# Family Spending and Saving in Wartime 

Bulletin No. 822

## PUBLISHED AS A PART OF THE STUDY OF FAMILY SPENDING AND SAVING IN WARTIME, CONDUCTED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES bUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR 

Frances Perkins, Secretary

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## Letter of Transmittal

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1945.

## The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the income, expenditures, and savings of a cross section of the Nation's families and single consumers, prepared by Alice C. Hanson, Jerome Cornfield, and Lenore A. Epstein, of the Bureau's Cost of Living Division. The data presented in this volume were obtained in the Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Foreword describes the need for such a study, and gives the organizations and persons who participated in the planning and direction of the various phases of the survey.

A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner.

Hon. Frances Perkins,<br>Secretary of Labor.

## Foreword

This volume deals with the incomes, expenditures, and savings of a cross section of the Nation's families and civilian single persons during 1941 and the first quarter of 1942. The data presented were obtained in the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The survey was the first of its kind since 1935-36 and is the only survey which has been conducted in the United States for the primary purpose of providing national estimates of expenditures and savings by income class.

The need for facts on which to base decisions for the civilian economy during wartime became especially urgent after the entrance of the United States into the war in December 1941. Policy decisions had to be made regarding price and wage controls, rationing, food production and distribution, taxation and other forms of war financing. Accordingly, in the spring of 1942 the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics undertook concurrent studies of the incomes, spending, and saving in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Schedule forms and instructions were prepared jointly to insure complete consistency of results. Representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics interviewed city families and single consumers in 62 cities, and representatives of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics visited farm and rural nonfarm families and single consumers in 45 counties. Together, their reports cover a cross section of the civilian population, exclusive of institutional and quasi-institutional groups.
The year 1941 and the first 3 months of 1942 saw rapid increases in incomes and in price levels. Few wartime restrictions had been imposed; shortages of civilian goods had not yet developed to a significant extent. From a long-range point of view, therefore, data for these periods provide a useful bench mark against which to measure the effect of higher wartime incomes and scarcities of civilian goods on the pattern of civilian consumption and saving. By comparison with the data for 1935-36, when the national income was very much lower, they throw additional light on factors that influence the allocation of incomes between expenditures and savings.

As a measure of the public welfare and the needs of the population, the survey data are also very valuable. Plans for the postwar economy must take into account the situation in 1941 when the employment, retail sales, and the national income reached a high level, but nearly half the families and single persons in the Nation received less than $\$ 1,500$ annual money income. Analysis of the spending of these groups highlights unmet needs for goods and services, the production of which could provide new outlets for American industry.
In addition to the Nation-wide estimates, detailed information on income, expenditures, and savings by income classes is provided for
city families and single consumers. Correspondingly detailed information for rural families is published in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520: Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime. A report on the details of food consumption and expenditures in 1 week in the spring of 1942 for all three areas-urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm-is presented in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 550: Food Consumption in the United States, Spring, 1942.

Preliminary summaries of the data presented in this volume were first published in the Monthly Labor Review for September and October 1942 and reprinted with additional data as Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins Nos. 723 and 724. Much of the detail published in this volume has previously been released for the use of various war and administrative agencies of the Federal Government, including the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the Treasury, and the War Food Administration. The detailed tables are published in full in this report, in response to requests from many Government agencies, labor groups, businessmen, and private research agencies.

The detailed reference tables in Part III constitute the direct findings of the survey. A statement on the scope and methods of the survey is in Part I and a critical evaluation of the survey results is in Part II.

The combined data for all rural farm and all rural nonfarm families which appear in Part III were prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The data for urban families and single consumers were prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimates for all families and single consumers (urban and rural combined) represent the joint work of the two cooperating Bureaus. The comparison of the income data from this survey with independent estimates from other sources and the critique of survey methods were developed by Alice C. Hanson and Jerome Cornfield for the Department of Labor, in consultation with Dorothy S. Brady for the Department of Agriculture.

The study in urban communities was planned and conducted, under the direction of Faith M. Williams, by Alice C. Hanson, Jerome Cornfield, and Lenore A. Epstein for the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The rural survey was under the direction of Day Monroe, Hazel K. Stiebeling, and Dorothy S. Brady for the Department of Agriculture. Gertrude S. Weiss directed the field work for the Department of Labor at the beginning of the investigation; Lenore A. Epstein directed the conclusion of the field work and the tabulation. Many members of the staff of the Cost of Living Division of this Bureau took part in the investigation. Special acknowledgment is made of the work of Mary C. Ruark and Elizabeth H. Hyde in preparation of the materials for this volume.

## Contents

Part I.-Scope and Method
Sampling procedure: ..... Page
Size and coverage of sample
Selection of urban sample:
Selection of cities ..... 1
Apportionment of interviews among selected cities ..... 3
Selection of families within cities ..... 4
Selection of rural sample:
Selection of counties. ..... 7
Distribution of interviews among counties ..... 7
Selection of dwelling units within counties. ..... 8
Collection procedure:
Interview method ..... 8
Field organization ..... 9
Collection in cities. ..... 9
Collection in rural areas ..... 11
Schedule form ..... 11
Nature of the data obtained-Definitions:
Families and single consumers. ..... 11
Urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm ..... 12
Income ..... 13
Money income ..... 13
Earnings ..... 13
Farm income ..... 14
Net income from roomers and boarders ..... 14
Property income ..... 15
Direct relief payments. ..... 15
Other money income ..... 15
Nonmoney income. ..... 15
Food ..... 16
Housing ..... 16
Other nonmoney income. ..... 16
Inheritances and gifts ..... 17
Expenditures for current consumption ..... 17
Gifts and personal taxes ..... 18
Changes in assets and liabilities. ..... 19
Assets:
Investments in business. ..... 20
Owned home (nonfarm) ..... 20
Owned home (farm) ..... 21
Insurance ..... 21
Loans to others ..... 21
Other assets ..... 21
Part I.-Scope and Method-Continued
Nature of the data obtained-Definitions:-Continued.
Changes in assets and liabilities-Continued.
Liabilities: ..... Page
Mortgages ..... 21
Installment balances ..... 21
Refusals and substitutions ..... 22
Urban sample:
Effect of refusals on income distribution. ..... 22
Adjustment of income distribution. ..... 25
Adjusted estimate of mean income for $\$ 10,000$ and over class...... ..... 25
Adjusted estimate of expenditures for $\$ 10,000$ and over class. ..... 27
Rural sample ..... 27
Population weights for national estimates ..... 28
Estimate of civilian population:
Total population, 1941 and first 3 months 1942. ..... 28
Equivalent persons not included in sample ..... 29
Estimated distribution of civilian noninstitutional population by type of community ..... 30
Rural farm population. ..... 30
Nonfarm population ..... 30
Deduction of institutional population. ..... 31
Adjustment of rural population estimates to conform to survey definitions ..... 31
Estimated number of full-period families and single consumers. ..... 31
Tables:
1.-Distribution of total urban dwelling units, total cities over 2,500 popu- lation, and sample cities, by 6 city-size classes. ..... 2
2.-Distribution of urban dwelling units, total cities, and sample cities, by region; cities with populations of 100,000 to 500,000 ..... 3
3.-Cities included in sample, certain characteristics of each, and number of interviews assigned each ..... 4
4.-Comparison of average monthly rent per block in sample and in entire city, for each sample city over 50,000 population ..... 5
5.-Counties included in the rural sample, by region and State. ..... 7
6.-Distribution of urban families and single consumers by money income class, by size of city and rent levels, and refusal rate, 1941. ..... 23
7.-Refusal rate and original and adjusted distribution of urban families and single consumers, by money income class, 1941 and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 24
8.-Comparison of refusals, expected refusals, and substitutions, by money income class, in urban sample of families and single consumers, 1941 ..... 24
9.-Comparison of average income above $\$ 10,000$, calculated from Pareto curve, with actual average reported from Federal income-tax returns ..... 25
10.-Population weights: Estimated number of full-period families and single consumers, by money income class. ..... 33

## Part II.-Evaluation of the Survey Data

Page
Appraisal of data of the separate samples ..... 35
Internal consistency of urban sample data ..... 35
Relationship between income and expenditure ..... 35
Consistency among small subgroups with changed incomes ..... 36
Consistency of income distribution among subgroups by average rent of block ..... 38
Urban sample data compared with Census data ..... 38
Age distribution of urban population ..... 38
Characteristics of urban housing ..... 39
Comparison of combined, adjusted survey results with information from in- dependent sources ..... 39
Population estimates from survey compared with OPA estimates ..... 40
Survey aggregates compared with external estimates:
Income data compared with Department of Commerce income pay- ment series ..... 41
Benefits data compared with Social Security data ..... 47
Interest and dividends data compared with Internal Revenue data ..... 48
Savings data compared with Securities and Exchange Commission data. ..... 48
Critique of survey methods ..... 49
Sample size ..... 50
Chance of including very high income persons ..... 50
Understatement of dividends related to sample size and skewness ..... 51
Understatement of income in other field surveys. ..... 52
Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36 ..... 52
Minnesota Income Study, 1938-39. ..... 53
Census wage and salary data ..... 53
Quota sampling ..... 54
Quotas and the effect of population change ..... 54
Quotas and the number of single consumers ..... 56
Methods to avoid fixed quotas ..... 57
Relative size of urban and rural samples ..... 57
Sample allocations to yield minimum sampling variance with respect to income ..... 58
Standard deviations necessary ..... 59
Weighting in tabulation necessary ..... 59
"Part-period" persons and military inductions ..... 60
Tables:
11.-Quarterly food expenditures of city familiès and single consumers, by income change from 1941 to first quarter 1942, by money income class ..... 38
12.-Age distribution, all urban areas, by sex, Bureau of Labor Statistics sample and Bureau of the Census ..... 39
13.-Comparison of number of families and single consumers, year 1941, estimated from survey and by OPA Division of Research ..... 40
14.-Comparison of aggregate civilian income by source in 1941, as shown by survey and by U. S. Department of Commerce ..... 43

## Part II.-Evaluation of the Survey Data-Continued

Tables-Continued.
15.-Comparison or percent distribution by money income in 1941 of urban and rural nonfarm families and single consumers, as shown by survey sample and by sample adjusted for population change from 1940 to May 1942 ..... 55
16.-Standard deviation of family income in 1941 by rent classes and city size and most efficient distribution of sample by such rent classes. ..... 58
Part III.-Tabular Summary
Description of tables ..... 62
Computation of averages ..... 62
Classification by income. ..... 63
Classification by type of spending unit ..... 64
List of tables ..... 65
Appendix A
Estimates for 1935-36 adjusted for comparison with data from Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime. ..... 199
Appendix B-Schedules
Spending and saving in wartime ..... 203
Farm income summary, 1941 ..... 218

Bulletin No. 822 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Family Spending and Saving in Wartime

The Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime was designed to provide estimates of the distribution by income class of the Nation's families and single persons and of their expenditures and savings when classified by income group.

## Part I.- SCOPE AND METHOD <br> Sampling Procedure <br> SIZE AND COVERAGE OF SAMPLE

The sample size was smaller than in any previous survey on which national estimates have been based. The total number of families and single consumers surveyed was under 3,100 . The sample was large enough, however, to yield estimates for the United States as a whole and for three separate types of community-urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm-but not for individual localities or separate geographical regions. Three separate samples were drawn, covering about 1,300 families and single persons in cities, 1,000 in rural nonfarm areas, and 760 on farms, each planned as a representative cross section of all families and single consumers living in the particular type of community.

The method of drawing the sample differed in several important respects from that followed in earlier surveys of family incomes and expenditures. These changes were deliberately made, in accordance with the latest developments in sampling theory, to insure greatest possible efficiency and reliability in yielding national estimates. The coverage of population, that is, the inclusion in the sample of all segments of the population (such as relief, foreign-born, broken families, single consumers, occupational groups, and city-size classes) is more complete than in any previous survey. The survey did not, however, cover the inmates of institutions, residents of military camps and posts, or persons in labor camps.

## SELECTION OF URBAN SAMPLE

## Selection of Cities

The sample of urban families was selected from 62 cities ${ }^{1}$ scattered throughout the country. For any stated number of families, the larger

[^0]the number of communities covered, the smaller is the sampling error. Thus, the only limit to the number of cities included in any sample is supplied by considerations of cost, since it is generally less expensive to cover a fixed number of families in a smaller than in a larger number of cities. The cost factors associated with the present survey indicated that the most efficient disposition of available funds (solely from the point of view of minimum sampling error) would have involved taking approximately 90 cities. That number of cities, however, would have implied an average of less than 15 families per city. Since the compensation for interviewing this number of families would have been too low to attract any large number of capable interviewers, the number of cities was reduced to $\mathbf{6 2}$ to provide an average of approximately 20 families per city.

The cities were so selected as to give proper representation to (1) each city-size group, (2) proximity to a metropolis (for cities under 50,000 ), (3) each region and State, (4) low-, medium-, and high-rent cities, (5) cities of differing racial composition.

A comparison of the distribution of sample cities with that of the total number of cities and of dwelling units among 6 city-size classes is shown in table l. The distribution of the sample cities among the 6 city-size classes was made in accordance with the standard sampling formulas, that is, approximately in proportion to population, and had the effect of including all 14 cities with population in excess of 500,000 and a decreasing proportion of the smaller cities.

Table 1.-Distribution of Total Urban Dwelling Units, TotalCitiesOver2,500 Population and Sample Cities, by 6 City-Size Classes

| City size | Number ofoccupied dwell-ing units,April 1940 | Number of cities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Sample |
| All cities. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Millions } \\ 20.6 \end{gathered}$ | 3,464 | 62 |
| 500,000 population and over | 6.3 | 14 | 14 |
| 100,000-500,000 population. | 4.4 | 78 | 14 |
| 50,000-100,000 population. . | 2.0 | 107 | 7 |
| 25,000-50,000 population. | 2.0 | 213 | 7 |
| 10,000-25,000 population. | 2.7 | 665 | 9 |
| 2,500-10,000 population. | 3.2 | 2,387 | 11 |

${ }^{1}$ Source: 1940 Census of Population.
For the selection of the 14 sample cities in the size class of 100,000 to 500,000 , and the 7 cities in the size class of 50,000 to 100,000 , a threeway set of controls based on the following factors was imposed: Region, 1930 median rent and rental value, ${ }^{2}$ percentage of families in 1930 which were Negro.

Each of these controls had the effect of specifying the distribution of the cities by the differing value of the control. A comparison of the distribution by region of the total number of dwelling units in cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population and of the selected sample cities is shown in table 2.

The distribution of the sample communities by these regions was obtained in the same fashion as the distribution of all 62 cities among city-size classes, that is, approximately in proportion to total urban

[^1]population in each. Similar distributions of cities and of total populations within this city-size class were obtained by 1930 median rent class and by percentage of population which was reported Negro in the 1930 Census. Fourteen cities were then selected completely at random within the limits that they satisfied each of these three criteria. After having imposed these controls, random selection of communities seemed less likely to bias the sample than a system of selecting "typical" or "representative" cities.

Table 2.-Distribution of Urban Dwelling Units, Total Cities, and Sample Cities, by Region
[Cities with populations of 100,000 to 500,000$]$

| Region | Number of occupied dwelling units, April 1940 | Number of cities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Sample |
| All regions. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thousands } \\ 4,400 \end{gathered}$ | 78 | 14 |
| New England. | 423 | 11 | 1 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 666 | 14 | 2 |
| East North Central. | 879 | 14 | 3 |
| West North Central and Mountain | 689 | 10 | 2 |
| South Atlantic. . . . . . . . . | 286 | 8 | 1 |
| East South Central. | 351 | 6 | 1 |
| West South Central. | 543 | 7 | 2 |
| Pacific | 559 | 8 | 2 |

${ }^{1}$ Source: 1940 Census of Population.
For cities of 50,000 to 100,000 the procedure was identical with that just described for selection of cities from 100,000 to 500,000 . For the remaining 3 city-size classes the procedure differed only to the extent of an additional control for the presence or absence of the city within a metropolitan area.
As a final control on all the cities with populations below 500,000 , a State control was imposed so that each State (or, for the smaller States, each group of States) received the exact number of cities which its urban population justified.

## Apportionment of Interviews Among Selected Cities

In determining the number of consumer units to be interviewed in each city, the total number of interviews was distributed among the various region city-size groups on the basis of number of occupied dwelling units in each group in April 1940 as reported by the Census. For the cities with population of 500,000 and over, the number of interviews in each region so obtained was distributed among all the cities in that region on the basis of the number of occupied dwelling units in each city. For cities under 500,000 , the number of interviews in each region city-size group was distributed on the basis of the number of occupied dwelling units in the median-rent group of cities from which the selected city had been drawn. The cities included in the sample, the number of assignments in each, and certain identifying characteristics are given in table 3 .

Table 3.-Cities Included in Sample, Certain Characteristics of Each, and Number of Interviews Assigned Each

${ }^{1}$ Lies within a metropolitan area.
${ }^{2}$ Median rent-rental value for Bergen County.

## Selection of Families Within Cities

The first step in selecting the families to be interviewed in each city involved the selection of a sample of blocks. For each city with a popu-
lation above 50,000 the Bureau of the Census has computed the average rent or rental value for each block in the city. For such cities, average block rent in 1940 was used as the basis of stratification for selection of blocks. In each such city the blocks were sorted into a series of rent classes, corresponding to the number of interviews to be assigned, with each rent class having the same number of occupied dwelling units. ${ }^{3}$

Obviously, there were in most of these rent-class groups different numbers of blocks. From each rent-class group a block was selected in such a way as to avoid a random error in favor of either high or low rent blocks. For this purpose, the blocks within each rent group were arranged in order by average rent from the lowest to the highest rent within the rent-class group, and each group was subdivided into a number of classes corresponding to the number of schedules desired for the given city. The subclass to be sampled in each rent group was chosen in such a way as to pick the subclass from a different level within each rent group. Within the subclass, the block was chosen by use of random numbers, the probability of its selection being proportionate to the number of dwelling units it contained in 1940.

A comparison of the average monthly rent per block for sample and for entire city in each ${ }^{4}$ of the cities over 50,000 is shown in table 4.

Table 4.-Comparison of Average Monthly Rent per Block in Sample and in Entire City, for Each Sample City Over 50,000 Population

| City | Number of blocks in sample | 1940 average monthly rent |  | City |  | 1940 average monthly rent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Blocks } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { sample } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Entire city ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Blocks } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { sample } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Entire city ${ }^{1}$ |
| Akron, Ohio. | 15 | \$27.78 | \$28.33 | Memphis, Tenn. | 21 | \$21.22 | \$21.95 |
| Asheville, N. C | 13 | 25.86 | 22.18 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 10 | 32.50 | 33.26 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 13 | 30.13 | 30.31 | New Orleans, La | 16 | 21.67 | 21.96 |
| Bayonne, N. J. | 15 | 31.97 | 32.29 | New York, N. Y. | 118 | 44.40 | 43.87 |
| Binghamton, N. | 15 | 32.25 | 32.81 | Oklahoma City, Okla. | 16 | 25.09 | 25.18 |
| Boston, Mass. . | 11 | 31.95 | 32.74 | Philadelphia, Pa..... | 30 | 29.91 | 31.22 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 9 | 29.05 | 30.91 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 10 | 32.81 | 34.83 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 55 | 33.52 | 34.47 | St. Louis, Mo. | 14 | 25.08 | 25.75 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 14 | 28.45 | 28.93 | San Diego, Calif. | 17 | 28.95 | 30.54 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 25 | 35.28 | 35.88 | San Francisco, Calif | 12 | 34.78 | 37.39 |
| East Orange, N | 16 | 58.46 | 52.69 | Savannah, Ga. | 12 | 18.16 | 18.21 |
| Erie, Pa. . . | 20 | 26.68 | 27.49 | Scranton, Pa.. | 19 | 27.68 | 27.68 |
| Fresno, Calif. | 19 | 29.52 | 30.04 | Spokane, Wash. | 15 | 24.91 | 23.95 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 16 | 28.24 | 28.76 | Toledo, Ohio. | 16 | 28.53 | 29.46 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 17 | 26.67 | 27.44 | Washington, D. C | 10 | 53.43 | 53.00 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 23 | 18.29 | 18.43 | Wilmington, Del. | 20 | 36.39 | 37.75 |
| Lawrence, Mass.... | 17 | 24.88 | 24.44 | Worcester, Mass. | 25 | 32.70 | 32.83 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 29 | 37.11 | 34.50 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Source: 1940 Census of Population.
For cities with population below 50,000 average block rent has not been computed by the Bureau of the Census, and a somewhat different procedure was therefore necessary. For each such city in the sample a detailed block map was obtained from the Census with the enumeration districts outlined: the blocks on the map were numbered consecutively within each enumeration district. Every nth block was then selected,

[^2]the initial number being chosen at random. Since adjacent blocks were given consecutive numbers, this procedure had the effect of scattering the selected blocks throughout the city.

All cemeteries, golf courses, parks, and railroad yards were counted on the possibility that a caretaker or watchman and his family might be living there. When blocks were bordered on one side by a waterfront the instructions indicated that boat houses or people living on the wharves were also to be included in the block listings.

The last step in selecting the specific families to be interviewed in the selected cities involved having the enumerator prepare a complete listing of the families and single consumers living in each of the selected blocks. Each known family or single consumer was listed as a separate unit. These listings were returned to the Washington office of the survey, where the selection of the consumer units to be interviewed was made. In the cities over 50,000 one consumer unit was selected at random from each block listing; in each of the cities under 50,000 the listings for the sample blocks were put together to form one continuous listing. Every $\boldsymbol{n}$ th family was selected from this continuous listing, with the initial number again chosen at random. In the smaller towns some of the blocks thus furnished two or even three families while others furnished none, in accordance with the density of population within the blocks.

Exactly 1,200 consumer units were assigned from such listings. On occasion it was discovered that an assigned consumer unit actually consisted of two or more independent economic units. This happened most typically when two groups of related persons living together and listed as one family in the initial block listing were discovered on more detailed investigation to keep their incomes and expenditures separate. In such a case, despite the relationship, they are best considered separate economic units. In every such instance each of the independent units was separately scheduled. Any procedure which involved taking only one of the economic families in such a multiple grouping would have yielded a sample with fewer economic families living in multiple groups than existed in the urban population. The procedure followed in the present survey involved scheduling each of the separate economic families composing the assigned family. The 1,200 original assignments thus yielded almost 1,300 economic families of one or more than one persons. In the most extreme case a single assignment yielded four separate economic units.

The converse of this case should also be noted. In some few cases two or more members of a single economic family were listed separately and one of the members selected for scheduling. To have scheduled in all cases the economic family of which the selected individual was a member would have overweighted the sample with such families. The procedure followed involved scheduling the entire family if the selected member was the first in the listing of the members, and drawing another family from the block if he was not.

When an assigned dwelling was vacant, or when it was impossible to obtain information from the family or single person at an assigned address, a substitute address was selected at random in the Washington office. In the case of cities over 50,000 the substitute was drawn from the same block; in smaller ceities, it was drawn from the continuous listing, within a range representing one-half of $n$ on either side of the refusal. If two or more economic units were found in an assigned dwell-
ing unit in which only one had been listed, the procedure was to draw a substitute unless a schedule could be obtained from each economic unit. At the end of the investigation, however, when a family had been scheduled and there was an unlisted roomer or boarder from whom it was impossible to obtain a schedule, another roomer or boarder was drawn from the same block, or another block adjacent in the rent scale.
It was necessary to draw substitutes only rarely, since the refusal rate was under 7 percent. The effect of these substitutions on the sample is discussed in detail in the section on Refusals and Substitutions (p. 22).

## SELECTION OF RURAL SAMPLE ${ }^{5}$

## Selection of Counties

Forty-five counties were selected by stratified sampling to give representation to all regions and to every economic group. The number was determined in part by the range of variation in the controls used and in part by administrative considerations.

The following controls were used in the selection of the 45 counties: Rural population, 1940; average value of farm, 1940; principal type-offarming; State; and in Southern States, the percentage of Negroes in the rural population. The Northern and Western States combined and the Southern States were sampled separately. Within each of these two broad regions, 27 and 18 subclasses, respectively, were established and one county chosen at random from each, subject to the requirement that their distributions as to the several controls were in proportion to the rural population represented. The list of counties, by region and State, is given in table 5.

Table 5.-Counties Included in the Rural Sample, by Region and State

| Region and State | Counties studied | Region and State | Counties studied |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England: |  | Pacific: |  |
| New Hampshire. Conneeticut | Hillsborough. Fairfield. | Oregon... California | Douglas. Fresno, Kings. |
| Middle Atlantic: |  | South Atlantic: |  |
| New York. | Oneida, Ontario. | Maryland. | Garrett. |
| New Jersey, | Ocean. | Virginia. |  |
|  | Chester, Fayette. | West Virginia.. | McDowell. ${ }_{\text {Forsyth, Guilford. }}$ |
| Ohio............ | Luess, Scioto. | South Carolina. | Cherokee. |
| Indiana. | Cass. | Georgia. | Catoosa, Greene. |
| Illinois... | Champaign, Clark. | Florida. | Martin. |
| Michigan. | Lapeer, Roscommon. Polk. | East South Central: |  |
| West North Central: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Tennessee.... | Warren. |
| Minnesota....... | Carver. | Alabama. | Wilcox. |
| Iowa...... | Dickinson. | Mississippi....... | Scott. |
| Missouri. ....... | Adair, Wright. | West South Central: |  |
| North Dakota.... | La Moure. | Arkansas...... | Craighead. |
| Mountain: ${ }^{\text {K......... }}$ | MaPherson. | Oklahoma. | Okfuskee. |
| Montana. | Jefferson. | Texas... | Hunt, Lamar. |
| Colorado... | Weld. Luna. |  |  |

Distribution of Interviews Among Counties
Within counties the dwelling was the sampling unit. It was estimated that 1,700 dwelling units would yield the sample of 1,800 economic families and single consumers required for the study. Since 43 percent of the occupied rural dwelling units in 1940 were in the Southern States,

[^3]733 dwelling units in the sample of 1,700 were assigned to the South and 967 to the North and West. Within each region the dwelling units to be included in the sample were allocated to the selected counties in proportion to the total number of occupied dwelling units in the class of counties represented. Inasmuch as the counties were drawn from classes of approximately equal population, the number of dwelling units selected for the sample was approximately the same in every county within each region. In the North and West about 36 dwelling units were assigned to each county, in the South about 41. The sample for each county was then subdivided among dwellings in villages and in the open country.

## Selection of Dwelling Units Within Counties

It was considered advisable to keep the relative number of farm and nonfarm dwellings in the sample for each county in the ratio found in the group of counties represented. The number of farm and nonfarm dwellings to be included in the sample was accordingly determined. For use in the administration of field work, it was necessary to divide the sample in each county into the group living in the open country and the group living in villages and towns under 2,500 population. For each county an estimate was made of the proportion of the rural nonfarm population living in the open country and applied to the quota of rural dwelling units to be included in the sample. This estimate was made by deducting from the rural nonfarm population in 1940, the population living in incorporated places with populations under $\mathbf{2 , 5 0 0}$ as reported by the Census, and estimates of population in unincorporated places.
For selection of the open-country sample, the county was divided into a number of areas, each including approximately the same number of dwellings outside of villages and towns. In each such area a mile square was selected at random and the three or four dwellinge nearest the center of the square included in the sample. The number of areas outlined depended on the quota of dwelling units to be surveyed in the open country.

For selection of the village sample, all villages in the county were classified in three to nine population groups and one village drawn at random for each group. The county quota of village dwellings to be included in the sample was distributed among the selected villages in proportion to the population represented. The dwellings to be included were selected by random numbers from complete listings or maps of all the households in the village.

When a dwelling selected for the open country sample was vacant, the nearest house was substituted; when it was not possible to obtain a schedule from a family occupying a dwelling, the house nearest the center of the square and not already included in the sample was substituted. In the case of a refusal in a village, a substitute was drawn at random from the households in the village not already included.

## Collection Procedure

INTERVIEW METHOD
Data were obtained by the interview method, with agents visiting a family to obtain answers to the questions which appear on the schedule form. This method has been used in all previous large-scale consump-
tions surveys in the United States and has proved to yield consistent and reasonable results when returns are presented for a group of families and/or single consumers, since errors of overestimate on the part of some are generally compensated for by underestimates on the part of others.

The schedule form was sufficiently detailed to serve to recall to the person interviewed many items that might otherwise have been forgotten. Furthermore, in recognition of the fact that no one can recall exact details over a period of a year, or even 3 months, a balancing difference of 5.5 percent ( 9.5 percent for farm families) between receipts and disbursements was allowed. The necessity of a balance, within such limits, insures the general accuracy of the results as regards information on income, changes in assets and liabilities and expenditures, and the corresponding data on quantities purchased. Unfortunately, no similar check is possible in the case of inventory data, which are therefore probably least reliable.

The account-book method of collection, which might appear to yield more precise results, has been discarded for reasons of expense and sample bias. Enough surveys have been made using family account books to establish that they cannot be accepted as reliable unless the family is visited frequently by a representative of the research agency conducting the study. This is prohibitive in cost. The account book also requires much more editorial and clerical time to summarize entries for tabulation than does a schedule form where the agent makes entries ready for tabulation. Secondly, the type of family willing to keep accounts is likely to be one with superior managerial ability and unusual time and patience. Such families do not form a cross section of consumers, and a sample composed exclusively of them would be seriously biased.
In most cases completion of a schedule required more than one visit by an agent. It was the practice to obtain as much information as possible from the first person interviewed, generally the homemaker in families of two or more, and then to revisit when the husband was at home to obtain data on income, investments, mortgages, and his personal expenses, if the wife was unfamiliar with these.

## FIELD ORGANIZATION

Interviewing was done by part-time agents living in the area. This procedure had several advantages. It permitted inclusion of more areas than otherwise would have been possible and reduced travel cost. It also permitted planning time schedules for part-time work, which made possible the employment of persons, generally married women, with superior ability and training, who wanted part-time work. Uniformity in the interpretation of instructions and method of entering data was obtained by extensive preliminary training, cateful editing, and check interviewing.

## Collection in Cities

In the case of the urban survey, there were no local offices. Field agents operated from their own homes and sent completed schedules directly to Washington. Before field work was started, regional training conferences were held at which detailed instructions were given regarding techniques of interviewing, interpretation of every schedule item, and method of block listing. While at the conference, each agent pre-
pared one block list and took a schedule, which was carefully edited, as soon as completed, by members of the Washington staff and errors and omissions were explained in detail. ${ }^{6}$

During the period of collection, direct supervision of field workers was carried on by mail from the Washington office, suplemented by regular visits from traveling regional supervisors. In addition to the set of instructions issued at the conference, memoranda were sent out periodically covering points which affected some or all agents. In addition, specific criticisms and questions regarding individual agents' schedules were sent by letter from the Washington office, with a copy to her supervisor.

Although the field agents were instructed to balance schedules before sending them to Washington, they were sometimes found out-of-balance after editing in the Washington office. In such cases, or when other questions were raised by the editors, the schedules were returned to the agent for revisit to the family. Especially difficult schedules were sometimes sent to the supervisor for reinterview.
When an address was assigned for interview, a letter was sent at the same time from the Washington office to the occupants of that address, explaining the purpose of the survey, requesting cooperation, and giving the name of the agent who would call. A card, addressed to the agent, was enclosed to allow the person to specify the most convenient time for interview. If the card was not mailed within a reasonable time, the agent made a personal visit. If no member of the family was at home on first call, the agent was required to revisit a second, and if necessary, a third time. If it was learned that the occupants of a dwelling would be away until after the period of interviewing, the Washington office was notified and a substitute assigned. If a family was hesitant to supply the information requested, the agent notified the Washington office immediately, stating the reasons given. A second letter was then sent from the Washington office, which attempted to answer the objections raised, and again urged cooperation. In some instances the agent was advised to call again after the occupants had received this letter; in other instances, the regional supervisor visited in an effort to obtain the schedule information. The response to such letters was surprisingly good. Only when they failed were substitute addresses assigned.

When an agent was assigned an address occupied by persons known personally to her either directly or through relatives or mutual friends, the case was referred to the Washington office and the regional supervisor or another agent in the city conducted the interview.
The origiual plan of the survey was to collect information relating to 1941 during the first 3 months of 1942, and information on the first quarter of 1942 during the second quarter. Funds for the survey were approved so late, however, that it was not possible to start field work until the first week in April. Schedules for the two periods were, therefore, collected simultaneously. By taking the quarterly schedule first and working backwards, the difficulty of obtaining information for the more distant period was largely overcome. The details of food purchases and consumption were entered on a separate check list for the 7 days preceding the date of interview.

[^4]
## Collection in Rural Areas

The collection procedure in rural areas differed in only a few respects from the method used in cities. The main difference lay in the fact that there was less centralization in the Washington office. In each county five persons, in most cases residents of the county seat, were selected to form the interviewing staff and one person was chosen to serve as editor and supervisor. These persons were chosen by a member: of the Washington staff who gave the agents and editor intensive training in the techniques of interviewing and methods of filling a complete and acceptable schedule.

During the training period, the agents prepared the lists or maps of the villages in the sample. The names and postal addresses of the families to be interviewed both in the villages and in the open country were ascertained, if possible, and letters sent to them explaining the purpose of the survey and requesting their cooperation.

The agents returned schedules to the editor for review and for assistance in the necessary calculations. When the editor regarded a schedule as complete and satisfactory, it was sent to the Washington office. If, upon review, additional information appeared necessary, it was returned to the local editor.

## SCHEDULE FORM

The main schedule was designed to obtain information on income, expenditures, changes in assets and liabilities, and inventories of certain household equipment items. The same form was used for the two survey periods. Hence, for the quarterly survey "Year" or "1941" should be read as "First Quarter of 1942." The schedule used for villages was practically identical with that used for collecting data in cities, except for arrangement and for the addition of questions on home production of food and home preserving of food. The farm schedule differed as regards the questions on farm income and housing, and contained even more questions than the village schedule on food production for family use and preserving of food. The urban schedule, together with the farm income schedule form, is reproduced in Appendix B (pp. 203-218).

In addition to the main schedule a check list was used to obtain detailed information on food purchases and consumption during the 7 days preceding the date of interview. The form was identical for the three types of community. (See U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 550, in which the food check list data for city as well as rural families and single consumers are summarized.)

## Nature of the Data Obtained-Definitions

## FAMILIES AND SINGLE CONSUMERS

The spending units defined for this study have been called the family and the single consumer. The family is a group of persons dependent on a common or pooled income for the major items of expense and usually living in the same household. The single consumer is a person who lives as an independent spending unit either in a separate household or as a roomer in a private home, lodging house, or hotel.

In the great majority of cases, the members of a family are related by blood, marriage, or adoption; groups of unrelated persons who share
both income and expenses are seldom found. In applying the definition of a family, related persons living in one household were considered as forming two or more spending units only when the separation of finances appeared to be clearly defined. Even when children pay a specified sum for room and board, they frequently receive without charge many services financed by the family, such as use of the family car, the radio, personal laundry, and other sharing in general family living. Hence, earning sons and daughters who lived with their parents were not considered separate spending units unless their status in the household could be strictly construed as that of a roomer. Elderly parents with some income who live in the household of a son or daughter present a similar situation for interpretation. There may be a separation of finances to a certain degree, but the household in such cases usually provides services not made available to the unrelated roomer. Accordingly, persons related to the family that formed the nucleus of the household were generally considered as members of that family except when there was a clear separation of income and expenditures, in which case they were treated as single consumers.

Two families or single consumers that lived in one dwelling and shared household expenses but did not pool incomes were considered separate spending units. Such arrangements appear fairly frequently in cities and in rural areas on farms operated as partnerships.

A family member working away from home during the survey period, who contributed with some regularity to family support, and came home approximately once a month or oftener, was treated as a member of the economic family, unless he was living in a military camp, post, or reservation.

A child living away at school was considered a member of the family if the parents provided the major part of his support. Other persons supported from the family income but not living in the household were considered as separate spending units.

A person was included in a given family if he had been a member of the family for a week or more during the period covered by the survey. One individual could, accordingly, be a part of more than one family in the course of the survey period.
Since the study applied to expenditures during the year 1941 and the first three months of 1942 , it was necessary to distinguish the families and single consumers that were in existence during those periods among the occupants of the dwellings at the time of interview (April through June 1942). Thus, a man and woman recently married might have lived either as single consumers or as members of other families during 1941. The schedules recorded the income and expenditures of the spending units as they were composed during the year 1941 and during the first quarter of 1942. It may be noted here that households sampled did not contain representatives of all of the spending units that existed in the periods covered by the study: Men who lived as single consumers during some part of the period and subsequently went to military training or labor camps, and families, all of whose members had died or gone into institutions, could not be included in the survey.

## URBAN, RURAL NONFARM, AND RURAL FARM

Families and single consumers were included in the urban sample if they lived in cities, that is, in urban places with a population of 2,500
or more, as designated by the Bureau of the Census. All others were classified as rural.

All families and single consumers that operated farms and received some income from the sale of farm products were classified in the group called rural farm. The definition of farm followed was that used by the Census of Agriculture: the land, in one or more tracts, on which some agricultural operations are performed by one person, either by his labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. A tract of less than 3 acres was not called a farm unless its agricultural products customarily amounted in value to $\$ 250$ or more. Families or single consumers that lived on farms but received no income from the sale of farm products were classified in the group called rural nonfarm, which was composed mainly of families living in villages or in the open country but not on farms.
According to this rule of classification, farm managers and farm laborers were included in the rural nonfarm group since they received wages for employment on farms. Families that lived on farms but did not market any farm products were also considered a part of the rural nonfarm group. On the other hand, families living in villages were classified in the farm group, if they operated farms and received income from the sale of farm products.

This mode of classification was adopted on the assumption that families dependent on profits from farming differ in their spending from families that receive all of their money income from nonfarm sources, or from wages for work on farms. In effect it separates farm operators as an entrepreneurial group from all others living in rural territory. The farm group, accordingly, may be considered more homogeneous than the rural nonfarm group with respect to the sources of income and also, since most farm families live on their farms, with respect to residence.

## INCOME

In consumption studies which have as their objectives the explanation of the regularities in the relation between size of income and its disposition, income must be precisely defined and recorded as accurately as possible. In this study information was obtained on money income and nonmoney income. Three totals were determined for each family or single consumer, namely, money income, nonmoney income, and total income (money plus nonmoney). The income of families consisted of the combined incomes of all members from any source.

## Money Income

The components of money income in this survey were specified on the schedule form as follows: Wages; salaries; earnings from independent business or profession; receipts from roomers and boarders; interest and dividends; profits from enterprises owned but not operated; net rent and royalties; unemployment-insurance benefits; Federal oldage and survivors insurance benefits; other retirement benefits and industrial pensions; income from annuities; regular contributions from persons not in the family; direct relief payments; other money income; and losses. Certain of these items require explanation.

## Earnings

Wages and salaries included net receipts from employment, however short the period worked. Amounts received from odd jobs and piece
work, casual earnings, tips, and bonuses were recorded in the totals for wages and for salaries, but earnings from work relief were reported separately. Wages and salaries included all sums withheld by the employer for insurance and retirement funds, the old-age and survivors insurance tax, and the unemployment-insurance tax. Net earnings were determined by deducting from the total received the following items of occupational expense: Dues to unions and professional associations, including the cost of technical publications; supplies, equipment, or tools paid for by the employees; traveling expenses and the portion of automobile operation expenses attributable to the pursuit of the occupation. Transportation to and from work was not considered an occupational expense.

The net earnings from independent nonfarm business ${ }^{7}$ or professional practice were reported as a single figure and no details on the gross income and business expenditures were required. The respondents were asked to report net earnings on a cash or accrual basis, but it is probable that in most cases the amount reported represented withdrawals for family living and for savings, investments, and payments on debts not related to the business or profession. The net amounts reported included the value of goods from stock, brought home for family use. (These goods were also entered as purchases under the appropriate expenditure categories.)
Farm income ${ }^{8}$
Net money earnings from the operation of a farm were determined from fairly detailed reports as to the difference between gross income and farm operating expenditures, adjusted for the value of the change in livestock owned and crops stored. Gross income included the receipts from the sales of and Government loans on farm products, Government payments, and amounts received from the use of farm equipment on other farms. In the case of share renters, only the operator's share of the sale was recorded.

Farm expenses were defined to include food expense for farm help, automobile operation expense chargeable to business, depreciation of farm buildings (calculated as 5 percent of their present value), and depreciation of machinery, including farm use of the automobile (calculated at 15 percent of its value at the beginning of the period). The value of the change in livestock owned and in crops stored for sale was an estimate supplied by the respondent.

The net income from farm operation was combined with nonfarm entrepreneurial earnings in the tables showing income of all American families and/or single consumers.
Net income from roomers and boarders
The agents were instructed to obtain information on gross receipts from roomers and boarders. Net receipts were determined by deducting an estimate of food expense from the total amount reported. (The agents' entries of annual and quarterly food expenditures included amounts spent for boarders' food; a corresponding adjustment was made in these figures.) No attempt was made to deduct the cost of housing provided to lodgers.

In the urban survey, the cost of boarders' food was estimated on the basis of information on the sex and age of family members, the number

[^5]of weeks they were at home, and the number of meals supplied to boarders and other nonfamily members of the household. When the computation of expense for boarders' food by this method resulted in a figure which was larger than the amount received from the boarders, the net income from boarders was considered zero. (Family food expense was reduced by a corresponding amount.)

For the rural samples, the estimates of boarders' food expense were obtained by applying an assumed cost to the total number of meals. In the North and West 15 cents was used for nonfarm and 12 cents for farm households; in the South the cost of meals was set at 10 cents for nonfarm and 9 cents for farm households.

## Property income

The item "interest and dividends" was defined to include all amounts received in that form from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, paid-up insurance policies, etc., which may be drawn in cash. It is probable, however, that a number of respondents failed to mention small amounts of interest on bank accounts that were not withdrawn.
Net profits from a business owned and managed by the family were considered entrepreneurial earnings, but those from businesses owned but not operated by the family were considered as a separate item of income. Net losses in such instances were entered in the item designated "Losses."
"Net rents" represented gross rents from any property rented to others by the family less expenses for current upkeep that were actually paid. (Expenses incurred but not paid were not deducted; outlays for improvements or additions were considered an increase in assets.) If the net figure represented a loss, it was entered in the item designated "Losses."

## Direct relief payments

In addition to the money received from public and private relief agencies, the value of food and cotton stamps received without payment under the Stamp Plan of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation was included under direct relief payments in money. The value of vouchers given by relief agencies for the purchases of food or other goods and services, money from relatives in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, mother's pensions, old-age pensions, and aid to the blind were also considered in this grouping.

## Other money income

Workmen's compensation benefits, prizes, rewards, and gambling gains were included under "other money income." The instructions for the field agents made clear that inheritances and occasional large gifts were to be entered as money receipts other than income, and that amounts received from the sale of assets, the settlement of life-insurance policies, and borrowing were to be recorded in the statement of the changes in family assets and liabilities. It was unlikely, therefore, that the income. report would include any such items unidentified in the miscellaneous item.

## Nonmoney Income

Nonmoney income was defined as the value of fond, housing, fuel, ice, clothing, and household furnishings received without direct money outlay. It comprised the value of food produced for family use, the
value of fuel and ice furnished by the farm or of fuel gathered by the family, the value of occupancy of farm homes and of owned nonfarm homes, and the value of goods of the specified groups received as gift, as pay, or as relief. The methods of evaluating the goods included in nonmoney income depended on the amount of detailed information the respondent was asked to supply. ${ }^{9}$
Food
The value of food grown at home by city families and single consumers was estimated on the basis of local retail prices. The quantity of food produced on farms for family use was reported for poultry, eggs, dairy products, meat, cereals, syrups, and honey. These items were valued uniformly in all regions by using as prices estimates of the average price paid in 1941 by farm families to neighbors and local retail stores. For other products, vegetables, fruit, fish, and game, the respondent was asked to give an estimate of the value of the total quantity consumed or preserved and stored for future use by the family. Similarly, the quantities of milk, eggs, poultry, and meat produced for home use by rural nonfarm families were reported, and the prices used in determining values were estimates of the average price in small communities over the country. The value of other foods was an estimate supplied by the family.

The food received from relief and welfare agencies was for the most part reported in terms of item and quantity and the value of such food was computed by using a single set of prices for all regions. The reports covered milk and lunches received free at school, and gift baskets from private charities as well as foods obtained through the direct distribution of surplus commodities.

The value of food received as gift or pay was estimated by the respondent as a summary total. Food as pay covered the meals received by household servants, farm laborers, restaurant employees and instituitional employees as part of their remuneration, and any other food obtained in payment for services.

## Housing

The net value of occupancy of an owned home in cities and villages was determined by deducting from the rental value (as estimated by the family) expenditures incurred for taxes, interest on mortgage, insurance, repairs, etc., but not payments on principal which were treated as an increase in assets. The value of occupancy of a farm home was set at 10 percent of the present value of the dwelling for owners and tenants alike.

The value of housing received as gift, in payment for services, or as relief was estimated by the respondent on the basis of the rent that would be charged in the locality for similar living quarters. Rent as pay was most commonly reported by household servants, resident janitors, institutional employees, and farm laborers.

## Other nonmoney income

The value of fuel and ice furnished by the farm or gathered by the family, and of fuel, ice, clothing, and household furnishings received as gift, as pay, or as relief, were in each case estimated by the respondent.

A considerable number of families and single consumers, especially at the lower-income levels in cities, receive some medical care free at

[^6]public clinics. Information was requested on whether free medical care was received, but no attempt was made to evaluate such care, since it was assumed the respondents could not do so, and it seemed unlikely that many could describe the care received with sufficient accuracy to have a money value placed on it. Other goods and services are, of course, received without money expense, but less frequently than those on which information was obtained and seldom as payment for services or from a relief agency. Also, their value is likely to be slight. Therefore, in order not to increase the interview time, no information was requested on the value of gifts of tobacco, books, magazines, toys, toilet articles, and the like.

Thus, although nonmoney income as defined in this survey is not completely comprehensive, it does include the major portion of such income. ${ }^{10}$ It is considerably more inclusive than nonmoney income as defined in the Consumer Purchases Study, especially in the case of city families. ${ }^{11}$

## INHERITANCES AND GIFTS

Some families and single consumers received money as gift or inheritance from persons outside the economic family. Such receipts were recorded separately in order to complete the account of family spending during the periods of survey, and at the same time to differentiate "windfall" gifts from relatively regular income. Thus, large gifts are differentiated from small gifts and from contributions received more or less regularly and considered a part of money income.

No record of gifts and inheritances in the form of real estate, securities, or other property was made unless such property had been sold during the survey period. In that case the transaction was recorded by considering the amount received from the sale as a money gift or inheritance. The proceeds of the sale would appear as family expenditures, increases in assets, or decreases in liabilities.

## EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT CONSUMPTION

Expenditures for family living were reported in detail under 15 categories of expense. Expenditure means the purchase price of a commodity bought or the cost of a service received whether or not payment was made during the period of survey. All purchases of durable goods made during the year, except payments on homes and improvements on homes, were considered current expenditures. ${ }^{12}$ Financing charges and interest on installment and other credit purchases, and shipping and delivery charges were considered part of the expenditure. Discounts and trade-in allowances were deducted from the gross price. Sales and excise taxes were included in the expenditure for each article except in the case of the details of food expenditure.

Details of expenditures during the year 1941 and during the first quarter of 1942 were obtained for all consumption categories except

[^7]food. Experience in surveys of this type has shown that it is not possible to elicit by the interview method reliable reports on the amounts spent on specific foods over periods of several months or a year. Therefore, for the annual and the quarterly reports, only estimates of the total amount spent for food at home and away from home were required. A supplementary schedule was used to obtain the items of food bought and consumed during the week preceding the interview. The data tabulated from these schedules on food expenditures are presented in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 550.

The consumption categories used in classification were: Food (including alcoholic beverages); housing; fuel, light, and refrigeration; ${ }^{13}$. household operation; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; education; and a miscellaneous group. The nature of the goods and services rather than the purpose for which they were used governed the classification of most items in these groups. Special clothing for games and sports was included with clothing, and traveling expense for vacations was included under automobile or other transportation. Board and room for children away at school were classed as expenditures for food and housing and not for education. Exceptions to this principle of classification were made in the case of school books, radios, and musical instruments. School books were included with education expenditures, and radios and musical instruments with recreation expenditures.

The miscellaneous group included interest on debts incurred for family living; bank service charges, including safe deposit box; legal expenses connected with household affairs; losses concerned directly with the household, including amount of installments paid during period on repossessed furniture; funeral expenses, including upkeep and purchase of cemetery lot; and expense for other items, such as dues to political and to cooperative associations, marriage licenses, flowers for the wedding of a family member. For nonfarm families only, the miscellaneous group included garden expenses for seeds and fertilizer, and feed for chickens for family food supply.

Definitions of specific items included in the various categories of consumption are provided in the form of footnotes to the appropriate tables, as needed.

## GIFTS AND PERSONAL TAXES

Under contributions and gifts were reported donations to churches and religious organizations, welfare agencies, war relief agencies, and educational funds; contributions for the support of relatives not members of the economic family; and amounts spent for gifts to friends and relatives.

Personal taxes included Federal and State income taxes on individuals, poll taxes, and, in the case of nonfarm families, taxes on such personal property as furnishings and jewelry. Personal property taxes in the case of farm families were included with farm operating expenditures because they apply largely to farm equipment. Other taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, automobile and real-estate taxes, were included as part of family living expenditures under the commodities

[^8]and services to which they apply. Taxes on business property were deducted as an expense in estimating net income.
The personal tax figures include all taxes of the types specified that fell due during the survey period, whether or not they were paid. (Unpaid taxes were also entered as an increase in liabilities.) Thus, the Federal income tax figures for 1941 represent the total amounts due on income received during 1940.

For purposes of the study, only a fourth of the Federal tax on 1941 income was considered due on March 15. Any amount actually paid in excess of one-quarter was therefore entered as an increase in assets (i.e., "other assets") on the schedule covering the first 3 months of 1942. Thus, the-Federal income tax figures for the first quarter of 1942 represent only a fourth of the total amounts due on income received during 1941.

## CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

During any given period of time the difference between the income and other money receipts of a family and its outlays for current living, gifts, and personal taxes is accounted for by changes in assets and liabilities, except for allowable reporting errors. ${ }^{14}$ Each family or single consumer included in the survey was asked to report on the increases or decreases in each of its assets and liabilities that had taken place during the year 1941 and during the first quarter of 1942. With the exception of investments in the farm business, all changes recorded resulted from money transactions, such as the purchases and sales of property. Increases or decreases in the market value of real estate, securities, and other property held by the family were not considered.
Assets included bank accounts and money on hand; investments in business and real estate; Government bonds and other securities; insurance; improvements on owned homes or other real estate; loans made to others; and social-security and unemployment-insurance taxes paid by the employee. Liabilities included amounts payable on mortgages; notes due to banks, insurance companies, and individuals; amounts due to loan companies and credit associations; balances owing on installment purchases; charge accounts and other bills due; and rents and taxes due. A complete list of the components of assets and liabilities is found on page 15 of the schedule. (See Appendix B, p. 217.)
For each family or single consumer, the algebraic sum of all the changes was calculated, giving the net change in all assets and liabilities during the period. A positive net change, which appears when the total increases in assets and total decreases in liabilities exceed the total decreases in assets and increases in liabilities, was designated a net surplus. A negative change in all assets and liabilities was called a net deficit.
The scope and content of the data on assets and liabilities will be clarified by a consideration of a number of the specific items.

For some asset items, such as money in the bank and investments in business, the net change during the period was recorded. For items involving purchase and sale and loans made by the family, both increases (purchases or increases in balances owing on loans made by the

[^9]family) and decreases (sales or repayments on loans made by the family) were recorded on the schedule used in cities. On the schedules used in rural areas only the net change was reported for such items. For example, if a family reported both purchase and sale of real estate, the difference between the price paid and the amount realized was entered, either as an increase or a decrease in assets. This slight divergence in schedule entries has no effect on the final net surplus or deficit figures for urban and rural areas. In either case only the net change in any type of transaction forms a component of the final net surplus or net deficit. (For illustration of the method of computing net surplus or deficit, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 638, pp. 171-174.) The divergence in schedule entries should be considered, however, when analyzing the detailed data presented in this volume on changes in assets, especially if comparison is made with the corresponding data for rural areas in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520. The data on such items for all American families and single consumers are presented in the form of net changes, so that there is no question of the comparability of the basic data for the three types of community.

