new dietary goal and yardstick by which to measure progress was announced on May 25, 1940, by the Committee on Foods and Nutrition of the National Research Council (Dr. Russell M. Wilder of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., chairman). This yardstick for the average man at moderately heavy work is as follows:

Recommended daily allowances for specific nutrients for a 154-pound moderately active man.¹

Calories.....	3, 000
Protein.....	grams..... 70
Calcium.....	do..... 0. 80
Iron.....	milligrams..... 12
Vitamin A ²	international units..... 5, 000
Thiamin (vitamin B ₁) ³	milligrams..... 1. 8
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) ³	do..... 75
Riboflavin.....	do..... 2. 7
Nicotinic acid.....	do..... 18

¹ These are tentative allowances toward which to aim in planning practical dietaries. These allowances can be met with a good diet of natural food. Such a diet would also provide other minerals and vitamins, the requirements of which are less well known.

² Requirements may be less than these amounts if provided as vitamin A, greater if chiefly as the pro-vitamin carotene.

³ One milligram thiamin equals 333 international units; one milligram ascorbic acid equals 20 international units; and 1 international unit of ascorbic acid equals 1 U. S. P. unit.

Vitamin A is important in insuring good visual adaptation in semi-darkness. An abundance of Vitamin B₁ (thiamin) promotes good functioning of the digestive tract. Acute deficiencies result in a disease of the nervous system called beriberi. Diets without sufficient provision of Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) have been shown to result in increased susceptibility to infection, and in restlessness and irritability in children. An acute deficiency in Vitamin C may produce scurvy, but other symptoms are more common in this country. Riboflavin is essential in the production of an enzyme involved in cell respiration. Nicotinic acid is the pellagra-preventive factor.

A reconsideration of food records in light of this new yardstick leads Stiebeling and Phipard to estimate that the diets of perhaps one-fifth to one-fourth of the families of employed workers in North Atlantic cities might well be classed as excellent. This proportion is higher than the 11 percent indicated in the publication cited. The difference is due chiefly to the fact that the allowances for vitamin A recommended by the National Research Council's committee were lower than those which the authors had used in their earlier work in classifying diets as excellent, good, fair, and poor. In the early evaluation the diets of only about one-fifth of the families spending \$2.50 to \$3.12 per man per week for food met the vitamin A specifications then used for an excellent diet. Using the new yardstick, 70 percent met the specifications with reference to vitamin A.

Forty-two percent of the North Atlantic families who provided food consumption records spent less than \$2.50 per person per week; 28 percent spent more than \$3.12. Of the remaining 30 percent, it is estimated that the diets of as many as 8 out of 10 failed to provide one or more nutrients in quantities as liberal as recommended by the National Research Council's committee. The food supplies of some families were short in but one respect. The food supply of others failed to meet the specifications in a number of respects. While the diets of only about 30 percent of these families fell short in vitamin A, about half provided less calcium than is now recommended. About this same proportion (though not necessarily the same families) had diets that failed to meet the specifications with respect to vitamin C and/or with respect to riboflavin.

No one should assume that all families with diets falling short of these desirable goals suffer from obvious nutritional deficiencies. The figures mean, however, that the diets of many of these families could be improved—the degree dependent upon the extent to which the diets fall short of optimum. Food plays an important part in determining the composition of tissues of the body and of the fluids that bathe the cells, and, therefore, in affecting the "internal environment" in which life processes go on. This environment markedly

affects physical and mental vitality. Insofar as immediate or long term well-being can be improved through dietary betterment, a person falls short of being truly well fed.

Stiebeling and Phipard found that "The chances for better diets increased with rising per capita expenditures for foods. This was due chiefly to a more liberal use of milk, meat, eggs, leafy green vegetables, and fruits, when more money was available. But the quality of the food supply selected by families was by no means only a matter of level of food expenditure. At every expenditure level above a certain minimum, some families succeeded in obtaining good diets but others procured food only fair or poor, from the standpoint of nutritive value."¹¹

Deficiencies in the consumption of calcium and vitamins A, B₁, and C are readily understood when the division of actual expenditure is compared with recommendations for adequate nutrition at expenditure levels just above and just below the average prevailing in this group.

The relationship between food consumption and health is now so well established that it must be a matter of general concern that so large a proportion of this relatively favored group was not using the foods needed for a nutritionally satisfactory diet. There is abundant clinical evidence that the vitamins and the minerals listed above are needed for physical well-being. Part of the consumption deficiencies just shown could easily be remedied by more widespread knowledge of nutritional needs, but a considerable part is due to the inadequacy of the incomes of many families to meet total family needs.

Clothing

Average expenditures of small-city families for clothing ranged from \$132 in the New Hampshire cities to \$172 for Reno families. Details on clothing expenditures for the New Hampshire cities combined are given in table 17 of the Tabular Summary. Details are not available for publication for Marquette, Modesto, and Reno.

In the New Hampshire cities, nearly all of the clothing money was spent for ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories. (See table 9.) Expenditures for materials for home sewing averaged only \$3 per family. Not included in this figure is the clothing received as gifts from persons outside the family, which was valued at \$5 per family.

Women and girls 18 years of age or older spent an average of \$46 each for their year's supply of clothing. For men and boys 18 years

¹¹ Stiebeling, Hazel K., and Phipard, Esther F.: Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Circular No. 507. Washington, January 1939, p. 100.

or older, the average was \$38. Average expenditures for the clothing of younger family members were considerably less.

TABLE 9.—Average expenditure per family and average expenditure per person for clothing, persons of different age groups, 1 year during the period 1933-35

NEW HAMPSHIRE SMALL CITIES					
Item	All families	Economic level—Families with annual unit expenditure of—			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
Average expenditure per family for—					
All clothing.....	\$132	\$121	\$126	\$125	\$157
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	129	117	123	122	154
Yard goods and findings.....	3	4	3	3	3
Paid help for sewing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Average value per family of clothing received as gifts.....	5	5	6	5	5
Average expenditure per person for ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories:					
Men and boys 18 years of age and over.....	38	27	33	38	58
Women and girls 18 years of age and over.....	46	28	39	49	71
Boys 12 through 17 years of age.....	33	25	38	43	67
Girls 12 through 17 years of age.....	37	27	48	66	61
Boys 6 through 11 years of age.....	24	18	27	37	42
Girls 6 through 11 years of age.....	21	16	27	34	37
Boys 2 through 5 years of age.....	17	12	16	26	30
Girls 2 through 5 years of age.....	12	10	14	21	24
Infants under 2 years of age.....	11	6	10	25	18

¹ Less than 50 cents.

Recreation

Tobacco purchases took an important part of the expenditure classified under the heading of recreation in table 15 of the Tabular Summary. Tobacco expense averaged from \$21 to \$27 a family in all of these small cities. Cigarettes accounted for a large share of this sum. They were bought by one-half or more of the families in each city group, with purchases of other types of tobacco less numerous. Average expense for reading material, as newspapers, books, and magazines, ranked next after tobacco in each of the New Hampshire groups and in Marquette, and moving pictures and other commercial entertainment, third. A larger proportion of families in Reno and Modesto than of families in the other cities attended moving pictures during the year, and total expense for commercial entertainment was considerably more than in the other cities.

In the New Hampshire cities 7 out of 10 families owned radios, and in the other small cities, 9 out of 10 families. The proportion purchasing radios and the average expenditure per radio are shown in table 10. Undoubtedly there was a wide range in the price paid for radios, but averages as high as these suggest that a number of the radios purchased were fairly expensive.

TABLE 10.—Percentage of families owning and purchasing radios, and average expenditure per radio purchased, 1 year during the period 1933–35

City group	Percentage of families owning radios	Percentage of families purchasing radios	Average expenditure per radio purchased
New Hampshire cities (1930 population):			
20,000 to 50,000 ¹	71	8	\$74
10,000 to 20,000 ²	69	10	42
Under 10,000 ³	70	15	38
Marquette, Mich.....	87	14	57
Modesto, Calif.....	89	9	46
Reno, Nev.....	90	7	30

¹ Nashua, Concord, and Berlin.

² Portsmouth, Keene, Dover, Laconia, and Claremont.

³ Littleton and Conway.

Tabular Summary

TABLE 1.—Distribution of families, by economic level and income level

NASHUA, N. H.

Income class	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year																
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,300	\$1,300 to \$1,400	\$1,400 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,600	\$1,600 to \$1,700	\$1,700 to \$1,800
Families in survey...	100	3	22	31	19	14	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	13	0	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	22	1	4	6	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	26	0	6	12	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	21	2	4	3	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	7	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONCORD, N. H.

Families in survey...	99	4	11	19	21	11	12	10	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	7	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	21	1	2	10	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	23	2	2	6	5	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	19	0	1	1	3	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	20	0	2	0	3	5	2	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BERLIN, N. H.

Families in survey...	100	9	39	24	12	11	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	22	2	9	5	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	47	5	22	12	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	18	2	6	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	9	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

KEENE, N. H.

Families in survey...	95	7	15	24	28	10	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	21	6	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	25	0	6	11	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	27	0	3	5	11	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	11	1	1	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	10	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DOVER, N. H.

Families in survey...	98	1	23	17	31	20	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	16	0	4	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	30	0	9	5	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	27	0	5	4	10	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	15	1	3	4	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	6	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 1.—Distribution of families, by economic level and income level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Income class	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year																
		\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,300	\$1,300 to \$1,400	\$1,400 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,600	\$1,600 to \$1,700	\$1,700 to \$1,800
		3	23	17	22	12	5	3	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Families in survey...	93																	
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	7	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	27	2	9	5	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	26	0	6	5	5	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	12	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	12	0	2	3	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,300-\$3,600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,600-\$3,900.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LACONIA, N. H.

Families in survey...	99	8	16	25	26	8	8	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	21	5	2	9	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	25	2	9	6	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	24	1	3	4	7	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	15	0	1	3	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	9	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

CLAREMONT, N. H.

Families in survey...	100	10	20	28	18	13	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	28	4	5	11	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	30	3	11	6	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	26	1	1	10	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	7	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LITTLETON, N. H.

Families in survey...	98	7	21	23	28	11	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	26	1	7	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	34	4	6	5	13	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	20	1	4	5	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	12	0	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 1.—Distribution of families, by economic level and income level—Continued

CONWAY, N. H.

Income class	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year																	
		\$100 to	\$200 to	\$300 to	\$400 to	\$500 to	\$600 to	\$700 to	\$800 to	\$900 to	\$1,000 to	\$1,100 to	\$1,200 to	\$1,300 to	\$1,400 to	\$1,500 to	\$1,600 to	\$1,700 to	\$1,800 to
		7	30	17	21	16	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Families in survey...	99	7	30	17	21	16	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Annual net income of—																			
\$500-\$600.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
\$600-\$900.....	17	1	6	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
\$900-\$1,200.....	30	4	13	1	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	27	1	8	3	9	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	13	1	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	7	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
\$2,500-\$2,700.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

MARQUETTE, MICH.

Families in survey...	148	20	38	29	29	13	10	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	22	9	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	44	7	14	9	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	39	4	10	11	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	24	0	4	5	3	3	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	11	0	1	1	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MODESTO, CALIF.

Families in survey...	151	1	15	33	36	24	14	9	8	4	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	7	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	41	1	6	10	11	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	35	0	6	9	8	5	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	28	0	0	9	6	4	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	28	0	0	2	10	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

RENO, NEV.

Families in survey...	149	0	15	21	27	18	26	15	18	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Annual net income of—																		
\$500-\$600.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$600-\$900.....	9	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$900-\$1,200.....	13	0	2	4	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,200-\$1,500.....	40	0	6	5	8	7	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,800.....	36	0	1	4	5	6	10	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,800-\$2,100.....	41	0	1	3	9	1	10	4	7	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,100-\$2,400.....	6	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,400-\$2,700.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,700-\$3,000.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,300.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>									
Families in survey.....	299	16	72	74	52	36	21	13	15
Families in which chief earner is—									
Clerical worker.....	58	0	10	14	15	9	4	2	4
Skilled wage earner.....	86	3	15	21	19	8	3	8	9
Semiskilled wage earner.....	117	10	32	32	12	17	10	2	2
Unskilled wage earner.....	38	3	15	7	6	2	4	1	0
Number of families composed of—									
Man and wife.....	70	0	1	7	12	16	14	8	12
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	42	0	7	16	7	6	3	2	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	73	7	27	22	14	3	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	33	0	13	11	8	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	14	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	18	0	3	5	4	2	3	1	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	15	0	1	6	3	3	0	2	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	15	0	1	4	3	4	1	0	2
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	7	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>									
Number of families having no homemaker.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Number of families having homemaker born in—									
United States.....	203	6	46	52	32	25	17	12	13
Italy.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Poland.....	7	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Canada (French).....	60	6	19	14	14	5	2	0	0
Canada (not French).....	6	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
England.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ireland.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Norway and Sweden.....	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Austria and Germany.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	8	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>									
Number of households.....	299	16	72	74	52	36	21	13	15
Average number of persons in household.....	3.98	7.40	5.01	4.00	3.54	2.88	2.72	2.66	2.34
Number of households with—									
Boarders and lodgers.....	35	0	5	8	11	5	4	2	0
Boarders only.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Lodgers only.....	8	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1
Other persons.....	10	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	3
Average size of economic family in—									
Persons, total.....	3.84	7.40	4.97	3.87	3.26	2.69	2.44	2.51	2.20
Under 16 years of age.....	1.30	4.46	2.20	1.21	.85	.46	.18	.17	.08
16 years of age and over.....	2.54	2.94	2.77	2.66	2.41	2.23	2.26	2.34	2.12
Expenditure units.....	3.43	6.12	4.34	3.50	2.98	2.51	2.32	2.35	2.16
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.17	0	.06	.14	.30	.26	.32	.23	.15

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age; "adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Earnings and income</i>									
Families in survey	299	16	72	74	52	36	21	13	15
Number of families having—									
Earnings of subsidiary earners	97	7	21	26	16	12	7	3	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	43	0	5	9	13	6	6	3	1
Other net rents	29	4	6	8	4	4	2	1	0
Interest and dividends	27	1	7	5	5	4	0	3	2
Pensions and insurance annuities	12	1	3	3	2	2	1	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family	19	0	2	5	2	5	3	1	1
Other sources of income	9	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	11	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	210	11	50	53	34	28	15	8	11
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	83	5	21	21	14	7	6	4	5
Inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family	1.42	1.50	1.42	1.40	1.33	1.44	1.42	1.31	1.40
<i>Average amount of—</i>									
Net family income	\$1,345	\$1,107	\$1,112	\$1,273	\$1,378	\$1,498	\$1,538	\$1,742	\$1,967
Earnings of individuals	1,295	1,062	1,078	1,227	1,310	1,434	1,476	1,717	1,916
Chief earner	1,126	946	973	1,039	1,139	1,219	1,316	1,537	1,588
Subsidiary earners	169	116	105	188	171	215	160	180	328
Males: 16 years and over	1,104	989	934	1,071	1,089	1,165	1,254	1,553	1,516
Under 16 years	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over	190	72	142	156	221	269	222	164	400
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	22	0	6	19	44	18	50	38	16
Other net rents	10	26	6	10	11	14	8	6	0
Interest and dividends	5	(¹)	4	2	1	5	0	32	20
Pensions and insurance annuities	6	19	10	5	4	5	(¹)	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family	4	0	3	3	4	8	4	5	15
Other sources of income	6	0	6	8	6	14	0	0	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	-3	0	-1	-1	-2	-(¹)	-(¹)	-56	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	152	130	108	150	167	206	120	234	185
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	156	101	111	116	128	130	134	520	421
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey	+63	+58	+43	+75	+74	+135	+47	-16	-5
Inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>									
Families in survey	485	29	97	111	125	63	26	12	22
Families in which chief earner is—									
Clerical worker	79	1	12	17	22	10	7	3	7
Skilled wage earner	129	5	22	20	43	17	10	2	10
Semiskilled wage earner	240	20	53	69	47	34	7	7	3
Unskilled wage earner	37	3	10	5	13	2	2	0	2
Number of families composed of—									
Man and wife	123	0	4	13	42	25	15	6	18
Man, wife, and 1 child	80	2	7	20	27	15	6	2	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children	97	12	38	32	12	2	0	0	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more children	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons)	46	5	16	15	9	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons)	18	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult	35	0	0	12	13	7	2	1	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults	24	1	5	5	7	3	0	3	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife)	33	0	2	9	11	7	3	0	1
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife)	6	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife)	6	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife)	7	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>									
Number of families having no homemaker	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
Number of families having homemaker born in—									
United States	362	22	63	87	96	48	18	8	20
Italy	8	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Poland	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Canada (French)	42	2	10	12	11	2	3	1	1
Canada (not French)	28	0	7	6	8	5	1	1	0
England	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
Ireland	15	0	7	1	1	5	0	1	0
Norway and Sweden	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Austria and Germany	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other	8	0	0	2	4	0	2	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>									
Number of households	485	29	97	111	125	63	26	12	22
Average number of persons in household	3.79	6.17	5.24	3.84	3.17	2.85	2.56	2.37	2.38
Number of households with—									
Boarders and lodgers	70	5	18	15	20	7	3	0	2
Boarders only	13	0	2	2	4	4	0	0	1
Lodgers only	19	2	2	5	8	1	0	0	1
Other persons	40	3	8	14	9	4	1	0	1
Average size of economic family in—									
Persons, total	3.54	5.93	4.99	3.59	2.86	2.55	2.47	2.38	2.23
Under 16 years of age	1.08	2.75	2.20	1.15	.53	.39	.27	.16	.16
16 years of age and over	2.46	3.18	2.79	2.44	2.33	2.16	2.20	2.22	2.07
Expenditure units	3.29	5.39	4.52	3.37	2.70	2.45	2.39	2.31	2.10
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family	.28	.28	.29	.28	.32	.32	.15	0	.16

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age; "adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>									
Families in survey.....	485	29	97	111	125	63	26	12	22
Number of families having—									
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	168	13	39	45	36	18	6	6	5
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	89	5	18	17	32	11	3	1	2
Other net rents.....	51	3	11	9	13	7	1	0	7
Interest and dividends.....	60	1	10	13	12	8	2	5	9
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	27	1	1	7	7	5	2	3	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	58	4	12	13	18	8	2	0	1
Other sources of income.....	26	4	3	6	5	6	1	0	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	26	0	5	7	5	6	2	0	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	291	15	57	68	79	42	15	7	8
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	172	12	36	42	40	16	11	4	11
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.43	1.59	1.60	1.50	1.33	1.27	1.23	1.53	1.27
Average amount of—									
Net family income.....	\$1,279	\$949	\$1,160	\$1,166	\$1,265	\$1,438	\$1,513	\$1,689	\$1,925
Earnings of individuals.....	1,190	856	1,088	1,108	1,153	1,324	1,450	1,529	1,822
Chief earner.....	1,050	758	941	963	1,021	1,219	1,308	1,223	1,634
Subsidiary earners.....	140	98	147	145	132	105	142	306	188
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,015	789	924	922	969	1,164	1,240	1,252	1,613
Under 16 years.....	(¹)	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	175	66	162	186	184	160	210	277	209
Under 16 years.....	(¹)	0	(¹)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	38	48	46	28	46	43	27	1	13
Other net rents.....	12	6	12	6	13	22	1	0	30
Interest and dividends.....	8	1	3	5	5	12	5	28	53
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	18	2	(¹)	7	36	24	8	131	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	9	12	8	9	11	6	22	0	1
Other sources of income.....	6	24	5	5	2	13	1	0	7
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	2	0	2	2	1	6	1	0	2
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	148	124	118	119	171	186	115	147	302
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	151	75	142	151	123	94	190	334	350
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+35	+33	+17	+16	+69	+100	-14	-26	-65
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>									
Families in survey.....	197	14	51	40	49	27	5	5	6
Families in which chief earner is—									
Clerical worker.....	34	0	6	6	12	5	1	2	2
Skilled wage earner.....	63	6	18	13	10	11	1	2	2
Semiskilled wage earner.....	91	8	24	19	25	9	3	1	2
Unskilled wage earner.....	9	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	0
Number of families composed of—									
Man and wife.....	55	0	2	11	17	13	1	5	6
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	34	0	4	10	12	6	2	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	38	3	24	6	5	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	20	2	9	7	1	1	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	13	0	2	2	6	2	1	0	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	11	0	0	1	5	4	1	0	0
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	5	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>									
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—									
United States.....	173	13	42	39	42	25	3	4	5
Canada (not French).....	18	1	6	1	5	1	2	1	1
England.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ireland.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other.....	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>									
Number of households.....	197	14	51	40	49	27	5	5	6
Average number of persons in household.....	3.77	7.03	4.85	3.58	2.97	2.62	2.62	2.25	2.19
Number of households with—									
Boarders and lodgers.....	22	1	5	3	8	4	0	1	0
Boarders only.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	8	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	1
Other persons.....	13	0	0	1	9	2	0	0	1
Average size of economic family in—									
Persons, total.....	3.62	6.94	4.75	3.41	2.74	2.50	2.62	2.20	1.95
Under 16 years of age.....	1.27	4.27	2.26	1.01	.49	.30	.36	.09	0
16 years of age and over.....	2.35	2.67	2.49	2.40	2.25	2.20	2.26	2.11	1.95
Expenditure units.....	3.30	6.01	4.21	3.15	2.57	2.42	2.50	2.17	1.97
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.16	.08	.09	.18	.25	.17	0	.05	.25

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age; "adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 2.—Description of families studied, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>									
Families in survey.....	197	14	51	40	49	27	5	5	6
Number of families having—									
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	68	6	14	13	20	9	2	1	3
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	29	1	5	5	12	5	0	0	1
Other net rents.....	10	0	4	1	4	1	0	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	10	1	0	1	3	5	0	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	19	0	5	3	8	3	0	0	0
Other sources of income.....	16	1	4	4	2	2	0	2	1
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	16	1	1	4	5	2	1	2	0
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	123	8	32	24	35	16	3	3	2
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	64	5	17	13	11	10	2	2	4
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.40	1.64	1.14	1.38	1.47	1.41	1.00	1.40	1.33
<i>Average amount of—</i>									
Net family income.....	\$1,190	\$1,040	\$1,059	\$1,170	\$1,193	\$1,288	\$1,333	\$1,660	\$1,796
Earnings of individuals.....	1,140	1,029	1,031	1,115	1,114	1,230	1,357	1,596	1,741
Chief earner.....	1,031	1,005	967	1,002	986	1,141	1,257	1,296	1,295
Subsidiary earners.....	109	24	64	113	128	89	100	300	446
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,004	1,013	965	1,008	889	1,113	1,287	1,296	1,258
Under 16 years.....	2	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	134	10	66	107	225	108	70	300	483
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	23	8	19	24	33	22	0	0	35
Other net rents.....	4	0	4	2	10	(1)	0	0	0
Interest and dividends.....	3	1	0	(1)	1	23	0	0	0
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	0	0	11	28	5	0	0	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	4	0	4	9	3	2	0	0	0
Other sources of income.....	9	3	1	13	7	7	0	99	20
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	3	1	(1)	4	3	1	24	35	0
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	134	103	104	167	131	168	35	203	151
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	171	117	98	92	168	284	484	168	372
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+28	+17	+32	+71	+56	-5	-172	+54	-198
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 2a.—Description of families studied
MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type</i> ¹			
Families in survey.....	148	151	149
Number of families in which chief earner is—			
Clerical worker.....	23	42	58
Skilled wage earner.....	53	40	30
Semiskilled wage earner.....	47	49	55
Unskilled wage earner.....	25	20	6
Number of families composed of—			
Man and wife.....	21	40	40
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	24	31	37
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	37	25	23
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	4	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	20	22	15
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	7	3	2
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	16	13	12
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	11	7	3
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	6	8	11
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	0	1	2
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	0	1	1
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	2	0	3
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>			
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	2
Number of families having homemaker born in—			
United States.....	119	144	120
Italy.....	0	1	14
Germany and Austria.....	4	0	2
Russia.....	1	0	1
Canada (not French).....	6	0	1
England.....	1	1	1
Ireland.....	0	0	2
Sweden and Norway.....	6	1	1
Other.....	11	4	5
<i>Composition of Household</i>			
Number of households.....	148	151	149
Average number of persons in household.....	4.16	3.42	3.30
Number of households with—			
Boarders and lodgers.....	19	18	17
Boarders only.....	0	1	0
Lodgers only.....	6	5	3
Other persons.....	8	16	4
Average size of economic family in—			
Persons, total.....	4.04	3.32	3.20
Under 16 years of age.....	1.38	.87	.87
16 years of age and over.....	2.66	2.45	2.33
Expenditure units.....	3.59	3.06	2.95
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.23	.15	.13

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age; "adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 2a.—Description of families studied—Continued

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.—Continued

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Earnings and Income</i>			
Families in survey.....	148	151	149
Number of families having—			
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	32	79	31
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	18	17	18
Other net rents.....	7	8	11
Interest and dividends.....	6	4	6
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	4	3	7
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	10	10	10
Other sources of income.....	2	9	7
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	27	8	8
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	114	83	80
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	31	65	60
Inheritance.....	3	2	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.27	1.70	1.23
Average amount of—			
Net family income.....	\$1,307	\$1,472	\$1,587
Earnings of individuals.....	1,288	1,445	1,542
Chief earner.....	1,217	1,289	1,428
Subsidiary earner.....	71	156	114
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,180	1,266	1,417
Under 16 years.....	(1)	1	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	108	178	125
Under 16 years.....	0	(1)	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	14	11	19
Other net rents.....	5	7	9
Interest and dividends.....	6	1	3
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	3	2	9
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	2	2	3
Other sources of income.....	1	6	3
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	12	2	1
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	168	172	218
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	243	174	196
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+79	+19	+38
Inheritance.....	1	2	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 3.—*Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES SEPARATELY

Item	Nash- ua	Con- cord	Berlin	Ports- mouth	Keene	Dover	La- conia	Clare- mont	Little- ton	Con- way
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>										
Families in survey.....	100	99	100	93	95	98	99	100	98	99
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—										
United States.....	60	85	58	71	74	67	82	68	80	93
Italy.....	1	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Germany and Austria.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Poland.....	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
Canada (not French).....	1	4	1	5	6	12	2	3	14	4
England.....	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1
Ireland.....	1	1	0	6	0	9	0	0	1	0
Norway and Sweden.....	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada (French).....	24	2	34	0	6	0	13	23	0	0
Other.....	5	2	1	2	3	3	0	0	3	1

TABLE 3.—Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level—Continued

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>									
Families in survey.....	299	16	72	74	52	36	21	13	15
Average family size:									
Persons.....	3.84	7.40	4.97	3.87	3.26	2.69	2.44	2.51	2.20
Expenditure units.....	3.43	6.12	4.34	3.50	2.98	2.51	2.32	2.35	2.16
Food expenditure units.....	3.30	6.01	4.21	3.33	2.86	2.42	2.19	2.25	2.09
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.92	5.01	3.64	2.95	2.58	2.16	2.05	1.95	2.08
Average annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	\$1,289	\$1,071	\$1,079	\$1,194	\$1,314	\$1,367	\$1,442	\$1,817	\$2,006
Food.....	436	496	444	437	428	394	401	474	469
Clothing.....	142	131	120	134	144	153	130	194	228
Housing.....	197	139	141	184	189	224	258	299	389
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	131	103	115	124	147	135	148	177	142
Other household operation.....	50	32	36	34	58	64	72	72	108
Furnishings and equipment.....	41	25	33	39	38	52	24	68	94
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	71	10	25	54	77	88	127	143	238
Other transportation.....	8	1	5	6	10	10	10	20	9
Personal care.....	26	23	22	26	25	28	27	27	38
Medical care.....	53	15	36	46	61	59	74	139	59
Recreation.....	72	41	57	65	76	85	88	108	104
Education.....	5	9	4	2	3	5	5	27	0
Vocation.....	4	3	2	4	2	2	7	4	13
Community welfare.....	27	32	27	25	30	28	23	24	24
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	21	4	8	11	24	31	44	40	67
Other items.....	5	7	4	3	2	9	4	1	24
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.8	46.3	41.1	36.6	32.6	28.8	27.8	26.1	23.4
Clothing.....	11.0	12.2	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.2	9.0	10.7	11.4
Housing.....	15.3	13.0	13.1	15.4	14.4	16.4	17.9	16.5	19.4
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	10.2	9.6	10.7	10.4	11.2	10.0	10.3	9.7	7.1
Other household operation.....	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.0	5.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.2	2.3	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	1.7	3.7	4.7
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	5.5	.9	2.3	4.5	5.8	6.4	8.8	7.9	11.9
Other transportation.....	.6	.1	.5	.5	.8	.7	.7	1.1	.4
Personal care.....	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.9
Medical care.....	4.1	1.4	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.3	5.1	7.6	2.9
Recreation.....	5.6	3.8	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.2
Education.....	.4	.8	.4	.2	.2	.4	.3	1.5	0
Vocation.....	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.1	.5	1.2	.6
Community welfare.....	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.6	.4	.7	.9	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.3
Other items.....	.4	.7	.4	.3	.2	.7	.3	.1	1.2

TABLE 3.—Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of items</i>									
Families in survey.....	485	29	97	111	125	63	26	12	22
Average family size:									
Persons.....	3.54	5.93	4.99	3.59	2.86	2.55	2.47	2.38	2.23
Expenditure units.....	3.29	5.39	4.52	3.37	2.70	2.45	2.39	2.31	2.10
Food expenditure units.....	3.08	5.08	4.22	3.15	2.54	2.29	2.28	2.17	2.04
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.74	4.36	3.23	2.82	2.24	2.05	2.05	2.08	1.83
Average annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	\$1,251	\$948	\$1,143	\$1,158	\$1,196	\$1,342	\$1,572	\$1,822	\$1,916
Food.....	426	414	464	407	393	417	483	617	405
Clothing.....	133	111	127	126	126	132	185	180	182
Housing.....	186	132	164	178	180	200	268	212	270
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	138	82	125	127	149	148	152	161	197
Other household operation.....	49	37	41	38	49	58	62	53	106
Furnishings and equipment.....	41	14	26	40	36	67	41	73	75
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	74	28	26	52	70	76	129	207	328
Other transportation.....	5	3	4	4	4	6	6	12	4
Personal care.....	25	20	26	23	22	26	32	38	35
Medical care.....	45	23	40	46	44	48	58	67	61
Recreation.....	72	50	60	64	68	91	81	123	125
Education.....	4	1	4	5	3	4	12	0	4
Vocation.....	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	5	2
Community welfare.....	22	18	20	23	20	22	24	38	36
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	23	5	13	18	20	38	33	35	76
Other items.....	6	9	2	5	10	5	3	1	10
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	34.0	43.7	40.6	35.1	32.9	31.1	30.7	33.9	21.2
Clothing.....	10.6	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.5	9.8	11.8	9.9	9.5
Housing.....	14.9	13.9	14.4	15.4	15.0	14.9	17.0	11.6	14.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	11.0	8.7	10.9	11.0	12.5	11.0	9.7	8.8	10.3
Other household operation.....	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	2.9	5.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.3	1.5	2.3	3.4	3.0	5.0	2.6	4.0	3.9
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	5.9	3.0	2.3	4.5	5.8	5.7	8.2	11.4	17.1
Other transportation.....	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	.7	.2
Personal care.....	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8
Medical care.....	3.6	2.4	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.2
Recreation.....	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.8	5.2	6.7	6.5
Education.....	.3	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	.8	0	.2
Vocation.....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.1
Community welfare.....	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.8	.5	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.1	1.9	4.0
Other items.....	.5	.9	.2	.4	.8	.4	.2	(1)	.5

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 3.—Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year							
		Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>									
Families in survey.....	197	14	51	40	49	27	5	5	6
Average family size:									
Persons.....	3.62	6.94	4.75	3.41	2.74	2.50	2.62	2.20	1.95
Expenditure units.....	3.30	6.01	4.21	3.15	2.57	2.42	2.50	2.17	1.97
Food expenditure units.....	3.13	5.89	3.93	2.98	2.41	2.30	2.43	2.08	1.98
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.71	4.62	3.34	2.59	2.22	2.00	2.16	2.13	1.99
Average annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	\$1,159	\$1,015	\$1,037	\$1,083	\$1,131	\$1,233	\$1,586	\$1,627	\$1,934
Food.....	392	487	401	385	365	354	424	444	454
Clothing.....	115	142	105	110	104	126	146	180	130
Housing.....	144	80	119	147	165	150	98	141	312
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	122	107	109	131	120	133	116	199	127
Other household operation.....	44	39	33	41	45	49	58	87	78
Furnishings and equipment.....	51	37	30	36	59	53	172	70	170
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	90	4	68	45	82	149	288	124	399
Other transportation.....	3	2	2	2	6	4	12	(1)	1
Personal care.....	23	19	21	23	22	27	35	31	23
Medical care.....	52	15	47	57	44	72	68	136	24
Recreation.....	63	43	51	59	62	86	89	123	73
Education.....	2	1	4	2	1	3	0	0	0
Vocation.....	4	4	5	1	2	8	2	9	6
Community welfare.....	20	12	17	21	25	18	29	20	21
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	20	6	9	15	10	35	11	35	104
Other items.....	14	17	16	8	10	16	38	28	7
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.8	48.0	38.7	35.5	32.3	27.6	26.7	27.3	23.5
Clothing.....	9.9	14.0	10.1	10.2	9.2	9.8	9.2	11.1	6.7
Housing.....	12.4	7.9	11.5	13.6	14.6	11.7	6.2	8.7	16.1
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	10.5	10.5	10.5	12.1	10.6	10.4	7.3	12.2	6.6
Other household operation.....	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	5.3	4.0
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.3	5.2	4.1	10.8	4.3	8.8
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	7.8	.4	6.6	4.2	7.2	11.6	18.2	7.6	20.6
Other transportation.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.5	.3	.8	(?)	.1
Personal care.....	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.2
Medical care.....	4.5	1.5	4.5	5.3	3.9	5.6	4.3	8.3	1.2
Recreation.....	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.7	5.6	7.6	4.0
Education.....	.2	.1	.4	.2	.1	.3	0	0	0
Vocation.....	.4	.4	.5	.1	.2	.6	.1	.6	.3
Community welfare.....	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.7	.6	.9	1.4	1.7	2.7	.7	2.2	5.4
Other items.....	1.2	1.7	1.5	.7	.9	1.3	2.4	1.7	.4

¹ Less than \$0.50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 3a.—*Expenditures for groups of items*
MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>			
Families in survey.....	148	151	149
Average family size:			
Persons.....	4.00	3.32	3.29
Expenditure units.....	3.59	3.06	2.96
Average annual current expenditure for—			
All items.....	\$1,243	\$1,464	\$1,555
Food.....	470	443	458
Clothing.....	149	167	172
Housing.....	156	193	234
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	98	95	117
Other household operation.....	54	58	78
Furnishings and equipment.....	49	70	61
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	57	165	157
Other transportation.....	6	7	5
Personal care.....	27	36	33
Medical care.....	53	72	88
Recreation.....	58	84	82
Education.....	9	9	2
Vocation.....	5	4	7
Community welfare.....	15	13	9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside of economic family.....	22	36	44
Other items.....	15	12	8
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—			
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	37.8	30.3	29.5
Clothing.....	12.0	11.4	11.1
Housing.....	12.6	13.2	15.0
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	7.9	6.5	7.5
Other household operation.....	4.3	4.0	5.0
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.9	4.8	3.9
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	4.5	11.3	10.1
Other transportation.....	.5	.5	.3
Personal care.....	2.2	2.4	2.1
Medical care.....	4.3	4.9	5.7
Recreation.....	4.7	5.7	5.3
Education.....	.7	.6	.1
Vocation.....	.4	.3	.5
Community welfare.....	1.2	.9	.6
Gifts and contributions to persons outside of economic family.....	1.8	2.4	2.8
Other items.....	1.2	.8	.5

TABLE 3b.—Expenditures for groups of items

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES SEPARATELY

Item	Nashua	Concord	Berlin	Portsmouth	Keene	Dover	Laconia	Claremont	Littleton	Conway
Families in survey.....	100	99	100	93	95	98	99	100	98	99
Average family size:										
Persons.....	3.99	3.43	4.07	3.78	3.38	3.56	3.47	3.50	3.48	3.75
Expenditure units.....	3.63	3.09	3.58	3.47	3.15	3.31	3.25	3.28	3.21	3.40
Food expenditure units.....	3.51	2.93	3.48	3.24	2.92	3.11	3.07	3.09	3.03	3.24
Clothing expenditure units.....	3.17	2.58	2.99	2.93	2.58	2.79	2.65	2.76	2.66	2.77
Average total family income.....	\$1,437	\$1,465	\$1,133	\$1,396	\$1,241	\$1,292	\$1,305	\$1,163	\$1,138	\$1,238
Average annual current expenditure for—										
All items.....	\$1,357	\$1,394	\$1,109	\$1,370	\$1,204	\$1,258	\$1,253	\$1,167	\$1,122	\$1,195
Food.....	463	427	416	474	409	447	423	379	359	424
Clothing.....	171	131	123	150	117	150	128	122	106	124
Housing.....	202	243	148	185	201	162	197	183	148	139
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	132	157	103	161	134	135	138	121	122	123
Other household operation.....	53	60	37	51	54	46	46	47	50	37
Furnishings and equipment.....	47	39	38	50	32	48	37	37	56	46
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	55	113	46	91	59	67	77	75	86	95
Other transportation.....	8	9	6	5	5	3	6	3	3	4
Personal care.....	28	26	23	27	25	24	23	25	23	23
Medical care.....	54	55	49	35	41	50	52	46	49	54
Recreation.....	75	72	68	78	67	69	75	72	65	62
Education.....	8	4	2	3	8	4	4	1	2	2
Vocation.....	3	7	1	2	3	5	1	2	1	7
Community welfare.....	30	18	33	21	21	23	23	23	24	16
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	22	30	10	30	19	21	18	27	14	26
Other items.....	6	3	6	7	9	4	5	4	14	13
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—										
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	34.1	30.6	37.5	34.6	34.0	35.5	33.8	32.5	32.0	35.5
Clothing.....	12.6	9.4	11.1	10.9	9.7	11.9	10.2	10.4	9.4	10.4
Housing.....	14.9	17.4	13.4	13.5	16.7	12.9	15.7	15.7	13.2	11.6
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	9.7	11.3	9.3	11.8	11.1	10.7	11.0	10.4	10.9	10.3
Other household operation.....	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.7	4.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.1
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.7	3.8	3.0	3.2	5.0	3.9
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	4.1	8.1	4.2	6.6	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.4	7.7	7.9
Other transportation.....	.6	.6	.5	.4	.4	.3	.5	.3	.3	.3
Personal care.....	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
Medical care.....	4.0	3.9	4.4	2.6	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.5
Recreation.....	5.5	5.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.2
Education.....	.6	.3	.2	.2	.7	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2
Vocation.....	.2	.5	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.2	.1	.6
Community welfare.....	2.2	1.3	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.3
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.6	2.2	.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.2	2.2
Other items.....	.4	.2	.5	.5	.7	.3	.4	.3	1.2	1.1

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure, and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year Not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>					
Families in survey.....	299	88	74	52	85
Number of families disposing of funds in—					
Increase in assets:					
Increase in cash:					
On hand.....	5	1	0	1	3
In checking account.....	1	0	0	0	1
In savings account.....	52	4	7	9	32
Investment in:					
Improvements in own home.....	16	5	4	2	5
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	6	1	1	3	1
Building and loan shares.....	8	0	2	1	5
Stocks and bonds.....	1	0	0	0	1
Other property.....	2	1	0	1	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:					
Life insurance.....	286	85	71	48	82
Annuities.....	3	0	0	0	3
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	2	0	0	1	1
Decrease in liabilities:					
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	31	11	9	5	6
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	10	5	3	0	2
Payment of debts to:					
Banks.....	1	0	1	0	0
Insurance companies.....	1	0	0	0	1
Small-loan companies.....	1	0	1	0	0
Firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	5	0	2	0	3
Other goods.....	13	4	3	1	5
Individuals.....	3	2	0	0	1
Other.....	29	15	5	2	7
Average amount of funds disposed in—					
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$172.16	\$148.82	\$159.76	\$196.42	\$192.35
Increase in assets.....	136.27	123.68	129.15	137.11	155.02
Increase in cash:					
On hand.....	4.17	.32	0	15.27	4.99
In checking account.....	.06	0	0	0	.20
In savings account.....	18.85	2.19	13.77	18.91	40.49
Investment in:					
Improvements in own home.....	4.72	3.01	8.08	1.53	5.53
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	2.93	.94	6.37	2.73	2.14
Building and loan shares.....	2.56	0	3.07	1.59	5.37
Stocks and bonds.....	.48	0	0	0	1.68
Other property.....	6.99	23.22	0	.91	0
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:					
Life insurance.....	94.19	94.00	97.86	90.54	93.43
Annuities.....	.34	0	0	0	1.18
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	.98	0	0	5.63	.01
Decrease in liabilities.....	35.89	25.14	30.61	59.31	37.33
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	17.12	8.61	16.02	52.05	5.53
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	1.56	2.15	1.73	0	1.74
Payment of debts to:					
Banks.....	.33	0	1.35	0	0
Insurance companies.....	.19	0	0	0	.67
Small-loan companies.....	.09	0	.38	0	0
Firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	2.95	0	4.90	0	6.12
Other goods.....	3.30	3.59	1.70	4.24	3.82
Individuals.....	1.12	1.71	0	0	2.17
Other.....	9.23	9.08	4.53	3.02	17.28

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure, and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level—Continued

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use From Sources Other Than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>					
Families in survey.....	299	88	74	52	85
Number of families receiving funds from—					
Decrease in assets:					
Reduction in cash:					
On hand.....	5	1	1	2	1
In checking account.....	1	0	0	0	1
In savings account.....	77	23	14	14	26
Sale of property:					
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	2	0	1	0	1
Goods and chattels.....	4	0	3	0	1
Other property.....	4	2	2	0	0
Insurance policies:					
Surrender.....	12	6	3	1	2
Settlement.....	5	1	0	1	3
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	4	3	1	0	0
Increase in liabilities:					
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	4	1	1	2	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	2	1	0	0	1
Increase in debts:					
Payable to banks.....	3	0	1	2	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	8	0	6	0	2
Payable to small-loan companies.....	1	0	1	0	0
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	9	0	1	1	7
Other goods.....	37	11	12	6	8
Payable to individuals.....	4	1	2	0	1
Other debts.....	70	24	26	10	10
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—					
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$108.71	\$103.29	\$84.96	\$121.96	\$126.88
Decrease in assets.....	58.72	70.56	27.00	70.62	66.79
Reduction in cash:					
On hand.....	4.92	1.58	3.10	18.56	1.61
In checking account.....	.38	0	0	0	1.34
In savings account.....	42.07	57.10	13.78	44.03	49.95
Sale of property:					
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	0	0	0	0	0
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	1.39	0	2.21	0	2.96
Goods and chattels.....	.21	0	.62	0	.20
Other property.....	.30	.57	.53	0	0
Insurance policies:					
Surrender.....	6.27	7.79	6.57	7.77	3.51
Settlement.....	2.61	1.74	0	.26	7.22
Reduction in outstanding loans to others.....	.57	1.78	.19	0	0
Increase in liabilities.....	49.99	32.73	57.96	51.34	60.09
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	8.13	3.97	7.57	29.24	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	2.34	1.50	0	0	6.68
Increase in debts:					
Payable to banks.....	.74	0	1.53	2.09	0
Payable to insurance companies.....	3.80	0	8.20	0	6.25
Payable to small-loan companies.....	.27	0	1.08	0	0
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	5.25	0	5.44	1.24	12.98
Other goods.....	10.75	8.36	8.03	7.34	17.67
Payable to individuals.....	1.30	.25	.53	0	3.85
Other debts.....	17.41	18.65	25.58	11.43	12.66
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure, and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year Not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>					
Families in survey.....	485	126	111	125	123
Number of families disposing of funds in—					
Increase in assets:					
Increase in cash:					
On hand.....	13	2	1	6	4
In checking account.....	4	0	0	0	4
In savings account.....	95	15	16	32	32
Investment in:					
Improvements in own home.....	31	9	4	10	8
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	11	5	1	2	3
Building and loan shares.....	8	0	2	3	3
Stocks and bonds.....	1	0	0	0	1
Other property.....	4	1	0	2	1
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:					
Life insurance.....	404	104	100	105	95
Annuities.....	19	8	5	0	6
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	6	0	2	1	3
Decrease in liabilities:					
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	65	16	20	17	12
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	17	5	3	5	4
Payment of debts to:					
Banks.....	7	2	2	0	3
Insurance companies.....	2	1	1	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	8	2	4	1	1
Firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	9	2	2	1	4
Other goods.....	28	14	4	5	5
Individuals.....	12	4	2	6	0
Other.....	38	10	9	13	6
Average amount of funds disposed in—					
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$176.44	\$143.81	\$155.85	\$204.77	\$199.65
Increase in assets.....	145.28	117.92	122.24	168.76	170.27
Increase in cash:					
On hand.....	1.68	.64	.02	3.45	2.45
In checking account.....	.91	0	0	0	3.58
In savings account.....	32.77	14.49	18.83	53.27	43.25
Investment in—					
Improvements in own home.....	8.52	6.95	11.47	8.83	7.17
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	5.40	8.34	1.29	4.73	6.77
Building and loan shares.....	1.78	0	.98	4.21	1.86
Stocks and bonds.....	.20	0	0	0	.79
Other property.....	10.72	14.95	0	16.27	10.43
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:					
Life insurance.....	78.37	69.12	84.64	77.41	83.16
Annuities.....	2.93	3.43	3.93	0	4.49
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	2.00	0	1.08	.59	6.32
Decrease in liabilities.....	31.16	25.89	33.61	36.01	29.38
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	13.89	8.25	18.55	15.87	13.44
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	2.60	1.46	2.46	2.74	3.75
Payment of debts to—					
Banks.....	1.25	2.12	1.19	0	1.67
Insurance companies.....	.19	.27	.52	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	1.39	1.59	3.08	.62	.46
Firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	2.34	1.89	1.05	1.22	5.09
Other goods.....	2.49	3.92	1.03	1.91	2.91
Individuals.....	1.33	1.94	.65	2.63	0
Other.....	5.68	4.45	5.08	11.02	2

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure, and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use From Sources Other Than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>					
Families in survey.....	485	126	111	125	123
Number of families receiving funds from—					
Decrease in assets:					
Reduction in cash:					
On hand.....	22	5	7	4	6
In checking account.....	6	0	0	1	5
In savings account.....	123	20	17	42	44
Sale of property:					
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1	0	0	1	0
Building and loan shares.....	1	0	0	0	1
Stocks and bonds.....	4	0	1	1	2
Goods and chattels.....	10	1	5	1	3
Other property.....	3	2	1	0	0
Insurance policies:					
Surrender.....	34	16	14	0	4
Settlement.....	14	5	3	2	4
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	7	1	0	3	3
Increase in liabilities:					
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	7	3	3	1	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	2	1	0	1	0
Increase in debts:					
Payable to banks.....	11	3	2	2	4
Payable to insurance companies.....	16	6	4	2	4
Payable to small-loan companies.....	14	4	6	2	2
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	16	2	3	2	9
Other goods.....	72	18	19	15	20
Payable to individuals.....	29	8	7	9	5
Other debts.....	112	41	32	23	16
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—					
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$141.11	\$123.37	\$139.85	\$136.21	\$165.48
Decrease in assets.....	86.04	62.33	74.06	91.68	115.47
Reduction in cash:					
On hand.....	4.52	1.07	7.00	2.48	7.91
In checking account.....	1.85	0	0	.23	7.07
In savings account.....	49.88	30.26	26.68	68.32	72.16
Sale of property:					
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	.36	0	0	1.39	0
Building and loan shares.....	.51	0	0	0	2.03
Stocks and bonds.....	1.21	0	2.66	1.56	.79
Goods and chattels.....	1.14	.27	3.31	.04	1.20
Other property.....	.23	.67	.22	0	0
Insurance policies:					
Surrender.....	12.67	20.30	26.63	0	5.14
Settlement.....	9.55	8.81	7.56	15.74	5.84
Reduction in outstanding loans to others.....	4.12	.95	0	1.92	13.33
Increase in liabilities.....	55.07	61.04	65.79	44.53	50.01
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	8.52	12.98	11.37	9.87	0
Increase in other mortgages.....	.81	1.43	0	1.72	0
Increase in debts:					
Payable to banks.....	2.83	3.53	1.27	1.66	4.71
Payable to insurance companies.....	3.54	4.25	5.35	2.78	1.96
Payable to small-loan companies.....	3.19	2.39	5.00	1.85	3.74
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	4.80	1.59	2.28	2.17	13.02
Other goods.....	8.33	6.20	8.83	6.58	11.85
Payable to individuals.....	4.92	3.49	3.29	9.19	3.52
Other debts.....	18.13	25.18	28.40	8.71	11.21
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure, and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year Not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>					
Families in survey.....	197	65	40	49	43
Number of families disposing of funds in—					
Increase in assets:					
Increase in cash:					
On hand.....	14	2	1	6	5
In checking account.....	3	0	1	1	1
In savings account.....	28	6	6	7	9
Investment in:					
Improvements in own home.....	20	4	4	7	5
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	2	1	0	0	1
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	2	0	1	1	0
Other property.....	6	3	1	0	2
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:					
Life insurance.....	165	53	31	42	39
Annuities.....	2	0	0	1	1
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	4	1	1	1	1
Decrease in liabilities:					
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	28	11	7	3	7
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	7	4	2	1	0
Payment of debts to:					
Banks.....	2	0	1	1	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	1	0	1	0	0
Firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	2	0	1	1	0
Other goods.....	13	3	0	6	4
Individuals.....	3	1	0	2	0
Other.....	21	10	5	3	3
Average amount of funds disposed in—					
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$162.64	\$107.19	\$134.87	\$135.70	\$303.04
Increase in assets.....	124.70	76.76	104.64	112.23	230.09
Increase in cash:					
On hand.....	4.19	1.86	2.93	4.16	8.92
In checking account.....	1.30	0	4.24	.60	1.31
In savings account.....	23.72	4.44	14.78	17.05	68.79
Investment in:					
Improvements in own home.....	9.66	3.49	11.46	14.03	12.34
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	.87	.29	0	0	3.56
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	.89	0	2.94	1.20	0
Other property.....	12.73	8.56	.88	0	44.57
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:					
Life insurance.....	70.38	58.10	65.58	74.17	89.08
Annuities.....	.47	0	0	.72	1.32
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	.49	.02	1.83	.30	.20
Decrease in liabilities.....	37.94	30.43	30.23	23.47	72.95
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	12.26	9.76	14.78	7.09	19.61
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	1.51	2.36	1.56	1.66	0
Payments of debts to—					
Banks.....	.42	0	1.18	.74	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Small-loan companies.....	.46	0	2.26	0	0
Firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	1.74	0	2.65	4.81	0
Other goods.....	3.44	2.71	0	3.81	7.31
Individuals.....	.59	.99	0	1.05	0
Other.....	17.52	14.61	7.80	4.31	46.03

TABLE 4.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure, and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use From Sources Other Than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>					
Families in survey.....	197	65	40	49	43
Number of families receiving funds from—					
Decrease in assets:					
Reduction in cash—					
On hand.....	4	1	1	0	2
In checking account.....	1	0	0	0	1
In savings account.....	31	9	3	10	9
Sale of property:					
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	2	0	0	1	1
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	0
Goods and chattels.....	5	1	1	1	2
Other property.....	5	4	0	0	1
Insurance policies:					
Surrender.....	9	2	3	1	3
Settlement.....	5	1	0	0	4
Receipts from outstanding loans to others.....	2	1	0	0	1
Increase in liabilities:					
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	1	0	0	0	1
Increase in other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts—					
Payable to banks.....	4	2	1	0	1
Payable to insurance companies.....	4	0	2	0	2
Payable to small-loan companies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	13	1	2	3	7
Other goods.....	51	21	10	10	10
Payable to individuals.....	10	6	1	3	0
Other debts.....	65	32	12	11	10
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0
Average amount of funds received from—					
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	\$134.67	\$78.26	\$64.27	\$79.99	\$347.75
Decrease in assets.....	79.65	32.24	26.87	42.46	242.79
Reduction in cash:					
On hand.....	4.03	4.52	1.41	0	10.33
In checking account.....	.57	0	0	0	2.63
In savings account.....	22.16	13.81	14.32	28.71	34.62
Sale of property:					
Real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	4.24	0	0	8.07	10.24
Building and loan shares.....	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks and bonds.....	0	0	0	0	0
Goods and chattels.....	1.58	.05	2.12	1.50	3.47
Other property.....	2.32	3.23	0	0	5.73
Insurance policies:					
Surrender.....	7.46	7.84	9.02	4.18	9.16
Settlement.....	36.12	2.70	0	0	161.40
Reduction in outstanding loans to others.....	1.17	.09	0	0	5.21
Increase in liabilities.....	55.02	46.02	37.40	37.53	104.96
Increase in mortgages on own home.....	4.59	0	0	0	21.01
Increase in other mortgages.....	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in debts:					
Payable to banks.....	1.60	3.34	1.92	0	.49
Payable to insurance companies.....	1.21	0	4.28	0	1.59
Payable to small-loan companies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:					
Automobiles.....	10.58	2.18	2.77	3.37	38.77
Other goods.....	13.17	5.70	11.81	11.77	27.32
Payable to individuals.....	4.41	8.37	1.42	5.46	0
Other debts.....	19.46	26.43	15.20	16.93	15.78
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4a.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure, and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Disposition of Money Received During the Schedule Year Not Used for Current Family Expenditure</i>			
Families in survey.....	148	151	149
Number of families disposing of funds in—			
Increase in assets:			
Increase in cash—			
On hand.....	1	3	4
In checking account.....	0	5	5
In savings account.....	26	24	15
Investment in—			
Improvements in own home.....	10	10	18
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	1	2	4
Building and loan shares.....	3	0	3
Stocks and bonds.....	1	1	2
Other property.....	1	2	1
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:			
Life insurance.....	128	119	95
Annuities.....	44	6	6
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	1	10	0
Decrease in liabilities:			
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	16	39	30
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	1	2	0
Payment of debts to—			
Banks.....	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	1
Small-loan companies.....	1	4	0
Firms selling on installment plan:			
Automobiles.....	0	4	5
Other goods.....	4	21	19
Individuals.....	7	7	9
Other.....	25	32	23
Average amount of funds disposed in—			
Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	\$175.07	\$186.78	\$180.39
Increase in assets.....	124.77	104.67	96.26
Increase in cash—			
On hand.....	.16	1.99	.76
In checking account.....	0	4.91	3.32
In savings account.....	32.67	17.70	12.90
Investment in—			
Improvements in own home.....	5.70	12.82	12.92
Other real estate (including real estate mortgages).....	.76	2.52	2.38
Building and loan shares.....	1.20	0	2.06
Stocks and bonds.....	4.33	24	7.05
Other property.....	.78	4.93	1.61
Payment of premiums for insurance policies:			
Life insurance.....	72.54	51.85	53.62
Annuities.....	6.20	1.35	1.61
Increase in outstanding loans to others.....	.43	6.36	0
Decrease in liabilities.....	50.30	82.11	82.13
Payment on principal of mortgages and down payment on own home.....	23.15	47.43	45.72
Payment on principal of other mortgages.....	2.73	1.38	0
Payment of debts to—			
Banks.....	0	0	0
Insurance companies.....	0	0	.05
Small-loan companies.....	.46	3.23	0
Firms selling on installment plan:			
Automobiles.....	0	3.65	9.47
Other goods.....	1.49	8.17	10.18
Individuals.....	2.08	2.93	2.76
Other.....	20.39	15.32	13.95

TABLE 4a.—Disposition of money received during schedule year not used for current expenditure and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income in schedule year—Continued

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.—Continued

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Funds Made Available for Family Use From Sources Other Than Family Income in Schedule Year</i>			
Families in survey	148	151	149
Families receiving funds from—			
Decrease in assets:			
Reduction in cash—			
On hand	0	4	4
In checking account	2	9	5
In savings account	23	28	34
Sale of property:			
Real estate (including real estate mortgages)	0	2	0
Building and loan shares	0	0	1
Stocks and bonds	0	3	1
Goods and chattels	1	17	4
Other property	3	0	2
Insurance policies:			
Surrender	7	6	3
Settlement	2	2	0
Receipts from outstanding loans to others	3	2	3
Increase in liabilities:			
Increase in mortgages on own home	3	1	1
Increase in other mortgages	0	0	0
Increase in debts:			
Payable to banks	1	1	1
Payable to insurance companies	1	4	3
Payable to small-loan companies	1	5	2
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:			
Automobiles	5	17	12
Other goods	23	39	29
Payable to individuals	14	14	10
Other debts	36	38	41
Inheritance	3	2	0
Average amount of funds received from—			
Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	\$96.31	\$167.78	\$143.00
Decrease in assets	44.67	85.69	72.75
Reduction in cash—			
On hand	0	3.74	3.34
In checking account	1.02	12.43	4.08
In savings account	32.08	39.03	55.50
Sale of property:			
Real estate (including real estate mortgages)	0	3.31	0
Building and loan shares	0	0	.05
Stocks and bonds	0	5.63	2.01
Goods and chattels	.02	10.19	.40
Other property	.42	0	1.14
Insurance policies:			
Surrender	5.81	4.87	2.40
Settlement	1.08	5.42	0
Reduction in outstanding loans to others	4.24	1.07	3.83
Increase in liabilities	51.64	82.09	70.25
Increase in mortgages on own home	6.45	.67	5.50
Increase in other mortgages	0	0	0
Increase in debts:			
Payable to banks	.86	1.99	.59
Payable to insurance companies	.11	.84	2.19
Payable to small-loan companies	1.52	3.30	1.29
Payable to firms selling on installment plan:			
Automobiles	7.86	28.27	21.60
Other goods	6.90	16.01	10.36
Payable to individuals	5.27	17.11	5.97
Other debts	22.67	13.90	22.75
Inheritance	1.41	1.96	0

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>							
Families in survey.....	299	45	90	67	42	36	19
Number of families in which chief earner is—							
Clerical worker.....	58	2	19	12	7	11	7
Skilled wage earner.....	86	1	17	19	22	22	5
Semiskilled wage earner.....	117	28	42	26	11	3	7
Unskilled wage earner.....	38	14	12	10	2	0	0
Number of families composed of—							
Man and wife.....	70	16	18	15	11	6	4
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	42	11	15	7	6	3	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	73	7	31	16	11	8	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	7	0	3	0	3	1	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	33	1	9	10	3	9	1
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	14	0	3	6	3	1	1
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	18	2	6	4	1	4	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	15	0	1	4	3	2	5
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	15	2	4	3	1	2	3
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	7	4	0	1	0	0	2
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>							
Number of families having no homemaker.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Number of families having homemaker born in—							
United States.....	203	26	59	51	34	24	9
Italy.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poland.....	7	0	3	0	2	1	1
Canada (French).....	60	16	23	5	6	5	5
Canada (not French).....	6	0	2	2	0	1	1
England.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
Ireland.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Norway and Sweden.....	5	1	1	1	0	2	0
Austria and Germany.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other.....	8	2	1	3	0	2	0
<i>Composition of Household</i>							
Number of households.....	299	45	90	67	42	36	19
Average number of persons in household.....	3.98	3.19	3.90	4.15	4.52	3.77	4.81
Number of households with—							
Boarders and lodgers.....	35	6	9	8	4	6	2
Boarders only.....	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Lodgers only.....	8	1	2	3	1	1	0
Other persons.....	10	0	2	1	2	4	1
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total.....	3.84	3.05	3.72	4.07	4.32	3.63	4.66
Under 16 years of age.....	1.30	.86	1.46	1.38	1.78	1.06	.56
16 years of age and over.....	2.54	2.19	2.26	2.69	2.54	2.57	4.10
Expenditure units.....	3.43	2.74	3.23	3.66	3.78	3.40	4.51
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.17	.16	.14	.15	.15	.27	.17

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age; "adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>							
Families in survey.....	299	45	90	67	42	36	19
Number of families having—							
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	97	9	17	25	14	13	19
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	43	6	14	10	5	6	2
Other net rents.....	29	1	3	8	10	3	4
Interest and dividends.....	27	2	8	7	4	5	1
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	12	1	4	2	1	4	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	19	5	2	4	2	5	1
Other sources of income.....	9	1	4	1	2	1	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	11	0	6	1	2	1	1
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	210	18	67	46	36	27	16
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	83	25	21	20	7	6	4
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.42	1.24	1.21	1.42	1.38	1.56	2.63
Average amount of—	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
Net family income.....	1,345	775	1,053	1,319	1,071	1,861	2,465
Earnings of individuals.....	1,295	759	1,020	1,263	1,005	1,765	2,400
Chief earner.....	1,126	748	962	1,148	1,410	1,519	1,347
Subsidiary earners.....	169	11	58	115	195	246	1,053
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,104	622	938	1,096	1,419	1,533	1,551
Under 16 years.....	1	(¹)	2	0	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	190	137	80	167	186	232	849
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	22	7	22	24	19	36	33
Other net rents.....	10	(¹)	2	10	30	9	26
Interest and dividends.....	5	1	8	2	2	9	7
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	6	1	7	5	7	15	0
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	4	7	1	6	4	9	(¹)
Other sources of income.....	6	(¹)	2	9	7	19	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	3	0	9	(¹)	3	1	1
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	152	76	78	144	166	245	383
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	156	166	115	109	184	298	288
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+63	-62	+31	+67	+111	+134	+258
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>							
Families in survey	485	97	137	130	57	44	20
Number of families in which chief earner is—							
Clerica worker	79	10	18	15	11	18	7
Skilled wage earner	129	21	33	42	10	17	6
Semiskilled wage earner	240	61	73	64	32	6	4
Unskilled wage earner	37	5	13	9	4	3	3
Number of families composed of—							
Man and wife	123	33	38	34	6	10	2
Man, wife, and 1 child	80	18	24	22	9	7	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children	97	18	35	23	11	9	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more children	8	2	0	5	1	0	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons)	46	5	14	13	8	3	3
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons)	18	2	1	2	6	4	3
Man, wife, and 1 adult	35	0	10	18	3	3	1
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults	24	2	4	4	4	4	6
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife)	33	15	7	5	4	0	2
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife)	6	1	0	1	2	1	1
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife)	6	1	3	0	2	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife)	7	0	1	3	1	2	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>							
Number of families having no homemaker	5	1	3	0	0	0	1
Number of families having homemaker born in—							
United States	362	69	101	105	42	37	8
Italy	8	2	2	2	2	0	0
Poland	5	2	1	1	1	0	0
Canada (French)	42	15	7	9	5	2	4
Canada (not French)	28	4	12	5	1	4	2
England	5	0	2	1	2	0	0
Ireland	15	2	4	4	3	0	2
Norway and Sweden	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Austria and Germany	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
Other	8	1	1	1	1	1	3
<i>Composition of Household</i>							
Number of households	485	97	137	130	57	44	20
Average number of persons in household	3.79	3.24	3.54	3.85	4.59	4.08	4.73
Number of households with—							
Boarders and lodgers	70	13	15	22	16	2	2
Boarders only	13	1	3	4	4	0	1
Lodgers only	19	6	3	7	2	0	1
Other persons	40	10	14	7	6	2	1
Average size of economic family in—							
Persons, total	3.54	3.01	3.33	3.56	4.21	4.00	4.34
Under 16 years of age	1.08	.84	1.07	1.10	1.49	1.14	.84
16 years of age and over	2.46	2.17	2.26	2.46	2.72	2.86	3.50
Expenditure units	3.29	2.77	3.10	3.31	3.91	3.70	4.32
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family	.28	.26	.21	.35	.42	.17	.27

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age; "adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued
 PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>							
Families in survey	485	97	137	130	57	44	20
Number of families having—							
Earnings of subsidiary earners	168	19	51	40	29	15	14
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	89	18	17	29	20	3	2
Other net rents	51	6	12	14	4	9	6
Interest and dividends	60	9	12	13	14	8	4
Pensions and insurance annuities	27	1	5	10	3	4	4
Gifts from persons outside economic family	58	15	18	12	8	4	1
Other sources of income	26	1	9	5	6	3	2
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	26	3	8	7	4	2	2
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	291	35	82	83	41	34	16
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	172	51	48	44	16	9	4
Inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family	1.43	1.22	1.38	1.35	1.70	1.52	2.25
Average amount of—	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
Net family income	1,279	766	1,027	1,324	1,673	2,004	2,477
Earnings of individuals	1,190	723	973	1,241	1,541	1,852	2,157
Chief earner	1,050	699	886	1,125	1,335	1,620	1,323
Subsidiary earners	140	24	87	116	208	232	828
Males: 16 years and over	1,015	580	844	1,088	1,302	1,692	1,515
Under 16 years	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0
Females: 16 years and over	175	143	128	153	238	160	642
Under 16 years	(¹)	0	(¹)	(¹)	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers	38	25	24	52	71	30	29
Other net rents	12	5	9	12	6	24	52
Interest and dividends	8	3	3	5	9	30	31
Pensions and insurance annuities	18	1	7	6	16	50	187
Gifts from persons outside economic family	9	8	8	7	21	10	1
Other sources of income	6	2	6	4	11	10	24
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses)	2	1	3	3	2	2	4
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities)	148	96	97	138	140	263	360
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities)	151	178	106	152	150	177	294
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey	+35	-59	+21	+36	+59	+168	+229
Inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—				
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>						
Families in survey.....	197	47	64	47	25	14
Number of families in which chief earner is—						
Clerical worker.....	34	5	7	13	2	7
Skilled wage earner.....	63	7	20	19	13	4
Semiskilled wage earner.....	91	33	31	14	10	3
Unskilled wage earner.....	9	2	6	1	0	0
Number of families composed of—						
Man and wife.....	55	17	20	8	5	5
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	34	12	8	8	4	2
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	38	5	15	9	9	0
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	7	0	5	1	1	0
Man, wife, and children and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	20	4	5	9	0	2
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	9	0	1	3	2	3
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	13	2	5	4	2	0
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	4	1	1	1	0	1
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	11	3	3	3	1	1
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	5	3	1	0	1	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>						
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—						
United States.....	173	39	56	42	24	12
Canada (not French).....	18	6	6	4	1	1
England.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ireland.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other.....	4	2	0	1	0	1
<i>Composition of Household</i>						
Number of households.....	197	47	64	47	25	14
Average number of persons in household.....	3.77	3.00	3.81	4.10	4.27	4.16
Number of households with—						
Boarders and lodgers.....	22	7	7	5	2	1
Boarders only.....	2	0	0	1	0	1
Lodgers only.....	8	1	5	0	0	2
Other persons.....	13	1	3	4	3	2
Average size of economic family in—						
Persons, total.....	3.62	2.83	3.63	4.03	4.14	3.85
Under 16 years of age.....	1.27	.67	1.39	1.54	1.73	.95
16 years of age and over.....	2.35	2.16	2.24	2.49	2.41	2.90
Expenditure units.....	3.30	2.61	3.26	3.70	3.76	3.68
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	16	17	18	.08	.14	.38

¹“Children” are defined as persons under 16 years of age; “adults” are persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—				
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>						
Families in survey.....	197	47	64	47	25	14
Number of families having—						
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	68	11	20	19	10	8
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	29	8	11	4	2	4
Other net rents.....	10	4	2	3	1	0
Interest and dividends.....	10	1	3	2	2	2
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	6	0	1	2	2	1
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	19	5	4	6	3	1
Other sources of income.....	16	1	5	5	5	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	16	2	4	3	3	4
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	123	18	42	31	22	10
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	64	24	18	14	5	3
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.40	1.30	1.38	1.43	1.44	1.71
Average amount of—						
Net family income.....	\$1,190	\$762	\$1,042	\$1,326	\$1,721	\$1,894
Earnings of individuals.....	1,140	737	1,004	1,266	1,643	1,793
Chief earner.....	1,031	704	941	1,145	1,469	1,378
Subsidiary earners.....	109	33	63	121	174	415
Males: 16 years and over.....	1,004	645	904	1,091	1,481	1,525
Under 16 years.....	2	0	1	4	0	7
Females: 16 years and over.....	134	92	99	171	162	261
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	23	17	28	13	9	78
Other net rents.....	4	8	1	4	4	0
Interest and dividends.....	3	(¹)	5	(¹)	1	23
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	10	0	4	23	21	4
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	4	2	1	6	12	4
Other sources of income.....	9	(¹)	3	16	36	0
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	3	2	4	2	5	8
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	134	57	92	154	179	284
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	171	157	139	132	171	649
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+28	-58	+21	+62	+123	+63
Inheritance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Conti

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	Marquette			Modesto			Reno		
	Income level—Families with annual net income of—								
	Under \$1, 200	\$1, 200 to \$1, 500	\$1, 500 and over	Under \$1, 200	\$1, 200 to \$1, 500	\$1, 500 and over	Under \$1, 200	\$1, 200 to \$1, 500	\$1, 500 and over
<i>Distribution by Occupation of Chief Earner and by Family Type¹</i>									
Families in survey.....	67	39	42	49	35	67	22	40	87
Number of families in which chief earner is—									
Clerical worker.....	5	10	8	9	7	26	7	14	37
Skilled wage earner.....	20	13	20	11	7	22	3	7	20
Semiskilled wage earner.....	25	10	12	16	14	19	10	17	28
Unskilled wage earner.....	17	6	2	13	7	0	2	2	2
Number of families composed of—									
Man and wife.....	12	3	6	15	7	18	5	9	26
Man, wife, and 1 child.....	11	10	3	14	7	10	5	9	23
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 children.....	15	11	11	8	7	10	2	9	12
Man, wife, and 5 or more children.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man, wife, and children, and adults (4 to 6 persons).....	11	4	5	2	6	14	1	3	11
Man, wife, and children and adults (7 or more persons).....	2	3	2	0	1	2	0	1	1
Man, wife, and 1 adult.....	8	2	6	5	4	4	4	2	6
Man, wife, and 2 to 4 adults.....	4	2	5	1	1	5	1	0	2
Man, wife, and 5 or more adults.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	6	3
Adults (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Adult or adults and children (2 or 3 persons, not including man and wife).....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Adult or adults and children (4 or more persons, not including man and wife).....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>Distribution by Nativity of Homemaker</i>									
Number of families having no homemaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Number of families having homemaker born in—									
United States.....	50	34	35	48	33	63	17	29	74
Italy.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	6
Germany and Austria.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Russia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Canada (not French).....	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
England.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ireland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sweden and Norway.....	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other.....	8	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	5
<i>Composition of Household</i>									
Number of households.....	67	39	42	49	35	67	22	40	87
Average number of persons in household.....	4.09	4.35	4.08	3.01	3.64	3.60	3.12	3.28	3.36
Number of households with—									
Boarders and lodgers.....	8	6	5	4	7	7	1	2	14
Boarders only.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lodgers only.....	1	1	4	1	1	3	2	1	0
Other persons.....	3	1	4	5	4	7	0	2	2
Average size of economic family in—									
Persons, total.....	3.98	4.21	3.99	2.98	3.50	3.48	2.98	3.24	3.23
Under 16 years of age.....	1.45	1.51	1.14	.82	1.07	.81	.64	.92	.90
16 years of age and over.....	2.53	2.70	2.85	2.16	2.43	2.67	2.34	2.32	2.33
Expenditure units.....	3.51	3.72	3.60	2.72	3.18	3.24	2.74	2.97	3.00
Average number of persons in household not members of economic family.....	.15	.26	.32	.06	.19	.20	.15	.05	.16

¹ "Children" are defined as persons under 16 years of age; "adults" are persons 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 5.—Description of families studied, by income level—Continued
MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.—Continued

Item	Marquette			Modesto			Reno		
	Income level—Families with annual net income of—								
	Under \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over	Under \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over	Under \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over
<i>Earnings and Income</i>									
Families in survey.....	67	39	42	49	35	67	22	40	87
Number of families having—									
Earnings of subsidiary earners.....	10	8	4	20	18	41	2	5	24
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	5	5	8	3	6	8	3	3	12
Other net rents.....	4	1	2	1	2	5	1	2	8
Interest and dividends.....	1	1	4	2	1	1	0	1	5
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	5
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	4	6	0	5	2	3	0	4	6
Other sources of income.....	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	4
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	9	5	13	2	2	4	1	2	5
Surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	46	35	33	19	22	42	11	15	54
Deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	20	2	9	29	12	24	10	21	29
Inheritance.....	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1.19	1.25	1.40	1.42	1.68	1.72	1.09	1.15	1.31
Average amount of—									
Net family income.....	\$960	\$1,309	\$1,862	\$1,001	\$1,343	\$1,878	\$965	\$1,338	\$1,860
Earnings of individuals.....	944	1,284	1,841	990	1,310	1,842	950	1,303	1,802
Chief earner.....	904	1,228	1,707	929	1,214	1,587	945	1,043	1,618
Subsidiary earners.....	40	56	134	61	96	255	5	260	184
Males: 16 years and over.....	854	1,196	1,691	869	1,182	1,595	794	1,269	1,645
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Females: 16 years and over.....	90	88	150	120	126	245	156	34	157
Under 16 years.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Net earnings from boarders and lodgers.....	5	22	22	2	12	17	11	8	26
Other net rents.....	6	1	9	1	8	10	4	10	11
Interest and dividends.....	(¹)	(¹)	19	2	0	0	0	1	4
Pensions and insurance annuities.....	2	5	3	2	0	4	0	8	11
Gifts from persons outside economic family.....	3	3	0	3	5	1	0	5	3
Other sources of income.....	2	(¹)	0	1	9	8	0	3	4
Deductions from income (business losses and expenses).....	2	6	33	0	1	4	(¹)	(¹)	1
Surplus per family having surplus (net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities).....	100	152	281	91	143	234	108	125	266
Deficit per family having deficit (net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities).....	165	252	412	162	93	247	189	162	224
Net change in assets and liabilities for all families in survey.....	+20	+123	+132	-61	+58	+58	-32	-38	+91
Inheritance.....	(¹)	0	5	4	3	0	0	0	0

¹ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 6.—Expenditures for groups of items, by income level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>							
Families in survey.....	299	45	90	67	42	36	19
Average family size:							
Persons.....	3.84	3.05	3.72	4.07	4.32	3.63	4.66
Expenditure units.....	3.43	2.74	3.23	3.66	3.78	3.40	4.51
Food expenditure units.....	3.30	2.59	3.10	3.54	3.66	3.31	4.37
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.92	2.27	2.64	3.12	3.19	2.92	4.48
Average annual expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,289	\$847	\$1,034	\$1,252	\$1,559	\$1,740	\$2,189
Food.....	436	309	379	436	524	511	666
Clothing.....	142	69	107	133	173	183	359
Housing.....	197	155	169	187	223	281	255
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	131	93	109	142	154	168	158
Other household operation.....	50	28	36	46	67	80	83
Furnishings and equipment.....	41	28	36	29	58	51	86
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	71	11	39	59	97	172	160
Other transportation.....	8	7	4	9	10	10	14
Personal care.....	26	14	22	27	28	34	46
Medical care.....	53	66	36	61	59	48	73
Recreation.....	72	38	57	73	92	93	131
Education.....	5	(1)	1	1	7	23	4
Vocation.....	4	1	3	4	5	7	4
Community welfare.....	27	22	22	26	29	34	46
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	21	3	9	16	29	41	84
Other items.....	5	3	5	3	4	4	20
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.8	36.5	36.7	34.8	33.6	29.4	30.4
Clothing.....	11.0	8.1	10.3	10.6	11.1	10.5	16.4
Housing.....	15.3	18.3	16.3	14.9	14.3	16.1	11.7
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	10.2	10.9	10.5	11.3	9.9	9.6	7.2
Other household operation.....	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.8
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.9
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	5.5	1.3	3.8	4.7	6.2	9.9	7.3
Other transportation.....	.6	.8	.4	.7	.6	.6	.7
Personal care.....	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1
Medical care.....	4.1	7.8	3.5	4.9	3.8	2.8	3.3
Recreation.....	5.6	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	6.0
Education.....	.4	(2)	.1	.1	.4	1.3	.2
Vocation.....	.3	.1	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2
Community welfare.....	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.6	.4	.9	1.3	1.9	2.4	3.8
Other items.....	.4	.4	.5	.2	.3	.2	.9

¹ Less than \$0.50.² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 6.—Expenditures for groups of items, by income level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—					
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>							
Families in survey.....	485	97	137	130	57	44	20
Average family size:							
Persons.....	3.54	3.01	3.33	3.56	4.21	4.00	4.34
Expenditure units.....	3.29	2.77	3.10	3.31	3.91	3.70	4.32
Food expenditure units.....	3.08	2.58	2.90	3.11	3.69	3.53	4.06
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.74	2.23	2.60	2.71	3.33	3.11	3.93
Average annual expenditure for—							
All items.....	\$1,251	\$839	\$1,014	\$1,299	\$1,619	\$1,815	\$2,239
Food.....	426	308	373	435	542	568	655
Clothing.....	133	64	95	139	196	229	298
Housing.....	186	154	160	201	218	252	197
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	138	101	116	146	171	190	199
Other household operation.....	49	31	38	51	54	88	91
Furnishings and equipment.....	41	15	32	40	64	76	82
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	74	40	41	75	109	113	266
Other transportation.....	5	4	3	5	6	3	12
Personal care.....	25	14	21	26	31	37	51
Medical care.....	45	30	34	49	67	59	77
Recreation.....	72	42	58	71	96	108	167
Education.....	4	2	3	6	3	8	7
Vocation.....	2	2	1	3	3	3	5
Community welfare.....	22	16	19	23	27	27	45
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	23	11	15	21	26	48	81
Other items.....	6	5	5	8	6	6	6
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—							
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	34.0	36.7	36.7	33.4	33.4	31.3	29.2
Clothing.....	10.6	7.6	9.4	10.7	12.1	12.6	13.3
Housing.....	14.9	18.4	15.8	15.5	13.5	13.9	8.8
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	11.0	12.0	11.4	11.2	10.6	10.5	8.9
Other household operation.....	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.3	4.8	4.1
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.3	1.8	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.2	3.7
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	5.9	4.8	4.0	5.8	6.7	6.2	11.9
Other transportation.....	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	.2	.5
Personal care.....	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3
Medical care.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.4
Recreation.....	5.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.0	7.5
Education.....	.3	.2	.3	.5	.2	.4	.3
Vocation.....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Community welfare.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.6
Other items.....	.5	.6	.5	.6	.4	.3	.3

TABLE 6.—Expenditures for groups of items, by income level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Income level—Families with annual net income of—				
		\$500 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 and over
<i>Expenditures for Groups of Items</i>						
Families in survey.....	197	47	64	47	25	14
Average family size:						
Persons.....	3.62	2.83	3.63	4.03	4.14	3.85
Expenditure units.....	3.30	2.61	3.26	3.70	3.76	3.68
Food expenditure units.....	3.13	2.46	3.10	3.48	3.62	3.52
Clothing expenditure units.....	2.71	2.11	2.61	3.07	3.09	3.36
Average annual expenditure for—						
All items.....	\$1,159	\$821	\$1,027	\$1,255	\$1,585	\$1,820
Food.....	392	297	358	421	520	536
Clothing.....	115	61	93	145	147	240
Housing.....	144	131	134	140	166	206
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	122	105	108	137	148	153
Other household operation.....	44	28	44	47	55	65
Furnishings and equipment.....	51	31	43	54	68	115
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	90	36	64	102	192	173
Other transportation.....	3	1	4	5	2	4
Personal care.....	23	15	21	26	28	37
Medical care.....	52	34	52	56	69	62
Recreation.....	63	40	56	63	99	114
Education.....	2	1	1	3	6	4
Vocation.....	4	(¹)	4	6	8	9
Community welfare.....	20	15	17	20	27	41
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	20	10	15	16	39	49
Other items.....	14	16	13	14	11	12
Percentage of total annual current expenditure for—						
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	33.8	36.2	34.8	33.5	32.8	29.4
Clothing.....	9.9	7.4	9.0	11.6	9.3	13.2
Housing.....	12.4	16.0	13.0	11.2	10.5	11.3
Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	10.5	12.8	10.5	10.9	9.3	8.4
Other household operation.....	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	6.3
Automobile and motorcycle—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	7.8	4.4	6.2	8.1	12.1	9.5
Other transportation.....	.3	.1	.4	.4	.1	.2
Personal care.....	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0
Medical care.....	4.5	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.4
Recreation.....	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.0	6.2	6.3
Education.....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.2
Vocation.....	.4	(²)	.4	.5	.5	.5
Community welfare.....	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.3
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family.....	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.7
Other items.....	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	.7	.7

¹ Less than \$0.50.² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 6.—Expenditures for groups of items, by income level—Continued

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	Marquette			Modesto			Reno		
	Income level—families with annual net income of—								
	\$500 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over	\$500 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over	\$500 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 and over
<i>Expenditures for Group of Items</i>									
Families in survey.....	67	39	42	49	35	67	22	40	87
Average family size:									
Persons.....				2.99	3.50	3.48			
Expenditure units.....	3.51	3.72	3.60	2.72	3.18	3.25	2.73	2.97	3.00
Average annual current expenditure for—									
All items.....	\$942	\$1,216	\$1,747	\$1,077	\$1,296	\$1,840	\$990	\$1,382	\$1,780
Food.....	392	454	608	344	435	520	344	432	499
Clothing.....	104	140	228	119	143	216	112	148	198
Housing.....	114	182	200	170	159	229	142	232	258
Household operation including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	119	157	200	110	145	189	148	174	216
Furnishings and equipment.....	37	28	88	44	59	94	33	38	79
Transportation.....	39	52	113	121	123	235	75	118	205
Personal care.....	19	28	39	26	27	48	19	32	38
Medical care.....	39	61	70	31	64	107	42	58	113
Recreation.....	37	58	90	62	77	105	46	74	95
Education.....	9	8	11	3	8	14	1	3	2
Vocation.....	2	3	11	1	2	7	7	8	7
Community welfare.....	11	16	22	11	11	15	5	11	10
Gifts and contributions.....	10	24	37	18	33	51	14	46	51
Other items.....	10	5	30	17	10	10	2	8	9
Percentage of total annual current expenditures for—									
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	41.7	37.3	34.9	31.9	33.6	28.3	34.8	31.3	28.1
Clothing.....	11.0	11.5	13.1	11.0	11.1	11.7	11.3	10.7	11.1
Housing.....	12.1	15.0	11.4	15.8	12.2	12.5	14.4	16.8	14.5
Household operation including fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	12.6	12.9	11.4	10.2	11.2	10.2	15.0	12.6	12.1
Furnishings and equipment.....	3.9	2.3	5.0	4.1	4.5	5.1	3.3	2.7	4.4
Transportation.....	4.1	4.3	6.5	11.2	9.5	12.8	7.6	8.5	11.5
Personal care.....	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.1
Medical care.....	4.1	5.0	4.0	2.9	5.0	5.8	4.2	4.2	6.3
Recreation.....	3.9	4.8	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.7	4.6	5.4	5.3
Education.....	1.0	.7	.6	.3	.7	.8	.1	.2	.2
Vocation.....	.2	.2	.6	.1	.2	.4	.7	.6	.4
Community welfare.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	.8	.8	.5	.8	.6
Gifts and contributions.....	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.8	1.4	3.3	2.9
Other items.....	1.1	.4	1.7	1.6	.7	.5	.2	.6	.5

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in fall and winter quarters, by economic level

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
Number of families surveyed in fall and winter quarters.....	981	279	225	226	251
Average number of equivalent full-time persons ¹ per family in 1 week.....	3.87	5.45	3.91	3.24	2.63
Average number of food expenditure units ² per family in 1 week.....	3.44	4.72	3.43	2.88	2.52

Item	Number of families using in 1 week					Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Grain products, total						4.113	3.794	4.434	4.058	4.426
Bread and other baked goods, total.....						2.461	2.193	2.566	2.590	2.800
Bread: White.....	896	244	210	204	238	1.910	1.773	2.027	2.020	1.945
Graham, whole-wheat.....	91	25	17	25	24	.066	.059	.045	.076	.098
Rye.....	54	20	11	8	15	.053	.074	.037	.032	.049
Crackers.....	456	131	113	101	111	.150	.115	.176	.163	.185
Plain rolls.....	60	11	9	16	24	.020	.008	.016	.023	.048
Sweet rolls.....	28	7	2	8	11	.008	.007	.003	.009	.018
Cookies.....	292	74	66	66	86	.107	.084	.105	.118	.152
Cakes.....	189	42	38	45	64	.081	.042	.097	.068	.166
Pies.....	73	10	14	22	27	.036	.010	.029	.052	.087
Other.....						.030	.021	.031	.029	.052
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	389	120	97	72	100	.088	.085	.079	.078	.117
Flour and other cereals, total.....						1.564	1.516	1.839	1.390	1.509
Flour: White.....	719	219	161	157	182	1.054	1.039	1.269	.885	.993
Graham.....	30	8	9	9	4	.014	.020	.015	.014	.002
Other.....	23	6	8	1	8	.021	.009	.044	.004	.039
Corn meal.....	115	36	24	28	27	.033	.029	.029	.048	.029
Hominy.....	3	0	2	0	1	.001	0	.005	0	0
Cornstarch.....	155	49	36	30	40	.017	.013	.019	.018	.023
Rice.....	297	100	71	60	66	.068	.071	.078	.056	.061
Rolled oats.....	394	138	94	81	81	.164	.143	.177	.180	.178
Wheat cereal.....	152	44	43	35	30	.045	.035	.062	.046	.047
Tapioca.....	99	33	23	19	24	.012	.013	.009	.013	.012
Sago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	376	123	102	77	74	.134	.144	.132	.126	.120
Other grain products.....	2	0	0	0	2	.001	0	0	0	.005
Eggs.....	931	266	212	207	246	.560	.434	.537	.631	.800
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....						5.514	4.697	6.240	5.634	6.296
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	929	262	219	211	237	5.120	4.301	5.904	5.140	5.942
loose.....	6	3	2	1	0	.035	.059	.040	.012	0
skimmed.....	7	1	1	4	1	.024	.006	0	.102	.008
buttermilk and other.....	4	0	0	3	1	.004	0	0	.017	.002
Skimmed, dried.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporated and condensed.....	269	97	66	58	48	.220	.258	.197	.218	.165
Cheese: American.....	341	82	82	75	102	.075	.047	.074	.094	.118
Cottage.....	30	5	10	7	8	.004	.003	.004	.005	.007
Other.....	53	17	9	12	15	.012	.013	.010	.012	.015
Ice cream.....	66	9	11	21	25	.020	.010	.011	.034	.039

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

² The number of expenditure units per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the expenditure units represented by the equivalent full-time persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in fall and winter quarters, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>					
Total.....	Cents 227.3	Cents 174.0	Cents 219.8	Cents 257.8	Cents 326.4
Grain products, total.....	38.6	34.2	40.0	39.7	45.6
Bread and other baked goods, total.....	26.9	22.6	27.2	29.3	33.5
Bread: White.....	18.0	16.4	19.1	19.6	18.6
Graham, whole wheat.....	.7	.7	.5	.8	1.1
Rye.....	.5	.7	.4	.4	.5
Crackers.....	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.3
Plain rolls.....	.3	.1	.2	.3	.7
Sweet rolls.....	.2	.1	(³)	.2	.3
Cookies.....	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.3
Cakes.....	1.6	.9	1.3	1.5	3.4
Pies.....	.5	.1	.4	.8	1.2
Other.....	.6	.4	.6	.6	1.1
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0
Flour and other cereals, total.....	10.1	10.1	11.3	9.0	10.1
Flour: White.....	5.1	5.4	5.7	4.3	4.8
Graham.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	(³)
Other.....	.2	.1	.3	(³)	.4
Corn meal.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2
Hominy.....	(³)	0	(³)	0	0
Cornstarch.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
Rice.....	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Rolled oats.....	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3
Wheat cereal.....	.7	.5	.9	.7	.7
Tapioca.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Sago.....	0	0	0	0	0
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.....	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Other grain products.....	(³)	0	0	0	.1
Eggs.....	14.3	10.6	13.6	16.8	21.2
Milk, cheese, ice cream, total.....	29.1	24.2	32.4	30.2	35.2
Milk: Fresh, whole—bottled.....	24.2	20.1	27.7	24.6	28.6
loose.....	.1	.2	.2	.1	0
skimmed.....	(³)	(³)	0	.2	(³)
buttermilk and other.....	(³)	0	0	.1	(³)
Skimmed, dried.....	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporated and condensed.....	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4
Cheese: American.....	1.9	1.2	1.9	2.2	3.2
Cottage.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Other.....	.4	.3	.4	.3	.5
Ice cream.....	.6	.3	.4	1.0	1.4

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in fall and winter quarters, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week					Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year—				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>										
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Fats, total.....						1.102	0.916	1.048	1.245	1.438
Butter.....	948	267	222	216	243	.543	.459	.550	.623	.641
Cream.....	237	36	39	56	106	.057	.023	.039	.071	.143
Other table fats.....	21	11	3	6	1	.014	.019	.010	.020	0
Lard.....	697	215	166	151	165	.262	.261	.224	.285	.290
Vegetable shortening.....	79	20	17	19	23	.027	.014	.030	.027	.051
Table or cooking oils.....	37	9	6	7	15	.013	.005	.014	.006	.036
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	198	55	35	39	69	.026	.020	.017	.027	.049
Bacon, smoked.....	331	68	78	78	107	.087	.048	.087	.108	.152
Salt side of pork.....	315	115	72	67	61	.073	.067	.077	.078	.076
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food, total.....						2.540	2.088	2.318	2.912	3.464
Beef:										
Fresh: steak, porterhouse, sirloin.....	181	23	25	47	86	.081	.026	.045	.106	.226
top round.....	130	25	26	39	40	.063	.031	.052	.103	.109
other.....	383	125	107	70	81	.177	.158	.198	.183	.186
roast, rib.....	169	58	30	41	40	.174	.146	.123	.222	.250
chuck.....	89	21	30	20	18	.089	.052	.136	.111	.090
other.....	42	8	14	3	17	.043	.016	.066	.028	.090
boiling, chuck.....	147	57	44	26	20	.129	.147	.167	.100	.068
plate.....	8	3	1	1	3	.007	.010	.004	.006	.006
other.....	45	20	8	6	11	.028	.031	.020	.012	.051
Canned.....	17	5	3	3	6	.006	.005	.005	.008	.008
Corned.....	53	18	11	13	11	.037	.030	.028	.049	.054
Dried.....	35	9	10	5	11	.004	.002	.004	.004	.008
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	53	6	14	13	20	.027	.007	.026	.054	.045
roast.....	49	19	13	10	7	.042	.038	.049	.043	.040
stew.....	25	12	5	3	5	.015	.021	.010	.010	.017
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	96	11	14	26	45	.040	.009	.033	.048	.111
roast.....	79	12	17	24	26	.094	.038	.085	.145	.177
stew.....	41	11	12	12	6	.027	.015	.038	.044	.020
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	268	60	65	59	84	.117	.073	.125	.124	.197
loin roast.....	216	80	52	46	38	.212	.201	.209	.234	.216
other.....	46	22	8	12	4	.054	.089	.021	.053	.018
Smoked ham, slices.....	88	28	18	12	30	.044	.046	.021	.041	.074
h a l f o r										
whole.....	69	13	15	22	19	.077	.040	.065	.127	.122
picnic.....	10	2	2	4	2	.010	.004	.008	.025	.011
Pork sausage.....	126	23	28	33	42	.042	.020	.047	.056	.073
Other pork.....	54	11	16	14	13	.016	.009	.017	.026	.016
Miscellaneous meats, total.....						.555	.589	.373	.547	.727
Other fresh meat.....	7	1	2	1	3	.097	.235	0	.012	.002
Bologna, frankfurters.....	293	100	81	54	58	.108	.109	.116	.092	.109
Cooked: Ham.....	101	27	18	28	28	.033	.041	.017	.032	.038
Tongue.....	2	0	1	1	0	.001	0	.002	.003	0
Liver.....	128	38	36	27	27	.042	.033	.050	.046	.048
Other meat products.....	34	11	10	6	7	.011	.007	.015	.014	.013
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	28	6	3	12	7	.027	.012	0	.058	.065
roast.....	86	28	14	14	30	.097	.056	.073	.079	.243
stew.....	27	5	4	7	11	.026	.012	.016	.025	.073
Turkey.....	52	14	10	14	14	.109	.079	.078	.183	.136
Other.....	5	1	3	1	0	.004	.005	.006	.003	0
Fish and other sea food, total.....						.330	.235	.343	.403	.454
Fish: Fresh.....	428	101	114	104	109	.227	.168	.247	.276	.281
Canned.....	182	51	43	44	44	.054	.038	.057	.065	.077
Cured.....	41	14	10	9	8	.014	.016	.011	.016	.009
Oysters.....	77	11	14	27	25	.020	.008	.015	.037	.035
Other sea food.....	41	7	14	5	15	.015	.005	.013	.009	.052