## Assets

## Investments in business

For nonfarm families, the increase or decrease in the investment in business operated or owned was a summary estimate supplied by the respondent. Family funds used to add to plant equipment or inventory were to be reported as an increase in the investment in business, amounts received from the sale of part of the business assets or from reducing inventories as a decrease in the investment. The relative number of families reporting changes in the investment in business is probably underestimated by the sample, since the income from independent business or professional practice is frequently reported merely as withdrawals for family use.
For farm families, the net change in the business investment was determined from a detailed statement covering farms or farm land, buildings and other structures, machinery, livestock owned, and crops stored. The following items appeared as increases: The purchase price of a farm or farm land bought to be included in the acreage operated; expenditures for the construction of and improvements on buildings or other structures; expenditures for a new dwelling; the net purchase price of machinery and equipment bought; and the value of an increase in livestock owned or in crops stored, not under Government loan. The corresponding decreases were as follows: The entire price of a farm or farm land sold if part of tract was operated by the family; depreciation on buildings, exclusive of the dwelling; depreciation on machinery during 1941; the price of machinery sold; and the value of a decrease in livestock owned or in crops stored.
Owned home (nonfarm)
The full net purchase price of owned nonfarm homes was entered as an increase in assets, and the full amount of mortgage given, if any (less payments on principal made later in the period), was entered as an increase in liabilities. The difference between the two entries represented the down payment and payments on principal made during the period. If a family built a home during the period, the amounts paid out, as for the lot and the contractor, plus the amount of the
mortgage given, was entered as the net purchase price. Receipts from sale of an owned nonfarm home were entered as a decrease in assets. Owned home (farm)

The purchase or sale of farm homes was recorded under investments in business for farm families.

## Insurance

The total amount paid for premiums on life insurance and endowment policies and for the purchase of annuities was treated as an increase in assets. (For discussion of the logic of this classification see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 638, p. 179.) Insurance premiums included amounts withheld from wages or salaries for pensions and retirement allowances, with the exception of Federal old-age and survivors insurance which was recorded separately. That part of dues to organizations and fraternal associations which represented life insurance was included in this total. Industrial insurance was differentiated from other types on the basis of frequency of payment, i.e., weekly and all other.

The amount realized from cashing a policy before payments on it were completed was recorded as a decrease in assets.

Amounts received from insurance company upon the maturity of an endowment or life insurance policy or upon the death of the insured were entered as a decrease in assets unless the contract called for payment as an annuity. Settlements of fire, tornado, hurricane, and other insurance on property were also included in this total.

## Loans to others

Additions to amounts due the family on loans and to the amounts owing on notes or mortgages accepted as part payment for real estate or other property sold were recorded as an increase in assets. Amounts received in repayment of loans made prior to the report period were classified as a decrease in assets.

## Other assets

On the schedule covering the first 3 months of 1942, the amount of Federal income taxes paid in excess of one-fourth of the total amount payable on income received during 1941 is included in other assets.

## Liabilities

## Mortgages

When the principal of mortgages, and the principal due on land contracts, mechanics' liens, or other debts secured by liens on real estate had been reduced by payments during the period, a net decrease in this form of liability was recorded. A net increase occurred when the amount owed was greater at the end than at the beginning as a result of transactions during the period. The net changes in mortgages were recorded separately for owned homes or farms and for other real estate.

## Installment balances

Payments made during the period on goods bought on the installment plan prior to the beginning of the period were recorded as decreases in liabilities; balances due on goods purchased during the report period were entered as increases in liabilities. In addition, the full purchase price (less any trade-in allowances) of goods purchased on installment during the report period were entered in the appropriate expenditure
section; for example, expenditure for furnishings, automobile, or clothing. The data on installment balances on the rural schedules were divided into four groups, those applying to business equipment, automobiles, household furnishings and equipment, and other consumer goods. On the schedules used in cities, installment balances on purchases of business equipment were combined with those on goods other than automobile and furnishings.

## Refusals and Substitutions

The sample design, while not entirely free from errors, was one which, if scrupulously followed in the conduct of the field work, might have been expected to yield a cross-section picture reasonably free of bias and with sampling variances not large enough materially to affect the estimated size distribution of income. In the actual conduct of the field work, however, it soon became clear that not all of the families originally selected for inclusion could be covered. Some refused to give the information; some could not be found. Every effort was made to keep these cases to a minimum. If an enumerator was unable to secure cooperation from a family, his regional supervisor tried. If that was unsuccessful, special letters to the family were written from Washington, each one tailored to meet the special objections of the family. The final urban refusal rate was 7 percent. The final rural refusal rate was 13 percent. These rates, especially the urban, are low compared to the experience of other income surveys where 15 percent appears normal. ${ }^{15}$ It is likely that the period in which the survey was conducted, a few months after the outbreak of war, was as important in keeping the rate low as were the efforts to avoid refusals. If so, future income surveys may expect refusal rates above 7 percent, despite the most painstaking efforts to keep the rate down.

## URBAN SAMPLE

## Effect of Refuisals on Income Distribution

In order to study the influence of refusals and substitutions in cities, the sample was divided into 10 groups containing roughly the same number of spending units. Six of the groups represented blocks with different median rent and rental value ranges in cities of 50,000 or more population; the remaining four pertained to cities with populations below 50,000 with different median rent and rental value ranges. Table 6 shows for 1941, by way of illustration, the distribution, by income of the nonsubstitute families and single consumers and the substitution rate in each of the 10 groups. In general, there is a marked tendency for the refusal rate to be high in the groups living in blocks with higher rent levels and with a larger proportion of the families in the upper income levels.

To check on this it was necessary to estimate a refusal rate for each of the nine income levels such that, when weighted together by the income distribution in any one of the 10 groups, it would yield the known refusal rate for that group.

[^10]Table 6.-Distribution of Urban Families and Single Consumers by Money Income Class, by Size of City and Rent Levels, and Refusal Rate, 1941

| Money income class | Cities with population over 50,000 |  |  |  |  |  | Cities with population under 50,00 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent of families ${ }^{1}$ in blocks with 1940 average rents of- |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of families ${ }^{1}$ in cities with 1930 median rents of |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5.08 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 18.09 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 18.70 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 23.72 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 23.79 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 28.41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 28.45 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 35.00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 35.02 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 44.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 44.50 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 215.50 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 7.73 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 14.24 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 14.38 \\ \mathrm{to} \\ \$ 21.04 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 21.47 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2.10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 26.72 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 43.65 \end{gathered}$ |
| Under $\$ 500$. | 10.8 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 24.8 | 16.2 | 2.7 | 5.4 |
| \$500- $\$ 1,000$ | 31.6 | 16.2 | 10.0 | 12.6 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 20.3 | 22.9 | 21.4 | 5.4 |
| \$1,000-\$1,500. | 18.0 | 18.8 | 25.0 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 8.9 |
| \$1,500-\$2,000 | 18.9 | 13.7 | 20.8 | 17.1 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 17.7 | 20.0 | 26.8 | 12.5 |
| \$2,000-\$2,500. | 6.3 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 14.3 | 8.8 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 20.5 |
| \$2,500-83,000. | 9.0 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 15.3 | 22.0 | 14.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 12.5 | 16.1 |
| \$3,000- 85,000 | 4.5 | 14.5 | 10.8 | 18.1 | 23.0 | 21.0 | 11.5 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 18.7 |
| \$ $\$ 1,000-\$ 10,000$. | . 9 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 10.9 | . 9 | 0 | . 8 | 8.9 |
| \$10,000 and over | 0 | . 9 | . 9 | 0 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 3.6 |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Refusal rate. | 7.5 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 11.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Original replies only; does not include substitutes or part-year families.
It is possible to estimate such a refusal rate by means of the following argument:

1. Assume that there is a refusal rate for each income group which is the same for all 10 areas. Denote this refusal rate for the $i$ th income group by $1-p_{i}$. The reply rate for the $i$ th income group will then be $p_{i}$. We wish to estimate $p_{i}$ for each income group.
2. Denote the number of families originally contacted (whether or not they gave information) in the $i$ th income group in the $j^{\text {th }}$ area by $n_{i j}$.
3. The rate of reply for the $j^{\text {th }}$ area we shall denote by $\boldsymbol{R}_{\boldsymbol{j}}$. By definition,

$$
R_{j}=\Sigma_{i} p_{i} n_{i j} / \Sigma_{i} n_{i j}
$$

$R_{j}$ is known for each of the 10 areas. Thus, for the first group $R_{1}=.925$ (table 6).
4. Denote the percentage of persons replying in the $j^{\text {th }}$ area who fall in the $i$ th income group by $X_{i j}$. This is also known. Thus $X_{11}=.108$. From the preceding definitions-

$$
X_{i j}=p_{i} n_{i j} / \sum_{i} p_{i} n_{i j}
$$

5. Finally, by use of the equations in 3 and 4 we obtain the following equation

$$
1 / R_{j}=\sum_{i} \frac{1}{p_{i}} X_{i j}
$$

There are as many equations as areas, 10 altogether. In each of them $\boldsymbol{R}_{j}$ and $\boldsymbol{X}_{i j}$ are known and $p_{i}$ is unknown. Since there are 9 income groups there are nine unknown values of $p_{i}$ to be determined. To simplify the problem further it was assumed that $p_{i}$ was the following function of income:

$$
p-1 / 1+a(1+b \log I+c I)
$$

This simplified the problem by requiring the determination of three unknowns, $a, b$ and $c$, rather than 10 .

If there had been no discernible relation between group income and refusal rate, the estimate of $b$ and $c$ would have been in the neighborhood of zero and the refusal rate at each income level equal to $\frac{1}{1+a}$, i.e., unrelated to income. The estimates of refusal rates (after small arbitrary adjustments to eliminate negative refusal rates at the lowest income levels) for 1941 and the first quarter of 1942 are shown in table 7, together with the original income distribution and the distribution as adjusted for refusals and substitutions.

The refusal rates rise from 1 percent at the under $\$ 500$ level to 17 percent at the $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ level and to 35 percent at the over

Table 7.-Refusal Rate and Original and Adjusted Distribution of Urban Families and Single Consumers, by Money Income Class, 1941 and 1942 (First 3 Months)

| Annusl money income class | 1841 (12 months) |  |  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimated refusal rate | Original income distribution | Adjusted income distribution | Estimated refusal rate | Original income distribution | Adjusted income distribution |
| Under \$500. | 1.0 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 7.6 |
| \$500 and under $\$ 1,000$. | 1.1 | 15.4 | 14.7 | . 6 | 13.6 | 13.0 |
| \$1,000 and under \$1,500. | 4.5 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 3.6 | 14.0 | 13.4 |
| \$1,500 and under $\$ 2,000$. | 6.3 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 6.1 | 15.1 | 15.2 |
| \$2,000 and under \$2,500. | 8.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 7.6 | 15.1 | 15.6 |
| \$2,500 and under \$3,000. | 9.5 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| \$3,000 and under \$5,000. | 12.3 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 11.7 | 17.1 | 17.4 |
| \$5,000 and under \$10,000 | 17.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 17.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| \$10,000 and over. . . . . . | 35.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 31.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |

$\$ 10,000$ level. Such a difference in rates cannot be disregarded. The procedure initially used in this survey was to draw a substitute family from the same block as that on which the refusing family lived. A comparison of the distribution of the substitutes by income with the estimated distribution of the refusing families and the expected distribution of the refusers if refusals were not associated with income is given in table 8.

## Table 8.-Comparison of Refusals, Expected Refusals, and Substitutions, by Money <br> Income Class, in Urban Sample of Families and Single Consumers, 1941

| Money income class | Number of urban families and single consumers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Refusing | Expected to refusel | Substituted |
| Under \$500. |  | 7 | 5 |
| \$500 and under $\$ 1,000$. | 2 | 13 | 11 |
| \$1,000 and under \$1,500. | 8 | 13 | 14 |
| \$1,500 and under \$2,000. | 13 | 14 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| \$2,000 and under \$2,500.. | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| \$2,500 and under $\$ 8,000 .$. | 14 | 11 | 15 |
| \$8,000 and under \$8,000... | 21 | 12 | 16 |
| ( $\$ 10000$ and under $\$ 10,000$. | 8 | 3 1 | 3 4 |

${ }^{1}$ Computed by applying the substitution rate for the entire urban sample to the number of schedules obtained in each income class.

It is clear from this comparison that while substitution in a given block retrieves some of the information lost by refusal, because the substitutes are at a higher level than the rest of the sample, they are nevertheless at a lower level than the families that originally refused.

It seems clear that any field survey of incomes will be faced with the problem of refusals, and that substitution of "comparable" families will not eliminate all of the error occasioned by it. Some estimating technique, not necessarily the same as that used here, is necessary to avoid a serious downward bias. Essential to any such technique is the collection of some information on characteristics correlated with income. For the rural sample, rent or rental value, occupation, and size of family were obtained; for the urban sample, all that was available was the average rent of the block or city in which the refusing family lived. A simple form, on which some items like the following were recorded for all families, whether refusing or not, might well be part of any future field survey of income.

1. Family size.
2. Rent or rental value.
3. Race.
4. Age of head.
5. Oscupation of head.
6. Is housewife employed outside home?
7. Ownership of automobile, year and model.

## Adjustment of Income Distribution

The sample income distribution for both survey periods was adjusted to take account of the refusals and substitutions by applying to the distribution of all schedules, exclusive of the substitutes, an adjustment factor for the estimated rate of reply at each money income level. The original and adjusted distributions for all families and single consumers combined are compared in table 7 for the two survey periods.

A corresponding adjustment was made in the distribution of families and single consumers separately, based on the assumption that the survey findings as to the proportion of familes and single consumers in each money income class were correct.

The sample distribution of spending units by total income was adjusted for refusals and substitutions by means of a cross tabulation by money and total income.

The adjusted distributions were used in every computation of averages for all urban families and single consumers presented in this volume.

## Adjusted Estimate of Mean Income for $\$ 10,000$ and Over Class

In view of the relatively high substitution rate for the $\$ 10,000$ and over class, the original sample mean income for that class was assumed to be inaccurate. The method selected for estimating the average income that this group would have yielded in the absence of substitutions was to take a frequency curve with such constants that it would yield the estimated number of spending units in the income classes $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 10,000$ and over, and to compute from these constants the average income for the $\$ 10,000$ and over class.

The Pareto curve, which has been widely used for fitting the upper ends of income distributions, appeared to be the most suitable curve for this purpose. The following experiment is useful in indicating the degree of accuracy that this curve can yield. An estimate of the average income for all Federal income-tax returns reporting net incomes of $\$ 10,000$ or more was calculated by fitting a curve to the number of returns with incomes between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 10,000$ and over. The average calculated from this curve is compared with the actual average in table 9.

Table 9.-Comparison of Average Income Above $\$ 10,000$, Calculated from Pareto Curve with Actual Average Reported from Federal Income-Tax Returns

| Year | Calculated from Pareto curve | Actual from income-tax returns | Year | Calculated from Pareto curve | Actual from income-tax returns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929. | \$31,538 | \$32,656 | 1935. | \$25,584 | \$23,784 |
| 1830. | 25,547 | 26,199 | 1936. | 29,248 | 25,058 |
| 1931. | 22,968 | 23,889 | 1937. | 26,892 | 24,140 |
| 1932. | 23,203 | 24,345 | 1938. | 23,437 | 22,699 |
| 1933. | 24,282 | 25,550 | 1939. | 23,674 | 22,656 |
| 1934. | 24,686 | 23,121 | 1940. | 24,512 | 22,846 |

Similar computation on Delaware income-tax returns yield the following comparison:

| 1936 | Calcolated | ${ }_{\text {Actual }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937. | 61,230 | +40,778 |
| 1938. | 49,432 | 56,21 |

In general, the errors in these estimates seem to be of the same or smaller magnitude than those made by more elaborate adjustments such as those used by the National Resources Committee for the 1935-36 distributions.
The estimate of average income over $\$ 10,000$ yielded by the Pareto curve is of the following form: $10,000 \frac{b-1}{b-2}$, where $b$ is calculated from the frequencies in the two income groups in the following fashion:

$$
b=1-\frac{n_{2}}{\log _{5}^{5,000}},
$$

and where $n_{1}$ is number of cases $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$, and $n_{2}$ is the number above $\$ 10,000$.

Inserting the two appropriate frequencies after adjustment for substitutions an average income of $\$ 23,438$ for 1941 was obtained for the latter group, to replace the sample mean of $\$ 14,125$. The average income for all urban families and single consumers obtained after adjusting for substitutions is $\$ 2,409$, for 1941, as compared with the original sample average of $\$ 2,188$, an increase of more than 10 percent.

- Since the income received by families in the upper brackets is somewhat seasonal, ${ }^{16}$ and the Pareto curve had been proved a satisfactory method of estimate only for annual income, a different technique was required to estimate the mean income of the class $\$ 10,000$ and over (at an annual rate) for the first quarter of $1942 .{ }^{17}$
The method finally adopted was to apply to the original average for the class the proportional adjustment represented by the difference between the original sample mean and the estimated mean for the $\$ 10,000$ and over class in 1941. An average of $\$ 6,782$ was obtained as compared with the sample mean of $\$ 4,086$.

The mean income for familes of two or more in the $\$ 10,000$ and over class in both periods was estimated in the same manner. For 1941 the adjusted mean was $\$ 23,556$ as compared with $\$ 14,196$, for the 1942 quarterly period, $\$ 6,782$ as compared with $\$ 4,086$.

To estimate the amount of income of various types received by urban families and single consumers at the $\$ 10,000$ and over level, in each survey period, the sample distribution of income by source for that class was applied to the estimated average total money income.

[^11]These revisions in the income figures for the urban $\$ 10,000$ and over class have been incorporated in the averages for all urban families and single consumers in all tables presented in this volume. The income averages presented for urban consumers in the $\$ 10,000$ and over class are unadjusted sample averages.

## Adjusted Estimate of Expenditures for $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ and Over Class

To estimate expenditures for the $\$ 10,000$ and over class to correspond to the estimated mean income for that class, linear extrapolation was used. Thus, the extrapolated averages are simple, weighted averages of the expenditures at the $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ and the $\$ 10,000$ and over classes, with weights a function of the average incomes at these levels, as follows:

$$
Y_{3}=Y_{1} \frac{\left(x_{2}-x_{3}\right)}{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)}+Y_{2} \frac{\left(x_{3}-x_{1}\right)}{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)}
$$

$Y_{1}$ and $x_{1}$ represent the sample average expenditure and average income, respectively, for the $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ class, $Y_{2}$ and $x_{2}$ the sample average expenditure and income for the $\$ 10,000$ and over class, and $Y_{3}$ and $x_{3}$ the estimated average expenditure and income for that class.

In general, the extrapolation was not explicitly performed. Rather in computing an all-income average to include the extrapolated figure, the following weights were applied to the sample averages for the $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ and the $\$ 10,000$ and over classes:

$$
\begin{gathered}
W_{1}=f_{1}+f_{2} \frac{\left(x_{2}-x_{3}\right)}{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)} \\
\quad \text { and } \\
W_{2}=f_{2} \frac{\left(x_{3}-x_{1}\right)}{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)}
\end{gathered}
$$

when $f_{1}$ represents the frequency (after adjustment) for the $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ class and $f_{2}$ the frequency for the $\$ 10,000$ and over class.

The expenditure figures presented in this volume for the urban $\$ 10,000$ and over class are not adjusted figures. The adjustment was used only in the computation of the averages for all income classes combined.

## RURAL SAMPLE

The analysis of refusals and substitutions in the rural samples is described in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520 (pp. 21-22). It indicates that the rural nonfarm sample probably underestimates the proportion of spending units in the higherincome brackets, but that among the farm families surveyed, both the substitutions and the refusals were above the average with respect to the value of farm land and buildings.

For rural nonfarm families, a revised income distribution was estimated for 1941 by combining the distribution of reporting families and single consumers with a distribution for the refusal group (estimated from rent-level classes). For the first quarter of 1942, those in the refusal group were allocated to the various classes in the same proportions as appeared among the reporting spending units of the same income level in 1941. In the adjusted distributions the relative number of spending units in the classes above $\$ 2,000$ is higher than among reporting families and single consumers by 1.5 percentage points for

1941 and 1.3 percentage points for the first quarter of 1942. When the averages for each income class for 1941 are combined by using the adjusted frequencies, the average money income is increased from $\$ 1,311$ to $\$ 1,346$, average expenditures from $\$ 1,147$ to $\$ 1,163$, and the average net surplus from $\$ 116$ to $\$ 127$.

In the tables published in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520, the sample averages for the rural nonfarm and farm are presented without adjustment for refusals and substitutions. These unadjusted all-income rural averages are shown in the main body of tables in Part III and elsewhere in the present report, unless otherwise specified. The adjustment is incorporated, however, in the averages for all American families and single consumers.

## Population Weights for National Estimates

While each of the samples (urban and rural) was random, the proportion of schedules taken in urban and rural areas was not in accordance with the distribution of the population. Hence, the samples could be combined to obtain estimates for the United States only by means of appropriate population weights.

In developing the population weights, adjustments were necessary. first, to take account of the exclusion from the sample of the institutional population and of persons living on military posts or reservations (within the United States or outside its limits) at the time of interview; second, to make the Census population figures by type of community (i.e., rural farm, rural nonfarm, and urban) correspond to the survey definition of farm and rural nonfarm; and finally, to convert the estimates of persons to estimates of full-period families and single consumers as defined in the survey.

## ESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

## Total Population, 1941 and First 3 Months 1942

Since the survey data related to the calendar year 1941 and the first 3 months of 1942 , it was necessary to have population weights which represented an average of the population for each period. The following averages were therefore obtained:

|  | Population (in thousands) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total population (average for period) | 133,903 | 134,769 |
| Armed forces (equivalent persons not included in sample) | 2,763 | 3,208 |

The estimate of $133,903,000$ year-equivalent persons (i.e., counting each person in the population during a full period as one equivalent person) in 1941 was derived by averaging the Census population estimate for each month during $19411^{18}$ and then correcting for underenumeration of children under 5 years. ${ }^{19}$

[^12]The estimate of $134,769,000$ for the first quarter of 1942 was derived by averaging the population estimates for January 1, 1942, and April 1, 1942. The latter figure was derived by applying the birth and death rates for the 3 -month period (as computed by the Census Vital Statistics Division) to the January 1 figure and adding net immigration for the quarter (as reported in the Survey of Current Business). The average was corrected for underenumeration in the same manner as the 1941 average, on the assumption that gains in population are subject to the same correction as the base figure.

## Equivalent Persons Not Included in Sample

The estimate of $2,763,000$ year-equivalent persons not included in the 1941 sample comprises $1,703,000$ military year-equivalent persons and $1,060,000$ civilian year-equivalents.
The former figure comprises the number of persons in the armed forces on January 1, 1941, each counted as a year-equivalent person, plus the year-equivalents in military life, computed from monthly figures on inductions between January 1, 1941, and May 15, 1942. (The latter date was selected as the mid-point of the period during which schedule collection was in process.)

The estimate of $1,060,000$ civilian year-equivalents not included in the 1941 sample was derived in the following manner: The number of inductees between January 1, 1941, and May 15, 1942, were first divided between military year-equivalents (given above) and civilian yearequivalents on the basis of the month of induction. From the survey data, an estimate was made of the number of inductees that lived as part of a family group prior to induction. They are represented in the sample, either as part-year persons in full-year families or as full-year persons if they were inducted after December 31, 1941. ${ }^{20}$ It was assumed that the remaining inductees lived as single consumers prior to induction and were therefore not included in the sample. The $1,060,000$ is estimated to comprise $\mathbf{7 3 2 , 0 0 0}$ men who were civilians throughout 1941, and 328,000 civilian year-equivalents of men single consumers inducted into service during 1941.

The estimate of $3,208,000$ year-equivalent persons not included in the sample for the first quarter of 1942 was derived by the same method. The total represents $2,714,000$ military year-equivalent persons and 494,000 civilian year-equivalent persons, of which 238,000 were estimated to have been civilians during the entire quarter.

[^13]
## ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY TYPE OF COMMUNITY

Estimates of the distribution of the population among rural farm, rural nonfarm, and urban areas for periods other than Census enumeration dates involve a number of problems, since the only estimates made regularly are for the farm population. The estimated distribution of the total civilian population, following Census definition of the farm population, is as follows:
Civilian population (in thousands)
1941
1942 (first 3 months)

## Rural Farm Population

The estimate of $29,127,000$ year-equivalent persons in the rural farm population during 1941 was based on an estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for January 1, 1941 (corrected for underenumeration of children under 5), and adjusted (on the basis of Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates for 1941 and the first 6 months of 1942) to take account of net natural increase, arrivals from nonfarm areas, departures to nonfarm areas, and departures to the armed forces. One-half of the net natural increase figures and of the estimated arrivals from nonfarm areas were used to obtain full-year equivalents, on the assumption that they were distributed uniformly throughout 1941. In the case of departures to nonfarm areas, it was assumed that about three-fourths were individuals or families that would have been included in the nonfarm sample, since the collection did not take place until the second quarter of 1942 . Some would have been included in the farm sample, because of the large number of individuals that migrated from families which could have been drawn in the sample.

Estimates of the military and civilian year-equivalents not included because of induction into the armed forces were made in the same manner as for the total population.
The estimate of $28,669,000$ equivalent persons in the farm population during the first quarter of 1942 was derived by the method used to estimate the 1941 farm population.

## Nonfarm Population

The estimates of $26,024,000$ and $25,615,000$ year-equivalent persons in rural nonfarm areas in 1941 and the first quarter of 1942, respectively, were derived on the assumption that the rural nonfarm population during each period bore the same relation to the farm population as shown by the 1940 Census. Thus, the 1940 rural nonfarm population (corrected for underenumeration of children under 5 years) was multiplied by the ratio of the estimated farm population for each period to the 1940 farm population (corrected for underenumeration).

The urban population estimates were derived by subtracting the estimated rural farm and rural nonfarm populations from the United States total for each period.

## Deduction of Institutional Population

Since the survey sample did not cover institutional residents, it was necessary to deduct the institutional population for each type of community in deriving the final population weights.

Census information on institutional residents is available only for persons 14 years and older. Assuming no change in that population since $1940^{21}$ and assuming that the institutional population under 14 years ${ }^{22}$ was distributed among types of community in the same proportion as the institutional population 14 and over, the following totals were derived:

Urban community . . . . . . . . . . . . . .......................................... 541
Total
.,303
The civilian noninstitutional population was thus estimated as follows:

|  | Civilian noninstitutional 1941 | population (in thousands) 1942 (first 3 months) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rural farm community. | . . . . 28,978 | 28,520 |
| Rural nonfarm community. | . . . . . 25,411 | 25,002 |
| Urban community...... | . . . . . . 75,448 | 76,736 |
| Total | . . . . 129,837 | 130,258 |

## Adjustment of Rural Population Estimates to Conform to Survey Definitions

In the Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime only that part of the population living on farms which is included in the farm operator's family is treated as farm. ${ }^{23}$ The farm sample indicates that 88.4 percent of all persons living on farms in 1941 were members of operators' families. The corresponding percentage for the first quarter of 1942 was 88.5 percent. By transferring 11.6 percent of the 1941 farm population and 11.5 percent of the farm population in the first quarter of 1942 to the respective rural nonfarm groups, the following population estimates (conforming to the survey definition) are obtained:


## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FULL-PERIOD FAMILIES AND SINGLE CONSUMERS

A spending unit, that is, a person living independently or a group of two or more persons that shared their income and expenditures, was the unit for collection in the Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime. It was therefore necessary to convert the population weights to a spending-unit basis.

[^14]Schedules were collected from part-period as well as full-period families and single consumers. ${ }^{24}$ Part-period schedules were obtained under a number of different circumstances: For example, when a couple was married during one of the survey periods, a schedule was taken covering the period since marriage, an additional schedule was taken for the man and woman separately for the preceding period covered by the survey, provided each lived independently; when a young person who had been at school, supported by his family, obtained employment and became independent during the survey period; when a couple was divorced. ${ }^{25}$

Since the major interest in the data from the Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime relates to patterns of expenditure and savings at different income levels, and since part-period spending units cannot appropriately be classified by annual or quarterly income classes together with full-period families and single consumers, it was necessary to adjust the estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population to represent the population in full-period spending units. This was done by applying to the previous population estimates the ratio of the number of equivalent full-period persons ${ }^{26}$ in full-period spending units to the total number of equivalent full-period persons in each of the three samples, as follows:

| 1941: | Civilian nonin <br> Total | al population (in thousands)In fall-period spendtns units Proportion Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rural farm community | 25,617 | 0.99980 | 25,612 |
| Rural nonfarm community. | 28,772 | 0.99201 | 28,542 |
| Urban community. | . 75,448 | 0.98242 | 74,122 |
| Total | .129,837 | ....... | 128,276 |
| 1942 (first 3 months) : |  |  |  |
| Rural farm community | 25,240 | 0.99967 | 25,232 |
| Rural nonfarm community. | .. 28,282 | 0.99972 | 28,274 |
| Urban community . ......... | . 76,736 | 0.99684 | 76,494 |
| Total | . . .130,258 | - | 130,000 |

The population estimates were converted to estimates of full-period families and single consumers by dividing the estimated population in full-period spending units by the average size of spending units (in equivalent persons as shown by the three samples). ${ }^{27}$ The final estimates of the number of full-period families and single consumers (in thousands) were as follows:

|  | 1941 | 1942 (frst 3 months) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rural farm community. | . 6,355 | 6,340 |
| Rural nonfarm community | . 8,469 | 8,516 |
| Urban community......... | .24,463 | 25,583 |
| Total | .39,287 | 40,439 |

${ }^{34}$ The number of schedules obtained from part-period spending units compares as follows with the number obtained from full-period families and single consumers:


The larger number of part-period schedules for 1041 reflects, of course, the longer period covered.
${ }^{25}$ In order to avoid overrepresentation of families in which a divorce occurred, instructions were to take from the man a schedulecovering only the period since divorce, to take from the woman a schedule covering herself since divorce and herself and her husband prior to divorce.
${ }_{26}$ Full-period farailies sometimes included persons that were members of the family for only part of the survey period.
${ }^{21}$ See table 2, Part III, p. 70.

These population estimates were distributed among income classes for all spending units and between families and single consumers in each income class, on the basis of the sample proportions.
Following is the detailed table of population weights by income class which should be used if the reader wishes to make additional combinations of the detailed data presented in this volume and in Miscellaneous Publication No. 520 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 10.-Population Whights: Estimated Number of Full-Period Families and Single Consumers, by Money Income Class
[In thousands]


Table 10.-Population Weights: Estimated Number of Full-Period Families and Single Consumers, by Money Income Class-Continued
The following population weights shouid be used in place of those shown above in weighting all averages except those for sources of income to obtain "all incomes" averages. For an explanation of them and their source, see p. 27.

|  | Estimated number (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |
|  | United States | Urban | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rural } \\ \text { nonfarm } \end{gathered}$ | Rural farm | United States | Urban | $\underset{\text { Ronfarm }}{\text { Rural }}$ | Rural farm |
| Families and single consumers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$5,000 to \$10,000. | 655909 | 494851 | 8625 | 7533 | 1,197 | 1,019 | 8526 | 9376 |
| \% $\$ 10,000$ and over. |  |  |  |  |  | 695 |  |  |
| Families of 2 or more: $\$ 5,000-\$ 10,000$ | $\begin{gathered} 685 \\ 856 \end{gathered}$ | 524798 | 8625 | 7533 | 1,189 | 1,019695 | 8526 | 8576 |
| \$10,000 and over.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Singleconsumers. | No change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

For sources of income and percentage of families reporting various items the weights in the body of the table should be used.

## Part II.-EVALUATION OF THE SURVEY DATA

The sample of families chosen for interview in this study was designed to give every family and single consumer in the Nation an equal chance of being included in the survey. For a variety of reasons, it is rarely possible to carry out such a design without larger errors than would have been predicted by the theory of probability. In this particular survey, unusual difficulties were encountered in planning the sample. The basic data on the distribution of the civilian population by region, size of city, and marital status applied to the spring of 1940 , and by the spring of 1942 a migration of major proportions had taken place and a large number of men had been inducted into the armed forces.

Any evaluation of the sample actually selected is handicapped by the fact that there are still no figures which describe the population of this country in the spring of 1942 in the detail which the statistician really needs for this purpose. It is necessary to rely on a number of approximations in comparing the characteristics of the sample with those of the total population.

As regards the accuracy of reporting income, expenditures, and savings, there are other difficulties in the way of satisfactory evaluation. Our statistics on total income payments to individuals, total consumer expenditures, and total savings by individuals are all estimates, built up from detailed figures from a variety of sources, with differing degrees of reliability.

Appraisal of the data depends on an extensive analysis of the sample with respect to internal consistency, the effect of refusals and substitutions, and the omission from the sample of persons who were members of the civilian population during the survey period but were unavailable for interview at the date of field work, principally military personnel inducted prior to the spring of 1942. After adjustments for substitutions and for military inductions are made, it is also possible to compare the survey results with similar information from independent sources. Although it has not been possible to make exhaustive analyses of all these points, some evidence bearing on the extent to which the sample results satisfy the requirements intended may be considered here.

## Appraisal of Data of the Separate Samples

In analyzing the data for internal consistency, it is most satisfactory to inspect separately the three independent samples, the urban and the two rural samples.

## INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF URBAN SAMPLE DATA

The usefulness of the present sample for urban communities may be tested by the consistency of the results obtained, particularly when the sample is broken into small subgroups. ${ }^{1}$

## Relationship between Income and Expenditure

The best-known of these tests, confirmed by over a century of surveys of family incomes and expenditures, is the relationship between income

[^15]and expenditure for different groups of commodities and services. Chart 1, which shows average expenditure in cities during 1941 at different income levels, for food, clothing, and savings, presents an example of this consistency. The smoothness of the change from income level to income level is all that could be asked from a sample of any size.


The behavior of these curves when based upon too small a sample for the purpose at hand is exceedingly irregular, as may be confirmed by inspection of some of the samples for individual cities in the Consumer Purchases Study, the Study of Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, or the 1917-19 Cost-of-Living Study. ${ }^{2}$

## Consistency Among Small Subgroups with Changed Incomes

A more striking illustration of the consistency of the urban data when broken into small subgroups is afforded by classifying families not only by income but also by whether they had recently experienced an increase or a decrease in income. In absence of data, it has frequently

[^16]been assumed that when a family moves from one income bracket to another it adopts the consumption habits of the families in the new income bracket. The classification of families by both present income and whether income has increased or decreased indicates that this

assumption is subject to some error, at least over relatively short-time periods. Food expenditures in 1942 are shown separately in table 11 for families having income decreases and those having income increases of 5 percent or more between 1941 and the first quarter of 1942. The table indicates that present consumption is influenced not only by present but by past income. Although the difference in food expenditures between the 2 subgroups does not average more than $\$ 27$ at any income level below $\$ 5,000$, the present sample is sufficiently large to detect it at every income level.

Table 11.-Quarterly Food Expenditures of City Families and Single Consumers, by Income Change from 1941 to First Quarter 1942, by Money Income Class ${ }^{1}$

| Annual money income class ${ }^{1}$ | City families and single consumers whose 1942 money incomes were - |  | Annual money income class ${ }^{1}$ | City families and single consumers whose 1942 money incomes were - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lower than in 1941 by 5 percent or more | Higher than in 1941 by 5 percent or more |  | Lower than in 1941 by 5 percent or more | Higher than in 1941 by 5 percent or more |
| Under \$500. | \$ 57 | \$ 37 | \$2,000 and under \$2,500. | \$182 | \$165 |
| \$500 and under $\$ 1,000 \ldots$ | 101 | 74 | \$2,500 and under \$3,000. | 204 | 197 |
| \$1,000 and under \$1,500. | 125 | 100 | \$3,000 and under \$5,000. | 261 | 242 |
| \$1,500 and under \$2,000. | 146 | 134 | \$5,000 and under \$ $\$ 10,000$ | 415 | 316 |

${ }^{1}$ Annual rate based on first quarter of 1942.

## Consistency of Income Distribution among Subgroups by Average Rent of Block

A third example of consistency within subgroups of the sample is the income distribution of city families and single persons by the average rent in April 1940 of the block in which they lived. As explained in the section on Sampling Procedure in Part I (p. 3) average block rent in April 1940 as reported by the Bureau of Census was one of the bases used in selecting the sample of families in cities of over 50,000 population. Chart 2 shows income distributions separately for families living in the lowest sixth of the rent blocks and in the highest sixth. The chart is useful not merely in showing that average block rent is related to the income distribution of the families living there. It demonstrates that a sample of the present size can be broken into small subgroups and still show consistent differences. Anyone who works with the sample data cannot but be impressed with the large number of examples of this sort.

## URBAN SAMPLE DATA COMPARED WITH CENSUS-DATA

There are certain points at which checks can be made with estimates based on information obtained by other agencies. Although many checks can be made only for urban and rural data in combination, there are a number of characteristics of families and single consumers with respect to which the separate samples ${ }^{3}$ can be compared with comparable data collected by the Census and other Government agencies.

## Age Distribution of Urban Population

The age distribution of the individuals in the survey sample is compared in table 12 with that of all urban persons in April 1940 as shown by the Bureau of the Census. In general the distributions check well. There are several sources of disagreement, however, which should be remembered in any detailed comparison of the distributions.

1. The sample applies to a period 2 years after that of the Census. This means, first, that the sample age distributions will apply to a somewhat older population than those of the Census (since the average age of the population of the United States is rising) and, secondly, will exclude males in the armed forces at the time of scheduling but in civilian life at the time of the Census.
2. It is known that every Census has under-enumerated children less than 5 years old. Such an under-enumeration is considerably less likely

[^17]in the present survey since special expenses for such children, as for clothing, are called for on the schedule form.
Insofar as the ability of the agents in the present survey was above that of the average Census enumerator (of whom there were approximately 115,000 ), these errors of enumeration would be expected to be less frequent.
An independent estimate of the distribution of the urban population by age and sex in April 1942, with the military and institutional population subtracted, in general shows even closer agreement with the sample distribution.
Table 12.-Age Distribution, All Urban Areas, by Sex, Bureau of Labor Statistics Sample and Bureau of the Census

| Age | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1942}{\text { Sample }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Census } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1942}{\text { Sample }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Census } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| 14 years or less. | 23.0 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 20.8 |
| 15-24 years. | 16.9 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.2 |
| 25-34 years. | 15.7 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 17.8 |
| 35-44 years. | 14.8 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 15.3 |
| 45-54 years. | 12.9 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 12.4 |
| 55-04 years. | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| 65 years and over. | 7.3 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Characteristics of Urban Housing
Certain characteristics of housing in cities of over 50,000 population, as estimated by the sample and as shown by the 1940 Census, are compared below:


Because of the 2 -year difference in the period to which they refer and the fact that an "occupied dwelling unit," as defined by the Census, is not the same as the dwelling of an "economic family," as defined in this study, perfect agreement was not to be expected. Nevertheless, the general agreement is close.

## Comparison of Combined, Adjusted Survey Results with Information from Independent Sources

Another way of appraising the survey data is by comparing information from independent sources with the national totals built up from the survey on the basis of the three combined samples, after adjustments for refusals and substitutions (discussed in Part I, p. 22) and for inductions of civilian single men into the armed forces between January 1, 1941, and the date of interview. In some cases the agreement is close. In the instances where there are differences, it is not possible to say at once that the discrepancy is the result of an error. A scrutiny of the methods of arriving at the two sets of figures is in order, to determine just how far correspondence can be reasonably expected. Thereafter, consideration is given to the possibility that one or both of the sets of figures are in error.

## POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM SURVEY COMPARED WITH OPA ESTIMATES

Without the adjustment for military inductions, the survey results applied to Census figures yield an estimate of $34,003,000$ full-period families of two or more persons in the civilian population in 1941 and $5,284,000$ full-period single consumers. (See Part I, p. 31, for method of estimation.) Corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1942 are $34,773,000$ families and $5,666,000$ single consumers. When the adjustment is made for induction into military service of persons who were civilians throughout the survey period the total for civilian single consumers rises to $\mathbf{6 , 0 1 6 , 0 0 0}$ for 1941 and $5,904,000$ for the first quarter of 1942 .

Taking the finding of the survey, namely 3.62 persons in 1941, as the average size of families of two or more persons, these estimates account for the total civilian noninstitutional population as estimated by the Census. Thus, in 1941 there were estimated to be $122,992,000$ persons who were members of the $34,003,000$ families of two or more. In addition there were $5,284,000$ civilian single consumers represented in the sample, another 732,000 men single consumers who departed for the armed services between the end of December 1941 and the time of interview, and $1,889,000$ civilian year-equivalent persons who were civilian consumers part of the year. ${ }^{4}$ This comprises a total of $130,897,000$ equivalent civilian persons in 1941, or the total civilian noninstitutional population.
The number of families estimated on the basis of this survey is higher and of single consumers lower than the numbers estimated by the Division of Research of the Office of Price Administration, ${ }^{5}$ as shown in table 13.
Table 13.-Comparison of Number of Families and Single Consumers, Year 1941, Estimated from Survey and by OPA Division of Research ${ }^{1}$

| Source and type of spending unit | Spending units |  | Persons |  | Average number of persons per spending unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (in thousands) | Percent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number (in } \\ & \text { thousands) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Survey: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| All spending units (total year-equivalent) |  |  | 130,897 | 100.0 |  |
| All | 40,619 | 100.0 | 129,008 | 98.6 | 3.22 |
| Families. | 34,003 | 85.0 | 122,992 | 94.0 | 3.62 |
| Single consumers. | 86,016 | 15.0 | 36,016 | 4.6 | 1.00 |
| Part-year spending units (year-equivalent)4. |  |  | ${ }^{1,889}$ | 1.4 |  |
| OPA Division of Research: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| All spending units (annual average) | 41,550 | 100.0 | 130,100 | 100.0 | 3.13 |
| Families.... | 33,000 | 79.4 | 121,550 | 93.4 | 3.68 |
| Single consumers. | 8,550 | 20.6 | 8,550 | 6.6 | 1.00 |

[^18]A special tabulation of the data for cities indicates that about 27 percent of the year-equivalent persons in part-year spending units were single consumers. If this ratio is assumed to be applicable to rural areas also and applies to the estimate of $1,561,000$ civilian year-equivalents in part-year units, the estimated total number of year-equivalent single consumers in 1941 is increased by 421,000 to $6,437,000$. This total is still far below the OPA estimate, however.

The OPA in making its population estimates used the Census Bureau quarterly estimates of total population for 1941. The distribution of the population among urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm areas (used in preparing the estimates of families and single consumers) was based in part on the 1940 Census data and in part on the Bureau of Agricultural Economics quarterly estimates, with some adjustment. The civilian noninstitutional population was obtained by subtracting from the total the estimated average number of persons in military service and in the institutional population.

The number of single consumers in 1940 in each type of area was estimated by the OPA from the Population Census by taking the total number of nonrelatives 14 years and over, deducting the military and institutional inmates and the number of nonrelatives 14 and over in sub-families, assuming the latter to be equal to the number of nonrelatives classified by Census as "married, spouse present," less the number of institutional residents 14 and over that were so classified. Census figures on the number of one-person occupied dwelling units were added to obtain the total number of single consumers in urban, rural farm, and rural nonfarm areas in 1940. The ratio of single consumers to total population in each area in 1940 was applied to the estimated total population for 1941 to obtain the estimated number of single consumers in that year.

The OPA estimate of the number of single consumers may be somewhat too high because (in the absence of more information) of the inclusion as single consumers of (1) members of sub-families other than married persons living with their spouses (such as widows with children, and children 14 years and over living in sub-families with their parents) and (2) members of certain quasi-household groups which are institutional in character (such as nuns and priests in convents and monasteries). However, the over-estinate due to these factors is partially offset by the omission from the single-consumer group of 1 -person families who occupied dwelling units with one or more unrelated persons, as single men or women who maintained homes with 1 or more servants or lodgers. It is probable, therefore, that the larger part of the difference between the OPA and the survey estimates is due to the sampling design of the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime (discussed below).

## SURVEY AGGREGATES COMPARED WITH EXTERNAL ESTIMATES

## Income Data Compared with Department of Commerce Income Payment Series

The findings of the present survey may be compared with estimates of the aggregate income of the Nation flowing into the hands of individuals. The average income reported as received by the families and single consumers in the survey was "blown up" to a national aggregate by . multiplying the average by the estimated total number of families and
single consumers in the Nation. To this figure was added the estimated income of "part-year" consumers and military inductees who lived as civilian single consumers part or all of 1941. To the extent that the sample data are free from errors introduced by biases or incorrect reporting, and that a reasonably correct figure was obtained for the Nation's total number of families and single consumers, the resulting estimate of aggregate income should approximate estimates of aggregate income payments to individuals derived from other types of data.

The Department of Commerce estimates, which represent a summation of all payments made to individuals by business enterprises of all sorts (including incorporated and unincorported private enterprises, government units, and nonprofit organizations) are based, for the most part, on data collected from the enterprise making payment. The data from the present survey approach the same end result through a different source, namely information direct from the final income recipients as to amounts they actually received. These receipts comprise the same transactions as payments by enterprises to individuals, as measured by the Department of Commerce.

The problems of estimating total income payments originating in all types of enterprise (for most of which good data are available, while for others information is less adequate) are, of course, great. The Department of Commerce points out the many assumptions which must be made and the limitations in the source data. The more nearly the Commerce estimates are perfected and the more nearly field surveys can avoid biases due to sampling, inadequate reporting, and faulty blow-up procedures, the more closely the two sets of results should converge.

Accordingly, it seems useful to compare the two sets of estimates, with some consideration of the probable or possible reasons for important differences.
In table 14 is presented a comparison of aggregate income by source as shown by the Department of Commerce and by the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime. Adjustments for comparability are indicated in footnotes to the table. The comparison shows an over-all discrepancy of about 10 billion dollars, or about 11 percent. The greatest absolute difference occurs in the very large figure for wages and salaries, though percentage-wise, the greatest differences are in dividends and interest and in nonagricultural entrepreneurial income.

The fact that the wage and salary figure from the survey is lower than that from Commerce is disappointing in that it would be expected that people would report their wage and salary figures better than other types of infome. Furthermore, it would be expected that the field survey would have an adequate coverage of wage and salary workers since they form the bulk of the total population. However, the records of wage and salary payments relied on by the Department of Commerce are among the most complete of the figures they use.

There are several possible explanations for a lower wage and salary figure from the survey. It is likely that some of the respondents in the field survey reported "take-home" pay, that is, net earnings after deductions made by employers for various benefits and social-security funds, rather than gross pay. It is also probable that the survey underestimated the number of single consumers in the Nation. In the figures shown in table 14, appropriate amounts have been added to the survey aggre-
gates to compensate for the estimated million men lost to the survey figures by reasons of military induction. If it is assumed that another million or even 2 million single consumers might have existed in the total population in 1941, the survey aggregate would be increased somewhat, perhaps from one-half to 1.3 billion dollars, but this still would not be enough to close the gap between the two figures.

The wage and salary figures from the survey are exclusive of occupational expense, whereas the Commerce figures exclude the major portion of earnings from odd jobs. These two omissions may compensate to a great extent. Precise information is not available from the survey as to the amounts deducted as occupational expense. A special tabulation of the 1941 survey data for cities indicates that occupational expenses comprised approximately 1.33 percent of earnings after such deductions. If this percent is assumed to be applicable to wage and salary earnings in rural areas and is applied to the estimated aggregate of 53,976 million dollars shown in table 14 , total wages and salaries would be increased to 54,694 million dollars, or 91.0 percent of the corresponding Commerce aggregate as shown.

Table 14.-Comparison of Aggregate Civilian Income by Source in 1941, as Shown by Survey and by U. S. Department of Commerce

| Item | Survey of spending and saving in wartime ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | U.S. Department of Commerce ${ }^{2}$ | Survey figures as a percent of Commerce figures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |
| Total money income. | 77,270 | 87,075 | 88.7 |
| Wages and salaries including work relief. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 53,976 | 60,102 | 89.8 |
| Agricuitural entrepreneurial income. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,996 | 5,054 | 98.8 |
| Nonagricultural entrepreneurial income. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12,083 | 9,253 | 130.6 |
| Net rents............ | 2,315 | 2,641 | 87.7 |
| Dividends and intorest. | 1,813 | 7,567 | 24.0 |
| Social security benefits and other labor income. Direct and other relief....................... | 1,365 | 1,580 | 86.4 |
| Direct and other relief. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 722 | 878 | 82.2 |

[^19]There may be some duplication between the wages and salaries paid in the "miscellaneous" industry classification of Commerce, a portion of which is a residual figure, and wages and salaries calculated on the basis of specific reports from other industries. In the Department of Commerce forthcoming revision of its national income estimates, these duplications will be eliminated, with a possible net downward revision of the wage and salary figure. The present guess as to the amount of such downward revision is in the neighborhood of $1 / 2$ billion dollars, a negligible portion of the discrepancy between the two estimates. There may also be some upward bias in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of agricultural employment which form the basis of the Commerce agricultural wage figure, although bias may equally well be in the opposite direction. The Commerce totals for pay rolls in covered employment agree almost exactly for 1941 (as well as for the years since 1939) with aggregate estimates built by an independent method from tax data by the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board.

The survey aggregate for agricultural entrepreneurial income (i.e., net income of farm operators) checks closely with the Commerce figures. The latter are in turn derived from estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The aggregate derived from the survey is a product of the average net farm income per farm operator family and the estimated number of farm operator families in 1941. The information obtained on the survey schedules relating to the composition of farm income was more detailed than in the case of any other type of income. Furthermore, the definition of net farm income used in the survey corresponds closely to the definition used by the Bureau

[^20]of Agricultural Economics in their estimates of aggregate income from farming. Accordingly, the agreement between the survey results and the estimates of the aggregate developed from other sources should be better for entrepreneurial income from agriculture than for income of other source types. The small discrepancy in the two totals may be assigned to sampling error, error in the estimate of the total number of farm operator families, and certain differences in the concept of net farm income. ${ }^{6}$

For nonagricultural entrepreneurial income, on the other hand, the difference between the two sets of figures is large. This is not altogether surprising in view of the peculiarly great difficulties in computing such figures because of basic limitations of the data. Small owneroperated enterprises frequently have only sketchy records, and it is often difficult to disentangle the family from the business finances. The Department of Commerce now makes its estimates for nonagricultural entrepreneurial income in most industries, other than professional service, as follows: Total noncorporate sales for an industry are estimated from Census reports, supplemented by other sources, by subtracting corporate sales from gross sales of the industry (used for interpolation and extrapolation). To that figure is applied the profit ratio (percent of net income to gross income) obtained from Bureau of Internal Revenue data compiled from income-tax returns filed by noncorporate enterprises in that industry. The strong incentive to show heavy deductions for business costs in filing tax returns and the difficulty of checking tax returns by small enterprises with incomplete records suggests that the profit ratio derived from such Bureau of Internal Revenue data may be considerably lower than would be figured were there no tax incentive. Under-reporting of receipts to the Bureau of Internal Revenue on the other hand would impart the same bias to the estimate. There is also the possibility that small entrepreneurs who file tax returns may have considerably different characteristics than those who do not file. Net income of professional persons is based on sample data collected in special surveys.
In the field survey, the net receipts from an unincorporated nonagricultural business or enterprise were sought on the basis of actual gross receipts less operating costs. In the many instances, however, where the respondent did not have sufficiently exact records to furnish this information, agents were instructed to ascertain the amounts usually withdrawn from the business for living expenses by the week or by the month, and the appropriate yearly amount was computed on that basis. It hardly seems likely that such enterprises in the aggregate withdrew more for family living than the net business income in as prosperous a year as 1941, but it is possible that this was the case.
Since the Commerce figures on entrepreneurial income do not include net income from roomers and boarders, this figure has been eliminated from the survey estimates for the purposes of table 14. One item which tends to increase the survey figures over those of Commerce is that the survey figure includes the money value of food, clothing or other items brought home by the owner of a store for family use, whereas Commerce figures do not. (It is not possible to compute this item for the survey separately in order to subtract it. It is probably not of great magnitude, but it is not negligible).

[^21]Again in the Commerce figures for this item, there is some duplication between the entrepreneurial income computed separately for specific industries and the residual figures found in the "miscellaneous" industry category. Elimination of such duplication would further increase the discrepancy between the two estimates.

The low level of the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey figures for interest and dividends (discussed below), plus the high level of the survey figures for entrepreneurial income suggest the possibility that some of the families surveyed might have confused the figures from these sources. A family conducting a small enterprise and not keeping detailed records, might fail to specify certain amounts of interest or dividends received, and think of them only as a part of the gross income of the enterprise. This would cause some overstatement of the net entrepreneurial income.
In general, it seems that the validity of a comparison with Commerce figures is more doubtful for entrepreneurial income than for any other type of income. The conceptual differences may be so great that the two sets of figures cannot be expected to coincide.