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in fall and winter quarters, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>					
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Fats, total.....	28.6	23.1	27.3	32.7	39.0
Butter.....	17.9	15.1	18.0	20.6	21.4
Cream.....	1.7	.5	1.1	2.2	4.6
Other table fats.....	.2	.3	.2	.3	0
Lard.....	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.9	4.0
Vegetable shortening.....	.4	.2	.5	.5	.9
Table or cooking oils.....	.3	.1	.3	.2	.9
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing.....	.8	.6	.5	.7	1.5
Bacon, smoked.....	2.4	1.4	2.3	3.0	4.4
Salt side of pork.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Meat, poultry, fish, and other sea food, total.....	55.2	39.5	50.1	68.0	84.2
Beef:					
Fresh: Steak, porterhouse, sirloin.....	3.0	.8	1.6	4.1	9.0
top round.....	1.9	.9	1.7	3.2	3.3
other.....	3.7	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.5
Roast, rib.....	4.2	3.4	2.8	5.3	6.8
chuck.....	1.9	1.0	2.8	2.5	2.0
other.....	1.0	.4	1.5	.7	2.2
Boiling, chuck.....	2.2	2.3	3.0	1.9	1.2
plate.....	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
other.....	.4	.4	.3	.2	.7
Canned.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Corned.....	.7	.5	.6	.9	1.1
Dried.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops.....	.7	.2	.6	1.2	1.4
roast.....	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	.9
stew.....	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3
Lamb: Fresh, chops.....	1.1	.3	.8	1.5	3.0
roast.....	2.0	.8	1.7	3.5	3.5
stew.....	.5	.2	.8	.6	.4
Pork: Fresh, chops.....	2.9	1.7	3.2	3.1	5.1
loin roast.....	4.5	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.5
other.....	1.0	1.8	.4	1.0	.3
Smoked ham, slices.....	1.1	1.0	.6	.9	2.0
half or whole.....	1.5	.8	1.1	2.5	2.4
picnic.....	.2	.1	.1	.4	.2
Pork sausage.....	1.0	.5	1.1	1.3	1.8
Other pork.....	.3	.2	.3	.5	.3
Miscellaneous meats, total.....	12.4	10.2	8.9	14.9	18.2
Other fresh meat.....	1.0	2.4	0	.2	(*)
Bologna, frankfurters.....	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.2
Cooked: Ham.....	.8	.7	.5	1.0	1.1
Tongue.....	(*)	0	.1	.1	0
Liver.....	.7	.5	.8	1.0	.1
Other meat products.....	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2
Poultry: Chicken, broiling.....	.8	.3	0	1.6	1.8
roast.....	2.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	7.2
stew.....	.6	.3	.3	.7	1.4
Turkey.....	3.5	2.3	2.6	(*) 6.3	4.2
Other.....	.1	.1	.3	(*)	0
Fish and other sea food, total.....	5.6	3.4	5.9	7.3	8.5
Fish: Fresh.....	3.5	2.2	4.0	4.5	4.9
Canned.....	1.0	.7	1.0	1.3	1.6
Cured.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2
Oysters.....	.6	.2	.4	1.0	1.1
Other sea food.....	.3	.1	.3	.2	.7

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

² Less than 0.05 cent.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in fall and winter quarters, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week					Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Vegetables and fruits, total.....	869	251	203	187	228	6.466	4.882	5.772	7.169	10.279
Potatoes.....	36	3	7	11	15	2.110	1.920	1.830	1.907	3.145
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....						.036	.003	.036	.075	.069
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....						.343	.279	.369	.343	.452
Dried corn.....	4	2	0	1	1	.001	.004	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	459	152	115	100	92	.180	.154	.206	.182	.203
Canned, dried.....	148	36	34	30	48	.044	.030	.049	.040	.074
Baked, not canned.....	17	2	2	6	7	.007	.004	.004	.012	.014
Peas: Black-eyed.....	16	4	3	2	7	.008	.005	.007	.003	.020
Other.....	34	15	7	5	7	.008	.010	.007	.006	.008
Nuts: Shelled.....	69	12	14	12	31	.016	.005	.019	.013	.037
In shell.....	73	14	16	20	23	.020	.007	.018	.034	.036
Peanut butter.....	244	94	56	46	48	.059	.060	.059	.053	.060
Other dried legumes and nuts.....						(⁴)	(⁴)	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	45	8	5	9	23	.015	.005	.012	.010	.046
Canned.....	418	118	100	93	107	.116	.091	.125	.115	.166
Juice.....	50	11	8	5	26	.025	.016	.011	.007	.082
Sauce, paste.....	14	8	2	2	2	.002	.002	.002	.003	.001
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....						.543	.382	.441	.682	.905
Brussels sprouts.....	7	0	2	1	4	.001	0	.002	.001	.003
Cabbage.....	296	93	68	58	77	.219	.189	.182	.260	.295
Sauerkraut.....	18	6	4	1	7	.005	.005	.003	.004	.009
Collards.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kale.....	3	1	0	1	1	.001	.002	0	.003	0
Lettuce.....	217	41	36	54	86	.058	.028	.042	.070	.134
Spinach: Fresh.....	97	14	18	35	30	.062	.027	.044	.116	.106
Canned.....	58	15	13	12	18	.020	.011	.018	.020	.041
Other leafy vegetables.....	12	2	2	2	6	.003	0	0	.003	.015
Asparagus: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	27	4	4	6	13	.008	.003	.007	.011	.017
Lima beans: Fresh.....	5	2	0	2	1	.001	.002	0	.001	.002
Canned.....	21	3	2	10	6	.005	(⁴)	.003	.012	.013
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	36	13	7	9	7	.009	.007	.007	.010	.014
Canned.....	248	78	62	56	52	.043	.037	.045	.052	.072
Broccoli.....	3	0	1	1	1	.001	0	.001	.002	.005
Peas: Fresh.....	13	6	2	1	4	.002	.001	.002	0	.008
Canned.....	292	73	57	72	90	.098	.069	.084	.113	.167
Peppers.....	14	2	3	2	7	.002	.001	.001	.004	.004
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....						.293	.219	.268	.337	.450
Carrots.....	486	136	109	108	133	.172	.129	.142	.197	.283
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	194	53	37	49	55	.121	.090	.126	.140	.167
Other vegetables, total.....						.642	.475	.540	.783	1.010
Beets: Fresh.....	76	18	22	17	19	.031	.051	.017	.016	.023
Canned.....	87	27	18	22	20	.014	.002	.011	.013	.046
Cauliflower.....	16	2	2	5	7	.007	.003	.004	.016	.011
Celery.....	233	51	51	62	69	.070	.038	.062	.092	.129
Corn: On ear.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	234	63	52	60	59	.059	.042	.044	.078	.099
Cucumber.....	3	0	0	0	3	(⁴)	0	0	.001	.001
Eggplant.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions: Mature.....	628	173	162	133	160	.346	.285	.310	.406	.470
Spring.....	3	1	0	1	1	.003	.002	0	.008	.002
Parsnips.....	14	5	1	7	1	.006	.003	.006	.019	0
Summer squash.....	13	2	2	5	4	.011	.003	.012	.026	.009
White turnips.....	7	3	2	2	0	.004	.005	0	.007	0
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	178	42	34	39	63	.090	.041	.072	.101	.214
Other vegetables.....	12	3	1	1	7	.001	0	.002	0	.006
Pickles and olives.....										
Citrus fruits, total.....						.982	.449	.867	1.372	1.935
Lemons.....	104	21	22	23	38	.027	.014	.020	.037	.054
Oranges.....	543	115	113	140	175	.808	.396	.740	1.078	1.550
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	118	12	17	41	48	.124	.030	.084	.238	.270
Canned.....	35	6	6	8	15	.023	.009	.023	.019	.061

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

⁴ Less than 0.0005 pound.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in fall and winter quarters, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>					
Vegetables and fruits, total.....	Cents 35.1	Cents 23.2	Cents 31.8	Cents 41.3	Cents 59.9
Potatoes.....	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.9
Sweet potatoes, yams.....	.1	(³)	.1	.3	.4
Dried legumes and nuts, total.....	4.4	3.3	4.6	4.5	6.3
Dried corn.....	(³)	(³)	0	0	0
Beans: Dry.....	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
Canned, dried.....	.6	.4	.6	.5	.9
Baked, not canned.....	.1	(³)	.1	.1	.2
Peas: Black-eyed.....	.1	(³)	.1	(³)	.2
Other.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Nuts: Shelled.....	.5	.1	.7	.5	1.2
In shell.....	.5	.2	.4	.9	.9
Peanut butter.....	1.0	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1
Other dried legumes and nuts.....	(³)	(³)	0	0	0
Tomatoes: Fresh.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.6
Canned.....	1.3	.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
Juice.....	.3	.2	.1	.1	.8
Sauce, paste.....	(³)	.1	(³)	(³)	(³)
Green and leafy vegetables, total.....	4.7	3.0	3.9	5.8	8.7
Brussels sprouts.....	(³)	0	(³)	(³)	.1
Cabbage.....	.7	.6	.6	.7	1.0
Sauerkraut.....	.1	.1	(³)	.1	.1
Collards.....	0	0	0	0	0
Kale.....	(³)	(³)	0	(³)	0
Lettuce.....	.8	.4	.6	1.0	1.8
Spinach: Fresh.....	.5	.2	.4	1.0	.8
Canned.....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.6
Other leafy vegetables.....	(³)	0	0	(³)	.2
Asparagus: Fresh.....	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.4
Lima beans: Fresh.....	(³)	(³)	0	(³)	(³)
Canned.....	.1	(³)	(³)	.2	.2
Beans, snap (string): Fresh.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Canned.....	.6	.4	.6	.7	.8
Broccoli.....	(³)	0	(³)	(³)	.1
Peas: Fresh.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	0	.1
Canned.....	1.3	.9	1.2	1.5	2.3
Peppers.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1	.1
Okra.....	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow vegetables, total.....	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.2
Carrots.....	.9	.7	.8	1.2	1.6
Winter squash and pumpkin.....	.4	.3	.4	.4	.6
Other vegetables, total.....	4.5	2.9	3.7	5.5	8.0
Beets: Fresh.....	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Canned.....	.2	(³)	.1	.2	.6
Cauliflower.....	.1	(³)	(³)	.1	.1
Celery.....	1.0	.5	.9	1.3	1.8
Corn: On ear.....	0	0	0	0	0
Canned.....	.7	.5	.5	.9	1.1
Cucumber.....	(³)	0	0	(³)	(³)
Eggplant.....	0	0	0	0	0
Onions: Mature.....	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.2
Spring.....	(³)	(³)	0	(³)	(³)
Parsnips.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	.2	0
Summer squash.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)
White turnips.....	(³)	(³)	0	(³)	0
Yellow turnips, rutabaga.....	.4	.2	.3	.4	.8
Other vegetables.....	(³)	0	(³)	0	.1
Pickles and olives.....	.5	.4	.3	.5	1.2
Citrus fruits, total.....	6.4	3.0	5.7	8.8	12.8
Lemons.....	.4	.2	.3	.6	.7
Oranges.....	5.1	2.5	4.6	6.6	10.1
Grapefruit: Fresh.....	.7	.2	.5	1.4	1.5
Canned.....	.2	1	.3	.2	.5

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in fall and winter quarters, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Number of families using in 1 week					Average quantity purchased per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>										
Vegetables and fruits—Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Other fruits, total.						1.359	1.041	1.271	1.535	2.018
Apples: Fresh.	433	125	111	86	111	.712	.588	.642	.737	1.061
Canned.	3	2	0	0	1	.001	.002	0	0	0
Apricots: Fresh.	3	1	1	0	1	.004	.001	.002	0	.021
Canned.	9	1	0	3	5	.003	.001	0	.004	.009
Bananas.	292	80	65	76	71	.281	.217	.260	.385	.341
Berries: Fresh.	34	15	6	7	6	.017	.014	.017	.027	.009
Canned.	80	33	15	20	12	.009	.004	.007	.015	.014
Cherries: Fresh.	2	1	1	0	0	(⁴)	0	.001	0	0
Canned.	14	3	2	2	7	.002	.001	0	.002	.007
Grapes: Fresh.	93	20	16	26	31	.054	.028	.043	.076	.105
Canned.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches: Fresh.	6	4	0	0	2	.001	.002	0	0	.002
Canned.	122	28	23	33	38	.043	.026	.029	.059	.086
Pears: Fresh.	3	0	1	0	2	.001	0	.001	0	.002
Canned.	45	10	12	11	12	.011	.003	.023	.006	.022
Pineapple: Fresh.	1	0	0	0	1	(⁴)	0	0	0	.001
Canned.	87	2	23	23	39	.033	.016	.033	.043	.061
Melons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plums: Fresh.	1	1	0	0	0	(⁴)	.001	0	0	0
Canned.	13	7	3	4	5	.002	0	.001	.003	.005
Other fruit.	21	7	6	6	4	.009	.009	.004	.013	.011
Cider.	15	4	6	1	4	.013	0	.031	0	.034
Grape juice.	11	3	3	5	0	.003	.003	.004	0	0
Other fruit juices.	10	2	1	2	5	.004	.003	(⁴)	.004	.012
Dried: Apricots.	26	8	7	5	6	.009	.008	.009	.011	.011
Peaches.	1	1	0	0	0	(⁴)	.001	0	0	0
Prunes.	191	53	51	38	49	.073	.055	.092	.068	.093
Raisins.	197	69	43	37	48	.052	.046	.053	.046	.073
Dates.	58	11	13	15	19	.017	.010	.017	.020	.029
Figs.	16	4	2	2	8	.003	.002	.002	.002	.009
Other.	6	0	0	4	2	.002	0	0	.008	0
Sugars and sweets, totals.						1.485	1.213	1.350	1.609	2.154
Sugars: White.	920	268	211	207	234	1.290	1.065	1.155	1.403	1.867
Brown.	123	34	28	34	27	.047	.038	.041	.058	.064
Other sweets: Candy.	162	40	28	44	50	.054	.025	.044	.068	.118
Jellies.	103	31	23	21	28	.015	.010	.012	.005	.040
Molasses, sirups.	201	74	46	39	42	.076	.072	.097	.073	.062
Other.						.003	.003	.001	.002	.003
Miscellaneous, total.										
Gelatine.	87	30	14	14	29	.010	.011	.004	.013	.011
Packaged dessert mixtures.	114	30	22	25	37	.018	.013	.020	.024	.023
Tea.	703	198	163	161	181	.063	.042	.064	.081	.093
Coffee.	856	242	203	185	226	.187	.130	.188	.204	.298
Cocoa.	276	116	75	39	46	.031	.036	.037	.022	.023
Chocolate.	41	9	6	10	16	.006	.003	.006	.008	.013
Vinegar.										
Salt.										
Baking powder, yeast, soda.										
Spices and extracts.										
Catsups, sauces.										
Tomato soup.	182	52	41	46	43	.069	.052	.080	.055	.105
Other soups.	103	26	27	28	22	.037	.021	.047	.041	.057
Cod-liver oil.	80	26	29	11	14	.010	.003	.015	.003	.026
Proprietary foods.	71	22	15	17	17	.012	.008	.014	.018	.009
Other foods.	16	7	3	4	2	.004	.005	.001	.004	.009
Soft drinks consumed at home.	31	4	6	8	13	.040	.010	.034	.099	.051
Other drinks consumed at home.	46	9	8	8	21	.045	.027	.020	.026	.138
Sales tax on food.										

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of the number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

⁴ Less than 0.0005 pound.

TABLE 7.—Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week in fall and winter quarters, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average expenditure per person ¹ in 1 week				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Food Used at Home and Purchased for Consumption at Home in 1 Week—Continued</i>					
Vegetables and fruits—Continued	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Other fruits: total.....	9.3	6.3	8.8	10.7	14.3
Apples: Fresh.....	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	4.5
Canned.....	(³)	(³)	0	0	0
Apricots: Fresh.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	0	(³)
Canned.....	(³)	(³)	0	.1	.1
Bananas.....	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.2
Berries: Fresh.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2
Canned.....	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2
Cherries: Fresh.....	(³)	0	(³)	0	0
Canned.....	(³)	(³)	0	(³)	.1
Grapes: Fresh.....	.6	.3	.5	.8	1.3
Canned.....	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches: Fresh.....	(³)	(³)	0	0	(³)
Canned.....	.6	.3	.4	.8	1.1
Pears: Fresh.....	(³)	0	(³)	0	(³)
Canned.....	.2	(³)	.3	.1	.3
Pineapple: Fresh.....	(³)	0	0	0	(³)
Canned.....	.5	.2	.5	.6	.9
Melons.....	0	0	0	0	0
Plums: Fresh.....	(³)	(³)	0	0	0
Canned.....	(³)	0	(³)	(³)	.1
Other fruit.....	.1	.1	(³)	.2	.1
Cider.....	.1	0	.2	0	.2
Grape juice.....	.1	(³)	.1	.2	0
Other fruit juice.....	.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	.2
Dried: Apricots.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Peaches.....	(³)	(³)	0	0	0
Prunes.....	.9	.6	1.0	.8	1.2
Raisins.....	.6	.5	.6	.5	.7
Dates.....	.3	.2	.2	.3	.5
Figs.....	.1	(³)	.1	(³)	.2
Other.....	(³)	0	0	.1	0
Sugars and sweets, total.....	9.8	7.7	8.5	10.7	15.2
Sugars: White.....	7.1	5.8	6.3	7.7	10.4
Brown.....	.4	.3	.3	.4	.5
Other sweets: Candy.....	1.3	.7	.8	1.7	2.9
Jellies.....	.3	.2	.2	.1	.6
Molasses, sirups.....	.7	.7	.9	.8	.7
Other.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1
Miscellaneous, total.....	16.6	11.5	16.1	18.4	26.1
Gelatine.....	.3	.3	.2	.4	.4
Packaged dessert mixtures.....	.4	.3	.5	.5	.7
Tea.....	3.2	2.1	3.1	4.2	5.0
Coffee.....	5.2	3.3	5.1	5.9	8.7
Cocoa.....	.6	.6	.7	.5	.5
Chocolate.....	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3
Vinegar.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Salt.....	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4
Baking powder, yeast, soda.....	.7	.9	.7	.5	.7
Spices and extracts.....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.7
Catsups, sauces.....	.5	.5	.3	.7	.5
Tomato soup.....	.9	.7	.9	.9	1.2
Other soups.....	.5	.3	.6	.6	.6
Cod liver oil.....	.5	.1	.9	.2	1.2
Proprietary foods.....	.6	.4	.7	.9	.4
Other foods.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.3
Soft drinks consumed at home.....	.4	.1	.3	.7	.7
Other drinks consumed at home.....	1.4	.8	.9	1.1	3.6
Sales tax on food.....					

¹ The number of equivalent full-time persons per family in 1 week is computed on the basis of number of persons eating meals at home during the week to which the data apply. If a person ate 21 meals during the week, he was counted as a full-time person for that week. If he ate less than 21 meals, he was counted as the appropriate decimal equivalent full-time person.

³ Less than 0.05 cent.

TABLE 8.—Annual food expenditures, by economic level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	299	88	74	52	85
Average number food expenditure units in 1 year.....	3.30	4.54	3.33	2.86	2.28
Number of families spending for—					
Meals away from home:					
At work.....	8	1	1	2	4
At school.....	2	0	0	0	2
On vacation.....	16	1	3	2	10
Board at school.....	3	0	0	1	2
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	32	10	7	8	7
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	126	47	24	20	35
Average expenditure per family for all food.....	\$435.57	\$453.17	\$436.82	\$427.82	\$421.13
Food prepared at home, total.....	427.88	450.61	434.50	421.59	402.55
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	7.69	2.56	2.32	6.23	18.58
Meals at work.....	1.07	1.09	.34	.13	2.27
Meals at school.....	.18	0	0	0	.64
Other meals, not vacation.....	1.92	.25	.58	.92	5.42
Meals on vacation.....	1.26	.05	.15	2.58	2.68
Board at school.....	1.60	0	0	1.06	4.98
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	1.66	1.17	1.25	1.54	2.59
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay ¹	4.20	7.50	.82	1.09	5.64

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay, reported by 68 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	485	126	111	125	123
Average number food expenditure units in 1 year.....	3.08	4.42	3.15	2.54	2.23
Number of families spending for—					
Meals away from home:					
At work.....	25	7	2	6	10
At school.....	8	2	1	4	1
Other meals, not vacation.....					
On vacation.....	25	3	3	5	14
Board at school.....	4	1	0	0	3
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	94	27	23	19	25
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay.....	278	86	71	63	58
Average expenditure per family for all food.....	\$425.78	\$452.80	\$406.56	\$393.34	\$448.38
Food prepared at home, total.....	413.21	447.19	397.13	384.48	422.12
Food bought and eaten away from home, total.....	12.57	5.61	9.43	8.86	26.26
Meals at work.....	2.55	.64	.74	1.94	6.76
Meals at school.....	.17	.14	.07	.15	.32
Other meals, not vacation.....	4.88	1.62	5.48	4.15	8.44
Meals on vacation.....	.75	.11	.56	.87	1.46
Board at school.....	.82	.58	0	0	2.64
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.....	3.40	2.52	2.58	1.75	6.64
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay ¹	5.97	7.32	10.48	3.66	2.87

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay, reported by 168 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

TABLE 8.—Annual food expenditures, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey	197	65	40	49	43
Average number food expenditure units in 1 year	3.13	4.35	2.98	2.41	2.24
Number of families spending for—					
Meals away from home:					
At work	7	1	4	1	1
At school	1	0	0	0	1
Other meals, not vacation	10	3	2	3	2
On vacation	7	0	3	1	3
Board at school	1	0	0	0	1
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.	23	6	5	1	11
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay	134	53	23	30	28
Average expenditure per family for all food	\$391.18	\$419.63	\$385.27	\$364.63	\$386.78
Food prepared at home, total	384.66	416.06	374.56	359.88	374.82
Food bought and eaten away from home, total	7.15	3.57	10.71	4.75	11.96
Meals at work	1.68	1.45	4.83	.30	.67
Meals at school	.12	0	0	0	.53
Other meals, not vacation	2.21	1.14	2.97	3.97	1.10
Meals on vacation	.80	0	1.84	.12	1.82
Board at school	.96	0	0	0	4.39
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.	1.38	.98	1.07	.36	3.45
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay ¹	7.69	8.27	10.71	7.02	4.76

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay, reported by 71 families but for which they could not estimate the value

TABLE 8a.—Annual food expenditures

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Annual Food Expenditures</i>			
Families in survey	148	151	149
Number of families spending for—			
Meals away from home:			
At work	8	35	19
At school	0	22	2
On vacation	11	25	13
Board at school	1	2	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.	38	49	35
Number of families reporting food received as gifts, or produced at home, or meals received as pay	77	105	53
Average expenditure per family for all food	\$469.73	\$443.20	\$458.26
Food prepared at home	451.69	405.06	436.40
Food bought and eaten away from home, total	18.04	38.14	21.86
Meals at work	2.40	11.87	4.30
Meals at school	0	4.23	.03
Other meals, not vacation	8.98	9.48	4.01
Meals on vacation	1.27	2.79	1.30
Board at school	1.78	1.75	0
Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.	3.61	8.02	12.22
Average estimated value per family of gifts of food and home-produced food and meals received as pay (incomplete) ¹	1.54	² 21.76	² 12.35

¹ The aggregate on which these averages are based do not include gifts of food received, food produced at home, and meals received as pay, reported by 22 families in Marquette and 1 family in Modesto.

² Reno complete.

TABLE 9.—Housing facilities, by economic level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Facilities in Dwelling Occupied at End of Schedule Year</i>					
I. Families in survey who rented principal home at end of schedule year.....	201	53	50	34	64
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$18.51	\$13.94	\$16.69	\$19.83	\$23.03
Number of families living in—					
1-family detached house.....	31	5	7	11	8
1-family semidetached or row house.....	13	1	2	5	5
2-family house.....	76	17	23	12	24
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	81	30	18	6	27
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	14	0	5	2	7
Number of families having—					
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	155	34	36	28	57
Toilet: Inside flush.....	199	52	49	34	64
Outside flush.....	1	1	0	0	0
Other type.....	1	0	1	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	199	53	48	34	64
Water: Inside dwelling.....	200	52	50	34	64
Running.....	199	51	50	34	64
Hot running.....	125	24	27	19	55
Not running.....	1	1	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	1	1	0	0	0
Sink.....	201	53	50	34	64
Electric lights.....	201	53	50	34	64
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	81	11	14	18	38
Refrigerator: Electric.....	23	1	6	3	13
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	148	37	36	26	49
None.....	30	15	8	5	2
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	73	9	16	14	34
Telephone.....	51	4	6	9	32
Garage.....	43	8	6	6	23
Garden space.....	43	7	12	9	15
Play space.....	86	31	21	15	19
Each of the following items:					
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	55	3	10	8	34
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	98	35	24	18	21
Number of families living in—					
1-family detached house.....	68	25	18	11	14
1-family semidetached or row house.....	1	1	0	0	0
2-family house.....	29	9	6	7	7
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having—					
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	81	25	21	14	21
Toilet: Inside flush.....	94	33	22	18	21
Outside flush.....	1	0	1	0	0
Other type.....	3	2	1	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	97	35	24	17	21
Water: Inside dwelling.....	97	35	25	18	21
Running.....	95	34	22	18	21
Hot running.....	75	20	20	16	19
Not running.....	2	1	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only.....	1	0	1	0	0
Sink.....	98	35	24	18	21
Electric lights.....	96	34	24	18	20
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	37	5	8	9	15
Refrigerator: Electric.....	11	2	2	0	7
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	57	18	14	14	11
None.....	30	15	8	4	3
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	57	18	12	11	16
Telephone.....	47	10	7	15	15
Garage.....	52	14	13	12	13
Garden space.....	63	26	14	11	12
Play space.....	77	31	21	10	15
Each of the following items:					
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	35	4	8	9	14

TABLE 9.—Housing facilities, by economic level—Continued
PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Facilities in Dwelling Occupied at End of Schedule Year</i>					
I. Families in survey who rented principal home at end of schedule year	307	81	70	69	87
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year	\$17.67	\$15.89	\$15.70	\$17.99	\$20.64
Number of families living in—					
1-family detached house	68	14	19	16	19
1-family semidetached or row house	41	19	5	9	8
2-family house	132	35	30	28	39
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more)	66	13	16	16	21
Dwelling with elevator	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service	12	0	3	2	7
Number of families having—					
Bathroom in dwelling unit	222	47	50	51	74
Toilet: Inside flush	296	76	68	66	86
Outside flush	4	4	0	0	0
Other type	7	1	2	3	1
Sole use of toilet by household	292	80	66	65	81
Water: Inside dwelling	304	80	69	68	87
Running	302	79	68	68	87
Hot running	176	32	35	41	68
Not running	2	1	1	0	0
Outside dwelling only	3	1	1	1	0
Sink	304	81	70	69	84
Electric lights	294	74	67	66	87
Gas or electricity for cooking	133	13	26	31	63
Refrigerator: Electric	30	2	2	8	18
Other mechanical	0	0	0	0	0
Ice	215	58	53	47	57
None	62	21	15	14	12
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	150	27	29	30	64
Telephone	71	6	9	20	36
Garage	110	21	27	23	39
Garden space	126	28	33	25	40
Play space	176	55	43	35	43
Each of the following items:					
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking	98	10	16	20	52
II. Families in survey who owned principal home at end of schedule year	178	45	41	56	36
Number of families living in—					
1-family detached house	132	29	36	43	24
1-family semidetached or row house	7	2	0	2	3
2-family house	39	14	5	11	9
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more)	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with elevator	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having—					
Bathroom in dwelling unit	151	33	34	50	34
Toilet: Inside flush	171	42	39	55	35
Outside flush	2	0	0	1	1
Other type	5	3	2	0	0
Sole use of toilet by household	176	44	41	55	36
Water: Inside dwelling	176	44	41	56	35
Running	176	44	41	56	35
Hot running	134	27	33	42	32
Not running	0	0	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only	2	1	0	0	1
Sink	178	45	41	56	36
Electric lights	176	43	41	56	36
Gas or electricity for cooking	89	16	15	32	26
Refrigerator: Electric	21	2	1	10	8
Other mechanical	2	0	0	1	1
Ice	125	32	34	36	23
None	30	11	6	9	4
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	145	28	37	47	33
Telephone	78	18	12	27	21
Garage	113	24	29	41	19
Garden space	130	33	35	42	20
Play space	139	41	33	40	25
Each of the following items:					
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking	76	13	14	26	23

TABLE 9.—Housing facilities, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Facilities in Dwelling Occupied at End of Schedule Year</i>					
I. Families in survey, who rented principal home at end of schedule year.....	100	31	23	26	20
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year.....	\$15.30	\$12.75	\$15.51	\$17.92	\$15.60
Number of families living in—					
1-family detached house.....	35	19	2	8	6
1-family semidetached or row house.....	4	1	2	0	1
2-family house.....	33	6	11	9	7
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	28	5	8	9	6
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	2	0	0	2	0
Number of families having—					
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	61	13	13	22	13
Toilet: Inside flush.....	81	21	20	25	15
Outside flush.....	13	8	0	0	5
Other type.....	6	2	3	1	0
Sole use of toilet by household.....	98	30	23	25	20
Water: Inside dwelling.....	99	31	22	26	20
Running.....	96	29	22	25	20
Hot running.....	56	14	13	17	12
Not running.....	3	2	0	1	0
Outside dwelling only.....	1	0	1	0	0
Sink.....	99	30	23	26	20
Electric lights.....	97	30	22	26	19
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	5	0	0	4	1
Refrigerator: Electric.....	3	0	0	2	1
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	66	25	14	17	10
None.....	31	6	9	7	9
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	34	12	5	11	6
Telephone.....	11	1	5	3	2
Garage.....	41	12	7	10	12
Garden space.....	56	22	17	7	10
Play space.....	75	26	20	16	13
Each of the following items:					
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	2	0	0	1	1
II. Families in survey, who owned principal home at end of schedule year.....	97	34	17	23	23
Number of families living in—					
1-family detached house.....	83	31	13	17	22
1-family semidetached or row house.....	0	0	0	0	0
2-family house.....	14	3	4	6	1
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more).....	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with elevator.....	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling with janitor service.....	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having—					
Bathroom in dwelling unit.....	71	18	12	20	21
Toilet: Inside flush.....	79	25	12	22	20
Outside flush.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other type.....	18	9	5	1	3
Sole use of toilet by household.....	95	32	17	23	23
Water: Inside dwelling.....	96	33	17	23	23
Running.....	87	30	15	21	21
Hot running.....	60	20	12	19	9
Not running.....	8	2	2	2	2
Outside dwelling only.....	2	2	0	0	0
Sink.....	96	33	17	23	23
Electric lights.....	91	30	16	23	22
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	5	0	1	1	3
Refrigerator: Electric.....	9	1	2	2	4
Other mechanical.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ice.....	55	17	10	15	13
None.....	33	16	5	6	6
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat.....	43	6	6	13	18
Telephone.....	44	7	8	14	15
Garage.....	60	18	8	17	17
Garden space.....	76	26	13	20	17
Play space.....	81	33	14	19	15
Each of the following items:					
Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking.....	5	0	0	1	4

TABULAR SUMMARY

TABLE 9a.—Housing facilities

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Housing Facilities in Dwelling Occupied at End of Schedule Year</i>			
I. Families in survey, who rented principal home at end of schedule year	75	90	76
Average monthly rental rate at end of schedule year	\$18.86	\$19.35	\$26.78
Number of families living in—			
1-family detached house	30	75	51
1-family semidetached or row house	2	4	5
2-family house	33	4	2
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more)	10	7	18
Dwelling with elevator	0	0	1
Dwelling with janitor service	2	2	67
Number of families having—			
Bathroom in dwelling unit	59	90	76
Toilet: Inside flush	72	90	75
Outside flush	2	0	0
Other type	0	0	1
Sole use of toilet by household	70	88	76
Water: Inside dwelling	73	90	76
Running	73	90	75
Hot running	45	85	73
Not running	0	0	0
Outside dwelling only	0	87	0
Sink	73	90	76
Electric lights	74	90	76
Gas or electricity for cooking	42	85	41
Refrigerator: Electric	10	13	24
Other mechanical	0	1	0
Ice	11	69	51
None	54	8	1
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	45	5	42
Telephone	36	23	25
Garage	28	79	52
Garden space	43	82	72
Play space	62	84	72
Each of the following items: Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking	34	82	41
II. Families in survey who owned principal home at end of schedule year:	73	61	73
Number of families living in—			
1-family detached house	69	58	72
1-family semidetached or row house	0	3	0
2-family house	4	0	1
Multiple dwelling (3-family or more)	0	0	0
Dwelling with elevator	0	0	2
Dwelling with janitor service	0	0	0
Number of families having—			
Bathroom in dwelling unit	64	60	73
Toilet: Inside flush	71	58	72
Outside flush	2	4	0
Other type	0	1	1
Sole use of toilet by household	73	61	73
Water: Inside dwelling	72	61	73
Running	72	61	73
Hot running	47	54	73
Not running	1	0	0
Outside dwelling only	0	59	0
Sink	72	61	73
Electric lights	73	61	73
Gas or electricity for cooking	37	55	42
Refrigerator: Electric	9	21	19
Other mechanical	0	2	0
Ice only	14	34	49
None	50	4	5
Hot air, hot water, or steam heat	52	9	39
Telephone	50	28	65
Garage	58	59	68
Garden space	65	60	73
Play space	73	58	73
Each of the following items: Inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric light, and gas or electricity for cooking	29	50	39

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>					
I. All families in survey ¹	299	88	74	52	85
Average number of persons in economic family	3.84	5.41	3.87	3.26	2.53
Average number of persons in household	3.98	5.44	4.00	3.54	2.71
Number of families investing in—					
Principal home	44	16	11	7	10
Vacation home	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—					
Owned principal home:					
Taxes	97	36	23	17	21
Assessments	0	0	0	0	0
Repairs and replacements	38	8	12	7	11
Fire insurance on home	32	9	8	9	6
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	46	17	12	9	8
Refinancing charges	3	1	1	1	0
Rented principal home:					
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	205	53	53	35	64
Repairs by tenant	10	1	1	4	4
Secondary housing:					
Owned vacation home	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips	9	1	2	2	4
Rent at school	3	0	0	1	2
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned—					
Principal home, total	\$21.84	\$11.62	\$24.10	\$53.58	\$11.06
Paymt. on principal of mortgage and down paymt.	17.12	8.61	16.02	52.05	5.53
Improvements on home	4.72	3.01	8.08	1.53	5.53
Vacation home	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—					
Owned principal home, total	47.01	37.94	45.98	40.44	61.34
Taxes	19.85	18.76	17.46	19.70	23.14
Assessments	0	0	0	0	0
Repairs and replacements	12.13	2.70	12.98	4.05	26.07
Fire insurance on home	2.19	2.28	2.72	2.88	1.23
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	12.26	13.90	12.23	11.79	10.90
Refinancing charges	58	.30	.59	2.02	0
Rented principal home, total	148.88	102.33	138.32	146.20	207.90
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	148.28	102.31	138.02	145.25	206.65
Repairs by tenant	.60	.02	.30	.95	1.25
Secondary housing, total	1.39	.13	.14	1.88	3.46
Owned vacation home	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips	.62	.13	.14	1.43	1.04
Rent at school	.77	0	0	.45	2.42
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.44	5.25	5.57	5.44	5.53
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	16	4	6	0	6
4 rooms	62	22	12	8	20
5 rooms	86	26	20	19	21
6 rooms	77	24	19	15	19
7 rooms or more	58	12	17	10	19
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.	94	35	21	17	21
Average number of persons in economic family	4.61	6.07	4.79	3.49	2.91
Average number of persons in household	4.82	6.15	5.04	3.99	3.06
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home	43	16	10	7	10
Average amount invested during schedule year, total	\$53.00	\$31.19	\$87.17	\$56.73	\$53.27
Paymt. on principal of mortgage and down paymt.	37.35	23.63	58.69	51.06	27.79
Improvements on home	15.74	7.56	28.48	4.67	25.48
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total	148.25	95.40	156.14	123.69	248.30
Taxes	63.01	47.18	60.97	60.27	93.68
Assessments	0	0	0	0	0
Repairs and replacements	37.41	6.80	40.55	12.39	105.52
Fire insurance on home	6.98	5.72	9.57	8.80	5.00
Liability insurance on home	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages	38.99	34.95	42.97	36.06	44.10
Refinancing charges	1.86	.75	2.08	6.17	0

¹ The total number of families surveyed includes those in each of the 4 subgroups shown in this table (i. e. home owners, house renters, apartment renters with heat included in rent, and apartment renters with heat not included in rent) and also families who changed their housing status during the year for whom no separate subgroup is shown.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>					
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.					
Average estimated annual rental value	\$286.41	\$240.55	\$271.08	\$295.88	\$370.53
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home	138.16	145.16	114.94	172.19	122.23
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.99	5.85	6.19	5.94	6.05
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	0	0	0	0	0
4 rooms	9	4	2	1	2
5 rooms	20	8	2	5	5
6 rooms	28	12	7	5	4
7 rooms or more	37	11	10	6	10
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.					
Average number of persons in economic family	3.27	4.00	3.88	3.21	2.55
Average number of persons in household	3.44	4.16	4.07	3.52	2.57
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$217.69	\$161.14	\$166.47	\$224.76	\$273.61
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	215.68	161.14	166.47	222.31	269.69
Repairs by tenant	2.01	0	0	2.45	3.92
Average monthly rental rate	18.04	13.43	14.17	18.53	22.47
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.58	5.28	5.36	5.71	5.75
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	1	0	1	0	0
4 rooms	9	3	2	1	3
5 rooms	11	0	3	7	1
6 rooms	18	3	2	5	8
7 rooms or more	11	1	3	4	3
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.					
Average number of persons in economic family	3.07	2.26	5.52	4.20	2.27
Average number of persons in household	3.26	2.10	5.52	4.20	2.58
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$412.41	\$264.29	\$412.62	\$407.89	\$426.63
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	412.41	264.29	412.62	407.89	426.63
Repairs by tenant	0	0	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate	34.37	22.02	34.39	33.99	35.55
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	4.65	4.00	4.00	5.50	4.73
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	3	0	1	0	2
4 rooms	6	1	1	0	4
5 rooms	4	0	1	1	2
6 rooms	2	0	0	1	1
7 rooms or more	2	0	0	0	2
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.					
Average number of persons in economic family	3.69	5.29	3.42	2.96	2.39
Average number of persons in household	3.77	5.28	3.47	3.02	2.62
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$194.97	\$174.24	\$183.61	\$185.56	\$234.00
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	194.36	174.19	183.02	184.88	232.74
Repairs by tenant .....	.61	.05	.59	.68	1.26
Average monthly rental rate	16.21	14.52	15.25	15.41	19.43
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	4.85	4.73	4.97	4.88	4.87
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	12	4	4	0	4
4 rooms	37	13	7	6	11
5 rooms	51	18	14	6	13
6 rooms	29	9	10	4	6
7 rooms or more	6	0	2	0	4

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued
PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>					
I. All families in survey ¹	485	126	111	125	123
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.54	5.21	3.59	2.86	2.46
Average number of persons in household.....	3.79	5.45	3.84	3.17	2.66
Number of families investing in—					
Principal home.....	90	23	24	25	18
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—					
Owned principal home:					
Taxes.....	176	44	41	55	36
Assessments.....	1	0	0	1	0
Repairs and replacements.....	80	11	23	25	21
Fire insurance on home.....	64	17	14	19	14
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	90	28	26	24	12
Refinancing charges.....	2	0	1	1	0
Rented principal home:					
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	309	81	70	69	89
Repairs by tenant.....	32	7	7	5	13
Secondary housing:					
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	19	2	3	5	9
Rent at school.....	3	0	0	1	2
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned—					
Principal home, total.....	\$22.41	\$15.20	\$30.02	\$24.70	\$20.61
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	13.89	8.25	18.55	15.87	13.44
Improvements on home.....	8.52	6.95	11.47	8.83	7.17
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—					
Owned principal home, total.....	49.26	35.90	56.62	55.87	49.56
Taxes.....	22.66	17.75	23.71	29.06	20.24
Assessments.....	.14	0	0	.53	0
Repairs and replacements.....	10.17	3.40	10.91	11.59	15.00
Fire insurance on home.....	2.41	2.32	2.82	2.36	2.18
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	13.80	12.43	19.01	12.17	12.14
Refinancing charges.....	.08	0	.17	.16	0
Rented principal home, total.....	135.28	120.70	121.38	122.60	176.50
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	134.21	120.22	119.53	122.26	174.76
Repairs by tenant.....	1.07	.48	1.85	.34	1.74
Secondary housing, total.....	1.10	.43	.50	1.13	2.29
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	.57	.43	.50	.39	.97
Rent at school.....	.53	0	0	.74	1.32
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.71	5.87	5.73	5.67	5.57
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms.....	32	3	6	10	13
4 rooms.....	60	15	15	18	12
5 rooms.....	125	34	30	28	33
6 rooms.....	131	40	22	33	36
7 rooms or more.....	137	34	38	36	29
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	180	46	42	53	39
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.65	5.35	3.81	3.06	2.32
Average number of persons in household.....	3.95	5.56	4.08	3.45	2.59
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	87	22	24	24	17
Average amount invested during schedule year, total.....	\$64.54	\$49.44	\$79.83	\$62.14	\$69.14
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	41.24	24.20	49.52	41.20	52.46
Improvements on home.....	23.30	25.24	30.31	20.94	16.68
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	131.70	98.21	149.65	131.76	151.72
Taxes.....	60.85	48.63	62.67	68.54	62.83
Assessments.....	.37	0	0	1.24	0
Repairs and replacements.....	27.40	9.31	28.84	27.34	47.29
Fire insurance on home.....	5.72	6.36	7.44	5.56	3.32
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	37.14	33.91	50.24	28.71	38.28
Refinancing charges.....	.22	0	.46	.37	0

¹ The total number of families surveyed includes those in each of the 4 subgroups shown in this table (i. e., home owners, house renters, apartment renters with heat included in rent, and apartment renters with heat not included in rent) and also families who changed their housing status during the year for whom no separate subgroup is shown.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>					
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.					
Average estimated annual rental value	\$279.90	\$204.29	\$287.07	\$329.79	\$293.55
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home	148.20	106.08	137.42	198.01	141.83
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	6.36	6.39	6.52	6.79	5.56
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	3	1	0	0	2
4 rooms	4	1	0	2	1
5 rooms	30	5	7	11	7
6 rooms	66	18	12	20	16
7 rooms or more	77	21	23	20	13
III. Families who rented house for 12 months					
Average number of persons in economic family	103	31	24	24	24
Average number of persons in household	3.86	5.55	3.46	3.10	2.84
	4.14	5.78	3.63	3.57	3.09
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$226.42	\$209.73	\$185.55	\$224.71	\$290.53
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	224.31	208.89	182.22	223.08	287.54
Repairs by tenant	2.11	.84	3.33	1.63	2.99
Average monthly rental rate	18.69	17.41	15.18	18.59	23.96
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.82	5.93	5.83	5.21	6.25
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	3	0	0	2	1
4 rooms	19	9	5	5	0
5 rooms	20	7	6	4	3
6 rooms	22	7	5	2	8
7 rooms or more	39	8	8	11	12
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.					
Average number of persons in economic family	27	2	5	8	12
Average number of persons in household	3.05	5.82	3.01	2.75	2.80
	3.22	5.82	3.07	2.95	3.02
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$318.70	\$343.82	\$243.93	\$325.20	\$343.42
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	317.92	343.82	243.93	325.05	341.68
Repairs by tenant	.78	0	0	.15	1.74
Average monthly rental rate	26.49	28.65	20.33	27.09	28.47
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	3.96	4.50	3.60	4.00	4.00
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	12	1	3	3	5
4 rooms	6	0	1	2	3
5 rooms	7	0	1	3	3
6 rooms	2	1	0	0	1
7 rooms or more	0	0	0	0	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.					
Average number of persons in economic family	170	46	39	39	46
Average number of persons in household	3.37	4.92	3.60	2.45	2.40
	3.58	5.21	3.91	2.57	2.30
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$194.36	\$174.96	\$190.18	\$183.97	\$226.10
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	193.23	174.22	189.35	183.90	223.44
Repairs by tenant	1.13	.74	.83	.07	2.66
Average monthly rental rate	16.13	14.52	15.78	15.35	18.69
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.19	5.37	5.08	5.03	5.24
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	13	1	3	5	4
4 rooms	31	5	9	9	8
5 rooms	67	21	16	10	20
6 rooms	38	14	4	10	10
7 rooms or more	21	5	7	5	4

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>					
I. All families in survey ¹	197	65	40	49	43
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.62	5.23	3.41	2.74	2.40
Average number of persons in household.....	3.77	5.31	3.58	2.97	2.51
Number of families investing in—					
Principal home.....	39	14	9	8	8
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—					
Owned principal home:					
Taxes.....	97	36	16	24	19
Assessments.....	1	0	0	0	1
Repairs and replacements.....	42	13	7	9	13
Fire insurance on home.....	40	15	5	8	12
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	47	19	10	5	13
Refinancing charges.....	2	1	0	0	1
Rented principal home:					
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	103	31	24	26	22
Repairs by tenant.....	9	2	3	2	2
Secondary housing:					
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	6	0	3	0	3
Rent at school.....	1	0	0	0	1
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned—					
Principal home, total.....	\$21.92	\$13.25	\$26.24	\$21.12	\$31.95
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	12.26	9.76	14.78	7.09	19.61
Improvements on home.....	9.66	3.49	11.46	14.03	12.34
Vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—					
Owned principal home, total.....	49.91	37.86	38.28	49.47	79.41
Taxes.....	23.42	18.47	19.74	28.17	28.91
Assessments.....	.02	0	0	0	.08
Repairs and replacements.....	9.26	4.11	4.05	12.78	17.86
Fire insurance on home.....	3.94	3.89	2.75	2.86	6.32
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	12.76	10.66	11.74	5.66	24.99
Refinancing charges.....	51	.73	0	0	1.25
Rented principal home, total.....	92.60	72.86	106.94	115.51	82.98
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	92.04	72.39	105.72	115.22	82.58
Repairs by tenant.....	.56	.47	1.22	.29	.40
Secondary housing, total.....	1.05	0	1.67	0	3.24
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	.57	0	1.67	0	1.06
Rent at school.....	.48	0	0	0	2.18
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.69	5.72	5.58	5.65	5.79
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms.....	15	5	4	3	3
4 rooms.....	36	13	9	5	9
5 rooms.....	51	15	8	15	13
6 rooms.....	47	15	11	13	8
7 rooms or more.....	48	17	8	13	10
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months.....	93	36	16	24	17
Average number of persons in economic family.....	4.01	5.62	3.81	2.34	3.18
Average number of persons in household.....	4.23	5.71	4.15	2.69	3.37
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	35	12	9	8	6
Average amount invested during schedule year, total.....	\$50.99	\$45.47	\$65.61	\$43.12	\$60.04
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	25.98	17.62	36.95	14.47	49.61
Improvements on home.....	25.01	28.85	28.66	28.65	10.43
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	104.65	67.29	95.74	101.00	197.26
Taxes.....	48.63	32.53	49.35	57.52	69.51
Assessments.....	.04	0	0	0	.21
Repairs and replacements.....	19.51	7.17	10.14	26.08	45.18
Fire insurance on home.....	8.34	7.03	6.89	5.85	15.99
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	27.04	19.25	29.36	11.55	63.21
Refinancing charges.....	1.09	1.31	0	0	3.16

¹ The total number of families surveyed includes those in each of the 4 subgroups shown in this table (i. e., home owners, house renters, apartment renters with heat included in rent, and apartment renters with heat not included in rent) and also families who changed their housing status during the year for whom no separate subgroup is shown.

TABLE 10.—Housing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>					
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.					
Average estimated annual rental value	\$232.36	\$167.70	\$244.10	\$242.95	\$343.32
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home	127.71	100.41	148.37	141.94	146.05
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.84	5.61	5.81	6.12	5.94
Number of families living in dwelling with—					
Less than 4 rooms	3	2	1	0	0
4 rooms	9	4	2	1	2
5 rooms	23	11	2	6	4
6 rooms	23	8	5	6	4
7 rooms or more	35	11	6	11	7
III. Families who rented house for 12 months					
Average number of persons in economic family	4.08	5.27	2.68	4.26	2.29
Average number of persons in household	4.25	5.43	2.70	4.49	2.51
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$166.54	\$170.27	\$95.73	\$283.76	\$114.95
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	165.56	169.53	95.73	281.88	113.54
Repairs by tenant	.98	.74	0	1.88	1.41
Average monthly rental rate	13.80	14.13	7.98	23.49	9.46
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	5.44	5.41	4.60	5.83	5.75
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	2	1	1	0	0
4 rooms	8	5	1	1	1
5 rooms	8	2	2	1	3
6 rooms	8	4	1	2	1
7 rooms or more	10	5	0	2	3
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.					
Average number of persons in economic family	2.10	0	3.39	2.36	1.70
Average number of persons in household	2.10	0	3.39	2.36	1.70
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$240.68	0	\$271.03	\$353.79	\$204.82
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	240.68	0	271.03	353.79	204.82
Repairs by tenant	0	0	0	0	0
Average monthly rental rate	20.06	0	22.59	29.48	17.07
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	4.17	0	4.00	3.00	4.50
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	1	0	0	1	0
4 rooms	4	0	1	0	3
5 rooms	0	0	0	0	0
6 rooms	1	0	0	0	1
7 rooms or more	0	0	0	0	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.					
Average number of persons in economic family	3.11	4.79	3.25	2.77	1.99
Average number of persons in household	3.16	4.79	3.32	2.87	1.99
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total	\$184.73	\$181.64	\$196.03	\$260.20	\$147.13
Rent (gross rent less concessions)	183.43	179.87	193.33	200.04	146.64
Repairs by tenant	1.30	1.77	2.70	.16	.49
Average monthly rental rate	15.28	14.99	16.11	16.67	12.22
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit	4.83	4.80	5.00	4.89	4.42
Number of families living in dwellings with—					
Less than 4 rooms	8	1	2	2	3
4 rooms	14	4	5	3	2
5 rooms	20	2	4	8	6
6 rooms	13	2	5	5	1
7 rooms or more	3	1	2	0	0

TABLE 10a.—Housing expenditures

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Housing Expenditures</i>			
I. All families in survey ¹			
Average number of persons in economic family.....	148	151	149
Average number of persons in household.....	4.04	3.32	3.20
Number of families investing in—	4.17	3.43	3.29
Principal home.....	27	44	37
Vacation home.....	0	0	0
Number of families having current expenditure for—			
Owned principal home:			
Taxes.....	72	61	66
Assessments.....	0	10	6
Repairs and replacements.....	28	23	17
Fire insurance on home.....	28	28	35
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	24	43	35
Refinancing charges.....	2	0	1
Rented principal home:			
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	75	94	78
Repairs by tenant.....	10	10	2
Secondary housing:			
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	4	16	5
Rent at school.....	1	1	0
Average amount invested during schedule year in owned—			
Principal home, total.....	\$36.51	\$61.44	\$58.64
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	30.81	47.21	45.72
Improvements on home.....	5.70	14.23	12.92
Vacation home.....	0	0	0
Average current expenditure for—			
Owned principal home, total.....	39.37	51.43	68.84
Taxes.....	17.18	11.86	27.74
Assessments.....	0	1.87	.54
Repairs and replacements.....	11.14	5.99	6.41
Fire insurance on home.....	2.56	3.94	5.43
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	8.15	27.77	28.49
Refinancing charges.....	.34	0	.23
Rented principal home, total.....	115.77	139.63	163.50
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	115.32	139.22	163.43
Repairs by tenant.....	.45	.41	.07
Secondary housing, total.....	1.03	2.30	1.17
Owned vacation home.....	0	0	0
Rent on vacation or trips.....	.44	1.41	1.17
Rent at school.....	.59	.89	0
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.70	4.70	4.72
Number of families living in dwellings with—			
Less than 4 rooms.....	7	25	28
4 rooms.....	26	36	38
5 rooms.....	34	52	43
6 rooms.....	44	32	29
7 rooms or more.....	37	6	11
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months	72	57	71
Average number of persons in economic family.....	4.07	3.38	3.23
Average number of persons in household.....	4.16	3.45	3.38
Number of families who invested during the schedule year in owned principal home.....	26	40	35
Average amount invested during schedule year, total.....	\$69.96	\$129.40	\$117.35
Payment on principal of mortgage and down payment.....	60.20	97.02	90.24
Improvements on home.....	9.76	32.38	27.11
Average current housing expenditures on owned principal home, total.....	79.84	127.31	140.25
Taxes.....	35.02	30.52	56.13
Assessments.....	0	4.95	1.14
Repairs and replacements.....	22.77	11.62	13.46
Fire insurance on home.....	5.27	9.73	11.14
Liability insurance on home.....	0	0	0
Ground rent.....	0	0	0
Interest on mortgages.....	16.07	70.49	58.38
Refinancing charges.....	.71	0	0

¹ The total number of families surveyed includes those in each of the 4 subgroups shown in this table (i. e. home owners, house renters, apartment renters with heat included in rent, and apartment renters with heat not included in rent) and also families who changed their housing status during the year, for whom no separate subgroup is shown.

TABLE 10a.—Housing expenditures—Continued

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.—Continued

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Housing Expenditures—Continued</i>			
II. Families who owned their principal home for 12 months—Continued.			
Average estimated annual rental value.....	\$306.07	\$284.11	\$400.14
Average imputed income from equity in owned principal home.....	226.23	156.80	259.89
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	6.36	5.07	5.20
Number of families living in dwellings with—			
Less than 4 rooms.....	2	5	2
4 rooms.....	5	11	19
5 rooms.....	11	20	27
6 rooms.....	23	17	15
7 rooms or more.....	31	4	8
III. Families who rented house for 12 months.			
Average number of persons in economic family.....	4.38	3.40	3.37
Average number of persons in household.....	4.69	3.54	3.41
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$223.92	\$235.53	\$301.89
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	222.50	234.78	301.71
Repairs by tenant.....	1.42	.75	.18
Average monthly rental rate.....	18.54	19.56	25.16
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	5.76	4.64	4.71
Number of families living in dwellings with—			
Less than 4 rooms.....	0	14	11
4 rooms.....	5	18	14
5 rooms.....	6	30	14
6 rooms.....	12	14	14
7 rooms or more.....	6	2	3
IV. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat included in rent.			
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.13	4.00	2.58
Average number of persons in household.....	3.12	4.00	2.68
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$282.33	177.50	\$308.59
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	281.64	177.50	308.59
Repairs by tenant.....	.69	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	23.47	14.79	25.72
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.35	2.00	3.06
Number of families living in dwellings with—			
Less than 4 rooms.....	2	1	13
4 rooms.....	7	0	2
5 rooms.....	6	0	1
6 rooms.....	1	0	0
7 rooms or more.....	0	0	0
V. Families who rented apartment for 12 months with heat not included in rent.			
Average number of persons in economic family.....	3.30	10	4
Average number of persons in household.....	4.17	2.40	3.00
	4.28	2.44	2.98
Average expenditure for rented principal home, total.....	\$204.09	\$183.62	\$231.75
Rent (gross rent less concessions).....	203.61	183.62	231.75
Repairs by tenant.....	.48	0	0
Average monthly rental rate.....	16.98	15.30	19.31
Average number of rooms in dwelling unit.....	4.72	3.40	3.25
Number of families living in dwellings with—			
Less than 4 rooms.....	3	5	2
4 rooms.....	9	4	2
5 rooms.....	11	1	0
6 rooms.....	7	0	0
7 rooms or more.....	0	0	0

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level*

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>					
I. All families in survey	299	88	74	52	85
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity	294	87	72	50	85
Anthracite	122	28	34	24	36
Bituminous coal	14	5	3	2	4
Coke	23	4	4	7	8
Briquets	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	164	57	39	32	36
Fuel oil	165	48	44	32	41
Gas	113	15	21	25	52
Kerosene	26	11	8	3	4
Gasoline (not for auto)	3	1	1	0	1
Ice	198	48	49	39	62
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$131.07	\$112.86	\$124.17	\$146.75	\$145.94
Winter	41.24	39.55	37.23	41.48	46.29
Spring	23.60	21.00	21.08	27.06	26.39
Summer	20.55	16.41	21.92	21.53	22.70
Fall	45.68	35.90	43.99	56.68	50.56
Electricity	28.89	26.47	27.25	30.07	32.11
Winter	8.12	7.61	7.64	8.35	8.91
Spring	6.90	6.32	6.61	7.34	7.50
Summer	6.33	5.70	5.88	6.68	7.16
Fall	7.54	6.84	7.12	7.70	8.54
Anthracite	25.86	18.25	24.41	28.86	33.13
Winter	8.76	6.96	7.55	8.21	12.02
Spring	2.29	1.75	1.86	1.09	3.95
Summer	.75	.56	1.40	0	.83
Fall	14.06	8.98	13.60	19.56	16.33
Bituminous coal	2.76	2.57	3.84	1.55	2.48
Winter	1.42	1.45	1.68	1.23	1.30
Spring	.15	.25	.15	0	.13
Summer	.42	0	1.06	0	.26
Fall	.77	.87	.95	.32	.79
Coke	5.48	1.58	3.09	9.99	8.80
Briquets	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	17.58	23.12	19.59	16.21	10.95
Winter	5.72	8.99	6.62	3.71	2.77
Spring	2.43	3.67	1.99	3.60	.83
Summer	1.11	1.68	1.15	.51	.85
Fall	8.32	8.78	9.83	8.39	6.50
Fuel oil	31.73	31.64	32.56	33.92	29.73
Winter	11.82	12.38	11.61	10.66	12.13
Spring	7.27	7.19	7.63	8.18	6.47
Summer	3.30	3.18	4.25	3.99	2.17
Fall	9.34	8.89	9.07	11.09	8.96
Gas	10.22	3.76	6.66	12.62	18.51
Winter	2.22	.66	1.40	2.58	4.31
Spring	2.63	.91	1.69	3.35	4.78
Summer	3.07	1.47	2.13	3.75	5.12
Fall	2.30	.72	1.44	2.94	4.30
Kerosene	1.25	.84	.49	4.77	.17
Gasoline (not for auto)	.08	.13	(¹)	0	.16
Ice	7.22	4.50	6.28	8.76	9.90

¹ Less than .05 cent.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level—Con.*
 NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures—Con.</i>					
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	143	42	32	34	35
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity.....	141	41	31	34	35
Anthracite.....	75	20	20	16	19
Bituminous coal.....	10	2	2	2	4
Coke.....	14	1	1	6	6
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	96	29	24	20	23
Fuel oil.....	80	22	18	22	18
Gas.....	55	9	7	16	23
Kerosene.....	15	6	3	3	3
Gasoline (not for auto).....	1	1	0	0	0
Ice.....	91	19	19	28	25
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$151.44	\$124.60	\$133.49	\$173.23	\$178.92
Electricity.....	31.42	28.15	29.67	32.74	35.67
Anthracite.....	35.28	26.66	30.35	36.50	48.96
Bituminous coal.....	4.33	3.45	6.40	2.37	5.39
Coke.....	8.72	2.65	4.24	12.76	16.17
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	18.60	23.37	19.69	15.07	15.29
Fuel oil.....	33.05	31.99	29.43	42.17	28.80
Gas.....	10.50	3.73	6.61	13.94	18.82
Kerosene.....	2.19	1.28	.15	7.28	.20
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.07	.25	0	0	0
Ice.....	7.28	3.07	6.95	10.40	9.62
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent ²	1	0	0	0	1
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent ²	135	44	37	16	38
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity.....	131	43	35	15	38
Anthracite.....	45	11	13	7	14
Bituminous coal.....	3	2	1	0	0
Coke.....	6	1	2	1	2
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	66	27	16	10	13
Fuel oil.....	77	22	23	8	24
Gas.....	45	8	11	7	19
Kerosene.....	11	4	5	0	2
Gasoline (not for auto).....	2	0	1	0	1
Ice.....	95	29	26	8	32
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$114.33	\$102.55	\$111.95	\$103.73	\$134.79
Electricity.....	25.68	24.89	24.49	24.46	28.29
Anthracite.....	18.92	9.71	22.58	16.23	27.18
Bituminous coal.....	1.19	1.85	2.15	0	0
Coke.....	2.88	.63	2.52	5.32	4.81
Briquets.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wood.....	16.77	23.30	14.81	20.18	9.68
Fuel oil.....	34.31	32.74	35.02	22.50	40.41
Gas.....	7.41	3.42	4.49	9.88	13.82
Kerosene.....	.24	.34	.26	0	.21
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.09	0	(1)	0	.32
Ice.....	6.84	5.67	5.63	5.16	10.07
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	17	1	3	2	11
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity.....	8	1	4	1	2
Gas.....	7	1	3	1	2
Ice.....	7	1	2	1	3
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$86.77	\$160.74	\$75.58	\$70.03	\$86.13
Electricity.....	33.79	35.76	28.91	29.64	35.70
Gas.....	30.84	23.84	35.76	12.22	33.51
Ice.....	9.61	14.30	6.98	9.60	9.90
All other fuel.....	12.53	86.84	3.93	18.57	7.02

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

² Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level—Con.*
PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>					
I. All families in survey	485	126	111	125	123
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity	460	116	107	118	119
Anthracite	214	49	41	63	61
Bituminous coal	44	8	11	9	16
Coke	46	10	10	9	17
Briquets	12	3	5	1	3
Wood	255	80	62	66	47
Fuel oil	236	56	49	62	69
Gas	225	35	41	63	86
Kerosene	70	27	24	14	5
Gasoline (not for auto)	8	2	2	3	1
Ice	337	92	80	87	78
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$137.62	\$115.20	\$127.26	\$148.40	\$158.91
Winter	44.20	36.97	40.25	47.94	51.28
Spring	25.47	20.41	21.96	29.35	29.83
Summer	22.11	18.11	22.32	23.64	24.45
Fall	45.84	39.71	42.73	47.47	53.35
Electricity	29.20	26.08	27.74	29.29	33.62
Winter	8.07	7.29	7.87	8.05	9.05
Spring	6.99	6.30	6.41	7.06	8.17
Summer	6.41	5.65	5.88	6.44	7.64
Fall	7.73	6.84	7.58	7.74	8.76
Anthracite	27.56	18.12	16.87	37.97	36.29
Winter	11.43	7.55	8.23	14.90	14.76
Spring	3.05	1.50	.84	5.91	3.72
Summer	1.38	.14	.80	2.60	1.93
Fall	11.70	8.93	7.00	14.56	15.88
Bituminous coal	5.21	3.83	4.31	3.97	8.71
Winter	2.17	1.66	1.97	1.31	3.75
Spring .....	.50	.05	.24	.51	1.17
Summer .....	.17	0	.31	.33	.07
Fall	2.37	2.12	1.79	1.82	3.72
Coke	5.91	3.78	4.66	4.76	10.34
Briquets .....	.66	.89	.83	(¹)	.92
Wood	16.69	20.09	23.33	15.46	8.46
Winter	5.37	6.77	7.42	4.93	2.52
Spring	2.54	3.22	3.19	2.66	1.15
Summer	1.27	1.28	1.72	1.39	.71
Fall	7.51	8.82	11.00	6.48	4.08
Fuel oil	30.49	25.32	28.15	35.08	33.21
Winter	11.07	9.14	10.23	13.02	11.80
Spring	7.14	5.69	6.47	7.86	8.51
Summer	3.46	3.25	3.58	3.58	3.42
Fall	8.82	7.24	7.87	10.62	9.48
Gas	12.44	7.44	10.15	13.49	18.59
Winter	2.69	1.54	2.21	2.96	4.03
Spring	3.16	1.96	2.52	3.32	4.81
Summer	3.78	2.32	3.20	4.08	5.50
Fall	2.91	1.62	2.22	3.13	4.25
Kerosene	2.16	3.25	4.02	1.06	.48
Gasoline (not for auto) .....	.06	.06	.16	.05	(¹)
Ice	7.24	6.34	7.04	7.27	8.29

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 11.—Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level—Con.

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.—Con.

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures—Con.</i>					
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	282	77	66	77	62
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity.....	258	63	61	77	57
Anthracite.....	143	30	28	46	39
Bituminous coal.....	10	2	2	2	4
Coke.....	24	7	4	8	5
Briquets.....	8	2	3	1	2
Wood.....	157	44	38	47	28
Fuel oil.....	125	31	27	39	28
Gas.....	124	22	18	40	44
Kerosene.....	42	16	13	12	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	7	1	1	4	1
Ice.....	191	52	47	56	36
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and re- frigeration, total.....	\$144.60	\$110.87	\$122.49	\$168.68	\$180.09
Electricity.....	28.92	23.43	25.73	31.68	35.73
Anthracite.....	35.53	20.02	20.89	48.12	54.75
Bituminous coal.....	7.44	5.41	6.42	5.75	13.16
Coke.....	5.39	4.42	1.64	7.11	8.43
Briquets.....	.60	.96	.80	.01	.68
Wood.....	17.23	17.22	23.13	18.33	9.58
Fuel oil.....	29.13	23.14	26.65	35.19	31.68
Gas.....	11.98	7.96	7.59	13.80	19.37
Kerosene.....	2.04	2.77	3.43	1.69	.07
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.03	.01	(¹)	.08	.01
Ice.....	6.31	5.53	6.21	6.92	6.63
III. Number of families in houses not making pay- ments for heat separately from rent ²	1	0	0	0	1
IV. Number of families in apartments making pay- ments for heat separately from rent.....	170	46	39	39	46
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity.....	164	46	39	33	46
Anthracite.....	63	16	13	15	19
Bituminous coal.....	10	3	2	1	4
Coke.....	24	4	8	0	12
Briquets.....	3	1	1	0	1
Wood.....	96	35	26	16	19
Fuel oil.....	103	23	22	25	33
Gas.....	79	11	18	19	31
Kerosene.....	26	9	13	2	2
Gasoline (not for auto).....	4	1	2	1	0
Ice.....	126	38	28	29	31
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrig- eration, total.....	\$133.97	\$123.24	\$137.42	\$120.44	\$153.29
Electricity.....	29.58	30.41	30.44	23.96	32.77
Anthracite.....	18.21	14.63	11.83	24.75	21.66
Bituminous coal.....	2.53	1.47	1.38	1.35	5.56
Coke.....	7.57	2.97	10.27	0	16.32
Briquets.....	.87	.81	1.02	0	1.55
Wood.....	17.30	26.20	22.94	10.58	9.32
Fuel oil.....	36.80	30.24	35.05	43.10	39.50
Gas.....	11.05	5.87	11.86	9.23	17.10
Kerosene.....	2.62	4.17	5.29	.08	.95
Gasoline (not for auto).....	.15	.17	.44	.03	0
Ice.....	7.29	6.30	6.90	7.36	8.56
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	26	2	5	8	11
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity.....	21	2	4	6	9
Gas.....	20	1	5	5	9
Ice.....	19	1	5	3	11
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrig- eration, total.....	\$74.52	\$83.56	\$65.76	\$86.27	\$68.27
Electricity.....	28.62	41.18	20.19	37.08	24.00
Gas.....	22.71	26.86	28.60	24.53	17.94
Ice.....	8.51	5.97	8.09	3.84	12.56
All other fuel.....	14.68	9.55	8.88	20.82	13.77

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

² Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level—Con.*

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures</i>					
I. All families in survey	197	65	40	49	43
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity	187	59	40	48	40
Anthracite	84	25	16	25	18
Bituminous coal	18	8	3	2	5
Coke	14	7	2	4	1
Briquets	1	1	0	0	0
Wood	146	51	29	37	29
Fuel oil	87	25	23	19	20
Gas	1	0	0	0	1
Kerosene	48	21	7	10	10
Gasoline (not for auto)	2	1	0	1	0
Ice	121	39	23	35	24
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$122.46	\$108.55	\$130.94	\$120.43	\$138.06
Winter	36.77	34.44	38.51	33.98	41.88
Spring	17.04	14.29	18.44	15.98	21.16
Summer	20.23	17.53	24.24	25.62	14.49
Fall	48.42	42.29	49.75	44.85	60.53
Electricity	26.94	24.79	26.72	28.52	28.60
Winter	7.47	6.91	7.57	7.90	7.75
Spring	6.43	5.96	6.41	6.65	6.91
Summer	5.76	5.29	5.58	6.06	6.28
Fall	7.28	6.63	7.16	7.91	7.66
Anthracite	24.96	21.59	24.87	25.05	30.04
Winter	9.02	8.53	11.45	6.60	10.27
Spring	.17	0	.38	.19	.22
Summer	3.37	2.80	1.61	8.51	0
Fall	12.40	10.26	11.43	9.75	19.55
Bituminous coal	3.40	3.61	2.83	1.41	5.91
Winter	1.21	1.84	.80	.60	1.33
Spring	.14	0	0	.20	.43
Summer	.20	.42	.32	0	0
Fall	1.85	1.35	1.71	.61	4.15
Coke	2.59	3.33	2.99	3.39	.23
Briquets	.06	.17	0	0	0
Wood	32.69	30.57	32.60	33.62	34.91
Winter	9.61	9.95	6.63	10.64	10.68
Spring	2.85	2.69	2.05	3.07	3.58
Summer	2.89	2.31	6.64	2.71	.50
Fall	17.34	15.62	17.28	17.20	20.15
Fuel oil	24.18	17.73	32.44	21.12	29.69
Winter	7.88	5.22	10.07	6.59	11.31
Spring	6.09	4.58	8.03	4.27	8.63
Summer	3.22	2.26	5.39	3.38	2.47
Fall	6.99	5.67	8.95	6.88	7.28
Gas	.20	0	0	0	1.00
Winter	.05	0	0	0	.25
Spring	.05	0	0	0	.25
Summer	.05	0	0	0	.25
Fall	.05	0	0	0	.25
Kerosene	1.96	2.10	3.29	.81	1.83
Gasoline (not for auto)	.01	.04	0	.01	0
Ice	5.47	4.62	5.20	6.50	5.85

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level—Con.*

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.—Continued

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures—Con.</i>					
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent	129	53	21	30	25
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity	115	45	18	27	25
Anthracite	58	19	9	14	16
Bituminous coal	15	5	3	2	5
Coke	8	0	0	3	0
Briquets	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	96	37	13	24	22
Fuel oil	48	16	11	9	12
Gas	1	0	0	0	1
Kerosene	31	16	3	5	7
Gasoline (not for auto)	3	1	0	1	1
Ice	73	29	10	16	18
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$124.63	\$103.93	\$130.68	\$116.09	\$173.79
Electricity	26.47	23.32	25.09	28.80	31.50
Anthracite	28.56	20.27	26.05	30.24	46.26
Bituminous coal	4.00	2.40	5.40	2.31	8.25
Coke	2.38	3.67	0	3.77	0
Briquets	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	34.32	31.90	34.37	31.48	42.65
Fuel oil	22.00	15.93	33.74	14.60	33.89
Gas	0.33	0	0	0	1.70
Kerosene	1.58	2.32	0.49	0.79	1.86
Gasoline (not for auto)	0.02	0.04	0	0.02	0.07
Ice	4.97	3.99	5.54	4.08	7.61
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent	0	0	0	0	0
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent	58	10	18	18	12
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity	57	10	18	18	11
Anthracite	27	7	6	11	3
Bituminous coal	2	2	0	0	0
Coke	5	2	2	1	0
Briquets	1	1	0	0	0
Wood	45	10	15	14	6
Fuel oil	39	9	11	12	7
Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	15	5	5	1	4
Gasoline (not for auto)	0	0	0	0	0
Ice	43	10	12	16	5
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$124.23	\$138.20	\$135.78	\$131.26	\$84.78
Electricity	27.38	32.37	28.60	28.08	20.33
Anthracite	20.30	32.88	24.89	17.82	6.68
Bituminous coal	0.61	3.54	0	0	0
Coke	3.36	2.28	6.63	2.95	0
Briquets	0.19	1.12	0	0	0
Wood	30.44	26.35	32.36	39.04	18.08
Fuel oil	32.76	30.88	32.12	33.18	34.66
Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	2.84	1.41	6.74	0.36	1.89
Gasoline (not for auto)	0	0	0	0	0
Ice	6.35	7.37	4.44	9.83	3.14
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent	6	0	1	1	4
Number of families spending for—					
Electricity	5	0	1	1	3
Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Ice	4	0	1	1	2
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total	\$65.40	0	\$50.08	\$49.76	\$73.14
Electricity	31.89	0	27.10	28.30	33.98
Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Ice	7.89	0	11.69	12.26	5.84
All other fuel	25.62	0	11.29	9.20	33.32

TABLE 11a.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures*
MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF., AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
I. All families in survey.....	148	151	149
Number of families spending for—			
Electricity.....	145	149	143
Anthracite.....	13	1	0
Bituminous coal.....	127	23	94
Coke.....	2	0	1
Briquets.....	0	1	0
Wood.....	91	52	108
Fuel oil.....	0	18	4
Gas.....	42	124	46
Kerosene.....	10	15	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	3	1
Ice.....	23	103	100
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$99.23	\$95.12	\$116.08
Electricity.....	27.96	32.90	41.44
Anthracite.....	3.08	.23	0
Bituminous coal.....	46.98	3.55	30.78
Coke.....	.82	0	.36
Briquets.....	0	.22	0
Wood.....	12.63	5.72	23.14
Fuel oil.....	0	3.36	1.28
Gas.....	5.91	36.16	9.45
Kerosene.....	.35	1.16	.01
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	.38	.01
Ice.....	1.50	11.44	9.52
II. Number of families in houses making payments for heat separately from rent.....	103	138	128
Number of families spending for—			
Electricity.....	102	138	127
Anthracite.....	9	1	0
Bituminous coal.....	88	20	91
Coke.....	2	0	1
Briquets.....	0	1	0
Wood.....	69	47	100
Fuel oil.....	0	18	4
Gas.....	42	111	36
Kerosene.....	7	12	1
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	3	1
Ice.....	15	92	87
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$113.19	\$97.28	\$122.93
Electricity.....	29.65	34.46	43.45
Anthracite.....	3.57	.25	0
Bituminous coal.....	57.00	3.56	35.06
Coke.....	.94	0	.42
Briquets.....	0	.23	0
Wood.....	13.97	5.97	24.94
Fuel oil.....	0	3.67	1.49
Gas.....	6.16	36.20	8.51
Kerosene.....	.47	1.06	.01
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	.42	.01
Ice.....	1.43	11.46	9.04

TABLE 11a.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures*—Continued
MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO CALIF., AND RENO, NEV.—Continued

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
III. Number of families in houses not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	1	0	0
IV. Number of families in apartments making payments for heat separately from rent.....	29	10	4
Number of families spending for—			
Electricity.....	29	8	3
Anthracite.....	3	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	27	1	1
Coke.....	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0
Wood.....	20	2	4
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0
Gas.....	4	10	2
Kerosene.....	2	2	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0
Ice.....	4	9	3
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$86.22	\$66.40	\$91.38
Electricity.....	26.98	14.32	21.00
Anthracite.....	3.33	0	0
Bituminous coal.....	37.79	2.24	1.75
Coke.....	0	0	0
Briquets.....	0	0	0
Wood.....	13.60	1.71	49.38
Fuel oil.....	0	0	0
Gas.....	3.52	35.42	4.50
Kerosene.....	.10	2.72	0
Gasoline (not for auto).....	0	0	0
Ice.....	.90	9.95	14.75
V. Number of families in apartments not making payments for heat separately from rent.....	16	0	15
Number of families spending for—			
Electricity.....	13	0	11
Gas.....	4	0	9
Ice.....	3	0	9
Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$38.32	0	\$64.30
Electricity.....	24.27	0	29.50
Gas.....	8.66	0	20.00
Ice.....	3.11	0	12.07
All other fuel.....	2.28	0	2.73

¹ Detailed information not presented because of small number of families in this classification.

TABLE 12.—Household operation expenditures other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, by economic level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>					
Families in survey.....	299	88	74	52	85
Number of families spending for—					
Water rent.....	97	34	22	17	24
Telephone.....	98	14	13	24	47
Domestic service: Full-time.....	13	3	1	4	5
Part-time.....	20	5	3	3	9
Laundry out.....	54	8	6	11	29
Postage, telegrams.....	267	75	65	43	84
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	38	12	15	2	9
Safe-deposit box.....	5	0	0	2	3
Insurance on furniture.....	63	15	9	15	24
Interest on debts.....	13	3	2	1	7
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$50.16	\$35.47	\$33.69	\$58.38	\$74.67
Water rent.....	4.82	6.01	5.00	4.62	3.55
Telephone.....	9.02	3.88	3.99	12.36	16.66
Domestic service: Full-time.....	4.53	1.35	.09	9.24	8.82
Part-time.....	2.13	.45	1.57	2.70	4.00
Household paper.....	2.90	2.61	2.71	3.81	2.82
Bar soap.....	2.80	3.06	2.93	2.50	2.61
Starch, bluing.....	.74	.82	.79	.64	.67
Soap flakes, powder.....	5.28	5.68	5.00	5.19	5.18
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.43	1.48	1.41	1.38	1.41
Matches.....	2.11	2.07	2.09	1.88	2.31
Laundry out.....	6.80	3.07	1.75	7.68	14.52
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.33	.95	1.24	1.22	1.86
Postage, telegrams.....	2.37	1.68	1.99	2.10	3.57
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.91	.64	1.93	.33	.66
Safe-deposit box.....	.05	0	0	.17	.07
Insurance on furniture.....	1.87	1.43	1.13	2.43	2.64
Interest on debts.....	1.06	.29	.06	.10	3.32
Other items.....	.01	0	.01	.03	0

TABLE 12.—Household operation expenditures other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>					
Families in survey.....	485	126	111	125	123
Number of families spending for—					
Water rent.....	174	43	41	53	37
Telephone.....	149	24	21	47	57
Domestic service: Full-time.....	16	6	5	3	2
Part-time.....	30	4	6	10	10
Laundry out.....	100	13	16	29	42
Postage, telegrams.....	452	112	105	116	119
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	49	9	10	11	19
Safe-deposit box.....	36	2	8	12	14
Insurance on furniture.....	112	24	18	34	36
Interest on debts.....	37	9	11	5	12
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$48.81	\$39.89	\$38.01	\$49.37	\$67.10
Water rent.....	3.94	4.02	4.13	4.27	3.34
Telephone.....	8.65	5.27	5.61	9.98	13.50
Domestic service: Full-time.....	2.53	3.20	1.97	2.91	1.95
Part-time.....	1.75	.55	1.12	2.42	2.86
Household paper.....	3.15	3.22	3.08	2.94	3.36
Bar soap.....	2.78	3.06	2.64	2.59	2.79
Starch, bluing.....	.92	.96	.83	.92	.95
Soap flakes, powder.....	5.21	6.12	4.64	4.60	5.43
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.69	1.48	1.81	1.67	1.81
Matches.....	2.31	2.71	2.20	2.04	2.28
Laundry out.....	5.71	2.58	3.45	6.20	10.46
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.59	1.29	1.44	1.39	2.25
Postage, telegrams.....	2.88	1.88	2.42	3.06	4.14
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.91	.49	.36	1.00	1.72
Safe-deposit box.....	.19	.04	.15	.24	.35
Insurance on furniture.....	2.06	1.51	1.30	1.87	3.49
Interest on debts.....	2.39	1.43	.72	1.16	6.14
Other items.....	.15	.08	.14	.11	.28

TABLE 12.—Household operation expenditures other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>					
Families in survey.....	197	65	40	49	43
Number of families spending for—					
Water rent.....	76	26	15	18	17
Telephone.....	55	8	13	17	17
Domestic service: Full-time.....	10	3	1	2	4
Part-time.....	14	3	2	7	2
Laundry out.....	33	6	6	6	15
Postage, telegrams.....	190	63	39	47	41
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	41	14	5	10	12
Safe-deposit box.....	6	1	1	1	3
Insurance on furniture.....	53	15	8	14	16
Interest on debts.....	9	4	2	2	1
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$43.67	\$34.55	\$40.92	\$44.98	\$58.54
Water rent.....	4.69	4.53	3.73	4.55	6.01
Telephone.....	6.48	2.76	7.64	8.33	8.91
Domestic service: Full-time.....	2.00	1.73	.75	.38	5.40
Part-time.....	2.68	1.27	1.45	5.41	2.85
Household paper.....	2.77	2.74	2.95	2.69	2.73
Bar soap.....	2.37	2.83	2.73	1.77	2.01
Starch, bluing.....	.61	.74	.42	.62	.58
Soap flakes, powder.....	4.89	5.10	4.80	5.08	4.45
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.06	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.19
Matches.....	2.30	2.43	2.23	2.11	2.38
Laundry out.....	5.21	2.16	5.91	4.26	10.27
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.48	1.26	1.30	1.51	1.96
Postage, telegrams.....	3.08	2.59	3.18	3.14	3.65
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	1.25	1.13	.57	1.66	1.60
Safe-deposit box.....	.11	.03	.10	.08	.29
Insurance on furniture.....	2.04	1.75	1.61	2.17	2.72
Interest on debts.....	.53	.42	.52	.16	1.14
Other items.....	.12	.05	.02	.03	.40

TABLE 12a.—Household operation expenditures other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Household Operation Expenditures Other Than for Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration</i>			
Families in survey.....	148	151	149
Number of families spending for—			
Water rent.....	102	54	90
Telephone.....	81	48	117
Domestic service: Full-time.....	3	6	1
Part-time.....	10	16	5
Laundry out.....	8	36	82
Postage, telegrams.....	145	144	141
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	23	17	13
Safe-deposit box.....	15	11	20
Insurance on furniture.....	29	32	21
Interest on debts.....	3	10	6
Average expenditure per family for household operation other than fuel, light, and refrigeration, total.....	\$52.69	\$58.15	\$78.47
Water rent.....	8.56	8.33	19.40
Telephone.....	13.49	7.97	15.75
Domestic service: Full-time.....	.98	2.32	.34
Part-time.....	3.17	3.32	1.14
Household paper.....	4.50	3.65	3.51
Bar soap.....	3.89	3.13	3.45
Starch, bluing.....	.98	1.20	.70
Soap flakes, powder.....	4.41	5.49	4.51
Cleaning powder, polish, steel wool, etc.....	1.92	2.35	2.48
Matches.....	1.83	1.85	1.93
Laundry out.....	1.53	6.37	16.84
Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.....	1.78	1.92	1.68
Postage, telegrams.....	2.60	3.13	3.33
Moving, express, freight, drayage.....	.82	.57	.96
Safe-deposit box.....	.33	.25	.48
Insurance on furniture.....	1.29	1.56	1.16
Interest on debts.....	.43	1.29	.58
Other items.....	.18	3.45	.23

TABLE 13.—Transportation expenditures, by economic level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All fami- lies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	299	88	74	52	85
Number of families spending for transportation.....	218	46	52	43	77
Number of families owning automobiles.....	126	22	27	24	53
Number of automobiles owned:					
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	8	0	2	0	6
1930-32.....	37	3	4	8	22
1927-29.....	58	10	17	12	19
Before 1927.....	19	9	4	3	3
Originally purchased:					
New.....	52	8	9	11	24
Second-hand.....	70	14	18	12	26
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:					
New.....	4	0	2	0	2
Second-hand.....	19	3	2	4	10
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:					
Trolley.....	19	14	1	1	3
Local bus.....	47	10	17	6	14
Taxi.....	35	2	8	11	14
Bicycle.....	2	1	0	1	0
Railroad.....	27	3	6	6	12
Interurban bus.....	28	1	4	5	18
Boat.....	7	0	0	3	4
Airplane.....	3	0	1	0	2
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$79.01	\$26.50	\$60.78	\$87.66	\$143.93
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, opera- tion and maintenance.....	71.31	22.59	54.40	77.21	132.90
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	19.76	1.19	18.24	19.96	40.17
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	25.35	10.73	17.33	28.57	45.51
Fall.....	6.10	2.49	3.99	7.29	10.95
Winter.....	3.97	1.77	2.47	4.46	7.28
Spring.....	6.25	2.58	4.39	6.62	11.44
Summer.....	9.03	3.89	6.48	10.20	15.84
Oil.....	2.66	1.10	2.18	3.26	4.34
Tires.....	3.24	1.73	2.06	3.17	5.86
Tubes.....	.37	.17	.25	.40	.65
Repairs and maintenance.....	3.18	1.07	1.18	3.26	7.05
Garage rent and parking.....	2.63	.70	1.86	3.69	4.67
Licenses.....	6.21	3.12	5.10	7.24	9.74
Taxes.....	1.44	.59	1.29	1.56	2.39
Insurance.....	5.80	1.69	4.18	5.31	11.79
Fines and damages.....	0	0	0	0	0
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	.41	.38	.67	0	.46
Other automobile and motorcycle trans- portation expense.....	.26	.12	.06	.79	.27
Other transportation.....	7.70	3.91	6.38	10.45	11.03
Trolley.....	.57	1.57	.05	(¹)	.33
Local bus.....	2.53	1.64	3.65	1.27	3.24
Taxi.....	1.06	.23	.19	3.47	1.19
Bicycles.....	.05	.12	0	.09	0
Railroad.....	1.69	.33	1.18	4.06	2.08
Interurban bus.....	1.36	.02	1.26	1.32	2.87
Boat.....	.26	0	0	.24	.75
Airplane.....	.07	0	.05	0	.20
Other transportation expense.....	.11	0	0	0	.37

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 13.—*Transportation expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey	485	126	111	125	123
Number of families spending for transportation	378	108	77	90	103
Number of families owning automobiles	226	38	53	66	69
Number of automobiles owned:					
Made: 1936	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35	16	0	1	1	14
1930-32	64	9	8	17	30
1927-29	117	19	33	40	25
Before 1927	34	9	12	9	4
Originally purchased:					
New	80	13	11	20	36
Second-hand	151	24	43	47	37
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:					
New	9	0	0	1	8
Second-hand	35	5	9	10	11
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:					
Trolley	7	1	1	4	1
Local bus	62	16	10	17	19
Taxi	26	4	6	4	12
Bicycle	4	1	0	1	2
Railroad	50	11	9	9	21
Interurban bus	53	12	14	10	17
Boat	8	2	0	3	3
Airplane	1	1	0	0	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total	\$78.24	\$30.16	\$56.21	\$75.02	\$150.70
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, opera- tion, and maintenance	73.64	26.59	52.01	70.27	144.77
Purchase of: Automobiles	19.89	3.02	6.41	14.63	54.69
Motorcycles	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	25.42	11.17	21.17	27.22	42.02
Fall	6.16	2.73	5.00	6.40	9.95
Winter	4.34	1.98	3.40	4.68	7.25
Spring	6.39	2.85	4.85	6.73	11.06
Summer	8.53	3.61	7.32	9.41	13.76
Oil	3.01	1.38	2.56	3.07	5.01
Tires	3.25	2.20	2.58	2.57	5.63
Tubes	.29	.09	.39	.22	.49
Repairs and maintenance	4.21	1.52	4.28	3.12	8.00
Garage rent and parking	1.58	.53	.46	1.29	3.96
Licenses	5.36	2.11	4.99	6.95	7.41
Taxes	2.69	2.18	2.44	2.50	3.63
Insurance	6.64	1.83	4.26	7.56	12.78
Fines and damages	.03	0	.11	0	.01
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle	1.00	.31	2.30	.53	1.02
Other automobile and motorcycle transpor- tation expense	.27	.25	.06	.61	.12
Other transportation	4.60	3.57	4.20	4.75	5.93
Trolley	.06	.01	.02	.09	.13
Local bus	1.66	1.56	2.09	2.21	.83
Taxi	.40	.15	.25	.52	.65
Bicycles	.17	.09	0	.24	.35
Railroad	1.12	.60	.70	.70	2.48
Interurban bus	1.10	.94	1.14	.86	1.47
Boat	.06	.09	0	.13	.02
Airplane	0	0	0	0	0
Other transportation expense	.03	.13	0	0	0

TABLE 13.—*Transportation expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All fam- ilies	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Transportation Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	197	65	40	49	43
Number of families spending for transportation.....	157	45	36	35	41
Number of families owning automobiles.....	102	25	22	24	31
Number of automobiles owned:					
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0
1933-35.....	9	0	0	2	7
1930-32.....	37	8	4	11	14
1927-29.....	49	14	13	11	11
Before 1927.....	12	4	6	2	0
Originally purchased:					
New.....	29	6	2	9	12
Second-hand.....	78	20	21	17	20
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:					
New.....	3	0	0	1	2
Second-hand.....	21	7	2	3	9
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	0	0	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:					
Trolley.....	1	0	0	0	1
Local bus.....	3	1	0	1	1
Taxi.....	12	6	1	3	2
Bicycle.....	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad.....	25	4	6	8	7
Interurban bus.....	6	1	2	2	1
Boat.....	2	0	0	2	0
Airplane.....	1	0	0	0	1
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$93.85	\$55.74	\$46.58	\$88.48	\$201.48
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, opera- tion and maintenance.....	90.43	53.95	44.96	82.06	197.37
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	28.26	15.21	5.28	17.84	81.22
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	30.16	19.31	17.74	32.12	55.87
Fall.....	7.79	5.16	4.40	8.98	13.55
Winter.....	4.86	2.79	2.21	4.67	10.69
Spring.....	7.39	4.82	4.40	7.58	13.82
Summer.....	10.12	6.54	6.73	10.89	17.81
Oil.....	3.38	1.92	2.46	2.79	7.10
Tires.....	4.61	3.66	1.50	4.08	9.54
Tubes.....	.34	.26	.12	.42	.59
Repairs and maintenance.....	4.82	3.17	3.74	4.74	8.42
Garage rent and parking.....	1.69	.21	1.52	2.08	3.65
Licenses.....	7.58	5.23	6.36	7.67	12.17
Taxes.....	1.42	.81	1.10	1.46	2.58
Insurance.....	6.55	2.59	2.31	7.95	14.88
Fines and damages.....	.06	0	0	0	.28
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	1.49	1.58	2.83	.91	.76
Other automobile and motorcycle trans- portation expense.....	.07	0	0	0	.31
Other transportation.....	3.42	1.79	1.62	6.42	4.11
Trolley.....	.03	0	0	0	.13
Local bus.....	.10	.13	0	.15	.09
Taxi.....	.30	.33	.03	.53	.25
Bicycle.....	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad.....	2.72	1.28	1.15	5.24	3.47
Interurban bus.....	.23	.05	.44	.44	.04
Boat.....	.01	0	0	.06	0
Airplane.....	.03	0	0	0	.13
Other transportation expense.....	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 13a.—*Transportation expenditures*
MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
Families in survey.....	148	151	149
Number of families spending for transportation.....	118	151	132
Number of families owning automobiles.....	85	132	115
Number of automobiles owned:			
Made: 1936.....	0	0	0
1933-35.....	4	9	16
1930-32.....	17	31	29
1927-29.....	39	70	64
Before 1927.....	24	32	13
Originally purchased:			
New.....	29	37	55
Second-hand.....	55	105	67
Number of families purchasing automobiles in year:			
New.....	2	5	11
Second-hand.....	10	26	14
Number of families purchasing motorcycles in year.....	0	0	0
Number of families spending for transportation other than automobile and motorcycle:			
Trolley.....	47	4	1
Local bus.....	1	5	0
Taxi.....	13	24	23
Bicycle.....	1	2	1
Railroad.....	17	18	17
Interurban bus.....	8	18	11
Boat.....	1	11	1
Airplane.....	0	1	0
Average expenditure for all transportation, total.....	\$63.36	\$171.53	\$162.60
Automobiles and motorcycles—purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	57.35	165.38	157.20
Purchase of: Automobiles.....	18.53	59.64	72.49
Motorcycles.....	0	0	0
Gasoline.....	21.02	61.24	50.93
Fall.....	4.40	14.75	13.06
Winter.....	3.20	14.51	11.86
Spring.....	5.85	14.75	12.19
Summer.....	7.57	17.23	13.82
Oil.....	2.23	6.32	5.59
Tires.....	2.68	6.68	6.64
Tubes.....	.27	.73	.71
Repairs and maintenance.....	3.21	13.72	8.10
Garage rent and parking.....	.27	.23	.49
Licenses and taxes.....	5.23	3.24	7.41
Insurance.....	3.82	11.38	4.31
Fines and damages.....	0	.40	.03
Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle.....	.03	1.44	.32
Other automobile and motorcycle transportation expense.....	.06	.36	.18
Other transportation.....	6.01	6.15	5.40
Trolley.....	2.86	.12	(1)
Local bus.....	.04	.05	0
Taxi.....	.30	.87	1.00
Bicycle.....	.03	.23	.24
Railroad.....	2.10	2.32	1.90
Interurban bus.....	.67	1.24	1.28
Boat.....	.01	.26	.03
Airplane.....	0	.01	0
Other transportation expense.....	0	1.05	.95