Though the figures on net rents and royalties from the survey and from Commerce are fairly close in absolute amounts, there is a difference greater than 10 percent. Again this difference is not at all surprising in view of the difficulties of estimating these figures. In the Commerce figures net rent is the predominating component. In the survey, data on royalties were not obtained separately. Survey net rents were computed on the basis of actual gross rents from property rented to others minus actual operating costs such as taxes, insurance, interest, and repairs. The Commerce net rent figures are based on original estimates for 1929 from the 1930 Census of Occupations and other industrial censuses for agricultural rents, residential rents, and business rents. Gross rents reported received by corporations, reported in the Bureau of Internal Revenue's Statistics of Income, have been deducted from total gross rents to estimate gross rents received by individuals. As almost no data were available on operating costs of rented properties, an estimated percentage, based on opinions of experts in the field of housing and real estate, has been deducted from the gross rent figures by Commerce to estimate the net rent. The original 1929 figures of the Department of Commerce have been carried forward since that date by a ratio based on receipt of rents shown in the individual income-tax returns reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

It is in the field of dividends and interest that the major percentagewise difference occurs between the Commerce estimates and the survey estimates. The published Commerce figures from this source are not, however, comparable to the survey figures because of the Commerce treatment of banks, insurance companies, and nonprofit organizations as "aggregates of individuals." Property income going to these kinds of organizations is included in the income flows to individuals along with other property returns that are realized directly by individuals. A further assumption in effect makes short-term interest an interbusiness expense; it restricts individual's interest receipts to long-term interest payments less interest payments to corporations on Government bond holdings. It is apparent that a larger area is encompassed in these estimates than is desired for comparison with survey findings.

In an earlier attempt at a comparison of the sort under consideration here, certain compensatory adjustments were made. ${ }^{7}$

In an attempt to avoid as many of these difficulties as possible and arrive at the best possible comparison of the Commerce and the survey figures, the Commerce figure for net interest and dividends paid to individuals was computed on a revised basis. ${ }^{8}$

The survey aggregate for interest and dividends is less than a fourth of the appropriately adjusted Commerce figure. The Commerce aggregate may be too high in that it still includes defaulted interest other than that defaulted by railroads, but it tends to be somewhat low in its estimates of amounts of interest paid by individuals to banks and on consumer loans (which must be taken into account in computing a final net flow of interest to individuals). It seems likely, however, that there was a large amount of understatement for these sources of income in the field survey. ${ }^{9}$ Many persons would tend to forget amounts of interest accumulated but not collected on savings accounts, for instance. The schedule form used called for "interest and dividends from stocks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, insurance companies, etc.," as a single item; it is possible that larger amounts might have been reported had each of these, as well as other sources of interest, been given separate treatment.

Commerce figures on net rents and on interest and dividends include payments to persons in military service and institutional residents, which were excluded from the population covered by the survey. No attempt has been made to estimate the size of such payments. While they are probably not large, they certainly contribute to the difference between the survey and the Commerce estimates.

That the survey aggregates are lower with respect to social security benefits and other labor income, as well as relief benefits is in line with the experience of other field surveys and suggests some lack of knowledge on the part of recipients of the exact source of the benefits received, and some reluctance to admit receipts of such benefits.
In summary, the survey aggregates are under the comparable Commerce national income figures by an over-all total of about 11 percent. For consideration of whether the differences come within the realm of possible sampling error, see pages 50 ff .

## Benefits Data Compared with Social Security Data

Figures on social-security benefits reported received by families surveyed may be compared on an aggregate basis with the known payments of those types by the Social Security Board or by State unem-ployment-insurance systems. Following is the comparison for 1941:


[^22]The amounts paid out in Federal old-age and survivors benefits or in State unemployment benefits are known on the basis of administrative records, not subject to the hazards of statistical estimation. The survey returns are considerably too high for old-age insurance and too low for unemployment insurance, though for the two combined the survey falls short of the totals shown by Social Security figures by only some 10 percent. ${ }^{10}$ It is possible that some recipients wrongly reported receipt of State grants to needy aged persons or private insurance annuities as Federal old-age and survivors insurance, partially explaining the high survey figure.

The understatement by the survey of unemployment-insurance benefits is partly explained by the fact that the period of compensation is often of very short duration. Employment conditions improved steadily from the beginning of 1941 to the spring of 1942, when field work was undertaken. Many persons might have forgotten by that time unemployment benefits received for a few weeks early in 1941; others may have been reluctant to report such receipts at a time when they were employed at good wages.
Interest and Dividends Data Compared with Internal Revenue Data
The survey aggregates of 1,813 million dollars interest and dividends compares with a total of at least 4,500 million dollars ${ }^{11}$ listed as received from those sources on individual (excluding fiduciary) income tax returns for 1941 filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Bureau of Internal Revenue figure is below the national total to the extent that it omits tax exempt interest, interest and dividends received by persons not filing returns, ${ }^{12}$ and to the extent that persons filing may understate the amount of such income actually received. Even though this difference is not as large as the one obtained by comparison with the Commerce aggregates, it is in the same direction, and serves to confirm the impression given by that comparison-that the field survey has failed to account for a significant portion of total interest and dividends received.

## Savings Data Compared with Securities and Exchange Commission Data

The upward trend in individual savings from 1941 to the first quarter of 1942 shown in the survey data is confirmed by national data on savings analyzed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. In aggregate amount of net savings by individuals, the survey figures are somewhat lower than those of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The survey savings total, including "part-year" families and an estimate for single consumers entering military service was 8,688 million dollars in 1941. This compares with a comparable savings figure of the Securities and Exchange Commission (derived by including payments on principal of mortgage and employee contributions to government insurance funds, but excluding purchases of automobiles and other durable goods) of around 12.5 billion dollars. The low level of the survey figure is in the same direction as the understatement of income when measured against Commerce figures.

[^23]The difference between the survey and the Securities and Exchange Commission figures is considerably greater when a comparison is made of the components of savings. For an item like insurance which is reported by a great majority of the families the check is quite good. For items such as savings in cash, and investments in stocks and bonde, however, there are considerable differences.
The sources of information utilized by the Securities and Exchange Commission in estimating savings are similar to those used by the Commerce Department in the income field. They are the financial statistics of the Nation derived from bank records, reports of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Government financial reports and similar financial sources, as well as the Commission's own files.
The survey figures, on the other hand, represent the calculations of single consumers and families as to the net change in their assets and liabilities during the survey period. For 1941 this would mean the net amounts by which their cash and other reserves and also their obligations had increased or decreased between the beginning and the end of the year. For the first quarter of 1942, the computation was for the status on March 31 as compared with January 1. This computation by the family. represents one of the most difficult types of information requested and is only incidental to a complete reconciliation of all income and all out-go of family funds. The entries are "net" so far as possible for each item. Thus, for example, amounts shown as payments on installment purchases will not tally with trade figures on total amounts of installment sales. The survey figures for this item compare installment balances owing at the end of the period with the amount owed at the beginning of the period. Because of the complexities of the "net" computations, and the reluctance of some families to discuss their savings, complete agreement between survey figures and ones from financial trade sources for individual components of savings is hardly to be expected.
Furthermore, since a large part of the Nation's aggregate savings is made by relatively high-income families, any slight under-representation in the sample of such families would make the survey savings aggregate low. Likewise, in a small sample, if these high-income families actually surveyed happened to have slightly lower savings than the true average for their income class, ${ }^{13}$ the effect on the sample results would be large.

## Critique of Survey Methods

The comparisons of the findings of the survey with independent estimates, outlined in the preceding section, leave the conclusion that the sample results understate income, particularly wages and salaries and interest and dividends. The survey also underestimates the number of single consumers and correspondingly overstates the number of families of two or more. The question of how a correction for the understatment of aggregate income and of number of single consumers would affect the distribution by size of income of families and single consumers as estimated by the survey is not easily answered. No attempt

[^24]is made to do so here. In the pages which follow, there is a specific search for the sources of error in the Study of Spending and Saving in Wartime and consideration of the extent to which they can be avoided in future surveys and to which they are limitations which all field surveys must share.

## SAMPLE SIZE

The most novel feature of the sample design for the Study of Spending and Saving in Wartime was the sample size, 1,300 families for the urban sample, and about 1,700 for the rural. Any investigation of understatement of income in the field results must consider the possibility that it can be accounted for in large part by the smallness of the sample.

Any precise attempt to investigate the question on the basis of sample data alone would involve the use of a mathematical test of significance. For such a test an estimate of the sampling error of the sample estimate is necessary. Because the sample design was a moderately complicated one, using a considerable amount both of stratification and cluster sampling, such an estimate is not easily computed. The sampling of clusters, i.e., cities and counties, serves to increase the sampling error of the final estimate over that which would have been obtained from a sample of the same size but in which no cluster sampling was involved. The stratification of the clusters and of families within clusters, on the other hand, serves to decrease the error. It is impossible to strike a balance between these two opposing forces without extensive computations. In addition, a larger proportion of rural than urban population was covered. Had the proportions been the same, with 1,300 families still being covered in urban areas, total sample size would have been in the neighborhood of 2,200 , rather than 3,000 . Thus, on the basis of this factor alone, the sampling error is equivalent to that of a random unstratified sample not of 3,000 units, but of some number between 2,200 and 3,000 .

A final difficulty with the computation of an exact test of significance is that the sample results include two types of adjustments for refusals, one in the income distribution and one in the estimate of average income in the income class $\$ 10,000$ and over. Since the estimates involved in these two adjustments are based on sample data alone, the sampling error to which they are subject could presumably be computed. It is likely, however, that this source of error is small in comparison with possible errors in the assumptions upon which the adjustments are based. In view of these difficulties, it is not to be expected that much light would be cast upon the effect of sample size by the use of any significance test.

## Chance of Including Very High Income Persons

The distribution of incomes is a highly skewed distribution, much more skewed than the distributions ordinarily considered in statistical theory. Thus, in 1941, only 4,753 persons reported net incomes of $\$ 100,000$ or over, but had an aggregate net income of almost $11 / 2$ billion dollars. ${ }^{14}$ The chance of not including any of them in the sample was about 9 to 1 , so that it was likely that the sample would under-estimate aggregate national income by at least $11 / 2$ billion dollars or 1.9 percent

[^25]of aggregate income as reported by the survey. On the other hand, if one individual with an income of $\$ 100,000$ had been included the sample estimate of aggregate national income would have been increased by 2 billion dollars. It is thus clear that the skewness of the income distribution is another source of error when estimates of aggregate national income are made from small samples.

## Understatement of Dividends Related to Sample Size and Skewness

Of all the components of national income, dividends is the most highly skewed ${ }^{15}$ and it is the component where the difference between survey and Commerce figures are greatest, as shown in the preceding section, page 43. Can this under-estimate be explained by the compounding of a small sample and a skew parent population? The only certain way of answering this question is by inspecting the sampling distribution of means drawn from such a population. It is known, of course, that for sufficiently large samples the means are normally distributed, no matter what the form of the population. ${ }^{16}$ The question to be settled for this discussion is whether the survey sample was large enough.

To answer this question the following experiment was undertaken. Shown below is an assumed distribution of individuals by dividend receipts. The distribution corresponds to the actual distribution of dividend receipts in Wisconsin in 1929, except that it considers a population in which only 10 discreet values of dividend payments occur. The moments of this distribution are approximately equal to the moments of the actual 1929 dividend distribution. We may rephrase the question in the above paragraph then to depend on the sampling distribution of means drawn from the highly skewed parent population. The assumed distribution of individuals, by size of dividend receipts, is as follows:

| Dividend receipts of- | Percent of persons having | Percent of total dividends |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 ................. | 83.022 | 0 |
| \$123 | 14.154 | 11 |
| \$951 | 1.506 | 9 |
| \$2,339 | . 635 | 9 |
| \$4,927 | . 329 | 10 |
| \$9,326 | . 170 | 10 |
| \$17,874 | . 102 | 12 |
| \$34,077 | . 048 | 10 |
| \$71,354 | . 0105 | 10 |
| \$150,000 . | . 0105 | 10 |
| \$460,000 | . 0035 | 10 |
| Average of distributio |  | . $\$ 159$ |

The estimated distribution of means of samples of $\mathbf{1 , 2 8 0}$ cases, drawn from estimated population, is shown below. ${ }^{17}$

[^26]

There are several points to be noted:
(1) The sampling distribution is still skewed although nowhere nearly as markedly as the parent distribution. Approximately 65 percent of the sample means fall below the true mean. There is thus a 2 to 1 chance of underestimating the mean in a sample of this size.
(2) Only 3 percent of the values fall below 22 percent of the population mean. Thus, it is very unlikely that the discrepancy in the estimate for dividends can be attributed to sample size alone. ${ }^{18}$
We may conclude from this test that the sampling distribution of means, even for dividends, is only moderately skewed and that the discrepancies found are much larger than could be expected for a sample of 1,300 , even from a population as skewed as that of dividend payments.

## Understatement of Income in Other Field Surveys

There are other and probably more convincing grounds, however, for doubting that the apparent understatement of income in the survey results is occasioned by the small size of the sample. The Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime is not the first field survey which failed to account for all known segments of the national income. There are other field surveys which have had the same general experience and in which such failure cannot be explained on the grounds of sample size.

## Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36

The first field survey that we shall consider here is the Consumer Purchases Study, by far the largest and most systematic attempt to obtain data on total consumer incomes ever made in this country. The period covered was $1935-36$, the number of families 300,000 . Since certain important groups in the population were excluded from the field work, no simple estimate of national income could be made on the basis of sample results alone. In attempting to provide an accurate estimate the National Resources Committee soon discovered that the sample results failed to account for the estimated total volume of national income, and that for particular components the field results were wide of the Commerce figures. An attempt to supplement the deficiencies of the field results was made by recomputing the upper end of the income distribution on the basis of data afforded by income-tax returns.

[^27]This adjustment ${ }^{19}$ was based upon two assumptions: (1) That the sample results provided an accurate estimate of the number and distribution of families with incomes below $\$ 7,500$; (2) that the number and distribution of families with incomes above $\$ 7,500$ was incorrect because of inability to maintain randomness in the selection of such families. The effect of the adjustment was to add 5.5 billion dollars ${ }^{20}$ to the aggregate estimated from the sample, all at income levels above $\$ 7,500$. Two conclusions are apparent immediately. First, the adjustment was of about the same order of magnitude (in view of the size of national income in 1935-36) as that necessary to bring the aggregate estimated from the present study into agreement with the present estimates of the Department of Commerce. Secondly, the comparatively low survey figure for the Study of Consumer Purchases cannot be attributed to small sample size.

## Minnesota Income Study, 1938-39

As a second example we may take the Minnesota Income Study. This survey, which was designed to provide detailed estimates of the distribution of Minnesota families and single individuals by size of income in the 12 months, October 1938 through September 1939, covered 16,528 families and single individuals, carefully selected to provide a representative cross section for the entire State. The sample size presents problems only when many cross classifications of the sample are planned. The few simple over-all estimates here discussed may be considered as virtually free from sampling error. The aggregate income of Minnesota families estimated from the field survey was 1,182 million dollars for the period October 1938-September 1939, as compared with the Commerce estimate for the State of 1,320 million dollars for 1938 and 1,384 for 1939, a discrepancy of almost 14 percent. Even more to the point, however, is the fact that the field survey estimated that 55 thousand families and single consumers in Minnesota had received 12 million dollars worth of dividends, while State income-tax returns for 1938 showed that 12 thousand returns reported the receipt of almost 25 million dollars worth of dividends, an underestimate of 50 percent in aggregate amount, if the income-tax returns are assumed to provide a complete coverage of dividend payments in the State.

## Census wage and salary data

In the 1940 population census, every person 14 years of age or over (except in institutions) was asked to report his wage and salary earnings in 1939. Aggregate earnings of 43.2 billion dallars were reported, according to the Census Bureau. This is about 3.5 percent below the Commerce estimate of 44.8 billion dollars adjusted to exclude income in kind.

The estimate of aggregate national wage and salary earnings reported in the census was made on the basis of the distributions for individuals included in the 5 percent sample. The estimated total of 43.2 billion

[^28]dollars is made up of the following components for persons 14 years old and over, classified by their status in March 1940: ${ }^{21}$

|  | Estimated aggregate earnings (in billions of ersonsTotalnot reporting |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All persons except in institutions) | 43.16 | 41.83 | 1.33 |
| Wage or salary workers (except emergency) | 39.23 | 38.51 | . 73 |
| On public emergency work. | 1.03 | 1.01 | . 02 |
| Other persons in the labor force. . . . . . . . . | 1.82 | 1.57 | . 25 |
| Not in the labor force (except in institutions) | 1.08 | . 74 | . 33 |

## QUOTA SAMPLING

There are some features of the sample design of the Survey of Spending and Saving which may have resulted in some unnecessary errors. It is accordingly appropriate to consider the effects of the sample design used and alternatives that could have been employed. In general, the problem centers around the assignment of quotas of schedules to be obtained to cities and to blocks within cities.
After the sample of 62 cities had been drawn, it was necessary to adopt some plan for determining the number of families to be interviewed in each city. Similarly, after having selected the blocks within a city it was necessary to adopt some plan for allocating the number of interviews to each block. The same problem arose in allocating rural interviews to each of the 45 counties and of allocating the interviews within each county to the unincorporated community and open country components within it. Finally, a decision was required on the allocation of the total number of interviews in the entire survey between the urban and rural segments.

The problem of assigning quotas to each of the cities covered will be considered first, since the principles which apply there apply in the other cases as well.

## Quotas and the Effect of Population Change

The procedure followed in the present survey was to assign to each city a quota which was proportionate to the number of dwelling units in the stratum of cities from which that city was drawn. The number of dwelling units used was that shown by the Census Bureau for April 1940. Insofar as population had changed from the time of the census to the time the survey was conducted, and such population changes were correlated with levels of income, the procedure would result in biased estimates. The term "biased estimate" is used here in the sampling sense, "i.e., an estimate made from a sample drawn by a set of rules, such that the average of estimates computed from all possible samples drawn according to that set of rules would not equal the average of the parent population from which. the samples were drawn.

The bias resulting from this procedure was one of under-representing war production centers with marked increases in population. The direc-

[^29]tion of the error is clear; it resulted in an understatement of income, particularly wage and salary income. It is not as easy, however, to determine the magnitude of the error. For that purpose the following experiment has been undertaken. For each city covered in the urban sample an estimate of change in the number of families from April 1940 to March 1942 has been computed from the registrations in March 1942 for sugar ration books in the county or metropolitan area in which the city was located. ${ }^{22}$ There are, of course, some minor errors in this procedure. It is likely that the population increase was larger in the periphery of most cities than it was in the city proper. Thus, in Mobile the bulk of the growth has been in suburbs like Chickasaw and not the city proper; in San Diego in suburbs like Linda Vista; in Baltimore, in suburbs like Three Rivers. Similarly, the number of families may not have changed in the same ratio as the number of persons. In particular, enumerations of 1943 population made by the Census Bureau for certain war production centers in California show dissimilar rates of change for population and dwelling units.

Similarly, in the rural sample, the assignment of quotas between unincorporated communities and open country was based on rough estimates of population in the two groups obtained from commercial directories. ${ }^{23}$ In this case, both the lack of precision in the basic figures and the possibility of population change may have resulted in some minor biases.

Table 15.- Comparison of Percent Distribution by Money Income in 1941 of Urban and
Rural Nonfarm Families and Single Consumers, as Shown by Survey Sample
and by Sample Adjusted for Population Change from 1940 to May 194\%


${ }^{1}$ Not adjusted for refusa's or substitutions.
The quotas for cities and for other nonfarm areas actually used in the field work were increased or decreased in accordance with the estimated change in the number of families and the sample income distribution for them stepped up or down to the new number of families.

[^30]The revised income distributions so derived were then summed. This new sum may be considered an estimate of the distribution that would have been obtained had the quotas actually used taken account of population change between the Census date and the period of the survey. Table 15 presents comparisons of the actual and adjusted percent distribution, by income group, for the urban and rural nonfarm samples. The urban differences are clearly of a trivial nature and are without any question smaller than those that would have been obtained if a second random sample had been drawn using the unadjusted quotas. The adjustment for the rural nonfarm distribution shows a somewhat larger but still umimportant difference.

## Quotas and the Number of Single Consumers

There is another aspect of the quota system which may have resulted in some error, the assignment of quotas within cities and counties. In each city the quota assigned to a block was based on the number of dwelling units in that block in 1940. This meant that blocks with no dwelling units in 1940 were excluded from the sample and that those in which additional war housing had been erected were under-represented. This procedure probably contributed to an under-representation of single consumers. Blocks reported by the Census of Housing as having no dwelling units in 1940 were presumably those in the center of business districts or in outlying undeveloped parts of the city. The Census does not count Y.M.C.A.'s or hotels for transients as "dwelling units," though it does count apartment hotels and resident hotels as such. Hence, the exclusion of blocks with no "dwelling units" may have cut out some downtown hotels and Y.M.C.A.'s where single consumers would have been found. The outlying blocks which contained no "dwelling units" in 1940 may during 1941 have been the site of newly developed war housing or trailer camps, as well as new private dwellings. The two former types of housing, in particular, might be expected to have housed a heavy proportion of single consumers, principally men war workers.

Furthermore, there was a systematic difference between the Census definition of dwelling units upon which the quotas were based, and the economic family, used as the final sampling unit in the Study of Spending and Saving. Unrelated boarders and lodgers were in general treated as separate economic families in the present survey, whereas they were not treated as dwelling units by the Census. Census usage involves treating a boarding or lodging house as one "dwelling unit." Quotas based on this definition of dwelling units thus tended to give typical boarding or lodging house blocks a smaller chance to come into the sample than would have been the case had there existed a count of the number of economic families or single consumers by blocks. A calculation of the actual proportions sampled as calculated from the block lists used in 5 cities showed that the fixed quota method of the sample design resulted in a serious under-estimate of the lodger group. These figures are given below:

| Asheville, N. | .0.00084 | 0.00079 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cleveland, Ohio | . 00052 | . 00048 |
| Detroit, Mich. | . 00056 | . 00048 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | . 00064 | . 00054 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | .00024 | . 00022 |

A large part of the difference between the estimates of the number of single persons and families based on this survey and those developed from Census data may accordingly be ascribed to the two features of the sample design, the quota allocation of schedules discussed above and the omission from the sample of blocks with no dwelling units.

## Methods to Avoid Fixed Quotas

It seems likely that the errors resulting from a fixed quota system would be larger in a survey conducted now than they were in the Survey of Spending and Saving, and that a survey conducted in, say, 1950, might be subject to serious biases if it used quotas based on 1940 population data. Methods of sampling which avoid the bias resulting from the use of fixed quotas based upon noncurrent population data have been available for some time..$^{24}$ These methods have not been generally used, however, because they avoid the bias only at the expense of a large increase in sampling variance. Recently, however, methods have been developed which avoid this bias and at the same time avoid a large increase in sampling variance. ${ }^{25}$

Briefly, they involve assigning to each city, block or county, not a quota, but a sampling ratio. In the computation of the sampling ratio, noncurrent information on population may be used. If there has been no population change, the sampling ratios assigned will give the same allocations as the fixed quotas; if there has been a change, the allocations will reflect the changes and thus will result in an unbiased estimate. And finally, as long as there is any correlation between new and old population figures, the use of old population figures will usually yield a smaller variance than that yielded by a sample drawn without the use of any population figures, new or old. The use of this method of unbiased ratios should permit future surveys to avoid whatever errors occurred in the Spending and Saving Survey on this account.

## Relative Size of Urban and Rural Samples

Another aspect of the quota system which is partly a matter of sample design and partly a matter of basic purpose deserves mention. It was noted in the discussion of sample size that the rural sample was larger, both absolutely and relatively, than the urban sample. The larger rural sample was taken so that separate income distributions could be shown for farm and rural nonfarm families. From the point of view of obtaining over-all national estimates, without separate figures for different population groups, such a procedure is inefficient (in the sampling sense). A smaller sampling error in the national estimates would have been obtained from a sample of $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ families, if the sample size for each of the components had been proportionate to the number of families in it. Such a procedure would have yielded about 485 farm families, 645 rural nonfarm families, and 1,870 urban families. This distribution of families might not have been large enough to provide accurate income distributions separately for farm and nonfarm families. It would have provided more accurate national estimates, however, and would have, in addition, permitted more detailed break-downs of nonfarm income by source than the present sample permits.

[^31]
## Sample Allocations to Yield Minimum Sampling Variance with Respect to Income

This point suggests a more general consideration, however. A proportionate sampling of each of the three segments would yield a national estimate with a smaller sampling variance than the method actually used. There are other allocations, however, which will yield even smaller sampling variances than that yielded by the proportionate allocation. Thus, if we wish an allocation which yields an estimate of total national income with minimum sampling variance, the sampling ratio in each of the three segments should be not a constant, but proportionate to the standard deviation of incomes in each of the three segments. ${ }^{26}$ The three standard deviations of income estimated from the 1941 samples are $\$ 2,470$, urban; $\$ 1,320$, rural nonfarm; and $\$ 1,768$, farm.

Assuming that the 1941 populations of these segments are known, the most efficient allocations become 2,190 families for urban, 400 for rural nonfarm, and 410 for farm. On this basis, the standard error of the estimated national income is reduced 3 percent, an increase that could otherwise have been achieved only by increasing the sample size by 175.

The same principle can be applied to the within segment sampling. Thus, for cities over 50,000 a stratification of families by the average rent in 1940 of the block in which they lived was used. Table 16 shows for six block rent groups the estimated standard deviation of family income within each group, the number of families actually interviewed in each group, and the most efficient allocation. The same information for cities with population under 50,000 , grouped by the median 1930 rent of the city in which they lived, is also given in this table. Had the most efficient allocations been used in both these cases, the standard error of the estimated average urban income would have been reduced to 8.2 percent. This is not an inconsiderable gain in precision, and could have been achieved, using the proportionate allocations only by increasing the number of families interviewed from 1,220 to 1,450 .
Table 16.-Standard Deviation of Family Income in 1941 by Rent Classes and City Size and Most Efficient Distribution of Sample by Such Rent Classes

| Rent classes | Standard deviation of income | Number of cases in sample | Distribution necessary to yield minimum sample variance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cities with population of over $50,000{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| B'ocks with 1940 average rents of - |  |  |  |
| \$5,08-\$18.69. | \$960 | 120 | 56 |
| \$18.70-\$23.72. | \$1,880 | 123 | 112 |
| \$23.79-\$28.41. | \$1,880 | 122 | 111 |
| \$28.45-\$35.00. | \$2,050 | 121 | 120 |
| \$35.02-\$44.50.. | \$2,920 | 122 | 172 |
| \$44.50-\$215.50.. | \$3,300 | 132 | 211 |
| Cities with population of under 50,000 |  |  |  |
| Cities with 1930 median rents of - $\quad 1990$ |  |  |  |
| \$7.73-\$14.24 | $5990$ | 117 | 56 |
| \$14.38-\$21.04..... | $\$ 1,480$ $\$ 1,400$ | 111 122 | 80 83 |
| \$21.47-\$25.10.. | $\$ 1,400$ $\$ 3,520$ | 122 126 | 83 215 |

[^32]
## Standard Deviations Necessary

In applying this procedure in a particular field survey, one would of course be faced with the difficulty of not knowing the standard deviations in each stratum. Any estimates of it made on the basis of knowledge gained from previous field surveys or from partial information obtained from early returns in the survey being conducted will not yield the allocation corresponding to a minimum variance estimate, although it will usually result in decreases in error over that yielded by constant sampling ratios. ${ }^{27}$ On that score, it might not be possible in actual practice to obtain decreases in error of the amounts estimated in the above paragraph. This factor might be balanced, however, by the fact that in actual application a finer stratification would be used than was used in table 16.

An additional drawback follows from the fact that the most efficient allocation for estimating aggregate national income may not be the most efficient for estimating some other characteristic, say, average wage and salary income, or aggregate income received by those with incomes above $\$ 5,000$. There is no simple answer to this point since the concept "most efficient" can apply only to a single narrowly defined objective and lacks meaning when applied to groups of objectives which are mutually inconsistent. Nevertheless, common sense compromises are possible, ${ }^{28}$ and for the purposes of the discussion the aggregate national income may be used as the criterion.

## Weighting in Tabulation Necessary

The most serious drawback to designing a sample on the basis of minimum variance allocations, however, is that they require weighting in the tabulation procedure. For questionnaires containing many entries, such as the income and expenditure schedule used in the present survey, such weighting would constitute an important part of the over-all cost. The Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime was designed as an additive sample because of the important savings in cost realized when weighting is avoided. Despite the design, however, the estimates of average incomes, expenditures, and savings presented for all families were obtained by weighting. It was necessary to weight down the rural sample because its size was not proportionate to total rural population and to reweight each income group because of the effect of substitutions. The experience of the Spending and Saving Survey suggests that some type of weighting cannot be avoided; additions to the weighting scheme nevertheless always involve considerable increases in cost. ${ }^{29}$

The above computations are intended to be suggestive, not definitive. They do suggest that the systematic application of the principles of minimum variance allocations in future field surveys would result in important decreases in sampling error for at least a few over-all aggre-

[^33]gates which must be estimated correctly if the size distribution of income is to be estimated.

## "PART-PERIOD" PERSONS AND MILITARY INDUCTIONS

In a field survey involving people, where the data pertain to some earlier period than the actual date of interview, there is always the problem of accounting for people who have moved, died, or changed their status between the survey and the interview period.

For persons who died or who entered the armed forces, information was obtained from the remaining members of their families in those cases where they had lived as family members. For persons who changed marital status or economic family status, information was obtained in some instances for the full period broken into the two periods of separate status. In other instances, data were collected only for the period of one relevant status. The net effect was to give each such status the proper chance of inclusion in the sample.

For persons who were not members of families (i.e., who would have been "single consumers" as defined by this survey) who died or entered the armed forces between the first month covered by the survey (January 1941) and the time of the interview, there was no way of obtaining information in the spring of 1942 concerning their incomes and expenditures in an earlier period. Such people were therefore lost to the survey. The number entering the armed forces, however, has been estimated as the equivalent of a million persons. (See Part I, Population Weights for National Estimates, p. 28.

It is not desirable to include the data for persons or families changing status during the year (the so-called "part-period" families or single consumers and the military inductees) in the survey averages for the full year 1941 or for the full first quarter of 1942, since it cannot be assumed that their incomes and expenditures for a part of the period would have continued at the same rate for the full period. Hence, the data for them are not included in the detailed tables of this report. In any comparison of survey aggregates with estimates of total civilian income or expenditures, however, such as in the preceding section ( $\mathbf{p} .41$ ), it is appropriate to add the aggregates for the part-period civilian people. This has been done in table 14 (p. 43). Likewise that table includes adjustment for the million civilian-year-equivalent men inducted into the armed services prior to the date the survey interviewers were in the field.

In estimating an income distribution from the survey, the withdrawal of the civilian-year-equivalent of 1 million single men to military service is worthy of consideration. In order to make an adjustment for this factor a special hand tabulation was made of the income distribution of the single men living in cities covered by the survey. The number of men living as single consumers on farms covered by the survey was negligible and in rural nonfarm areas was very small, not sufficient to warrant such a special tabulation. It is probable that incomes of rural nonfarm men single consumers were not far different from urban.

Hence, for purposes of a rough correction, it was assumed that all of the million year-equivalent men single consumers withdrawn to military service by the date of the field interviews were distributed by income in 1941 and had the same sources of income as did the urban civilian men single consumers who could actually be interviewed in
1942. This assumption forms the basis of the aggregates added in table 14 to correct for military inductions.
If it is assumed that these inductees had incomes during their period of civilian life comparable to that of the urban men civilian single consumers actually surveyed, the effect upon the survey size distribution of income is negligible.

## Part III.-TABULAR SUMMARY

## Description of Tables

Tables 1 through 17 provide data by income class and type of community for all (full-period) families and single consumers in the civilian, noninstitutional population. Tables $18-38$ relate exclusively to urban areas.

Tables on a nation-wide basis are presented for the summary of receipts and disbursements, sources of income, expenditures for major categories of consumption, for selected items of expenditure, and for selected asset and liability change items. With few exceptions, tables on a national basis provide dollar figures only. Time limitations prevented preparation of national estimates for all details and for percentages of families reporting income from or expense for specified items. Tables for urban families and single consumers include considerably more detail. Corresponding information for rural nonfarm and rural farm families and single consumers is published in Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime (U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520). United States averages for any item may be obtained by weighting together the data, as described below.

In any small sample, especially when the data are subdivided by classes, such as income groups or commodity breaks, some irregularities in the data are to be expected. For example, it is obvious that medical expenditures depend on sickness in the family. It is largely a matter of chance whether severe illness strikes a family with $\$ 1,500$ or $\$ 2,000$ of income. In a small sample the average expenditure for medical care will therefore be higher for families of $\$ 1,500$ than for families of $\$ 2,000$, if, among the families selected, those with $\$ 1,500$ happen to have had extraordinary illness while those with $\$ 2,000$ did not. If, however, throughout the rest of the sample one finds that medical expenditures rise with income, it is almost certain that, had a sufficiently large number of cases been covered, expenditures even for so variable an expense as medical care would have shown, on the average, a steady climb from low- to high-income levels. Various statistical procedures may be used for estimating from the sample data the more regular results which might have been yielded by wider coverage. ${ }^{1}$ Funds available for analysis in the present survey, however, precluded the making of any such adjustments, and all income-class averages presented are those yielded directly by the original reports. For certain purposes, research workers may wish to apply their own smoothing to the sample data presented here.

## COMPUTATION OF AVERAGES ${ }^{2}$

Averages, except as indicated below, were based on all full-period families and/or single consumers in the income class, whether or not they reported the particular item. United States averages by income level were obtained by weighting the averages for the three samples

[^34]with the appropriate population estimates, as shown in Part $1 .^{3}$ In the few instances that averages were prepared for reporting families, e.g., average net surplus for families and/or single consumers having a surplus, the weights for combining the sample figures were adjusted to represent the number reporting the item.

A special set of weights was required for computing national averages for the detailed clothing data. The average number of men, boys, women, girls, and infants per family was computed for each income level, for the three samples, for each survey period. These averages were applied to the weights representing full-period families and single consumers to obtain appropriate weights for combining the clothing data for five separate sex-age groups.
In the case of the summary tables 3 to 5 , the United States all-income averages were built up from averages by income class, including the income classes $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 10,000$ and over, and thus incorporate adjustments for substitutions in both the urban and the rural nonfarm samples. ${ }^{4}$ The all-income averages shown in these tables for rural nonfarm families, however, were based directly on the rural nonfarm sample, without adjustment for refusals and substitutions, as given in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520. Hence, a weighted combination of the all-income averages for the three types of community differs slightly from the United States allincome averages presented.

In all other United States tables the all-income averages are weighted combinations of the all-income averages for the three types of community. Thus, they incorporate the adjustments for substitutions in the urban but not in the rural nonfarm sample. The bias is small, however, both because the adjustment required for refusals and substitutions in rural nonfarm communities was relatively slight and because a relatively small proportion of all families and single consumers (less than 22 percent) lived in rural nonfarm areas. It was impossible, within the time available, to prepare United States all-income averages for the detailed data according to the method used for summary data, since the tabulations of detailed data for rural areas were available by income class only up to $\$ 3,000-\$ 5,000$.

## CLASSIFICATION BY INCOME ${ }^{5}$

Money income was regarded as more generally useful as the basis of classification than the total of money and nonmoney income. All data are, therefore, presented by money income class.

The summary data on the major consumption categories, gifts, taxes, and savings are also presented by total income for the two survey

[^35]periods in the case of the urban sample and for 1941 in the case of the United States averages. For urban areas, data on sources of income are also presented by total as well as money income classes. Other tabulations were made only for classes defined by money income.

For tables showing United States data, $\$ 500$ income intervals are used up to $\$ 2,000$. A $\$ 500$ interval was maintained up to $\$ 3,000$ in tabulation of the urban data, but only to $\$ 2,000$ in rural tabulations. For incomes over $\$ 2,000$, two income classes are shown on the United States tables, namely, $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 3,000$ and $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 5,000$.
In the tables for urban areas, sample data for the $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ and the $\$ 10,000$ and over classes are also shown, solely for the convenience of the reader in computing averages for all-incomes combined. The averages for these classes are based on a small number of cases and are therefore quite irregular and subject to a wide margin of error. They should be considered as statements of sample results only, and not as estimates of actual expenditures by the entire group of families in those income groups. ${ }^{6}$
In presenting data for the first 3 months of 1942, the income intervals used represent the annual rate of income, based on the reports of income received during the first quarter. Thus, for example, data for families that received between $\$ 125$ and $\$ 250$ during the first quarter are shown under the heading $\$ 500$ and under $\$ 1,000$. The average amounts shown for each income class, however, are those reported for the quarter.

## CLASSIFICATION BY TYPE OF SPENDING UNIT

The tables presented apply to families and single consumers that constituted separate spending units throughout the year 1941 and/or throughout the first 3 months of 1942 . Data for spending units that were in existence for less than a full survey period have been omitted from the tables for that period, although they were used in the estimates of aggregate national income and outlays.
Since this survey was designed primarily to provide over-all estimates by income class, the great majority of the tables present data for families and single consumers combined. However, to provide some information on the variations in consumption associated with the size of the spending unit, a few tabulations were made for families and single consumers separately, and, for urban areas, for families of different size, also. The summary of receipts and disbursements, sources of income, and expenditures for the 14 major categories of consumption are presented for families and single consumers separately.
Data on expenditures for housing in cities are shown for renters and owners separately. Rent and annual and quarterly expenditures are shown for city families and single consumers classified by living arrangements, i.e., whether or not they had housekeeping facilities.
Detailed information on clothing purchases is provided on a perperson basis, for five sex-age groups: men, boys under 16, women, girls under 16, and infants under 2 years of age.

[^36]
## List of Tables

Table 1. Distribution of all families and single consumers by annual money
Pageincome and type of community, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months).68
Table 1A. Distribution of families and single consumers by family size, annual money income class, and type of community, 1941 ( 12 months) ..... 69
Table 2. Average family size, by type of community and annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 70
Table 3. Source of income, money and nonmoney, all families and single con- sumers, by annual money income class and type of community, 1941 (12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 71
Table 4. Summary of money income and outlay, all families and single consum- ers, by annual money income class and type of community, 1941 (12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 73
Table 5. Major categories of consumption: Average money expense and aver- age value of selected goods and services, by annual money income ciass and type of community, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months):
Families and single consumers. ..... 75
Families of 2 or more persons ..... 76
Single consumers ..... 77
Table 6. Food and alcoholic beverages: Average annual expenditure and aver- age value of food received without money expense, families and single con- sumers, by annual money income class and type of community, 1941 (12 months) ..... 78
Table 7. Housing: Average annual expenditure and average value of housing received without money expense, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community, 1941 ( 12 months) ..... 78
Table 8. Fuel, light and refrigeration: Average annual expenditure, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community, 1941 (12 months) ..... 79
Table 9. Household furnishings and equipment: Average expenditures for major categories and for radios and phonographs, families and single con- sumers, by annual money income class and type of community, 1941 (12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 79
Table 10. Clothing purchases: Average expenditures for major types of cloth- ing, and average expenditures and quantity purchased for selected items, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community, 1941 ( 12 months):
Men and boys, 16 years of age and over ..... 80
Boys, 2 to 16 years of age. ..... 81
Women and girls, 16 years of age and over ..... 82
Girls, 2 to 16 years of age ..... 83
Children under 2 years of age ..... 84
Table 10A. Clothing purchases: Average expenditures for major types of clothing, 5 sex-age groups, all families and single consumers, by type of com- munity, 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 85
Table 11. Automobile and other travel and transportation: Percentage report- ing and average expenditures for selected items, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 86
Table 12. Personal taxes, gifts, community welfare, and religion: Average annual expenditures, families and single consumers, by annual money in- come class and type of community, 1941 ( 12 months) ..... 87
Table 13. Net change in assets and liabilities: All families and single consum- ers, by type of community and annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 88
Table 14. Distribution of all families and single consumers, by annual total income class and type of community, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months; urban only) ..... 91
Table 15. Average family size, by annual total income class and type of com. munity, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months; urban only) ..... 91
Table 16. Summary of average money and nonmoney income and outlay, families and single consumers, by type of community and annual total income class, 1941 ( 12 months) ..... 92
Table 17. Major categories of consumption: Average expenditures, all families and single consumers, by type of community and annual total income class, 1941( 12 months) ..... 93
Table 18. Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount re- ceived, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) :
All urban families and single consumers ..... 94
Urban families of 2 or more persons ..... 95
Urban single consumers ..... 96
Urban 2-person families. ..... 97
Urban 3-person families ..... 98
Urban 4-person families ..... 99
Urban families of 5 or more persons. ..... 100
Table 19. Summary of average money income and outlay, by annual money income class:
Urban families and/or single consumers-1941 ( 12 months) ..... 102
Urban families and/or single consumers-1942 (first 3 months) ..... 103
Urban families of 4 sizes- 1941 ( 12 months) ..... 104
Urban families of 4 sizes- 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 105
Table 20. Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expendi-tures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amountspent and average value, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months)and 1942 (first 3 months) :
All urban families and single consumers ..... 106
Urban families of 2 or more persons ..... 108
Urban single consumers. ..... 110
Urban 2-person families ..... 112
Urban 3-person families ..... 114
Urban 4-person families ..... 116
Urban families of 5 or more persons ..... 118
Table 21. Food and alcoholic beverages: Percentage reporting expenditureand receipt of food in kind, average amount spent, and average value, urbanfamilies and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 (12months) and 1942 (first 3 months)120
Table 21A. Food and alcoholic beverages: Percentage reporting expenditure and receipt of food in kind, average amount spent, and average value, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class and living arrangements, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 121
Table 22. Housing: Percentage reporting tenure, and selected expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class and tenure, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months). ..... 123
Table 23. Fuel, light, and refrigeration: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 125
Table 24. Household operation: Percentage reporting expenditures and aver- age amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 126

Table 25. Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, aver
age number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families
and single consumers, by annual money income class:
1941 (12 months) ..... 127
1942 (first 3 months) ..... 133
Table 26. Clothing: Average number of persons per family, by sex-age groups, percentage reporting, and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 139
Table 27. Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class:
1941 (12 months)-
Men and boys, 16 years of age and over.
Men and boys, 16 years of age and over. ..... 140 ..... 140
Boys, 2 to 16 years of age. ..... 144
Women and girls, 16 years of age and over. ..... 148
Girls, 2 to 16 years of age. ..... 152
Children under 2 years of age. ..... 157
1942 (first 3 months)-
Men and boys, 16 years of age and over. ..... 159
Boys, 2 to 16 years of age. ..... 163
Women and girls, 16 years of age and over. ..... 166
Girls, 2 to 16 years of age. ..... 171
Children under 2 years of age. ..... 175
Table 28. Automobile and other travel and transportation: Percentage report-
ing expenditures and average amount spent, families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months).. ..... 178
Table 29. Automobile: Percentage owning, purchasing, driving specified mileage, and reporting business use, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months).. ..... 180
Table 30. Personal care: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 181
Table 31. Medical care: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 182
Table 32. Recreation: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 184
Table 33. Tobacco, reading, and education: Percentage reporting expendi- tures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 185
Table 34. Personal taxes, gifts, community welfare, and religion: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money íncome class, 1941 (12. months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 186
Table 35. Net change in assets and liabilities: Percentage reporting and aver- age amount, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 187
Table 36. Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount re- ceived, urban families and single consumers, by annual total income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 194
Table 37. Summary of average money and nonmoney income and outlay, urban families and single consumers, by annual total income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months) ..... 195
Table 38. Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expendi-tures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amountspent and average value, urban families and single consumers, by annualtotal income class, 1941 ( 12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months)196

Table 1.-Distribution of all families and single consumers by annual money income and type of community

1941 (12 months)

| Type of community | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { All } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { comes } \end{array}\right\|$ | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Nega- } \\ \text { tive } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { come } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 8500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ 81,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 35,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| All types of community: <br> Families and single consumers Families of 2 or more persons Sincle consumers. | Number (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,287 | 117 | 6,047 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,147 \\ & 5,512 \\ & 1,635 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,195 \\ 5,307 \\ 888 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 5,772 \\ \mathbf{5}, 373 \\ \mathbf{3 9 9} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,306 \\ 7,928 \\ 378 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,139 \\ & 4,070 \\ & \hline 69 \end{aligned}$ | 1,5641,54123 |
|  | 34,003 | 101 | 4,171 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,284 | 16 | 1,876 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban: <br> Families and single consumers. . . <br> Families of 2 or more persons. | 24,463 | (1) | 1,884 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,596 \\ & 2,237 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,474 \\ & 2,703 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,109 \\ & 3,735 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}3,694 & 2,936 \\ 3,472 \\ 2,816\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,425 \\ & 3,384 \end{aligned}$ | 1,3451,322 |
|  | 20,419 |  | 750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural nonfarm: <br> Families and single consumers. <br> Families of 2 or more persons. | 4,044 | (1) | 1,134 | 1,359 | 2,703 | 3,735 |  |  | 41 | 1,322 |
|  | 8,469 | 0 | 2,011 | 1,950 | 1,705 | 987 |  |  | 481 | 111 |
|  | 7,471 | 0 | 1,420 | 1,724 | 1,678 | 979 | 1,10 |  | 453 | 111 |
| Rural farm: <br> Families and single consumers.... <br> Families of 2 or more persons.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,355 | 117 | 2,152 | 1,601 | 926 | 676 |  | 42 | 233 | 108 |
|  | 6,113 | 101 | 2,001 | 1,551 | 926 | 659 |  |  | 233 | 108 |
|  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of community: <br> Families and single consumers.... | 100.0 | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 0.3 \\ .3 \\ .3 \end{array}$ | 15.412.3 | 18.216.2 | 15.815.6 | 14.7 | 21.1 |  | 10.5 | 4.0 |
| Families of 2 or more persons..... | 100.0 |  |  |  |  | 15.8 | 23. |  | 12.0 | 4.5 |
| Urban: Single consumers. | 100.0 |  | 35.5 | 30.9 | 16.8 | 7.6 | 7. |  | 1.3 | . 4 |
| Families and single consumers | 100.0 | (1) | 7.7 | 14.710.9 | 14.213.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.8 \\ & 18.3 \end{aligned}$ | 15.1 | 12.013.8 | 14.016.6 | 5.56.5 |
| Families of 2 or more persons. | 100.0 | (1) | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single consumers................. | 100.0 |  | 28.0 | 33.6 | 19.1 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 1.0 | . 6 |
| Rural nonfarm: <br> Families and single consumer. | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families of 2 or more persons. | 100.0 | 0 | 23.7 19.0 | 23.0 23.1 | 221.2 | 11.7 13.1 | 14.8 |  | 5.7 6.1 | 1.5 |
| Rural farm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families of 2 or more persons. | 106.0 | 1.8 | 33.9 32.7 | 25.2 25.4 | 14.6 | 10.6 10.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.7 3.8 | 1.8 |

1942 (first 3 months) ${ }^{2}$

| All types of community: <br> Families and single consumers... | Number (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40,439 | 1,203 | 6,355 | 5,936 | 5,693 | 5,575 | 8,3 |  | 5,294 | 1,994 |
| Families of 2 or more persons. | 34,773 | 1,101 | 4,474 | 4,517 | 4,671 | 5,016 | 7,773 |  | 5,235 | 1,986 |
| Single consumers......... | 5,666 | 102 | 1,881 | 1,419 | 1,022 | 559 | 61 |  | 59 | 8 |
| Families and single consumer | 25,583 | (1) | 1,944 | 3,326 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,428 \\ & 2,516 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,889 \\ & 3,380 \end{aligned}$ | 3,991 | 2,840 | 4,451 | 1,714 |
| Families of 2 or more persons | 21,207 |  | 770 | 2,165 |  |  |  | 2,675 |  |  |
| Single consumers. | 4,376 |  | 1,174 | 1,161 | 912 | 509 |  | 165 | 0 |  |
| Rural nonfarm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families and single consumer | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 8,516 \\ & \hline, 471 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,239 \\ & 1,643 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,599 \\ & 1.574 \end{aligned}$ | 1,642 | 1,223 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 582 \\ & 663 \end{aligned}$ | 111 |
| Rural farm: <br> Families and single consumers. <br> Families of 2 or more persons. |  |  |  |  | 1,532 | 1,173 | 1,067 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,340 \\ & 6,095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,186 \\ & 1,093 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,172 \\ & 2,061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,011 \\ 978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 623 \\ & 823 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 463 \\ & 483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 455 \\ & 455 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 261 \\ & 261 \end{aligned}$ | 169 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of community: <br> Families and single consumers. | 100.0 | 3.0 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 20. |  | 13.1 | . 9 |
| Families of 2 or more persons. | 100.0 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.4 | 22. |  | 15.0 | 8.7 |
| Single consumers | 100.0 | 1.8 | 33.2 | 25.0 | 18.0 | 9.9 | 10.0 |  | 1.0 |  |
| Families and single consumer | 100.0 | (1) | 7.6 | 13.0 | 13.411.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.2 \\ & 15.9 \end{aligned}$ | 15.616.9 | 11.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.4 \\ & 20.8 \end{aligned}$ | 6.78.1 |
| Families of 2 or more persons | 100.0 | (1) | 3.6 | 10.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families of 2 or more persons. <br> Rural farm: <br> Families and single consumers.... <br> Families of 2 or more persons.... | 100.0 | . 1 | 22.0 | 18.4 | 20.5 | 15.7 | 14.3 |  | 7.5 | 1.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | 18.717 | $34.3$ | 15.9 | 8.810.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{7.2}{7}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | 2.72.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^37]Table 1A.—Distribution of families and single consumers by family size, annual money income class, and type of community 1941 (12 months)

| Size of family | All income classes | Annual money income class of - |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \$ 1, \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{s 2 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{\$ 3 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| All families. | All families and single consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,287 | 6,047 | 7,147 | 6,105 | 5,772 | 8,306 | 8,703 |
| Single consumers | 5,284 | 1,877 | 1,634 | 889 | 399 | 377 | 92 |
|  | 10,827 | 1,976 | 1,967 | 1,9581,199 | 1,569 | 2,144 | 1,1621,424 |
| 3 members.. | 8,551 |  |  |  |  | 2,180 |  |
| 4 members. | 6,597 | 572 | 1,880 | 1,199 | 1,763 | 2,012 | 1,738 |
| 5 members. | 3,767 | 304 | $\begin{aligned} & 571 \\ & 307 \\ & 504 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 576 \\ & 287 \\ & 302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 650 \\ & 380 \\ & 329 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 7 or more member | $\underset{2,350}{1,911}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 340 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 364 304 | 351 <br> 563 |
|  | Urban families and single consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All families: | 24,463 | 1,884 | 3,596 | 3,474 | 4,109 | 6.630 | 4,770 |
| Single consumers | 4,043 | 1,134 | 1,358 | 772 | 374. | 341 | 64 |
|  | 6.898 | 558 <br> 58 <br> 58 <br> 38 <br> 58 <br> 19 <br> 19 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,033 \\ 593 \\ 230 \\ 172 \\ 115 \\ 95 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,294 \\ 637 \\ 405 \\ 232 \\ 77 \\ 77 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,203 \\ 1,265 \\ 477 \\ 457 \\ 187 \\ 146 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,803 \\ 1,783 \\ 1,602 \\ 581 \\ 300 \\ 220 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,007 \\ 1,208 \\ 1,180 \\ 552 \\ 298 \\ 291 \\ \hline 6 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 3 members. | 5,544 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 members. | 3,932 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 members. | 2,052 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 members. | ${ }_{9} 96$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 or more members... | 998 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rural nonfarm families and single consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All families.................................. | 8,469 | 2,011 | 1,950 | 1,795 | 987 | 1,134 | 592 |
| Single consumers <br> Families of - <br> 2 members | 999 | 592 | 226 | 117 | 8 | 28 | 28 |
|  | 2,430 | 765296298 | 578335 | 529420 | 220296 | 208255 | 130141 |
| 3 members. | 1,743 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 members. | 1,319 | 15770 | 326151 | 285235 | 152110 | 293297 | 10610628 |
| 5 members. | 899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 members. 7 or more m | 539 540 | 61 70 | 117 217 | 176 33 | 110 91 | 47 76 |  |
|  |  | Farm families and single consumers |  |  |  |  |  |
| All families: | 6,355 | 2,152 | 1,601 | 926 | 676 | 542 | 341 |
| Single consumers Families of- | 242 | 151 | 50 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| mi <br> 2 members.... |  |  | 356356356 | 135142 | 159108 |  |  |
| 3 members.. | 1,264 | 653 <br> 410 <br> 17 |  |  |  | 133 142 117 | 25 <br> 75 <br> 85 |
| 4 members. | 1,346 | 37717617 | $\begin{array}{r}324 \\ 248 \\ \hline 75\end{array}$ | 2941093 | 134838383 | 117 |  |
| 5 members. | 816 376 |  |  |  |  |  | 75 <br> 25 <br> 19 |
| 8 \% members... | 376 812 | 134 251 | 75 192 | 34 212 |  | 17 8 |  |

Table 2.-Average family size, ${ }^{1}$ by type of community and annual money income class 1941 (12 months)

| Type of community and consumer group | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { All } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { come } \\ \text { class- } \\ \text { es } \end{array}$ | Annual money income class of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8 2 , 0 0 0} \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{t a}, 500 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{\$ 2 , 5 0 0} \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{\$ 3 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & t o \\ & 55,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| All types of community: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families and single consumers. | 3.27 | 2.65 | 3.05 | 3.14 | 3.45 |  | 43 | 3.74 | 4.38 | 4.29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families of 2 or more persons.... | 3.44 | 2.64 | 3.17 | 3.05 | 3.39 | 3.30 | 3.70 | 3.71 | 4.43 | 4.62 |
| Rural nonfarm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families and single consumers.. | 3.36 | 2.42 | 3.52 | 3.39 | 3.97 | 3.8 |  | 3.88 | 3.82 | 2.50 |
| Families of 2 or more persons....R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families and single consumers... Families of 2 or more persons. | 4.03 | 3.74 | 4.04 | 4.74 | 4.30 | 3.5 |  | 4.54 | 33 |  |
|  | 4.15 | 3.84 | 4.13 | 4.74 | 4.39 | 3.5 |  | 4.54 | 4.33 | 4.25 |
| 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types of community: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families and single consumers. | 3.22 3.59 | 2.76 3.50 | ${ }_{3.47}^{2.88}$ | 3.06 3.51 | 3.11 3.35 | 3. |  | 3.72 3.74 | 4.32 4.34 | 4.65 4.65 |
| Urban: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families and single consumers... | 3.00 | 1.69 | 2.28 | 2.58 | 2.85 | 3.08 | 3.31 | 3.70 | 4.40 | 4.93 |
| Families of 2 or more persons.... | 3.41 | 2.75 | 2.97 | 3.15 | 3.13 | 3.33 | 3.45 | 3.72 | 4.40 | 4.93 |
| Rural nonfarm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families and single consumers... | 3.31 | 2.49 | 3.44 | 3.62 | 3.52 | 3.8 |  | 3.78 | 3.73 | 3.00 |
| Families of 2 or more persons. | 3.65 | 3.03 | 3.84 | 3.81 | 3.63 | 4.0 |  | 3.88 | 3.73 | $3.00{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Rural farm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Families and single consumers... | 3.98 | 4.00 | 3.97 | 4.22 | 4.24 | 4.0 |  | 3.87 3.87 | 3.64 | 4.00 |
| Families of 2 or more persons. | 4.10 | 4.16 | 4.07 | 4.22 | 4.24 | 4.0 |  | 3.87 | 3.90 | 4.00 |

[^38]Table 3.-Source of income, money and nonmoney, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

1941 (12 months)

| Item | All families and/or single consumers ${ }^{1}$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ur}- \\ & \text { ban }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rural } \\ \text { non- } \\ \text { farm } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Rural } \\ \text { farm }^{1} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\$ 500}{\text { Under }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,500$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 85,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total money plus nonmoney income. | All families and single consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$2,213 | \$2,578 | \$1,530 | \$1,655 | \$548 | $\$ 992$ | \$1,458 | \$1,938 | \$2,659 | \$3,981 |
| Money income. | \$1,974 | \$2,409 | \$1,311 | \$1,134 | \$290 | \$737 | \$1,242 | \$1,736 | \$2,446 | \$3,731 |
| Earnings. . | 1,756 | 2,143 | 1,139 | 1,046 | 182 | 556 | 1,072 | 1,589 | 2,288 | 3,489 |
| Wage and salary earnings ${ }^{2}$ | 1,292 | 1,683 | 942 | 257 | 118 | 402 | 841 | 1,295 | 1,874 | 2,693 |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{3}$.... | 464 | 460 | 197 | 789 | 64 | 154 | 231 | 294 | 414 | 796 |
| Netincomefrom roomers, boarders | 22 | 29 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 34 | 29 | 24 | 35 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, rents. | 105 | 135 | 66 | 37 | 20 | 38 | 42 | 49 | 88 | 131 |
| Incomefrom benefits, annuities. . | 42 | 49 | 40 | 16 | 23 | 54 | 52 | 36 | 30 | 32 |
| Gifts from persons notin family. . | 16 | 19 | 12 | 11 | 16 40 | 21 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 15 |
| Direct relief payments. | 18 | 16 | 29 | 9 | 40 6 | 45 10 | 11 | -981 | 15 | 29 |
| Other money income ${ }^{4}$....... | 21 | 26 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 29 |
| Business loss (not deducted above) ${ }^{5}$. | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3. | $2{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{25}^{1}$ | $2{ }^{2}$ | $2{ }^{4}$ | 12 | ${ }_{250}^{1}$ |
| Nonmoney income in kind ${ }^{\text {c }}$.... | 239 | 169 | 228 | 521 | 258 | 255 | 216 | 202 | 213 | 250 |
| Nonrelief. | 239 $(7)$ | 167 | 225 3 | 521 $(7)$ | 252 | 249 | 215 | 201 | 213 | 250 |
| Total money plus nonmoney income. | Families of 2 or more persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 82,387 | \$2,850 | \$1,641 | \$1,696 | \$608 | \$1,029 | \$1,477 | \$1,951 | \$2,667 | \$3,974 |
| Money income. | \$2,131 | . $\mathbf{\$ 2}$,672 | \$1,403 | $\widehat{\$ 1,163}$ | $\$ 299$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 737 \\ & 567 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1,247$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,742 \\ 1.602 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,450 \\ 2,317 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,722 \\ 3.489 \end{array}$ |
| Earnings ${ }^{23}$ | 1,930 | 2,427 | 1,243 | $1,071$ | $208$ | $567$ |  |  |  |  |
| Netincomefrom roomers, boarders | 22 | 28 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 12 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|r\|} \hline & 1,091 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,602 \\ 31 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 2,317 \\ 25 \end{array}\right\|$ | 36124 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, rents. | 90 | 114 | 58 | 3916 | 17 | 3050 | 37 | 36 | 66 |  |
| Incomefrom benefits, annuities. . | 39 | 46 |  |  | 13 |  | 49 | 38 | 28 | 29 |
| Gifts from persons not in family. | 14 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 1410 |  | 15129 |
| Direct relief payments........... | 18 | 16 | 29 | 9 | 4 | 52 | 13 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Other money income ${ }^{4}$. | 23 | 30 | 15 | 10. |  | 11 | 11. | 15 | 15. |  |
| Business loss (not deducted above) ${ }^{5}$ | 5 | 6 | 238 | 533 | 1309 | 292 | 230 | 209 | 12 | 252 |
| Nonmoney income in kinds.......... | 256 | 178 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 217 |  |
| Nonrelief | 254 | 175 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 235 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 633 \\ (\tau) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 303 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 208. | 217 | 252 |
|  | Single consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total money plus nonmoney income. | \$1,062 | \$1,161 | \$772 | \$637 | \$413 | \$852 | \$1,342 | \$1,827 | \$2,512 | 0 |
| Money income. | \$926 | \$1,035 | \$624 | \$389 | \$270 | \$725 | \$1,208 | \$1,702 | \$2,370 | 0 |
| Earnings ${ }^{23}$. | 626 | 709 | 366 | 329 | 124 | 506 | 944 |  |  | 0 |
| Netincomefrom roomers, boarders | 26 | 29 | 16 | ( 10 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 78 | 7 | 1,691 6 |  |
| Interest, dividends, profits, rents. | 169 | 190 | 123 |  |  | 67 |  | 243 | 5550 |  |
| Incomefrom benefits, annuities. . | 61 | 63 | 70 | 30 | 47 | 67 <br> 37 | 72 | 6 | 69 |  |
| Gifts from persons not in family. | 28 | 31 | 20 | 10 | 27 |  |  |  | 480 |  |
| Direct relief payments.......... | 20 | 18 | 27 | 13 | 36 | 22 | () | 012 | 5 | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{4}$. | 6 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 8 |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Business loss (not deducted above ${ }^{5}$ | 10 | 10 |  | 3 | 5 | (7) | 0 | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Nonmoney income in kind ${ }^{6}$. | 136 | 126 | 148 | 248 | 143 | 127 | 134 | 125 | 142 |  |
| Nonrelief... | 134 | 123 | 148 | 248 | 137 | 127 | 134 | 125 | 142 | 0 |
| Relief. . | 2 | 3 |  |  | 6 |  |  |  | 0 |  |

See footnotes on p. 72.

Table 3.-Source of income, money and nonmoney, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)


[^39]Table 4.-Summary of money income and outlay, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

$$
1941 \text { (12 months) }
$$



[^40]Table 4.-Summary of money income and outlay, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community-Continued

1942 (first 3 months)

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 0.50$.

Table 5.-Major categories of consumption: Average money expense and average value of selected goods and services, by annual money income class and type of community

Families and single consumers


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.-Major categories of consumption: Average money expense and average value of selected goods and services, by annual money income class and type of commu nity-Continued

Families of 2 or more persons

| Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allfam- } \\ & \text { ilies }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\mathrm{ban}^{\mathrm{Ur}}}{\mathrm{Ur}}$ | Rural nonfarm ${ }^{1}$ | Rural farm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 2,000$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| All items: Total value <br> Money expense. <br> Received in kind | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$2,057 | \$2,468 | \$1,470 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,374 \\ 841 \\ 533 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 696 \\ 387 \\ 309 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,056 \\ 764 \\ 292 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 51,419 \\ 1,189 \\ 220 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,789 \\ 1,580 \\ 209 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,451 \\ 2,224 \\ 217 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathbf{5 3 , 3 5 6} \\ 3,104 \\ 252 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,801 | 2,290 | 1,232 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3447 |  | \$613 | \$752 |  |
| Food: Total ${ }^{2}$ Money erpens | $\$ 660$ 556 | \$729 | \$513 | \$801 | \$352 |  | 5524 |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 104 | ${ }_{23}$ | ${ }_{124} 3$ | ${ }_{347}^{254}$ | $\stackrel{149}{ }$ | ${ }^{282}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 416 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | 183083396 | $\begin{array}{r}701 \\ 51 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 8950 896 54 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrig. : Total ${ }^{3}$ | 430 | 542 | 279 | 236 | 146 | 234 | 316222 |  |  | 54 653 685 |
| Money expense. | 310 | 423 | 190 | 75 | 57 | 131 |  | 396 300 | 525 397 | 496 |
| Received in kind | 120 | 119 | 89 | 161 | 89 | 103 | $\stackrel{222}{94}$ | $\begin{array}{r}300 \\ 96 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 128 |  |
| Household operation: Money expense. | 88 | 120 | 54 | 35 | 16 | 29 | 44 | 63 | 91 | 157208 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total | 111 | 128 | ${ }_{85}^{89}$ | ${ }_{67}$ | ${ }_{18} 1$ | 47 | 7973 | 9798 | 148 |  |
| Received in kind | ${ }_{6}$ | 128 | ${ }^{85}$ | 6 | 65 <br> 6 | ${ }_{4} 4$ |  |  |  | 202 |
| Clothing: Total.. | 251 | 308 | 170 | 158 |  | 109 | [ ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 298888 | $4{ }^{6} 5$ |
| Money expense. | 225 | 278 | 149 | 139 | 53 | 89 | 139 | 188 | 26630 | 41535 |
| Received in kind | 26 | 30 | 21 |  |  | 20 |  | 25 |  |  |
| Automobile: Money expense. | 187 | 223 | 152 | 104 | 25 | 66 | 100 | 138 | 249 | $\begin{array}{r}364 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other transportation: Money expense. | 36 | 53 | 15 | 20 | 488 | 10 | 1825 | 2634 |  |  |
| Personal care: Money expense.... | 39 | 50 | 25 |  |  | 17 |  |  | 48 | $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ 70 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Medical care: Money expens | 01 | 107 | 71 | $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30 | 43 | ${ }_{63}^{25}$ | 34 87 | 103 85 | 153 |
| Reading: Money expense.. | 18 | 23 | 11 | 17 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 | ${ }_{11} 1$ | 17 | 48 28 | 30 |
| Education: Money expense. | 17 | 18 | 11 | 9 |  | 5 |  |  | 18 | 3423 |
| Other: Money expense'. | 18 | 18 | 18. | 17 |  | 10 | 14 | 13 |  |  |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items: Total value. <br> Money expense. <br> Received in kind | \$502 | $\$ 818$ | \$344 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \$ 301 \\ 195 \\ 106 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \$ 187 \\ \\ 118 \\ 69 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 252 \\ 202 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 346 \\ 205 \\ 51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 430 \\ 385 \\ 45 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | 566651848 | 577771661 |
|  | 444 | 572 | 292 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 58 | 46 | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: Total ${ }^{2}$ Money expense. Received in kind. <br> Housing, fuel, light, and refrig.: Total ${ }^{3}$ Money expense. Received in kind | $\$ 165$147181148133222321216055533810261705$\mathbf{5}$ | \$190 | $\$ 125$10520764848131311514134313274617178633 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 127 \\ 109 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 151 \\ 137 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 186 \\ 177 \end{gathered}$ | \$239 |
|  |  | ${ }^{185}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 61 \\ 61 \end{array}$ | 46 <br> 38 | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 21 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 22910 |
|  |  | 144 |  |  | 4517 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | 9 |  |
|  |  | 111 |  | 62 20 |  | 65 40 | 82 59 | 104 79 | 100 | 123134 |
|  |  | 33 |  | $\stackrel{42}{8}$ | 28 | 25 | $\stackrel{23}{10}$ | 2515 | 3322 |  |
| Household operation: Money expense. |  | 31 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  | 43 34 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total. |  | 28 |  | 15 <br> 14 | 5 <br> 5 | ( 6 | 19 | 20 | 262424 | 3938 |
| Money expense. |  | 28 |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |
| Received in kind |  | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ |  |  | (8) | 23 | $5{ }^{5}$ | 46 | 65 |  |
| Clothing: Total.. |  | 76 |  | 302828 | 1512 |  |  |  |  | 105 |
| Money expense. |  | 70 |  |  |  | 19 | 30 | 4 | 61 | 987 |
| Received in kind |  | 6 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile: Money expense. |  | 38 |  | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ |  | 14 <br> 3 |  | 25 | 38 | 551316 |
| Other transportation: Money expense. |  | 12 |  | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 <br> 3 <br> 3 |  | 㐌 | 8 | 10 |  |
| Personal care: Money expense.. |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 11 | 1639 |
| Medical care: Money expense. |  | 32 |  | 14. | 1123 | 12 | 15 |  | 32 |  |
| Recreation: Money expense. |  | 24 |  |  |  | 4 | 7317 | 11 | 17 | 3934167886 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. |  | 12 |  | 2223 | 3113 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 94223 | 11555 |  |
| Reading: Money expense. |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{4}$. |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^41]Table 5.-Major categories of consumption: Average money expense and average value of selected goods and services, by annual money income class and type of commu-nity-Continued

Single consumers

| Item | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { All } \\ \text { single } \\ \text { con- } \\ \text { sumerss } \end{array}\right\|$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ur} \\ & \text { ban } \end{aligned}$ | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 560 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ 51 \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ 10 \\ 1,0 \\ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{\$ 1 , 5 0 0} \\ & t+0 \\ & \mathbf{t 2}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 3,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| All items: Total value. <br> Money expense. <br> Received in kind... | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 922$ <br> 786 <br> 80 | \$1,008 | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 8 & \$ 642 \\ 2 & 494 \\ 8 & 494 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{\$ 6 3 6} \\ 388 \\ \mathbf{2 4 8} \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \$ 484 \\ 341 \\ 143 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 789 \\ 662 \\ 127 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,205 \\ 1,071 \\ 134 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 11,502 \\ 1,377 \\ 125 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,862 \\ 1,720 \\ 142 \end{array}$ |
|  | 136 | 126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: Total ${ }^{2}$. <br> Money expense. <br> Received in kind. <br> Housing, fuel, light, and refrig.: Totals Money expense. <br> Received in kind. | 18062584823516075482323212928111622417393718103 | 83332924125918772551817110391126429194244211146 | $\$ 209$153561638281273330358508829991311696219 | $\$ 268$ <br> 133 <br> 135 <br> 135 <br> 41 <br> 94 <br> 22 <br> 51 <br> 40 <br> 11 <br> 43 <br> 35 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 67 <br> 1 <br> 7 <br> 17 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 0 | $\$ 191$13358148757318977238281011877211963223 | $\$ 297$24057207149583616142837310232115292824822 | 33583193929921782583936331391291098332857442112318 | $\$ 424$405193162219511427252142133918643268787823720810 | 554052812 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 436 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 324 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 112 |
| Household operation: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{58}^{58}$ |
| Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{58}^{58}$ |
| Clothing: Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 178 |
| Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160 |
| Received in kind. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| Automobile: Money expense.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 220 |
| Other transportation: Money expens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56 |
| Personal care: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |
| Medical care: Money expense |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 |
| Recreation: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |
| Reading: Money expense... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 8 8 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{4}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items: Total value. Money expense. Received in kind. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 238 \\ 209 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 262 \\ 2935 \\ 97 \\ \hline 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 159 \\ \\ \hline 126 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 129 \\ 88 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\$ 120$8686 | $\begin{array}{r} 5200 \\ 172 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\$ 300$26931 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 361 \\ 327 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 579691062451712766123221127511853 | \$87789976252151465512826212995 | $\begin{array}{r}652 \\ 40 \\ 12 \\ 44 \\ 24 \\ 20 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 548 <br> 35 <br> 13 <br> 39 <br> 20 <br> 19 <br> 4 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 5 <br> 9 <br> 7 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 6 <br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 0 <br> 1 | 871629553918997719191177410444201 | 599909785820161665112311181281711 | 110895136852162144146464426119221988 | $\$ 132$ |
| Food: Total ${ }^{\text {2 }}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 111 |
| Housing, fuel, light and refrig.: Total ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106 |
| Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| Received in kind. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 |
| Household operation: Money expens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| Money expense... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Received in kind. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52 |
| Clothing: Total.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 |
| Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Received in kind. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| Automobile: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |
| Other transportation: Money expen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| Personal care: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |
| Medical care: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 |
| Recreation: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reading: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^42]Table 6.-Food and alcoholic beverages: Average annual expenditure and average value of food received without money expense, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

1941 (12 months)

| Item | All <br> families and single con-sumers ${ }^{1}$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban ${ }^{1}$ | Rural nonfarm ${ }^{1}$ | Rural farm ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Average expenditure forMeals served at home ${ }^{2}$. | \$404.53 | \$482.53 | \$309.57 | \$224.64 | 124.02 | \$222.22 | \$321.67 | \$435.07 | \$556.25 | \$664.67 |
| Board for nonhousekeeping |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| families ${ }^{3}$. . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 13.84 | 17.70 | 12.27 | 1.08 | 9.08 | 19.62 | 21.48 | 12.23 | 12.56 | 9.46 |
| Food away from home ${ }^{4}$. | 75.26 | 105.14 | 31.51 | 18.52 | 7.23 | 23.58 | 45.84 | 53.84 | 100.94 | 164.70 |
| Beer ${ }^{5}$. | 10.87 | 15.25 | 4.25 | 2.81 | 2.44 | 4.23 | 7.09 | 12.43 | 12.15 | 29.27 |
| Whisky, gin, rum, etc. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 9.84 | 14.19 | 3.06 | 2.10 | . 99 | 2.24 | 4.68 | 6.19 | 9.92 | 23.43 |
| Wines ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$............. | 1.56 | 2.21 | . 48 | . 49 | . 11 | . 53 | . 76 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 2.17 |
| Average value of -Home-grown food. | 77.43 | 5.13 | 95.45 | 331.72 | 129.62 | 114.39 | 81.38 | 63.27 | 36.29 | 39.75 |
| Food received as pay | 11.27 | 13.41 | 11.21 | 3.13 | 15.30 | 16.16 | 10.21 | 10.38 | 8.54 | 9.58 |
| Food received as gifts ${ }^{7}$. | 6.07 | 6.23 | 7.03 | 4.15 | 9.62 | 7.08 | 6.08 | 4.37 | 3.79 | 3.64 |
| Food received as relief..... | 1.21 | 1.14 | 2.10 | . 46 | 3.84 | 2.52 | . 70 | . 43 | 0 | 0 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
2 Includes cost of food prepared at home but eaten away from home and value of food brought home by the proprietor of a food store. Includes value of food bought with orange and blue stamps by relief families and food received on grocery vouchers. Does not include, value of surplus commodities received through direct distribution. Does not include the cost of boarders' food.
${ }^{3}$ Includes board in household where person lives or elsewhere. Excludes restaurant meals and board for children away at school.
4 Includes meals at work, lunches at school, meals while traveling or while on vacation, board at school, restaurant meals for family and guests, ice cream, candy, and soft drinks.
s There can be little doubt that the volume of expenditures on alcoholic beverages has been seriously underreported, possibly by as much as two-thirds.

- Includes meals received by household servants, farm laborers, restaurant employees, and institutional employees as part of their remuneration, and any other food obtained in payment for services.
${ }^{7}$ Value of food received as gift was estimated as the price the family would have paid at the most likely place of purchase. Includes the value of meals received by the family as guests if they are in excess of the number of meals furnished to guests who were not members of the household.

Table 7.-Housing: Average annual expenditure and average value of housing received without money expense, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

1941 (12 months)

| Item | All famand single con-sum- | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban ${ }^{1}$ | Rural nonfarm ${ }^{1}$ | Rural farm ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 2 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \mathbf{t o n}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Average expenditure forFamily home ${ }^{2}$. | \$190.46 | \$268.38 | \$94.47 | \$18.42 | \$35.40 | \$85.74 | \$145.06 | 3190.72 | \$267.14 | \$322. 63 |
|  | 11.97 | 15.99 | 7.06 | 3.05 | . 69 | 1.36 | 3.98 | 4.25 | 13.22 | 29.92 |
| Farm and owned nonfarm homes. | 92.69 | 94.25 | 64.76 | 123.91 | 51.97 | 62.20 | 73.41 | 78.64 | 112.34 | 149.58 |
| Rent received as pay, gift, or relief. | 13.16 | 14.39 | 17.96 | 2.01 | 17.39 | 18.67 | 11.40 | 11.87 | 10.95 | 3.02 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
2 Includes, for farm families whether owning or renting the family home, only expense for repairs, replacements, and insurance; for urban and rural nonfarm owning families includes expense for interest on mortgage, refinancing charges, taxes, special assessments, repairs, replacements, and insurance; and, for urban and rural nonfarm renting families, rent, minus concessions, plus any repairs paid for by the family.
${ }^{8}$ Includes expense for lodging while traveling or on vacation, and for room at school; also money expense for owned or rented vacation home.
The difference between these figures and those shown in table 5 for value of housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration represents the value of fuel and ice furnished by the farm, gathered by the family, or received as pay, gift, or relief.
${ }^{5}$ The value of occupancy of a farm home was set at 10 percent of the present value of the dwelling for owners and tenants alike. The net value of occupancy of owned urban and rural nonfarm homes was determined by deducting from the rental value the expenditures for taxes and special assessments, interest and refinancing charges on the mortgage, insurance, and repair.

Table 8.-Fuel, light, and refrigeration: Average annual expenditure, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

1941 (12 months)

| Item |  | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban ${ }^{1}$ | Rural nonfarm ${ }^{1}$ | Rural farm ${ }^{1}$ | Under $\$ 500$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Coal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous. | \$13.72 | \$14.35 | \$14.43 | \$10.32 | \$6.20 | 59.30 | \$12.36 | \$15.24 | \$17.05 | \$19.66 |
| Anthracite.. | 9.85 | 12.18 | 7.19 | 4.43 | 2.35 | 3.57 | 8.15 | 12.50 | 15.48 | 17.04 |
| Fuel oil | 8.26 | 10.18 | 6.85 | 2.75 | . 56 | 2.34 | 4.83 | 9.81 | 9.49 | 18.22 |
| Kerosene, gasoline ${ }^{2}$ | 4.18 | 2.76 | 6.33 | 6.78 | 4.02 | 5.42 | 4.67 | 5.54 | 3.35 | 2.04 |
| Coke, briquets..... | 2.52 | 3.56 | 1.05 | . 51 | . 15 | . 54 | . 99 | 1.90 | 3.46 | 6.33 |
| Wood, kindling, cobs*. | 3.43 | 2.46 | 6.42 | 3.15 | 3.98 | 4.83 | 4.17 | 3.89 | 1.76 | 2.33 |
| Electricity... | 27.38 | 30.62 | 24.65 | 18.53 | 5.91 | 13.41 | 21.96 | 31.13 | 38.23 | 47.56 |
| Gas ${ }^{4}$. | 14.85 | 21.04 | 6.40 | 2.31 | 1.79 | 5.03 | 9.90 | 15.23 | 21.78 | 26.18 |
| Ice. . . . . . . . . . . | 2.98 | 3.08 | 2.49 | 3.22 | 1.61 | 3.24 | 3.94 | 3.83 | 2.58 | 1.88 |
| Rent of freezer locker. | . 81 | . 71 | . 79 | 1.24 | . 88 | . 42 | . 93 | . 16 | . 30 | . 34 |

1 Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
2 Includes range oil.
3 Includes sawdust, charcoal, and prestologs.

- Includes tank gas and carbide.

Table 9.-Household furnishings and equipment: Average expenditures for major categories and for radios and phonographs, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

1941 (12 months)

| Item | All <br> fam- <br> ilies <br> and <br> single <br> con- <br> sum- <br> ers ${ }^{1}$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban ${ }^{1}$ | Rural nonfarm ${ }^{1}$ | Rural farm ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & t_{0} \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 8,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total. | \$92.80 | \$104.55 | \$79.11 | \$66.41 | \$13.60 | \$36.68 | \$67.69 | \$86.65 | \$135.62 | \$200.49 |
| Kitchen equipment. | \$25.91 | \$26.38 | \$26.42 | \$23.42 | \$4.58 | \$11.72 | \$21.14 | \$29.19 | \$37.38 | \$49.00 |
| Cleaning equipment. | 3.94 | 4.58 | 2.91 | 2.82 | . 53 | 1.23 | 2.26 | 3.61 | 6.72 | 7.48 |
| Laundry equipment. . . . | 4.96 | 4.83 | 5.66 | 4.55 | . 73 | 2.97 | 4.77 | 5.95 | 6.88 | 8.01 |
| Glass, china, and silverware. | 2.14 | 2.35 | 2.12 | 1.35 | . 20 | .76 | 1.74 | 2.22 | 2.91 | 5.00 |
| Household linens, bedding | 15.40 | 17.53 | 12.18 | 11.48 | 2.98 | 6.11 | 10.34 | 13.64 | 19.89 | 37.07 |
| Floor covering. . . . . . . . . . | 8.99 | 10.23 | 7.58 | 6.11 | 1.02 | 3.59 | 5.27 | 7.37 | 16.43 | 20.75 |
| Furniture.... | 18.53 | 22.91 | 13.38 | 8.54 | 1.44 | 6.90 | 14.99 | 14.02 | 28.62 | 45.87 |
| Miscellaneous ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . | 13.02 | 15.72 | 8.86 | 8.14 | 2.20 | 3.36 | 7.19 | 10.67 | 16.78 | 27.31 |
| Radio and radio-phonograph purchase. | 6.00 | 6.79 | 4.65 | 3.99 | 2.32 | 3.11 | 3.81 | 5.53 | 8.03 | 13.53 |
| Phonograph purchase........ | . 11 | . 15 | . 09 | . 01 | . 01 | . 01 | . 07 | . 06 | . 24 | . 36 |

1942 (first 3 months)

| Furnishings and equipment: Total. | \$19.31 | \$22.54 | \$13.47 | \$14.07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kitchen equipment. | \$4.69 | 84.87 | \$3.86 | \$5.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleaning equipment. | . 65 | . 77 | . 45 | . 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundry equipment. ... | 1.48 | 1.61 | 1.06 | 1.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass, china, silverware. | .41 | . 54 | . 20 | . 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household linens, bedding. | 3.44 | 4.49 | 1.66 | 1.58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floor covering. . . . . . . . . . | 2.32 | 2.77 | 1.52 | 1.60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture.............. | 3.66 | 4.17 | 2.97 | 2.51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 2.66 | 3.32 | 1.75 | 1.24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^43]Includes lamps, mirrors, baby carriages, hand baggage, window shades, screens, lawn mowers, household tools, stepladders, insurance on furnishings, and repairs and cleaning of furnishings.

Table 10.-Clothing purchases: Average expenditures for major types of clothing, and average expenditures and quantity purchased for selected items, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

1941 (12 months)

${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.

Table 10.-Clothing purchases: Average expenditures for major types of clothing, and average expenditures and quantity purchased for selected items, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community-Continued

$$
1941 \text { (12 months)-Continued }
$$


${ }^{1}$ Includes families with ne\&ative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.

Table 10.-Clothing purchases: Average expenditures for major types of clothing, and average expenditures and quantity purchased for selected items, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community-Continued

1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | All <br> fam- <br> ilies <br> and <br> single <br> con- <br> sum- <br> ers ${ }^{1}$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban ${ }^{1}$ | Rural nonfarm ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rural } \\ & \text { farm } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ t o \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Women and Girls 16 Years of | Average expenditure per woman |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total expense | \$79.45 | \$101.61 | \$50.12 | \$38.74 | \$18.89 | \$32.38 | \$54.77 | \$66.28 | $\$ 96.17$ | \$140.15 |
| Headwear | \$4.04 | \$5.32 | \$2.27 | \$1.79 | \$1.05 | \$1.48 | \$2.52 | \$3.11 | \$4.70 | \$6.88 |
| Hats: Felt. | 2.46 | 3.30 | 1.29 | 1.01 | . 63 | . 85 | 1.47 | 1.81 | 2.90 | 4.27 |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, e | 16.03 | 21.47 | 8.33 | 6.64 | 2.77 | 5.58 | 9.98 | 11.99 | 21.62 | 34.54 |
| Coats: Fur. | 5.05 | 7.64 | 1.23 | . 75 | . 05 | . 92 | 2.33 | 2.53 | 6.45 | 17.78 |
| Heavy, withf | 3.03 | 4.30 | 1.17 | . 92 | .29 | 1.00 | 1.31 | 2.38 | 5.14 | 5.13 |
| Heavy, no fur | 2.71 | $3 . \hat{1}$ | 2.29 | 2.18 | 76 | 1.35 | 2.48 | 2.72 | 3.19 | 3.06 |
| Light wool. | 3.29 | 4.11 | 2.31 | 1.66 | 1.19 | 1.43 | 2.55 | 2.80 | 4.46 | 4.72 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons | 20.04 | 25.73 | 12.37 | 9.76 | 4.17 | 7.36 | 12.99 | 15.99 | 22.58 | 33.49 |
| Dresses: Wool... | 1.92 | 2.63 | . 888 | . ${ }^{.74}$ | . 27 | . 58 | . 889 | 1.69 | 2.04 | 3.04 |
| Rayon, silk.. | 8.44 | 11.01 | 5.08 | 3.65 | 1.71 | 3.07 | 5.77 | 6.80 | 9.96 | 14.10 |
| Cotton, street | 2.37 | 2.93 | 1.62 | 1.34 | . 78 | 1.04 | 1.66 | 1.89 | 2.66 | 3.51 |
| Suits: Wool, no fur... | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.28 | 1.32 | . 68 | . 75 | 1.06 | 1.37 | 1.44 | 1.54 |
| Suits: Wool, no fur.... Underwear, nightwear, ro | 1.56 | 2.10 | . 66 | . 78 | . 12 | . 40 | . 79 | . 98 | 1.67 | 2.53 |
| Underwear, nightwear, ro | 9.04 | 11.08 | 6.79 | 4.75 | 2.26 | 3.95 | 6.51 | 8.08 | 10.93 | 14.79 |
| Slips: Rayon, silk | 1.03 | 2.36 | 1.46 | 1.04 | .45 | . 85 | 1.44 | 1.78 | 2.54 | 3.20 |
| Corsets, girdles.............il | 2.00 | 2.51 | 1.50 | . 83 | .35 | . 66 | 1.55 | 1.60 | 2.49 | 3.58 |
| Bloomers, panties: Rayon, sil | . 98 | 1.14 | . 83 | . 61 | . 30 | . 51 | . 77 | ${ }^{-97}$ | 1.23 | 1.39 |
| Hosiery . | 8.00 | 10.18 | 5.26 | 3.81 | 2.10 | 4.10 | 6.33 | 7.73 | 10.60 | 13.93 |
| Hose: Silk. | 4.90 | 6.29 | 3.15 | 2.26 | 1.04 | 2.54 | 3.91 | 4.86 | 7.03 | 8.04 |
| Rayon | . 70 | . 90 | . 46 | . 28 | . 38 | . 40 | . 53 | . 88 | . 92 | . 95 |
| Nylon. | 1.71 | 2.36 | . 95 | . 38 | . 14 | . 52 | 1. 25 | 1.37 | 1.95 | 4.08 |
| Cotton, including lisle | . 30 | . 23 | . 30 | . 52 | . 34 | .34 | .31 | . 26 | . 20 | . 28 |
| Anklets, socks: Cotton. | . 37 | . 38 | . 37 | . 33 | . 18 | . 27 | . 30 | . 39 | 48 | . 53 |
| Footwear... | 10.92 | 12.92 | 8.40 | 7.08 | 4.30 | 6.09 | 8.89 | 10.17 | 13.15 | 16.38 |
| Shoes: Total. | 9.40 | 11.05 | 7.35 | 6.20 | 3.86 | 5.42 | 7.62 | 8.62 | 11.27 | 14.00 |
| Leather, leat | 7.83 | 9.17 | 6.09 | 5.32 | 3.44 | 4.63 | 6.31 | 7.25 | 9.57 | 11.87 |
| Shoeshines, repairs | $\stackrel{.67}{ }$ | . 92 | ${ }_{2} .36$ | . 20 | . 13 | . 23 | . 51 | . 884 | . 86 | 1.12 |
| Accessories. | 4.70 | 6.42 | 2.38 | 1.59 | . 59 | 1.15 | 2.83 | 3.89 | 5.34 | 7.89 |
| Handbags, purses | 1.35 | 1.86 | . 66 | . 44 | . 16 | . 36 | . 73 | 1.01 | 1.55 | 2.49 |
| Home sewing. | 2.46 | 2.55 | 2.26 | 2.38 | 1.27 | 1.81 | 2.43 | 1.97 | 2.54 | 3.37 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning, pressin | 3.53 | 4.93 | 1.80 | . 82 | . 36 | . 76 | 1.93 | 2.89 | 3.95 | 7.56 |
| Other clothing expense. | . 69 | 1.01 | . 26 | . 12 | . 02 | .10 | . 36 | . 46 | . 76 | 1.32 |
|  | Average number of articles purchased per woman |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc.: Coats: Fur. | . 04 | . 05 | . 02 | . 01 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | . 02 | . 02 | . 02 | . 05 | . 10 |
| Heavy, with fur | . 08 | .10 | . 04 | . 04 | . 02 | . 04 | . 04 | .07 | .13 | . 11 |
| Heavy, no fur | .14 | .13 | .14 | .15 | . 08 | . 10 | .16 | . 15 | . 16 | . 13 |
| Light wool. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 21 | . 24 | . 18 | . 15 | . 12 | . 12 | . 18 | . 21 | . 26 | . 27 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, etc.: <br> Dresses: Wool. | . 22 | . 28 | . 13 | . 11 | . 06 | . 10 | . 13 | . 22 | . 24 | . 37 |
| Rayon, silk | 1.33 | 1.56 | 1.06 | . 89 | . 50 | . 76 | 1.13 | 1.32 | 1.70 | 2.05 |
| Cotton, street | . 86 | . 90 | . 79 | . 78 | . 54 | . 66 | . 78 | . 86 | . 97 | 1.11 |
| Wotton, house | . 87 | . 75 | 1.04 | 1.08 | . 63 | . 68 | . 90 | 1.10 | . 98 | . 96 |
| Suits: Wool, no fur. . . . . . . . . . . | . 09 | . 11 | . 05 | . 05 | . 01 | . 03 | . 05 | . 07 | . 11 | . 16 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes: Slips: Rayon silk............. |  |  |  |  | . 47 | . 79 | 1.23 | 1.38 |  |  |
| Slips: Rayon, silk. | -1.31 | 1.48 | 1.18 .45 | .91 | . 14 | . 79 | 1.23 .50 | 1.38 .54 | 1.72 | 1.91 |
| Bloomers, panties: Rayon, silk | 2.05 | 2.23 | 1.97 | 1.52 | . 89 | 1.38 | 2.03 | 2.26 | 2.62 | 2.61 |
| Hosiery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hose: Silk. | 5.51 | 7.05 | 3.57 | 2.57 | 1.33 | 3.21 | 4.78 | 5.66 | 7.95 | 8.52 |
| Rayon | 1.01 | 1.23 | . 81 | . 51 | . 77 | . 77 | . 98 | 1.13 | 1.36 | 1.02 |
| Nylon. | 1.19 | 1.63 | . 69 | . 27 | . 10 | . 37 | . 88 | . 99 | 1.35 | 2.73 |
| Cotton, including lisle. | . 90 | .62 1.89 | . 91 | 1.87 | 1.36 | 1.15 | . 98 | . 77 | . 5.55 | . 57 |
| Anklets, socks: Cotton............. | 1.91 | 1.89 | 2.06 | 1.79 | 1.14 | 1.64 | 1.75 | 2.08 | 2.30 | 2.47 |
| Footwear: Shoes: Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.38 | 2.53 | 2.17 | 2.10 | 1.45 | 1.82 | 2.23 | 2.41 | 2.68 | 3.14 |
| Leather, leather sole. | 1.91 | 2.03 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.24 | 1.48 | 1.77 | 1.94 | 2.19 | 2.53 |
| Accessories: Handbags, purses. | . 64 | . 79 | . 44 | . 34 | . 16 | . 30 | . 48 | . 68 | . 83 | 1.07 |

[^44]Table 10.-Clothing purchases: Average expenditures for major types of clothing, and average expenditures and quantity purchased for selected items, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Allfam-iliesandsinglecon-sum-ers | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Rural } \\ \text { non- } \\ \text { farm } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Rural | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{t 1}, 000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83,000 \\ \text { to } \\ 85,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Gi | Average expenditure per girl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total expense. | \$35.76 | \$48.25 | \$24.90 | \$20.30 | \$10.10 | \$15.46 | \$25.20 | \$31.48 | \$44.29 | \$65.15 |
| Headwear. Hats: Felt | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.02 \\ & .47 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\$ 1.45}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.61 \\ & .22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \$ 0.54 \\ .18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \$ 0.30 \\ .08 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0.34 \\ .09 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50.76 \\ .29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.88 \\ & .32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.30 \\ & .65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$2.12 } \\ \hline 1.95\end{array}$ |
| Costs, sweaters, fu | 7.85 | 11.21 | 4.76 | 3.89 | 1.83 | 2.67 | 5.21 | 6.94 | 10.06 | 15.35 |
| Coats: Heavy, wit |  |  | . 21 | . 07 | . 03 | . 12 | 48 | 57 | . 67 | . 34 |
| Heavy, nof | 2.33 | 3.27 | 1.49 | 1.18 | . 51 | 82 | 1.37 | 2.03 | 3.23 | 4.75 |
| Snow Light wool | 1.45 | 2.20 | +62 | . 65 | . 44 | . 36 | 1.95 | . 92 | 1.40 | 3.11 |
| Snow or ski suits, 1 | 1.50 109 | 2.05 1.42 | $\begin{array}{r}1.11 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 72 | . 23 | ${ }_{4}^{46}$ | 1.05 .71 | 1.64 | 1.28 | 2.94 2.45 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, | 8.26 | 11.26 | 5.84 | 4.37 | 1.67 | 2.86 | 5.65 | 7.18 | 9.75 | 16.53 |
| Dresses; Wool. | 53 | . 84 | . 26 | . 14 | (3) | 12 | . 46 | 33 | 48 | . 98 |
| Rayon, silk | 1.49 | 2.10 | 84 | 86 | . 29 | 46 | . 71 | 1.33 | 1.67 | 2.79 |
| Cotton, stre | 2.82 | 3.60 | 2.42 | 1.56 | . 90 | 1.23 | 2.71 | 2.37 | 3.68 | 4.95 |
| Skirts: Wool. | . 86 | 1.28 | . 49 | . 36 | . 05 | 14 | .31 | . 91 | 1.07 | 1.78 |
| Play and sun suits. | . 59 | . 88 | ..$^{24}$ | ${ }_{2} .13$ | ${ }^{1} .14$ | . 09 | .27 2.97 | 3.48 | $\begin{array}{r}.66 \\ 4.95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.42 6.52 |
| Underwear, nightwear, Slips: Cotton..... | $\begin{array}{r}3.88 \\ .46 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.86 .55 | $\begin{array}{r}3.26 \\ .41 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.40 .30 | 1.14 .20 | 1.81 .25 | 2.97 .37 |  <br> .61 <br> .46 | 4.95 .53 | 6.52 .57 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton | . 62 | 66 | . 67 | . 48 | . 31 | 42 | . 57 | . 60 | . 80 | . 74 |
| Rayon, si | 50 | 60 | -. 43 | . 37 | . 20 | 28 | 43 | 42 | 60 | . 82 |
| Hosiery | 2.22 | 2.92 | 1.52 | 1.45 | . 68 | 1.29 | 1.90 | 2.14 | 2.83 | 3.96 |
| Shoes: Total | 6.98 | 8.85 | 5.49 | 4.54 | 2.90 | 4.41 | 5.24 | 6.53 | 8.66 | 10.96 |
| Leather, leather | 5.66 | 7.34 | 4.29 | 3.50 | 2.45 | 3.25 | 4.07 | 5.39 | 7.27 | 8.51 |
| Leather, rubber sole | . 96 | 1.09 | . 83 | . 80 | . 36 | 95 | . 89 | . 86 | . 05 | 1.84 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galosh | 54 | . 68 | . 38 | . 41 | .12 | ${ }^{23}$ | 51 | . 57 | . 69 | 1.05 |
| Shoeshines, repairs | . 51 | . 85 | . 15 | . 14 | .10 | 11 | 24 | 1.32 | . 81 | . 78 |
| Accessories. | 1.11 | 1.60 | . 69 | . 49 | . 13 | 31 | . 55 | 1.08 | 1.61 | 1.88 |
| Gloves: Woo | 27 | . 39 | . 18 | . 11 | . 15 | . 08 | . 17 | ${ }^{.27}$ |  | . 62 |
| Home sewing, ..... | 1.48 | 1.39 | 1.47 | 1.68 | 1.15 | 1.23 |  |  | 1.74 84 1 | 2.27 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning, pressing........ Other clothing expense. .............. | 1.15 | 1.72 1.98 |  | 1.21 .17 | . 92 | 97 06 | $\begin{array}{r}1.07 \\ .32 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 82 43 | $\begin{array}{r}.84 \\ 1.03 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.91 |
|  | . 51 | . 85 | 15 | 13 | . 04 | 07 | 18 | 27 | 50 | 1.15 |
|  | Average number of articles purchased per girl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Headwear: Hats, felt | 0.29 | 0.40 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.43 | 0.49 |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc Coats: Heavy, with fur | 04 |  | . 03 | . 01 | . 01 | 02 | 04 | . 07 | . 06 | . 03 |
| Coas. Heavy, no f | . 22 | .26 | . 18 | . 17 | . 11 | 14 | 18 | . 20 | . 28 | . 38 |
| Light wool. | . 19 | . 25 | . 12 | .14 | . 13 | . 08 | . 19 | . 14 | . 19 | . 37 |
| Snow or ski suits, | . 22 | . 77 | . 20 | . 13 | . 06 | . 10 | . 16 | . 29 | . 35 | . 38 |
| Sweaters: Wool. | . 65 |  | . 51 | . 52 | . 35 | . 37 | . 51 | . 61 | . 77 | 1.19 |
| Dresseb, suits, aprons, etc.: Dresses: Wool |  | $\begin{array}{r} .18 \\ .53 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .07 \\ .30 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} (2) \\ .16 \end{array}$ | . 8.06 | . 36 |  |  |  |
| Rayon, silk | $.14$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}.06 \\ .38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | . 11 | . 51 | .25 .72 |
| Cotton, stre | $\begin{array}{r}2.13 \\ .35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.34 | 2.23 | 1.57 | $\begin{array}{r}1.27 \\ .04 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.39.09 | 2.45 | 2.07 | 2.64 | 3.02 |
| Skirts: Wool. |  | . 48 | . 25 | . 18 |  |  | .44 | . 61 | . 80 | .641.14 |
| Play and sun suits. | . 56 | . 77 | . 52 | . 16 | . 05 | . 18 |  |  |  |  |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes: Slips: Cotton. | ${ }^{.86}$ |  | .893.19 | 67 | 53 | 58 | . 87 | 1.05 | ${ }_{3} .978$ | 1.023.09 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton |  | 2.55 |  | 2.30 | 1.58 | 1.16 | 1.77 | 2.81 |  |  |
| Rayon, silk | 1.648.00 | 1.729.61 | 1.616.81 | 1.48 | . 87 |  |  |  | 1.96 | 2.49 |
| Hosiery: Anklets, socks: Cotton. |  |  |  | 5.772.28 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.53 \\ & 1.65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.77 \\ & 2.38 \end{aligned}$ | 7.71 | 8.55 | 9.45 | 12.83 |
| Footwear: | 8.002.86 | 9.613.26 | 6.812.61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes: Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.68 | 2.96 | 3.38 2.68 | 3.62 2.71 |
| Leather, leather sol | $\begin{array}{r}2.83 \\ \hline 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.58 .45 | 1.98 | 1.71 | 1.31 |  | 2.05 |  |  | 2.71 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galos | . 32 | . 36 | . 25 | . 31 | . 11 | . 18 | . 34 | . 31 | . 39 | .55.54.70 |
| Accessories: Gloves: Wool. | .363.84 | . 48 | . 30 | . 18 | . 06 | . 14 | . 31 | . 40 | . 52 |  |
| Home sewing: <br> Yard goods: Cotton (yd.). |  | 2.23 | 4.72 | 6.39 | 5.29 | 5.42 | 4.25 | 3.49 | 2.95 | 2.43 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
2 Less than 0.005 article.
$\$$ Less than $\$ 0.005$.

Table 10.-Clothing purchases: Average expenditures for major types of clothing, and average expenditures and quantity purchased for selected items, all families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued


[^45]Table 10A.-Clothing purchases: Average expenditures ${ }^{1}$ for major types of clothing, 5 sex-age groups, all families and single consumers, by type of community

1942 (first 3 months)

| Item | All fam- <br> ilies and single consumers | By type of community |  |  | All fam- <br> ilies and single consumers | By type of community |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm |  | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm |
| Total expense. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Men and boys 16 years of age and over |  |  |  | Boys 2 to 16 years of age |  |  |  |
|  | \$17.40 | $\$ 22.98$ | $\$ 9.83$ | 57.87 | 88.50 | \$9.05 | \$4.45 | 83.70 |
| Headwear | \$0.64 | $\$ 0.79$ | \$0.40 | $\$ 0.41$ | 30.12 | \$0.16 | \$0.08 | \$0.08 |
| Coats, jackets, sweaters | 1.93 | 2.69 | . 95 | . 57 | . 83 | 1.37 | . 43 | . 21 |
| Suits, trousers, overalls. | 6.66 | 8.79 | 3.66 | 3.16 | 2.04 | 2.65 | 1.49 | 1.42 |
| Shirts...... | 1.28 | 1.60 | . 91 | . 67 | . 43 | . 56 | . 30 | . 31 |
| Underwear, night wear, robee | . 82 | 1.06 | . 49 | . 43 | . 36 | . 54 | . 23 | . 14 |
| Hosiery... | . 70 | . 89 | . 45 | . 37 | . 40 | . 54 | . 29 | . 24 |
| Footwear | 2.77 | 3.47 | 1.88 | 1.51 | 2.00 | 2.71 | 1.49 | 1.17 |
| Accessories. | 1.21 | 1.64 | . 57 | . 54 | . 11 | . 17 | . 07 | . 04 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning, pressing. | 1.24 | 1.82 | . 50 | . 19 | . 14 | . 26 | . 04 | . 02 |
| Other.. | . 15 | . 23 | . 02 | . 02 | . 07 | . 09 | . 03 | 07 |
| Total expense.......................... | Women and girls 16 years of age and over |  |  |  | Girls 2 to 16 years of age |  |  |  |
|  | \$19.72 | \$25.41 | \$11.60 | \$8.46 | \$8.31 | \$11.73 | \$5.25 | $\$ 3.79$ |
| Headwear........... | \$1.06 | \$1.44 | 80.46 | $\$ 0.38$ | \$0.33 | \$0.55 | \$0.12 | \$0.07 |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc. . . . . . . . . . | 2.78 | 3.46 | 1.91 | 1.29 | 1.52 | 2.44 | . 65 | . 36 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, etc. . . . . . . . . . | 5.75 | 7.43 | 3.42 | 2.33 | 2.00 | 2.83 | 1.32 | . 82 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes......... | 2.13 | 2.79 | 1.16 | . 84 | . 73 | 1.00 | . 51 | . 34 |
| Hosiery. | 2.39 | 3.15 | 1.31 | . 91 | . 62 | . 84 | . 41 | . 35 |
| Footwear. | 2.91 | 3.63 | 1.82 | 1.56 | 2.20 | 2.80 | 1.77 | 1.31 |
| Accessories. | . 90 | 1.22 | . 42 | . 27 | . 19 | . 29 | . 07 | . 07 |
| Home sewing. | . 74 | . 76 | . 72 | . 70 | . 45 | . 52 | . 31 | . 44 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning, pressing......... | . 96 | 1.37 | .37 | .17 | . 25 | .43 .03 | $0^{.09}$ | $0^{.08}$ |
| Other................................ | .10 | . 16 | . 01 | . 01 | . 02 | . 03 |  |  |
| Total expense. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Children under 2 years of age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55.04 | \$6.43 | $\$ 2.96$ | \$3.02 |  | ........ |  |  |
| Ready-to-wear. | 84.58 | \$5.87 | \$2.70 | \$2.63 |  |  |  |  |
| Home sewing..... | . 43 | . 52 | . 23 | . 38 |  |  |  |  |
| Upkeep-Cleaning | . 03 | . 04 | . 03 | . 01 |  |  |  |  |

[^46]Table 11.-Automobile and other travel and transportation: Percentage reporting and average expenditures for selected items, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

| Item | All <br> families and single con-sumers ${ }^{1}$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban ${ }^{1}$ | Rural non- farm | Rural farm ${ }^{1}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | \$1,500 to $\mathbf{8 2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$, 000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Automobile: 1941 (12 months) | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| reporting- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile purchase ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | 22.4 | 22.0 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 7.9 | 15.4 | 19.5 | 21.1 | 30.4 | 38.2 |
| Automobile owner- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ship............ | 58.4 | 54.5 | 61.6 | 69.4 | 25.4 | 44.2 | 58.1 | 60.4 | 74.7 | 84.3 |
| Business use of automobile. | 21.6 | 14.9 | 18.7 | 51.2 | 14.5 | 24.8 | 26.7 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 24.0 |
| Average expenditure per family for- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile: Total ... | \$169.94 | \$197.90 | \$139.70 | \$102.64 | \$20.73 | \$56.08 | \$100.06 | \$140.56 | \$249.00 | \$359.75 |
| Automobile purchase ${ }^{2}$ | 77.58 | 90.72 | 61.67 | 48.20 | 9.01 | 25.10 | 36.98 | 57.88 | 125.09 | 168.79 |
| Automobile operation. | 92.36 | 107.18 | 78.03 | 54.44 | 11.72 | 30.98 | 63.08 | 82.68 | 123.91 | 190.96 |
| Other travel and transporta- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total average expendi- <br> ture. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local. <br> Interurban. | 21.74 | 31.60 | 7.22 | 3.15 | 3.06 | 8.93 | 16.26 | 20.58 | 32.24 | 44.05 |
|  | 6.99 | 8.68 | 5.59 | 2.38 | 2.06 | 2.66 | 3.95 | 5.97 | 9.38 | 9.35 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of families reporting- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile pur- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile owner- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ship. .............. . . | 56.1 | 52.3 | 59.2 | 67.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average expenditure per |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile: Total... | \$30.07 | \$34.20 | \$25.04 | \$20.13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile purchase ${ }^{2}$ | 4.38 | 4.93 | 3.26 | 3.65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile operation. | 25.69 | 29.27 | 21.78 | 16.48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,090$ and over, not shown separately.
2 Net amount spent for purchase of automobiles. The net purchase price is derived by deducting trade-in allowance from the gross purchase price. The gross price covers the gross contract price, plus Federal excise tax and sales tax, and includes financing charges other than insurance.