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 14.—*Personal care expenditures and medical care expenditures, by economic level*

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey	299	88	74	52	85
Number of families spending for personal care:					
Personal care services:					
Haircuts	284	82	73	49	80
Shaves by barber	15	1	5	2	7
Shampoos	11	2	0	1	8
Manicures	2	0	0	1	1
Permanent waves	119	25	30	23	41
Other waves	60	9	10	5	36
Other personal care services	2	2	0	0	0
Toilet articles and preparations:					
Toilet soap	287	87	70	49	81
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	274	76	70	47	81
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	221	61	54	38	68
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	172	45	43	29	55
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total	\$25.73	\$22.33	\$25.99	\$24.77	\$29.59
Personal care services:					
Haircuts	14.87	12.06	14.40	14.22	18.57
Shaves by barber	10.55	10.12	10.57	9.86	11.39
Shampoos	.68	(¹)	.92	.48	1.29
Manicures	.20	.02	0	.03	.68
Permanent waves	.02	0	0	.01	.06
Other waves	2.26	1.37	2.17	2.93	2.85
Other personal care services	1.14	.48	.74	.91	2.30
Toilet articles and preparations:					
Toilet soap	10.86	10.27	11.59	10.55	11.02
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	3.71	3.97	3.91	3.64	3.31
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	3.67	3.64	4.14	3.67	3.30
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	2.17	1.78	2.00	2.19	2.70
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total	1.31	.88	1.54	1.05	1.71
	6.71	4.13	6.72	7.59	11.76
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for medical care:					
Services of—					
General practitioner: Home	129	36	29	33	31
Office	113	30	33	16	34
Specialist and other practitioner	43	4	16	7	16
Dentist	131	42	28	24	37
Clinic	2	1	0	1	0
Nurse: In home: Private	4	1	0	1	2
Visiting	3	2	1	0	0
In hospital	2	0	1	1	0
Hospital: Private room	21	3	4	5	9
Bed in ward	17	3	8	3	3
Medicine and drugs	245	75	59	37	74
Eyeglasses	65	18	11	13	23
Medical appliances	6	1	2	2	1
Accident and health insurance	12	4	3	3	2
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total	\$52.93	\$32.55	\$46.19	\$60.82	\$75.02
Services of—					
General practitioner: Home	6.48	7.07	4.96	11.85	3.88
Office	4.83	3.44	4.53	3.43	7.38
Specialist and other practitioner	9.69	1.76	9.17	6.08	20.54
Dentist	7.42	5.48	5.96	8.64	9.95
Clinic	.03	.06	0	.08	0
Nurse: In home: Private	.07	.05	0	.01	2.29
Visiting	.06	.15	.06	0	0
In hospital	.50	0	.62	1.98	0
Hospital: Private room	4.40	.76	3.14	5.32	8.70
Bed in ward	2.76	1.28	4.45	2.67	2.87
Medicine and drugs	8.67	6.47	8.71	9.89	10.16
Eyeglasses	3.28	2.32	2.70	4.74	3.88
Medical appliances	.03	.02	.04	.09	.01
Accident and health insurance	.82	.66	1.05	.83	.80
Other medical care	3.29	3.03	.80	5.21	4.56
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	13.81	6.02	11.93	18.66	29.81

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 14.—Personal care expenditures and medical care expenditures, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	485	126	111	125	123
Number of families spending for personal care:					
Personal care services:					
Haircuts.....	455	120	104	113	118
Shaves by barber.....	42	5	6	11	20
Shampoos.....	30	0	7	10	13
Manicures.....	2	0	0	0	2
Permanent waves.....	169	31	39	38	51
Other waves.....	123	20	21	33	49
Other personal care services.....	4	0	0	2	2
Toilet articles and preparations:					
Toilet soap.....	466	123	100	121	122
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	445	116	104	108	117
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	365	96	82	88	99
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	286	72	63	66	85
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total.....	\$24.75	\$24.94	\$22.56	\$21.54	\$29.80
Personal care services.....	13.84	13.89	12.50	11.67	17.23
Haircuts.....	9.55	11.49	9.41	7.68	9.61
Shaves by barber.....	.51	.31	.21	.44	1.07
Shampoos.....	.41	0	.34	.46	.85
Manicures.....	.03	0	0	0	.10
Permanent waves.....	1.87	1.20	1.82	1.67	2.80
Other waves.....	1.45	.89	.72	1.39	2.76
Other personal care services.....	.02	0	0	.03	.04
Toilet articles and preparations.....	10.91	11.05	10.06	9.87	12.57
Toilet soap.....	3.92	4.19	3.93	3.72	3.82
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	3.52	3.35	3.13	3.14	4.43
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	2.43	2.29	2.15	2.21	3.06
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	1.04	1.22	.85	.80	1.26
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total.....	7.00	4.79	6.28	7.54	12.11
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for medical care:					
Services of—					
General practitioner: Home.....	204	49	47	57	51
Office.....	215	44	48	55	68
Specialist and other practitioner.....	64	10	27	12	15
Dentist.....	199	47	50	47	55
Clinic.....	6	2	0	2	2
Nurse: In home: Private.....	6	2	1	2	1
Visiting.....	5	0	1	2	2
In hospital.....	1	0	1	0	0
Hospital: Private room.....	29	6	10	5	8
Bed in ward.....	29	8	6	9	6
Medicine and drugs.....	381	93	92	98	98
Eyeglasses.....	96	16	22	24	34
Medical appliances.....	17	2	6	3	6
Accident and health insurance.....	67	11	16	20	20
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total.....	\$45.01	\$36.11	\$46.31	\$43.65	\$54.37
Services of—					
General practitioner: Home.....	6.41	4.68	5.47	6.83	8.61
Office.....	4.61	2.26	5.02	4.39	6.86
Specialist and other practitioner.....	6.65	6.30	10.14	4.53	6.03
Dentist.....	4.64	3.60	4.23	4.67	6.03
Clinic.....	.23	.05	0	.11	.76
Nurse: In home: Private.....	.61	.66	.56	.72	.49
Visiting.....	.02	0	.02	.07	.01
In hospital.....	.03	0	.12	0	0
Hospital: Private room.....	1.97	2.42	2.50	1.08	1.95
Bed in ward.....	2.29	2.35	1.98	2.98	1.79
Medicine and drugs.....	8.20	5.42	8.09	9.94	9.39
Eyeglasses.....	2.73	2.09	2.77	2.47	3.59
Medical appliances.....	.09	.02	.25	.02	.09
Accident and health insurance.....	3.10	1.62	3.31	2.59	4.95
Other medical care.....	3.43	4.04	1.85	3.25	3.82
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total.....	12.73	6.93	12.96	15.27	22.10

TABLE 14.—Personal care expenditures and medical care expenditures, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	197	65	40	49	43
Number of families spending for personal care:					
Personal care services:					
Haircuts.....	188	62	38	47	41
Shaves by barber.....	13	5	1	1	6
Shampoos.....	8	1	2	0	5
Manicures.....	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent waves.....	74	16	14	21	23
Other waves.....	53	9	9	18	17
Other personal care services.....	1	0	0	0	1
Toilet articles and preparations:					
Toilet soap.....	191	63	40	48	40
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	179	56	37	46	40
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	154	51	27	36	40
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	94	30	22	22	20
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total.....	\$22.76	\$20.25	\$22.57	\$21.72	\$27.85
Personal care services.....	12.85	11.40	13.06	12.12	15.63
Haircuts.....	9.28	9.47	10.43	8.05	9.32
Shaves by barber.....	.26	.20	.11	.14	.60
Shampoos.....	.21	.02	.04	0	.90
Manicures.....	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent waves.....	2.23	1.42	2.01	2.43	3.43
Other waves.....	.83	.29	.47	1.50	1.21
Other personal care services.....	.04	0	0	0	.17
Toilet articles and preparations.....	9.91	8.85	9.51	9.60	12.22
Toilet soap.....	3.26	3.31	3.35	3.08	3.29
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes.....	3.69	3.63	3.46	3.75	3.93
Cosmetic and toilet preparations.....	2.20	1.33	1.92	2.14	3.84
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles.....	.76	.58	.78	.63	1.16
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total.....	6.28	3.88	6.63	7.94	11.61
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for medical care:					
Services of—					
General practitioner: Home.....	108	41	20	26	21
Office.....	108	37	20	26	25
Specialist and other practitioner.....	30	9	7	7	7
Dentist.....	80	24	18	20	18
Clinic.....	3	1	1	0	1
Nurse: In home: Private.....	4	2	1	0	1
Visiting.....	1	0	0	1	0
In hospital.....	3	1	0	0	2
Hospital: Private room.....	10	2	3	2	3
Bed in ward.....	16	3	6	4	3
Medicine and drugs.....	178	57	37	45	39
Eyeglasses.....	52	16	12	9	15
Medical appliances.....	16	4	2	5	5
Accident and health insurance.....	22	5	6	5	6
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total.....	\$51.61	\$39.91	\$57.33	\$44.51	\$72.11
Services of—					
General practitioner: Home.....	9.11	6.66	8.42	5.74	17.27
Office.....	5.73	5.91	5.90	4.94	6.18
Specialist and other practitioner.....	5.78	4.37	8.77	8.42	2.14
Dentist.....	5.32	5.27	5.52	5.15	5.41
Clinic.....	.62	.19	.71	0	1.92
Nurse: In home: Private.....	1.54	.20	2.82	0	4.11
Visiting.....	.07	0	0	.28	0
In hospital.....	.35	.54	0	0	.79
Hospital: Private room.....	2.83	2.17	4.63	1.94	3.18
Bed in ward.....	3.77	.82	3.83	5.23	6.51
Medicine and drugs.....	8.05	7.02	8.92	7.08	9.92
Eyeglasses.....	4.06	4.13	3.71	2.67	5.86
Medical appliances.....	.08	.06	.07	.11	.10
Accident and health insurance.....	1.99	1.31	3.88	1.33	2.03
Other medical care.....	2.31	1.26	.15	1.62	6.69
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total.....	14.26	7.64	16.83	16.27	30.07

TABLE 14a.—Personal care expenditures and medical care expenditures
MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Personal Care Expenditures</i>			
Families in survey	148	151	149
Number of families spending for personal care:			
Personal care services:			
Haircuts	138	144	143
Shaves by barber	11	11	7
Shampoos	6	19	9
Manicures	3	3	1
Permanent waves	60	97	65
Other waves	2	72	50
Other personal care services	2	1	0
Toilet articles and preparations:			
Toilet soap	239	149	148
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	135	148	112
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	136	142	122
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	133	143	82
Average expenditure per family for personal care, total	\$27.37	\$36.03	\$33.78
Personal care services, total	12.28	20.13	17.54
Haircuts	8.86	12.13	12.36
Shaves by barber	.54	.51	.38
Shampoos	.29	.80	.17
Manicures	.02	.02	.02
Permanent waves	1.77	2.88	2.13
Other waves	.75	3.78	2.48
Other personal care services	.05	.01	0
Toilet articles and preparations, total	15.09	15.90	16.24
Toilet soap	4.51	3.59	4.86
Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes	4.54	4.38	5.10
Cosmetic and toilet preparations	4.13	2.91	5.06
Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles	1.91	5.02	1.22
Average expenditure per person for personal care, total	6.82	10.85	10.27
<i>Medical Care Expenditures</i>			
Number of families spending for medical care:			
Services of—			
General practitioner: Home	65	46	60
Office	59	77	48
Specialist and other practitioner	16	10	24
Dentist	83	94	80
Clinic	0	4	2
Nurse: In home: Private	0	1	6
Visiting	0	3	1
In hospital	3	5	10
Hospital: Private room	14	20	28
Bed in ward	7	1	1
Medicine and drugs	129	129	132
Eye glasses	20	32	28
Medical appliances	10	16	10
Accident and health insurance	33	27	33
Average expenditure per family for medical care, total	\$52.77	\$72.21	\$89.96
Services of—			
General practitioner: Home	8.12	6.24	10.63
Office	4.18	19.12	6.59
Specialist and other practitioner	4.84	1.26	12.76
Dentist	11.01	8.39	16.03
Clinic	0	.16	.19
Nurse: In home: Private	0	.16	.86
Visiting	0	.17	.07
In hospital	1.01	1.19	6.31
Hospital: Private room	4.61	6.10	9.88
Bed in ward	2.60	.76	.52
Medicine and drugs	8.33	15.56	13.93
Eyeglasses	2.05	3.05	3.78
Medical appliances	.02	.27	.08
Accident and health insurance	4.49	4.06	7.80
Other medical care	1.51	5.72	.53
Average expenditure per person for medical care, total	13.19	21.75	27.34

TABLE 15.—Recreation expenditures, by economic level

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	299	98	74	52	85
Number of families owning radios.....	212	45	53	43	71
Number of families spending for—					
Reading:					
Newspapers, street.....	156	51	39	21	45
Newspapers, home delivery.....	173	39	42	33	59
Magazines.....	127	23	23	30	51
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	8	2	1	2	3
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	4	1	1	1	1
Tobacco:					
Cigars.....	29	4	7	5	13
Cigarettes.....	186	52	47	33	54
Pipe tobacco.....	128	40	37	16	35
Other tobacco.....	13	6	4	1	2
Commercial entertainment:					
Movies (adult admission).....	199	45	50	40	64
Movies (child admission).....	73	34	15	17	7
Plays and concerts.....	21	5	5	3	8
Spectator sports.....	35	7	8	7	13
Recreational equipment:					
Musical instruments.....	3	2	0	1	0
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	12	3	1	5	3
Radio purchase.....	25	4	4	5	12
Radio upkeep.....	70	9	19	15	27
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	37	5	10	3	19
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	11	2	3	3	3
Children's play equipment.....	37	14	14	6	3
Pets (purchase and care).....	37	7	7	10	13
Recreational associations.....	84	14	19	11	40
Entertaining—					
In home, except food and drinks.....	12	1	0	3	8
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	1	0	0	1	0
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$71.55	\$54.28	\$65.35	\$75.58	\$92.42
Reading, total.....	14.58	10.89	13.53	15.52	18.77
Newspapers, street.....	5.67	5.45	5.75	4.74	6.38
Newspapers, home delivery.....	6.39	4.29	6.09	7.58	8.11
Magazines.....	2.37	1.10	1.67	2.98	3.92
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.10	.02	.01	.10	.28
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.05	.03	.01	.12	.08
Tobacco, total.....	26.96	25.23	29.52	24.81	27.88
Cigars.....	.89	.18	.50	1.23	1.77
Cigarettes.....	20.53	18.61	22.54	20.53	20.78
Pipe tobacco.....	4.94	5.54	5.99	2.95	4.63
Other tobacco.....	.60	.90	.49	.10	.70
Commercial entertainment, total.....	12.69	8.58	10.62	14.59	17.62
Movies (adult admission).....	10.53	5.93	8.80	11.81	16.03
Fall.....	2.73	1.49	2.30	3.01	4.22
Winter.....	2.79	1.56	2.33	3.07	4.30
Spring.....	2.57	1.46	2.16	2.90	3.88
Summer.....	2.44	1.42	2.01	2.83	3.63
Movies (child admission).....	1.43	2.33	1.07	2.31	.29
Fall.....	.36	.58	.28	.60	.07
Winter.....	.36	.59	.27	.59	.07
Spring.....	.35	.58	.26	.56	.07
Summer.....	.36	.58	.26	.56	.08
Plays and concerts.....	.27	.11	.20	.18	.55
Spectator sports.....	.46	.21	.55	.29	.75
Recreational equipment, total.....	10.91	7.94	6.91	12.22	16.67
Musical instruments.....	1.30	3.91	0	.87	0
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.13	.18	.04	.16	.13
Radio purchase.....	6.16	2.40	4.02	7.65	10.99
Radio upkeep.....	.99	.31	.99	1.41	1.43
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.32	.05	.27	.26	.70
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.22	.17	.35	.22	.17
Children's play equipment.....	.58	.71	.95	.41	.23
Pets (purchase and care).....	1.21	.21	.29	1.24	3.02
Recreational associations.....	3.75	1.15	3.14	4.41	6.49
Entertaining:					
In home, except food and drinks.....	.35	.11	0	.81	.64
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.02	0	0	.14	0
Other recreation.....	2.29	.38	1.63	3.08	4.35

TABLE 15.—Recreation expenditures, by economic level—Continued

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	485	126	111	125	123
Number of families owning radios.....	337	81	77	89	90
Number of families spending for—					
Reading:					
Newspapers, street.....	255	65	55	69	66
Newspapers, home delivery.....	290	79	62	71	78
Magazines.....	220	37	40	63	80
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	20	2	5	5	8
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	14	2	2	6	4
Tobacco:					
Cigars.....	61	12	9	15	25
Cigarettes.....	267	76	63	63	65
Pipe tobacco.....	171	47	37	42	45
Other tobacco.....	22	1	2	9	10
Commercial entertainment:					
Movies (adult admission).....	350	78	70	99	103
Movies (child admission).....	99	47	22	19	11
Plays and concerts.....	49	9	9	13	18
Spectator sports.....	76	17	14	15	30
Recreational equipment:					
Musical instruments.....	12	1	4	2	5
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	36	8	12	6	10
Radio purchase.....	47	12	12	11	12
Radio upkeep.....	104	26	18	36	24
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	67	14	17	11	25
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	25	4	8	6	7
Children's play equipment.....	63	14	19	15	15
Pets (purchase and care).....	72	11	14	20	27
Recreational associations.....	149	30	27	45	47
Entertaining—					
In home, except food and drinks.....	12	1	2	3	6
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	7	0	1	0	6
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$71.99	\$57.45	\$63.85	\$68.07	\$98.11
Reading, total.....	16.10	13.14	13.72	17.16	20.18
Newspapers, street.....	6.07	4.59	5.48	6.91	7.26
Newspapers, home delivery.....	7.44	7.03	6.35	7.56	8.71
Magazines.....	2.22	1.43	1.62	2.14	3.63
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.24	.03	.23	.35	.36
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.13	.06	.04	.20	.22
Tobacco, total.....	25.74	23.54	22.72	22.65	33.82
Cigars.....	1.43	.47	.86	.93	3.43
Cigarettes.....	19.46	18.13	17.70	17.40	24.46
Pipe tobacco.....	4.10	4.54	3.55	3.17	4.77
Other tobacco.....	.75	.19	.55	1.15	1.16
Commercial entertainment, total.....	12.87	10.09	11.08	11.97	18.24
Movies (adult admission).....	10.45	6.24	8.93	10.46	16.11
Fall.....	2.70	1.61	2.23	2.74	4.22
Winter.....	2.67	1.56	2.27	2.71	4.13
Spring.....	2.65	1.57	2.27	2.70	4.04
Summer.....	2.43	1.50	2.16	2.31	3.72
Movies (child admission).....	1.56	3.41	1.48	.75	.58
Fall.....	.40	.88	.37	.19	.14
Winter.....	.39	.85	.37	.19	.15
Spring.....	.39	.84	.38	.19	.15
Summer.....	.38	.84	.36	.18	.14
Plays and concerts.....	.23	.14	.39	.23	.57
Spectator sports.....	.53	.30	.28	.53	.98
Recreational equipment, total.....	8.62	6.82	8.10	6.93	12.65
Musical instruments.....	.40	.06	.43	.31	.83
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.37	.11	.74	.13	.55
Radio purchase.....	4.07	4.98	3.75	2.45	5.07
Radio upkeep.....	.95	.86	1.08	1.09	.79
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.28	.14	.24	.17	.57
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.35	.09	.28	.16	.88
Children's play equipment.....	.96	.31	.94	1.51	1.07
Pets (purchase and care).....	1.24	.27	.64	1.11	2.89
Recreational associations.....	3.45	1.78	1.97	4.02	5.92
Entertaining—					
In home, except food and drinks.....	.27	.01	.03	.11	.89
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.50	0	(1)	0	1.98
Other recreation.....	4.44	2.07	6.23	5.23	4.43

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 15.—Recreation expenditures, by economic level—Continued

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey	197	65	40	49	43
Number of families owning radios	138	43	25	38	32
Number of families spending for—					
Reading:					
Newspapers, street	137	44	29	34	30
Newspapers, home delivery	69	21	13	18	17
Magazines	119	35	28	29	27
Books purchased (other than school texts)	10	2	3	1	4
Books borrowed from loan libraries	2	0	1	0	1
Tobacco:					
Cigars	30	7	5	8	10
Cigarettes	114	31	22	28	33
Pipe tobacco	96	35	23	19	13
Other tobacco	16	6	2	5	3
Commercial entertainment:					
Movies (adult admission)	137	46	28	32	31
Movies (child admission)	46	23	14	3	6
Plays and concerts	13	4	1	3	5
Spectator sports	37	10	6	7	14
Recreational equipment:					
Musical instruments	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet music, records, rolls	10	4	3	2	1
Radio purchase	30	8	7	7	8
Radio upkeep	45	10	12	11	12
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment	32	11	6	6	9
Athletic equipment and supplies	11	2	2	3	4
Children's play equipment	36	15	10	7	4
Pets (purchase and care)	25	6	5	9	5
Recreational associations	61	11	12	14	24
Entertaining—					
In home, except food and drinks	5	0	1	1	3
Out of home, except food and drinks	3	0	0	2	1
Average expenditure for recreation, total	\$63.33	\$49.22	\$59.38	\$62.40	\$59.61
Reading, total	11.88	10.02	12.22	12.43	13.76
Newspapers, street	6.28	5.64	5.73	7.20	6.72
Newspapers, home delivery	2.63	2.77	2.24	2.83	2.52
Magazines	2.83	1.60	4.05	2.35	4.12
Books purchased (other than school texts)	.12	.01	.11	.05	.37
Books borrowed from loan libraries	.02	0	.09	0	.03
Tobacco, total	26.37	22.99	24.97	23.87	35.62
Cigars	1.11	.69	.95	1.63	1.31
Cigarettes	19.02	13.41	17.58	16.21	32.02
Pipe tobacco	5.30	7.31	6.21	4.83	1.94
Other tobacco	.94	1.58	.23	1.20	.35
Commercial entertainment, total	10.89	8.49	8.92	11.38	16.04
Movies (adult admission)	8.40	5.56	6.30	9.95	12.90
Fall	2.12	1.36	1.71	2.44	3.32
Winter	2.09	1.32	1.46	2.54	3.34
Spring	2.09	1.43	1.53	2.37	3.26
Summer	2.10	1.45	1.60	2.60	2.98
Movies (child admission)	1.57	2.50	2.36	.60	.75
Fall	.42	.63	.59	.15	.22
Winter	.41	.63	.59	.15	.22
Spring	.41	.62	.57	.15	.22
Summer	.33	.62	.61	.15	.09
Plays and concerts	.09	.05	.06	.08	.22
Spectator sports	.83	.38	.20	.75	2.17
Recreational equipment, total	9.59	5.68	9.66	11.05	13.77
Musical instruments	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet music, records, rolls	.13	.09	.26	.06	.16
Radio purchase	5.72	3.80	5.74	6.70	7.51
Radio upkeep	1.02	.46	1.20	.87	1.87
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment	.23	.20	.26	.13	.36
Athletic equipment and supplies	.47	.11	.32	.58	1.02
Children's play equipment	.84	.74	1.17	.97	.51
Pets (purchase and care)	1.18	.28	.71	1.74	2.34
Recreational associations	1.99	.81	2.33	1.60	3.90
Entertaining—					
In home, except food and drinks	.22	0	.18	.12	.68
Out of home, except food and drinks	.09	0	0	.32	.06
Other recreation	2.30	1.23	1.10	1.63	5.78

TABLE 15a.—Recreation expenditures

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Recreation Expenditures</i>			
Families in survey.....	148	151	149
Number of families owning radios.....	129	135	134
Number of families spending for—			
Reading:			
Newspapers, street.....	64	53	87
Newspapers, home delivery.....	129	128	106
Magazines.....	74	104	96
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	2	12	5
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	2	8	2
Tobacco:			
Cigars.....	12	18	7
Cigarettes.....	74	74	95
Pipe tobacco.....	46	39	31
Other tobacco.....	15	9	7
Commercial entertainment:			
Movies (adult admission).....	99	126	125
Movies (child admission).....	41	31	26
Plays and concerts.....	19	8	0
Spectator sports.....	26	47	22
Recreational equipment:			
Musical instruments.....	6	9	2
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	14	20	8
Radio purchase.....	20	14	11
Radio upkeep.....	26	57	24
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	29	56	39
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	10	20	6
Children's play equipment.....	42	20	14
Pets (purchase and care).....	14	37	36
Recreational associations.....	41	41	51
Entertaining—			
In home, except food and drinks.....	22	13	9
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	0	24	9
Average expenditure for recreation, total.....	\$54.87	\$84.34	\$77.84
Reading, total.....	12.05	15.54	16.10
Newspapers, street.....	1.83	2.05	4.06
Newspapers, home delivery.....	7.30	8.10	7.08
Magazines.....	2.89	4.05	4.01
Books purchased (other than school texts).....	.02	1.27	.95
Books borrowed from loan libraries.....	.01	.07	0
Tobacco, total.....	20.98	22.57	27.17
Cigars.....	1.41	2.03	.81
Cigarettes.....	15.32	17.33	23.42
Pipe tobacco.....	3.09	2.29	2.89
Other tobacco.....	1.16	.92	.05
Commercial entertainment, total.....	7.50	21.66	18.74
Movies (adult admission).....	5.48	17.81	15.38
Fall.....	1.34	4.53	3.96
Winter.....	1.36	4.45	3.97
Spring.....	1.31	4.45	3.74
Summer.....	1.47	4.38	3.71
Movies (child admission).....	1.21	.96	2.18
Fall.....	.32	.24	.55
Winter.....	.30	.24	.55
Spring.....	.30	.24	.55
Summer.....	.29	.24	.53
Plays and concerts.....	.27	.16	0
Spectator sports.....	.54	2.73	1.18
Recreational equipment, total.....	12.15	16.58	8.86
Musical instruments.....	.71	4.49	.80
Sheet music, records, rolls.....	.22	.41	.13
Radio purchase.....	7.72	4.24	2.22
Radio upkeep.....	.68	1.38	.80
Cameras, films, and photographic equipment.....	.46	1.24	.81
Athletic equipment and supplies.....	.31	1.94	.28
Children's play equipment.....	1.71	.72	.56
Pets (purchase and care).....	.34	2.16	3.26
Recreational associations.....	.19	2.76	5.98
Entertaining—			
In home, except food and drinks.....	.28	.57	.36
Out of home, except food and drinks.....	.09	2.76	.50
Other recreation.....	1.63	1.90	.13

TABLE 16.—*Formal education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenditures, by economic level*

NASHUA, CONCORD, AND BERLIN, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	299	88	74	52	85
Number of families spending for—					
Members away from home.....	7	2	1	1	3
Members at home.....	46	21	11	6	8
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total	\$4.51	\$4.59	\$1.94	\$3.15	\$7.52
For members away from home.....	2.07	.10	.05	1.10	6.46
For members at home.....	2.44	4.49	1.89	2.05	1.06
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Union dues or fees.....	64	19	13	10	22
Professional association dues or fees.....	18	2	6	2	8
Technical literature.....	2	0	0	0	2
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total	\$3.51	\$2.02	\$3.79	\$2.34	\$5.51
Union dues or fees.....	2.73	1.87	3.35	1.93	3.57
Professional association dues or fees.....	.54	.15	.44	.41	1.11
Technical literature.....	.24	0	0	0	.83
Other items of vocational expense.....	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Religious organizations.....	264	80	65	47	72
Community chest and other organizations.....	69	16	10	9	34
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	292	83	72	50	87
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total	\$26.79	\$28.14	\$24.74	\$29.54	\$25.50
Religious organizations.....	22.05	23.81	20.41	24.55	20.12
Community chest and other organizations.....	.87	.46	.36	1.28	1.48
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	3.87	3.87	3.97	3.71	3.90
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	78	24	15	17	22
Support of relatives.....	31	5	3	4	19
Support of other persons.....	11	1	2	2	6
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total	\$20.93	\$7.47	\$10.76	\$23.63	\$42.06
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	12.35	6.04	9.30	13.17	21.03
Support of relatives.....	7.54	1.41	.50	9.93	18.56
Support of other persons.....	1.04	.02	.96	.53	2.47
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Funerals.....	3	1	0	0	2
Legal costs.....	6	1	3	1	1
Gardens.....	76	20	29	13	14
Losses.....	0	0	0	0	0
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total	\$5.04	\$4.43	\$3.40	\$1.56	\$9.23
Funerals.....	1.60	.62	0	0	4.98
Legal costs.....	.61	.25	1.64	.11	.40
Gardens.....	1.58	1.83	1.63	1.38	1.40
Losses.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	1.25	1.73	.13	.07	2.45

TABLE 16.—*Formal education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

PORTSMOUTH, KEENE, DOVER, LACONIA, AND CLAREMONT, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	485	126	111	125	123
Number of families spending for—					
Members away from home.....	29	14	6	6	3
Members at home.....	66	26	23	8	9
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$4.40	\$3.51	\$4.68	\$3.16	\$4.90
For members away from home.....	1.40	1.43	.30	2.02	1.92
For members at home.....	2.64	2.08	4.58	1.14	2.98
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Union dues or fees.....	68	15	15	18	20
Professional association dues or fees.....	28	2	6	4	16
Technical literature.....	4	1	0	1	2
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$2.32	\$1.30	\$2.01	\$2.42	\$3.55
Union dues or fees.....	1.45	1.02	1.23	1.54	2.00
Professional association dues or fees.....	.71	.03	.74	.69	1.40
Technical literature.....	.05	.01	0	.12	.07
Other items of vocational expense.....	.11	.24	.04	.07	.08
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Religious organizations.....	410	108	93	106	103
Community chest and other organizations.....	107	13	22	29	43
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	475	123	110	121	121
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$22.35	\$19.94	\$22.94	\$20.05	\$26.62
Religious organizations.....	17.59	15.80	18.08	15.56	21.05
Community chest and other organizations.....	.77	.28	.63	.65	1.52
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	3.99	3.86	4.23	3.84	4.05
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	367	78	83	101	105
Support of relatives.....	58	8	12	11	27
Support of other persons.....	8	3	1	3	1
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$23.24	\$11.44	\$18.21	\$19.58	\$43.55
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	14.92	7.73	10.55	15.88	25.24
Support of relatives.....	8.01	3.62	7.53	3.09	17.91
Support of other persons.....	.31	.09	.13	.61	.40
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Funerals.....	6	0	1	2	3
Legal costs.....	2	0	0	1	1
Gardens.....	153	39	46	40	28
Losses.....	2	1	1	0	0
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$5.83	\$3.56	\$4.97	\$9.59	\$5.11
Funerals.....	1.39	0	.64	4.62	.20
Legal costs.....	.42	0	0	.44	1.21
Gardens.....	2.02	1.71	1.89	1.89	2.59
Losses.....	.02	.02	.07	0	0
Other.....	1.98	1.83	2.37	2.64	1.11

TABLE 16.—*Formal education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

LITTLETON AND CONWAY, N. H.

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year—			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>					
Families in survey.....	197	65	40	49	43
Number of families spending for—					
Members away from home.....	1	0	0	0	1
Members at home.....	13	9	1	2	1
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total	\$2.23	\$3.55	\$2.23	\$0.74	\$1.93
For members away from home.....	.12	0	0	0	.55
For members at home.....	2.11	3.55	2.23	.74	1.38
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Union dues or fees.....	40	16	4	6	14
Professional association dues or fees.....	1	0	0	0	1
Technical literature.....	4	2	0	0	2
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total	\$3.78	\$4.63	\$1.17	\$1.96	\$6.99
Union dues or fees.....	3.75	4.60	1.17	1.96	6.91
Professional association dues or fees.....	(¹)	0	0	0	.02
Technical literature.....	.02	.03	0	0	.03
Other items of vocational expense.....	.01	0	0	0	.03
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Religious organizations.....	153	46	34	42	31
Community chest and other organizations.....	47	7	9	10	21
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	194	63	40	49	42
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total	\$19.95	\$15.75	\$20.97	\$24.83	\$19.82
Religious organizations.....	15.12	11.64	16.71	19.71	13.71
Community chest and other organizations.....	.66	.09	.58	.59	1.68
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	4.17	4.02	3.68	4.53	4.43
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	146	40	33	36	37
Support of relatives.....	21	3	4	5	9
Support of other persons.....	4	2	0	0	2
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total	\$19.90	\$8.01	\$14.89	\$18.63	\$44.00
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	13.02	7.54	11.22	14.29	21.55
Support of relatives.....	6.77	.43	3.67	4.34	22.00
Support of other persons.....	.11	.04	0	0	.45
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>					
Number of families spending for—					
Funerals.....	7	1	1	1	4
Legal costs.....	2	0	1	1	0
Gardens.....	98	43	25	23	7
Losses.....	1	0	0	1	0
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total	\$13.51	\$16.02	\$7.98	\$9.91	\$18.90
Funerals.....	3.43	.35	2.21	1.67	11.22
Legal costs.....	.23	0	.38	.62	0
Gardens.....	3.69	4.35	4.49	2.83	2.90
Losses.....	.04	0	0	.14	0
Other.....	6.12	11.32	.90	4.65	4.78

¹ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 16a.—*Formal education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenditures*

MARQUETTE, MICH.; MODESTO, CALIF.; AND RENO, NEV.

Item	All families		
	Marquette	Modesto	Reno
<i>Formal Education Expenditures</i>			
Families in survey.....	148	151	149
Number of families spending for—			
Members away from home.....	1	1	0
Members at home.....	74	43	37
Average expenditure per family for formal education, total.....	\$10.30	\$9.19	\$2.46
For members away from home.....	.93	.24	0
For members at home.....	9.37	8.95	2.46
<i>Vocation Expenditures</i>			
Number of families spending for—			
Union dues or fees.....	30	23	53
Professional association dues or fees.....	2	1	5
Technical literature.....	0	1	2
Average expenditure per family for vocational items, total.....	\$4.53	\$3.83	\$7.01
Union dues or fees.....	4.39	3.59	6.76
Professional association dues or fees.....	.13	.10	.16
Technical literature.....	0	.02	.09
Other items of vocational expense.....	.01	.12	0
<i>Community Welfare Expenditures</i>			
Number of families spending for—			
Religious organizations.....	121	61	65
Community chest and other organizations.....	131	42	43
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	3	102	126
Average expenditure per family for community welfare, total.....	\$15.49	\$12.62	\$9.49
Religious organizations.....	13.12	9.73	6.05
Community chest and other organizations.....	2.28	.94	.66
Taxes: Poll, income, and personal property.....	.09	1.95	2.78
<i>Gifts and Contributions</i>			
Number of families spending for—			
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	107	132	134
Support of relatives.....	19	36	25
Support of other persons.....	3	4	38
Average expenditure per family for contributions and gifts to persons outside economic family, total.....	\$21.59	\$35.89	\$44.42
Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts.....	13.70	19.72	24.30
Support of relatives.....	7.81	15.98	18.48
Support of other persons.....	.08	19	1.64
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i>			
Number of families spending for—			
Funerals.....	3	9	3
Legal costs.....	1	2	2
Gardens.....	76	19	24
Family losses.....	3	4	2
Average expenditure per family for miscellaneous items, total.....	\$14.65	\$12.24	\$7.81
Funerals.....	8.72	6.39	3.74
Legal costs.....	.32	.31	.15
Gardens.....	2.37	.99	.76
Family losses.....	.36	1.12	1.70
Other.....	2.88	3.43	1.46

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Clothing Expenditures</i>					
I. Number of families in survey.....	981	279	225	226	251
Average number of clothing expenditure units per family.....	2.79	3.83	2.82	2.31	2.04
Number of families spending for—					
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	981	279	225	226	251
Yard goods and findings.....	589	188	133	118	150
Paid help for sewing.....	52	12	9	11	20
Number of families reporting clothing received as gifts.....	487	156	117	104	110
Average expenditure per family for clothing.....	\$132.12	\$120.60	\$125.84	\$125.36	\$156.62
Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories.....	128.60	116.73	122.44	122.17	153.07
Yard goods and findings.....	3.33	3.74	3.24	3.09	3.17
Paid help for sewing.....	.19	.13	.16	.10	.38
Average value per family of clothing received as gifts ¹	4.96	4.81	5.84	4.73	4.55
II. Number of families having men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	936	268	218	211	239
Number of men and boys 18 years of age and over ²	1,086	330	259	235	262
Average number of men and boys 18 years of age and over per family having such men and boys ²	1.16	1.23	1.19	1.11	1.10
Number of families having boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	162	93	38	20	11
Number of boys 12 through 17 years of age ²	210	127	49	23	11
Average number of boys 12 through 17 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.30	1.37	1.29	1.15	1.00
Number of families having boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	197	102	47	29	19
Number of boys 6 through 11 years of age ²	240	136	53	30	21
Average number of boys 6 through 11 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.22	1.33	1.13	1.03	1.11
Number of families having boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	124	56	37	22	9
Number of boys 2 through 5 years of age ²	131	63	37	22	9
Average number of boys 2 through 5 years of age per family having such boys ²	1.06	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Number of families having women and girls 18 years of age and over ²	967	276	224	218	249
Number of women and girls 18 years of age and over per family having such women and girls ²	1.185	363	276	265	281
Number of families having girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	1.23	1.32	1.23	1.22	1.13
Number of girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	158	97	31	17	13
Number of girls 12 through 17 years of age ²	200	133	36	18	13
Average number of girls 12 through 17 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.27	1.37	1.16	1.06	1.00
Number of families having girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	165	91	40	22	12
Number of girls 6 through 11 years of age ²	210	130	45	23	12
Average number of girls 6 through 11 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.27	1.43	1.12	1.05	1.00
Number of families having girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	139	85	32	16	6
Number of girls 2 through 5 years of age ²	170	105	41	18	6
Average number of girls 2 through 5 years of age per family having such girls ²	1.22	1.24	1.28	1.12	1.00
Number of families having infants under 2 years of age ³	95	47	26	10	12
Number of infants under 2 years of age ³	101	50	29	10	12
Average number of infants under 2 years of age per family having infants ³	1.06	1.06	1.12	1.00	1.00

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include gifts of clothing reported received by 235 families, but for which they could not estimate the value.

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

³ Infants 1 to 2 years of age are included only if dependent on family funds for 52 weeks; those under 1 year of age are included regardless of number of weeks dependent on family funds.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
III. Clothing, men and boys 18 years of age and over:²					
Hats: Felt.....	317	67	68	73	109
Straw.....	118	18	22	32	46
Caps: Wool.....	304	94	61	75	74
Other.....	90	31	23	13	23
Overcoats.....	108	24	23	29	32
Topcoats.....	52	11	10	8	23
Raincoats.....	37	5	13	5	14
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	140	47	35	24	34
Leather.....	44	9	11	9	15
Other.....	25	10	5	3	7
Sweaters: Heavy.....	158	40	50	31	37
Light.....	167	43	39	31	54
Suits: Heavy wool.....	202	38	39	46	79
Lightweight wool.....	162	39	35	34	54
Cotton, linen.....	8	2	0	1	5
Palm Beach.....	1	0	0	0	1
Other.....	4	1	1	0	2
Trousers: Wool.....	426	118	95	106	107
Cotton.....	229	71	72	50	36
Other.....	47	13	7	15	12
Overalls, coveralls.....	335	95	79	74	87
Shirts and blouses: Cotton, work.....	574	190	139	123	125
Cotton and other, dress.....	577	162	125	119	171
Wool.....	58	12	16	9	21
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	324	110	64	77	73
woven.....	131	40	32	26	33
cotton and wool.....	195	37	60	44	54
rayon and silk.....	20	2	7	5	6
Undershirts, cotton.....	233	67	56	51	59
cotton and wool.....	102	25	26	21	30
rayon and silk.....	29	5	10	6	8
Shorts, cotton.....	301	95	73	58	75
rayon and silk.....	21	3	8	6	4
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	69	12	16	17	24
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	239	41	41	68	89
Shoes: Street.....	780	224	167	181	208
Work.....	416	136	102	79	99
Canvas.....	32	4	13	8	7
Other.....	27	5	4	10	8
Boots: Rubber.....	85	31	23	15	16
Leather.....	24	7	8	4	5
Arctics.....	130	28	29	28	45
Rubbers.....	462	111	105	103	143
Shoe: Repairs.....	391	83	86	86	136
Shines.....	92	24	13	15	40
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	496	166	119	118	93
dress.....	470	145	114	92	119
Rayon.....	162	30	39	41	52
Silk.....	87	9	14	17	47
Wool.....	169	45	41	34	49
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	337	104	76	74	83
other.....	80	25	11	16	28
Street, leather.....	196	35	43	46	72
other.....	68	18	16	22	12
Ties.....	468	113	112	103	140
Collars.....	20	6	3	5	6
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	50	2	17	12	19
Handkerchiefs.....	353	97	85	69	102
Accessories.....	73	18	22	12	21
Bathrobes.....	19	4	2	4	9
Cleaning, repairing.....	399	60	81	104	154
Other.....	19	4	3	5	7

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
III. Clothing, men and boys, 18 years of age and over: 2										
Total.....						38.47	27.07	33.48	38.41	57.93
Hats: Felt.....	0.32	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.47	1.02	.63	.78	1.08	1.70
Straw.....	.12	.05	.08	.14	.20	.21	.11	.15	.21	.39
Caps: Wool.....	.33	.32	.29	.36	.35	.35	.32	.31	.39	.37
Other.....	.10	.11	.10	.07	.11	.09	.09	.10	.05	.12
Overcoats.....	.10	.07	.09	.13	.12	2.05	1.28	1.61	2.69	2.88
Topcoats.....	.05	.03	.04	.04	.09	.89	.54	.69	.45	1.92
Raincoats.....	.03	.01	.05	.02	.05	.16	.05	.25	.11	.24
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	.13	.14	.13	.10	.14	.59	.60	.59	.49	.69
Leather.....	.04	.03	.04	.04	.06	.27	.18	.27	.24	.39
Other.....	.03	.04	.03	.01	.02	.12	.14	.15	.04	.13
Sweaters: Heavy.....	.15	.12	.20	.14	.14	.53	.37	.65	.58	.57
Light.....	.17	.15	.18	.14	.22	.35	.26	.35	.30	.51
Suits: Heavy wool.....	.19	.12	.15	.19	.32	4.76	2.64	3.70	4.73	8.49
Lightweight wool.....	.16	.12	.14	.15	.23	3.51	2.65	2.77	3.51	5.34
Cotton, linen.....	.01	.01	0	(4)	(2)	.10	.16	0	.03	.17
Palm Beach.....	(4)	0	0	0	0	.01	0	0	0	.05
Other.....	(4)	(4)	.01	0	.01	.11	.08	.20	0	.17
Trousers: Wool.....	.53	.46	.48	.62	.58	1.81	1.38	1.52	2.17	2.34
Cotton.....	.31	.31	.40	.29	.25	.56	.53	.71	.55	.46
Other.....	.06	.04	.05	.08	.06	.16	.10	.13	.17	.25
Overalls, coveralls.....	.60	.54	.53	.66	.71	.83	.65	.77	.92	1.05
Shirts and blouses: Cotton, work.....	1.42	1.44	1.29	1.49	1.45	1.21	1.13	1.10	1.29	1.36
Cotton and other, dress.....	1.51	1.12	1.27	1.55	2.20	1.96	1.28	1.56	1.92	3.24
Wool.....	.08	.05	.12	.04	.13	.15	.09	.19	.09	.24
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	.68	.67	.54	.73	.77	.73	.71	.58	.78	.86
woven.....	.29	.27	.30	.25	.33	.31	.28	.27	.29	.40
cotton and wool.....	.40	.24	.46	.41	.54	.49	.30	.51	.49	.73
rayon and silk.....	.04	.01	.07	.04	.06	.04	.01	.08	.04	.06
Undershirts, cotton.....	.68	.51	.76	.70	.78	.25	.18	.27	.26	.33
cotton and wool.....	.28	.20	.26	.27	.39	.16	.08	.15	.18	.24
rayon and silk.....	.06	.03	.07	.07	.08	.03	.01	.03	.03	.04
Shorts, cotton.....	.85	.72	.94	.79	.97	.35	.28	.36	.34	.43
rayon and silk.....	.05	.03	.06	.06	.04	.02	.01	.03	.02	.02
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	.17	.07	.18	.20	.27	.11	.04	.10	.14	.17
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	.39	.19	.25	.49	.68	.50	.21	.30	.63	.95
Shoes: Street.....	1.05	.92	.94	1.06	1.30	3.96	3.13	3.34	4.14	5.46
Work.....	.49	.50	.50	.44	.52	1.49	1.39	1.60	1.32	1.67
Canvas.....	.03	.02	.06	.04	.03	.05	.02	.11	.06	.04
Other.....	.02	.02	.02	.04	.03	.06	.04	.04	.10	.07
Boots: Rubber.....	.08	.10	.09	.06	.07	.25	.30	.29	.23	.18
Leather.....	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02	.10	.07	.09	.07	.17
Arctics.....	.13	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.20	.32	.36	.57
Rubbers.....	.50	.36	.47	.50	.69	.57	.42	.51	.55	.84
Shoe: Repairs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.81	.44	.80	.75	1.34
Shines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.03	.03	.08	.38
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	3.92	3.20	4.36	4.79	3.59	.87	.85	.92	.97	.78
dress.....	3.65	3.02	4.04	3.34	4.34	.82	.71	.80	.77	1.04
Rayon.....	1.17	.52	1.17	1.08	2.06	.28	.12	.26	.27	.53
Silk.....	.43	.11	.19	.27	1.20	.15	.03	.07	.10	.41
Wool.....	.52	.36	.52	.41	.83	.25	.18	.20	.22	.42
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	1.56	1.43	1.65	1.47	1.73	.41	.38	.40	.33	.53
other.....	.19	.16	.10	.12	.38	.11	.07	.07	.09	.19
Street, leather.....	.20	.12	.17	.21	.33	.36	.19	.25	.37	.66
other.....	.07	.06	.09	.10	.04	.08	.06	.07	.11	.07
Ties.....	1.55	.96	1.49	1.43	2.46	.83	.45	.65	.71	1.58
Collars.....	.07	.06	.04	.09	.12	.02	.02	.01	.02	.03
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	.05	.01	.07	.06	.08	.12	.02	.14	.15	.21
Handkerchiefs.....	3.14	2.28	3.08	3.34	4.11	.25	.16	.22	.25	.39
Accessories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.03	.07	.05	.11
Bathrobes.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.04	.09	.05	.03	.10	.20
Cleaning, repairing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.04	.28	.79	.90	2.36
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.06	.17	.13	.40

1 Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

2 Less than 0.005 article.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
IV. Clothing, boys 12 through 17 years of age:¹					
Hats: Felt.....	25	6	9	5	5
Straw.....	1	0	1	0	0
Caps: Wool.....	93	59	19	10	5
Other.....	30	22	5	3	0
Overcoats.....	18	8	6	0	4
Topcoats.....	2	0	1	1	0
Raincoats.....	14	7	4	2	1
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	72	47	17	4	4
Leather.....	17	4	6	5	2
Other.....	6	3	2	1	0
Sweaters: Heavy.....	63	31	21	7	4
Light.....	88	50	23	10	5
Suits: Heavy wool.....	39	20	7	7	5
Lightweight wool.....	44	20	12	8	4
Cotton, linen.....	1	0	0	0	1
Palm Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	1	0	1	0	0
Trousers: Wool.....	112	65	28	12	7
Cotton.....	62	37	18	3	4
Other.....	20	8	12	0	0
Overalls, coveralls.....	47	34	9	3	1
Shirts and blouses: Cotton, work.....	35	19	9	4	3
Cotton and other, dress.....	147	87	36	15	9
Wool.....	10	6	4	0	0
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	59	36	13	6	4
woven.....	36	26	6	3	1
cotton and wool.....	28	10	9	7	2
rayon and silk.....	5	1	3	1	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	71	35	21	9	6
cotton and wool.....	15	10	4	1	0
rayon and silk.....	3	3	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	81	37	28	10	6
rayon and silk.....	3	3	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	9	6	2	1	0
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	39	16	8	9	6
Shoes: Street.....	183	111	41	20	11
Work.....	22	14	7	1	0
Canvas.....	70	47	16	4	3
Other.....	20	7	7	4	2
Boots: Rubber.....	18	8	8	0	2
Leather.....	13	10	2	1	0
Arctics.....	17	6	5	1	5
Rubbers.....	87	49	22	11	5
Shoe: Repairs.....	57	27	17	8	5
Shines.....	1	1	0	0	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	107	66	26	13	2
dress.....	93	60	23	5	5
Rayon.....	20	8	7	2	3
Silk.....	7	2	2	1	2
Wool.....	48	31	11	4	2
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	20	12	3	2	3
other.....	16	10	1	3	2
Street, leather.....	40	15	15	4	6
other.....	52	35	8	5	4
Ties.....	112	63	24	15	10
Collars.....	1	0	1	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	29	12	10	4	3
Handkerchiefs.....	50	25	13	8	4
Accessories.....	9	6	2	1	0
Bathrobes.....	4	1	1	1	4
Cleaning, repairing.....	27	11	9	3	4
Other.....	4	2	1	1	0

¹Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
IV. Clothing, boys 12 through 17 years of age: ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	0.12	0.05	0.18	0.20	0.48	32.54	25.45	38.23	43.25	66.90
Hats: Felt.....	0.01	0	0.03	0	0.48	.26	10	30	57	1.29
Straw.....	.51	.53	.39	.48	.97	.40	.39	.30	.40	.87
Caps: Wool.....	.16	.19	.14	.11	0	.08	.09	.09	.06	0
Other.....	.08	.06	.12	0	.35	.93	.76	1.43	0	2.68
Overcoats.....	.01	0	.01	.04	0	.10	0	.11	.66	0
Topcoats.....	.07	.06	.10	.07	.09	.26	.17	.44	.27	.41
Raincoats.....	.35	.37	.34	.22	.38	1.31	1.34	1.41	.83	1.53
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	.08	.04	.13	.20	.16	.43	.15	.57	1.41	1.06
Leather.....	.02	.02	.04	.03	0	.06	.02	.12	.14	0
Other.....	.36	.30	.48	.39	.30	.95	.70	1.32	1.08	1.95
Sweaters: Heavy.....	.56	.50	.66	.58	.72	.87	.64	1.14	1.17	1.64
Light.....	.20	.16	.16	.34	.42	3.07	2.14	2.29	6.99	9.19
Suits: Heavy wool.....	.21	.16	.25	.33	.37	3.11	2.47	3.22	5.00	6.04
Lightweight wool.....	.01	0	0	0	0	.01	0	0	0	.10
Cotton, linen.....	.01	0	0	0	0	.09	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	.01	0	.03	0	0	.09	0	.37	0	0
Other.....	.93	.85	.90	1.12	1.58	2.16	1.70	2.35	2.80	5.15
Trousers: Wool.....	.48	.49	.51	.21	.79	.71	.70	.88	.27	1.05
Cotton.....	.14	.11	.32	0	0	.32	.20	.87	0	0
Other.....	.35	.38	.41	.16	.21	.33	.32	.45	.14	.12
Overalls, coveralls.....	.58	.49	.60	.92	.84	.47	.37	.56	.74	.61
Shirts and blouses: Cotton, work.....	2.50	2.23	2.39	3.28	4.46	2.13	1.74	2.21	3.11	4.14
Cotton and other, dress.....	.08	.09	.11	0	0	.10	.09	.18	0	0
Wool.....	.60	.66	.47	.46	.75	.44	.43	.42	.40	.79
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	.38	.46	.29	.18	.18	.32	.35	.29	.19	.31
woven.....	.29	.16	.47	.70	.17	.25	.13	.40	.62	.12
cotton and wool.....	.07	.04	.15	.09	0	.05	.04	.08	.05	0
rayon and silk.....	.95	.66	1.18	1.47	2.07	.30	.18	.42	.58	.70
Undershirts, cotton.....	.17	.19	.19	.07	0	.05	.05	.08	.03	0
cotton and wool.....	.04	.06	0	0	0	.01	.02	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	1.19	.76	1.55	2.05	2.67	.42	.21	.54	.95	1.24
Shorts, cotton.....	.04	.06	0	0	0	.01	.02	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	.09	.09	.10	.07	0	.02	.02	.03	.03	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	.31	.18	.30	.52	1.38	.31	.16	.30	.47	1.68
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	1.79	1.61	1.91	2.05	2.78	4.97	4.09	5.59	6.49	9.14
Shoes: Street.....	.19	.17	.36	.04	0	.44	.36	.92	.08	0
Work.....	.61	.67	.62	.23	.64	.55	.58	.62	.22	.66
Canvas.....	.15	.08	.15	.38	.39	.28	.15	.43	.44	.75
Other.....	.09	.08	.15	0	.21	.26	.17	.60	0	.26
Boots: Rubber.....	.06	.08	.04	.04	0	.23	.27	.23	.15	0
Leather.....	.09	.05	.12	.08	.48	.25	.14	.31	.12	1.54
Arctics.....	.51	.46	.49	.71	.72	.53	.46	.53	.79	.79
Rubbers.....						.64	.38	.87	1.21	1.48
Shoe: Repairs.....						(^b)	.01	0	0	0
Shines.....										
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	4.67	4.61	5.68	4.68	.80	1.03	.98	1.21	1.34	.18
dress.....	3.60	3.15	5.08	2.08	5.23	.74	.66	1.00	.44	1.22
Rayon.....	.55	.30	.84	.43	2.34	.11	.07	.19	.10	.35
Silk.....	.23	.12	.22	.68	.62	.08	.02	.08	.24	.43
Wool.....	.62	.67	.55	.29	1.00	.30	.31	.26	.18	.63
Gloves: Work, cotton.....	.14	.11	.10	.10	.65	.05	.05	.04	.02	.21
other.....	.08	.08	.03	.14	.27	.05	.04	.02	.06	.20
Street, leather.....	.21	.14	.31	.20	.52	.24	.15	.39	.25	.67
other.....	.31	.31	.28	.30	.49	.20	.22	.16	.11	.42
Ties.....	1.79	1.16	1.90	2.28	7.60	.52	.28	.53	.91	2.42
Collars.....	(^c)	0	.02	0	0	(^b)	0	.01	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	.14	.09	.21	.19	.32	.29	.15	.46	.47	.85
Handkerchiefs.....	1.86	1.30	2.25	3.06	4.12	.12	.08	.14	.20	.36
Accessories.....						.02	.03	.02	(^b)	0
Bathrobes.....	.02	.01	.03	.04	.10	.07	.01	.11	.10	.41
Cleaning, repairing.....						.20	.06	.30	.31	2.26
Other.....						.08	.03	.01	.06	0

³ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

⁴ Less than 0.005 article.

⁵ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
V. Clothing, boys 6 through 11 years of age: ²	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Hats: Felt.....	4	1	1	1	1
Straw.....	1	0	1	0	0
Caps: Wool.....	133	66	27	25	15
Other.....	42	21	14	3	4
Overcoats.....	45	25	7	6	7
Topcoats.....	5	2	2	0	1
Raincoats.....	13	2	4	2	5
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	66	32	17	14	3
Leather.....	17	5	8	0	4
Other.....	11	6	2	2	1
Sweaters: Heavy.....	79	32	21	17	9
Light.....	86	44	21	14	7
Play suits: Wool knit.....	18	4	6	3	5
Cotton suede.....	6	2	3	1	0
Other.....	23	6	12	2	3
Suits: Heavy wool.....	19	7	6	3	3
Lightweight wool.....	37	18	5	5	9
Cotton, linen.....	23	10	7	2	4
Palm Beach.....	3	0	1	1	1
Other.....	5	2	2	1	0
Trousers: Wool.....	115	61	23	19	12
Cotton.....	53	27	16	5	5
Other.....	31	14	8	3	6
Overalls, coveralls.....	95	51	26	10	8
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	174	96	35	27	16
Wool.....	5	2	2	0	1
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	114	60	19	17	18
woven.....	30	15	9	3	3
cotton and wool.....	62	32	11	12	7
rayon and silk.....	2	0	1	0	1
Undershirts, cotton.....	26	13	10	1	2
cotton and wool.....	7	3	1	2	1
rayon and silk.....	1	0	1	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	37	23	10	2	2
rayon and silk.....	1	0	1	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	5	1	1	2	1
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	64	14	21	20	9
Shoes: Street.....	236	136	49	30	21
Canvas.....	77	39	23	7	8
Other.....	21	10	8	1	2
Boots: Rubber.....	31	19	7	3	2
Leather.....	25	14	3	5	3
Arctics.....	56	17	19	11	9
Rubbers.....	110	55	26	16	13
Shoe: Repairs.....	44	13	14	13	4
Shines.....	6	1	4	1	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	140	82	26	21	11
dress.....	93	49	25	10	9
Rayon.....	4	0	2	1	1
Silk.....	1	0	1	0	0
Wool.....	50	25	11	10	4
Gloves: Cotton.....	16	7	5	1	3
Leather.....	20	8	5	3	4
Other.....	117	69	23	15	10
Ties.....	111	60	24	16	11
Collars.....	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	37	12	10	9	6
Handkerchiefs.....	41	20	8	5	8
Accessories.....	19	8	6	2	3
Bathrobes.....	9	1	0	4	4
Cleaning, repairing.....	7	1	2	1	3
Other.....	4	3	1	0	0

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
V. Clothing, boys 6 through 11 years of age: ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	24.08	17.58	26.78	36.53	41.83
Hats: Felt.....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	.01	.01	.01	.02	.04
Straw.....	(²)	0	.02	0	0	(²)	0	(²)	0	0
Caps: Wool.....	.69	.54	.66	1.13	1.02	.41	.31	.40	.68	.73
Other.....	.25	.16	.39	.24	.46	.12	.06	.21	.14	.22
Overcoats.....	.19	.19	.12	.23	.35	.88	.70	.66	1.47	1.74
Topcoats.....	.02	.02	.04	.03	.03	.07	.07	.10	0	1.11
Raincoats.....	.06	.01	.09	.06	.25	.12	.02	.09	.19	.74
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	.29	.26	.32	.49	.16	.87	.67	.97	1.81	.55
Leather.....	.08	.04	.16	0	.20	.23	.10	.44	0	.88
Other.....	.05	.05	.03	.07	.03	.14	.12	.14	.27	.15
Sweaters: Heavy.....	.42	.26	.54	.64	.78	.77	.51	.99	1.23	1.28
Light.....	.53	.39	.57	.97	.73	.65	.43	.61	1.34	1.19
Play suits: Wool knit.....	.10	.04	.17	.11	.29	.34	.08	.49	.63	1.22
Cotton suede.....	.05	.04	.10	.07	0	.05	.03	.11	.08	0
Other.....	.24	.08	.41	.43	.57	.30	.08	.67	.49	.55
Suits: Heavy wool.....	.09	.05	.15	.14	.16	.75	.45	1.15	1.03	1.31
Lightweight wool.....	.17	.13	.11	.19	.49	1.05	.83	.33	1.32	3.92
Cotton, linen.....	.33	.19	.37	.21	1.30	.35	.14	.38	.28	1.70
Palm Beach.....	.02	0	.02	.04	.14	.03	0	.02	.11	.16
Other.....	.06	.03	.12	.15	0	.05	.03	.07	.17	0
Trousers: Wool.....	.97	.89	1.03	1.23	.99	1.31	1.05	1.46	2.02	1.63
Cotton.....	.49	.41	.70	.43	.61	.55	.41	.79	.75	.57
Other.....	.25	.16	.28	.25	.69	.31	.21	.33	.40	.71
Overalls, coveralls.....	.75	.60	1.17	.63	.86	.50	.38	.78	.48	.58
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	2.61	2.14	2.93	3.67	3.41	1.64	1.26	1.96	2.22	2.49
Wool.....	.04	.04	.06	0	.05	.03	.03	.05	0	.03
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	1.13	.96	.96	1.58	2.08	.71	.59	.50	1.13	1.43
woven.....	.31	.26	.42	.23	.45	.21	.14	.26	.25	.43
cotton, and wool.....	.65	.58	.55	1.08	.69	.45	.35	.35	.86	.78
rayon, and silk.....	.02	0	.06	0	.05	.01	0	.04	0	.03
Undershirts, cotton.....	.35	.24	.65	.21	.46	.08	.06	.15	.05	.10
cotton and wool.....	.06	.04	.07	.17	.05	.03	.01	.02	.11	.02
rayon and silk.....	.01	0	.04	0	0	.01	0	.04	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	.40	.39	.53	.24	.34	.11	.11	.13	.08	.09
rayon and silk.....	.01	0	.04	0	0	.01	0	.04	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	.03	.01	.04	.10	.10	.02	(³)	.02	.04	.13
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	.48	.15	.77	1.11	1.05	.39	.11	.56	.93	1.05
Shoes: Street.....	2.58	2.17	2.78	3.67	3.21	4.88	4.00	5.06	6.83	7.27
Canvas.....	.51	.47	.69	.32	.63	.41	.36	.58	.33	.46
Other.....	.18	.09	.34	.31	.16	.26	.12	.44	.66	.19
Boots: Rubber.....	.14	.14	.17	.14	.11	.31	.34	.29	.24	.26
Leather.....	.11	.11	.06	.17	.15	.29	.27	.12	.54	.50
Arctics.....	.25	.13	.39	.41	.43	.43	.20	.64	.86	.77
Rubbers.....	.57	.49	.68	.52	.85	.49	.44	.56	.47	.72
Shoe: Repairs.....						.27	.11	.37	.84	.24
Shines.....						.01	(³)	.02	.02	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	4.79	4.35	4.61	8.03	3.44	1.06	.91	1.07	1.91	.85
dress.....	2.61	2.16	3.70	2.46	2.93	.59	.48	.81	.67	.65
Rayon.....	.13	0	.15	.33	.58	.03	0	.03	.09	.17
Silk.....	.02	0	.07	0	0	(³)	0	.01	0	0
Wool.....	.73	.49	.84	1.49	.89	.32	.23	.30	.74	.31
Gloves: Cotton.....	.09	.07	.11	.03	.27	.05	.03	.05	.01	.21
Leather.....	.11	.08	.14	.11	.21	.09	.08	.10	.08	.16
Other.....	.81	.74	.70	1.14	1.08	.40	.36	.35	.54	.61
Ties.....	1.41	.92	1.81	2.47	2.06	.21	.13	.27	.33	.36
Collars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	.18	.09	.33	.31	.29	.20	.08	.25	.40	.55
Handkerchiefs.....	1.45	.80	1.00	1.57	6.57	.08	.05	.05	.08	.36
Accessories.....						.03	.01	.04	.03	.04
Bathrobes.....	.04	.01	0	.12	.20	.07	.01	0	.27	.40
Cleaning, repairing.....						.03	.01	.03	.01	.19
Other.....						.01	.01	.02	0	0

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

² Less than 0.005 article.

³ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
VI. Clothing, boys 2 through 5 years of age: ¹					
Hats: Felt.....	3	0	1	1	1
Straw.....	3	3	0	0	0
Caps: Wool.....	44	20	12	10	2
Other.....	18	10	5	2	1
Overcoats.....	21	3	9	6	3
Topcoats.....	4	1	3	0	0
Raincoats.....	1	0	0	0	0
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	8	3	3	1	1
Leather.....	3	1	1	1	0
Other.....	1	1	0	0	0
Sweaters: Heavy.....	32	15	7	6	4
Light.....	43	21	10	9	3
Play suits: Wool knit.....	50	20	12	12	6
Cotton suede.....	22	13	5	3	1
Other.....	23	5	6	9	3
Suits: Heavy wool.....	5	1	3	1	0
Lightweight wool.....	18	8	6	4	0
Cotton, linen.....	38	18	9	8	3
Palm Beach.....	3	1	0	2	0
Other.....	9	4	2	2	1
Trousers: Wool.....	6	2	3	1	0
Cotton.....	10	5	4	1	0
Other.....	3	1	1	1	0
Overalls, coveralls.....	62	31	19	7	5
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	15	6	4	4	1
Wool.....	2	0	1	1	0
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	67	27	22	12	6
woven.....	25	11	6	5	3
cotton and wool.....	26	10	8	7	1
rayon and silk.....	2	1	1	0	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	8	2	2	3	1
cotton and wool.....	3	3	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	5	1	1	3	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	1	1	0	0	0
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	47	19	13	10	5
Shoes: Street.....	131	63	37	22	9
Canvas.....	23	9	8	4	2
Other.....	12	4	3	4	1
Boots: Rubber.....	12	6	4	2	0
Leather.....	3	3	0	0	0
Arctics.....	51	20	16	10	5
Rubbers.....	36	16	12	4	4
Shoe: Repairs.....	2	0	0	2	0
Shines.....	2	0	2	0	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	59	26	18	11	4
dress.....	71	41	13	11	6
Rayon.....	8	2	4	1	1
Silk.....	1	0	1	0	0
Wool.....	24	11	7	4	2
Gloves: Cotton.....	4	1	0	3	0
Leather.....	7	1	3	2	1
Other.....	50	24	16	6	4
Ties.....	5	2	1	2	0
Collars.....	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	22	8	7	4	3
Handkerchiefs.....	14	6	3	3	2
Accessories.....	3	1	2	0	0
Bathrobes.....	7	2	1	3	1
Cleaning, repairing.....	8	1	3	2	2
Other.....	1	1	0	0	0

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
VI. Clothing, boys 2 through 5 years of age: ²										
Total.....	0.02	0	0.03	0.05	0.11	16.54	11.98	15.57	25.74	30.17
Hats: Felt.....	0.02	0	0.03	0.05	0.11	.01	0	.02	.03	.07
Straw.....	.02	.05	0	0	0	.01	.02	0	0	0
Caps: Wool.....	.40	.38	.40	.50	.20	.23	.21	.22	.34	.10
Other.....	.17	.20	.12	.16	.13	.10	.11	.07	.11	.13
Overcoats.....	.16	.05	.25	.29	.31	.75	.28	1.09	1.20	1.57
Topcoats.....	.03	.02	.07	0	0	.06	.02	.20	0	0
Raincoats.....	.01	0	0	.05	0	.04	0	0	.21	0
Jackets: Heavy fabric.....	.06	.06	.08	.04	.11	.16	.14	.16	.07	.52
Leather.....	.04	.05	.03	.05	0	.09	.03	.12	.25	0
Other.....	.11	.24	0	0	0	.02	.05	0	0	0
Sweaters: Heavy.....	.29	.30	.19	.29	.71	.36	.30	.23	.52	.87
Light.....	.38	.35	.34	.57	.31	.42	.34	.31	.87	.33
Play suits: Wool knit.....	.66	.35	1.00	.73	1.33	1.41	.89	1.00	2.69	3.51
Cotton suede.....	.45	.44	.34	.73	.27	.31	.28	.22	.47	.53
Other.....	.80	.22	.62	2.07	2.57	.77	.15	.56	2.01	2.96
Suits: Heavy wool.....	.07	.04	.08	.18	0	.15	.14	.20	.18	0
Lightweight wool.....	.19	.15	.22	.34	0	.46	.41	.60	.56	0
Cotton, linen.....	.90	.56	.93	1.55	1.59	.71	.46	.68	1.31	1.11
Palm Beach.....	.03	.03	0	.10	0	.04	.03	0	.18	0
Other.....	.16	.14	.10	.31	.11	.26	.13	.32	.50	.25
Trousers: Wool.....	.07	.04	.11	.11	0	.07	.03	.09	.16	0
Cotton.....	.13	.15	.18	.05	0	.09	.08	.14	.04	0
Other.....	.05	.03	.02	.16	0	.06	.08	.01	.09	0
Overalls, coveralls.....	1.31	.96	1.92	.82	2.38	.72	.51	.88	.49	2.07
Shirts and blouses: Cotton and other, except wool.....	.35	.35	.31	.46	.20	.20	.19	.15	.34	.15
Wool.....	.03	0	.05	.09	0	.05	0	.02	.23	0
Underwear: Suits, cotton, knit.....	1.16	.97	1.16	1.26	2.27	.62	.42	.71	.79	1.24
woven.....	.60	.42	.52	.58	2.19	.32	.22	.25	.41	1.10
cotton and wool.....	.63	.48	.65	.94	.89	.38	.27	.28	.80	.59
rayon and silk.....	.02	.02	.05	0	0	.01	.01	.02	0	0
Undershirts, cotton.....	.14	.03	.12	.49	.17	.04	.01	.04	.11	.04
cotton and wool.....	.07	.14	0	0	0	.02	.04	0	0	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shorts, cotton.....	.14	.03	.11	.59	0	.03	.01	.02	.13	0
rayon and silk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers, cotton and wool.....	.02	.03	0	0	0	(³)	.01	0	0	0
Pajamas and nightshirts.....	.77	.48	.78	1.06	2.06	.56	.33	.50	.78	1.85
Shoes: Street.....	2.58	2.52	2.27	2.69	4.01	3.26	2.91	2.82	4.20	5.19
Canvas.....	.25	.22	.29	.23	.35	.21	.17	.21	.24	.38
Other.....	.14	.06	.16	.35	.11	.19	.06	.15	.70	.08
Boots: Rubber.....	.09	.10	.12	.08	0	.13	.16	.15	.09	0
Leather.....	.02	.05	0	0	0	.05	.10	0	0	0
Arctics.....	.41	.33	.49	.48	.54	.58	.46	.60	.78	.79
Rubbers.....	.29	.28	.33	.23	.40	.23	.21	.24	.19	.40
Shoe: Repairs.....						.01	0	0	.09	0
Shines.....						(³)	0	0	0	0
Hose: Cotton, heavy.....	3.48	2.70	4.54	4.27	2.67	.65	.54	.60	.94	.96
dress.....	3.77	3.22	3.15	4.39	8.62	.72	.59	.59	.97	1.64
Rayon.....	.38	.16	.80	.26	.53	.08	.03	.14	.07	.13
Silk.....	.03	0	.10	0	0	.01	0	.02	0	0
Wool.....	.86	.59	.86	1.53	1.07	.27	.18	.25	.56	.32
Gloves: Cotton.....	.05	.02	0	.26	0	.02	.01	0	.13	0
Leather.....	.07	.03	.12	.10	.13	.05	.02	.08	.11	.09
Other.....	.51	.47	.59	.38	.69	.22	.19	.24	.25	.25
Ties.....	.10	.11	.05	.20	0	.01	.01	.01	.04	0
Collars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	.34	.16	.72	.22	.35	.15	.07	.19	.20	.39
Handkerchiefs.....	.81	.56	.44	1.47	2.46	.05	.03	.02	.08	.18
Accessories.....						.01	(³)	.02	0	0
Bathrobes.....	.05	.03	.01	.15	.13	.05	.02	.02	.17	.13
Cleaning, repairing.....						.06	.01	.10	.06	.25
Other.....						(³)	.01	0	0	0

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.
³ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over: ¹					
Hats: Felt.....	724	173	166	187	198
Straw.....	509	109	118	134	148
Fabric.....	212	50	40	48	74
Caps and berets: Wool.....	112	33	26	25	28
Other.....	21	5	5	6	5
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	121	40	20	26	35
fur-trimmed.....	128	23	32	34	39
Fur.....	14	0	2	2	10
Light, wool.....	176	35	38	51	52
cotton.....	16	4	4	4	4
silk, rayon.....	4	2	1	1	0
Raincoats.....	37	7	7	12	11
Sweaters and jackets: Wool knit.....	147	41	25	43	38
Wool fabric.....	50	20	15	8	7
Leather, leatherette.....	11	4	3	3	1
Other.....	12	4	2	4	2
Suits: Wool.....	121	22	27	24	48
Silk, rayon.....	45	6	8	15	16
Other.....	24	6	3	7	8
Waists and middies: Silk, rayon.....	111	20	27	27	37
Cotton.....	33	10	6	8	9
Other.....	8	1	4	1	2
Skirts: Wool.....	135	40	24	38	33
Other.....	16	3	5	5	3
Dresses: Cotton, house.....	608	171	144	146	147
street.....	300	89	87	67	77
Silk, rayon.....	656	172	141	166	177
Wool.....	174	39	40	51	44
Other.....	53	13	11	11	18
Aprons.....	251	64	55	59	73
Coveralls.....	17	3	5	6	3
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	19	2	2	1	14
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	170	48	49	37	36
silk.....	368	86	71	103	108
rayon.....	265	81	54	58	72
Corsets, girdles.....	612	164	143	139	166
Brassieres.....	366	113	94	92	77
Union suits and combinations:					
Cotton.....	68	16	22	11	19
Wool.....	50	11	11	15	13
Silk, rayon.....	76	14	23	15	24
Underwaists, shirts.....	268	72	62	67	67
Bloomers and panties:					
Cotton.....	53	18	17	12	6
Rayon.....	575	186	111	139	139
Silk.....	128	33	29	27	39
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:					
Cotton, light.....	248	66	57	52	73
flannel.....	162	40	46	37	39
Silk, rayon.....	110	21	15	27	47
Pajamas, lounging and beach:					
Cotton.....	17	6	5	2	4
Silk, rayon.....	19	1	4	5	9
Other.....	1	0	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	42	6	17	6	13
Kimonos, negligees.....	20	2	3	4	11
Hose: Silk.....	925	273	202	220	230
Rayon.....	166	59	47	30	30
Cotton.....	197	76	52	32	37
Wool.....	74	18	14	22	20

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over: ²										
Total.....	0.76	0.54	0.69	0.88	1.02	45.50	28.21	39.18	49.39	70.55
Hats: Felt.....	0.50	0.32	0.46	0.56	0.70	1.45	.78	1.14	1.73	2.36
Straw.....	.21	.15	.16	.22	.34	.95	.50	.78	1.13	1.53
Fabric.....	.12	.10	.14	.13	.14	.33	.19	.18	.34	.66
Caps and berets: Wool.....	.02	.01	.02	.02	.03	.01	.05	.08	.06	.10
Other.....	.10	.11	.07	.10	.13	1.70	1.61	1.11	1.69	2.41
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	.11	.06	.12	.13	.14	2.77	1.40	2.47	3.99	3.70
fur-trimmed.....	.01	0	.01	.01	.04	1.71	0	1.71	0	5.25
Fur.....	.15	.10	.14	.19	.19	2.00	1.01	1.75	2.58	2.94
Light, wool.....	.01	.01	.02	.02	.01	1.12	.10	.11	.04	.21
cotton.....	(⁴)	.01	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	.03	.07	.02	.02	0
silk, rayon.....	.03	.02	.03	.05	.04	1.10	.07	.06	.11	.16
Raincoats.....	.14	.12	.09	.17	.19	.33	.24	.16	.40	.55
Sweaters and jackets:										
Wool knit.....	.04	.05	.05	.03	.03	.09	.12	.11	.07	.06
Wool fabric.....	.01	.01	.01	.01	(⁴)	.04	.05	.07	.03	.03
Leather, leatherette.....	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03	.05	.01	.04	.02
Other.....	.10	.06	.10	.09	.18	1.29	.72	1.01	.93	2.65
Suits: Wool.....	.04	.02	.03	.06	.06	.35	.09	.23	.47	.69
Silk, rayon.....	.02	.02	.01	.03	.03	.14	.07	.08	.15	.26
Other.....	.14	.07	.16	.14	.22	.24	.10	.23	.28	.39
Waists and middies:										
Silk, rayon.....	.04	.04	.04	.05	.03	.04	.03	.05	.04	.05
Cotton.....	.01	(⁴)	.02	(⁴)	.01	.01	(⁵)	.03	(⁵)	.02
Other.....	.13	.12	.12	.15	.14	.31	.27	.26	.37	.37
Skirts: Wool.....	.02	.01	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02	.04	.03	.03
Other.....	1.38	1.06	1.49	1.47	1.61	1.41	1.00	1.45	1.56	1.76
Dresses: Cotton, house street.....	.49	.44	.44	.43	.66	.89	.62	.74	.89	1.39
Silk, rayon.....	.91	.65	.84	1.00	1.22	5.08	2.97	4.27	6.00	7.75
Wool.....	.17	.11	.15	.24	.20	.94	.50	.72	1.40	1.29
Other.....	.06	.05	.08	.04	.08	.40	.18	.48	.29	.73
Aprons.....	.61	.44	.59	.56	.88	.23	.15	.21	.24	.35
Coveralls.....	.03	.02	.05	.04	.02	.03	.02	.06	.03	.02
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	.02	.01	.01	(⁴)	.06	.03	(⁵)	.01	(⁵)	.10
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	.26	.23	.36	.23	.24	.19	.15	.24	.18	.20
silk.....	.69	.36	.47	.71	.90	.75	.38	.54	.90	1.30
rayon.....	.46	.41	.40	.42	.61	.42	.33	.36	.40	.63
Corsets, girdles.....	.67	.54	.68	.63	.88	1.80	1.24	1.57	1.84	2.72
Brassieres.....	.81	.75	.81	.92	.79	.33	.27	.30	.39	.38
Union suits and combinations:										
Cotton.....	.13	.12	.16	.11	.14	.08	.06	.11	.06	.12
Wool.....	.11	.07	.09	.13	.14	.12	.08	.10	.14	.17
Silk, rayon.....	.15	.06	.17	.15	.24	.14	.06	.14	.15	.26
Underwaists, shirts.....	.68	.46	.57	.65	.70	.27	.19	.25	.30	.34
Bloomers and panties: Cotton.....	.11	.13	.13	.10	.06	.05	.05	.05	.04	.04
Rayon.....	1.60	1.34	1.66	1.56	1.94	.84	.66	.72	1.00	1.04
Silk.....	.34	.24	.28	.31	.55	.21	.12	.15	.20	.39
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:										
Cotton, light.....	.37	.30	.37	.33	.50	.33	.24	.29	.32	.49
flannel.....	.24	.19	.30	.22	.27	.23	.17	.27	.21	.27
Silk, rayon.....	.15	.08	.09	.19	.27	.20	.09	.12	.26	.36
Pajamas, lounging and beach:										
Cotton.....	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02
Silk, rayon.....	.02	(⁴)	.01	.04	.04	.04	(⁵)	.03	.04	.11
Other.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	0	0	(⁵)	.01	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	.04	.02	.06	.03	.05	.14	.06	.19	.11	.23
Kimonos, negligees.....	.02	.01	.01	.02	.04	.06	.02	.02	.06	.14
Hose: Silk.....	6.02	3.52	5.71	7.08	8.54	4.84	3.25	4.06	5.60	6.95
Rayon.....	1.03	1.21	1.12	.58	1.11	.54	.55	.62	.37	.61
Cotton.....	.72	.81	.85	.59	.61	.18	.19	.19	.17	.17
Wool.....	.15	.10	.15	.21	.18	.09	.05	.10	.13	.11

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

⁴ Less than 0.005 article.

⁵ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 17.—Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over ²—Con.					
Shoes: Street.....	881	263	198	196	224
Dress.....	361	100	78	88	95
Sport.....	252	66	66	52	68
House slippers.....	293	76	76	63	78
Shoe: Repairs.....	374	89	93	87	105
Shines.....	25	8	6	3	8
Rubbers.....	364	85	85	98	96
Arctics, gaiters.....	294	90	65	47	92
Gloves: Cotton.....	250	59	66	53	72
Leather.....	249	42	42	72	93
Other.....	134	32	27	39	36
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	69	14	18	17	20
Handkerchiefs.....	274	73	66	60	75
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	104	21	26	27	30
Handbags, purses.....	342	74	74	88	106
Umbrellas.....	69	18	19	13	19
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	383	101	86	92	104
Cleaning, repairing.....	337	54	63	96	124
Other.....	23	4	6	3	10
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age: ²					
Hats: Felt.....	69	31	16	13	9
Straw.....	48	19	15	9	5
Fabric.....	23	14	5	3	1
Caps and berets: Wool.....	78	49	15	7	7
Other.....	19	14	3	2	0
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	41	24	10	4	3
fur-trimmed.....	13	5	5	1	2
Fur.....	0	0	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	30	13	6	6	5
cotton.....	2	1	1	0	0
silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	6	2	1	1	2
Cotton suede.....	2	2	0	0	0
Other.....	8	5	0	2	1
Raincoats.....	26	11	9	3	3
Sweaters and jackets: Wool knit.....	58	32	11	8	7
Wool fabric.....	27	17	3	4	3
Leather, leatherette.....	12	7	3	1	1
Other.....	6	2	3	0	1
Suits: Wool.....	19	6	6	4	3
Silk, rayon.....	3	2	1	0	0
Other.....	9	4	3	1	1
Waists and middies: Silk, rayon.....	25	12	6	4	3
Cotton.....	26	16	7	1	2
Other.....	4	1	1	2	0
Skirts: Wool.....	69	38	15	8	8
Other.....	9	3	4	1	1
Dresses: Cotton, house.....	42	23	10	6	3
street.....	80	57	12	7	4
Silk, rayon.....	88	46	21	14	7
Wool.....	41	21	8	7	5
Other.....	11	5	5	1	0
Aprons.....	7	2	4	0	1
Coveralls.....	1	0	1	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	7	0	5	1	1

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
VII. Clothing, women and girls 18 years of age and over ² —Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Shoes: Street	1.25	1.10	1.22	1.21	1.52	4.08	3.13	3.74	4.33	5.40
Dress	.42	.35	.39	.43	.55	1.43	.99	1.27	1.58	2.00
Sport	.28	.24	.32	.27	.30	.65	.52	.71	.58	.85
House slippers	.28	.23	.33			.23	.15	.26	.24	.30
Shoe: Repairs						.52	.30	.57	.51	.74
Shines						.02	(³)	.01	.01	.05
Rubbers	.32	.24	.33	.39	.36	.32	.23	.32	.41	.38
Arctics, gaiters	.26	.27	.25	.18	.33	.40	.36	.39	.28	.59
Gloves: Cotton	.24	.19	.26	.22	.30	.17	.10	.16	.18	.25
Leather	.25	.12	.18	.34	.41	.43	.19	.28	.58	.75
Other	.13	.09	.10	.16	.17	.13	.07	.08	.20	.21
Bathing suits, sun suits	.06	.04	.06	.07	.08	.17	.11	.16	.20	.21
Handkerchiefs	2.23	1.58	2.44	2.21	2.90	18.18	12.17	19.29	28.17	28.17
Furs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs	.10	.06	.10	.11	.14	.09	.03	.07	.11	.16
Handbags, purses	.35	.22	.34	.41	.49	.42	.18	.34	.51	.71
Umbrellas	.06	.05	.07	.05	.07	.15	.11	.18	.13	.19
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.						.21	.12	.17	.27	.32
Cleaning, repairing						.73	.23	.60	.74	1.50
Other						.15	.04	.20	.02	.38
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age: ³										
Total						36.55	27.00	48.02	66.36	60.82
Hats: Felt	.40	.27	.53	.93	.68	.54	.34	.79	1.33	.83
Straw	.25	.16	.42	.50	.35	.38	.23	.59	.90	.57
Fabric	.12	.10	.16	.17	.08	.13	.09	.19	.24	.17
Caps and berets: Wool	.55	.47	.67	.55	1.01	.33	.25	.54	.34	.45
Other	.16	.19	.08	.13	0	.04	.03	.06	.04	0
Coats: Heavy, plain	.20	.18	.27	.23	.25	2.36	1.91	3.50	3.15	2.79
Fur-trimmed	.07	.04	.14	.07	.18	.91	.45	2.17	1.09	1.87
Fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light, wool	.15	.09	.19	.34	.43	1.14	.71	1.40	2.71	2.64
cotton	.01	(⁴)	.03	0	0	.04	.04	.09	0	0
silk, rayon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit	.05	.01	.03	.06	.44	.20	.09	.12	.88	.56
Cotton suede	.01	.02	0	0	0	.03	.04	0	0	0
Other	.04	.04	0	.10	.05	.17	.17	0	.33	.42
Raincoats	.15	.10	.25	.26	.24	.26	.13	.47	.52	.75
Sweaters and jackets: Wool knit	.37	.26	.41	.67	.96	.71	.49	.71	1.68	1.68
Wool fabric	.21	.19	.14	.51	.22	.40	.30	3.00	1.19	.59
Leather, leatherette	.12	.15	.07	.07	.08	.22	.20	.36	.13	.09
Other	.03	.02	.08	0	.08	.04	.01	.15	0	.10
Suits: Wool	.09	.05	.16	.24	.22	.91	.55	1.63	1.88	1.20
Silk, rayon	.02	.02	.02	0	0	.05	.05	.09	0	0
Other	.05	.03	.12	.07	.09	.25	.10	.60	.47	.46
Waists and middies: Silk, rayon	.22	.12	.32	.51	.45	.27	.14	.39	.80	.60
Cotton	.23	.24	.29	.07	.15	.16	.17	.19	.06	.11
Other	.02	.01	.02	.12	0	.03	.01	.06	.12	0
Skirts: Wool	.48	.37	.55	.94	.79	.96	.71	.99	2.36	1.52
Other	.06	.04	.12	.06	.08	.08	.06	.15	.06	.10
Dresses: Cotton, house	.61	.48	.87	1.21	.40	.57	.42	8.55	1.19	.47
street	.95	.95	.76	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.13	1.20	1.56	2.05
Silk, rayon	.66	.42	.97	1.62	.88	2.58	1.62	3.44	6.84	4.08
Wool	.29	.23	.26	.71	.42	1.11	.78	1.13	3.17	1.56
Other	.05	.04	.15	.03	0	.25	.11	.59	.77	0
Aprons	.06	.02	.25	0	.09	.02	.01	.08	0	.02
Coverall	.01	0	.05	0	0	.01	0	.06	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts	.05	0	.20	.07	.08	.14	0	.53	.40	.09

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

⁴ Less than 0.005 article.

³ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age ² —Continued.	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Underwear: Slips, cotton	41	29	9	1	2
silk	43	24	6	8	5
rayon	54	35	10	3	6
Corsets, girdles	43	18	15	6	4
Brassieres	50	28	10	4	8
Union suits and combinations: Cotton	10	9	1	0	0
Wool	4	3	1	0	0
Silk, rayon	11	6	4	1	0
Underwaists, shirts	36	20	9	4	3
Bloomers and panties: Cotton	19	13	2	2	2
Rayon	116	80	18	9	9
Silk	16	9	3	3	1
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:					
Cotton, light	36	22	7	4	3
flannel	25	15	3	2	5
Silk, rayon	15	5	2	5	3
Pajamas, lounging and beach: Cotton	8	2	4	0	2
Rayon	4	0	2	1	1
Other	1	0	0	1	0
Bathrobes	12	2	5	1	4
Kimonos, negligees	2	1	1	0	0
Hose: Silk	121	66	28	17	10
Rayon	47	34	8	2	3
Cotton	103	78	13	5	7
Wool	40	26	11	1	2
Shoes: Street	163	112	25	14	12
Dress	74	43	18	10	3
Sport	88	56	18	10	4
House slippers	26	12	7	5	2
Shoe: Repairs	62	36	16	6	4
Shines	3	2	1	0	0
Rubbers	77	50	12	9	6
Arctics, gaiters	79	50	17	5	7
Gloves: Cotton	20	15	12	1	2
Leather	33	5	9	5	4
Other	65	44	11	7	3
Bathing suits, sun suits	32	15	4	8	5
Handkerchiefs	43	18	15	6	4
Furs	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs	29	15	7	3	4
Handbags, purses	36	15	11	5	5
Umbrellas	8	4	3	1	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.	54	33	11	6	4
Cleaning, repairing	31	9	11	5	6
Other	3	1	2	0	0
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age: ²					
Hats: Felt	20	9	4	4	3
Straw	23	13	5	3	2
Fabric	8	6	2	0	0
Caps and berets: Wool	115	76	19	13	7
Other	26	20	4	0	2
Coats: Heavy, plain	40	18	16	2	4
fur-trimmed	11	4	2	4	1
Fur	0	0	0	0	0
Light, wool	38	21	7	5	5
cotton	4	2	1	0	1
silk, rayon	0	0	0	0	0

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
VIII. Clothing, girls 12 through 17 years of age ² —Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	0.46	0.50	0.59	0.13	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.05	0.16
silk.....	.50	.42	.42	1.06	.79	.50	.38	.48	1.09	.92
rayon.....	.56	.44	.77	.30	1.54	.44	.29	.69	.31	1.48
Corsets, girdles.....	.34	.24	.52	.47	.68	.34	.19	.48	.92	.56
Brassieres.....	.93	.87	1.01	.43	1.93	.25	.22	.28	.11	.60
Union suits and combinations:										
Cotton.....	.10	.14	.06	0	0	.08	.10	.06	0	0
Wool.....	.04	.03	.09	0	0	.03	.03	.03	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	.16	.12	.37	.20	0	.10	.05	.27	.20	0
Underwaists, shirts.....	.58	.47	.76	.72	1.00	.19	.12	.29	.44	.30
Bloomers and panties:										
Cotton.....	.30	.30	.17	.27	.69	.09	.09	.04	1.12	.23
Rayon.....	2.11	2.02	1.67	2.54	3.57	.79	.66	.65	1.26	1.86
Silk.....	.31	.17	.60	.49	.71	.14	.09	.23	.18	.36
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:										
Cotton, light.....	.32	.30	.37	.37	.28	.28	.25	.32	.39	.33
flannel.....	.21	.17	.16	.19	.81	.19	.15	.12	.23	.75
Silk, rayon.....	.14	.06	.17	.45	.33	.17	.08	.25	.50	.40
Pajamas, lounging and beach:										
Cotton.....	.05	.02	.12	0	.12	.05	.02	.16	0	.16
Silk, rayon.....	.04	0	.14	.06	.08	.04	0	.13	.07	.17
Other.....	.01	0	0	.06	0	.02	0	.19	0	0
Bathrobes.....	.06	.02	.14	.07	.29	.15	.03	.30	.27	.83
Kimonos, negligees.....	.02	.03	.02	0	0	.01	.02	.02	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	4.63	3.28	6.00	8.16	9.80	2.69	1.71	3.82	5.85	5.20
Rayon.....	1.85	1.77	1.14	4.03	1.70	.69	.62	.37	1.49	1.18
Cotton.....	3.84	4.36	2.56	2.24	4.29	.89	.99	.67	.60	.98
Wool.....	.58	.59	.74	.07	.69	.21	.21	.32	.05	.19
Shoes: Street.....	1.62	1.58	1.18	1.75	3.16	4.19	3.59	3.79	5.97	8.98
Dress.....	.55	.45	.84	.74	.43	1.46	1.03	2.52	3.15	.64
Sport.....	.73	.72	.69	.87	.68	1.69	1.51	1.90	2.37	1.95
House slippers.....	.13	.09	.19	.32	.13	.11	.06	.17	.32	.12
Shoe: Repairs.....						.65	.51	.77	.89	1.37
Shines.....						.04	.01	.19	0	0
Rubbers.....	.42	.40	.36	.57	.59	.37	.33	.34	.57	.60
Arctics, gaiters.....	.44	.44	.46	.29	.61	.55	.47	.73	.54	.82
Gloves: Cotton.....	.20	.16	.44	.06	.18	.12	.09	.30	.03	.14
Leather.....	.15	.05	.27	.48	.30	.16	.06	.30	.52	.37
Other.....	.39	.37	.34	.67	.30	.25	.22	.22	.54	.22
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	.19	.14	.13	.47	.46	.38	.25	.29	1.22	.78
Handkerchiefs.....	2.16	1.35	4.27	3.55	2.74	.16	.07	.36	.44	.16
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	.19	.14	.31	.19	.42	.12	.07	.20	.15	.31
Handbags, purses.....	.22	.14	.35	.28	.61	.13	.07	.24	.25	.33
Umbrellas.....	.04	.04	.07	.07	0	.07	.05	.15	.07	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....						.14	.09	.23	.18	.32
Cleaning, repairing.....						.32	.11	.62	.62	1.28
Other.....						.49	.49	.91	0	0
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age: ²										
Total.....	.12	.07	.14	.26	.23	21.38	15.74	26.63	34.24	37.44
Hats: Felt.....	.11	.10	.10	.19	.18	.11	.08	.10	.20	.24
Straw.....	.05	.06	.05	0	0	.04	.04	.05	0	0
Fabric.....	.77	.68	.73	1.17	1.08	.37	.29	.39	.60	.73
Caps and berets: Wool.....	.13	.17	.11	0	.17	.06	.06	.06	0	.10
Other.....	.26	.16	.43	.17	.90	1.56	1.06	2.56	1.64	3.05
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	.05	.03	.05	.16	.08	.42	.18	.46	1.55	.69
fur-trimmed.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fur.....	.21	.16	.27	.23	.42	.98	.70	1.22	1.39	2.41
Light, wool.....	.03	.02	.03	0	.08	.10	.05	.27	0	.19
cotton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
silk, rayon.....										