Table 12.-Personal taxes, gifts, community welfare, and religion: Average annual expenditures, families and single consumers, by annual money income class and type of community

1941 (12 months)

| Item | All <br> fam- <br> ilies <br> and <br> single <br> con- <br> sum- <br> ers ${ }^{1}$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual money income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urban ${ }^{1}$ | Rural nonfarm ${ }^{1}$ | Rural farm ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1, \$ 00 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Personal Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal income tax. | \$21.26 | \$30.73 | \$8.08 | \$2.36 | \$0.06 | 50.04 | \$1.74 | \$1.27 | \$6.65 | \$20.93 |
| State income tax. | 2.27 | 3.13 | . 92 | . 77 | 0 | .13 | .13 | . 60 | 2.14 | 4.89 |
| Poll taxes................... | . 68 | ${ }^{.65}$ | . 76 | . 72 | . 30 | . 40 | . 61 | . 52 | 1.08 | 1.21 |
| Personal property tax ${ }^{2}$. | 1.67 | 2.11 | 1.39 | . 35 | .13 | . 45 | . 57 | . 84 | 1.44 | 2.23 |
| Gifts and Contributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gifts ${ }^{3}$. | 33.10 | 42.01 | 20.26 | 16.52 | 5.80 | 11.03 | 19.26 | 25.90 | 32.16 | 63.03 |
| Support of relatives ${ }^{4}$ | 20.04 | 26.61 | 11.76 | 5.81 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 6.78 | 14.45 | 27.84 | 48.72 |
| Donations to others ${ }^{\text {s }}$. | 2.04 | 2.55 | 1.40 | . 91 | 1.17 | . 61 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.88 | 3.93 |
| Community Chest, etc. ${ }^{6}$ | 3.92 | 5.79 | 1.10 | . 49 | . 02 | . 33 | . 98 | 1.49 | 3.16 | 8.71 |
| Religious organizations ${ }^{7} . . .$. | 24.22 | 28.42 | 18.59 | 15.56 | 5.67 | 9.35 | 14.39 | 20.50 | 27.00 | 46.92 |
| Red Cross, USO ${ }^{\text {s }}$............. | 2.81 | 3.72 | 1.43 | 1.16 | . 27 | . 57 | 1.02 | 1.55 | 2.62 | 3.74 |
| Other, including foreign relief 9 | 2.36 | 3.39 | . 56 | . 82 | . 08 | . 18 | . 11 | . 58 | . 78 | 1.44 |

[^47]Table 13.-Net change in assets and liabilities: All families and single consumers, by type of community and annual money income class


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.-Net change in assets and liabilities: All families and single consumers, by type of community and annual money income class-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.-Net change in assets and liabilities: All families and single consumers, by type of community and annual money income class-Continued


[^48]Table 14.-Distribution of all families and single consumers, by annual total income class and type of community, 19夕1 (12 months) and 1942 (first 8 months; urban only)

| Type of community | All fam ilies and single consumers | Annual total income class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nega-tiveincome | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{1 1}, 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{5 2 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{8 5 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { aver } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types: Number. Percent. | 30,287 100.0 | 50 0.1 | 2,999 | 7,007 17.8 | 6,729 17.2 | 6,433 16.4 | 4,851 12.3 | 3,860 9.8 | 5,488 14.0 | 1,870 4.8 |
| Percent. . Urban: Number. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent.... Rural nonfarm Number | . 100.0 | 0 | ${ }^{1,223}$ | ${ }^{3} 13.6$ | ${ }_{14.5}$ | ${ }_{16.6}^{4,01}$ | $\stackrel{3}{14.0}$ | 2,930 12.0 | 4,403 18.0 | ${ }_{6.3}^{1,541}$ |
|  | 8,469 | 0 | 1,151 | 2,036 |  | 1,280 | 867 | 541 | 610 | 154 |
| Percent Rural farm: | 100.0 | 0 | 113.6 | 24.1 | 21.6 | 15.1 | 10.2 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 1.8 |
| Number. | $\begin{array}{r} 6,3555 \\ 100.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 50 0.8 | 625 9.8 | 1,044 25.8 | 1,352 21.3 | 1,092 17.2 | 559 8.8 | 383 6.0 | 475 7.5 | 175 <br> 2.8 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban:NumbPercen |  |  | 1,151 | 3,377 | 3,275 | 3,812 | 3,914 | 2,865 | 5,168 | 2,021 |
|  | 100:0 | (1) | 4.5 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 11.2 | 20.2 | 7.9 |

${ }^{1}$ In urban communities, families with negative incomes comprised 3.3 percent in 1942, of the total number of families with incomes below $\$ 500$

Table 15.-Average family size, ${ }^{1}$ by annual total income class and type of community 1941 (12 months) and 1942 (first 3 months; urban only)

| Type of community | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { All } \\ \text { families } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { single } \\ \text { con- } \\ \text { sumers } \end{array}$ | Annual total income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 2, \mathbf{0} 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \mathbf{8 2 , 5 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All types. <br> Urban. <br> Rural nonfarm <br> Rural farm. | 3.27 | 2.15 | 2.80 | 3.06 | 3.53 | 3.40 | 3.57 | 3.72 | 4.50 | 4.09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.36 <br> 4.03 | 1.11 3.28 | 3.09 3.64 | 3.68 <br> 3.97 | 3.90 4.89 | 4.09 3.97 | 4.05 4.40 | 3.74 4.26 | 4.40 <br> 4.27 | 2.50 <br> 4.16 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban. | 3.00 | 1.37 | 2.22 | 2.53 | 2.75 | 3.06 | 3.31 | 3.56 | 4.34 | 4.76 |

[^49]Table 16.-Summary of average money and nonmoney income and outlay, families and single consumers, by type of community and annual total income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Allfam- <br> ilies and <br> single <br> con- <br> sumers ${ }^{1}$ | By type of community |  |  | By annual total income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ur}- \\ \text { ban }^{1} \end{gathered}$ | Rural nonfarm ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rural } \\ & \text { farm } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income: Total. | \$2,213 | \$2,578 | \$1,539 | \$1,655 | \$357 | \$747 | \$1,245 | \$1,746 | \$2,459 | \$3,684 |
| Money...... ${ }^{\text {Received }}$ in kind | $\begin{array}{r}1,974 \\ \hline 239\end{array}$ | 2,409 | 1,311 | 1,134 | 227 | 546 | 1,021 | 1,513 | 2,221 | 3,376 |
| Received in kind. . . . . . . . . . . | 239 | 169 | 228 | 521 | 130 | 201 | 224 | 233 | 238 | 308 |
| Inheritances and other money receipts. <br> Net deficit | 19 0 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 127 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 21 | 26 0 |
| Disbursements: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditures for current con- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sumption: Total value........ | 1,905 | 2,229 | 1,375 | 1,344 | 482 | 791 | 1,209 | 1,656 | 2,234 | 3,146 |
| Money expense. | 1,666 | 2,060 | 1,147 | 823 | 352 | 590 | 985 | 1,423 | 1,996 | 2,838 |
| Received in kind. | 239 | 169 | 228 | 521 | 130 | 201 | 224 | 233 | 238 | 308 |
| Gifts and contributions. | 88 | 112 | 55 | 41 | 11 | 22 | 36 | 59 | 85 | 154 |
| Personal tax payments. | 26 | 37 | 11 | 4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 26 |
| Net surplus. | 218 | 233 | 116 | 294 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 46 | 153 | 399 |
| Percentage reporting net deficit | 33 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 47 | 39 | 39 | 34 | 30 | 21 |
| Percentage reporting net surplus. | 62 | 64 | 57 | 61 | 27 | 47 | 58 | 65 | 70 | 79 |

[^50]Table 17-Major categories of consumption: Average expenditures, all families and single consumers, by type of community and annual total income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | All fam- <br> ilies and <br> single <br> con- <br> sumers' | By type of community |  |  | By annual total income class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { Ur- }^{\mathrm{Ur}}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rural } \\ \text { non- } \\ \text { farm } \end{gathered}$ | Rural farm | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| All items: Total value | \$1,905 | \$2,229 | \$1,375 | \$1,344 | \$482 | \$791 | \$1,209 | \$1,656 | \$2,234 | \$3,146 |
| Money expense. | 1,666 | 2,060 | 1,147 | 823 | 352 | 590 | 985 | 1,423 | 1,996 | 2,838 |
| Received in kind | 239 | 169 | 228 | 521 | 130 | 201 | 224 | 233 | 238 | 308 |
| Food: Total value ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | $\$ 612$ | \$663 | \$477 | \$589 | $\$ 210$ | \$338 | \$466 | \$590 | \$703 | $\$ 913$ |
| Money expense. | 516 | 637 | 361 | 250 | 140 | 225 | 352 | 471 | 627 | 837 |
| Received in kind. . | 96 | 26 | 116 | 339 | 70 | 113 | 114 | 119 | 76 | 76 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: Total value ${ }^{3}$ | 404 | 496 | 268 | 232 | 126 | 186 | 269 | 359 | 482 | 644 |
| Money expense | 290 | 385 | 179 | 74 | 77 | 115 | 183 | 273 | 355 | 457 |
| Received in kind, | 114 | 111 | 89 | 158 | 49 | 71 | 86 | 86 | 127 | 187 |
| Household operation: Money expense | 85 | 109 | 50 | 34 | 15 | 25 | 37 | 54 | 86 | 143 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total value. | 98 | 109 | 83 | 72 | 16 | 25 | 58 | 85 | 126 | 199 |
| Money expense | 93 | 104 | 79 | 66 | 14 | 22 | 53 | 80 | 119 | 191 |
| Received in kind | 5 | 5 | 4. | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Clothing: Total value. | 229 | 274 | 156 | 153 | 42 | 79 | 135 | 194 | 263 | 411 |
| Money expense. | 205 | 247 | 137 | 135 | 33 | 65 | 116 | 171 | 235 | 374 |
| Received in kind. | 24 | 27 | 19 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 19 | 23 | 28 | 37 |
| Automobile: Money expense. | 171 | 198 | 140 | 103 | 12 | 39 | 75 | 129 | 220 | 323 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 34 | 49 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 36 | 52 |
| Personal care: Money expense........ | 36 | 45 | 24 | 20 | 7 | 12 | 23 | 31 | 43 | 63 |
| Medical care: Money expense. . . . . . . . | 84 | 96 | 67 | 60 | 26 | 32 | 52 | 74 | 101 | 135 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 69 | 91 | 34 | 26 | 6 | 17 | 28 | 45 | 73 | 127 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | 35 | 43 | 24 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 24 | 34 | 43 | 59 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 16 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 28 |
| Education: Money expense. | 15 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 27 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{4}$. | 17 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 23 | 22 |

[^51]Table 18.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, by annual money income class
All urban families and single consumers

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,506 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Percentage reporting money income: 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48.0 | 66.0 | 81.7 | 88.9 | 83.6 | 89.9 | 86.1 | 76.2 | 64.7 |
| Relief ${ }^{1}$. . | 10.2 | 12.8 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 4.8 |  |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{2}$ | 18.4 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 18.0 | 16.9 | 24.1 | 38.1 | 52.9 |
| Net income from roomers and boarders. | 3.1 | 11.2 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 7.1 | 0 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents. . | 18.4 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 22.4 | 20.3 | 27.7 | 35.7 | 52.9 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family | 16.3 | 15.4 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Direct relief payments. | 19.4 | 18.1 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 0 | . 7 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Other money income* | 12.2 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) ${ }^{4}$ | 5.1 | . 5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 11.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Relief. . . | 17.3 | 14.4 | 2.8 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average amount of income: Total. . . . . . . . | 8465 | \$875 | \$1,380 | \$1,879 | \$2,389 | \$2,932 | \$3,949 | \$6,457 | \$14,582 |
| Money income. Earnings. | \$310 | \$735 | 81,247 | \$1,752 | \$2,238 | \$2,743 | \$3,735 | \$6,208 | \$14,125 |
|  | 162 | 500 | 1,049 | 1,598 | 2,042 | 2,630 | 3,521 | 5,778 | 11,224 |
| Wage and salary earnings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonrelief.............. | 20 | 5 | 27 | 1,8 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 2, 5 | 2,81 | 20 | 0 |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{2}$ | 27 | ! | 113 | 191 | 271 | 354 | 654 | 1,810 | 5,878 |
| Net income from roomers and boarders. | 3 | I | 49 | 37 | 29 | 22 | 33 | 25 | 0 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents... | 24 |  | 43 | 41 | 114 | 58 | 113 | 178 | 2,528 |
|  | 50 | 1 | 58 | 39 | 46 | 15 | 31 | 27 | 280 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family |  | 3. | 31 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct relief payments. | 39 | $6{ }^{\circ}$ | 10 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{3}$. | 9 | $1 ?$ | 9 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 26 | 207 | 200 |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) ${ }^{4}$ | 2 | ${ }^{63}$ | 2 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 1. | 9 | 107 |
| Nonmoney income in kind ${ }^{5}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 155 | 140 | 133 | 127 | 151 | 189 | 214 | 249 | 457 |
| Relief... | 146 | 130 | 132 | 125 | 151 | 189 | 214 | 249 | 457 |
|  | 9 | 10. | 1 | 2 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting money income: Wage and salary earnings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary earnings: <br> Nonrelief |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.0 |  |  |
| Relief ${ }^{1}$. | 3.0 | 9.9 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{88} .5$ | 3.2 | 0 |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{2}$. | 10.9 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 10.5 | 17.7 | 24.3 | 19.4 | 29.0 | 53.3 |
| Net income from roomers and boarders. | 3.0 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 15.1 | 10.0 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 6.7 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents... | 12.9 | 20.9 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 17.7 | 27:1 | 22.2 | 40.3 | 60.0 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family | 15.8 | 18.6 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 3.2 |  | 0 |
| Direct relief payments | 19.8 | 18.6 | 9.0 2.3 | 4.7 1.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | ${ }_{0}{ }^{2}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{3}$. | 6.9 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 13.3 |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) ${ }^{4}$ | 4.0 | B | 3.4 | 5 | 1.6 | 7 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Percentage reporting income in kind: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonrelief. | 81.2 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 65.9 | 71.3 | 72.9 | 75.5 | 75.8 | 93.4 |
| Relief | 15.8 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average amount of income: Total. . . . . . . . | \$115 | \$214 | \$351 | \$469 | $\$ 590$ | \$723 | \$982 | \$1,693 | \$4,213 |
| Money incomeEarnings. | 574 | \$183 | \$314 | \$437 | \$552 | \$685 | \$930 | \$1,613 | \$4,086 |
|  | 38 | 102 | 269 | 392 | 503 | 632 | 881 | 1,519 | 3,618 |
| Wage and salary earnings: Nonrelief | $30^{\text {d }}$ | 75 | 241 | 356 | 435 | 502 | 743 |  |  |
| Ronrefier | 3 | 12 | 241 | 35 | 4 | 502 | ${ }^{743}$ | 1,192 | 2,122 |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{2} . . . \ldots \ldots$ | 5 | 15 | 23 | 32 | 68 | 130 | 138 | 325 | 1,496 |
| Net income from roomers and boarders. | 1 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 10 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents... | 5 | 17 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 33 | 22 | 91 | 386 |
| Income from benefits and annuities. | 13 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 67 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family. | 6 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Direct relief payments.......... | 12 | 20 | 3 | 2 | $\left({ }^{(6)}\right.$ | 1 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{\text {s }}$. | , | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |  | 6 |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) ${ }^{4}$ | 2 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | 12 | 0 |
| Nonmoney income in kind ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41 | 31 | 37 | 32 | 38 | 38 | 52 | 80 | 126 |
| Nonrelief. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38 | 30 | 37 | 32 | 38 | 38 | 52 | 80 | 126 |
| Relief | 3 | , | ${ }^{6}$ ) | ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, by annual money income class-Continued
Urban families of 2 or more persons


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban single consumers ${ }^{7}$

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \$ 1,000 \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \mathbf{t}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage reporting money income: 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary earnings: <br> Nonrelief.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Relief ${ }^{1}$. | 8.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 | 0. |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{3}$ | 16.9 | 12.7 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 0 | 16.7 |
| Net income from roomers and boarder | 1.7 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents | 20.3 | 21.1 | 17.5 | 33.3 | 54.5 | 33.3 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family | 20.3 15.2 | 14.1 | 5.0 2.5 | 5.6 0 | 9.1 | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 22.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5.1 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonrelief. | 86.4 | 80.3 | 80.0 | 83.3 | 72.7 | 83.4 |
| Relies | 15.2 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$2,816 |
| Money income. | \$302 | \$731 | \$1,208 | \$1,697 | \$2,183 | \$2,688 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income from benefits and annuities. . . . . . . |  |  | 57 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (entrer |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting money income: 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entrepreneurial carnings ${ }^{3}$ | 6.6 | 13.3 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 0 |
|  | 3.3 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 12.5 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents. | 9.8 | 28.3 | 12.8 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 50.0 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family.............. 16.4 | 16.4 | 20.0 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money incorne. | 872 | 1177 | $\$ 312$ | \$433 | 8548 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Relief ${ }^{\text {1 }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 23 | 348 | $\stackrel{42}{0}$ | 480 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents. . . . . . . . . . . .In |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmoney income in kinds ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 32 | 26 | 33 | 3 | 1 | $8-15$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^52]
## Table 18.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban 2-person families


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban 3-person families


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban 4-person families


[^53]Table 18.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban families of 5 or more persons

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting money income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 80 | 94.7 | 86.8 | 84.0 | 90.0 | 22.1 | 93.3 | 750 |
| Reliefl. | 20.0 | 35.0 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 0 | 3.3 | 10.5 | 13.3 | 0 |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{2}$. | 0 | 30.0 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 20.0 | 26.7 | 28.9 | 26.7 | 62.5 |
| Netincomefrom roomersand boarders.. | 0 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 18.4 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 26.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents... | 0 | 0 | 5.3 | 15.8 | 12.0 | 23.3 | 18.4 | 40.0 | 50.0 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family. | 0 | 20.0 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 5.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Direct relief payments. | 0 | 25.0 | 0 | 5.3 | 0 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{3} \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$. | 0 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 13.3 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 25.0 |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) Percentage reporting income in kind: ${ }^{5}$ <br> Nonrelief. <br> Relief | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.3 | 0 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 94.7 | 93.3 | 100.0 |
|  | 60.0 | 40.0 | 15.8 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average amount of income: Total. . . . . . . . | \$488 | \$880 | \$1,375 | \$1,864 | \$2,375 | \$2,927 | \$4,002 | \$6,235 | \$13,028 |
| Money income. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .Earnings. . . . . . . . | 8320 | $\$ 733$ | \$1,273 | \$1,761 | \$2,233 | \$2,733 | \$3,789 | \$5,955 | \$12,279 |
|  | 299 | 548 | 1,229 | 1,637 | 2,172 | 2,593 | 3,559 | 5,884 | 11,143 |
| Wage and salary earnings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonrelief............ Relief ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . | 234 | 332 | 1,122 | 1,350 | 1,847 | 2,050 | 3,003 | 4,951 | 4,938 |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{\text {Reli }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{65}$ | 112 | 89 | 260 | 325 | 521 | 548 | 876 | 6,205 |
| Net income from roomersand boarders. . | 0 | 35 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 36 | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents... | 0 | 0 | 11 | 21 | 6 | 55 | 57 | 68 | 710 |
| Income from benefits and annuities. . . . | 21 | 40 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| family. .............. | 0 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Oirect relief payments. | 0 | ${ }_{3} 9$ | 4 | 33 | 25 | 20 | 13 | 3 | 426 |
| Lasses in business (not deducted above) ${ }^{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonmoney income in kind ${ }^{5}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 168 | 147 | 102 | 103 | 142 | 194 | 213 | 280 | 740 |
| Nonrelief. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 104 | 112 | 93 | 96 | 142 | 194 | 213 | 280 | 749 |
| Relief...................................... | 64 | 35 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnote at end of table.

Table 18.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, by annual money income class-Continued Urban families of 5 or more persons-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under $\$ 500$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,500$ | $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 2,000$ | $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 2,500$ | $\$ 2,500$ to $\$ 3,000$ | $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 5,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ t 0 \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | \$10,000 $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { over }\end{aligned}$ |
| Percentage reporting money income: <br> Wage and salary earnings: <br> Nonrelief <br> Relief ${ }^{1}$ | 1942 (first 3 month8) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 88.583 .3 |  | 87.5 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 57.1 |
|  | 40.0 | 69.2 | 90.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20.0 | 23.1 | 5.0 | 7.7 | ${ }_{23}^{0}$ | $\stackrel{0}{25.0}$ | ${ }_{22.4}^{0 .}$ |  | 071.4 |
|  | 20.0 | 23.1 | 20.0 | 11.5 | 16.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Net incomefrom roomers and boarders. . | 0 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 11.5 |  | 12.5 | 24.5 |  | ${ }_{71.4}$ |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family. | 0 | 15.4 | 10.0 5.0 | 0 | 13.3 | 20.8 4.2 |  | 33.3 |  |
| Direct relief payments | 0 | 23.1 | 5.0 |  | 0 | 4.24.28.3 | 4.1 | 4.804 | 0014 |
| Other money incomes | 20.0 | 23.1 | 10.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 |  | 4.1 |  |  |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) ${ }^{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 3.3 | . |  | . | 14.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average amount of income: Total. ......... | \$133 | 8213 | 5341 | \$470 | 8587 | \$712 | 81,012 | \$1,595 | \$3,777 |
| Money income. <br> Earnings <br> Wage and malary earnings: <br> Nonrelief. <br> Relief ${ }^{1}$. <br> Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{2}$ <br> Net income from roomersand boarders. Interest, dividends, profits, and rents. Income from benefits and annuities. Gifts from persons not in economic family. | $\$ 64$45 | \$187 | \$308 | \$438 | \$547 | \$673 | \$953 | \$1,533 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,569 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 123 | 278 | 406 | 519 | 633 | 901 | 1,492 |  |
|  | 15228015004068608 | 722328280198303050262060 |  |  |  |  |  | 1004 | ${ }_{0}^{1,677}$ |
|  |  |  | 242729 | $\begin{array}{r}345 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 429 | 0 | 765 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 48 | 90 | $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,388 | 1,714 |
|  |  |  | 29 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 8 | 3 | 13 | 101 | ${ }_{6}^{23}$ | 23 | 167 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | , |
|  |  |  | 13 |  | 0 | 2 | 4 | 15 | - |
| Direct relief payments. |  |  |  | 18 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other money incomes |  |  | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1. | 2 |  |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) |  |  |  |  | 40 | 39 | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| Nmoney income in kin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62 | 208 |
| Relief... |  |  | 12 2 | - 5 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 208 |

[^54]Table 19.-Summary of average money income and outlay, by annual money income class Urban families and/or single consumers-1941 (12 months)


[^55]Table 19.-Summary of average money income and oullay, by annual money income class-Continued
Urban families and/or single consumers-1942 (first 3 months)

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{array}$ |
|  | All families and single consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts: <br> Money income. <br> Inheritances and other money receipts. <br> Net deficit. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$74 | (2183 | \$314 | \$437 | \$552 | \$685 | \$930 | \$1,613 | \$4,086 |
|  | 337 | \$30 | \$7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disbursements: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expenditures for current consumption. | \$105 | \$207 | \$310 | \$398 | \$494 | \$599 | \$753 | \$1,195 | \$1,984 |
| Gifts and contributions. | \$2 | \$6 | \$12 | \$13 | \$18 | \$26 | $\$ 38$ | \$54 | \$230 |
| Personal tax payments. | \$1 | \$1 | \$2 | \$4 | \$10 | \$13 | \$24 | \$83 | \$325 |
| Net surplus. . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$47 | \$40 | \$57 | $\$ 127$ | $\$ 290$ | \$1,792 |
| Net deficit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34 | 27 | 24 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 18 | 18 | ${ }^{7}$ |
| Average amount for those reporting. ... <br> Net surplus: <br> Percentage reporting. <br> Average amount for those reporting. ... | \$103 | \$104 | \$99 | \$57 | \$124 | \$189 | \$196 | \$454 | \$275 |
|  | 30 | 45 | 64 | 79 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$19 | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ \$ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 64 $\$ 43$ | \$88 | \$94 | 76 $\$ 131$ | 81 $\$ 199$ | \$451 | \$1,940 |
|  | Families of 2 or more persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money income. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$74 | \$187 | \$312 | \$437 | \$556 | \$887 | \$921 | \$1,613 | \$4,086 |
| Inheritances and other money receipts. . | + ${ }^{0} 8$ | \$11 | \$3 | \$27 | \$4 | 32 | \$2 | 0 | $\$ 486$ 0 |
| Disbursements: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expenditures for current consumption. | \$122 | \$225 | \$322 | \$406 | \$506 | \$597 | \$752 | \$1,195 | . 1,984 |
| Gifts and contributions. | \$2 | 54 | \$7 | \$11 | $\$ 16$ | \$20 | \$36 | \$54 | \$230 |
| Personal tax payments. | (2) | (2) | \$1 | \$3 | \$8 | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 24$ | $\$ 83$ | \$325 |
| Net surplus. . . | 0 |  | 0 | \$46 | \$33 | \$64 | \$130 | \$290 | \$1,792 |
| Net deficit: $\cdot$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting. | 50 | 46 | 38 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 17 | 18 | ${ }^{7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting. ................... | 27 $\$ 16$ | 41 $\$ 22$ | 60 $\$ 42$ | $\begin{array}{r}71 \\ \$ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ \$ 90 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 77 $\$ 131$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \$ 199 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \$ 451 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ \$ 1,940 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Single consumers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts:      <br> Money income $\$ 72$ $\$ 177$ $\$ 312$ $\$ 433$ $\$ 548$ <br> 664      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inheritances and other money receipts. . | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Net deficit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$29 | $\$ 9$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$54 |  |  |  |
| Disbursements: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expenditures for current consumption. | $\$ 98$ | \$177 | \$275 | \$335 | $\$ 387$ | \$575 |  |  |  |
| Gifts and contributions. . . . . . . . . | \$2 | \$10 | \$25 | \$29 | \$36 | \$122 |  |  |  |
| Personal tax payments | \$1 | \$1 | 87 | \$11 | \$28 | \$23 |  |  |  |
| Net surplus. . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | \$3 | \$55 | \$101 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Net deficit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 361 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 10 | 37 |  |  |  |
| Average amount for those reporting. ... | \$101 | \$92 | \$134 | \$61 | \$63 | \$387 |  |  |  |
| Net surplus: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting | 46 | 52 | 74 | 76 | 90 | 62 |  |  |  |
| Average amount for those reporting.... | \$16 | \$30 | \$47 | \$8 | \$119 | \$146 |  |  |  |

1 Averages not shown for single consumers with incomes of $\$ 3,000$ or more because of the small number in the sample.
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 0.50$.

Table 19.-Summary of average money income and outlay, by annual money income classContinued
Urban families of 4 sizes- 1941 ( 12 months)


[^56]Table 19.-Summary of average money income and outlay, by annual money income classContinued
Urban families of 4 sizes- 1942 (first 3 months)


[^57]'Table 20.--Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class

All urban families and single consumers
PERCENTAGE REPORTING

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind. | 61.2 | 50.0 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 51.9 | 56.8 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 94.1 |
| Household operation: Money expense......: 91.8 94.7 99.4 99.5 100.0 99.3 100.0 100.0 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind. | 29.6 | 21.3 | 20.6 | 26.8 | 16.9 | 27.7 | 27.1 | 21.4 | 23.5 |
| Clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind | 75.5 | 72.3 | 71.7 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 81.8 | 81.3 | 76.2 | 82.4 |
| Automobile: Money expense | 11.2 | 20.2 | 42.2 | 51.5 | 72.7 | 69.6 | 81.9 | 88.1 | 94.1 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 56.1 | 72.3 | 83.3 | 76.3 | 79.8 | 89.2 | 86.7 | 97.6 | 94.1 |
| Personal care: Money expense.... | 96.9 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | 78.6 | 83.0 | 96.7 | 98.5 | 96.7 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Recreation: Money expense | 54.1 | 79.3 | 93.9 | 96.5 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | 48.0 | 61.2 | 71.7 | 76.3 | 80.3 | 82.5 | 89.8 | 88.1 | 82.4 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 52.0 | 75.5 | 90.6 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Education: Money expense. | 9.2 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 27.3 | 37.7 | 43.9 | 47.0 | 61.9 | 64.7 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{\text {s }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17.3 | 17.0 | 25.6 | 29.3 | 42.1 | 39.9 | 42.8 | 54.8 | 94.1 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 98.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  | 51.5 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 18.3 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 26.7 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. Received in kind | 58.4 | 40.7 | 34.5 | 31.4 | 46.8 | 50.0 | 50.9 | 64.5 | 93.4 |
| Household operation: Money expense....... 93.1 96.5 97.2 100.0 99.0 100.0 99.5 100.0 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 33.7 5.9 | 47.1 12.8 | 63.3 7.9 | 66.0 13.1 | 74.0 5.7 | 77.9 7.1 | 84.3 | 88.7 14.5 | 93.3 0 |
| Clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 80.2 | 89.5 | 96.0 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind | 48.5 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 30.7 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 33.3 |
| Automobile: Money expe | 12.9 | 18.0 | 35.0 | 47.6 | 58.9 | 69.3 | 73.6 | 95.2 | 86.7 |
| Other transportation: Money expense. | 37.6 | 61.0 | 75.7 | 71.2 | 77.6 | 80.0 | 83.3 | 90.3 | 93.3 |
| Personal care: Money expense. | 94.1 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | 64.4 | 72.1 | 84.7 | 90.6 | 91.7 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 95.2 | 93.3 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 41.6 | 61.6 | 91.0 | 93.2 | 95.8 | 97.1 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense... | 49.5 | 57.0 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 80.2 | 78.6 | 86.6 | 91.9 | 86.7 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 48.5 | 74.4 | 87.0 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 95.7 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 93.3 |
| Education: Money expense. | 8.9 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 15.2 | 26.0 | 33.6 | 41.7 | 50.0 | 80.0 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{3}$. . | 11.9 | 10.5 | 23.2 | 17.8 | 25.0 | 20.0 | 36.1 | 35.5 | 86.7 |

See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

All urban families and single consumers-Continued
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE AND AVERAGE VALUE


See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban families of 2 or more persons
PERCENTAGE REPORTING

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 82,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | 74.4 | 47.0 | 34.3 | 31.1 | 26.7 | 29.6 | 24.4 | 16.7 | 43.8 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: ${ }^{2}$ Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | 23.1 | 54.7 | 45.7 | 41.1 | 53.5 | 57.7 | 59.1 | 100.0 59.5 | 100.0 93.8 |
| Household operation: Money expense. | 97.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Money expense. | 76.9 | 88.9 | 94.3 | 97.8 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 96.3 | 97.6 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | 43.6 | 26.5 | 22.1 | 29.4 | 18.0 | 28.9 | 27.4 | 21.4 | 25.0 |
| Clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 97.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | 79.5 | 77.8 | 72.8 | 75.6 | 73.8 | 81.7 | 81.1 | 76.2 | 81.2 |
| Automobile: Money expense. | 17.9 | 24.8 | 47.1 | 52.2 | 74.4 | 70.4 | 82.9 | 88.1 | 93.8 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 48.7 | 66.7 | 84.3 | 76.1 | 80.8 | 89.4 | 86.6 | 97.6 | 93.8 |
| Personal care: Money expense. | 97.4 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense | 87.2 | 83.8 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 96.5 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 48.7 | 76.1 | 94.3 | 96.7 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | 61.5 | 65.0 | 75.0 | 77.8 | 83.1 | 83.8 | 89.6 | 88.1 | 87.5 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 56.4 | 76.1 | 92.1 | 98.3 | 97.7 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Education: Money expense | 17.9 | 30.8 | 26.4 | 28.3 | 39.0 | 45.1 | 47.6 | 61.9 | 68.8 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{3}$. | 15.4 | 20.5 | 25.0 | 27.21 | 42.4 | 40.1 | 42.1 | 54.8 | 93.8 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. . . . . . . . . | 67.5 | 34.8 | 26.9 | 18.1 | 15.1 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 26.7 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: ${ }^{2}$ Money expense. | 92.5 | 100.0 | 98.5 |  | 99.4 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | 72.5 | 43.8 | 37.7 | 12.5 | 59.4 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Household operation: Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 51.8 100.0 | 64.5 100.0 | 93.4 100.0 |
| Furnishings and equipment: |  |  |  |  |  | 10.0 | 100. | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Money expense. | 40.0 | 58.9 | 73.8 | 73.5 | 80.2 | 80.3 | 85.0 | 88.7 | 93.3 |
| Received in kind | 5.0 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 13.9 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 14.5 | 0 |
| Clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 75.0 | 90.2 | 95.4 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 98.5 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | 62.5 | 45.5 | 46.9 | 37.3 | 39.0 | 32.6 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 33.3 |
| Automobile: Money expense...... | 22.5 | 23.2 | 44.6 | 48.8 | 61.0 | 69.7 | 73.8 | 95.2 | 86.7 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 25.0 | 57.1 | 71.5 | 72.9 | 78.5 | 80.3 | 83.6 | 90.3 | 93.3 |
| Personal care: Money expense. | 95.0 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense | 70.0 42 | 77.7 58.9 | 85.4 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 93.9 | 93.0 | 95.2 | 93.3 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. . | 60.0 | 68.9 | 75.4 | 94.0 76.5 | 97.1 82.6 | 87.0 | 98.6 86.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 52.5 | 76.8 | 87.7 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 |
| Education: Money expense | 22.5 | 26.8 | 23.1 | 17.5 | 27.9 | 34.8 | 42.1 | 50.0 | 80.0 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{3}$ | 12.5 | 12.5 | 23.1 | 17.5 | 24.4 | 18.2 | 36.0 | 35.5 | 86.7 |

See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and averagc value, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban families of 2 or more persons-Continued
average expenditure and average value


See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban single consumers
PERCENTAGE REPORTING


See footnotes on p. 11 .

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

## Urban single consumers-Continued

average expenditure and average value

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items: Total value Money expense. Received in kind. | \$539 | \$803 | \$1,227 | \$1,528 | \$1,589 | \$2,249 |
|  | 407 | 685 | 1,095 | 1,411 | 1,471 | 2,121 |
|  | 132 | 118 | 132 | 117 | 118 | 128 |
|  | \$210 | \$301 | \$369 | $\$ 433$ | 5506 | 5621 |
|  | 162 | 248 | 332 | 418 | 494 | 609 |
|  | 48 | 53 | 37 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| Received in kind................Housing, fuel, light, and refrig. TotalMoney expense................... | 163 | 217 | 316 | 323 | 409 | 458 |
|  | 92 | 164 | 234 | 230 | 317 | 370 |
| Received in kind. ..............Household operation: Money expense | 72 | 53 | 82 | 93 | 92 | 88 |
|  | 20 | 38 | 62 | 118 | 86 | 135 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total | 9 | 11 | 33 | 22 | 28 | 85 |
| Money expense. | 8 | 10 | 30 | 22 | 28 | 85 |
| Received in kind.Clothing: Total. . . . | 1 | 1. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 43 | 85 | 147 | 145 | 144 | 237 |
| Money expense.Received in kind | 32 | 74 | 137 | 136 | 130 | 209 |
|  | 11 | 11 | 10 | ${ }^{9}$ | 14 | 28 |
| Automobile: Money expense. | 11 | 17 | 85 | 159 | 145 | 350 |
| Other transportation; Money expense. | 10 | 22 | 35 | 46 | 36 | 108 |
| Personal care: Money expense......... | 9 | 16 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 24 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | 20 | 30 | 58 | 90 | 61 | 77 |
|  | 28 | 28 | 45 | 86 | 88 | 96 |
| Recreation: Money expense.. Tobacco: Money expense.... | 6 | 26 | 22 | 39 | 23 | 27 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 4 | 9 | 13 | 21 | 27 | 17 |
| Education: Money expens Other: Money expense ${ }^{3}$.. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 17 |
|  | 1. | 1. | 10 | 10 | 5 | 27 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items: Total value. | \$130 | \$203 | \$308 | 8367 | \$406 | \$560 |
| Money expense.... | 98 | 177 | 275 | 335 | 387 | 575 |
|  | 32 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 19 | -15 |
| Food: Total ${ }^{1}$ | \$53 | \$73 | \$104 | $\$ 109$ | \$137 | $\$ 116$ |
| Money expense..... . . . . . . . . . . . . .Received in kind. . . . . . . . . . | 42 | 64 | 94 | 97 | 135 | 115 |
|  | 11 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Received in kind. ............... Housing, fuel, light, and refrig. Total | 42 | 56 | 82 | 70 | 102 | 135 |
| Money expense..................... | 24 | 42 | 61 | 55 | 87 | 151 |
| Received in kind. ............. | 18 | 14 | 21 | 15 | 15 | -16 |
|  | 5 | 10 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 50 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total. | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 25 |
| Money expense. | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 25 |
| Received in kind | (4) | 2 | 1. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Clothing: Total. . . | 10 | 18 | 33 | 47 | 42 | 88 |
| Money expense. | 7 | 17 | 32 | 43 | 40 | 88 |
|  | 3 | 1. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Automobile: Money expense. . | 3 | 4 | 5 | 26 | 25 | 42 |
| Other transportation: Money expens | 2 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 18 |
| Personal care: Money expense. | 2 | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | 7 | 11 | 15 | 22 | 11 | 17 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 1 | 4 | 12 | 20 | 28 | 23 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | 2 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 6 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| Education: Money expense. | 0 | (4) | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{\text {s }}$. . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 18 |

See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average nalue, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban 2-person families PERCENTAGE REPORTING


See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

## Urban 2-person families-Continued

average expenditure and average value

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Under } \\ \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{t 1}, 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 81,500 \\ \$ 22,000 \\ \$ 5 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 52,000 \\ \text { to } \\ s 2,500 \end{array}\right]$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 52,500 \\ \$ 3,000 \\ \$, \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 33,000 \\ t_{0} \\ \$ 5,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 85,000 \\ \text { to } \\ 810,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | cos $\begin{gathered}810,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over }\end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items: Total value. Money expense. |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 892 \\ 735 \\ 157 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 51,429 \\ 1,265 \\ 164 \end{array}\right\|$ | \$1,755 | \$2,146 | \$2,571 | \$3,907 |  | (8) |
| Food: Total ${ }^{1}$ Money expense. <br> Housing, fuel, light, and refrig.: Total. Money expense. <br> Household operation: Money expense. <br> Furnishings and equipment: Total. <br> Money expense. <br> Clothing: Total. <br> Money expense: <br> Automobile: Money expense <br> Other transportation: Money expense <br> Personal care: Money expense. <br> Recreation: Money expense. <br> Tobacco: Money expense. <br> Reading: Money expense <br> Education: Money expense. Other: Money expense |  |  | $\$ 454$ 432 22 206 209 109 48 48 78 68 10 114 120 23 85 28 28 74 31 31 14 14 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items: Total value Money expense Received in kind. | $\begin{gathered} s 152 \\ 102 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 245 \\ 247 \\ 38 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8356 \\ 302 \\ 54 \\ 54 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 819 \\ 387 \\ 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5527 \\ 48 \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8626 \\ 582 \\ 44 \\ 44 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5717 \\ 666 \\ 51 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,140 \\ & 1,077 \\ & 1,63 \end{aligned}$ | (8) |
| Food: Total |  |  |  |  | [ 3158 |  | 5207 <br> 201 <br> 67 <br> 157 <br> 122 <br> 35 <br> 37 <br> 42 <br> 42 <br> 40 <br> 98 <br> 98 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 48 <br> 14 <br> 18 <br> 38 <br> 27 <br> 18 <br> 18 <br> 9 |  |  |
| Received in kind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refri Money expense |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in sind. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household operation: Money expense Furnishings and equipment: 'Total. Money expense. Received in kind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing: Total Money expense Received in kind. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medical care: Money expen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reading: Money expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other: Money expen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^58]Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban 3-person families
PERCENTAGE REPORTING

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathbf{\$ 1 , 5 0 0} \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ 2,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 55,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind | 100.0 | 100.0 | ${ }_{33 .} 10$ | ${ }_{32}{ }^{1} 8$ | ${ }_{20} 10.0$ | 100.0 | ${ }_{28} 100$ | 100.0 | 100.0 33.3 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ${ }^{2}$ Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |
| Received in kind | 100.0 | 25.8 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 61.5 | 52.0 | 71.4 | 66.7 | ${ }^{100.0} 8$ |
| Household operation: Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Money expense. | ${ }^{66.7}$ | 90.3 | 93.9 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 00.0 |
| Received in kind | 33.3 | 29.0 | 15.2 | 21.3 | 10.3 | 32.0 | 23.8 | 16.7 | 0 |
| Clothing: <br> Money expense |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind | 100.0 | 80.6 | 75.8 | 81.9 | 64.1 | 82.0 | 81.0 | 75.0 | 66.7 |
| Automobile: Money expe | 33.3 | 22.6 | 57.6 | 57.4 | 79.5 | 68.0 | 85.7 | 83.3 | 100.0 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 33.3 | 67.7 | 75.8 | 72.1 | 82.1 | 86.0 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Personal care: Money expense | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense | 66.7 | 77.4 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 33.3 | 93.5 | 97.0 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | ${ }^{66.7}$ | 58.1 | 78.8 | 78.7 98 | 79.5 | 100.0 | ${ }_{95}^{95}$ | ${ }^{83.3}$ | 100.0 |
| Education: Money expen | 10 | 38.7 | 36.4 | ${ }_{23.0}^{98.4}$ | 46.2 | 40.0 | 35.7 | ${ }^{160.7}$ | 100.0 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{3}$. | 0 | 25.8 | 21.2 | 23.0 | 28.2 | 38.0 | 42.9 | 91.7 | 100.0 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind. | 66.7 | 37.0 | 30.0 | 9.8 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 15.9 | 6.7 | (s) |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 83.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 100.0 | (5) |
| Received in kind. | 83.3 100.0 | 33.3 1000 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 100.0 | ${ }^{63.5}$ | ${ }^{80.0}$ | (8) |
| Furnishings and equipment: | 1 | 55 | 80.0 |  | 76.6 |  | 82. | 100.0 | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Money expense. | 0 | 55.6 7.4 | 80.0 | ${ }_{9} 7.5$ | ${ }_{6} 7.6$ | ${ }^{73.7}$ | 82.5 | 100.0 | (5) |
| Clothing: | 0 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 20.0 | (5) |
| Money expense. | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3.3 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | (5) |
| Received in kind | ${ }^{66.7}$ | 37.0 | 53.3 | 31.4 | 38.3 | 36.8 | 38.1 | 40.0 | (s) |
| Automobile: Money expense | 33.3 | 29.6 | 56.7 | 56.9 | 59.6 | 65.8 | 77.8 | 93.3 | (5) |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 16.7 | 55.6 | 53.3 | ${ }^{68.6}$ | 78.7 | 68.4 | 82.5 | 73.3 | (5) |
| Personal care: Money expense | 100.0 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | (5) |
| Medical care: Money expense | 66.7 | 74.1 | 83.3 | 90.2 | 91.5 | 94.7 | 92.1 | 93.3 | (s) |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 16.7 | 74.1 | 96.7 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | (3) |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | 33.3 | 59.3 | 76.7 | 64.7 | 83.0 | 73.7 | 88.9 | 86.7 | (5) |
| Reading: Money expense | 66.7 | 81.5 | 86.7 | 96.1 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | (5) |
| Education: Money expens | ${ }^{66.7}$ | 37.0 3.7 | 20.0 33.3 | 27.4 13.7 | 23.4 19.1 | 31.6 15.8 | 38.1 <br> 36.5 | 63.3 60.0 | (5) |

See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban 3-person families-Continued
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE AND AVERAGE VALUE


See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of conscmption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban 4-person families
PERCENTAGE REPORTING

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \mathbf{1 1 , 5 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{t 2 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 2,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{\$ 2}, 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{3}, 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & t o \\ & \mathbf{t o}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ t o \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind | (5) | 41.7 | 19.0 | 30.4 | 32.6 | 24.3 | 20.5 | 11.1 | 66.7 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration; ${ }^{2}$ | (5) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind | (5) | 16.7 | 38.1 | 43.4 | 53.5 | 56.8 | 72.7 | 66.7 | 100.0 |
| Household operation: Money expense | (5) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Money expense. | (5) | 83.3 | 90.5 | 95.7 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | (5) | 25.0 | 19.0 | 30.4 | 25.6 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 22.2 | 0 |
| Clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind. | (5) | 191.7 | 71.4 | 73.9 | 79.1 | 86.5 | 81.8 | 66.7 | 100.0 |
| Automobile: Money expense | (5) | 8.3 | 47.6 | 56.5 | 83.7 | 78.4 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 100.0 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 75.0 | 81.0 | 87.0 | 81.4 | 94.6 | 84.1 | 100.0 | 66.7 |
| Personal care: Money expense | (5) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense | (5) | 83.3 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | (3) | 66.7 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | (5) | 41.7 | 81.0 | 69.6 | 83.7 | 89.2 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 100.0 |
| Reading: Money expens | (5) | 75.3 | 95.2 | 95.7 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Education: Money expense | (5) | 41.7 | 47.6 | 52.2 | 58.1 | 59.5 | 70.5 | 66.7 | 68.7 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | (3) | 16.7 | 18.0 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 43.2 | 34.1 | 44.4 | 100.0 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind. | (5) | 40.0 | 29.2 | 27.8 | 12.5 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 27.8 | 40.0 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | (5) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | (5) | 40.0 | 41.6 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 51.5 | 49.0 | 72.2 | 80.0 |
| Household operation: Money expe | (5) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Money expense. |  | 60.0 |  | 77.8 | 87.5 | 93.9 | 92.5 | 88.8 | 00.0 |
| Received in kind. | (5) | 13.3 | 12.5 | 5.6 | 0 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 0 |
| Clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | (5) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | (5) | 60.0 | 70.8 | 33.3 | 40.6 | 33.3 | 39.6 | 38.9 | 20.0 |
| Automobile: Money expense | (i) | 13.3 | 41.7 | ${ }^{61.1}$ | 59.4 | 78.8 | 73.6 | 94.4 | 80.0 |
| Other transportation: Money expen | (5) | 66.7 | 66.7 | 72.2 | 84.4 | 81.8 | 77.4 | 88.9 | 80.0 |
| Personal care: Money expense | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense | (5) | 73.3 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 80.0 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | (5) | 66.7 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense, | (5) | 53.3 | 79.2 | 66.7 | 93.8 | 81.8 | 86.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Reading: Money expense. | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 66.7 | 91.7 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 |
| Education: Money expense | (5) | 46.7 | 50.0 | 27.8 | 40.6 | 54.5 | 64.2 | 61. | 80.0 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | (5) | 6.7 | 25.0 | 33.3 | 37.5 | 24.2 | 28 | 27.8 | 80.0 |

See footnotes on p. 119.

Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

## Urban 4-person families-Continued

average expenditure and average value

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ t o \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \mathbf{t 2 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ t 0 \\ \mathbf{t o}, 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 53,000 \\ t o \\ 55,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { aver } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items: Total value Money expense. Received in kind. | (3) | \$905 | \$1,470 | \$1,936 | \$2,409 | \$2,893 | \$3,438 | \$4,966 | \$8,994 |
|  | (5) | 801 | 1,377 | 1,783 | 2,214 | 2,734 | 3,212 | 4,727 | 9,197 |
|  | (5) | 104 | 93 | 153 | 195 | 159 | 226 | 239 | -203 |
| Food: Total ${ }^{1}$. Money expense. Received in kind. | ${ }^{5} 5$ | \$419 | \$531 | \$658 | \$725 | \$935 | \$907 | \$1,349 | \$2,583 |
|  | (5) | 308 | 526 | 637 | 710 | 925 | 898 | 1,348 | 2,532 |
|  | (5) | 21 |  | 21 | 15 | 10 |  |  | ${ }^{51}$ |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrig.: Total ${ }^{\text {a }}$ MMoney expense................. | (5) | ${ }^{276}$ | 350 | 449 | 534 | 627 | 700 | 837 | 1,370 |
|  | (5) | 219 | 305 | 365 | 401 | 512 | 531 | 630 | 1,786 |
| Money expense... |  | 57 | 45 | 84 | 133 | 115 | 169 | 207 | -416 |
| Household operation : Money expense | (3) | 24 | 46 | 86 | 92 | 108 | 139 | 163 | 744 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total.... |  | 9 | 99 | 98 | 106 | 145 | 189 | 234 | 237 |
|  | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 8 | 85 | 91 | 97 | 142 | 177 | 231 | 237 |
| Money expense... | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 81 | 14 |  | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 12 | 3 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{0}$ |
| Clothing: Total. | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 60 | 158 | 222 | 259 | ${ }_{321} 3$ | 461 | 649 | 1,103 |
| Money expense. | (5) | 25 | 29 | 41 | 38 | 31 | 36 | 28 | 162 |
|  | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 6 | 67 | 78 | 254 | 224 | 358 | 627 | 1,081 |
|  | (3) | 9 | 26 | 23 | 33 | 86 | 74 | 154 | 56 |
| Other transportation: Money expense Personal care: Money expense. | (\%) | 17 | 33 | 34 | 43 | 59 | 79 |  | 203 |
|  | (5) | 28 | $\stackrel{45}{5}$ | 119 | 106 | 90 | 160 | 248 | 244 |
| Medical care: Money expense.......... Recreation: Money expense....... | (5) | 9 | 31 | 47 | 89 | 107 | 157 | 345 | 880 |
| Tobacco: Money expense Peading: Money expens. | (5) | 7 | 38 | $\stackrel{37}{ }$ | 54 | 53 | 62 | 62 | 121 |
|  | (i) | 7 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 27 | 35 | 52 | 74 |
| Reading: Money expense. <br> Education: Money expense | (5) | 2 | 3 | 12 | 37 | 29 | 59 | 75 | 57 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{\text {chen }}$. | (3) | 5 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 51 | 22 | 45 | 79 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allitems: Total value Money expense. | () | \$275 | \$378 | \$464 | 5586 | \$681 | \$820 | \$1,184 | \$1,936 |
|  | (i) | 240 | 350 | 438 | 544 | 627 | 777 | 1,081 | 1,938 |
| Received in kind. | (3) | 35 | 28 | 26 | 42 | 54 | 43 | 103 | -2 |
| Food: Total ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | \$101 | \$140 | \$165 | \$192 | \$224 | \$237 | \$ 348 | \$548 |
| Money expense. | (5) | 94 | 137 | 159 | 191 | 222 | 236 | 332 | 540 |
|  | (5) | 7 | 3 | 6 |  | 2 | 1 | 16 | 8 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrig.: Total ${ }^{\text {2 }}$Money expense................. | (\%) | 71 | 98 | 111 | 144 | 144 | 179 | 211 | 417 |
|  | (5) | 57 | 82 | 94 | 107 | 111 | 147 | 131 | 429 |
| Received in kind. | (3) | 14 | 16 | 17 | 37 | 33 | 32 | 80 | -12 |
| Household operation: Money expense | (3) | 8 | 11 | 14 | 21 | 30 | 35 | 64 | 145 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total. ${ }^{\text {Money }}$ expense.M | (3) | 4 | 15 | $\stackrel{25}{25}$ | 35 | 37 | 45 | 41 | 52 |
|  | (5) | 3 | 15 | 25 | 35 | ${ }^{23}$ | 44 | 40 | 52 |
| Received in kind | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 1 | (4) | (4) | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Clothing: Total. | (5) | 31 | 50 | 46 | 77 | 74 | 117 | 167 | 249 |
| Money expense.Received in kind | (5) | 18 | 41 | 43 | 73 | 69 | 108 | 161 | 247 |
|  | (s) | 13 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9. | 6 | 2 |
| Automobile: Money expense.......... | (3) | 3 | - 14 | 21 | 32 | 56 | 52 | 108 | 105 |
|  | (5) | 4 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 27 | 69 |
| Personal care: Money expense........ | (5) | 5 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 18 | $\stackrel{27}{ }$ | 48 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 5 | 12 | 23 | 21 | 32 | 45 | 59 | 46 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 8 | $\stackrel{6}{7}$ | 14 | 18 | 21 | 40 | 69 | 156 |
| Tobacco: Money expense... | (5) | 4 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 23 |
| Reading: Money expense. | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 21 |
| Education: Money expens Other: Money expense ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 43 |
|  | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 28 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 14 |

[^59]Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

Urban families of 5 or more persons
pERCENTAGE REPORTING

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$, 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \mathbf{5 2 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{2 N , 5 0 0} \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ 55,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.0 80.0 | 75.0 | 57.9 | 31.6 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 23.7 | 13.3 | 100.0 37.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 80.0 | 70.0 100 | 42.1 | 42.2 | ${ }^{52} 50$ | 70.0 | 47.3 100.0 | 66.7 100.0 | 100.0 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Money expense... | 80.0 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 100.0 |
| Clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind | 80.0 | 85.0 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 96.0 | 86.7 | 81.5 | 80.0 | 75.0 |
| Automobile: Money expense. | 0 | 35.0 | 47.4 | 39.5 | 60.0 | 66.7 | 60.5 | 86.7 | 87.5 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 40.0 | 55.0 | 84.2 | 68.4 | 84.0 | 90.0 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Personal care: Money expense | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | 80.0 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 96.0 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 80.0 | 90.0 | 94.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | 60.0 | 75.0 | 78.9 | 81.6 | 92.0 | 90.0 | 92.1 | 93.3 | 75.0 |
| Reading: Money expense | 20.0 | 70.0 | 73.7 | 97.4 | 96.0 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Other: Money expens ${ }^{3}$. ${ }^{\text {ene }}$ | 80.0 | 70.0 | 63.2 | 55.3 | 84.0 | 70.0 | 73.7 | 73.3 | 100.0 |
|  | 0 | 10.0 | 26.3 | 28.9 | 60.0 | 36.7 | 47.4 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | 100.0 | 46. | 35. | 26.9 | 30.0 | 20.8 | 16.3 | 9.5 | 0 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ${ }^{2}$ Money expense. | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 |  |  |
| Money expense. | 20.0 | 46.2 | 45.0 | 30.8 | 53.3 | 50.0 | 53.1 | 61.9 | 100.0 |
| Household operation: Money expense | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Money expense........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | ${ }_{0}^{60.0}$ | 23.1 | 15.0 | 7.7 | ${ }_{3} 3.8$ | 88.3 | 8.8 | 85.7 14.3 | ${ }_{0}^{85.7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense | 100.0 | 92.3 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind | 60.0 | 53.8 | 45.0 | 46.2 | 53.3 | 41.7 | 42.9 | 38.1 | 28.6 |
| Automobile: Money expense. | 40.0 | 23.1 | 50.0 | 34.6 | 50.0 | 66.7 | 59.2 | 95.2 | 85.7 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 0 | 38.5 | 70.0 | 69.2 | 73.3 | 91.7 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Personal care: Money expense | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | 60.0 | 76.9 | 95.0 | 92.3 | 90.0 | 91.7 | 91.8 | 90.5 | 100.0 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 60.0 | 76.9 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | 60.0 | 76.9 | 70.0 | 88.5 | 80.0 | 91.7 | 89.8 | 95.2 | 71.4 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 20.0 | 53.8 | 70.0 | 100.0 | ${ }^{96.7}$ | 91.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Education: Money expense | 60.0 | 61.5 | 50.0 | 34.6 | 73.3 | 66.7 | 61.2 | 57.1 | 100.0 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{3}$. | 0 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 19.2 | 23.3 | 8.3 | 38.8 | 14.3 | 100.0 |

[^60]Table 20.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, by annual money income class-Continued

> Urban families of 5 or more persons-Continued
> AVERAGE EXPENDITURE AND AVERAGE VALUE


1 Includes expenditures for alcoholic beverages.
${ }^{2}$ Includes expenditures for all housing, including family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while traveling or on vacation, or at school. For the farm home, expenditures include only those for insurance and for repairs paid for by the family; all other expenditures for the farm home were considered farm business expenditures. For urban and rural nonfarm families, expenditures for family home include those for rent and repairs on rented home, and for taxes, insurance, repairs and replacements, special assessments, interest on mortgage, and refinancing charges for owned homes.
3 Includes interest on debts incurred for family living; bank service charges, including safe-deposit box; legal expenses connected with household affairs; losses concerned directly with the household, including amount of installments paid during period on reposseased furniture; funeral expenses, including upkeep and purchase of cemetery lot; and expense for other items, such as dues to political and to cooperative associations, marriage licenses, and fowers for the wedding of a family member. Includes garden expenses for seeds and fertilizer, and feed for chickens for family food supply. 'Less than $\$ 0.50$.
s Averages not shown because of the small number in the sample.

Table 21.--Food and alcoholic beverages: Percentage reporting expenditure and receipl of food in kind, arerage amount spent, and average value, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81,500 \\ \text { to } \\ 82,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \mathbf{t o p} \\ & \mathbf{t 2 , 5 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \$ 00 \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ 10 \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting expenditure for- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food at home ${ }^{1}$. | 80.6 | 79.8 | 87.2 | ${ }^{93.4}$ | 95.6 | 96.6 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Board ${ }^{2}$. | 13.3 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Food away from home ${ }^{\mathbf{3}} \ldots \cdots$ 32.7 47.9 70.6 68.2 84.7 89.2 92.2 92.9 100.0 <br> Alcoholic drinks:          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15.3 | 19.1 | 27.8 | 37.9 | 45.4 | 39.2 | 51.8 | 45.2 | 41.2 |
| Whiskey, gin, rum, etc. | 3.1 | 11.2 | 16.7 | 20.2 | 24.6 | 33.1 | 40.4 | 52.4 | 76.5 |
|  | 2.0 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 14.9 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 52.9 |
| Percentage reporting food |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raised for own use | 18.4 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 35.3 |
| Received as pay ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 23.5 | 16.0 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Received as gift ${ }^{\circ}$ | 33.7 | 18.6 | 13.9 | 15.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 11.8 |
| Received from relief agency. . 8.2 6.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average money expense: Total. | \$170.14 | \$295.32 | 4437.41 | \$560.84 | \$655.71 | \$829.48 | \$948.97 | \$1,330.47 | \$1,894.68 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Board ${ }^{3}$. | 22.28 | 29.25 | 29.37 | 16.59 | 15.54 | 10.31 | 8.19 |  |  |
| Food away from home ${ }^{3}$ | 13.09 | 33.78 | 62.27 | 60.89 | 102.19 | 121.91 | 179.99 | 328.92 | 523.01 |
| Alcoholic drinks: ${ }^{4}$ | 6.87 | 10.35 | 17.10 | 23.17 | 25.33 | 27.28 | 62.62 | 72.48 | 171.20 |
| Beer... | 5.78 | 6.32 | 8.93 | 14.11 | 14.89 | 12.49 | 33.69 | 47.07 | 23.78 |
| Whiskey, gin, rum, etc. | 91 | 3.32 | 7.15 | 7.24 | 9.15 | 12.28 | 26.44 | 24.65 | 124.84 |
| Wines....... | 18 | 71 | 1.02 | 1.82 | 1.29 | ${ }^{2} .51$ | 2.49 | . 76 | 22.59 |
|  | 57.42 | 40.88 | 27.00 | 20.06 | 10.75 | 18.64 | 17.91 | 7.23 | 50.78 |
| Value of food received in kind. Raised for own use. | 5.91 | 4.88 | 7.47 | 2.87 | 2.16 | 4.76 | 2.96 | ${ }^{2} .26$ | 30.45 |
| Received as pay ${ }^{5}$. ........ | 28.90 | 25.17 | 12.61 | 11.79 | 5.87 | 9.77 | 11.40 | 1 |  |
| Received as gift ${ }_{\text {Rel }}$ Recel | 17.51 5.10 | 7.26 3.57 | 6. 11 | 4.79 .61 | ${ }_{0}^{2.72}$ | ${ }_{0}^{4.11}$ | ${ }_{0}^{3.55}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1.87}$ | ${ }_{0}^{20.33}$ |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting expenditure for- $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food at home ${ }^{1} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 85.1 | 84.3 | 80.2 | 90.6 | 92.2 | 94.3 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Board ${ }^{2}$. | 7.9 | 11.6 | 14.7 | 8.9 618 | 5.7 69.3 | ${ }^{6.4} 8$ | 84.3 | ${ }_{90}^{1.6}$ | 100.0 |
| Food away from home ${ }^{\text {Alcoholic drinks: }}$ | 26.7 | 36.0 | 66.1 | 61.8 | 69.3 | 83.6 | 84.3 | 90.3 | 100.0 |
| Beer | 11.9 | 14.0 | 24.9 | 33.0 | 42.2 | 34.3 | 43.5 | 53.2 | 53.3 |
| Whisky, gin, rum, | 4.0 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 20.3 | 27.1 | 25.5 | 40.3 | 66.7 |
| Wines...... | 20 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 40.0 |
| Percentage reporting food received in kind | 51.5 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 18.3 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 14.5 |  |
| Raised for own use... | 10.9 | 14.0 | 7.3 | 13.1 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 26.7 |
| Received as pay ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 23.8 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Received as gift ${ }^{\text {c }}$. | 23.8 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 0 |
| Received from relief agency. | 7.9 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average money expense: Total. .Food at home | \$44.55 | \$80.87 $\$ 110.69$ |  | \$138.73 \$168.66 |  | \$199.67 | $\$ 238.97$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 333.54 \\ & 9309 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 477.33$ <br> 316.40 |
|  | 35.60 | 64.79 | 79.36 | 110.44 | 133.00 | 150.29 | $185.98$ |  |  |
| Board ${ }^{2}$. ..... | 4.02 | 7.02 | 10.26 | 6.40 | 5.73 | 7.04 | 1.13 | 41 |  |
| Food away from hoAlcoholic drinks: | 3.62 | ${ }^{6.06}$ | 17.10 | 16.80 | 22.91 | 34.18 | 39.05 | 73.17 | 112.87 |
|  | 1.31 | 3.00 | 3.97 | 5.09 | 7.02 | 8.16 | 12.81 | 20.68 | 48.06 |
| Alcoholic drinks:4. Beer We...... | 98 | 1.45 | 1.79 | 3.29 | 4.12 | 3.29 | 7.31 | 11.26 | 9.10 |
| Whisky, gin, rum, etc.... | 28 | 1.36 | 2.08 | 1.28 | 2.60 | 3.80 | 4.55 | 7.71 | 30.16 |
| Wines..............Value of food received in kind | 05 | 19 | . 10 | . 52 | . 30 | 1.07 | . 95 | 1.71 | 8.80 |
|  | 14.33 | 6.79 | 8.38 | 6.33 | 2.95 | 2.32 | 4.24 | 6.89 | 4.18 |
| Raised for own use. . . . | 1.40 | 1.05 | 1.29 | 57 | . 56 | . 30 | . 36 | . 79 | 4.18 |
| Received as pay ${ }^{5}$. | 888 | 4.17 | 5.32 | 4.21 | 1.08 | 1.72 | 2.80 | 2.10 | 0 |
| Received from relief ageney. | 2.98 1.15 | 1.32 .25 | 1.51 .26 | 1.29 .26 | ${ }_{0}^{1.31}$ | $0^{.30}$ | 1.08 | 4.00 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes on pp. 121-122.

Table 21A.-Food and alcoholic beverages: Percentage reporting expenditure and receipt of food in kind, average amount spent, and average value, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class and living arrangements

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}, 000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \mathbf{1 , 5 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,500 \\ & \text { 81, } \\ & \text { to }, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 2 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{t o}, 500 \\ & \mathbf{t 2}, 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \mathbf{t o}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{5 5 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | 1941 (12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting expenditure for- <br> Food at home: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 799.4 | 100.0 | 799.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 29.6 | 15.6 | 30.3 | 27.8 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 33.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Board: Housekeeping | 0 | . 7 | 7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 48.1 | 60.0 | 57.6 | 61.1 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food away from home: Housekeeping. | 18.3 | 39.9 | 67.3 | 64.4 | 82.7 | 88.8 | 90.8 | 92.9 | 100.0 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 70.4 | 73.3 | 84.8 | 88.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | ${ }_{0} 92$ | 0 |
| Alcoholic drinks: Housekeeping. . | 15.3 | 19.6 | 32.7 | 45.0 | 57.2 | 59.0 | 66.3 | 69.0 | 88.2 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 23.1 | 44.4 | 51.5 | ${ }_{55.6}^{45.6}$ | 30.0 | 75.0 | 100.0 | 0 | ${ }_{0} 8$ |
| Percentage reporting food received in kind: Home-grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. | 25.0 | 21.0 | 18.4 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 4.8 | 35.3 |
| Nonhousekeeping | . | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | , |
| Received as pay:s Housekeeping. | 21.1 | 11.2 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Nonhousekseping | 29.6 | 31.1 | 18.2 | 27.8 | 10.0 | ${ }_{0}^{8.3}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Received as gift: ${ }^{6}$ Housekeeping | 35.2 | 16.8 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 9.5 |  |
| Housekeeping.... | 29.6 | 24.4 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 0 | 1.8 | 9.2 | 0 | 11.8 |
| Received as relief: Housekeeping. Nonhousekeeping. | 9.7 3.8 | 8.4 | ${ }_{0}^{2.0}$ | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total value of food: Housekeeping. . | \$224.12 | \$334.37 | 3471.38 | 3589.31 | 5670.29 | 8858.14 | 3966.66 | \$1,337.70 |  |
| Nonhousekeeping. | 236.91 | 341.99 | 433.46 | 448.56 | 600.18 | 569.00 | 979.02 | 0 | 0 |
| Average money expense: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping.... | ${ }^{\$ 178.50}$ | \$307.31 | ${ }^{3447.95}$ | \$573.00 | \$659.49 | \$838.98 | 3948.41 | \$1,330.47 | \$1,894. 68 |
| Nonhousekeeping Food at home: | 148.83 | 257.19 | 390.58 | 411.57 | 590.18 | 569.00 | 779.02 |  |  |
| Housekeeping.... | 168:46 | 283.66 | 385.24 | 500.78 | 538.35 | 690.79 | 711.00 | 929.07 | 1,200. 17 |
| Board: ${ }^{\text {Nonhousekeeping }}$ | 21.23 | 25.83 | 76.69 | 34.88 | 67.98 | 75.00 | . 90 | 0 |  |
| Housekeeping. | 0 | 1.14 | 35 | 1.00 | 4.69 | 1.44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonhousekeeping. | 80.87 | 118.56 | 158.64 | 172.48 | 203.34 | 264.00 | 453.13 | 0 | , |
| Food away from home: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. ${ }^{\text {Nonhousekeping }}$ | 7.96 26.58 | 15.78 91.00 | 49.84 117.64 | 51.04 170.09 | ${ }_{267.64}^{92.62}$ | 120.98 | 176.70 358.69 | 328.92 0 | $523.01$ |
| Alcoholic drinks: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. | 2.08 | 6.73 | 12.52 | 20.18 | 23.83 | 25.77 | 60.71 | 72.48 | 171.50 |
| Value of food received in kind | 20.15 | 21.80 | 37.61 | 34.12 | 51.22 | 81.40 | 166.30 |  | 0 |
| Value of food received in kind: |  |  | 23.43 | 16.31 | 10.80 |  |  | 7.23 |  |
| Nonhousekeeping | 88.08 | 84.80 | 42.88 | 36.99 | 10.00 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.7 |
| Home-grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. | 8.04 | 6.41 | 9.14 | 3.16 | 2.29 | 4.89 | 3.02 | 2.26 | 30.45 |
| Nonhousekeeping....... <br> Received as pay: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonhousekeeping. | 53.10 | 72.68 | 35.12 | 34.45 | 10.00 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{11.62}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Received as gift: ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. . | 12.27 | 5.73 | 5.74 | 4.87 | 2.88 | 4.23 | 3.62 | 1.87 | 20.33 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 31.29 | 12.12 | 7.76 | 2.54 |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Received as relief: Housekeeping. |  |  | 99 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Nonhousekeeping | 3. 69 | 0 |  | $0{ }^{\circ}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes cost of food prepared at home but eaten away from home and value of food brought home by the proprietor of a food store.
${ }_{2}$ Includes board in household where person lives or elsewhere. Excludes restaurant meals and board for children away at school.
${ }^{5}$ Includes meals at work, lunches at school, meals while traveling or while on vacation, board at achool, and reataurant meals for family and guests; and expense for food bought to be used with meals carried from home. Includea foods such as candy, ice cream, and soft drinks.

Table 21A.-Food and alcoholic beverages: Percentage reporting expenditure and receipt of food in kind, average amount spent, and average value, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class and living arrangements-Continued

| Item | Annual moncy income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,000$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500\end{gathered}$ | $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 2,000$ | $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 2,500$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ 83,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3.000 \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting expenditurefor- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food at home: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | ${ }^{998.5}$ | 899.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 40.0 | 15.6 | 10.3 | 21.7 | 16.7 | 25.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Housekeeping | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Nonhousekeeping ood away from home | 32.0 | 62.5 | 61.5 | 65.2 | 61.1 | 87.5 | 75.0 |  | 0 |
| Housekeeping... | 18.4 | 31.4 | 62.3 | 61.3 | 67.2 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 90.3 | 100.0 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 52.0 | 56.3 | 79.5 | 65.2 | 88.9 | 87.5 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alcoholic drinks:4 Housekeeping. | 6.6 | 17.9 | 29.7 | 38.7 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 56.6 | 66.1 | 86.7 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 44.0 | 25.0 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 44.4 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 0. | 0 |
| Percentage reporting food received in kind: <br> Home grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. | $\stackrel{15.8}{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{12.1}$ | 9.4 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.8 | ${ }_{0}^{26.7}$ |
| Received as pay: ${ }^{\text {Nomben }}$ |  |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping | 21.1 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Nonhousekeepi | 32.0 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 13.0 | 0 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Received as gift: Housekeping | 26.3 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 6.1 | . 5 | 0 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 16.0 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Received as relief: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. | 10.5 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. | \$59.22 | \$87.31 | *120.48 | ${ }^{8148.52}$ | \$174.38 | \$204.36 | \$243.72 | \$340.43 | \$481.51 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 57.87 | 89.14 | 114.06 | 119.83 | 144.65 | 162.57 | 215.02 | 0. | 0. |
| Average money expense: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44.29 | 76.98 | 99.04 | 123.43 | 146.42 | 158.89 | 189.49 | 239.28 | 316.40 |
|  | 9.17 | 11.45 | 9.75 | 15.52 | 3.19 | 8.28 |  |  | . |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping... | 2.00 | 3.63 | 11.16 | 15.34 | 19.13 | 34.27 | 37.84 | 73.17 | 112.87 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 8.55 | 16.65 | 35.42 | 27.49 | 59.42 | 32.72 | 103.12 | 0 | 0 |
| Alcoholic drinks: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping. | 41 | 1.92 | 2.96 | 4.04 | 5.63 | 7.50 | 12.99 | 20.68 | 48.06 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonhousekeeping......... 19.87 15.58 14.67 13.10 .55 3.13 11.25 <br> Home grown:        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housekeeping... | 1.86 | 1.29 | 1.65 | . 38 | . 61 | . 32 | . 36 | . 79 | 4.18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonhousekeping $\ldots \ldots . . .$. <br> N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received as gift:        <br> Housekeeping. ............ 3.12 .93 1.57 1.39 1.39 .31 1.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received as relief: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housereeping. | ${ }_{0}^{1.53}$ | $0{ }^{.30}$ | $0^{.33}$ | 0. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[^61]Table 22.-Housing: Percentage reporting tenure, and selected expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class and tenure

1941 (12 months)


1 Computed by deducting from the rental value the cash expenditures for taxes and special assessments interest and refinancing sharges on mortgage, insurance, and repairs.

Table 22.-Housing: Percentage reporting tenure, and selected expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class and tenure-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$, 000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Full-period home owners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of families and single consumers owning homes for entire period. | 30.7 | 30.2 | 21.5 | 26.7 | 41.1 | 42.8 | 48.1 | 61.3 | 86.7 |
| Percentage of owners reporting expenditures for - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repairs and replacements. | 9.7 | 28.8 | 39.5 | 19.6 | 29.1 | 28.3 | 23.1 | 26.3 | 30.8 |
| Interest on mortgage | 9.7 | 25.0 | 31.6 | 51.0 | 54.4 | 63.3 | 55.8 | 52.6 | 46.2 |
| Insurance | 9.7 | 21.2 | 31.6 | 25.5 | 22.8 | 25.0 | 30.8 | 31.6 | 30.8 |
| Average expense for all housing: Total | \$9.72 | \$24.59 | \$49.09 | \$31.82 | \$55.72 | \$67.28 | \$58.70 | $\$ 86.06$ | \$278.98 |
| Average expense for owned home: Total. | $\$ 9.72$ | \$24.54 | \$48.67 | \$31.12 | \$54.09 | \$59.84 | \$53.94 | \$76.97 | \$244.62 |
| Interest on mortgage | \$0.67 | \$1.70 | \$7.68 | \$11.93 | \$18.02 | \$20.55 | \$20.55 | \$25.88 | \$42.82 |
| Refinancing charges | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0.11 | 0 |  | ${ }^{\$ 0.38}$ | \$0.12 | 0 |
| Current taxes | \$6.86 | \$13.17 | \$27.26 | \$11.73 | \$22.49 | \$24.49 | \$22.47 | \$32.54 | \$130.64 |
| Special assessments | 0 | \$0.61 | \$0.17 | \$1.28 | \$0.16 | $\$ 0.67$ | \$0.03 | \$0.18 | 0 |
| Repair and replace | $\$ 0.85$ | \$6.90 | $\$ 9.18$ | \$3.65 | \$10.78 | \$11.24 | 86.24 | \$14.21 | \$41.10 |
| Insurance | $\$ 0.30$ | \$2.16 | \$2.39 | \$2.23 | \$1.82 | \$2.81 | \$4.18 | \$4.03 | \$4.73 |
| Other | \$1.04 | 0 | \$1:99 | \$0.19 | 80.82 | \$0.08 | \$0.09 | \$0.01 | \$25.23 |
| Housing and lodging expense while traveling, on vacation, or at school | 0 | \$0.05 | \$0.42 | \$0.70 | \$1.63 | \$7.44 | \$4.76 | $\$ 9.09$ | \$34.36 |
| home ${ }^{1}$. | \$42.49 | \$47.96 | \$58.70 | \$63.59 | \$62.33 | \$58.10 | \$77.18 | \$86.80 | \$117.30 |
| Renters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of families and single consumers renting homes for entire period. . . . . | 45.5 | 60.5 | 69.5 | 70.2 | 54.7 | 52.8 | 49.5 | 35.5 | 13.3 |
| Percentage of full-period renters reporting expenditure for repairs on home........ | 2.2 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 50.0 |
| Average expense of full-period renters for all housing. | \$28.78 | \$43.55 | $\$ 58.81$ | \$71.72 | \$83.12 | \$98.71 | \$118.24 | \$148.75 | \$230.25 |
| Rent of home | \$27.89 | 843.53 | \$58.21 | \$71.04 | \$81.52 | \$97.53 | \$115.73 | \$132.41 | \$202.50 |
| Repairs on rented home. | \$0.11 | \$0.02 | \$0.16 | \$0.27 | \$0.45 | \$0.09 | \$1.33 | \$1.27 | \$5.25 |
| Housing and lodging expense while traveling, on vacation, or at school. . | \$0.87 | 0 | \$0.44 | \$0.41 | \$1.15 | \$1.09 | \$1.18 | \$15.07 | \$22.50 |
| Renters with housekeeping facilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of full-period renters. | 58.7 | 75.0 | 73.2 | 83.6 | 82.9 | 90.5 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  | \$25.25 | \$44.48 | \$63.33 | \$74.01 | \$85.61 | \$100.34 | \$118.28 | \$133.68 | \$207.75 |
| Renters without housekeeping facilities: Percent of full-period renters. . Average rent and repairs. | 41.3 $\$ 31.70$ | 841.52 | 26.8 $\$ 44.85$ | + 16.4 | 17.1 $\$ 64.40$ | 9.5 $\$ 71.63$ | \$85.60 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 0 |
| Families and single consumers receiving free rent for one or more months: | \$31.70 | 841.52 | \$44.85 | \$57.56 | \$64.40 | \$71.63 | 885.60 | 0 | 0 |
| Percentage of all families and single consumers. | 22.8 |  |  |  | 4.2 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Average value of rent received as pay, gift, or relief. | \$37.15 | \$46.87 | \$53.23 | \$100.00 | \$81.26 | \$73.00 | \$70.00 | \$132.00 | 0 |
| Percentage of all free rent that represented pay. | 75.4 | 43.7 | 71.9 | 15.0 | 39.3 | 63.0 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 0 |

${ }^{1}$ Computed by deducting from the rental value the cash expenditures for taxes and special assessments, interest and refinancing charges on mortgage, insurance, and repairs.

Table 23.-Fuel, light, and refrigeration: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ 81,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ t o \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Percentage of families reporting expenditure for fuel, light, and refrigeration. . | 71.4 | 75.0 | 81.1 | 90.9 | 91.3 | 96.6 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 100.0 |
| Coal: Bituminous | 25.5 | 28.2 | 24.4 | 30.8 | 32.7 | 20.9 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 29.4 |
| Anthracite. | 7.1 | 10.1 | 17.2 | 22.2 | 20.8 | 27.7 | 21.1 | 14.3 | 17.6 |
| Coke. | 0 | . 5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 11.8 |
| Briquets | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Wood ${ }^{1}$ | 32.7 | 21.8 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Fuel oil. | 4.1 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 13.6 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 35.3 |
| Kerosene and gasoline ${ }^{2}$ | 40.8 | 30.3 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Electricity. . . . . . | 40.8 | 58.0 | 72.2 | 87.9 | 89.6 | 96.6 | 93.4 | 97.6 | 100.0 |
| Gas ${ }^{3}$ | 17.3 | 36.2 | 55.6 | 67.7 | 79.8 | 85.8 | 78.9 | 83.3 | 100.0 |
| Ice. | 18.4 | 27.7 | 28.3 | 20.7 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 11.8 |
| Rent of freezer locker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Average expenditure for fuel, light, and refrigeration. | \$30.34 | \$46.34 | \$71.35 | \$102.65 | \$108.43 | \$118.63 | \$139.56 | \$171.32 | \$290.91 |
| Coal: Bituminous. | \$8.14 | \$8.15 | \$10.60 | \$14.51 | \$18.77 | \$11.36 | \$18.90 | \$21.58 | \$37. 28 |
| Anthracite. | 3.60 | 3.42 | 9.31 | 13.66 | 14.07 | 20.36 | 16.27 | 16.88 | 17.18 |
| Coke. | 0 | . 22 | 1.06 | 1.52 | 2.31 | 4.74 | 6.53 | 14.71 | 16.91 |
| Briquets | . 11 | . 34 | . 28 | . 76 | . 06 | . 37 | . 73 |  | . 47 |
| Wood ${ }^{1}$. | 4.64 | 3.75 | 3.43 | 2.75 | 1.31 | . 94 | 1.74 | ${ }^{.} 35$ | 1.18 |
| Fuel oil | . 28 | 3.40 | 5.25 | 10.94 | 8.15 | 10.98 | 18.47 | 20.19 | 43.95 |
| Kerosene and gasoline ${ }^{2}$ | 3.30 | 3.94 | 2.30 | 4.72 | 1.69 | 3.01 | 1.06 | 2.02 | 0 |
| Electricity | 6.51 | 12.18 | 21.06 | 31.33 | 34.55 | 39.27 | 45.35 | 59.06 | 74.81 |
| Gas ${ }^{3}$ | 2.83 | 7.73 | 13.88 | 18.63 | 24.63 | 24.95 | 28.62 | 35.95 | 89.77 |
| Ice. | .$^{.03}$ | ${ }_{0}^{3.21}$ | 4.18 | 3.83 | 2.89 | 2.65 | 1.66 .21 | $0^{.58}$ | 8.65 .71 |
| 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of families reporting expenditure for fuel, light, and refrigeration... | 67.3 | 76.7 | 72.9 | 86.4 | 89.1 | 90.0 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Coal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous | 19.8 | 25.6 | 20.9 | 23.6 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 18.5 | 27.4 | 20.0 |
| Anthracite. | 5.0 | 9.3 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 12.9 | 6.7 |
| Coke. | 1.0 | 6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 13.3 |
| Briquets. | 0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0 | . 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood ${ }^{1}$ : | 30.7 | 16.3 | 11.9 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Fuel oil. | 2.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 16.7 | 22.6 | 33.3 |
| Kerosene and gasoline | 35.6 | 29.7 | 17.5 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Electricity. . . | 36.6 | 61.6 | 62.1 | 81.7 | 87.0 | 87.9 | 94.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 |
| Gas ${ }^{3}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 17.8 | 37.2 | 47.5 | 61.2 | 71.9 | 82.9 | 79.6 | 85.5 | 100.0 |
| Ice. | 3.0 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 13.3 |
| Rent of freezer locker. | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | . 5 | . 7 | . 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Average expenditure for fuel, light, and refrigeration. | \$8.80 | \$15.92 | \$18.79 | \$27.91 | 535.32 | \$33.26 | \$42.33 | 857.52 | \$100.16 |
| Coal: |  |  |  |  |  | 85.37 | \$5.90 |  |  |
| Bituminous | \$2.69 | 13.48 | \$3.94 | 4.97 3.98 | $\$ 6.48$ 5.97 | \$5.37 | \$5.90 | \$11.21 | \$18.95 |
| Coke. | . 03 | . 03 | . 37 | . 50 | . 71 | 1.63 | 1.57 | . 90 | g. 13 |
| Briquets. | 0 | . 26 | . 22 | . 13 | . 20 | 0 | . 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood ${ }^{1}$. | 1.89 | 1.53 | . 59 | . 70 | . 37 | . 14 | . 42 | . 76 | . 67 |
| Fuel oil. | . 52 | 1.41 | 1.64 | 3.90 | 3.72 | 4.26 | 7.53 | 15.57 | 17.27 |
| Kerosene and gasoline ${ }^{2}$ | 75 | 1.18 | 1.06 | 1.37 | 1.50 | . 98 | . 95 | . 90 | 0 |
| Electricity. . . | 1.53 | 3.57 | 4.89 | 7.21 | 8.79 | 8.80 | 11.33 | 13.75 | 20.04 |
| Gas ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . 84 | 2.81 | 2.94 | 4.78 | 7.09 | 7.02 | 8.34 | 8.49 | 31.45 |
| Ice. | . 02 | . 27 | . 35 | . 37 | . 46 | . 18 | . 22 | . 22 | 1.70 |
| Rent of freezer locker. | 0 | 0 | . 08 | 0 | . 03 | . 07 | . 02 | 0 | 0 |

[^62]Table 24.-Household operation: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ n d e r \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\$ 1,500$ to \$2,000 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 2,500$ to $\$ 3,000$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Percentage of families reporting expenditure for household operation. | 91.8 | 94.7 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Paid household hel | 3.1 | 5.3 | 10.6 | 20.2 | 23.5 | 22.3 | 38.6 | 54.8 | 100.0 |
| Water rent. | 33.7 | 36.2 | 35.0 | 49.0 | 54.1 | 58.1 | 67.5 | 69.0 | 94.1 |
| Telephone. | 8.2 | 15.4 | 36.1 | 40.9 | 53.6 | 63.5 | 81.9 | 85.7 | 100.0 |
| Laundry sent ou | 21.4 | 27.1 | 40.0 | 36.4 | 39.9 | 45.9 | 59.6 | 57.1 | 94.1 |
| Laundry soap. | 78.6 | 77.1 | 86.7 | 91.4 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 |
| Stationery, postage, telegrams ${ }^{2}$ | 66.3 | 72.3 | 86.1 | 92.9 | 94.5 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 100.0 |
| Moving, express, freight, etc. ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 6.1 | 13.3 | 17.8 | 21.2 | 24.0 | 20.9 | 16.3 | 21.8 | 23.5 |
| Other household expense ${ }^{4}$. . . . | 38.8 | 50.0 | 50.6 | 63.1 | 67.2 | 64.9 | 70.5 | 71.4 | 94.1 |
| Average expenditure for household operation. | \$20.12 | \$32.50 | \$48.19 | 374.05 | 884.59 | \$105.57 | \$162.91 | \$261.92 | \$862.63 |
| Paid household help ${ }^{1}$ | \$0.29 | \$3.69 | 84.76 | \$16.15 | \$14.50 | \$19.95 | \$ 45.10 | \$111.23 | \$509.25 |
| Water rent | 3.88 | 5.14 | 4.66 | 7.82 | 8.80 | 8.97 | 11.69 | 11.10 | 39.31 |
| Telephone. | 2.21 | 3.60 | 7.89 | 10.83 | 15.46 | 22.97 | 30.13 | 40.31 | 81.31 |
| Laundry sent out | 5.44 | 8.08 | 13.25 | 13.99 | 18.52 | 23.33 | 40.68 | 50.51 | 139.69 |
| Laundry soap.... | 4.05 | 5.61 | 8.30 | 10.60 | 10.79 | 12.36 | 13.21 | 17.18 | 22.05 |
| Stationery, postage, telegrams ${ }^{2}$ | 2.39 | 3.16 | 4.07 | 5.49 | 6.54 | 6.72 | 10.14 | 14.11 | 40.05 |
| Moving, express, freight, etc. ${ }^{8}$ | 43 | 1.57 | 1.48 | 3.54 | 3.09 | 3.37 | 2.79 | 5.25 | 9.00 |
| Other household expense ${ }^{4}$. | 1.43 | 1.65 | 3.78 | 5.63 | 6.89 | 7.901 | 9.17 | 12.23 | 21.97 |
| 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of families reporting expenditure for household operation. | 93.1 | 96.5 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Paid household help | 0 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 17.7 | 19.3 | 27.3 | 45.2 | 80.0 |
| Water rent. | 30.7 | 40.1 | 29.4 | 35.1 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 50.0 | 64.5 | 86.7 |
| Telephone. | 5.0 | 22.1 | 27.7 | 40.8 | 55.2 | 54.3 | 75.0 | 85.5 | 100.0 |
| Laundry sent o | 26.7 | 26.2 | 39.0 | 41.4 | 37.5 | 47.9 | 56.9 | 54.8 | 100.0 |
| Laundry soap. | 79.2 | 83.1 | 80.8 | 89.5 | 92.2 | 92.1 | 95.8 | 96.8 | 86.7 |
| Stationery, postage, telegrams ${ }^{2}$ | 66.3 | 68.0 | 78.5 | 86.4 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 92.6 | 95.2 | 100.0 |
| Moving, express, freight, etc. ${ }^{3}$. | 6.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 26.7 |
| Other household expense ${ }^{4}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 46.5 | 43.6 | 46.3 | 62.3 | 63.0 | 55.7 | 69.9 | 64.5 | 93.3 |
| Average expenditure for household operation. | \$4.98 | \$9.29 | \$12.47 | \$16.94 | \$21.70 | \$27.51 | \$35.88 | \$62.92 | \$246.43 |
| Paid household help ${ }^{1}$ | 0 | \$1.25 | 81.68 | \$2.87 | \$3.57 | \$7.05 | \$8.13 | \$23. 53 | \$148.47 |
| Water rent. . . . . . . . . | \$1.00 | 1.45 | 1.09 | 1.43 | 2.29 | 2.12 | 2.48 | 4.18 | 12.42 |
| Telephone. | . 24 | 1.43 | 1.87 | 2.97 | 4.56 | 5.34 | 7.20 | 10.79 | 22.10 |
| Laundry sent ou | 1.48 | 1.67 | 3.60 | 4.22 | 4.40 | 6.15 | 9.56 | 11.63 | 34.22 |
| Laundry soap. | . 96 | 1.49 | 1.96 | 2.48 | 2.65 | 3.08 | 3.07 | 5.05 | 11.04 |
| Stationery, postage, telegrams ${ }^{2}$ | . 65 | . 72 | 1.24 | 1.34 | 1.61 | 1.85 | 2.01 | 3.74 | 10.23 |
| Moving, express, freight, etc. ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | . 16 | . 67 | . 22 | . 27 | . 55 | . 39 | 1.07 | . 78 | 1.18 |
| Other household expense ${ }^{4}$. | . 49 | . 61 | . 81 | 1.36 | 2.07 | 1.53 | 2.36 | 3.22 | 6.77 |

[^63]Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ t 0 \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{\$ 1 , 5 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \mathbf{t o v e 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{8 3 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \mathbf{3 3 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ 55,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Percentage of families and single consumers reporting purchase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total | 58.2 | 71.3 | 82.8 | 92.9 | 95.1 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 100.0 |
| Kitchen equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tables. | 1.0 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Cabinet | 0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Chairs, stools. | 0 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 11.8 |
| Refrigerators: Electr | 1.0 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 15.5 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 5.9 |
| Gas. | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 1.1 | . 7 | 1.2 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Ice. | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0 | . 7 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Stor Other | 0 | . 5 | ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stoves: Electric. | 0 |  | . 6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Gas. | 1.0 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| Kerosene, gasoline | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 0. | 1.1 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Coal, wood | 1.0 | 3.7 | ${ }_{0} .2$ | . 5 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Heating plates......................... | 1.0 | 0 | 1.7 | $0^{.5}$ | 1.6 | ${ }^{0} 7$ | 1.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Pots, pans: Aluminum | 3.1 | 5.3 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 14.9 | 20.5 | 19.0 | 29.4 |
| Enamel | 5.1 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 17.6 |
| Other | 2.0 | 5 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 17.6 |
| Kitchen crockery and glass | 3.1 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 21.7 | 11.9 | 23.5 |
| Electric toasters. | 0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 9.6 | 23.8 | 5.9 |
| Other small electric equipment | 1.0 | 0 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 11.8 |
| Other small equipment ${ }^{2}$. |  | 2.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 16.7 | 11.8 |
| Cleaning equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vacuum cleaners: Electric | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 14.2 | 10.8 | 16.7 | 17.6 |
| Hand. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | . 5 | 7 | 10.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Carpet sweepers. | 0 | 5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| Brooms, brushes, mops, d | 23.5 | 30.3 | 44.4 | 53.5 | 51.4 | 56.8 | 63.9 | 52.4 | 58.8 |
| Dustpans, pails, cans | 4.1 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 20.9 | 19.3 | 21.4 | 23.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washing machines: Electric............... | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{0}$ | 5.1 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.6 |  | 5.9 |
| Hand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ironing machines. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0 | 11.8 |
| Irons: Electric.. | 4.1 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 16.7 | 35.3 |
| Kerosene, gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flatirons. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Washtubs, boards, wringers, boilers | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| Ironing boards, pads, covers. | 1.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 21.1 | 19.0 | 17.6 |
| Clasthes baskets, rods, pins, etc.........Glass, china, silverware: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, porcelain | 1.0 | 5.9 | 10.6 | 16.2 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 19.3 | 21.4 | 17.6 |
| Flatware: Sterling or silver plate | 0 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Steel, plastic, etc. | 0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | . 5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Hollow ware: Sterling or silver plate... | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Wooden, ete. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | . 7 | ${ }_{4} 8$ | 0 | 11.8 |
|  | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 11.8 |
| Household linens, bedding, curtains, etc.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kitchen towels.... | 4.1 | 5.3 1.6 | 17.2 2.2 | 24.7 4.5 | $\underline{14.2}$ | 27.7 | 32.5 6.6 | 33.3 9.5 | 58.8 11.8 |
| Cotton | 6.1 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 18.2 | 14.5 | 9.5 | 5.9 |
| Other. | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| Bath towels. | 7.1 | 10.6 | 23.3 | 34.8 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 42.2 | 31.0 | 23.5 |
| Bath mats, ete. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 16.3 | 4.8 | 11.8 |
| Washcloths, dishcloths, pot holders ${ }^{7}$. | 6.1 | 10.1 | 20.6 | 32.8 | 30.6 | 42.6 | 44.0 | 28.6 | 52.9 |
| Tablecloths: Linen. | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 23.5 |
| Cotton | 0 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 16.3 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| Oilcloth, oth | 6.1 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 9.5 | 5.9 17 |
| Napkins: Linen. | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 17.6 |
| Cotton | 1.0 | 1.1 |  | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |  |
| Table runners, doilies, bridge sets | 0 | ${ }_{1}^{0} 1.1$ | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 4.1 2.7 | 5.4 | ${ }_{7} 7.1$ | 5.9 |
| Pads, shower curtains, etc.8. | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 13.3 | 9.5 | 23.5 |
| Sheets. | 6.1 | 12.8 | 20.0 | 33.8 | 35.5 | 45.3 | 50.0 | 40.5 | 35.3 |
| Pillowcases. | 7.1 | 9.0 | 17.2 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 34.5 | 37.3 | 33.3 | 52.9 |

See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under $\$ 500$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | Percentage of families and single consumers reporting purchase-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon, ctc............. | 0 | 5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Afghans, couch covers: Wool | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | . 5 | . 5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Cotton, etc. | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Blankets, etc.: 50 percent or more wool. | 2.0 | 2.7 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 22.3 | 26.2 | 5.9 |
| wool. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.1 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 12.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc........... | 2.0 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Pillows................. | 0 | . 5 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 11.8 |
| Mattresses: Innerspring | 2.0 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 19.3 | 7.1 | 17.6 |
| . Other. | 4.1 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Draperies, curtains | 4.1 | 11.2 | 16.1 | 26.8 | 32.2 | 33.8 | 47.6 | 33.3 | 47.1 |
| Slip covers. | 0 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 15.1 | 7.1 | 11.8 |
| Yard goods for curtains: Cotton | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 15.7 | 13.7 | 22.3 | 20.5 | 9.5 | 17.6 |
| Linen.. | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | . 5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Wool... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn. | 1.0 | 0 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Findings, trimmings | 1.0 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Paid help for sewing. | 0 | . 5 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.1 | . 7 | 1.8 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Floor coverings.. | 8.2 | 11.2 | 22.8 | 28.8 | 34.4 | 39.9 | 44.6 | 38.1 | 29.4 |
| Wool. | 1.0 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 12.1 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 31.0 | 5.9 |
| Grass, fiber, ete | 1.0 | . 5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Cotton, rayon. | 0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| Linoleum, inlaid | 4.1 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 7.1 | 17.6 |
| Felt-base floor coverings. | 3.1 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 4.9 | 10.8 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Rubber, etc. ${ }^{9}$. | 0 | . 5 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | . 7 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Furniture: ${ }_{\text {Suites: }}$ Living room |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suites: $\begin{array}{r}\text { Diving room } \\ \text { Dining roon }\end{array}$ | 0 1.0 | 2.7 .5 | 6.1 1.1 | 4.5 .5 | 6.6 2.2 | 6.8 5.4 | 7.2 | 2.4 | $\stackrel{0}{5.9}$ |
| Bedroom. | 10 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| Beds: Wood. | 1.0 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 11.8 |
| Metal. | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Cots, cribs: Wood and metal ${ }^{10}$ | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 0 | 17.6 |
| Bedsprings. | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Davenports, settees | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Day beds, couches. | 0 | . 5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 | . 7 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 0 |
| Dressers, chests. | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 0 |
| Sideboards, buffet | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0 | . 5 | . 5 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Desks. | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | . 5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 11.8 |
| Bookcases, bookshelves | 0 | 1.1 | . 6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Tables: Largell | 0 | . 5 | 1.1 | . 5 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Small ${ }^{12}$ | 0 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 12.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Chairs: Upholstered ${ }^{15}$ | 1.0 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| Other ${ }^{14}$. ........... | 3.1 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 11.8 |
| Benches, stools, hassocks ${ }^{15}$. | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 2.0 | . 5 | . 7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Porch and garden furniture ${ }^{16}$ | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 23.5 |
| Miscellaneous:.... | 29.6 | 43.1 | 66.7 | 80.3 | 82.0 | 84.5 | 85.5 | 81.0 | 94.1 |
| Flectric-light bulbs. | 19.4 | 32.4 | 53.3 | 68.2 | 57.7 | 73.0 | 62.0 | 61.9 | 70.6 |
| Heating stove: Electric. | 0 | . 5 | . 6 | 0 | 1.1 | . 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gas.... | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | . 5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene. | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 1.4 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Coal, wood | 4.1 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | . 7 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Heaters, portable......... | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 4.5 | . 5 | . 7 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric fans..... | 1.0 | 0 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 0 |
| Sewing machines: Electric. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.7 | . 7 | 4.8 | 14.3 | 5.9 |
| Other. | 0 | . 5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Clocks. | 6.1 | 3.2 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 12.8 | 17.5 | 9.5 | 11.8 |
| Jamps ${ }^{17}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . is | 1.0 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 10.1 | 16.9 | 11.9 | 17.6 |
| Mirrors, pictures, vases, etc. ${ }^{18}$. | 4.1 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 16.2 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 16.9 | 4.8 | 17.6 |
| Baby carriages, strollers. | 0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Hand baggage, trunks ${ }^{19}$. | 0 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 14.3 | 5.9 |
| Window shades, screens, etc. ${ }^{30}$. ....... | 3.1 | 5.3 | 10.6 | 15.2 | 18.1 | 25.7 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 35.3 |
| Lawn mowers, garden equipment ${ }^{21} \ldots$. | 2.0 1.0 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 14.5 | 11.9 | 29.4 |
| Household tools, hardware ${ }^{22}$. | 1.0 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 9.31 | 7.4 6.8 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 23.5 |
| Stepladders, play pens, etc. ${ }^{23}$. | 0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 17.6 52.9 |
| Insurance on furnishings. . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.1 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 15.7 | 18.6 | 23.0 | 33.1 | 26.2 | 52.9 |
| Repairs, cleaning. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 3.2 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 25.9 | 33.3 | 70.6 |

See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued

1941 (12 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.--Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban familiss and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{8 5 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | Average expenditure per family or single consumer-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass, china, silverware-Con. <br> Hollow ware: Sterling or silver plate. Wooden, ete. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{80.02}$ | ${ }_{0}^{80.06}$ | 0 | 80.03 | ${ }_{\$ 0.21}$ | \$0.12 | \$0.62 | ${ }_{0}^{\$ 0.12}$ | 0 |
|  | ${ }^{0}$ (25) | 0 | ${ }_{\$ 0}^{0} 0$ | (25) |  | . 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Household linens, bedding, curtains, ete. | 2.00 | 3.52 | 8.80 | 12.63 | 16.53 | 22.47 | 38.13 | 34.04 | \$0.18 |
| Kitchen towels........................... | . 03 | . 04 | . 31 | . 31 | . 19 | . 48 | . 64 | . 67 | 2.60 |
| Hand towels: Linen | 0 | . 02 | . 02 | . 07 | . 05 | . 03 | . 15 | . 50 | 1.18 |
| Cotton | . 03 | . 11 | . 11 | . 10 | . 14 | . 36 | . 28 | .32 | . 24 |
| Other | 0 | . 01 | 0 | . 02 | . 05 | 0 | . 02 | . 12 | . 12 |
| Bath towels. | . 06 | . 16 | - . 53 | . 82 | . 81 | 1.09 | 1.82 | 1.60 | 2.65 |
| Bath mats, etc. 6 | . 03 | (25) | . 08 | . 08 | . 14 | . 21 | . 42 | . 29 | . 24 |
| Washcloths, disheloths, pot holders ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | . 02 | . 04 | . 12 | . 36 | . 27 | . 35 | . 46 | . 40 | 1.09 |
| Tablecloths: Linen. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 10 | . 14 | . 57 | . 55 | 83 | 6.47 |
| Cotton | 0 | . 06 | . 12 | . 16 | . 16 | . 28 | . 57 | . 41 | . 56 |
| Oilcloth, other | . 04 | . 06 | . 08 | . 10 | . 19 | .16 | . 21 | . 39 | . 06 |
| Napkins: Linen...... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 12 | . 06 | . 45 | . 79 |
| Cotton | ${ }^{(25)}$ | (35) | . 01 | . 01 | 01 | . 02 | . 02 | . 08 | 0 |
| Other. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | (23) | . 02 | . 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Table runners, doilies, bridge sets | 0 | . 03 | . 01 | . 14 | . 06 | . 07 | . 12 | . 18 | 1.88 |
| Pads, shower curtains, etc. ${ }^{8}$ | . 03 | . 01 | . 08 | . 16 | . 31 | . 27 | . 53 | . 50 | 1.55 |
| Sheets. | . 21 | . 63 | 1.02 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 2.97 | 3.78 | 3.94 | 5.20 |
| Pillowcases. | . 06 | . 14 | . 33 | . 64 | . 72 | . 86 | 1.13 | 1.46 | 3.04 |
| Bedspreads: Cotton | . 18 | . 37 | . 48 | . 55 | . 91 | 1.08 | 1.38 | 1.36 | . 76 |
| Rayon, ete | 0 | . 03 | . 07 | . 14 | . 24 | . 24 | . 57 | . 07 | 0 |
| Afghans, couch covers; Wool. | 0 | 0 | . 17 | . 02 | . 05 | . 27 | . 37 | 0 | . 74 |
| Cotton, etc. | 0 | 0 | . 07 | . 03 | . 03 | . 15 | . 02 | 0 |  |
| Blankets, etc.: 50 percent or more wool. Less than 50 percent | . 16 | . 16 | . 92 | 1.19 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 3.17 | 3.82 | . 88 |
| wool. . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 11 | . 38 | . 26 | . 57 | . 43 | . 89 | . 55 | 1.76 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc. | . 05 | . 08 | . 33 | . 10 | .15 | . 14 | . 27 | . 10 | 0 |
| Pillows. | 0 | . 01 | . 08 | . 09 | . 14 | . 36 | . 11 | . 18 | 76 |
| Mattresses: Innerspring | . 38 | . 26 | 1.76 | 1.65 | 2.75 | 3.72 | 7.15 | 3.08 | 7.18 |
| Other. | . 20 | . 23 | . 55 | . 19 | . 45 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 48 | 0 |
| Draperies, curtains | 25 | . 35 | . 74 | 1.89 | 2.73 | 3.15 | 8.20 | 8.01 | 20.76 |
| Slip covers. . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | .15 | . 20 | . 28 | . 81 | 1.05 | 2.95 | 1.83 | 3.24 |
| Yard goods for curtains: Cotton | $0^{.11}$ | . 13 | . 11 | . .48 | . 58 | . 84 | . 95 | . 43 | 1.65 |
| Linen.. | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | .03 | . 03 | . 09 | 0 | 0 |
| Silk, rayon | 0 | .$^{.02}$ | 0 | . 08 | .$^{.13}$ | . 12 | .$^{.13}$ | .$^{.20}$ | 0 |
| Wool. . | 0 | $0$ | ${ }^{0} 0$ | . 02 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }^{0} 16$ |  | 0 |
| Findings, trimmings | (25) | ${ }^{0} .08$ | .09 | . 16 | .31 .16 | . 26 | . 11 | . 36 | ${ }^{0} .02$ |
| Paid help for sewing. | 0 | (25) | . 05 | . 06 | . 03 | 01 | 08 | 0 | 1.68 |
| Floor coverings. | . 65 | 1.49 | 3.96 | 6.47 | 11.23 | 22.03 | 22.36 | 16.22 | 14.90 |
| Wool. | . 33 | . 55 | 1.92 | 3.99 | 7.61 | 17.64 | 18.40 | 11.19 | 8.35 |
| Grass, fiber, etc | . 02 | . 05 | . 24 | . 29 | . 31 | . 21 | . 43 | . 76 | 2.06 |
| Cotton, rayon. | 0 | . 01 | . 06 | . 25 | . 28 | 32 | . 26 | . 19 | . 70 |
| Linoleum, inlaid | . 15 | . 51 | . 67 | 1.12 | 2.62 | 2.50 | 2.36 | 1.34 | 3.65 |
| Felt-base floor coverings | . 15 | . 34 | . 96 | . 76 | . 31 | 1.33 | . 68 | 2.74 | . 14 |
| Rubber, etc. ${ }^{9}$. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 0 | . 03 | . 11 | . 06 | . 10 | . 03 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Furniture. | 1.31 | 6.92 | 16.96 | 11.87 | 24.51 | 35.81 | 49.14 | 37.27 | 50.69 |
| Suites: Living room | 0 | 3.39 | 6.64 | 3.85 | 7.69 | 7.82 | 10.18 | . 86 | 0 |
| Dining room | . 37 | . 40 | . 86 | . 20 | 2.04 | 6.21 | 6.42 | 1.52 | 16.18 |
| Bedroom | . 21 | 1.73 | 5.70 | 1.76 | 5.30 | 10.04 | 13.02 | 15.95 | 11.76 |
| Beds: Wood | . 02 | . 08 | . 61 | . 36 | . 42 | 1.69 | 3.55 | 1.93 | 3.82 |
| Metal. | . 20 | . 23 | . 39 | . 21 | . 14 | . 44 | 1.10 | . 48 | 0 |
| Cots, cribs: Wood and metal ${ }^{10}$ | 05 | . 02 | . 22 | 71 | . 48 | . 39 | . 23 | 0 | 1.59 |
| Bedsprings. | 02 | . 13 | . 18 | . 55 | . 95 | 1.28 | 2.85 | . 83 | . 18 |
| Davenports, settees | 0 | 0 | . 56 | 1.30 | 1.34 | . 86 | 1.90 | . 58 | 0 |
| Daybeds, couches | 0 | . 24 | . 30 | . 24 | . 86 | . 27 | . 63 | 1.44 | 0 |
| Dressers, chests. | 01 | . 20 | . 03 | . 46 | . 80 | 1.74 | 1.66 | 4.37 | 0 |
| Sideboards, buffets. | 15 | . 02 | 0 | 10 | . 03 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Desks.......... | 0 | 0 | . 46 | . 04 | . 71 | . 61 | . 97 | . 24 | 1.94 |
| Bookcases, bookshelves | 0 | . 01 | . 02 | . 22 | . 15 | .45 | . 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Tables: Large ${ }^{11}$ | 0 | . 03 | . 06 | (25) | . 53 | . 27 | 1.14 | 0 | . 65 |
| Chairs. Small ${ }^{12} \ldots .$. | 0 | . 11 | . 13 | . 55 | . 86 | . 86 | 1.95 | .41 | 2.35 |
| Chairs: Upholstered ${ }^{13}$ | .13 | . 20 | . 60 | . 58 | 1.14 | 1.49 | 1.33 | 3.90 | 5.12 |
| Other ${ }^{14}$......... | 15 | . 10 | . 17 | . 35 | . 55 | . 66 | . 92 | 1.95 | 1.00 |
| Benches, stools, hassocks ${ }^{15} .$. Porch and garden furniture | 0 | . 03 | 0 | . 07 | . 01 | . 01 | . 06 | . 36 | 0 |
| Porch and garden furniture ${ }^{\text {l/ }}$. | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 32 | . 51 | . 72 | . 75 | 2.45 | 6.10 |