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age 2—Continued.					
Play suits: Wool knit.....	20	6	5	6	3
Cotton suede.....	5	2	2	1	0
Other.....	11	3	6	0	2
Raincoats.....	29	12	11	4	2
Sweaters and jackets: Wool knit.....	53	33	10	7	3
Wool fabric.....	30	16	9	5	0
Leather, leatherette.....	4	2	0	1	1
Other.....	5	1	3	1	0
Suits: Wool.....	6	6	0	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	6	4	2	0	0
Waists and middies: Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton.....	14	8	4	1	1
Other.....	1	0	0	1	0
Skirts: Wool.....	31	15	9	5	2
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0
Dresses: Cotton.....	123	75	24	15	9
Silk, rayon.....	36	18	6	8	4
Wool.....	26	11	9	5	1
Other.....	3	1	1	1	0
Aprons.....	9	5	2	1	1
Coveralls.....	1	0	1	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	6	3	1	2	0
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	48	29	10	4	5
silk.....	2	1	1	0	0
rayon.....	13	5	3	5	0
Union suits and combinations: Cotton.....	49	35	9	2	3
Wool.....	32	13	10	6	3
Silk, rayon.....	8	3	3	0	2
Underwaists, shirts.....	59	32	16	8	3
Bloomers and panties: Cotton.....	29	13	13	1	2
Rayon.....	75	40	17	13	5
Silk.....	11	7	4	0	0
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:					
Cotton, light.....	38	20	5	8	5
flannel.....	43	29	6	5	3
Silk, rayon.....	3	0	1	2	0
Pajamas, lounging and beach: Cotton.....	4	1	2	0	1
Silk, rayon.....	3	0	2	1	0
Other.....	1	1	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	9	2	4	2	1
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	21	11	3	4	3
Rayon.....	40	26	9	2	3
Cotton.....	169	102	38	19	10
Wool.....	52	24	14	9	5
Shoes: Street and dress.....	210	130	45	23	12
Sport.....	65	32	15	13	5
House slippers.....	31	9	9	9	4
Shoe: Repairs.....	33	22	4	4	3
Shines.....	2	1	0	1	0
Rubbers.....	77	43	14	15	5
Arctics, gaiters.....	115	62	32	15	6
Gloves: Cotton.....	27	16	8	2	1
Leather.....	2	0	0	1	1
Other.....	77	46	17	10	4

* Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age ² —Continued.										
Play suits: Wool knit.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cotton suede.....	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.27	0.22	0.54	0.22	0.67	1.65	1.30
Other.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	0	.09	.07	.23	.04	0
Raincoats.....	.10	.03	.20	0	.56	.25	.01	1.05	0	.28
Sweaters and jackets:	.14	.09	.25	.20	.18	.18	.09	.24	.26	.67
Wool knit.....	.33	.30	.37	.39	.32	.41	.35	.48	.53	.56
Wool fabric.....	.17	.13	.29	.26	0	.20	.14	.34	.37	0
Leather, leatherette.....	.02	.02	0	.03	.08	.03	.04	0	.05	.06
Other.....	.03	.01	.07	.13	0	.03	.01	.09	.05	0
Suits: Wool.....	.03	.05	0	0	0	.10	.16	0	0	0
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	.03	.04	.04	0	0	.11	.07	.33	0	0
Waists and middies: Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton.....	.13	.10	.25	.04	.25	.10	.05	.22	.05	.14
Other.....	(4)	0	0	.04	0	.01	0	0	.05	0
Skirts: Wool.....	.19	.11	.34	.30	.21	.23	.17	.35	.33	.23
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dresses: Cotton.....	2.08	1.58	2.31	3.36	4.15	1.93	1.26	2.05	3.95	4.89
Silk, rayon.....	.21	.14	.27	.37	.55	.46	.31	.51	.99	.93
Wool.....	.15	.09	.25	.32	.10	.37	.20	.56	.88	.50
Other.....	.02	.01	.03	.08	0	.03	.01	.08	.09	0
Aprons.....	.07	.05	.09	.09	.17	.02	.01	.03	.02	.09
Coveralls.....	.01	0	.05	0	0	.01	0	.03	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	.07	.06	.06	.15	0	.04	.02	.05	.15	0
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	.47	.45	.46	.35	.98	.19	.17	.18	.17	.47
Silk.....	.04	.05	.02	0	0	.02	.02	.01	0	0
rayon.....	.13	.08	.13	.52	0	.08	.02	.14	.30	0
Union suits and combinations:										
Cotton.....	.71	.67	1.04	.14	1.02	.35	.33	.54	.09	.28
Wool.....	.34	.21	.49	.64	.61	.28	.15	.39	.69	.50
Silk, rayon.....	.08	.03	.23	0	.25	.06	.02	.14	0	.20
Underwaists, shirts.....	.84	.65	1.23	1.00	1.17	.21	.16	.30	.28	.29
Bloomers and panties:										
Cotton.....	.60	.43	1.19	.14	1.00	.15	.11	.33	.03	.25
Rayon.....	1.12	.83	1.29	2.02	1.89	.33	.23	.35	.64	.66
Silk.....	.13	.12	.26	0	0	.05	.05	.09	0	0
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:										
Cotton, light.....	.32	.27	.23	.51	.85	.19	.12	.14	.44	.68
flannel.....	.39	.35	.38	.56	.45	.28	.23	.28	.48	.46
Silk, rayon.....	.04	0	.09	.19	0	.02	0	.04	.07	0
Pajamas, lounging and beach:										
Cotton.....	.03	.02	.07	0	.08	.03	.01	.10	0	.08
Silk, rayon.....	.01	0	.05	.04	0	.01	0	.07	.05	0
Other.....	.01	.02	0	0	0	.01	.01	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	.04	.02	.08	.08	.10	.08	.05	.09	.21	.10
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	.48	.30	.53	1.22	.75	.12	.08	.11	.34	.24
Rayon.....	.96	1.08	.80	.49	1.08	.22	.23	.19	.13	.30
Cotton.....	7.39	7.05	7.77	7.79	8.86	1.59	1.42	1.74	1.80	2.49
Wool.....	1.20	.81	1.56	2.58	1.30	.41	.30	.45	.88	.49
Shoes: Street and dress.....	2.58	2.39	2.82	2.80	3.27	4.37	3.78	4.59	6.24	6.32
Sport.....	.66	.48	.64	.72	.81	.94	.68	.95	1.49	2.69
House slippers.....	.16	.08	.21	.40	.41	.10	.05	.13	.22	.23
Shoe: Repairs.....						.19	.18	.09	.34	.43
Shines.....						.01	(5)	0	.03	0
Rubbers.....	.41	.38	.33	.77	.40	.37	.30	.38	.66	.49
Arctics, gaiters.....	.61	.52	.80	.79	.56	.75	.56	1.05	1.15	.87
Gloves: Cotton.....	.14	.12	.21	.22	.07	.06	.05	.09	.09	.02
Leather.....	.01	0	0	.05	.08	(5)	0	0	.02	.03
Other.....	.60	.52	.68	.85	.63	.28	.22	.33	.44	.38

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

² Less than 0.005 article.

³ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age²—Continued.	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	32	15	9	7	1
Handkerchiefs.....	43	27	8	4	4
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	22	10	5	4	3
Handbags, purses.....	33	22	3	6	2
Umbrellas.....	8	6	0	2	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	43	28	6	5	4
Cleaning, repairing.....	13	4	4	3	2
Other.....	5	1	1	3	0
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age:²					
Hats: Felt.....	5	3	1	0	1
Straw.....	8	5	1	2	0
Fabric.....	8	3	1	3	1
Caps and berets: Wool.....	58	32	15	9	2
Other.....	15	12	2	0	1
Coats: Heavy, plain.....	21	7	7	6	1
fur-trimmed.....	4	2	2	0	0
Fur.....	1	1	0	0	0
Light, wool.....	14	10	3	1	0
cotton.....	6	3	1	1	1
silk, rayon.....	1	0	1	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit.....	24	10	5	7	2
Cotton suede.....	7	1	6	0	0
Other.....	11	2	5	2	2
Raincoats.....	7	4	1	2	0
Sweaters and jackets: Wool knit.....	60	32	13	11	4
Wool fabric.....	17	13	3	1	0
Leather, leatherette.....	3	1	1	0	1
Other.....	4	2	2	0	0
Suits: Wool.....	4	3	0	0	1
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	2	1	1	0	0
Waists and middles: Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton.....	3	3	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool.....	3	2	1	0	0
Other.....	2	0	2	0	0
Dresses: Cotton.....	89	50	25	10	4
Silk, rayon.....	9	6	2	1	0
Wool.....	12	5	2	3	2
Other.....	5	2	0	2	1
Aprons.....	4	2	0	1	1
Coveralls.....	5	3	2	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts.....	1	0	1	0	0
Underwear: Slips, cotton.....	23	12	6	2	3
silk.....	4	2	0	1	1
rayon.....	4	3	0	0	1
Union suits and combinations: Cotton.....	45	22	14	6	3
Wool.....	29	11	10	7	1
Silk, rayon.....	13	7	3	3	0
Underwaists, shirts.....	34	20	10	1	3
Bloomers and panties: Cotton.....	34	24	6	2	2
Rayon.....	24	16	7	0	1
Silk.....	2	1	0	0	1
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:					
Cotton, light.....	15	6	5	2	2
flannel.....	35	20	12	2	1
Silk, rayon.....	2	1	1	0	0

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

TABLE 17.—Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
IX. Clothing, girls 6 through 11 years of age¹—Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bathing suits, sun suits	0.18	0.13	0.19	0.47	0.12	0.22	0.12	0.26	0.70	0.21
Handkerchiefs	1.72	1.78	1.16	1.57	3.33	.09	.08	.11	.08	.17
Furs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs	.13	.09	.16	.22	.23	.07	.04	.11	.14	.17
Handbags, purses	.22	.25	.06	.36	.21	.05	.05	.03	.08	.09
Umbrellas	.04	.04	0	.09	0	.04	.05	0	.12	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc						.07	.05	.09	.07	.21
Cleaning, repairing						.09	.01	.09	.40	.32
Other						.11	.11	.04	.34	0
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age:²										
Total						12.39	9.65	13.92	20.55	24.27
Hats: Felt	.03	.03	.03	0	.10	.03	.02	.04	0	.17
Straw	.06	.08	.02	.10	0	.04	.04	.02	.06	0
Fabric	.04	.03	.03	.16	.10	.04	.02	.01	.23	.16
Caps and berets: Wool	.44	.41	.37	.78	.53	.20	.15	.21	.43	.22
Other	.11	.14	.07	0	.17	.06	.06	.05	0	.12
Coats: Heavy, plain	.13	.09	.17	.31	.10	.58	.26	.83	1.76	.95
fur-trimmed	.02	.02	.05	0	0	.17	.11	.41	0	0
Fur	.01	.01	0	0	0	.03	.05	0	0	0
Light, wool	.11	.14	.10	.07	0	.37	.44	.27	.30	0
cotton	.03	.03	.02	.07	.20	.05	.04	.02	.13	.20
silk, rayon	.01	0	.03	0	0	.01	0	.06	0	0
Play suits: Wool knit	.14	.10	.12	.41	.33	.52	.22	.58	2.11	.59
Cotton suede	.08	.05	.22	0	0	.06	.06	.09	0	0
Other	.12	.05	.13	.20	1.10	.15	.05	.23	.43	.65
Raincoats	.05	.05	.02	.10	0	.06	.08	.01	.08	0
Sweaters and jackets:										
Wool knit	.49	.38	.37	1.16	1.17	.51	.40	3.77	1.09	1.74
Wool fabric	.10	.13	.08	.06	0	.11	.15	.06	.03	0
Leather, leatherette	.02	.01	.02	0	.10	.03	.01	.01	0	.74
Other	.05	.05	.08	0	0	.05	.05	.08	0	0
Suits: Wool	.05	.04	0	0	.60	.08	.05	0	0	1.19
Silk, rayon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	.01	.01	.03	0	0	.03	.02	.06	0	0
Waists and middlies:										
Silk, rayon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton	.04	.06	0	0	0	.01	.02	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skirts: Wool	.02	.02	.04	0	0	.03	.02	.05	0	0
Other	.03	0	.11	0	0	.03	0	.12	0	0
Dresses: Cotton	1.79	1.45	1.75	3.24	3.69	1.28	.91	1.38	2.77	2.62
Silk, rayon	.08	.09	.05	.08	0	.09	.09	.08	.11	0
Wool	.09	.05	.11	.15	.54	.17	.06	.25	.36	.87
Other	.10	.06	0	.11	1.40	.07	.04	0	.06	1.00
Aprons	.04	.02	0	.20	.33	.01	(5)	0	.03	.07
Coveralls	.10	.14	.06	0	0	.04	.05	.02	0	0
Knickers, breeches, shorts	.01	0	.06	0	0	.01	0	.03	0	0
Underwear: Slips, cotton	.31	.20	.34	.34	1.89	.10	.07	.11	.15	.53
silk	.05	.04	0	.20	.17	.02	.01	0	.12	.02
rayon	.04	.06	0	0	.21	.01	.01	0	0	.05
Union suits and combinations:										
Cotton	.67	.61	.65	.79	1.45	.32	.27	.32	.39	1.04
Wool	.43	.27	.58	1.07	.21	.30	.16	.45	.81	.21
Silk, rayon	.18	.12	.17	.67	0	.08	.04	.11	.27	0
Underwaists, shirts	.56	.53	.65	.13	1.63	.13	.11	.16	.04	.57
Bloomers and panties:										
Cotton	.96	1.20	.43	.27	2.33	.16	.18	.09	.06	.39
Rayon	.50	.49	.66	0	1.00	.11	.09	.19	0	.25
Silk	.04	.05	0	0	.21	.01	.01	0	0	.21
Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas:										
Cotton, light	.18	.17	.12	.22	.57	.09	.08	.09	.14	.21
flannel	.41	.29	.83	.24	.21	.24	.13	.51	.19	.26
Silk, rayon	.01	.01	.03	0	0	.01	(9)	.02	0	0

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks

⁵ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Persons purchasing				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age ¹—Continued.					
Pajamas, lounging and beach: Cotton.....	5	4	0	1	0
Silk, rayon.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0
Bathrobes.....	7	4	1	1	1
Kimonos, negligees.....	0	0	0	0	0
Hose: Silk.....	19	16	2	1	0
Rayon.....	24	12	8	2	2
Cotton.....	121	70	30	15	6
Wool.....	40	27	6	6	1
Shoes: Street and dress.....	148	91	34	17	6
Sport.....	38	19	11	5	3
House slippers.....	17	9	2	4	2
Shoe: Repairs.....	8	3	1	3	1
Shines.....	0	0	0	0	0
Rubbers.....	37	20	8	7	2
Arctics, gaiters.....	55	29	13	11	2
Gloves: Cotton.....	4	2	2	0	0
Leather.....	3	1	1	0	1
Other.....	56	29	14	10	3
Bathing suits, sun suits.....	23	7	10	4	2
Handkerchiefs.....	5	3	1	0	1
Furs.....	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs.....	6	3	2	0	1
Handbags, purses.....	13	7	5	0	1
Umbrellas.....	2	1	0	1	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.....	21	14	6	0	1
Cleaning, repairing.....	3	1	1	1	0
Other.....	2	1	1	0	0
XI. Clothing, infants: ²					
Caps, hoods, bonnets.....	46	16	11	10	9
Coats.....	28	10	10	5	3
Sweaters, sacques.....	40	13	14	10	3
Sweater suits.....	28	7	9	8	4
Dresses, rompers.....	48	18	14	10	6
Skirts, gertrudes.....	29	9	9	8	3
Shirts, bands.....	69	23	26	10	10
Diapers.....	61	28	15	10	8
Sleeping garments.....	43	15	14	9	5
Stockings.....	80	34	27	10	9
Bootees, shoes.....	70	29	24	10	7
Layette.....	1	1	0	0	0
Other.....	101	50	29	10	12

¹ Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.² Infants 1 to 2 years of age are included only if dependent on family funds for 52 weeks; those under 1 year of age are included regardless of number of weeks dependent on family funds.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level—Continued*

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Average number of articles purchased per person					Average expenditure per person				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
X. Clothing, girls 2 through 5 years of age ² —Continued.										
Pajamas, lounging and beach:	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cotton	0.05	0.07	0	0.07	0	0.03	0.04	0	0.04	0
Silk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathrobes	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.16
Kimonos, negligees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hose: Silk	.48	.68	.06	.44	0	.09	.12	.02	.09	0
Rayon	.74	.69	0.53	1.28	1.45	.14	.13	.09	.23	.37
Cotton	4.72	4.22	4.58	7.19	7.10	.97	.82	1.06	1.37	1.83
Wool	.79	.90	2.37	2.11	2.45	.19	.20	.12	.30	.24
Shoes: Street and dress	1.97	1.76	2.37	2.11	2.45	2.71	2.27	3.31	3.47	3.92
Sport	.39	.37	.35	.49	.60	.42	.38	.44	.52	.69
House slippers	.13	.11	0.05	.33	.30	.07	.06	.01	.23	.16
Shoe: Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	.04	.01	.02	.19	.16
Shines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubbers	.25	.24	.21	.41	.27	.19	.19	.13	.30	.24
Arctics, gaiters	.36	.31	.34	.65	.33	.44	.35	.53	.80	.47
Gloves: Cotton	.05	.06	.05	0	0	.02	.02	.04	0	0
Leather	.02	.01	.02	0	.10	.02	.01	.05	0	.08
Other	.44	.32	.50	.90	.70	.19	.13	.19	.50	.39
Bathing suits, sun suits	.29	.30	.28	.28	.41	.14	.09	.24	.17	.31
Handkerchiefs	.15	.13	.10	0	1.20	.01	.01	(³)	0	.02
Furs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufflers, scarfs	.04	.03	.05	0	.17	.02	.02	.03	0	.14
Handbags, purses	.09	.09	.12	0	.17	.01	.01	.02	0	.03
Umbrellas	.02	.01	0	.08	0	.02	.01	0	.08	0
Garters, belts, hairpins, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	.06	.07	.07	0	.03
Cleaning, repairing	0	0	0	0	0	.02	(³)	.02	.08	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	.02	.03	.01	0	0
XI. Clothing, infants: ³										
Total	10.74	6.34	10.39	24.83	18.22	10.74	6.34	10.39	24.83	18.22
Caps, hoods, bonnets	1.05	.55	.83	2.92	2.13	.61	.27	.31	2.23	1.43
Coats	.33	.23	.46	.50	.33	.78	.56	1.10	.95	.73
Sweaters, sacques	.88	.47	1.08	2.04	1.12	.63	.36	.58	1.89	.81
Sweater suits	.40	.19	.50	1.11	.47	.71	.41	.73	1.77	1.01
Dresses, rompers	2.31	1.64	2.19	5.48	2.77	1.31	.83	1.16	3.65	1.77
Skirts, gertrudes	1.07	.63	1.48	1.75	1.37	.47	.21	.37	.80	1.50
Shirts, bands	2.73	1.58	3.32	4.71	4.46	1.04	.53	1.07	1.78	2.50
Diapers	9.14	5.21	8.03	15.05	23.24	.88	.41	.64	1.76	2.66
Sleeping garments	1.29	.73	1.57	3.04	1.46	.82	.42	.94	1.97	1.25
Stockings	4.40	3.20	4.85	8.73	4.65	.98	.70	.97	2.01	1.34
Bootees, shoes	1.69	1.16	1.93	3.79	1.57	1.39	.98	1.60	2.90	1.32
Layettees	.01	.02	0	0	0	.20	.41	0	0	0
Other	.90	.45	1.90	1.03	.26	.92	.25	.92	3.12	1.90

² Includes only persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks.

³ Infants 1 to 2 years of age are included only if dependent on family funds for 52 weeks; those under 1 year of age are included regardless of number of weeks dependent on family funds.

⁴ Less than 0.5 cent.

TABLE 18.—Furnishings and equipment expenditures, by economic level

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES

Item	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
Families in survey.....	981	279	225	226	251
Number of families reporting receipt of gifts of furnishings and equipment.....	120	34	27	29	30
Average value per family of furnishings and equipment received as gifts (incomplete) ¹	\$2.16	\$2.91	\$1.55	\$1.66	\$2.31

Item	Number of families spending					Average number of articles purchased per family					Average expenditure per family				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Total.....	33	4	9	12	8	0.037	0.022	0.040	0.058	0.032	42.83	27.86	39.09	41.25	64.40
Furniture, total.....	19	3	6	4	6	.019	.014	.027	.018	.020	11.24	7.05	9.21	12.52	16.68
Suites: Living room.....	19	3	6	4	6	.019	.014	.027	.018	.020	3.03	2.07	1.84	4.77	3.61
Bedroom.....	20	3	5	5	7	.023	.014	.022	.022	.036	1.56	.67	2.18	1.04	2.46
Dining room.....	21	6	3	6	6	.024	.025	.013	.031	.028	1.15	.91	.76	1.22	1.72
Beds: Wood.....	27	7	10	3	7	.034	.029	.057	.013	.036	.43	.25	.15	.73	.62
Metal.....	22	7	5	5	5	.023	.025	.022	.022	.024	.51	.35	1.16	.10	.47
Cots, cribs: Wood.....	7	1	3	1	2	.007	.004	.013	.004	.008	.23	.21	.19	.28	.25
Metal.....	23	7	2	6	8	.031	.025	.022	.031	.044	.06	.03	.08	.01	.14
Bedsprings.....	10	2	4	3	1	.010	.007	.018	.013	.004	.26	.19	.17	.21	.44
Davenport.....	36	10	5	10	11	.036	.036	.022	.040	.044	.31	.26	.53	.38	.11
Couches, daybeds.....	11	4	2	4	1	.010	.011	.009	.018	.004	1.02	1.00	.69	.98	1.37
Dressers.....	11	3	3	1	4	.010	.007	.013	.004	.016	.13	.18	.09	.18	.07
Chiffoniers, chests.....	6	0	2	1	3	.006	0	.009	.004	.012	.12	.18	.09	.03	.17
Sideboards, buffets.....	14	1	3	5	5	.014	(²)	.013	.027	.020	.10	0	.16	.14	.14
Desks.....	2	0	0	1	1	.002	0	0	.004	.004	.32	.03	.14	.51	.63
Bookcases, bookshelves.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.07	0	0	.03	.24

Tables, except kitchen	30	2	6	12	10	.085	.007	.036	.057	.044	.20	.01	.14	.33	.35
Chairs: Wood	53	16	10	11	16	.123	.140	.107	.093	.143	.42	.38	.25	.50	.56
Upholstered	33	5	7	9	12	.044	.032	.027	.053	.064	.66	.13	.45	.68	1.44
Benches, stools, footstools	2	0	0	0	2	.002	0	0	0	.008	.01	0	0	0	0.04
Tea carts, wheel trays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stands, racks, costumers	13	2	2	4	5	.023	.007	.009	.062	.020	.03	.02	.02	.04	.05
Other	34	5	4	10	15						.62	.18	.12	.36	1.80
Textile furnishings, total											9.65	7.88	8.70	9.49	12.68
Carpets, rugs	92	19	21	22	30	³ .561	³ .294	³ .644	³ .734	³ .625	1.32	.53	.94	1.92	2.00
Linoleum, inlaid	71	15	18	18	20	³ .650	³ .513	³ .738	³ .668	³ .709	.83	.50	1.37	.67	.87
Felt-base floor coverings	93	28	27	12	26	³ .869	³ .760	³ 1.400	³ .438	³ .900	.83	1.00	.99	.49	.81
Mattresses	91	25	14	23	29	.104	.090	.089	.102	.135	1.57	1.62	.91	1.37	2.29
Pillows	20	5	1	5	9	.048	.054	.013	.040	.080	.05	.03	.02	.03	.14
Blankets	142	44	30	30	38	.320	.376	.276	.314	.303	.76	.92	.61	.63	.83
Comforts, quilts	18	6	3	3	6	.027	.043	.013	.013	.032	.08	.11	.03	.08	.11
Sheets	245	60	60	54	71	1.102	.918	1.040	1.173	1.299	1.07	.80	1.03	1.03	1.44
Pillowcases	168	38	40	34	56	.935	.688	.787	.845	1.422	.31	.21	.26	.31	.48
Bedspreads, couch covers	75	18	20	13	24	.116	.097	.102	.142	.127	.24	.17	.27	.19	.32
Tablecloths, napkins, doilies: Cotton	80	25	13	16	26	.134	.140	.089	.124	.175	.12	.11	.09	.11	.18
Linen	20	6	3	1	10	.044	.025	.013	.031	.104	.04	.02	.02	.01	.13
Towels: Linen	69	12	14	12	31	.514	.308	.502	.429	.829	.09	.05	.09	.08	.16
Cotton, turkish	328	97	81	74	76	2.565	2.634	2.840	2.593	2.215	.49	.45	.49	.51	.50
Other cotton	67	16	10	20	21	.376	.219	.307	.509	.494	.06	.04	.03	.08	.09
Table runners, dresser scarfs	28	9	6	5	8	.062	.082	.080	.040	.044	.05	.06	.05	.03	.05
Curtains, draperies	328	82	69	83	94	1.488	1.269	1.413	1.650	1.653	1.57	1.06	1.31	1.87	2.10
Dishcloths, cleaning cloths, etc	98	24	25	19	30						.05	.04	.07	.03	.07
Other	62	25	14	9	14						.12	.16	.12	.05	.11

¹ The aggregates on which these averages are based do not include the gifts of furnishings and equipment reported received by 44 families but for which they could not estimate the value.

² Less than 0.0005 article.

³ Expressed in square yards.

TABLE 18.—Furnishings and equipment expenditures, by economic level—Continued

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES—Continued

Item	Number of families spending					Average number of articles purchased per family					Average expenditure per family				
	All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year				All families	Economic level—Families spending per expenditure unit per year			
		Under \$300	\$300 to 400	\$400 to 500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to 400	\$400 to 500	\$500 and over		Under \$300	\$300 to 400	\$400 to 500	\$500 and over
<i>Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures—Continued.</i>															
Silverware, china, and glassware.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
China or porcelain, table.....	133	40	32	23	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.06	0.68	1.09	0.88	1.62
Glassware.....	151	56	33	26	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.65	.36	.60	.46	1.17
Tableware: Silver.....	21	5	5	4	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.12	.14	.08	.12	.15
Other.....	7	3	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.27	.15	.41	.27	.29
Other.....	13	6	1	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.01	.01	(*)	.01	(*)
Other.....	13	6	1	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.01	.02	(*)	.02	.01
Electrical equipment, total.....	20	2	2	4	12	0.019	0.004	0.009	0.018	0.048	13.04	6.67	13.87	11.76	20.49
Vacuum cleaners.....	30	1	6	9	14	.030	.004	.022	.040	.056	1.05	.16	.45	1.00	2.61
Refrigerators (electric).....	17	4	5	5	3	.017	.011	.018	.027	.016	4.35	.64	3.82	5.11	8.28
Electric stoves, hotplates.....	77	19	28	15	15	.075	.068	.120	.058	.060	.88	.42	.60	1.11	1.44
Washing machines.....	53	15	13	9	16	.055	.061	.053	.049	.056	4.54	3.74	7.39	3.37	3.92
Irons.....	5	1	1	0	3	.005	.004	.004	0	.012	.16	.18	.14	.13	.18
Ironers, mangles.....	2	0	1	0	1	.002	0	.004	0	.004	.18	(*)	.05	0	.64
Heaters, fans.....	537	150	115	118	154	3.818	3.620	3.609	3.341	4.653	.01	0	.01	0	.03
Light bulbs.....	82	12	18	12	40	.099	.047	.093	.071	.187	.72	.65	.68	.65	.89
Lamps.....	29	5	4	11	9	.031	.014	.022	.053	.036	.27	.11	.22	.17	.57
Toasters.....	7	1	1	0	5	.007	.004	.004	0	.020	.04	.02	.03	.07	.05
Sewing machines (electric).....	27	2	6	10	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.71	.55	.46	0	1.76
Other.....	27	2	6	10	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.13	.20	.02	.15	.12
Miscellaneous equipment, total.....	57	14	15	10	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.84	5.58	6.22	6.60	12.93
Mirrors, pictures, clocks, ornaments.....	11	3	1	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.13	.05	.13	.15	.20
Carpet sweepers.....	577	173	136	127	141	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.03	.02	.01	.09	.01
Brooms, brushes, mops.....	94	33	22	15	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.66	.70	.62	.61	.68
Dustpans, pails, etc.....	1	1	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.04	.05	.02	.02	.08
Gas refrigerators.....	27	6	4	6	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	0	0	0
Ice boxes.....	76	20	10	18	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.42	.25	.35	.29	.77
Stoves and ranges (not electric).....	106	34	25	22	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.27	1.68	2.29	2.29	6.79
Canning equipment, cookers.....	246	69	64	56	57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.28	.55	.15	.20	.15
Pots, pans, cutlery.....	27	10	6	6	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.48	.31	.77	.40	.50
Tubs, boards, wringers.....	27	10	6	6	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.03	.03	.04	.03	.03

Ironing boards, racks, baskets.....	30	10	8	5	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.04	.05	.06	.03	.03
Sewing machines (not electric).....	12	2	2	3	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.29	.14	.70	.16	.21
Baby carriages, gocarts.....	30	6	7	12	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.37	.37	.27	.57	.27
Trunks, hand baggage.....	12	2	2	2	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.05	.02	.02	.06	.10
Household tools, ladders, cans.....	35	7	9	7	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.09	.07	.04	.15	.11
Window shades, wire screens, awnings.....	137	41	31	27	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.41	.28	.29	.59	.49
Lawn mowers, garden equipment.....	36	11	4	9	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.14	.10	.02	.08	.33
Repairs, cleaning.....	38	10	8	5	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.17	.16	.12	.08	.33
Other.....	63	20	11	19	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.94	.75	.32	.80	1.85

* Less than 0.5 cent.

Appendix A

Notes on Tabular Summary

General

Economic family.—An “economic family” as defined for this study consists of two or more persons living together and sharing their economic resources. In most cases, the members of an economic family are related by ties of blood, marriage, or adoption, but in some cases, an unrelated member was found to share income and family living. Persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption were not treated as members of the economic family if they lived as boarders and kept their funds separate from family funds, unless they gave a complete record of their incomes and expenditures. Persons who were members of the economic family for an entire year were not necessarily members of the household for the year. A member supported by the family in school, college, or hospital for all or part of the year, or a member working away from home for part of the year, sharing his income with the family for that period and able to report all his expenses for that period would be treated as a member of the economic family but not of the household for the entire year. In computing the number of persons who were part of the economic family for a year, the number of weeks each member had shared his income with the family was listed, the numbers summed, and the total divided by 52. This procedure yielded the number of equivalent persons who had made up the family for 1 year.

Household.—The household has been defined to include the members of the economic family living together in one dwelling, plus roomers and guests sleeping in the family dwelling, plus boarders and guests eating with the family. The number of persons in the household was computed by adding the number of weeks each member of the family had been part of the family’s housekeeping establishment, the number of weeks each boarder, lodger, and guest had been with them, and dividing the total by 52 in order to secure the number of equivalent persons making up the household for 1 year.

Net family income or net money income.—Net family income has been defined to mean the sum of earnings (including net receipts from boarders and lodgers), net rent, interest, dividends, gifts, pensions, insurance annuities received during the schedule year, minus business losses and expenses. The money value of income received in kind,

whether from services of the housewife, use of owned home, or from other sources, has not been included in computing income in this investigation. No funds received as a result of the depletion of assets have been treated as income. Similarly, inheritances have not been regarded as income.

Current expenditures.—Throughout the report the term “current expenditures” is used to mean expenditures for ultimate consumer goods, including relatively durable consumption goods. Interest on money borrowed for family use has been included in such expenditures, but savings and investments have not. The time and funds available for the investigation have not made possible the presentation of separate totals distinguishing expenditures for the more slowly consumed, as distinguished from quickly consumed, goods. Indeed, the data on depreciation rates for relatively durable consumer goods are so fragmentary that it would be extremely difficult to do so. Expenditures for such durable goods as automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, and other furnishings and equipment have been classified with expenditures for food and carfare and other quickly consumed goods as “current expenditures,” while money spent for permanent improvements on owned homes and other real estate or as payment on the principal of mortgages has been classified as savings. The total cost of consumer goods purchased on credit was included in current expenditures and the amount of the obligations outstanding at the end of the year was taken into account when computing changes in liabilities over the 12-month period. Money paid out for life-insurance premiums has been classified as savings.

The total obligations incurred in the year covered by the schedule for consumer goods purchased on credit was included in current expenditures and the amount of the obligation outstanding at the end of the year was taken into account when computing changes in liabilities over the 12-month period. For example, the total amount incurred for an item purchased on the installment plan (original price plus carrying charges) is entered as the amount of the expenditure, though the amount paid in the schedule year may be considerably less than the total contracted for; and the total amount of rents, taxes, etc., falling due in a year are entered as though paid, though they have been paid in part or not at all. The unpaid balances owing at the end of the schedule year on debts contracted during the schedule year are entered as increases in debts on table 4. Amounts paid during the schedule year on goods purchased on the installment plan before the beginning of that year are treated as savings. (See “Surplus,” p. 145; “Payment of debts to: Firms selling on installment plan,” p. 149; and “Increase in debts: Payable to firms selling on installment plan,” p. 150.)

Expenditures as entered on tables are purchase price less trade-in allowance, in cases where such trade-in allowances were made, for example, automobile and furniture purchases.

Surplus or deficit.—Surplus or deficit represents the difference between current income and current expenditures. Since the figures on both these amounts as secured by the schedule method are subject to an undetermined error of estimate (see “Balancing difference,” p. 146), the surplus and deficit data were obtained by asking in detail changes in individual asset and liability items over the schedule year. Net surplus or net deficit was computed as the net difference between the funds received during the schedule year not used for current expenditures and the funds made available for family use from sources other than money income (table 4; see also p. 18 of schedule facsimile.¹) It should be noticed that the emphasis is placed on net rather than gross figures for changes in assets and liabilities. That is, for an individual family, only net entries were made for an individual transaction such as a trade of property involving a net payment of \$500. Thus, the net change item is more significant than the absolute amount either of increase or decrease in assets or increase or decrease in liabilities.

Surplus.—Surplus, savings, and investment are terms used to mean net decrease in liabilities and/or increase in assets. This figure appears as the net change in assets and liabilities (when the total increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities is greater than the total decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.) Money paid on the principal of real estate mortgages or spent for permanent improvements to real estate (such as the addition of a room to a house) has been treated as an increase in assets and hence as investment, as has also money spent for the purchase of stocks and bonds, building and loan shares, and other forms of permanent assets. Money used, for example, for the payment of installment obligations for an automobile purchased prior to the schedule year, is treated as decrease in liabilities and hence as a part of savings. Thus, money used for decreasing the liabilities of a preceding year, as well as that used to increase assets, has been treated as savings.

Deficit.—Deficit or negative savings is the term used to mean net increase in liabilities and/or net decrease in assets. This figure appears as the net change in assets and liabilities (when the total decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities is greater than total increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities) and is shown in tables 2 and 5, of the Tabular Summary. Money received through the sale of property, from the settlement or surrender of life-insurance or endowment policies, and repayments by others of the loans made to

¹ The schedule facsimile may be found in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulls. 636, 637, and 639 to 641 inclusive.

them have been treated as money resulting from decreases in assets or changes in their form and thus may form part of deficits or negative savings, but not of money income. Money borrowed either directly or as book credit is a form of increase in liabilities and hence may comprise a part of deficits or negative saving but is definitely not a part of money income.

Inheritance.—Money received by inheritance, essentially a windfall, cannot be treated as income because it is nonrecurring, nor as investment, because it may be spent during the year, nor can it be regarded as a decrease in assets in the same sense as withdrawal of savings or sale of property. Inheritance has, therefore, been treated as an independent item, forming a part of total receipts and coordinate with but not a part of current income and net change in assets and liabilities. It is shown in tables 2, 4, and 5. It includes only cash inheritances received during the schedule year. Inheritances of property not sold during the schedule year are not recorded.

Total money receipts.—The term "total money receipts" has been used to describe total money income plus deficits or net negative savings wherever they occur, plus money received through inheritance. This item is not shown as such in the Tabular Summary but it may be computed by adding for any desired group of families the following items: annual money income, net changes in assets and liabilities where the sign of the net change is minus (—), and inheritance.

Total money disbursements.—The term "total money disbursements" has been used to describe total current expenditures plus surpluses or net savings or investment wherever they occur. This item is not shown as such in the Tabular Summary but it may be computed by adding for any desired group of families the following items: annual current expenditure and net change in assets and liabilities where the sign of the net change is plus (+).

Balancing difference.—The difference between total disbursements and total receipts on any schedule was the balancing difference, and represented discrepancies due to inability of families to recall to the last penny every financial transaction of the year. No schedule was accepted in which this difference was greater than 5 percent of the larger figure.

Schedule year.—All data shown in the tables are for a 12-month period unless otherwise specified. The data secured from each family apply to the schedule year prior to the visit of the field investigator, ending with any one of four specified quarters: the winter quarter ending February 28, the spring quarter ending May 31, the summer quarter ending August 31, and the fall quarter ending November 30.

Averages based on all families.—All averages unless otherwise specified in the table are computed by dividing the appropriate aggregate by the total number of families in the group to which the aggregate

applies and not by the smaller number of families in that group actually making the expenditure for or having the indicated item. The average expenditure per family purchasing a given item may be readily computed by multiplying the average for all families in the group by the number of families in the group to obtain the aggregate expenditure and dividing this figure by the number of families purchasing.

Sales tax.—See appendix A, page 157, for method of handling sales tax.

Notes on Individual Tables.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of families, by economic level and income level*

Families have been classified by economic level according to the amount of current expenditures per expenditure unit, a measure which takes into account total family expenditure and family size and composition. The explanation of this measure and its use will be found on page 166.

Families have been classified by income level according to the net family income, i. e., total family income minus nonfamily losses and business expense.

TABLE 2.—*Description of families studied, by economic level*

(See also table 5 for the same data by income classification)

For tabulation the classification of occupations was made on the basis of the Works Progress Administration occupational classification. See appendix B, page 160.

The *homemaker* is the person reporting herself responsible for the management of the household, or in the case of two-generation families, the wife of the "head of the family."

Household and economic family are defined on page 143. In this table, a person in the household or economic family for less than a year is treated as the appropriate decimal equivalent of a person.

The equivalent number of persons in the household is computed by adding the total number of weeks spent in the household by each member of the household, and dividing the resulting aggregate by 52 (the number of weeks in a year). Number of equivalent persons in other categories listed in the table are computed in the same manner.

Earnings.—Earnings include wages, salaries, tips, industrial bonuses, and commissions. Amounts deducted by employers for pensions, insurance, annuities, etc., are included in earnings, and also entered in table 4 as payment of premiums for insurance policies. If a worker, as for example, in the building trades, pays a helper, the workers' earnings are entered as net, i. e., the pay to the helper is deducted.

Net earnings from boarders and lodgers are gross payments for board and lodging minus the calculated cost of food for boarders. The cost of boarders' food is computed by dividing each family's annual food expenditure by the number of food-expenditure units for all the persons eating in the household; the resulting food expenditure per food-expenditure unit is then multiplied by the number of food-expenditure units for boarders.

Other net rents are gross rents received from tenants less current expenditures paid out by the scheduled family in connection with the rented property.

Pensions and insurance annuities include veterans' pensions, pensions from employers, compensation received under workmen's compensation laws, unem-

ployment benefits from trade-unions, etc., income from annuities purchased, and benefits from sickness, accident, theft, and fire insurance.

Gifts include money received from persons not members of the economic family. Such persons include persons members of the natural but not the economic family.

Other sources of income include net receipt from sale of home produce, winnings from gambling, court settlements, payment for child support, rebates, and dividend checks received on purchases bought through cooperative organizations, etc. In those cases in which a worker away from home received a cash subsistence allowance, the allowance was entered as other money income and the expenditures for meals, lodging, etc., were included in the proper expenditure tables. This case would be distinguished from that in which a salesman, for example, received an allowance for mileage; in such a case the travel expenditure was considered business expense and no entry was made either for expenditure or corresponding income with the exception that net gains on such an account are entered as other money income.

Deductions from income (business losses and expenses) includes nonfamily losses, i. e., net losses on rented property (current expenditures for property minus gross rents received) and current expenditures on any unrented real estate other than own home, etc., and net losses on traveling or subsistence allowance, and any other business expenses.

Nonbusiness losses, i. e., family losses, are not deducted from income but are treated as other family expenditures in table 16. For example, contents of a purse lost, or bail forfeited which had been posted for a friend, are treated as miscellaneous family expenditure.

Surplus or deficit.—See page 145.

Inheritance.—See page 146.

The *number of gainful workers per family* is the total number of persons gainfully employed at any time during the year. Each person is counted as one regardless of the length of his employment. The definition differs from that of the "gainfully occupied" as used by the census in that a person continuously unemployed throughout the year is not counted as a gainful worker. On the other hand, a person is so counted even if his earnings were occasional and he does not necessarily regard himself as regularly in the labor market.

The *chief earner* is the member with the largest money earnings.

TABLE 3.—*Expenditures for groups of items, by economic level*

(See table 6 for same data by income classification)

For the items included in each group of expenditures see table 8, Food; table 17, Clothing; table 10, Housing; table 11, Fuel, light, and refrigeration; table 12, Other household operation; table 18, Furnishings and equipment; table 13, Automobile and motorcycle purchase, operation, and maintenance, and other transportation; table 14, Personal care, medical care; table 15, Recreation; table 16, Education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions to persons outside economic family, and other items.

Housing includes water, fuel, light, and refrigeration for families not making payment for these items separately from rent. (See tables 11 and 12.)

Percentages are based on rounded dollar averages.

TABLE 4.—*Disposition of money received during the schedule year not used for current family expenditure, and funds made available for family use from sources other than family income, by economic level*

In these tables only the cash or credit changes in assets or liabilities as shown in transactions during the schedule year are entered. That is, purchase of a

share of stock is entered as "Increase in assets: Investment in: Stocks and bonds," but increase in the value of a share owned but not sold during the year is not recorded.

For each individual family only the net amount of the change in any individual item, where the items correspond in the two tables, is entered on the schedule. For instance, if a family deposits \$200 in a savings account during the year and withdraws \$250, an entry of \$50 is made under "Decrease in assets: Reduction in cash: In savings account," and no entry is made under "Increase in assets: Increase in cash: In savings account." The aggregate upon which the average for the item "Decrease in assets: Reduction in cash: In savings account," in table 4, is based is then the sum of the net reductions of savings account balances of all families having net reductions in their savings account balances. Similarly the aggregate upon which the average for the item "Increase in assets: Increase in cash: In savings account" is based is the sum of the net increase in savings account balances of all families having net increases in their savings account balances.

A transaction affecting two different items, such as the payment of a mortgage and the receipt of a loan with which to make the payment, is generally not entered as a single net amount, but the total amounts of both the payment and the loan are entered separately.

It should be noted that not all items in the two sections of the table correspond. Payments of premiums of insurance policies are listed under "Average amount of funds disposed in: Increase in assets." The corresponding item, receipts in the form of annuities, is not listed under "Average amount of funds received from: Decrease in assets," but is entered in tables 2 and 5, under "Receipts." Money from the sale of goods and chattels is entered in table 4, but purchases of goods and chattels are entered in the appropriate expenditure tables. Money from inheritances is entered in table 4, but contrasting payments by the family scheduled (bequests to nonmembers) are listed under current expenditures as "Gifts and contributions" (table 16).

Investment in: Improvement in own home includes permanent improvements such as the addition of a porch or room, or installation of wiring for electricity. Repairs and replacements are not considered improvements, and are entered in table 10 as current housing expenditures.

Investment in: Other real estate including real estate mortgages includes both improvements made on and purchase of real estate other than owned home. This item also includes purchase by the scheduled family of real estate mortgages.

Payment of premiums for insurance policies includes amounts deducted from wages for company insurance; trade-union dues when these entitled the payer to insurance benefits; payments to other organizations when they entitled the payer to insurance benefits; payments for combined life and sickness and disability insurance when the amounts assignable to sickness and disability insurance are considered the smaller part of the total; "burial insurance" and payments to burial societies; and payments for life-insurance premiums for persons not members of the economic family.

Increase in outstanding loans to others includes increase in loans to any persons not members of the economic family.

Payment of debts to: Firms selling on installment plan includes only payments for purchases made prior to the beginning of the schedule year. The entire amounts due for goods purchased on installment during the schedule year are entered in the appropriate expenditure tables.

Payment of debts to: Individuals includes payment of debts incurred prior to the schedule year to tradesmen, physicians, landlords, and other persons.

Payment of debts to: Other includes payment of debts incurred prior to the schedule year on charge accounts, taxes, assessments, etc.

Sale of property: Goods and chattels does not include articles "traded in" on the purchase. When, for instance, an allowance was made for the trade-in of an old ice box in the purchase of a refrigerator, the amount of the allowance is not entered in any of the tables and the expenditure shown for the refrigerator (in table 18) is the price less the allowance. The same procedure was followed for automobiles, radios, and other items for which articles were "traded in" for credit.

Increase in liabilities includes debts incurred during the schedule year even though these were later wiped out by bankruptcy proceedings.

Increase in debts: Payable to firms selling on installment plan includes balances due at the end of the schedule year on goods purchased on installment during the schedule year. For example, if a family incurred a bill of \$250 during the schedule year for a suite of furniture purchased on the installment plan and paid installments totaling \$150 during the year, having a balance still owing of \$100 at the end of the schedule year, the following entries would appear: In table 18, current expenditure for furniture suite, \$250; in table 4, increase in debts payable to firms selling on installment plan, \$100.

Increase in debts: Payable to individuals includes unpaid debts incurred during the schedule year to tradesmen, physicians, landlords, and other persons.

Increase in debts: Other debts includes unpaid debts incurred during the schedule year on charge accounts, taxes, assessments, etc.

Inheritance.—See page 146.

TABLE 5.—*Description of families studied, by income level*

(See table 2 for same data by other classification)

Data presented in this table are the same as those in table 2, except that the families have been classified by net family income level rather than by economic level. (See notes on table 2.)

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures for groups of items, by income level*

(See table 3 for same data by other classification)

Data presented in this table are the same as those in table 3, except that the families have been classified by net family income level rather than by economic level. (See notes on table 3.)