See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |   <br> Under  <br> $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0}$ $\$ 500$ <br>  to <br>  $\$ 1,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ 82,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 2,500$ to $\$ 3,000$ | $\$ 3,000$ to $\mathbf{5 5 , 0 0 0}$ | $\$ 8,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | Average expenditure per family or single consumer-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | \$2.45 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{\$ 2} .17$ | \$7.12 | $\$ 9.24$ | \$16.07 | . $\$ 17.82$ | \$28.30 | \$42.94 | \$93.59 |
| Electric-light bulbs. | .14: .31 | . 76 | . 89 | . 86 | 1.35 | 1.55 | 1.74 | 4.05 |
| Heating stoves: Electric. | 0 ( ${ }^{(25)}$ | . 25 | 0 | . 03 | . 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gas. | 0 0 | . 43 | . 27 | 1.51 | 1.43 | 1.42 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene. | 1.37 . 21 | . 33 | . 71 | 2.03 | . 73 | . 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Coal, wood | . 24.25 | . 72 | 74 | . 15 | . 44 | . 03 | 0 | 0 |
| Heaters, portable. | 0 . 04 | 0 | . 03 | . 02 | . 02 | . 05 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric fans..... | .030 | . 06 | . 17 | . 08 | . 03 | . 57 | . 14 | 0 |
| Sewing machines: Electric. | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.21 | . 20 | 4.85 | 19.81 | 2.94 |
| Other. | 0 O 03 | . 33 | . 15 | 0 | . 10 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Clocks. | . 08.06 | . 25 | . 16 | . 25 | . 82 | . 75 | . 74 | 1.59 |
| Lamps ${ }^{17}$. | . 08 . 07 | . 37 | 1.09 | 1.09 | . 87 | 2.20 | 1.87 | 3.84 |
| Mirrors, pictures, vases, etc. ${ }^{18}$ | . 25.05 | . 28 | . 89 | . 76 | . 84 | . 86 | . 21 | 9.67 |
| Baby carriages, strollers. | 0 . 04 | . 16 | . 77 | . 50 | . 11 | 44 | 0 | 1.47 |
| Hand baggage, trunks ${ }^{13}$. | 0 . 10 | . 25 | . 13 | 30 | . 50 | 75 | 1.40 | 1.29 |
| Window shades, screens, etc. ${ }^{90}$. | .01 .12 | . 54 | . 67 | 2.37 | 1.61 | 3.02 | 5.96 | 12.40 |
| Lawn mowers, garden equipment ${ }^{21}$. | . $02 . .06$ | . 32 | . 25 | . 68 | . 38 | 1.06 | . 92 | 5.82 |
| Household tools, hardware ${ }^{29}$. . . . . . . | (25) $\quad 10$ | . 33 | . 15 | . 38 | 71 | 1.35 | . 19 | 5.58 |
| Stepladders, play pens, ete. ${ }^{23}$ | 0 . 06 | . 19 | .42 | . 39 | 93 | 66 | . 05 | . 94 |
| Insurance on furnishings . . | .21 . 38 | . 60 | 1.13 | 1.18 | 1.80 | 3.75 | 2.59 | 11.31 |
| Repairs, cleaning........ | . 02 . 29 | . 95 | . 62 | 1.30 | 4.35 | 4.45 | 7.32 | 32.69 |

See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued

1942 (first 3 months)

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ t o \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{array}$ |
|  | Percentage of families and single consumers reporting purchase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total. | 33.7 | 47.1 | 63.3 | 66.0 | 74.0 | 77.9 | 84.3 | 88.7 | 93.3 |
| Kitchen equipment: | 0 | 6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7 | 9 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Cabinets | 0 | . 6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7 | $0{ }^{\text {. }}$ | 3. 2 | 0 |
| Chairs, stools. | 0 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 5 | 2.1 | 7 | . 9 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Refrigerators: Electric | 0 | . 6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | . 5 | 7 | 4.2 | 0 | 6.7 |
| Gas.... | 0 | $0{ }^{-6}$ | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | . 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ice. | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Othe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stoves: Electric. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | . 5 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gas.... | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Kerosene, gasoli | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coal, wood.. | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | $0^{.5}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Heating plates.... | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Pressure cookers, canning equipment. | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 7 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Pots, pans: Aluminum. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Enamel. | 3.0 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 13.3 |
| Other | 0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Kitchen crockery and glassware | 0 | 0 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 20.0 |
| Electric toasters................ | 0 | . 6 | 1.1 | . 5 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Other smal] electric equipment ${ }^{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | . 9 | 3.2 | 6.7 |
| Other small equipment ${ }^{2}$. | 0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Other large equipment ${ }^{\text {3 }}$. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cleaning equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vacuum cleaners: Electric | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Hand. . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carpet sweepers. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Brooms, brushes, mops, dishmop | 12.9 | 11.6 | 18.6 | 23.6 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 25.9 | 29.0 | 26.7 |
| Dustpans, pails, cans.. | 1.0 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 6.7 |
| Floor waxers, etc.'... | 1.0 | 6 | . 6 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 13.3 |
| Laundry equipment: <br> Washing machines: Electric |  |  |  | 1.0 | 2.1 |  | 2.8 |  |  |
| Washing machines: $\begin{aligned} \text { Electric. } \\ \text { Kerosene, gasoline. }\end{aligned}$ | 1.0 | $0^{.6}$ | 1.1 | ${ }_{0}^{1.0}$ | 2.1 | 0 | 2.8 0 | 4.8 0 | 0 |
| Hand............. | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0. | 0 | 0 |
| Ironing, machines. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Irons: Electric.......................... | 0 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 0 |
| - Kerosene, gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - Flatirons........ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washtubs, boards, wringers, | 0 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Troning boards, pads, covers. | 0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 8.1 |  |
| Clothes baskets, rods, pins, ete | 5.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 12.5 | 21.0 | 20.0 |
| Glass, china, silverware: Tableware: Glass........ | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Cheware. China, porcelain | 1.0 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 6.7 |
|  | 0 | 0 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 0 | 6.7 |
| Steel, plastic, etc............ | 0 | 0 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0 | 6.7 |
| Hollow ware: Sterling or silver plate... | 0 | 0 | . 6 | . 5 | $0^{.5}$ | . 7 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Wooden, etc.............. | 0 | . 6 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0} 0$ |
| Babies' bottles, etc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : . . | 0 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0 | 6.7 |
| Household linens, bedding, curtains, etc.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kitchen towels... | 1.0 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 14.5 | 20.0 |
| Hand towels: Linen. | 0 | . 6 | . 6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | . 7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Cotton | 4.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 9.7 | 0 |
| Other. | 0 | . 6 | . 6 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Bath towels. | 1.0 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 16.1 | 33.3 |
| Bath mats, ete. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 0 | . 6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 0 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 0 |
| Washcloths, dishcloths, pot holders ${ }^{7}$. | 5.9 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 17.9 | 13.9 | 21.0 | 20.0 |
| Tablecloths: Linen. . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Cotton | 0. | 0 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 0 |
| Oilcloth, oth | $0{ }^{*}$ | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 0 |
| Napkins: Linen.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | . 9 | 1.6 | 6.7 |
| Cotton | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 1.0 | .7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other. | 0 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | . 5 | . 7 | 1.4 | 6.5 | 0 |
| Table runners, doilies, bridge sets. | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Pads, shower curtains, etc. ${ }^{\text {P }}$. | 0 |  | 11.6 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 8.1 | ${ }_{20}^{0}$ |
| Sheets....... | 3.0 | 5.2 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 15.7 | - 16.1 | 20.0 |
| Pillowcases.............................. . | 4.0 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 7.9 |  | - 14.5 | 33.3 |

See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued

1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ 81,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ t 0 \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percentage of families and single consumers reporting purchase-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household linens, bedding, etc.-Con. <br> Bedspreads: Cotton <br> Rayon, etc. <br> Afghans, couch covers: Wool <br> Cotton, ete <br> Blankets, etc.: 50 percent or more wool. Less than 50 percent wool. Cotton, etc.............. | 1.0 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 33.3 |
|  | 0 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 6.7 |
|  | 1.0 | 6 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 0 |
|  | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 2.1 | . 5 | 1.4 | . 9 | 3.2 | 0 |
|  | 0 | . 6 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 9.7 | 6.7 |
| Mattresses: Innerspring Other. | 0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.1 | . 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Slip covers........ | 2.0 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 15.3 | 17.7 | 6.7 |
|  | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Yard goods for curtains: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cotton....... } \\ & \text { Linen...... } \\ & \text { Rayon, silk. } \\ & \text { Wool....... }\end{aligned}$ | 0 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 11.3 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.8 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | . 5 | 1.4 | . 9 | 1.6 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Wo................. | 1.0 | 6 | . 6 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Findings, trimmings. . . | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Paid help for sewing. Floor coverings | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 3.2 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 20.0 |
| Floor coverings. Wool | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 12.9 | 13.3 |
| Grass, fiber, etc. | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | . 5 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Cotton, rayon. | 0 | 0 | 2.31 | . 5 | 2.6 | . 7 | 1.4 | 0 | 6.7 |
| Linoleum, inlaid. | 0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Felt-base floor coverings. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Rubber, etc. ${ }^{9}$ <br> Furniture: <br> Suites: Living room. | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | . 7 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | 2.1 | . 7 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Suites: Living room...................... <br> Dining room... | 0 | $0{ }^{\text {. }}$ | 0 | .5 | 2.5 | . 7 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Bedroom. . . | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | . 5 | 1.6 | . 7 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Beds: Wood..... | 0 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | . 5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Metal. | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 1.0 | . 5 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Cots, cribs: Wood, | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | . 7 | . 5 | 0 | 6.7 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 4.3 | . 5 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Davenports, settees. | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 7 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Day beds, couches. | 0 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Dressers, chests... | 0 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 5 | 2.6 | 1.4 | . 9 | 6.5 | 0 |
| Sideboards, buffets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Desks. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | . 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bookeases, bookshelves. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | . 7 | 0 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Tables: Large ${ }^{\text {II }}$. . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | . 6 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.2 | 6.7 |
| Small ${ }^{12}$ | 1.0 | .$^{*}$ | . 6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Chairs: Upholstered | 0 | . 6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | . 5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Other ${ }^{14}$. | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Benches, stools, hassocks ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | . 5 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Porch and garden furniture ${ }^{16}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 3.2 | 6.7 |
| Miscellaneous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric-light bulbs. | 12.9 | 18.6 | 22.9 | 30.9 | 33.9 | 37.9 | 38.4 | 54.8 | 40.0 |
| Heating stoves: Electric. | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 |  | 1.6 | 0 |
| Gas..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 7 | . 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Coal, wood. | 0 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric fans..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | . 5 | 1.6 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sewing machines: Elec | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | . 9 | 0 | 6.7 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | . 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clocks. | 0 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Lamps ${ }^{17}$. | 0 | . 6 | . 6 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 13.3 |
| Mirrors, pictures, vases, etc. ${ }^{18}$. | 0 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Baby carriages, strollers. . . . . | 0 | . 6 | 1.7 | 0 | 1.0 | . 7 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 6.7 |
| Hand baggage, trunks ${ }^{19}$. | 0 | .6 | 1.1 | . 5 | . 5 | 3.6 | . 9 | 1.6 | 6.7 |
| Window shades, screens, etc ${ }^{\text {jo }}$. | 2.0 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 20.0 |
| Lawn mowers, garden equipment ${ }^{2 t}$.... | 1.0 | . 6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 6.7 |
| Household tools, hardware ${ }^{22}$. . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 2.61 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Stepladders, play pens, etc. ${ }^{33}$ | 0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | . 5 | 3.1 | . 7 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 6.7 |
| Insurance on furnishings.... | 1.0 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 19.4 | 20.0 |
| Repairs, cleatting. . . . . . | 4.0 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 6.4 | , 7.4 | 19.4 | 26.7 |

See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishtngs and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 138.

Table 25.-Household furnishings and equipment: Percentage reporting, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 1,000$ <br> to <br> $\$ 1,500$ | $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 2,000$ | $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 2,500$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | A verage expenditure per family or single consumer-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | $\$ 0.23$ | \$1.06 | \$1.79 | \$1.72 | \$2.79 | \$2.63 | \$4.62 | \$13.85 | \$21.42 |
| Electric-light bulbs | . 08 | . 12 | . 22 | . 24 | . 32 | . 24 | . 40 | . 68 | . 52 |
| Heating stoves: Electric. | 0 | 0 | . 14 | 0 | . 07 | 0 | . 07 | . 45 | 0 |
| Gas... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.12 | 0.32 | 0 | 0 |
| Coal, wood | 0 | . 27 | . 02 | . 29 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Heaters, portable.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | (35) | . 60 | 0 |
| Sewing machines: Electric. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 39 | 0 | . 54 | 0 | 6.33 |
| Other... | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | . 03 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clocks | 0 | . 05 | . 11 | . 11 | . 07 | . 18 | . 11 | . 15 | 0 |
|  | 0 | (25) | . 07 | . 14 | . 10 | . 31 | . 30 | 1.08 | . 93 |
| Mirrors, pictures, vases, etc. ${ }^{18}$. | 0 | . 04 | . 01 | . 09 | . 02 | . 08 | . 34 | . 15 |  |
| Baby carriages, strollers. | 0 | . 04 | . 08 | 0 | . 09 | . 43 | . 38 | . 64 | . 33 |
| Hand baggage, trunks ${ }^{19}$. | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 01 | . 03 | . 06 | . 15 | . 18 | . 93 |
| Window shades, screens, etc. ${ }^{20}$. | . 05 | . 06 | . 16 | .08 | . 72 | . 27 | . 83 | 41 | 2.64 |
| Lawn mowers, garden equipment ${ }^{21}$. | (25) | . 02 | 08 | 06 | . 23 | 41 | . 16 | . 26 | 2.40 |
| Household tools, hardware ${ }^{2 / 2}$.. | (25) | . 28 | 04 | . 13 | . 12 | .06 | . 10 | . 35 | 1.00 |
| Stepladders, play pens, etc. ${ }^{25}$ | 0 | . 04 | 34 | .01 | .06 | .01 | . 03 | . 11 | . 10 |
| Insurance on furnishings. | . 01 | . 07 | . 27 | 19 | . 37 | . 22 | . 41 | 2.30 | 3.05 |
| Repairs, cleaning.... | . 09 | .05 | . 24 | . 31 | . 17 | . 20 | . 48 | 6.49 | 3.19 |

[^64]Table 26.-Clothing: Average number of persons per family, by sex-age groups, percentage reporting, and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

$$
1941 \text { (12 months) }
$$

| Item | Annual money income of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ t o \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,000 \\ t o \\ \$ 2,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Average number of persons per family: <br> Men and boys: <br> 16 years of age and over. <br> 2 to 16 years of age. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.51 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 1.31 | 1.50 | 1.69 | 1.47 |
|  | . 11 | . 26 | . 32 | . 36 | . 31 | . 39 | . 28 | . 52 | . 47 |
| Women and girls: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 years of age and over | .85 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 1.34 | 1.45 | 1.71 | 1.71 |
| Chto 16 years of age. . . . . . . . . . . | .10 | . 26 | . 30 | . 40 | . 40 | . 43 | . 31 | . 45 | . 65 |
| Children under 2 years of age.. <br> Percentage of persons having expenditures for clothing: <br> Men and boys: <br> 16 years of age and over. <br> 2 to 16 years of age. | . 05 | . 10 | . 11 | . 16 | .13 | . 08 | . 11 | . 02 | . 12 |
|  | 84.0 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  | 90.9 | 83.7 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Women and girls: | 89.2 | 93.6 | 98,9 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 100.0 |
| 2 to 16 years of age. | 100.0 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Children under 2 years of ag | 100.0 | 83.3 | 94.7 | 90.6 | 95.8 | 91.7 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average expenditure per person: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Men and boys: <br> 16 years of age and over. <br> 2 to 16 years of age. | \$19.61 | \$36.98 | \$58.31 | \$66.89 | \$76.21 | \$ 87.55 | \$111.30 | \$157.16 |  |
|  | 5.39 | 14.86 | 31.51 | 30.20 | 35.63 | 50.94 | 55.02 | 56.67 | 84.87 |
| Women and girls:16 years of age an |  | 14.88 |  |  |  | 10.02 | 5.02 | 50.07 182.97 | 84.87 |
|  | 20.74 | 34.27 | 65.95 | 71.98 | 91.24 | 106.95 | 148.85 | 182.97 | 351.84 |
| 2 to 16 years of age. | 5.03 | 12.18 | 29.05 | 35.31 | 44.90 | 47.41 | 71.47 | 75.13 | 153.85 |
| Children under 2 years of age......... | 7.13 | 4.35 | 10.16 | 14.23 | 18.94 | 18.14 | 23.14 | 11.25 | 40.48 |
| Average expenditure per family: Men and boys: <br> 16 years of age and over. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.94 | 28.13 | 51.31 | 10.84 | 85.11 | 117.04 | 170.40 | 274.41 | 354.84 |
| 2 to 16 years of age. . . . . . . . . . . . Women and girls: | . 60 | 3.95 | 9.98 | 10.84 | 11.29 | 19.61 | 15.25 | 29.69 | 39.94 |
| 18 years of age and over | 17.71 | 35.02 | 67.39 | 89.14 | 109.26 | 146.64 | 217.13 | 325.21 | 613.68 |
| 2 to 16 years of age. | . 51 | 3.12 | 8.71 | 14.35 | 18.23 | 20.50 | 23.40 | 33.99 | 99.57 |
| Children under 2 years of age. . | . 36 | . 42 | 1.07 | 2.30 | 2.48 | 1.47 | 2.51 | . 27 | 4.76 |

1942 (first 3 months)

| Average number of persons per family:' Men and boys: |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| Women and girls: |
| 16 years of age and over |
| 2 to 16 years of age |
| hildren under 2 year |

Children under 2 years of age. Percentage of persons having expenditures for clothing: ${ }^{2}$

Men and boys:
16 years of age and over.
2 to 16 years of age.
Women and girls:
16 years of age and over.
2 to 16 years of age.
Children under 2 years of age.
Average expenditure per person: ${ }^{2}$
Men and boys:
16 years of age and over

Women and girls:
16 years of age and over.
2 to 16 years of age.
Children under 2 years of age
Average expenditure per family:
Men and boys:
16 years of age and over.
2 to 16 years of age
Women and girls:
16 years of age and over
2 to 16 years of age.
Children under 2 years of age

| 0.55 | 0.70 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 1.06 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 12 | . 23 | . 26 | . 29 | . 34 |
| . 85 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.14 | 1.15 |
| . 13 | . 24 | . 32 | . 29 | . 41 |
| . 04 | . 09 | . 12 | . 10 | . 12 |
| 62.5 | 76.9 | 82.0 | 91.6 | 93.1 |
| 75.0 | 77.5 | 82.6 | 87.5 | 84.8 |
| 73.3 | 81.0 | 92.8 | 92.7 | 92.8 |
| 61.5 | 75.6 | 93.0 | 87.5 | 85.9 |
| 75.0 | 80.0 | 90.5 | 70.0 | 79.2 |
| \$3.16 | \$7.98 | \$12.43 | \$18.00 | \$20.51 |
| 3.45 | 3.10 | 6.08 | 7.88 | 8.50 |
| 5.53 | 8.31 | 16.92 | 18.55 | 22.82 |
| 3.45 | - 4.28 | 5.86 | 5.50 | 9.93 |
| 3.63 | 2.60 | 4.29 | 3.90 | 5.09 |
| 1.79 | 5.66 | 10.23 | 18.26 | 21.98 |
| . 41 | . 72 | 1.68 | 2.31 | 2.89 |
| 4.73 | 8.48 | 17.52 | 21.17 | 26.27 |
| . 44 | 1.08 | 1.89 | 1.61 | 4.04 |
| . 14 | . 23 | . 51 | . 41 | 64 |



[^65]Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class ${ }^{1}$

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,500$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Men and boys 16 years of age and over <br> Clothing. | Percentage of men purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 84.0 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Hats, caps | 32.0 | 55.2 | 56.8 | 60.1 | 63.8 | 62.4 | 69.9 | 60.6 | 75.0 |
| Hats: Felt | 24.0 | 39.2 | 40.6 | 49.3 | 53.3 | 54.1 | 59.8 | 53.5 | 70.8 |
| Straw, street | 0 | 18.9 | 14.8 | 8.9 | 15.6 | 7.7 | 21.5 | 23.9 | 41.9 |
| Straw, work | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 8.3 |
| Caps: Wool... | 4.0 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 5.6 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc. | 10.0 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Coats, jackets, sweate | 20.0 | 37.1 | 53.5 | 53.2 | 54.8 | 60.8 | 67.9 | 71.8 | 62.5 |
| Overcoats........ | 2.0 | 6.3 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 11.1 | 18.6 | 14.2 | 26.8 | 16.7 |
| Topcoats. | 2.0 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 4.0 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 11.3 | 33.3 |
| Raincoats. | 0 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 12.7 | 16.7 |
| Snow and ski suits, leggings | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{.6}{ }^{6}$ | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | ${ }^{.8} 8$ | 0 | 4.2 |
| Jackets: Wool........ | 4.0 | 9.8 | 15.5 | 10.8 | 13.6 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 20.8 |
| Leather. | 2.0 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 20.8 |
| Cotton, | 0 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 | $\theta$ |
| Sweaters: Wool... | 10.0 | 14.7 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 27.6 | 28.9 | 33.7 | 38.0 | 29.2 |
| Suits Cotton, etc. | 4.0 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| Suits, trousers, overalls. | 62.0 | 66.4 | 75.5 | 80.8 | 81.9 | 86.6 | 89.0 | 87.3 | 91.7 |
| Suits: Heavy wool. | 2.0 | 12.6 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 30.7 | 26.3 | 39.4 | 38.0 | 45.8 |
| Light wool....... | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 24.1 | 17.1 | 26.3 | 31.7 | 43.7 | 58.3 |
| Tropical worsted | 0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 9.9 | 25.0 |
| Cotion, linen. Rayon, etc... | 4.0 | .7 | 4.5 | ${ }_{0} .5$ | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| Rayon, etc. | 0 | .7 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0 | 8.3 |
| Slack suits: Rayon | 2.0 | . 7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 12.5 |
| Cotton Other. | 8.0 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 29.2 |
| Shorts........... | 2.0 | 0 | ${ }^{.6}$ | . 5 | . 5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Shorts............. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Trousers, slacks: Wool... | 8.0 | 18.2 | 24.5 | 28.6 | 30.7 | 35.1 | 29.7 | 31.0 | 41.7 |
| Cotton, lin | 12.0 | 21.7 | 26.5 1.3 | 28.15 | 26.6 2.0 | 24.2 2.6 | 24.4 2.0 | 16.9 2.8 | 12.5 |
| Overalls, coveralls.......... | 28.0 | 26.6 | 28.4 | 36.5 | 22.1 | 32.0 | 22.8 | 18.3 | 0 |
| Shirts..... | 56.0 | 64.3 | 76.8 | 82.7 | 83.4 | 88.7 | 89.8 | 91.5 | 75.0 |
| Cotton, work | 32.0 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 45.9 | 38.2 | 32.4 | 12.5 |
| Cotton, other | 32.0 | 41.3 | 56.1 | 61.1 | 63.3 | 71.6 | 75.6 | 77.5 | 66.7 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.1 | . 4 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| Wool... | 0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| Other........... | 4.0 | 0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Special sportswear ${ }^{2}$ | 2.0 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 18.6 | 17.1 | 26.8 | 25.0 |
| Bathing suits, ete.: Cotto | 0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 12.5 |
| Wool. | 0 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 12.5 |
| Other. | 2.0 | 0 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 0 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes. Union suits: Cotton, | 44.0 | 63.6 | 80.0 | 83.7 | 87.9 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 90.1 | 83.3 |
| Union suits: Cotton, knit... | 22.0 | 21.7 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 0 |
| Cotton, woven. | 4.0 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton Rayon, silk.... | 8.0 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 0 |
| Undershirts: Cotton..... | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 5 | . 5 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Undershirts: Cotton......... | 14.0 | 23.8 | 47.1 | 53.7 | 53.3 | 63.4 | 61.0 | 63.4 | 54.2 |
| Wool and cotton Rayon, silk. ... | 0 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| Shorts: Cotton, knit. . . | 0 | 1.7 | ${ }^{42} .6$ | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | . 8 | 2.8 | 8.3 |
| Shorts: Cotton, knit. | 6.0 | 12.6 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 33.7 | 28.4 | 39.0 | 40.8 | 20.8 |
| Woolton, woven. | 8.0 | 12.6 | 19.4 | 25.6 | 25.1 | 39.7 | 26.8 | 29.6 | 41.7 |
| Wool and cotton Rayon, silk. | 0 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk Athletic supporters | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Athletic supporters.. | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Pajamas, nightshirts. . . . . . . . . | 4.0 | 11.9 | 20.0 | 29.6 | 25.1 | 40.7 | 45.5 | 33.8 | 54.2 |
| Bathrobes, lounging robes: Wool..... | 0 | .7 | . 6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Hose.......................... . . . . . . . . | 0 | . 71 | 1.3 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0 | 4.2 |
| Hose. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cotton, | 56.0 | 71.3 | 78.7 | 85.2 | 86.9 | 91.7 | 90.6 | 91.5 | 83.3 |
| Cotton, dress. | 20.0 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 46.3 | 45.7 | 52.6 | 56.1 | 53.5 | 58.3 |
| Cotton, heavy | 38.0 | 24.5 | 28.4 | 43.3 | 32.7 | 41.2 | 25.6 | 28.2 | 12.5 |
| Rayon, silk | 4.0 | 12.6 | 21.3 | 24.7 | 28.6 | 26.3 | 28.0 | 43.7 | 37.5 |
| Nylon. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 15 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Wootwear | 4.0 <br> 66 | 4.9 8.7 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 25.0 |
| Footwear | 66.0 | 86.7 | 94.2 | 92.6 | 91.5 | 94.3 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 100.0 |
| Work: Leather sole. | 28.0 | 37.8 | 39.4 | 41.4 | 34.7 | 42.8 | 34.1 | 38.0 | 8.3 |
| Rubber sole. | 6.0 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Other: Leather, leather soles. | 28.0 | 48.3 | 60.0 | 65.5 | 65.3 | 68.0 | 70.3 | 74.6 | 79.2 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{3}$. | 2.0 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 20.8 |
| Fabric, leather soles ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{3}$. | 2.0 | . 7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 |

See footnotes an p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{-}$Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| Men and boys 16 years of age $\quad$ and over-Con. $\quad$ Average number of articles purchased by men-Con. | Average number of articles purchased by men-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes: <br> Union suits: Cotton, knit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Union suits: Cotton, knit... | 0.50 | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.68 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton. | .10 | . 22 | . 28 | . 20 | . 25 | .18 | . 29 | . 23 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. . | 0 | . 02 |  | . 01 | . 02 |  | 02 |  | 0 |
| Undershirts: Cotton. | . 68 | 1.07 | 2.19 | 2.42 | 2.56 | 3.10 | 3.30 | 3.48 | 4.00 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | . 10 | . 17 | . 07 | . 12 | . 23 | . 17 | . 06 | . 25 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 01 | . 02 | . 01 | . 07 | . 07 | 03 | . 15 | 75 |
| Shorts: Cotton, knit.. | . 34 | . 64 | 1.24 | 1.55 | 1.65 | 1.39 | 1.97 | 2.17 | 2.50 |
| Cotton, woven | . 34 | 56 | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.29 | 1.81 | 1.50 | 1.87 | 2.75 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | . 02 | . 19 | . 05 | . 12 | . 12 | . 09 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 03 | 05 | . 15 | 0 |
| Athletic supporters. | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 02 | . 06 | . 04 | 05 | . 13 | . 08 |
| Pajamas, nightshirts. | . 10 | . 16 | .37 | . 49 | . 47 | . 76 | . 92 | . 79 | 1.37 |
| Bathrobes, lounging robes: Wool. | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | . 02 | . 02 | . 06 | . 04 | . 01 |  |
| Rayon, etc.. | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | 0 | . 04 | . 02 | 02 | 0 | . 04 |
| Hose: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton, dress. | 1.28 | 3.80 | 5.71 | 3.64 | 5.18 | 5.82 | 7.77 | 6.17 | 5.37 |
| Cotton, heavy | 2.88 | 1.76 | 3.05 | 4.85 | 3.79 | 4.62 | 3.87 | 3.37 | . 71 |
| Rayon, silk | . 74 | 1.09 | 2.68 | 2.67 | 3.72 | 2.07 | 2.25 | 3.55 | 2.79 |
| Nylon. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 16 | . 09 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes: Total....... Work: Leather sole | .82 .32 | $\begin{array}{r}1.54 \\ \hline .56\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.79 \\ .57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.90 .62 | 1.99 .61 | 2.39 .80 | 2.21 .58 | 2.75 | 2.16 .08 |
| Work Rubber sole. . . . . . . | 08 | . 08 | . 16 | .11 | . 11 | 10 | . 09 | . 04 | $0^{.08}$ |
| Other: Leather, leather sole ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 34 | . 81 | . 94 | 1.01 | 1.18 | 1.24 | 1.39 | 1.63 | 1.67 |
| Leather, rubber soles | 02 | 05 | . 08 | . 11 | . 05 | . 16 | . 10 | . 08 | . 29 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{3}$. | 04 | 03 | 01 | . 04 | . 02 | . 04 | . 02 | 0 |  |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{3}$ | 02 | . 01 | . 03 | . 01 | . 02 | . 05 | .03 | . 04 | . 12 |
| House slippers. | . 06 | . 10 | . 11 | . 15 | . 15 | . 16 | 22 | . 11 | . 08 |
| Boots: Rubber | . 02 | . 03 | . 03 | . 07 | . 06 | . 03 | 07 | . 01 |  |
| Leather | . 04 | . 01 | . 05 | . 03 | . 02 | . 02 | 02 | . 01 | . 12 |
| Felt | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Aretics.. | 02 | . 03 | . 07 | . 07 | . 04 | . 08 | . 11 | . 01 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories: Gloves: Cotton. | 72 | 1.83 | 1.52 | 4.97 | 3.48 | 2.77 | 1.81 | . 75 | 17 |
| Wool............................... . . . | 0 | 0 | 1.05 | . 09 | . 06 | . 14 | 1.06 | . 11 | . 21 |
| Leathe | . 04 | . 15 | . 30 | .36 | . 25 | . 42 | . 37 | . 37 | .25 |
| Other | . 02 | . 24 | . 19 | . 46 | . 20 | . 01 | 06 | 72 |  |
| Handkerchief | 1.94 | 2.45 | 4.08 | 4.05 | 4.48 | 5.08 | 5.50 | 7.35 | 4.50 |
| Ties........ | . 46 | . 89 | 1.45 | 1.87 | 2.03 | 3.06 | 3.02 | 4.38 | 3.33 |
| Collars. <br> Home sewing: <br> Yard goods: Cotton (yd.). Wool, etc. (yd.) | 0 | . 01 | . 08 | . 15 | . 02 | . 06 | . 11 | . 03 | . 83 |
|  | $0^{.12}$ | $.00 \mid$ | $0^{.14}$ | $0^{.17}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .09 \\ .04 \end{array}$ | $0^{.15}$ | $0^{.04}$ | $0^{.14}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Average expenditure per man |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing: Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$19.61 | \$36.98 | \$58.56 | \$66.89 | \$76.69 | \$87.55 | 8111.93 | \$157.16 | \$238.79 |
| Hats, caps. <br> Hats: Felt | \$0.86 | \$2.03 | \$2.43 | \$2.56 | 83.29 | \$2.97 | \$4.40 | \$4.28 | \$8.73 |
|  | . 73 | 1.46 | 1.76 | 2.04 | 2.49 | 2.42 | 3.34 | 3.24 | 6.57 |
| Straw, street | 0 | . 42 | . 39 | . 22 | . 41 | . 22 | . 73 | . 75 | 1.85 |
| Straw, work | . 02 | . 03 | . 04 | . 03 | . 11 | . 05 | . 06 | . 16 | . 31 |
| Caps: Wool... | . 05 | . 06 | . 15 | . 15 | . 16 | . 18 | . 19 | . 07 | $0^{.31}$ |
| Cotton, ete | . 06 | . 06 | . 09 | . 12 | . 12 | 10 | . 17 | . 06 | 0 |
| Coats, jackets, sweaters | 2.02 | 3.95 | 8.06 | 8.51 | 7.84 | 11.93 | 14.97 | 22.67 | 32.56 |
| Overcoats. | . 80 | 1.28 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.24 | 5.43 | 4.64 | 11.59 | 7.79 |
| Topcoats. | . 45 | . 92 | 1.66 | 2.63 | . 90 | 2.96 | 4.72 | 3.61 | 14.42 |
| Raincoats. | 0 | . 17 | . 28 | . 22 | . 44 | . 19 | . 91 | 1.71 | 1.50 |
| Snow and ski suits, leggings | 0 | 0 | . 08 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 05 | 0 | . 35 |
| Jackets: Wool. . . . . . . . . . . | . 24 | . 57 | 1.12 | . 61 | . 88 | . 98 | 1.59 | 1.94 | 1.68 |
| Leather | . 12 | . 29 | . 56 | . 78 | . 90 | . 77 | 1.08 | 1.15 | 3.92 |
| Cotton, etc | 0 | . 17 | . 19 | . 22 | . 19 | 16 | . 26 | . 31 | 0 |
| Sweaters: Wool. | 36 | . 53 | . 88 | . 83 | 1.20 | 1.22 | 1.59 | 2.23 | 2.78 |
| Cotton, etc. | . 05 | . 02 | . 12 | . 05 | . 09 | . 19 | . 13 | . 13 | . 12 |
| Suits, trousers, overalls. | 5.05 | 10.69 | 17.84 | 21.68 | 24.84 | 26.24 | 36.19 | 51.77 | 106.29 |
| Suits: Heavy wool | . 40 | 3.16 | 6.51 | 7.82 | 11.26 | 8.78 | 15.62 | 16.68 | 39.91 |
| Light wool. | 1.70 | 2.80 | 4.03 | 7.29 | 5. 26 | 8.15 | 11.68 | 22.66 | 35.15 |
| Tropical worsted | 0 | . 73 | . 99 | . 27 | 1.13 | 1.86 | 1.43 | 3.23 | 10.83 |
| Cotton, linen | . 12 | . 11 | . 57 | . 02 | . 21 | . 11 | . 52 | . 89 | . 58 |
| Rayon, etc.. | 0 | 10 | . 05 | 0 | 0 | . 39 | 03 | 0 | 1.58 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers- Continued

1941 ( 12 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumersㄴContinued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ 81,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ 2,000 \\ \$ 0 \\ \$ 2,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & t 0 \\ & \mathbf{t o}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & t o \\ & t .0 \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \mathbf{t} \mathbf{t} \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Boys 2 to 16 years of age | Percentage of boys purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90.9 | 83.7 |  | 95.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  | 45.5 | 36.7 | 48.2 | 39.4 | 42.9 | 64.9 | 58.7 | 45.5 |  |
| Hats: Felt. | 0 | 10.2 | 19.6 | 5.6 | 17.9 | ${ }^{22} 88$ | 10.9 | 13.6 | $\begin{gathered} 50.0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Straw, stre | 0 | 0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Caps: Straw, wor | 9.1 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 4.5 |  |
| Caps: Wool.... |  | 14.3 | 17.9 | 31.0 | 30.4 | 49.1 | 39.1 | 36.4 | 50.0 |
| Coats, jackets, sweat | ${ }_{0}^{63.6}$ | 32.7 | 66.1 | 14.1 67.6 | 71.4 | 12.38189 | 19.6 91.3 | 4.5 86.4 | $\stackrel{0}{75.0}$ |
| Overcoats. |  | 2.0 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 28.1 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 12.5 |
| Topcoats. | 0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 10.5 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 0 |
| Raincoats. |  | 2.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 12.3 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 25.0 |
| Snow and ski suits, legging |  | 6.1 | 21.4 | 19.7 | 16.1 | 5.3 | 23.9 | 27.3 | 12.5 |
| Jackets: Wool. | ${ }_{0}^{9.1}$ | 2.0 | 10.7 | 19.7 | 14.3 | 19.3 | 32.6 | 22.7 | 25.0 |
| Leather. |  | 0 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 15.2 |  | 25.0 |
| Cotton, | 9.1 | 4. | 7.1 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 10.5 | 17.4 | 4.5 | 0 |
| Sweaters: Wool. | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 27.3 \\ & 27.3 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 24.5 | 37.5 | 42.2 | 39.3 | 50.8 | 67.4 | ${ }^{63} 8.6$ | 62.5 |
| Cotton, ete |  | 8.2 | ${ }_{92}^{25.0}$ | 5.6 | 8.9 | 10.5 | ${ }_{95}^{13.0}$ | 18.2 |  |
| Suits, Heavy wool | 0 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 21.4 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 13.6 | 25.0 |
| Light wool. |  | 4.1 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 10.7 | 21.1 | 17.4 | 13.6 | 25.0 |
| Tropical worst | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 | 12.5 |
| Cotton, linen | $\begin{gathered} 18.2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 12.2 | 30.4 | ${ }^{16.9}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.8 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.5 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 13.0 | 13.6 | 25.0 |
| Rayon, etc. |  | 0 | 3.6 |  |  |  | 2.2 |  |  |
| Slack suits: Rayon. |  | $\stackrel{0}{2.0}$ | 16.1 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 12.5 |
| Cotton | 27.3 |  |  | 19.7 | ${ }_{0}^{19.6}$ | 28.1 | 26.1 | 9.1 | 00 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |
| Child's sun suits, shorts | 0 0 | 4.1 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 10.5 | 19.6 | 13.6 | 37.5 |
| Trousers, slacks: Wool.... | 27.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.3 \\ & 16.3 \end{aligned}$ | 21.4 | 32.4 | 28.6 | 54.4 | 39.1 | 50.0 | 25.0 |
| Cotton. li |  |  | 30.4 | 25.3 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 41.3 | 31.8 | 50.0 |
| Rayon, etc | - 54.5 | 2.04.04 | 1.8 | 0 | 5.4 | 1.8 | ${ }^{6} .5$ | 0 | 0 |
| Overalls, coverulls. |  |  | 37.5 | 52.1 | 48.2 | 36.8 | 43.5 | 45.5 | 37.5 |
| Shirts, blouses | 18.2 0 | $\begin{gathered} 49.0 \\ 14.3 \end{gathered}$ | 58.9 | 54.9 | 60.7 | 84.2 | 87.0 | 72.7 | 75.0 |
| Cotton, work | 18.20 | 42.9 | 50.0 | 49.3 | 57.1 | 77.2 | 73.8 | 50.0 | 50.012.0 |
| Rayon, silk |  | 0 |  | 1.4 | 0 |  | 8.7 |  |  |
| Wool. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.8 | 0 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 12.5 |
| Other. |  |  |  | 0 |  | 0 | $\stackrel{0}{45.7}$ | ${ }^{0}$ |  |
| Special sportswear ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 21.4 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 28.1 |  |  | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ |
| Bathing suits, etc.: Cotto | 0 0 0 |  | 14.3 | 2.8 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 13.69.1 | 37.5 <br> 12.5 <br> 25 |
| Wool | 0 | 0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | 12.3 | 19.6 |  |  |
| Other | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{82}^{0}$ | 2.8 |  |  | 17.4 | 4.5 | 25.0 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robesUnion suits: Cotton, $k$ nit. | $\begin{aligned} & 54.5 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | 61.2 | 82.1 | 77.4 | 82.1 | 35.1 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 22.48.2 | 30.4 10 | 28.24.2 | 16.1 |  | 15.2 | 18.2 | 25.0 |
| Cotton, woven | ${ }_{9.1}{ }^{1}$ |  | 10.7 |  | 12.5 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | 00 | 12.5 | $\begin{array}{r}11.3 \\ 1.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10.70 | 15.8 | 8.7 |  |  |
| Rayon, sid |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | 59 |  |
| Undershirts: Cotton. | 9.1 | 30.6 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 44.6 | 47.4 | 54.3 |  | 37.5 |
| Wool and cotton | 000 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 001 | ${ }_{6}^{6.5}$ | ${ }^{4.5}$ | 12.500 |
| Underwaists. Shorts: Cotton, knit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{28}^{08}$ | 28.6 |  |  | 1.8 298 | $\begin{array}{r}6.5 \\ 43.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{50}^{0} 0$ |
| Shorts: Cotton, knit. Cotton, woven |  |  |  | 29.6 | 39.3 14.3 | 29.8 22.8 | 43.5 21.7 | 54.5 22.7 | 50.0 25.0 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Athletic supporters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 6 |
| Pajamas, nightshirts.......... | 0 | 14.3 | 35.7 | 465 | ${ }^{39.3}$ | 49.1 5 | ${ }^{56.5}$ | 45.5 | 62.5 |
| Bathrobes, lounging robes: Wool... | 0 | 0 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 3.6 <br> 5.4 <br> 1 | 7.3 | ${ }_{0}^{6.5}$ | 4.5 | 12.5 |
| Hose. | 81.8 | 69.4 | 94.6 | 85.9 | 80.4 | 93.0 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 100.0 |
| Cotton, Iress. | 54.5 | 51.0 | 71.4 | 57.7 | 60.7 | 63.2 | 65.2 | 31.8 | 75.0 |
| Cotton, hasay | 27.3 | 26.5 | 33.9 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 35.1 | 37.0 | 59.1 | 37.5 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 0 |
| Nylon.: | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{1}^{1.8}$ | 1.4 8.4 | ${ }_{1}^{0} 8$ | 0 | 6.5 | $\stackrel{0}{18.2}$ | 0 <br> 12.5 <br>  |
| Footwear | 90.9 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Shoes: | 45.5 | 20.4 | 32.1 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 28.3 | 18.2 | 12.5 |
| Rubber sol | 0 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 0 |
| Other: Leather, leather sole ${ }^{3}$ | 45.5 | 55.1 | 69.6 | 67.6 | 73.2 | 82.5 | 67.4 | 86.4 | 75.0 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0 | 8.2 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 19.6 | 14.0 | 26.1 | 9.1 | 12.5 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{3}$ | 9.1 9.1 |  |  |  | 5.4 10.7 | 3.5 29.8 | - 2.28 |  |  |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{3}$ | 9.1 | 8.2 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 29.8 | 19.6 |  | 75.0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177 .

Table 27.-Cluthing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and averaye expenditures, urban families and single consumersㄴ.Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ 81,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 2,500$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Boys 2 to 16 years of age-Con.Underwear, nightwear, robes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Union suits. Cotton, woven | . 18 | 30.49 .16 | - 23 | + 10 | + 6.39 | $\$ 1.18$ <br> .04 | 0.65 <br> .09 | 0.64 | \$0.88 |
| Wool and cotton |  |  | . 32 | . 31 | . 59 | . 47 | . 22 | 0 | 0 |
| R Rayon, silk | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undershirts: Cotton..... | . 18 | . 71 | 1.23 | 1.06 | 2.11 | 1.88 | 2.76 | 2.14 | 2.25 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | . 07 | 0 | . 28 | . 18 | . 75 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Underwaists. | . 18 | 0 | 11 | . 06 | .11 | . 05 | . 43 | 0 | 0 |
| Shorts: Cotton, knit. |  | . 73 | 1.16 | 2.00 | 1.95 | 1.77 | 2.35 | 1.95 | 3.25 |
| Cotton, woven. | . 18 | .16 | . 48 | . 44 | . 95 | . 81 | . 98 | . 95 | 1.75 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | . 12 | . 09 | . 04 | . 18 | . 04 | . 28 |  | 0 |
| Athletic supporters..................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 07 | . 02 | . 09 | 0 |
| Pajamas, nightshirts................. | 0 | . 38 | . 77 | 1.04 | . 79 | 1.18 | 1.46 | . 91 | 1.50 |
| Bathrobes, lounging robes; Wool. | 0 | 0 | . 05 | . 01 | . 04 | . 05 | . 07 | . 05 | . 12 |
| Rayon, etc.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 05 | . 07 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Hose: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton, dress. | 1.18 | 3.65 | 7.43 | 6.82 | 6.09 | 8.61 | 9.50 | 2.14 | 6.75 |
| Cotton, heavy | . 73 | 2.24 | 2.84 | 2.49 | 3.50 | 3.91 | 5.80 | 6.59 | 4.25 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 08 | . 18 | . 17 | . 23 | . 37 | . 26 | . 41 | 0 |
| Nylon.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 24 | . 11 | . 11 | . 20 | 1.27 | . 75 |
| Footwear | 1.45 | 2.16 | 3.45 | 3.33 | 3.27 | 4.55 | 3.83 | 4.19 | 2.95 |
| Shoes: <br> Work: Leather sole. | $.45$ |  | 82 | . 45 | $.57$ |  | . 85 |  |  |
| Rubber sole. | $0{ }^{.45}$ | 02 | 12 | . 13 | . 14 | . 08 | . 82 | .68 | $0^{.75}$ |
| Other: Leather, Leather soles | . 82 | 1.55 | 2.14 | 2.37 | 1.96 | 3.07 | 2.39 | 3.10 | 1.50 |
| Leather, rubber soles. |  | . 1.16 | . 23 | . 21 | . 39 | . 28 | . 33 | . 23 | . 50 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{\text {a }}$............. | . $09{ }^{\circ}$ | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 05 | . 04 | . 04 | $0{ }^{\text {. }}$ | 0 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{*}$. ${ }^{\text {F }}$. ....... | .09 | .08 | . 14 | . 14 | . 16 | . 51 | . 20 | . 09 | . 20 |
| House slippers. | 0 | . 04 | . 12 | . 31 | . 14 | . 23 | . 26 | . 05 | . 25 |
| Boots: Rubber. | 0 | . 02 | . 09 | . 08 | . 12 | . 02 | . 13 | 0 |  |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 04 | 0 | . 05 | . 02 | . 05 | . 12 |
| Arctics. | 0 | . 10 | . 18 | . 31 | . 23 | . 19 | . 24 | . 09 | . 25 |
| Rubbers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | . 04 | . 09 | . 17 | . 18 | . 42 | . 24 | . 32 | . 50 |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories: <br> Gloves: Cotton <br> Wool. <br> Leather <br> Other. $\qquad$ <br> Handkerchiefs <br> Ties. <br> Collars. <br> Home sewing: <br> Yard goods: Cotton (yd.) |  | . 37 | . 20 | . 11 | . 34 | . 40 | . 02 | . 05 | 0 |
|  | $0^{.8}$ | . 02 | . 34 | . 49 | . 23 | . 53 | .83 | . 55 | . 38 |
|  | 0 | . 06 | . 12 | . 11 | . 25 | . 25 | . 09 | . 36 | . 12 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 45 | . 71 | 2.43 | 1.28 | 1.95 | 2.42 | 2.54 | 1.82 | 4.50 |
|  | 0 | . 31 | . 75 | . 30 | 1.20 | 2.05 | . 87 | . 64 | 1.25 |
|  | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | . 73 |  | .14 | . 85 | . 04 | . 25 | .41 | 0 | 0 |
|  | A verage expenditure per boy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing: Total | \$5.39 | \$14.86 | \$31.91 | \$30.20 | \$35.63 | \$50.94 | \$55.02 | \$56.67 | 884.87 |
| Hats, caps | \$0.19 | $\$ 0.31$ | \$0.60 | \$0.50 | \$0.72 | \$1.14 | $\$ 0.65$ | \$0.66 | \$1.32 |
| Hats: Felt. | 0 | . 13 | 31 | . 08 | . 41 | . 43 | . 18 | . 32 | 0 |
| Straw, street. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 05 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Straw, work | . 01 | . 03 | .01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | 0 |
| Caps: Wool. | 0 | . 08 | . 17 | . 33 | . 24 | . 60 | . 36 | . 26 | 1.32 |
| Cotton, ete | 18 | . 07 | . 09 | . 08 | . 02 | . 08 | . 11 | . 05 | 0 |
| Coats, jackets, sweaters | . 78 | 1.61 | 5.49 | 4.77 | 4.98 | 8.26 | 10.17 | 8.72 | 12.59 |
| Overcoats | 0 | . 16 | 89 | . 72 | . 87 | 2.69 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 2.25 |
| Topcoats.. | 0 | . 12 | .01 | 21 | . 29 | . 97 | . 45 | . 41 | 0 |
| Raincoats. | 0 | . 08 | . 13 | . 10 | . 16 | . 51 | . 16 | . 27 | 1.00 |
| Snow and ski suits, leggings | 0 | . 41 | 1.72 | 1.27 | 1.06 | . 43 | 2.27 | 2.33 | . 94 |
| Jackets: Wool. | . 06 | . 03 | . 65 | . 98 | . 73 | 1.07 | 2.01 | 1.11 | 2.38 |
| Leather. | 0 | 0 | . 25 | . 21 | . 49 | . 41 | 1.07 | 0 | 2.46 |
| Cotton, ete | . 16 | . 08 | . 14 | . 24 | . 16 | . 39 | . 66 | . 41 |  |
| Sweaters: Wool. | . 33 | . 58 | 1.25 | . 92 | 1.13 | 1.59 | 2.21 | 2.40 | 3.56 |
| Cotton, etc. | .23 | . 15 | . 45 | . 12 | . 09 | - 20 | . 19 | . 61 | 0 |
| Suits, trousers, overalls. | 1.30 | 4.05 | 8.27 | 7.38 | 8.96 | 11.78 | 13.66 | 13.78 | 19.45 |
| Suits: Heavy wool | 0 | . 84 | 1.84 | . 67 | 2.48 | 2.44 | 2.58 | 3.14 | 3.62 |
| Light wool. | 0 | . 07 | . 98 | 1.29 | . 57 | 2.57 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 1.81 |
| Tropical worsted. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 13 | 0 | 0 | . 23 | . 88 |
| Cotton, linen | .$^{.28}$ | . 65 | 1.15 | .$^{71}$ | 1.17 | $0^{.47}$ | . 69 | . 25 | 1.37 |
| Rayon, etc. | 0 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 0 |