TABLE 7.—*Food used at home and purchased for consumption at home during 1 week, by economic level*

In order to avoid overburdening the housewives who cooperated in the study the details of food purchases were requested only for the week preceding the agent's visit. In most cities the field work extended over more than one season. The differences between the averages secured in the several quarters in such instances reflect not only seasonal differences in food purchases, but also accidental differences in the economic level and the national backgrounds of the families in the subsamples interviewed in the different quarters. It was therefore decided to publish in full for each city only the estimates for that season in which data were secured from the largest number of families.

The number of equivalent full-time persons shown in table 7 is obtained by counting the total number of persons eating 21 meals at home during the week as the appropriate decimal equivalent of a person. A lunch prepared at home but carried and eaten away from home is included as a meal eaten at home.

For the method of obtaining the number of food-expenditure units, see appendix D, page 166.

The quantities and expenditures entered in table 7 are for all food purchased for use by the household at home or prepared at home to be taken out during the week, including that for boarders, guests, and servants.

Data were obtained for each of the following items—"number of families purchasing," "number of families using," "average quantity purchased," "average quantity used"—as well as "expenditure." Since the quantities purchased and quantities used in 1 week were in the great majority of cases identical, only data on quantities purchased are presented in table 7. These figures may be compared with the figures on expenditure. Likewise, for most, although not all of the food items, the number of families purchasing and the number using was the same. Because of limitation of printing space, only the figures for families using are presented, they being needed to obtain a complete picture of food consumption habits of the families studied.

If comparisons are made between expenditures for quantities of foods at different economic levels, it should be noted that the composition of the families changes from one level to another. There are in general a larger proportion of adults at the higher economic levels. Since human needs for and customary consumption of various specific foods vary considerably for persons of different age and sex and occupation, it becomes impossible to make a strict comparison of food consumption with needs at the different economic levels. Thus the needs for carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, etc., increase in differing ratios for different sex-age groups; children's need for milk is approximately twice as great as that for adults, while the need of heat-producing foods (starches and sugars) of adults is about twice as great as that of children. Children's meat consumption varies from that of adults at a still different rate. In order to secure figures on quantities of and expenditures for individual foods purchased which would provide a reasonably satisfactory basis for comparison and yet not present a misleading appearance of refinement, data on family purchases of individual foods have been converted to a per capita basis.

Expenditures or quantity per food-expenditure unit may be computed by multiplying the average expenditure or quantity per person shown by the average number of persons per family and dividing the product by the average number of food-expenditure units per family. However, in interpreting such results, the factor pointed out in the preceding paragraph must be considered, namely that a single food relative scale cannot be correctly descriptive of needs of persons of different sex and age for varying types of specific foods.

In considering quantities purchased it must be remembered that "pounds" are a measure of weight only, not of nutritional equivalence.

TABLE 8.—*Annual food expenditures, by economic level*

The figures for average annual expenditures for food exclude the computed cost of food consumed by boarders.

For the method of obtaining the number of food-expenditure units see appendix D, page 166.

Meals bought and eaten away from home include tips.

Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc., bought and eaten away from home includes expenditure for all between-meal food and drink consumed away from home.

TABLE 9.—*Housing facilities, by economic level*

The facilities described in this table apply to the dwelling occupied by the family at the end of the schedule year, and which may or may not have been

the family's dwelling unit during the entire schedule year. No attempt was made by the field agents to determine whether or not a facility met any defined standard either as to quality or as to state of repair.

Average monthly rental rate is the rental rate for the house inhabited by the family at the end of the schedule year. (Note that this rate is not necessarily the same as that shown in table 10, Housing expenditures, which is the average rate paid throughout the year.)

A *detached* house is free, standing with open space on all sides; a *semidetached* house has open space on three sides; a *row* house has open space on two sides; a *two-family* house is one designed for occupancy by two families, one above the other.

Multiple dwelling.—A building designed for occupancy by three or more families has been classed as a multiple dwelling.

Garden space is defined as space actually devoted to a garden or to a lawn on the premises or belonging to the dwelling.

TABLE 10.—*Housing expenditures, by economic level*

The type and amount of expenditure by a family for housing necessarily vary with type of tenure, dwelling, and manner of payment for heating. Separate sections of the table are therefore presented for families who can be classified into homogeneous groups with respect to housing expenditures. These are: II, "Home owners"; III, "House renters"; IV, "Apartment renters with heat included in rent"; V, "Apartment renters with heat not included in rent." Families whose housing arrangements changed during the year are not shown separately, but are included in section I, "All families in survey." Section I therefore includes families shown in sections II, III, IV, and V, and families with the following housing arrangements: Owning a principal home during part of the year and renting a principal home during part of the year; having as a principal home a house for a part of the year and an apartment for a part of the year; renting as principal home an apartment with heat included in rent for a part of the year and an apartment with heat not included in rent for a part of the year.

A *vacation home* is one which the family has for vacation purposes, and rents or owns simultaneously with its principal home. Simultaneous rental or ownership of a vacation home does not exclude families in sections II, III, IV, and V.

Investment in home includes down payments, payment of principal on mortgages, and permanent improvements (not repairs) on home.

In cases where the home owned and occupied by the family was a two-family house, only that portion of the investment or expenditure which applied to the owner's own living quarters has been included under "Average amount invested" or "Average current housing expenditure." The proportions used in making this allocation were based on the comparative monthly rental values of the two dwellings under consideration. The amount of housing expenditure allocated to the rented portion of the house was deducted from the gross rent received from the tenant to arrive at "Other net rents" (tables 2, and 5). The amount of the investment allocated to the rented portion of the house was entered as "Investment in other real estate" (table 4).

Taxes.—Amounts due on "taxes" or "rent" are entered under these respective headings even if unpaid at the end of the schedule year. The amounts unpaid at the end of the schedule year are also entered in table 4 as "Increase in debts: Other debts."

Fire insurance and liability insurance.—No attempt was made to prorate payments for previous or coming years. The total amount paid during the year was considered current expenditure.

Rent.—The rent reported covered the use of such facilities as heat, light, furniture, and water when these were provided by the landlord.

Families living in rented homes and subrenting portions as apartments were scheduled provided there were separate meters for gas and electricity, that heat costs could be estimated, and that not more than two families (including the scheduled family) had dwellings there. In such cases only that amount of the rent, operating expenditures, and expenditure for repairs which applied to the portion of the house occupied by the scheduled family was entered. The remaining expenditures for rent, operating, and repairs were deducted from the gross rent received from the tenant to arrive at "Other net rents" (tables 2 and 5). The proportions used in allocating housing expenditure between the two families were based on the comparative rental rates of the two dwellings.

No attempt was made to allocate the cost of space rented to roomers.

Concessions are defined as the money value of rent given free by the landlord for a short time as an inducement to the family to rent the living quarters or to offset the expense of moving.

Apartments are defined as dwellings in multiple dwellings or in two-family houses designed for occupancy by two families, one above the other. (See notes on table 9, p. 152.) A dwelling consisting of rooms set apart for the use of the scheduled family within a house originally designed for occupancy by one family was also classed as an apartment.

Rooms.—In the count of the number of rooms, dining rooms, living rooms, bedrooms, libraries, sewing rooms, kitchens, kitchenettes, and enclosed porches are included. Halls, closets, storerooms, pantries, open porches, laundries, alcoves, rooms used for business purposes, dinettes, and bathrooms are not included.

TABLE 11.—*Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures, by economic level*

The type and amount of expenditure by a family for fuel, light, and refrigeration necessarily vary with type of dwelling and manner of payment for heating. Separate sections of the table are therefore presented for families whose expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration may be considered homogeneous. Families whose type of dwelling or arrangement for payment for heating changed during the year are not shown separately but are in section I, "All families in survey." Section I therefore includes families shown in sections II, III, IV, and V and families with the following arrangements for type of dwelling or payment for heating: Having a house part of the year and an apartment for part of the year; having heat included in rent or ownership payments during part of the year and not so included during part of the year; renting a home for part of the year and owning a home for part of the year.

It should be noted that several items listed in this table might have been used for purposes other than heating, cooking, lighting, and refrigeration. For instance, electricity is used for radios, curling irons, etc.; gasoline is used for cleaning.

TABLE 12.—*Household operation expenditures other than for fuel, light, and refrigeration, by economic level*

Water rent includes only water rent paid separately from rent for dwelling.

Telephone includes both subscription and pay-station costs.

Domestic service includes maid service, laundress, furnace man, etc.

Household paper includes toilet paper, wax paper, shelf paper, etc.

Stationery, pens, pencils, ink.—Expenditures for school supplies are entered in table 16 under "Formal education."

Insurance on furniture is generally paid for a 3-year period. The entire expenditure was entered without regard to the period covered.

Interest on debts does not include interest paid on mortgages on home (table 10).

Other items includes shoe polish, candles, clothespins, clotheslines, grass cutting, snow shoveling, and tips to maids, janitors, elevator boys, and garbage collectors, etc.

TABLE 13.—*Transportation expenditures, by economic level*

The expenditure shown for purchase of automobiles and motorcycles is the purchase price less allowances for the trade-in of old cars and includes carrying charges for installment purchases.

Garage rent and parking includes in some cities a special tax levied on private garages for purposes of fire inspection.

Rent of automobile and/or motorcycle includes expenditures for gasoline, oil, etc., for a vehicle not owned by the family. It usually covered payment to a neighbor for rides to work in his car, or payment for gasoline and oil for operation of a borrowed car.

Other transportation expense includes dues for membership in automobile clubs.

TABLE 14.—*Personal care expenditures and medical care expenditures, by economic level*

Personal care services.—A combination beauty or barber service charge was prorated among the services supplied.

Other waves includes marcel, water, or finger wave.

Other personal care services includes facial treatments, massage, etc.

Toilet soap does not include laundry soap used for personal care.

Tooth powder, tooth paste, mouth washes does not include soda and salt used for the cleaning of teeth.

Cosmetics and toilet preparations includes paper handkerchiefs and sanitary napkins as well as face powder, rouge, perfume, etc.

Under "Brushes, razor blades, and other toilet articles" are included compacts and mirrors.

Medical care.—Frequently families knew definitely the total expenditure incurred for an illness but were not sure of the correct allocation among such items as physicians' services, hospital room, operating room charges, and medicines. Whenever possible flat rate charges for such services as obstetrical care or tonsillectomy were prorated among the services received. Where information for such prorating could not be furnished, the entire charge was entered as expenditure for general practitioner, specialist, or clinic, as the case might be. Therefore expenditures for total medical care are probably more accurate than expenditures for individual items of medical service.

Specialist and other practitioner includes heart specialists, pediatricians, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists, osteopaths, chiropractors, midwives, Christian Science practitioners, etc.

Medicine and drugs includes the cost of filling prescriptions, home remedies, patent medicines, adhesive tape, bandage, etc. Cod-liver oil was classified as a food. (See table 7.)

Eyeglasses includes the cost of examination when the examination was given by the same person or firm from whom glasses were purchased.

Medical appliances includes hot-water bottles, crutches, etc.

Accident and health insurance.—When accident and health insurance premium payments are included with payments for life insurance and the life insurance

portion is considered the greater, the expenditures are not entered in table 14 but in table 4 under "Payment of premiums for insurance policies: Life insurance."

Other medical care includes expenditures for X-ray, operating room, blood transfusions, circumcision, etc.

TABLE 15.—*Recreation expenditures, by economic level*

Cameras, films, and photographic equipment includes cost of films and developing.

Athletic equipment and supplies does not include clothes for sports. Expenditures for sport clothes are entered in table 17.

Pets (purchase and care) includes dog licenses and food purchased especially for pets.

Entertaining: In home, except food and drinks, includes bridge prizes, etc.

Other recreation includes amusement park and dance hall admissions, 1-day boat excursions, losses at cards, gambling and betting, cost of lottery tickets, Christmas-tree decorations, expenditures for hobbies not elsewhere classified, admission to fairs, spending money assigned to individual family members of which no account could be given.

TABLE 16.—*Formal education, vocation, community welfare, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenditures, by economic level*

Formal education

Expenditures for *members away from home* include tuition and school supplies but not the cost of board and lodging or school uniforms for members attending school away from home.

Expenditures for *members at home* include tuition, books, stationery and supplies, fees for music and dancing lessons, etc., paid for by the economic family.

Vocation

Union dues or fees.—Payments to trade-unions with life insurance plans, where dues and life insurance premium payments cannot be separated, are entered on table 4 as "Payments of premium for insurance policies: Life insurance."

Other items of vocational expense include chauffeurs' licenses, tools, fees to employment offices, etc.

Community welfare

Taxes.—*Poll, income, and personal property.* Does not include taxes on owned home (see p. 152) or on other real estate (see p. 147), or sales tax (see p. 157), or indirect taxes, or automobile licenses and taxes.

Gifts and contributions

This section includes only gifts to persons not members of the economic family. Gifts to organizations or institutions are not included, but are listed under "Community welfare."

Christmas, birthday, etc., gifts include money gifts, and purchase price of items given to nonmembers of the economic family.

Support of relatives includes money sent to relatives whether living in the United States or in foreign countries. It also includes contributions to the funeral expense of a relative not a member of the economic family.

Losses includes only family or nonbusiness losses. Examples of such losses are payment of notes of personal friends endorsed by members of the economic family; bail forfeited which had been posted for a friend; premiums paid during the schedule year on insurance or annuities forfeited through failure to keep policies up to date; accidental loss of cash; payments on items bought on the installment plan and lost for nonpayment on installments, without recompense

for amounts paid. Business losses are deducted from family income, see page 148, *Other* includes dues and contributions to political organizations, expenses for marriage licenses, christenings, bail, fines not connected with traffic violations, etc.

TABLE 17.—*Clothing expenditures, by economic level*

All figures in table 17 with the exception of those in section I are based upon data for persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks. Expenditures for persons dependent on family funds for less than 52 weeks are not shown in the sections for different sex and age groups but are included in the total shown in section I. These expenditures have been excluded from the detailed sections for the reason that clothing expenditures for a person dependent on family funds for only part of the year would be unrepresentative, since the family might buy all or none of the year's clothing supply for that person during the period he was dependent on family funds.

For computation of averages other than those presented in this table, for example, "average number of articles purchased per person purchasing" or "average expenditure per person purchasing" see appendix A—Notes on table 17, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins Nos. 636, 637, and 639 to 641, inclusive.

Section I.—For method of computation of *number of clothing expenditure units per family* see appendix D, page 168. This computation is based on all members of the economic family, whether or not they were dependent on the family fund for 52 weeks.

Ready-made clothing, dry cleaning, and accessories includes all items listed in sections III through XI for persons dependent on family funds for 52 weeks plus such expenditures for persons dependent on family funds for less than 52 weeks.

Yard goods and findings.—Findings include thread, needles, scissors, buttons, etc.

Clothing received as gifts includes neckties, stockings, etc., received as Christmas and birthday gifts from persons outside the economic family. It also includes second-hand clothes given to the family.

Expense for uniforms, etc., for work are included in clothing expenditures (not as vocational expense in table 16 nor as losses or business expense in tables 2 and 5).

Section II.—The figures in section II are based on data only for persons dependent on the family funds for 52 weeks.

Sections III through XI.—In these sections the figures are based on data only for persons dependent on the family funds for 52 weeks. *Total* for each sex and age group does not include expenditures for yard goods and findings and paid help for sewing. These are presented only in section I for all sex-age groups combined.

Boys: Play suits.—Are heavy suits for children's outdoor wear.

Men and Boys: Shoes, work.—Are shoes for heavy work, not, for example, shoes worn to work by a white-collar employee.

Men and Boys: Shoes, other.—Includes bedroom slippers.

Men and Boys: Accessories.—Includes belts, suspenders, collar buttons, shoestrings, etc.

Men and Boys: Other.—Includes jewelry and watches, and rental charges for uniforms and aprons. In cases where rental and laundering charges for uniforms and aprons could not be separated, the entire amount is entered here.

Women and Girls: Dresses, cotton, house.—Are defined as cotton dresses bought for housework.

Women and Girls: Accessories.—Includes hairpins, hairnets, belts, sanitary belts, dress ornaments, etc.

Women and Girls: Other.—Includes jewelry and watches, and rental charges for uniforms and aprons. In cases where rental and laundering charges for uniforms and aprons could not be separated the entire amount is entered here.

TABLE 18.—*Furnishings and equipment expenditures, by economic level*

For the method of entry of expenditures for items bought on the installment plan and with trade-in allowances see page 144.

For computation of averages other than those presented in this table, for example, "average number of articles purchased per family purchasing" or "average expenditure per family purchasing," see Appendix A—Notes on table 18, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins 636, 637, and 639 to 641, inclusive.

Textile furnishings: Other.—Includes paid help for making curtains, furniture covers, etc., and yard goods used in making home furnishings.

Miscellaneous equipment: Other.—Includes paint and lumber for repair of household equipment, play pens for children, and typewriters.

Note that radios are not classed "Furnishings and equipment" but as "Recreation," table 15.

Sales Tax

California.—A State sales tax of 2½ percent on all commodity sales at retail was in effect throughout the schedule year in Modesto. Services such as barbering, cleaning, dyeing, and shoe repairing were exempt. Occasional sales between private persons, as sales of used furniture, were exempt. All commodities sold by established retail dealers, such as food, cigarettes, clothing, furniture, etc., were taxable.

The tax was levied on small sales as follows:

Sales of—	Amount of tax
14¢ or less.....	No tax.
\$0.15–\$0.59.....	1¢
\$0.60–\$1.05.....	2¢
\$1.06–\$1.49.....	3¢
\$1.50–\$1.90.....	4¢
\$1.91–\$2.30.....	5¢
Etc.	

Michigan.—A tax of 3 percent on "sales at retail" was in effect from July 1, 1933, through the entire period of scheduling in Marquette. The tax was levied on purchases of all goods including sales of electricity for light, heat, and power, natural and artificial gas, and water. There was, however, no tax on municipally owned public utilities (electricity, gas, and water). Newspapers were not taxable, but the tax did apply to the sale of magazines. Services were not taxable.

Nevada.—There was no general sales tax in effect during the period of the investigation.

New Hampshire.—There was no general sales tax in effect during the period of the investigation.

In the expenditure data for Marquette and Modesto presented in this report, the sales tax is included as part of the expenditure item on which it is paid.

Appendix B

Selection of Families to be Interviewed

The Method of Choosing the Sample

The method to be used in choosing the sample to be included in a study of the families of employed wage earners and clerical workers presents a serious problem in the absence of a recent census giving for every family, at each address, the occupation of all the earners in the family, and the relief status of the family in the last year. Since no census data were available for use in this investigation, it was decided to use employers' current lists of employees as the basis for sampling in all the cities where the study was carried on. The methods used differed from city to city only insofar as the available data on the names and addresses of employers, and the number of their employees differed from city to city.

In order to provide for an adequate representation of establishments of all types the number of employees in an organization was taken into account in drawing the sample. Wherever possible a complete list of the employers within the city area with the number of their employees was secured, including industrial establishments, banks, insurance companies, wholesale and retail distributors, hotels and restaurants, transportation companies, public utilities, and Federal, State, county, and city Governments. The names of the employers with the numbers of their employees were arranged by industry, and the numbers of employees were added in such a way as to secure cumulative totals.

In cities where it was possible to obtain complete lists of employers, the grand total of employees was divided by the number of families planned for the survey in the given city, to obtain a sampling ratio. This ratio was applied to the cumulative totals of employees on the employer list (beginning with a number chosen at random) to secure a new list of employer names, selected at random, and the number of sample employee names to be drawn from the personnel lists of each selected employer. In cities where complete lists of employers were not available, separate sampling ratios were derived for each industrial or trade group, following the same procedure for each group as outlined above for the city as a whole. This procedure was adopted to prevent underrepresentation of a given industry or trade group due to

the fact that its list of employers was incomplete, and permitted a reasonable distribution of the sample among the various lines of business on the basis of 1930 census data adjusted to take account of known changes in business conditions since 1930.

Since the employer lists did not give the information necessary to determine whether employees were members of families, whether their families had been on relief during the past year, and what was the amount of the family income, at least five names listed directly after the name of the "sample employee" were drawn, to provide for substitutes in case the first employee whose name was drawn had no family or his family was not eligible for the sample. (See p. 159 for rules for determining eligibility.) If the name of the "sample" employee to be chosen from a given employer's list was drawn too near to the end of the list to secure the five or more substitute names in the usual way, the quota of substitutes was completed by taking the names at the beginning of the list of employees in the same establishment.

The necessity for having a file of substitute names made it seem advisable to limit the sampling to employers of five or more workers in the smaller cities and 10 or more in the larger cities, since the time and funds available for drawing the sample were limited, and visiting employers for the purpose of drawing sample names was a very time-consuming process.

Rules for Determining Eligibility of Families

After the sample names had been drawn in the manner outlined above, field agents were sent to visit the families of all the employees whose names were the first drawn for each number ascertained by application of the sampling ratios. A schedule was obtained from that family if it was willing and able to furnish the information and met the requirements specified below. If the family failed to meet any of the following specifications, or was for some reason unwilling to give the information, the family of the employee whose name had occurred immediately next on the list of the same employer was visited. If the family of the second employee proved ineligible, the third was visited, and so on.

1. *Contact through chief earner.*—When families are selected by names of individuals from lists of employees, multiple-earner families would be overrepresented unless some measure was taken to prevent it. A family with three earners on the lists of employees would have approximately three chances¹ to be drawn in the sample as against one chance for the family with one earner. Since families with several earners are more likely to have higher incomes and less likely to

¹ See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 641, appendix G, p. 384, footnote 8.

have young children than are families with only one earner, such overexposure would have impaired the representativeness of the sample.

In order to prevent such overrepresentation in the cities studied, two methods were employed, either of which reduced to equality the chance of each family to be included in the final sample. In Modesto and Reno, schedules were secured only from families in which the name of the employee drawn from the lists of employees was the name of the chief earner in the family, i. e., member earning the largest amount of money during the year. If a visit to the family disclosed that a name of a member other than that of the chief earner had been drawn, the family was not scheduled. Since a family can have only one chief earner, this procedure effectively equalized the chances of inclusion in the sample for all families. By this method the number of families with more than one earner in the sample was kept to a number proportionate to the number of multiple-earner families in the entire wage earner and lower-salaried clerical group. In the New Hampshire cities and Marquette, the alternative procedure was used: a family was scheduled regardless of whether the name drawn from the employee list was that of the chief earner and an adjustment was made in the course of tabulation of the data to correct for this possible overrepresentation.²

2. *Occupation of chief earner.*—In each family included in the survey, the chief earner is either a wage earner or a lower-salaried clerical worker. The classification of occupations according to economic groups presented by A. M. Edwards³ in an article based on census data was used in determining whether a person of given occupation should be considered a wage earner or a clerical worker. An exception was made in that the chief earner might not be a foreman, overseer, or domestic servant in private families, although these occupations are treated as wage earners in the Edwards classification. As the study progressed, the need for a more detailed classification of jobs became urgent. When the Works Progress Administration issued a manual giving more detailed specifications adapted from definitions of the census of 1930, the new classifications⁴ were employed to assist in the problem of determining whether a specific type of work should properly be treated as part of the occupational group being covered by this investigation. The investigation included families of chief earners in the groups classified as office workers, salesmen, and kindred workers; skilled and semiskilled workers in building and

² See appendix D, p. 173.

³ A Socio-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Worker in the United States. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1933, vol. 28, pp. 377-387.

⁴ Works Progress Administration Circular No. 2: Occupational classification and code, July 1935; and Works Progress Administration Circular No. 2A: Index of occupations (alphabetical arrangement), occupational classification and code, September 1935.

construction; skilled and semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries; and unskilled laborers and domestic and personal service workers (except in private families). In a few instances where the chief earner was found to have pursued two occupations during the year prior to the visit of the field investigator, one an occupation classified as wage earner or clerical, and the other as a profession or as the proprietor of owned business, it was ruled that the family was to be included in the study unless the earnings from the profession exceeded the earnings from the wage-earner or clerical occupation, or unless the income from the owned business was more than one-half the earnings from the wage-earner or clerical occupation, or the expenses of the business could not be separated from the family expenses.

3. *Earnings of chief earner.*—No family in which the chief earner had not earned at least \$300 during the schedule year was included. The family of a chief earner classified as a clerical worker, who earned \$2,000 or over during the schedule year, or \$200 or over during any one month, was excluded. No upper limit was placed on the earnings of wage earners, nor on total earnings of all members of the family combined, i. e., on family income as such.

4. *Occupation and income of subsidiary earners.*—No restriction was placed upon the occupation of subsidiary earners with one exception noted below. A family in which there was a subsidiary earner who was, for example, a professional worker or domestic servant in a private home was included provided the annual earnings of this worker were less than those of the chief earner. Families were excluded if a subsidiary earner was in business for himself and his business income and expenditure were so intermingled with the family's that it was impossible to separate them (as for example, a family where the wife carried on a small hair-dressing business in or adjacent to the family's living quarters and used for the business, gas and electricity recorded on the same meters as those recording the gas and electricity used for the operation of the household). Families in which a subsidiary earner was in business for himself were included if the business income and expenditure could be separated from that of the family and the net income from the owned business was less than half of the chief earner's earnings.

If a subsidiary earner was a clerical worker and earned over \$2,000 during the schedule year or over \$200 during any one month, the family was ineligible for inclusion in the sample.

5. *Employment minimum.*—In order to avoid the distortion of spending which results from prolonged unemployment and unanticipated curtailment of employment the Study was limited to employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers. Figures as to the number of days of employment characteristic of wage earners and

clerical workers not being available, it was necessary to set limits below which a worker could not be regarded as having been employed for the schedule year. Only those families were included in which one wage earner or lower-salaried clerical worker within the economic family had worked a minimum of 1,008 hours spread over a minimum of 36 weeks during the year. (This minimum was chosen to represent an average employment of 3½ days of 8 hours in each of 36 weeks.) Families in which the chief earner was employed in distinctly seasonal industries as clothing manufacturing and building were scheduled if the chief earner had employment for as much as 28 hours in each of 30 weeks. These minima, however, are not to be regarded as criteria representing adequate employment.

6. *Definition of family.*—The Study was limited to private economic families of two or more persons sharing their incomes and living together, sharing the same table, eating not less than two meals a day prepared at home for at least 11 months. In addition families whose situation during the year just previous to the visit of the Bureau's investigator was difficult or impossible to analyze on a statistical basis were excluded from the survey. Specific reasons for such exclusion were as follows:

(a) The homemaker worked away from home both day and night for more than 78 days in the year.

(b) Families boarding for more than 1 month.

(c) Presence of more than the equivalent of two boarders and/or lodgers, i. e., more than 104 boarder and/or lodger weeks (not including related persons giving complete records of their incomes and expenditures).

(d) Families having guests for more than the equivalent of 26 guest weeks.⁵

(e) Families having another family or two unrelated dependent persons over 21 years of age living with them and completely dependent on them (unless the dependents were parents of the homemaker, husband, or chief earner).

7. *Families not on relief.*—No families who received direct relief or work relief during the schedule year were included.

8. *Family income.*—(a) No family was included which had an annual family income less than \$500 during the schedule year.

(b) No upper limit was placed upon family income as such but no families were included who received more than one-fourth of their incomes from interest, dividends, royalties, speculative gains, or rents (not including net receipts from boarders and lodgers).

(c) No family which received income from an owned business equal to more than half of the chief earner's earnings was scheduled.

⁵ Guests were defined as persons not entirely dependent on the family funds who received board and lodging from the family without money payment but from whom it was impossible to secure data on income and expenditures.

(d) No family which received gifts or income in kind of a value equal to a fourth of its total money income was scheduled.

(e) No family which received rent in payment for services was scheduled.

(f) No family which received 3 months or more free rent was scheduled.

9. *Residence.*—Families must have resided in the area of the investigation for 9 months or more.

Appendix C

Field Procedure

Interview Method of Securing Data

The original data for this report came from families who estimated and calculated their various expenditures, with the help of special forms interpreted by trained field workers. The investigators were provided with a schedule which called for the entry of data on income and outgo in considerable detail, partly because the details themselves are of value and partly because it is easier for informants to remember the individual items of their family transactions than it is to provide the investigator with summary figures. This method was used rather than asking the families to keep records of disbursements at the time disbursements were made, because the procedure followed makes possible the inclusion of many families who would have been unwilling or unable to keep regular household accounts. (For facsimile of schedule used, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins 636, 637, and 639 to 641.)

No schedule was accepted for summarization in the present study unless the figures on total money receipts and total money disbursements agreed at least within 5 percent of the larger figure. It is not to be hoped that all the figures in each schedule were accurate to that extent, but there is no reason to suppose any persistent bias in the estimates has appeared in the course of the survey.

Check-Interviewing

At the beginning of the field work one out of every five schedules submitted by each agent was checked by one of the supervisors in an interview with the family having originally provided the schedule data. The Washington office provided the field office with specific instructions concerning the methods of handling the check-interviews. The schedules to be checked were chosen at random. The name of the agent making the first call was not known to the check-interviewer, thus eliminating any possible personal bias. In returning to the family for a check-interview, the investigator provided the informant, usually the homemaker, with a brief summary of the family expenditures and the balance of receipts and disbursements, checked it with her, and checked also the details of some section of the schedule, selected at random.

Later in the course of the field work, when the check-interviews disclosed that certain agents were having difficulty in obtaining accurate information, a larger proportion of the schedules collected by these particular agents was checked. When the check showed that the work of certain agents was very accurate, only 1 out of 10 schedules was verified by a return interview. As the work progressed, relief workers whose schedules had proven wholly reliable were advanced to the position of check-interviewers.

Food Check Lists for 1 Week

Previous experience in collecting statistics on the details of annual food expenditures has shown the difficulty of securing reliable estimates of the year's purchases. The schedule for this investigation was, therefore, prepared with two sections dealing with food expenditures. The first was in effect a check list providing in detail for the entry of the quantities of foods purchased and used, and expenditures for foods in the week immediately preceding the interview. The second section was prepared to contain a summary of food expenditures during the year. The section for entry of foods during 1 week (which listed over 194 foods) served two purposes. It secured from each family detailed estimates of food purchases with as high a degree of accuracy as is possible unless supervised records of purchases are obtained, and it served to remind the homemaker of her customary expenditures, thus making it easier to estimate the family's total outlay for food in the four quarters of the year covered by the schedule.

Appendix D

Analytical Procedure

Income Classification

Data on family composition, earnings and income, and group expenditures are summarized by income levels at \$300 intervals to provide a basis for comparison of the results from this investigation with earlier studies.

Classification by Economic Level

The analysis of data on family expenditure is complicated by the fact that, although, in general, the family spends as a unit, families are not comparable units, because of variation in size and age composition. A family of two adults with an income of \$1,200 is obviously on an economic plane considerably higher than a family of six adults with the same income. Statistical analyses of the expenditures of a sample of families chosen at random is further complicated by the fact that in most cities the size of the family among wage earners and clerical workers increases as income increases, as larger family incomes are more apt to come from increases in the number of earners, than from the higher wages of the husband.

To meet these difficulties as well as to take into account the fact that consumer demand varies with age, sex, and occupation, the families were sorted according to economic level as measured by amount spent per total-expenditure unit. To ascertain the economic level of each family the first difficulty arose in the necessity of taking into account the variations in consumer demand within each family due to differences in family composition.

Expenditure Unit—Food Relatives

The problem was met in the present investigation by computing separately for food, clothing, and for other items, the customary expenditure of persons of different age, sex, and occupation. The scale used in computing the relative expenditure for individuals for food was based on data secured from the Bureau of Home Economics, showing quantities of food estimated as actually consumed by persons of different age, sex, and physical activity. These estimates were based partly on the energy requirements of persons of different age, sex, and occupation, and partly on data on actual food consumption of families of urban wage earners and clerical workers. (To have secured an adequate number of records of the actual food consumption of individuals for this purpose would have required an expenditure far beyond the resources of either of the Bureaus concerned.)

It was necessary to convert estimated quantities of food consumed by persons of different age and sex into estimated food costs. This was done by multiplying these quantities of food by retail food prices to find the ratio which expenditures for women and boys of various age groups bore to expenditures for full-time employed men aged 20 and over. The problem arose as to whether the prices used as multipliers should be individual city prices or averages for the United States. A test was conducted on a sample of 12 cities where the Study was in process in the winter of 1935. For each of these cities, the same quantities of food were multiplied by the respective retail food prices for the given city. It was found that, despite the use of varying prices from city to city, the relative expenditures for women and children bore approximately the same ratio to those for employed men in each city. It was therefore decided to use, for all 12 of these cities, a scale of consumer expenditure for food based on United States average prices in 1934. The same procedure was followed for all other cities, with adjustment for changes in food prices as the investigation advanced. The food expenditure scales were recalculated on the basis of average prices in the year ending May 31, 1935, and on average prices in the calendar year 1935, and these food relatives were used for schedules in cities where the field work was completed later. Within a given city, where field work extended over a considerable period, each schedule was coded with the food relatives for the period most nearly corresponding to the schedule year.

TABLE A.—Relative food expenditures for persons of different age, sex, and occupation ¹

Age-sex-occupation group	Calculated on the basis of—		
	Average prices, calendar year 1934	Average prices, year ending May 31, 1935	Average prices, calendar year 1935
<i>Male</i>			
Boys under 2.....	0.51	0.48	0.48
Boys 2 and under 4.....	.54	.52	.51
Boys 4 and under 7.....	.61	.59	.58
Boys 7 and under 9.....	.79	.77	.76
Boys 9 and under 11.....	.86	.84	.84
Boys 11 and under 13.....	.92	.91	.90
Boys 13 and under 16.....	1.01	1.00	1.00
Boys 16 and under 20.....	1.02	1.02	1.02
Men, 20 and over, unemployed and part-time employed.....	.90	.90	.89
Men, 20 and over, full-time employed.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Female</i>			
Girls under 2.....	.51	.48	.48
Girls 2 and under 4.....	.54	.52	.51
Girls 4 and under 8.....	.61	.59	.58
Girls 8 and under 11.....	.79	.77	.76
Girls 11 and under 14.....	.86	.84	.84
Girls 14 and under 20.....	.92	.91	.90
Women, 20 and over, moderately active.....	.83	.83	.82
Women, 20 and over, active.....	.92	.92	.92

¹ Based on estimated actual diets of urban wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Expenditure Unit—Clothing Relatives

The data secured in the present investigation were used as the basis for computing the scales of expenditure for clothing of persons of different age, sex, and occupation. The average annual clothing expenditures of white men wage earners and clerical workers, 21 through 35 years old, in all the large cities covered in the present study were \$56.68. This amount is regarded as unity (1.00) in arriving at standard scales of expenditure for persons of other ages, sex, or occupation. In the following table average clothing expenditures of each class of persons are expressed as percentages of the average clothing expenditures of this group of employed men.

TABLE B.—Relative clothing expenditures for persons of different age, sex, and occupation¹

[1.00=(\$56.68), expenditure of male wage earners and clerical workers aged 21 and under 36 in large cities]

Age	Male				Female			
	Under 5, and at school	At home	Clerical	Wage earner	Under 5, and at school	At home	Clerical	Wage earner
Under 2.....	0.19				0.19			
2 and under 6.....	.34				.38			
6 and under 9.....	.48				.47			
9 and under 12.....	.53				.56			
12 and under 15.....	.63				.77			
15 and under 18.....	.88	0.74	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.94	1.08	1.08
18 and under 21.....	1.01	.80	1.14	1.13	1.23	1.05	1.60	1.63
21 and under 24.....		.57	1.14	1.07		1.04	1.66	1.60
24 and under 27.....		.48	1.13	1.00		1.02	1.64	1.46
27 and under 30.....		.46	1.10	.96		1.00	1.62	1.36
30 and under 36.....		.44	1.04	.92		.96	1.58	1.23
36 and under 42.....		.43	.94	.87		.88	1.48	1.07
42 and under 48.....		.41	.87	.81		.78	1.35	.94
48 and under 54.....		.39	.80	.75		.68	1.18	.84
54 and under 60.....		.37	.75	.69		.58	1.03	.76
60 and over.....		.35	.65	.60		.40	.78	.67

¹ Data based on white families in 42 cities combined.

Since it was necessary to begin the coding and the tabulation of the schedules before the field work was completed, the computations of unit clothing expenditure¹ were at first made on the basis of preliminary scales computed from the clothing-expenditure data in the schedules available at the time for the given city or group of cities within a region. After the field work had been terminated and the tabulation completed for all 42 cities, the scales given in the foregoing table were constructed on the basis of data for all these cities, all of which had populations over 50,000.

It was desired that the scales should represent only those differences in clothing expenditure which are due to the three factors (age, sex, and occupation) which were being measured in the computation of the scales. To compute the scales, after elimination of the influence of

¹ By unit clothing expenditure is meant the annual amount spent for clothing per clothing-expenditure unit.

the other variables of family income and family size in the computations, the following steps were taken.

(1) Cards representing each person in all the families studied in cities with populations over 50,000 were sorted into cells such that all persons classified in a given cell were from families with the same income and of the same size; and the group of persons whose clothing expenditure was being studied were of the same age, sex, and occupation.

(2) The average clothing expenditure for all the persons in each cell was then computed.

(3) These averages were then combined for each age-sex-occupation group. In making this combination, each age-sex-occupation group within each family-income family-size class was given the same weight. These weights were determined by the number of persons in each family-income family-size cell for all age-sex-occupation groups combined. The resulting averages for each age-sex-occupation group are the averages that would have been obtained if the distribution of persons by family income and family size had been the same in each age-sex-occupation group. The procedure followed in combining averages by the use of constant weights is similar to the procedure of a standard population frequently used by biologists in attempting to compare rates while eliminating differences caused by differing distributions by sex, age, marital status, etc. (cf. Raymond Pearl, *Medical Biometry and Statistics*, Philadelphia and London, 1930, ch. IX, "Standardized and corrected death rates," pp. 265-277).

(4) For each sex-occupation group there was now a series of average clothing expenditures for each age. These results were smoothed to eliminate minor irregularities.

(5) Absolute clothing expenditures at each age were converted to relatives by dividing the smoothed averages for each sex-occupation group for each age by the smoothed average expenditure for employed men aged 21 through 35.

The revised scales developed on this basis are still subject to the limitations of the nature of the population sampled, but they represent what seem to be the most definitive scales yet available showing effective demand for clothing among families of wage earners and clerical workers.

The revised scales were used to recode and reclassify the schedules for unit expenditure² in order to test the magnitude of the differences

² By unit expenditure is meant total amount of family expenditure per expenditure unit. The unit expenditure, which is used as synonymous with "economic level" and with "amount spent per expenditure unit," is the sum of the following three items:

1. Unit food expenditure, or total family food expenditure per food-expenditure unit;
2. Unit clothing expenditure, or total family clothing expenditure per clothing-expenditure unit;
3. Per capita "other" expenditure, or total family expenditure for all items, save food and clothing, per person in the economic family for 52 weeks.

in final results which would have been obtained had the revised scales been used at the outset. The new distribution of families was not substantially different from the distribution for which the preliminary clothing scales were used. Since clothing expenditures represent a fairly small proportion, ranging from one-eighth to one-tenth, of family expenditures, it will be seen that even a fairly large revision in the clothing expenditure scales would yield only a slight change in total unit expenditure. The nature of the process will be clear from the sample code sheet, p. 172. Consequently, the distribution of families by economic level did not shift much with the introduction of revised relative clothing-expenditure scales. Since, upon analysis, the changes were not found to be important, in all tables in the Tabular Summary and in the text, the distribution of families by economic level remains as it was established by the coding based, among other elements (see sample code sheet, p. 172), on the preliminary relative clothing-expenditure scales.

The revised clothing scales did, however, produce a more pronounced change in the item "average number of clothing-expenditure units per family," and correspondingly in the figure "unit clothing expenditure."³ The figure for "average number of clothing-expenditure units per family," based on the revised scales, is therefore used throughout in the Tabular Summary. Correspondingly the figure "average number of expenditure units"⁴ per family, whenever it appears in the Tabular Summary, is based, among other elements including food and "other" expenditure, upon unit clothing expenditure computed from the revised relative clothing-expenditure scales.

The item "average number of clothing-expenditure units" or "average number of expenditure units" or both, occurs in tables 2, 3, 5, and 6 of the Tabular Summary.

The change in "average number of expenditure units" resulting from use of the revised scales was much smaller than the change in "average number of clothing-expenditure units" for the reason discussed in a preceding paragraph on the small change in the distribution of cases according to unit expenditure. Nevertheless, the figure on the revised basis appears in the Tabular Summary since it is consistent with the revised figure for clothing expenditure units. The latter figure is published rather than the preliminary figure since it is believed, after extensive analysis and experimentation, that it represents a better approximation, based on more complete data and a more satisfactory summary technique, to a definitive answer to the question: How does the clothing demand or customary clothing

³ This figure is not published in the Tabular Summary but the reader may compute it by dividing the average total family clothing expenditure for any group by the average number of clothing-expenditure units per family in that group.

⁴ This figure is derived by dividing total family expenditure by total unit expenditure. The computation of this latter figure was explained in footnote 2, p. 169. Also see sample code sheet, p. 172.

need of one family of given composition compare with that of another family of different composition? Lacking any absolute scale of clothing need, any such scale of clothing expenditure can, at best, only be an approximation. Nevertheless, the figures set forth on the basis of the revised scales are presented as the result of considerable study and experimentation as the most definitive yet available (granted the assumptions that age, sex, and occupation do create real differences in the social situation of individuals, which in turn affect their need to make clothing expenditures as much or more to meet social custom as for reasons of health). A further reason for presenting the revised clothing expenditure unit figures is that the figures stand as such independently of any other figures in the tables. That is, since the preliminary figures were used simply as a means to classification of cases and nowhere in the tabulations as an end product, the presentation of revised figures for this one item in no way disturbs the usefulness of the other items not affected by the revision.

Expenditure Unit—Other Items

Any attempt to compute customary expenditures on items other than food and clothing for persons of different age, sex, and occupation in the wage-earner and clerical groups would have required securing data on the expenditures for individuals in greater detail than seemed practical. It was, therefore, decided to compute expenditure per adult male equivalent for "other items" on the assumption that in actual practice with a given income a family divides the use of its goods, and its expenditures for all items other than food and clothing, about equally among the members of the family.

Total Expenditure Unit

In finally computing the amount spent per total-expenditure unit for a given family, three measures of family size were calculated, one in terms of food-expenditure units (i. e., food relatives), another in terms of clothing-expenditure units (i. e., clothing relatives,) and a third in terms of equivalent full-time members of the economic family (i. e., a relative of 1.00 for each member in the economic family for 52 weeks). In computing each of these measures for an individual, the length of time the individual was dependent on the family funds was taken into account. This was done by multiplying the appropriate relative by the decimal equivalent of a year during which the person was dependent on family funds.

Expenditures by the given family for food were then divided by the number of food-expenditure units in the economic family, expenditures for clothing by the number of clothing-expenditure units in the economic family, and expenditures for other items by the number of

equivalent full-time persons in the economic family. The number of dollars spent per total-expenditure unit was secured by adding together the three quotients and this sum was used as a measure of the economic level of the family. The following sample code sheet shows the method of coding for a specific family:

FIGURE A. *Sample code sheet*

City: Marquette.	Persons	Age	Occupation	Weeks in economic family
Color: White.				
Schedule No. 135.	a. Homemaker.....	45	At home.....	52
Year ending Feb. 28, 1935.	b. Husband.....	47	Clerical.....	52
	c. Son (widower).....	24	do.....	52
	d. Daughter.....	18	At school.....	26
	e. Daughter.....	14	do.....	52
	f. Granddaughter.....	2	At home.....	52

Persons in economic family	Item	Food	Clothing	Other	Food, clothing and other
a.....	Expenditure units.....	0.83	0.78	1.00	x x x x x
b.....	do.....	1.00	.87	1.00	x x x x x
c.....	do.....	1.00	1.13	1.00	x x x x x
d.....	do.....	.46	.64	.50	x x x x x
e.....	do.....	.92	.77	1.00	x x x x x
f.....	do.....	.54	.38	1.00	x x x x x
All.....	Total.....	4.75	4.57	5.50	x x x x x
Do.....	Family expenditure.....	\$793.00	\$168.35	\$1,044.15	\$2,005.50 (E)
Do.....	Amount spent per expenditure unit.....	\$166.95	\$36.84	\$189.85	\$393.64 (U)
Do.....	Total expenditure units.....	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	5.09 (E) ÷ (U)

It should be noted that the computation of family size in terms of expenditure units is based on estimates of customary relative expenditures without regard to the adequacy of the goods consumed to meet physical or psychological needs. These units are not adapted for use in setting up or in revising ideal or normal budgets. That is, it is impossible to use these units in calculating the family budget needed if a child is to be added to the family without disturbing the level which the family budget was originally prepared to meet, nor may they be used to determine the subtraction possible if a budget computed for a family of given size is to be applied to a family with one less child, but without disturbing the standard which the budget was calculated to purchase. Such additions or subtractions can properly be made for the purpose indicated with these expenditure units only if the standard by which the budget was originally computed was in terms of these same units. Thus, if a budget for a family of given size has been calculated on the basis of a given number of expenditure units, using the relatives described in this study, along with some predetermined sum taken as meeting the needs of an adult man, the budget may be increased to care for the addition of a person to the family by use of this series of units. But if the original budget for, let us say, a family of two adults and two children was calculated on

some other basis, the increase of the total budget by the decimal equivalent represented by an expenditure unit from this study corresponding to a child of specified age will not assure the continuance at the same standard of living of the family when a third child is added.

The measures used in calculating size of family in expenditure units in the present study are intended to represent customary behavior in families where the addition of a child is not as a rule accompanied by any addition to income, and the family must adapt its expenditures to meet the new situation. In arriving at the scales used to measure family size, no adjustments were included for possible differences in the economy of purchasing for larger as compared with smaller families.

Adjustment for Contact With Families Through Other Member Than Chief Earner

In a substantial number of families included in the sample were persons whose names had been drawn from employee lists in the usual manner, but who proved to be subsidiary rather than chief earners. This method of scheduling required that the resulting overrepresentation of multiple-earner families be eliminated by a process of adjustment during the course of tabulation. Throughout this report, all data for the 10 New Hampshire cities and Marquette have been adjusted in accordance with the procedure set forth in appendix G of Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins Nos. 636, 637, and 639 to 641, inclusive. In Modesto and Reno, since the ruling of contact only through the chief earner was followed in scheduling, the data could be tabulated without adjustment.