See foot notes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumersl-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1941 (12 months) - Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Women and girls 16 years of age and over | Percentage of women purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 89.2 | 93.6 | 88.9 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |
| Hats, caps, bere | 46.3 | 53.2 | 76.6 | 78.6 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 88.7 | 88.9 | 89.7 |
| Hats: Felt. | 32.9 | 33.3 | 53.8 | 64.2 | 66.8 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 70.8 | 79.3 |
| Strav | 18.3 | 25.5 | 39.7 | 36.2 | 43.3 | 46.5 | 48.7 | 56.9 | 69.0 |
| Fabric, ete | 3.7 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 10.3 |
| Caps, berets: Wool.. | 1.2 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| Cotton, etc | 1.2 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 0 | $0$ |
| Head scarfs, etc. ${ }^{\text {²,...... }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4.9 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | 9.6 36 | 12.5 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 16.7 | 17.2 |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc. | 26.8 | 36.7 | 52.7 | 58.0 | 65.0 | 64.6 | 64.3 | 72.2 | 69.0 |
| Coats: Fur....... | 0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 3.4 |
| Heavy, with fur | 3.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 18.7 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 13.8 |
| Heavy, no fur ${ }^{8}$. | 3.7 | 8.0 | 15.8 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 22.2 | 24.1 |
| Light wool ${ }^{8}$. | 11.0 | 13.3 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 29.0 | 24.2 | 26.9 | 34.7 | 37.9 |
| Cotton, linen ${ }^{8}$ | 0 | . 5 | 0 | . 4 | . 9 | 1.5 | . 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk ${ }^{8}$. | 1.2 | . 5 | 0 | . 8 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Raincoats.......... | 0 | .5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 13.8 |
| Snow or ski suits, leggings. | 0 | . 5 | . 5 | 0 | 1.4 | . 5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| Jackets: Wool. ............ | 1.2 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 13.8 |
| Leather. | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Cotton, e | 0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 4 | 1.8 | 5 | 8 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Sweaters: Wool. | 8.5 | 13.8 | 17.9 | 30.5 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 30.3 | 34.7 | 13.8 |
| Fur scarfs, etton, | 1.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 13.8 |
| Fur scarts, etc....... | 58.5 | 64.4 | 82.1 | 87.2 | 91.7 | 0 90.9 | 93.8 | 1.4 90.3 | 0 89.7 |
| Dresses: Wool.... | 8.5 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 26.1 | 23.6 | 41.4 |
| Rayon, silk | 37.8 | 38.8 | 60.3 | 67.1 | 69.6 | 71.8 | 77.3 | 73.6 | 75.9 |
| Linen. | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 20.7 |
| Cotton, street | 20.7 | 26.6 | 34.8 | 37.0 | 42.4 | 38.4 | 46.2 | 44.4 | 51.7 |
| Cotton, house. | 14.6 | 18.1 | 26.1 | 30.5 | 31.8 | 33.8 | 29.8 | 23.6 | 20.7 |
| Cotton, uniforms | 1.2 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Suits: Wool, with fur. | 0 | 0 | . 5 | . 4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 10.3 |
| Wool, no fur | 0 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 25.0 | 31.0 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| Skirts: Wool..... | 3.7 | 9.0 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 26.4 | 20.7 |
| Cotton, etc. | 1.2 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 6.9 |
| Blouses: Cotton, line | 2.4 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 14.4 | 10.6 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 16.7 | 20.7 |
| Rayon, silk. | 2.4 | 10.1 | 16.8 | 19.3 | 24.4 | 19.2 | 32.4 | 30.6 | 41.4 |
| Whol, etc....... | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | $1 .^{.9}$ | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Play and sun suits, shorts | 0 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 16.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 |
| Aprons, smocks....... | 4.9 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 13.9 | 17.2 |
| Overails, slacks: Rayon | 0 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 13.9 | 6.9 | 20.7 |
| Cotton | 1.2 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 34.5 |
| Other. | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 6.9 |
| Special sportswear ${ }^{9}$ | 1.2 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 25.0 | 41.4 |
| Cotton........... | 1.2 | 0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 9.7 | 17.2 |
| Wool | 0 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 10.3 |
| Other...... | 0 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 13.8 |
| Underwear, nightwear | 52.4 | 68.1 | 83.2 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 90.4 | 94.1 | 97.2 | 93.1 |
| Slips: Cotton.. | 14.6 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 19.3 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 20.7 |
| Rayon, sil | 18.3 | 31.4 | 48.9 | 58.8 | 61.3 | 64.1 | 58.4 | 69.4 | 58.6 |
| Corsets, girdles. | 19.5 | 17.0 | 37.5 | 39.1 | 45.2 | 56.6 | 60.1 | 72.2 | 51.7 |
| Brassieres.................. | 11.0 | 14.9 | 31.0 | 34.6 | 39.2 | 42.9 | 46.2 | 45.8 | 55.2 |
| Union suits, combinations: Cotton. .... | 4.9 | 9.6 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 3.4 |
| Rayon, silk. <br> Wool and | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| cotton. | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0 | . 4 | . 5 | 2.0 | 4 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Underwaists, shirts: Cotton. | 0. | 3.7 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk..... Wool and cotton | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Bloomers panties. Wool and cotton. | 0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton. $\begin{array}{r}\text { Rayon, silk }\end{array}$ | 2.4 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk..... | 26.8 | 29.8 | 46.2 | 54.3 | 53.0 | 58.6 | 51.7 | 51.4 | 62.1 |
| Wool and cotton Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk. | 1.2 8.5 | 8.5 | 2.2 18.5 | 3.7 23.9 | 2.3 27.6 | 4.0 32.3 | 5.9 34.9 | ${ }^{0} 11.7$ | 3.4 58.6 |
| Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk...... | 8.5 6.1 | 8.5 | 18.5 6.0 | 23.9 13.6 | 11.1 | 32.3 10.6 | 34.9 13.0 | 41.7 9.7 | 58.6 17.2 |
| Cotton, other | 1.2 | 11.2 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 10.3 |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool. . | 1.2 | 1.6 |  | 4.1 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 12.5 | 17.2 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 27.6 |
| Cotton, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| linen... | 3.7 | 3.71 | 10.3 | 16.9 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 22.2 | 6.9 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 2,500$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Women and girls 16 years of age and over-Con. | Percentage of women purchasing-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hosiery | 72.3 | 83.5 | 90.2 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 94.4 | 92.9 | 95.8 | 96.6 |
| Hose: Silk | 32.9 | 50.5 | 58.2 | 64.6 | 65.9 | 71.2 | 66.0 | 62.5 | 55.2 |
| Rayon | 24.4 | 20.7 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 12.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 13.8 |
| Nylon. . . . . | 7.3 | 13.3 | 25.0 | 23.0 | 25.8 | 29.3 | 41.6 | 43.0 | 48.3 |
| Cotton, including lisle | 15.9 | 16.5 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 7.6 | 8.4 | - 9.7 | 10.3 |
| Wool............ | 0 | 1.1 | . 5.5 | 1.2 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anklets, socks: Cotton | 14.6 | 21.3 | 26.6 | 38.3 | 32.3 | 30.8 | 32.8 | 27.8 | 31.0 |
| Wool. | 0 | . 5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | . 5 | 1.0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 5.6 | 3.4 |
| Rayon, ete | 0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 4 | . 9 | . 5 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Footwear | 69.5 | 79.8 | 93.5 | 95.1 | 97.7 | 94.9 | 97.9 | 95.8 | 93.1 |
| Shoes: Leather, leather sole ${ }^{10}$. | 62.2 | 68.6 | 85.9 | 89.3 | 92.6 | 88.9 | 92.0 | 94.4 | 75.9 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$ | 1.2 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 8.6 | 14.3 | 11.1 | 13.8 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{10}$. | 7.3 | 7.4 | 15.2 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 16.2 | 21.0 | 26.4 | 27.6 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$. | 0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 4.2 | 24.1 |
| House slippers. | 7.3 | 15.4 | 27.2 | 30.5 | 28.6 | 35.4 | 29.8 | 29.2 | 31.0 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galoshes | 4.9 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 17.7 | 11.1 | 19.2 | 17.6 | 15.3 | 13.8 |
| Rubbers.......... | 4.9 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 16.0 | 18.1 | 6.9 |
| Shoeshines, repairs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories | 15.9 | 23.9 | 37.0 | 38.3 | 41.5 | 49.5 | 48.7 | 47.2 | 55.2 |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories. Gloves: Cotton. . | 25.6 | 43.1 | 65.8 | 71.2 | 78.3 | 75.8 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 86.2 |
| Gloves: Cotton. .i. | 9.8 | 9.6 | 22.8 | 28.0 | 31.3 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 30.6 | 24.1 |
| Rayon, silk. | 4.9 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Leather, fur | 1.2 | 4.8 | 10.9 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 22.7 | 28.2 | 37.5 | 41.4 |
| Wool.... | 0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 11,1 | 10.3 |
| Handbags, purses | 9.8 | 20.7 | 38.6 | 49.4 | 50.7 | 55.6 | 60.5 | 63.9 | 58.6 |
| Handkerchiefs | 8.5 | 16.0 | 22.3 | 25.9 | 28.1 | 24.7 | 29.8 | 12.5 | 10.3 |
| Umbrellas. | 6.1 | 3.2 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 27.6 |
| Jewelry, watches | 4.9 | 3.7 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 13.9 | 31.0 |
| Other accessories ${ }^{11}$ | 1.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 6.9 | 20.7 |
| Homie sewing. | 28.0 | 33.0 | 40.2 | 34.2 | 37.3 | 32.3 | 39.1 | 37.5 | 34.5 |
| Yard goods: Cotton | 13.4 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 18.9 | 23.0 | 22.7 | 24.4 | 15.3 | 10.3 |
| Linen. | 1.2 | 1.1 | . 5 | 1.2 | . 9 | 1.0 | . 4 | 0 | 3.4 |
| Rayon, silk | 6.1 | 8.5 | 13.6 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 6.9 |
| Wool | 2.4 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 11.1 | 6.9 |
| Yarn: Wool. | 1.2 | . 5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 3.4 |
| Other | 0 | ${ }^{.} 5$ | 2.2 | 1.2 | . 5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Findings | 9.8 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 16.0 | 20.7 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 13.9 | 13.8 |
| Paid help for sewing................... | 3.7 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 11.1 | 17.2 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning, pressing. . . . . . . . . . . . | 28.0 | 32.4 | 57.1 | 64.6 | 71.9 | 71.7 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 100.0 |
| Other clothing expense ${ }^{4}$. | 0 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
|  | Average number of articles purchased by women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Straw | . 18 | . 27 | . 43 | . 46 | . 52 | . 56 | . 66 | . 82 | . 96 |
| Fabric, etc | . 04 | . 06 | . 08 | . 12 | . 14 | . 15 | . 16 | . 15 | . 10 |
| Caps, berets: Wool | . 01 | . 04 | . 05 | . 10 | . 05 | . 02 | . 07 | .06 | . 21 |
| Cotton, etc............... | . 01 | . 02 | . 04 | . 02 | . 02 | . 05 | . 04 | 0 |  |
| Head scarfs, etc. ${ }^{\text {² }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 05 | . 17 | . 18 | . 25 | . 24 | . 25 | . 29 | . 28 | . 38 |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc.: Coats: Fur. | 0 | . 03 | . 03 | . 03 | . 04 | 7 | 12 |  | . 03 |
| Heavy, with fur | . 05 | . 06 | . 05 | . 08 | . 10 | .19 | . 12 | . 10 | . 14 |
| Heavy, no fur ${ }^{8}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 05 | . 08 | .16 | . 14 | . 13 | .13 | . 12 | . 25 | . 28 |
| Light wool ${ }^{8}$. | .13 | . 13 | . 21 | . 19 | . 30 | . 24 | . 27 | .37 | . 52 |
| Cotton, linen ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0 | . 01 | 0 | ${ }^{5}$ ) | . 01 | . 02 | . 01 | 0 |  |
| Rayon, silk ${ }^{\text {s }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 01 | . 01 | . 01 | . 01 | (5) | . 01 | . 01 | . 01 | 0 |
| Raincoats. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | .01 | . 04 | .03 | . 05 | . 03 | . 05 | . 04 | . 14 |
| Snow or ski suits, leggings. | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | . 02 | . 01 | . 03 |
| Jackets: Wool. . | . 01 | . 03 | . 05 | . 07 | . 05 | . 08 | . 09 | . 10 | . 14 |
| Leather. | 0 | 0 | .01 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | . 01 | 0 |
| Cotton, ete | 0 | . 01 | . 03 | (5) | . 02 | . 01 | . 01 | . 01 | 0 |
| Sweaters: Wool. | . 10 | . 23 | . 27 | . 50 | . 49 | .52 | .73 | . 93 | . 48 |
| Cotton, etc. | . 01 | . 05 | . 06 | . 03 | . 03 | . 08 | . 06 | . 01 | . 48 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, etc.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dresses: Wonl.......... | . 10 | . 13 | . 14 | 25 | . 25 | . 23 | . 40 | . 45 | 1.00 |
| Rayon, silk | . 55 | . 65 | 1.25 | 1.38 | 1.59 | 1.89 | 2.09 | 2.29 | 2.99 |
| Linen... | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 04 | . 03 | . 05 | . 12 | . 26 | . 38 |
| Cotton, street | . 41 | . 64 | . 73 | 86 | . 93 | . 92 | 1.13 | 1.26 | 1.59 |
| Cotton, house. | . 32 | .41 | . 69 | 89 | . 81 | . 90 | . 90 | . 91 | . 62 |
| Cotton, uniforms | . 04 | .16 | . 14 | . 10 | . 09 | . 04 | . 14 | . 21 | 0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumersㄴ.Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,500 \\ t o \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Women and girls 16 years of age Average number of articles purchased by women-Con. and over-Con. | A verage number of articles purchased by women-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, etc.-Con. <br> Suits: Wool, with fur. | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | (5) | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.10 |
| Wool, no fur. . . | 0 | . 02 | . 07 | 0.08 | . 12 | 10 | . 16 | 26 | . 34 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 02 | . 02 |  | . 07 | . 03 |  |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 01 | . 01 | ${ }^{5}$ ) | . 04 | . 01 | . 03 | . 01 | . 03 |
| Skirts: Wool... | . 04 | . 14 | . 16 | . 24 | . 20 | . 36 | . 40 | . 53 | . 72 |
| Cotton, ete | . 01 | . 03 | . 07 | . 08 | . 07 | . 05 | . 08 | . 04 | . 07 |
| Blouses: Cotton, linen | . 04 | . 10 | .17 | . 24 | . 18 | . 27 | . 37 | . 39 | . 52 |
| Rayon, silk. | . 02 | . 12 | . 27 | . 36 | . 51 | . 31 | . 67 | 74 | 1.24 |
| Wool, ete. | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | . 01 | . 03 | . 02 |  | 0 |
| Play and sun suits, shor | 0 | . 01 | . 09 | . 11 | .13 | . 10 | . 27 | . 14 | . 31 |
| Aprons, smocks. . | . 11 | . 17 | . 30 | . 47 | . 46 | . 56 | . 61 | 57 | . 52 |
| Overalls, slacks: Rayon. | 0 | . 03 | . 07 | . 09 | . 08 | . 08 | . 16 | 12 | . 38 |
| Cotton | . 01 | . 06 | . 10 | .12 | . 12 | . 14 | . 17 | . 14 | . 69 |
| Other. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 01 | . 03 | . 04 | .03 | . 07 |
| Special sportsuear: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( Bathing suits, etc.: Cotton. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bathing suits, etc.: Cotton. | $0^{.01}$ | ${ }^{0} .01$ | . 01 | . 02 | . 03 | . 05 | .02 | .11 | . 28 |
| Wool. | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | . 01 | . 04 | . 04 | . 03 | . 05 | . 07 | . 08 | . 21 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes: Slips: Cotton. | . 18 | . 30 | . 27 | . 38 | . 32 | . 51 | . 60 | . 67 | . 45 |
| Rayon, silk: | . 43 | . 69 | 1.23 | 1.45 | 1.62 | 1.77 | 1.92 | 2.46 | 2.07 |
| Corsets, girdles. | . 21 | . 23 | . 55 | . 56 | . 69 | . 94 | 1.05 | 1.14 | 1.21 |
| Brassieres.... | 28 | . 40 | . 84 | . 87 | 1.08 | 1.24 | 1.42 | 1.46 | 1.76 |
| Union suits, combinations: Cotton | . 12 | . 23 | . 12 | . 10 | . 20 | . 08 | . 19 | . 21 | . 17 |
| Rayon, silk. Wool and | . 05 | . 04 | . 07 | . 08 | . 09 | . 12 | . 09 | . 07 | . 14 |
| cotton. | . 04 | . 02 | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | . 05 | . 01 | . 03 | 0 |
| Underwaists, shirts: Cotton. . |  | . 10 | . 17 | .13 | . 05 | . 11 | . 08 | . 04 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | . 04 | . 04 | . 08 | . 26 | . 14 | . 19 | . 27 | . 21 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | . 02 | . 07 | . 05 | 0 | . 02 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton. . | . 05 | . 32 | . 36 | . 35 | . 29 | 42 | . 37 | . 65 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | . 87 | 1.07 | 2.03 | 2.30 | 2.37 | 2.91 | 2.63 | 2.62 | 3.03 |
| Wool and cotton. | . 02 | . 01 | . 04 | . 10 | . 13 | . 08 | . 21 | 0 | . 10 |
| Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk.. | . 13 | . 13 | . 35 | . 45 | . 49 | . 60 | . 74 | . 96 | 1.45 |
| Cotton, flannel. . | . 07 | . 15 | . 10 | . 22 | . 21 | . 19 | . 20 | . 19 | . 28 |
| Cotton, other... | . 01 | . 21 | . 37 | . 36 | . 39 | . 47 | . 59 | . 53 | . 17 |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool. | . 01 | . 02 | . 03 | . 05 | . 06 | . 04 | . 06 | . 11 | . 24 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 04 | . 03 | . 07 | . 06 | . 09 | . 10 | . 12 | . 41 |
| linen. . . | . 04 | . 04 | . 11 | . 19 | . 12 | . 16 | . 20 | . 28 | . 07 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hose: Silk | 1.41 | 3.81 | 6.00 | 6.49 | 8.46 | 9.12 | 9.29 | 9.14 | 7.00 |
| Rayon | 1. 23 | . 97 | 1.08 | 1.35 | 1.85 | 1.24 | 1.01 | . 60 | 1.10 |
| Nylon. | . 18 | 61 | 1.35 | 1.07 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 3.00 | 3.78 | 4.00 |
| Cotton, including lisle | . 60 | . 77 | . 68 | . 52 | ${ }^{.66}$ | . 32 | .49 | 2.64 | . 45 |
| Wool. | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 04 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Anklets, socks: Cotto | . 76 | 1.43 | 1.40 | 2.18 | 2.22 | 1.94 | 2.40 | 1.69 | . 14 |
| Wool | 0 | . 01 | . 07 | . 02 | . 02 | . 02 | . 03 | . 11 | 14 |
| Footwear: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes: Total. . . | 1.11 | 1.56 | 2.22 | 2.46 | 2.60 | 2.73 | 3.17 | 3.09 | 4.30 |
| Leather, leather sole ${ }^{10}$ | 1.01 | 1.26 | 1.77 | 1.99 | 2.08 | 2.31 | 2.57 | 2.47 | 2.90 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$ | 01 | . 15 | . 17 | . 13 | . 17 | . 13 | . 20 | . 14 | . 41 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{10}$ | . 09 | . 10 | . 23 | . 27 | . 29 | . 22 | . 26 | . 44 | . 65 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$. | 0 | . 05 | . 05 | . 07 | . 06 | . 07 | . 14 | . 04 | . 34 |
| House slippers. | . 06 | . 15 | . 30 | . 41 | . 39 | . 42 | . 41 | . 37 | . 34 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galoshes | . 05 | . 09 | . 11 | . 18 | . 12 | . 19 | . 18 | . 15 | . 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon, silk | . 06 | .13 | .27 | . 15 | . 45 | . 16 | . 29 | . 51 | . 59 |
| Leather, fur | . 01 | . 06 | . 15 | . 18 | . 18 | . 27 | . 36 | . 54 | 79 |
| Wool....... | 0 | . 06 | . 07 | . 08 | . 08 | . 09 | . 10 | .12 | . 24 |
| Handbags, purses | . 11 | . 29 | . 56 | . 76 | . 84 | . 91 | 1.13 | 1.17 | 1.52 |
| Handkerchiefs | 54 | 1.62 | 2.12 | 2.70 | 3.18 | 3.17 | 3.37 | 1.40 | 1.24 |
| Umbrellas. | . 06 | . 03 | . 10 | .11 | . 09 | . 09 | . 16 | . 12 | . 31 |
| Home sewing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yard goods: Cotton (yd.) | 1.16 | 1.91 | 0 | 2.19 | 0 | 2.26 | 2.44 | 1.42 | . 59 |
| Linen (yd.).... | . 04 | . 02 | 0 | . 04 | . 05 | . 06 | . 02 | 0 | . 14 |
| Rayon, silk (yd.) . . . . . . . . | . 24 | . 48 | 0 | . 75 | 0 | . 77 | . 84 | . 25 | . 76 |
| Wool (yd.) ................. | 0 | . 16 | 0 | .19 | 0 | . 20 | . 33 | . 24 | . 24 |

See footnotes on p. 173.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumersL-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Under } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Women and girls 16 years of age and over-Con. | Average expenditure per woman |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$21.05 | \$34.27 | \$65.95 | \$71.98 | \$91.39 | \$106.95 | \$149.67 | \$182.97 | \$351.84 |
| Hats, caps, berets | \$1.50 | \$1.52 | \$3.25 | \$3.50 | \$4.60 | \$5.30 | \$7.35 | \$9.50 | \$23.12 |
| Hats: Felt.... | . 98 | . 89 | 1.91 | 2.08 | 2.72 | 3.44 | 4.62 | 5.29 | 15.17 |
| Straw. | . 34 | . 46 | 1.00 | . 99 | 1.36 | 1.41 | 1.93 | 3.00 | 6.93 |
| Fabric, etc | . 14 | . 07 | . 19 | . 22 | .31 | . 26 | . 45 | . 47 | . 45 |
| Caps, berets: Wool | . 01 | . 02 | . 04 | . 06 | . 06 | . 01 | . 08 | . 08 | . 21 |
| Cotton, | . 01 | . 01 | . 02 | . 02 | .03 | . 02 | . 08 | 0 | 0 |
| Head scarfs, etc. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | . 02 | . 07 | . 09 | . 13.13 | . 12 | 27. 16 | . 1.19 | ${ }_{4} .66$ | . ${ }^{\text {. }} 36$ |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc | 3.10 | 7.36 | 12.78 | 13.40 | 19.08 | 27.32 | 38.53 | 40.04 | 48.24 |
| Coats: Fur........ | 0 | 1.93 | 3.62 | 3.42 2.80 | 5.33 3 3.71 | 0.44 8.40 | $\begin{array}{r}21.28 \\ 5.57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14.35 4.97 | 6.26 11.17 |
| Heavy, with fur | .65 | 1.81 | 2.00 | 2.80 | 3.71 <br> 2.68 | 8.40 2.73 | 5.57 2.86 4.8 | 4.97 7.74 | 11.17 12.46 |
| Heavy, no fur ${ }^{8}$ | . 35 | 1.20 | 2.45 | 2.65 | 2.68 4.72 | 2.73 | 2.86 | 7.74 | 12.46 11.83 |
| Light wool ${ }^{8}$. | 1.80 | 1.54 | 3.29 | 2.79 | 4.72 | 4.52 | 4.85 | 8.13 | 11.83 |
| Cotton, linen ${ }^{8}$. | 0 | . 06 | 0 | . 02 | . 17 | . 14 | . 07 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk ${ }^{8}$. | . 06 | . 02 | 0 | . 04 | 06 | . 02 | . 08 | . 07 | 0 |
| Raincouts. | 0 | . 03 | . 22 | . 23 | . 39 | . 20 | . 37 | 14 | 1.24 |
| Snow or ski suits, leggings | 0 | . 06 | . 05 | 0 | . 07 | . 10 | . 19 | .06 | . 39 |
| Jackets: Wool. | . 02 | . 10 | . 23 | . 29 | . 21 | . 33 | . 49 | 60 | 1.36 |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | . 05 | 0 | 0 | . 05 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc | 0 | . 03 | . 07 | . 01 | . 04 | . 02 | . 02 | 08 | 0 |
| Sweaters: Wool, | 22 | . 52 | . 68 | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.88 | 2.74 | 2.50 |
| Cotton, | (5) | . 06 | 0.10 | . 03 | . 04 | . 099 | . 11 | 01 | 1.03 |
| Fur scarfs, etc... |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | . 76 | 1.04 | 0 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, etc | 5.00 | 7.29 | 15.54 | 17.07 | 21.08 | 24.57 | 35.15 | 46.96 | 121.67 |
| Dresses: Wool.. | . 57 | 89 | 1.02 | 1.98 | 2.12 | 2.00 | 3.31 | 5.38 | 14.77 |
| Rayon, silk | 2.69 | 3.01 | 7.59 | 7.32 | 8.64 | 11.93 | 14.91 | 18.45 | 48.07 |
| Linen.. | 0 | 0 | . 10 | . 12 | .12 | . 37 | . 65 | 1.43 | 3.69 |
| Cotton, street | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.71 | 1.99 | 2.44 | 2.79 | 3.68 | 5.53 | 13.65 |
| Cotton, house. | . 35 | . 47 | . 79 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.63 | 2.85 |
| Cotton, uniforms | . .13 | . 33 | . 29 | . 29 | . 25 | . 07 | . 31 | . 85 | 0 |
| Suits: Wool, with fur...... | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 03 | . 50 | . 59 | . 98 | 1.04 | 5.97 |
| Wool, no fur | 0 | . 30 | 1.31 | 1.14 | 1.99 | 1.51 | 2.62 | 5.73 | 12.12 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | . 03 | . 06 | . 08 | . 13 | 0 | . 41 | . 18 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | . 03 | . 05 | . 02 | . 31 | . 27 | . 43 | 28 | . 68 |
| Skirts: Wool.... | . 06 | . 46 | . 50 | . 68 | . 63 | 1.09 | 1.35 | 2.28 | 5.48 |
| Cotton, etc | 03 | 04 | . 21 | . 19 | . 19 | . 12 | . 21 | . 15 | . 34 |
| Blouses: Cotton, linen | . 05 | . 12 | . 25 | .29 | . 27 | . 38 | . 45 | 62 | 1.00 |
| Rayon, silk. | . 04 | . 19 | . 51 | . 62 | 1.06 | . 62 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 4.55 |
| Wool, etc. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 03 | . 06 | . 04 |  |  |
| Play and sun suits, short | 0 | . 02 | . 23 | . 22 | . 28 | . 23 | . 81 | . 35 | 1.31 |
| Aprons, smocks. ..... | . 06 | . 08 | . 13 | . 27 | . 24 | . 35 | . 42 | . 38 | . 80 |
| Overalls, slacks: Rayon. | 0 | . 12 | . 35 | . 31 | . 40 | . 37 | . 80 | . 58 | 2.53 |
| Cotton. | . 02 | . 11 | . 30 | . 32 | . 32 | . 26 | . 49 | . 25 | 3.23 |
| Other. |  |  | . 10 | .06 | . 04 | . 09 | . 19 | . 10 | . 52 |
|  | . 05 | . 08 | . 36 | .29 | .41 | . 50 | . 61 | 1.40 | 4.32 |
| Bathing suits, etc.: $\begin{aligned} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Wool.. }\end{aligned}$ | . 05 | 0 | . 03 | . 08 | . 06 | .19 | . 04 | . 51 | 2.31 |
| Wool. | 0 | . 03 | . 20 | . 11 | . 14 | . 15 | . 27 | . 43 | . 91 |
| Other.. | 0 | 05 | 13 | 10 | . 21 | 16 | . 30 | . 46 | 1.10 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes. | 2.25 | 3.56 | 7.13 | 8.52 | 9.94 | 11.90 | 15.36 | 21.74 | 38.35 |
| Slips: Cotton | . 18 | . 24 | . 25 | 46 | . 31 | . 55 | . 82 | 1.20 | 1.44 |
| Rayon, silk | . 39 | 78 | 1.53 | 1.95 | 2.43 | 2.71 | 3.28 | 4.99 | 6.10 |
| Corsets, girdles. | . 67 | . 54 | 1.85 | 1.69 | 2.23 | 2.77 | 3.70 | 4.82 | 8.59 |
| Brassieres... | 14 | . 27 | . 59 | . 62 | . 88 | . 95 | 1.36 | 1.56 | 3.54 |
| Union suits, combinations: Cotton. | 10 | . 19 | . 08 | . 08 | . 17 | . 04 | . 15 | . 24 | . 22 |
| Rayon, silk | . 05 | . 05 | .06 | . 07 | . 07 | . 14 | . 11 | . 17 | . 71 |
| Wool and cotton | . 06 | . 05 | 0 | . 01 | . 04 | . 07 | $\left.{ }^{6}\right)$ | . 14 | 0 |
| Underwaists, shirts: Cotton. | 0 | . 03 | . 07 | . 04 | . 02 | . 05 | . 04 | . 02 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | . 01 | 02 | . 03 | . 11 | . 08 | . 06 | . 14 | . 17 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton. | 0 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | . 02 | . 03 | 0 | . 01 | . 04 | 0 | 0 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton. | . 03 | . 11 | . 21 | . 13 | . 16 | . 18 | . 21 | . 50 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | . 27 | .38 | . 81 | . 98 | 1.10 | 1.34 | 1.43 | 1.64 | 3.69 |
| Wool and cotton. | 01 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | . 04 | . 06 | . 03 | . 05 | . 10 | 0 | . 08 |
| Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk. | . 18 | 22 | 62 | 73 | . 92 | 1.11 | 1.73 | 2.26 | 5.60 |
| Cotton flannel. | . 05 | . 17 | . 12 | .29 | . 25 | . 23 | . 31 | . 35 | . 68 |
| Cotton, other... | . 01 | . 18 | . 40 | . 38 | . 47 | . 51 | . 74 | . 82 | . 60 |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool..... | .06 | .07 | . 09 | . 16 | .23 | .17 | . 26 | 1.08 | 2.98 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | . 10 | . 10 | . 22 | . 21 | . 58 | . 42 | . 81 | 3.94 |
| Cotton, linen. | . 06 | . 15 | . 26 | . 51 | . 34 | . 38 | . 52 | . 97 | . 18 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.--Clothing rurchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under $\$ 500$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | Average expenditure per woman-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women and girls 16 years of age and over-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hosiery | \$2.32 | \$4.94 | \$7.89 | \$8.72 | \$11.51 | \$11.01 | \$14.99 | \$17.14 | \$15.77 |
| Hose: Silk | 1.18 | 3.00 | 4.84 | 5.57 | 7.70 | 7.60 | 8.70 | 9.48 | 8.11 |
| Rayon. | . 65 | . 52 | . 63 | 1.01 | 1.24 | . 84 | . 99 | . 48 | 1.37 |
| Nylon. | . 25 | . 89 | 1.95 | 1.51 | 1.89 | 2.01 | 4.49 | 5.74 | 5.31 |
| Cotton, including lisl | .13 | . 26 | . 20 | . 19 | . 26 | . 09 | . 25 | . 96 | . 30 |
| Wool................. |  | . 02 | . 01 | . 02 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anklets, socks: Cotton | 11 | . 23 | . 23 | . 41 | . 41 | . 44 | . 52 | . 44 | . 61 |
| Wool.. | 0 | . 01 | . 02 | . 01 | . 01 | . 01 | . 03 | . 06 | . 07 |
| Rayon, etc | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | (6) | . 01 | . 01 | 0 | 0 |
| Footwear | 4.44 | 5.93 | 9.78 | 10.75 | 12.85 | 13.61 | 16.84 | 19.38 | 35.87 |
| Shoes: Total. . . . . . . . . . . | 4.01 | 5.28 | 8.32 | 9.05 | 11.22 | 11.38 | 14.31 | 16.84 | 30.72 |
| Leather, leather sole ${ }^{10}$ | 3.75 | 4.54 | 6.87 | 7.63 | 9.39 | 9.90 | 12.19 | 14.12 | 21.76 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$; | . 05 | .37 | . 46 | . 83 | . 38 | .70 | . 88 | 1.95 | 0 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{10}$. | . 21 | . 27 | . 90 | . 87 | 1.14 | . 96 | 1.14 | 1.76 | 6.28 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$. |  | .10 | . 09 | . 12 | . 08 | . 14 | . 28 | . 08 | . 73 |
| House slippers. | . 10 | .19 | . 41 | . 47 | .49 | . 61 | 65 | . 70 | 1.05 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galoshes | . 07 | . 15 | . 24 | .36 | . 26 | . 41 | 42 | . 45 | . 75 |
| Rubbers. | . 07 | . 03 | . 11 | . 11 | . 11 | . 11 | 21 | 21 | . 27 |
| Shoeshines, repairs | 19 | . 28 | . 70 | . 76 | . 77 | 1.10 | 1.25 | 1.18 | 3.08 |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories. | 76 | 1.35 | 3.78 | 4.37 | 4.91 | 5.84 | 8.55 | 9.70 | 35.75 |
| Gloves: Cotton. | .12 | . 09 | . 33 | . 36 | . 44 | . 58 | . 73 | . 54 | 1.04 |
| Rayon, silk. | . 04 | . 04 | . 12 | .14 | 15 | . 15 | . 27 | . 34 | . 14 |
| Leather, fur | . 05 | .14 | . 32 | . 34 | . 41 | . 65 | . 90 | 1.46 | 2.49 |
| Wool |  | . 05 | . 07 | . 07 | . 10 | 08 | . 12 | . 26 | . 47 |
| Handbags, purses | .17 | . 42 | . 91 | 1.18 | 1.41 | 1.91 | 2.73 | 3.86 | 9.12 |
| Handkerchiefs. | . 05 | . 13 | . 18 | . 31 | . 32 | . 27 | . 46 | . 29 | . 60 |
| Umbrellas. | . 11 | . 06 | . 18 | . 17 | . 18 | . 20 | . 30 | . 24 | 1.09 |
| Jewelry, watches. | . 16 | . 36 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 2.73 | 2.53 | 19.85 |
| Other accessories ${ }^{11}$ | .06 | . 06 | . 02 | . 12 | . 10 | 19 | . 31 | . 18 | . 95 |
| Home sewing. | . 75 | 1.20 | 2.49 | 1.71 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 3.30 | 5.89 | 7.01 |
| Yard goods: Cotton | . 26 | . 44 | . 69 | . 53 | . 77 | . 76 | . 81 | 1.14 | . 43 |
| Linen. | . 01 | . 02 | . 01 | . 03 | . 02 | 05 | 01 |  | . 14 |
| Rayon, silk | . 23 | . 27 | . 52 | .37 | 75 | 70 | . 69 | 1.52 | . 74 |
| Wool. | .10. | . 18 | . 18 | .26 | 20 | . 35 | . 62 | 1.10 | . 45 |
| Yarn: Wool. . | . 04 | . 01 | . 07 | . 16 | . 14 | . 16 | . 42 | . 25 | . 21 |
| Other. | 0 | . 02 | . 33 | . 01 | . 01 | . 01 | . 03 | . 03 | 0 |
| Findings........ | . 07 | .15 | . 20 | . 15 | . 29 | .25 | .30 | ${ }^{.} 32$ | ${ }_{4} .28$ |
| Paid help for sewing. | . 04 | .11 | . 49 | . 20 | . 28 | . 14 | . 38 | 1.53 | 4.76 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning, pressing | . 88 | .94 | 2.79 | 3.48 | 4.06 | 4.17 | 8.12 | 8.58 | 21.27 |
| Other clothing expense ${ }^{\text {d }}$. . . |  | . 10 | . 17 | . 17 | . 49 | . 31 | . 87 | 2.64 | . 47 |
|  | Percentage of girls purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Girls 2 to 16 years of age Percentage of giris purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing | 100.0 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Hats, caps, bere | 40.0 | 35.4 | 61.1 | 53.8 | 67.6 | 70.3 | 82.7 | 63.2 | 81.8 |
| Hats: Felt. | 0 | 14.6 | 25.9 | 29.5 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 44.2 | 47.4 | 45.5 |
| Straw | 0 | 4.2 | 13.0 | 24.4 | 18.9 | 20.3 | 38.5 | 15.8 | 36.4 |
| Fabric, etc. | 0 | 0 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 0 |
| Caps, berets: Wool. | 30.0 | 20.8 | 16.7 | 15.4 | 18.9 | 26.6 | 32.7 | 15.8 | 18.2 |
| Cotton, etc | 10.0 | 2.1 | 13.0 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Head scarfs, etc. ${ }^{7}$. | 0 | 0 | 9.3 | 19.2 | 17.6 | 14.1 | 25.0 | 5.3 | 9.1 |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc. | 60.0 | 39.6 | 64.8 | 75.6 | 81.1 | 84.4 | 86.2 | 89.5 | 91.0 |
| Coats: Fur. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 5.3 | 0 |
| Heavy, with fur. | 0 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 0 | 9.1 |
| Heavy, no fur ${ }^{8}$. | 0 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 23.1 | 27.0 | 31.2 | 40.4 | 47.4 | 45.5 |
| Light wool ${ }^{8}$ | 20.0 | 2.1 | 25.9 | 17.9 | 18.9 | 23.4 | 40.4 | 42.1 | 63.6 |
| Cotton, linen ${ }^{8}$ | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 9.1 |
| Rayon, silk ${ }^{8}$. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raincoats..... | 0 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 15.8 | 27.3 |
| Snow or ski suits, leggings. | 10.0 | 0 | 20.4 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 37.5 | 40.4 | 21.1 | 27.3 |
| Jackets: Wool.... | 10.0 | 2.1 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 21.1 | 27.3 |
| Leather. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18.2 |
| Cotton, etc | 0 | 2.1 | ${ }^{5} .6$ | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0 | 17.3 | ${ }^{0}$ | 9.1 |
| Sweaters: Wool. | 20.0 | 25.0 | 33.3 | 32.1 | 45.9 | 56.2 | 67.3 | 63.2 | 45.5 |
| Cotton, etc. | 10.0 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 5.3 | 0 |
| Fur scarfs, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$ - Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued


Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Perceniage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$ Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued


Table 27.-Clothing pubchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$ - Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Girls 2 to 16 years of age-Con. <br> Underwear, nightwear, robes-Con. <br> Union suits, combinations: Cotton. <br> Rayon, silk <br> Wool and cotton. | Average number of articles purchased by girls-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 0 0 | 0.06 0 0 | 0.09 0 .17 | 0.36 0 .09 | 0.27 .04 .04 | 0.22 .06 .05 | 0.27 0 0 | 0.32 .16 0 | 0 0 |
|  | 0 | . 33 | . 69 | 1.03 | . 89 | 1.66 | . 92 | . 21 | 1.73 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 12 | . 15 | . 06 | . 15 | . 30 | .31 | . 42 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | . 04 | . 30 | . 33 | . 16 | . 12 | . 19 |  | 0 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton. | .40 | 1.27 | 2.81 | 2.72 | 2.89 | 2.91 | 2.94 | 1.26 | 2.55 |
| Rloomer, payon, silk | 1.00 | . 87 | 1.69 | 1.32 | 1.78 | 1.38 | 2.63 | 2.37 | 3.27 |
| Wool and cotto | 0 | . 19 | 13 | . 35 | . 20 | . 23 | . 21 |  | 0 |
| Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | . 19 | . 32 | . 34 | .20 | . 19 | . 05 | 0 |
| Cotton, flannel. | 0 | . 04 | . 22 | . 35 | . 20 | .33 | . 50 | . 26 | . 64 |
| Cotton, other... | 0 | . 31 | . 28 | . 32 | . 38 | . 50 | . 63 | . 58 | . 73 |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool. . | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 07 | . 03 | . 08 | 0 | . 27 |
| Rayon, silk. Cotton, Linen. | 0 | 0 | .02 .07 | 0 .12 | 0 .11 | 0 .12 | 0 .12 | 0 .11 | 0 0 |
| Hosiery: Hose: Silk | 0 | . 40 | . 15 | . 23 | . 80 | . 70 | . 90 | 1.05 | 1.45 |
| Rayon. | . 10 | . 08 | 13 | . 40 | . 36 | .30 | 1.38 | . 42 | 0 |
| Nylon. | 0 | 0 | . 24 | . 03 | 0 | . 05 | . 02 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, including | . 10 | 1.00 | 1.96 | 1.50 | . 86 | 1.70 | . 58 | 63 | 0 |
| Wool....... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | . 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 27 |
| Anklets, socks: Cotto | 2.60 | 6.40 | 9.22 | 9.00 | 9.58 | 9.55 | 14.02 | 12.63 | 10.55 |
| Wool | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 10 | . 24 | . 06 | . 40 | 2.84 | 1.27 |
| Rayon, etc | 0 | . 31 | .61 | . 18 | . 41 | . 14 | . 12 | . 32 | 0 |
| Footwear: <br> Shoes: Total | 1.00 | 2.26 | 2.88 | 3.20 | 3.52 | 3.29 | 3.81 | 3.27 | 4.72 |
| Leather, leather sole ${ }^{10}$. | . 90 | 1.60 | 2.33 | 2.72 | 2.84 | 2.53 | 2.75 | 2.32 | 4.00 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$. | 0 | . 50 | . 44 | . 38 | . 45 | . 47 | . 63 | . 79 | . 18 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{10}$. | . 10 | . 04 | . 09 | . 01 | . 12 | . 09 | .12 | 0 | . 09 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$. | 0 | . 12 | . 02 | . 09 | . 11 | . 20 | . 31 | .16 | . 45 |
| House slippers. | 0 | . 12 | . 19 | . 17 | . 24 | . 17 | . 29 | . 16 | . 18 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galoshes | 0 | . 12 | .26 | . 37 | . 35 | . 42 | . 63 | . 32 | . 45 |
| Rubbers... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | . 04 | . 02 | . 13 | . 04 | .19 | . 08 | .11 | . 36 |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories: Gloves: Cotton. | 0 | . 02 | . 04 | . 13 | . 18 | . 16 | . 23 | . 11 | 0 |
| Gloves. Rayon, silk.......................... | 0 | $0{ }^{.02}$ | $0^{.04}$ | . 01 | . 03 | . 03 | . 04 | $0^{-1}$ | 0 |
| Leather, fur | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 03 | . 14 | . 10 | 0 | . 55 |
| Wool. | 0 | . 12 | . 33 | . 46 | . 51 | . 56 | . 77 | . 26 | . 91 |
| Handbags, purs | 0 | . 06 | . 11 | . 15 | . 27 | . 36 | . 44 | . 28 | . 64 |
| Handkerchiefs | . 90 | 2.15 | . 61 | 1.21 | 4.00 | 1.77 | 1.48 | 0 | . 91 |
| Umbrellas.. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 12 | 0 | . 05 | . 04 | . 05 | . 18 |
| Home sewing:Yard goods: |  |  |  | 1.83 | 3.68 | 1.78 | 2.00 | 26 |  |
|  | 3.00 | ${ }^{2.85}$ | 2.04 | 1.85 .05 |  | 1.78 | . 08 |  |  |
| Rayon, silk (yd.) | 0 | . 08 | . 04 | . 10 | . 54 | . 28 | . 38 | . 16 | 0 |
| Wool (yd.)... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 06 | 24 | . 12 | 19 | 0 | . 09 |
| Clothing: Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Average expenditure per girl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$5.03 | \$12.18 | \$29.05 | \$35.50 | \$44.90 | \$47.41 | \$71.47 | \$75.13 | \$153.85 |
| Hats, caps, berets | 50.19 | 80.24 | \$1.00 | \$1.08 | \$1.38 | \$1.53 | \$2.36 | \$1.82 | \$3.94 |
| Hats: Felt. | 0 | . 08 | . 48 | . 43 | . 74 | . 77 | 1.05 | . 97 | 2.40 |
| Straw. | 0 | . 02 | . 16 | . 31 | . 25 | . 33 | . 58 | . 28 | . 91 |
| Fabric, ete | 0 | 0 | .06 | . 06 | . 08 | . 07 | . 13 | . 26 |  |
| Caps, berets: Wool | . 15 | . 12 | .13 | . 14 | . 16 | . 25 | . 34 | .$^{.15}$ | .$^{.36}$ |
| Caps Cotton, | . 04 | . 02 | . 06 | . 04 | . 01 | . 01 | . 11 | 0 |  |
| Head scaris, etc. ${ }^{7}$ | 0 | 0 | . 11 | . 10 | . 14 | . 10 | . 15 | . 16 | . 27 |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc | 1.32 | 1.67 | 6.62 | 8.50 | 9.94 | 11.83 | 17.10 | 20.06 | 34.52 |
| Coats: Fur. . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 22 | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |  |
| Heavy, with fur | 0 | . 23 | . 93 | . 75 | 1.19 | .43 | . 38 | 0 | 4.09 |
| Heavy, no fur ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | 0 | . 65 | 1.17 | 2.68 | 289 | 4.34 | 5.05 | 6.74 | 8.32 |
| Light wool ${ }^{8}$. . . | . 79 | . 17 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 1.19 | 1.95 | 3.63 | 4.16 | 10.36 |
| Cotton, linen ${ }^{8}$. | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | .06 | 0 | 1.09 |
| Raincoats... | 0 | . 04 | . 29 | . 26 | . 35 | . 60 | . 76 | 1.02 | 1.45 |
| Snow or ski suits, leggings. | . 15 | 0 | 1.67 | 1.82 | 2.27 | 3.05 | 3.37 | 1.16 | 2.45 |
| Jackets: Wool.... | .10 | . 04 | . 22 | . 05 | . 51 | . 24 | . 38 | 2.33 | 1.63 |
| Leather. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 13 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.55 |
| Cotton, etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | . 01 | . 14 | . 05 | . 03 | 0 | . 61 | 0 | . 18 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1941 ( 12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Girls 2 to 16 years of age-Con. $\quad$ Average expenditure per girl-Con. Coats, sweaters, furs, etc.-Con. | Average expenditure per girl-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc.-Con. Sweaters: Wool. | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 0.35$ | $\$ 0.77$ | $\$ 1.22$ | $\$ 1.21$ | \$1.17 | $\$ 2.71$ | $\$ 3.34$ | $\$ 3.40$ |
| Cotton, etc........ | $0^{.08}$ | $0^{.16}$ | . 13 | . 17 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.31 | 0 |
| Fur scarfs, etc........ | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, etc | .$^{.59}$ | 1.64 | 7.15 | 8.16 | 9.68 | 9.73 | 17.96 | 21.13 | 39.06 |
| Dresses: Wool... | 0 | . 08 | . 95 | . 37 | . 46 | . 57 | 1.08 | 1.75 | 4.45 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 31 | . 77 | 1.51 | 1.47 | 2.01 | 3.04 | 3.46 | 9.68 |
| Linen... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 12 | . 04 | . 09 | . 11 | . 26 | 0 |
| Cotton, street | . 34 | . 60 | 3.83 | 2.76 | 3.73 | 3.41 | 5.20 | 4.97 | 8.38 |
| Cotton, house. | . 25 | . 12 | . 03 | . 51 | . 02 | . 06 | . 75 | . 06 | 0 |
| Cotton, uniforms. | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | . 09 |  | 0 |
| Suits: Wool, with fur. | 0 | 0 | . 20 | 0 | 0 | . 03 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Wool, no fur | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 23 | . 51 | 18 | . 54 | 2.42 | 2.68 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | . 04 | . 09 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | . 06 | . 63 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08 |  | 0 |
| Skirts: Wool.. | 0 | . 08 | . 35 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.18 | 2.00 | 3.67 | 4.45 |
| Cotton, ete | 0 | 0 | . 08 | . 03 | . 04 | . 07 | . 32 | . 42 | . 70 |
| Blouses: Cotton, line | 0 | . 12 | . 30 | . 20 | . 57 | . 47 | 1.47 | . 35 | 2.75 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | .22 | . 48 | . 66 | 1.46 | 0 |
| Wool, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 07 | . 14 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Play and sun suits, s | 0 | .11 | . 30 | . 64 | . 66 | . 58 | 1.55 | . 97 | 4.11 |
| Aprons, smocks. | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 09 | . 04 |  | . 32 |
| Overalls, slacks: Rayon | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 12 | . 18 | . 03 | . 41 | . 32 | 1.27 |
| Cotton | 0 | . 12 | . 25 | 20 | . 43 | . 44 | . 49 | . 18 | . 27 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 07 | 0 | . 07 | . 21 |  |
| Special sportswear9. | 0 | . 05 | . 22 | .36 | . 40 | 48 | 1.40 | . 80 | 3.00 |
| Bathing suits, etc.: Cotto | 0 | 0 | .16 | .16 | 20 | . 22 | . 30 | .31 | . 82 |
| Wool. | 0 | . 05 | . 04 | 16 | . 06 | . 15 | .91 | .33 | 1.91 |
| Other. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 04 | . 14 | . 11 | . 19 | . 16 | . 27 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robe | 59 | 1.36 | 2.94 | 3.90 | 4.50 | 5.16 | 6.79 | 6.40 | 14.71 |
| Slips: Cotton........ | 23 | . 21 | . 33 | 45 | . 38 | 72 | . 51 | 1.30 | 1.75 |
| Rayon, sil | 15 | . 11 | . 26 | . 38 | . 66 | . 50 | 1.44 | 1.15 | 1.32 |
| Corsets, girdles. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | .05 | .40 |  | 0 |
| Brassieres.. | 0 | . 01 | . 10 | 03 | . 06 | . 11 | . 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Union suits, combinations: Cotton. | 0 | . 04 | . 07 | . 20 | . 13 | .13 | 15 | . 32 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. Wool and | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 02 | 0 | . 20 | 0 |
| cotton... | 0 | 0 | . 08 | . 07 | . 01 | .06 | 0 | 0 | 2.55 |
| Underwaists, shirts: Cotton. | 0 | . 09 | 16 | . 28 | . 26 | . 51 | . 30 | . 12 | 2.33 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 03 | . 05 | . 02 | . 04 | . 12 | . 08 | . 20 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | . 02 | . 06 | . 13 | . 08 | 05 | . 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton. | . 04 | . 25 | 46 | . 57 | . 70 | 80 | . 70 | . 53 | 1.70 |
| Rayon, silk.. | 0.17 | . 22 | . 42 | 45 | . 58 | . 48 | . 87 | . 97 | 1.89 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | . 05 | . 05 | .16 | . 07 | . 09 | .10 | 0 | 0 |
| Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk..... | 0 |  | .29 | .28 | . 42 | . 24 | . 22 | . 07 | 0 |
| Cotton, flannel | 0 | . 02 | . 18 | .30 | . 26 | . 38 | . 53 | . 40 | . 82 |
| Cotton, other... | 0 | . 25 | . 24 | . 26 | . 38 | . 56 | . 66 | . 88 | 1.36 |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool. ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 12 | . 14 | . 08 | . 17 | 0 | . 99 |
| Rayon, silk Cotton, | 0 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| linen. | 0 | . 06 | . 13 | . 20 | . 27 | . 26 | . 36 | . 26 | 0 |
| Hosiery | . 42 | 1.45 | 2.35 | 2.28 | 3.08 | 2.93 | 4.49 | 4.03 | 5.31 |
| Hose: Silk | 0 | 16 | . 13 | . 16 | . 62 | . 43 | . 68 | 81 | 1.31 |
| Rayon. | . 07 | . 02 | . 08 | . 10 | . 20 | .17 | . 35 | . 29 | 0 |
| Nylon.: | 0 | 0 | . 12 | . 04 | 0 | . 05 | . 03 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, including lisle........... | . 02 | . 23 | . 38 | .36 | .21 | $0^{.37}$ | $0^{.20}$ | $0^{.32}$ | 0 |
| Wool............... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 20 |
| Anklets, socks: Cotton. | .$^{.33}$ | 1.00 | 1.55 | 1.46 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 2.95 | 2.21 | 3.15 |
| Wool...... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 08 | . 09 | . 02 | . 25 | . 31 | $0^{.65}$ |
| Footwear.................... | 0 | . 04 | . 09 | . 04 | . 07 | . 05 | . 03 | . 09 |  |
| Footwear ${ }^{\text {Shoes: Total }}$. | 1.43 | 4.73 | 6.62 | 8.57 | 10.62 | 11.27 | 14.63 | 12.82 | 28.91 |
| Shoes: Total. . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Leather, }}$, | 1.43 | 4.99 | 5.67 | 7.18 | 8.76 | 9.09 | 11.98 | 11.04 | 22.81 |
| Leather, leather sole ${ }^{10}$. | 1.35 | 3.16 | 4.67 | 6.15 | 7.32 | 7.69 | 9.14 | 7.62 | 20.76 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$ | 0 | 95 | . 92 | . 84 | 1.12 | . 92 | 2.09 | 2.92 | . 45 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{10}$ Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$ | . 08 | 05 | 06 | . 02 | . 18 | . 18 | . 35 | 0 | . 95 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{10}$. | 0 | 13 | 02 | . 17 | . 14 | . 30 | . 40 | . 50 | . 65 |
| House slippers................. | 0 | . 10 | 13 | . 17 | . 25 | . 22 | . 36 | . 25 | . 65 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galoshes | 0 | . 14 | . 42 | . 63 | . 63 | . 80 | 1.28 | 1.00 | 1.09 |
| Rubbers......................... | 0 | . 03 | . 02 | . 14 | . 04 | . 20 | . 07 | . 12 | . 52 |
| Shoeshines, repairs.................... | 0 | 17 | . 38 | . 45 | . 94 | . 96 | . 94 | . 41 | 3.84 |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories. . | . 04 | . 24 | . 35 | 1.17 | 1.75 | 1.77 | 2.14 | 3.87 | 5.59 |
| Gloves: Cotton.. | 0 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | . 03 | . 08 | .12 | . 17 | . 20 | . 08 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 02 | . 02 | . 03 | 0 | 0 |
| Leather, fur | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 06 | . 04 | . 21 | . 15 | 0 | 1.09 |
| Wool. | 0 | . 08 | . 16 | . 33 | . 38 | .43 | . 73 | . 42 | 1.00 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 500 \\ t o \\ \mathbf{t o}, 000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{3 1 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ 31,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1 1 , 5 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{8 2 , 0 0 0} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 82,000 \\ \text { to } \\ 2,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{8 3 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{t 5 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ t 0 \\ \mathbf{t 0} 0,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| Girls 2 to 16 years of age-Con. $\quad$ Average expenditure per girl-Con. Gloves, handkerchiefs, etc.-Con. | - Average expenditure per girl-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, etc.-Con. | 0 | \$0.03 | \$0.06 | \$0.11 | \$0.20 | \$0. 31 | \$0.41 | \$0.23 |  |
| Handoags purses................ | \$0.04 | 30.03 | +0.06 | . 07 | ${ }^{\$ 0.21}$ | +18 | \$. 12 | 5.23 | \$. 32 |
| Umbrellas. | 0 |  | . 03 | . 15 |  | . 05 | .01 | . 04 | . 18 |
| Jewelry, watches | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 36 | 77 | . 26 | . 42 | 2.84 | . 54 |
| Other accessoriesil | 0 | . 01 | (6) | (6) | 01 | . 14 | 07 | . 26 | . 91 |
| Home sewing. | .45 | 74 | 1.16 | . 90 | 2.16 | 1.53 | 2.19 | 1.95 | . 53 |
| Yard goods: Cotton | . 39 | . 56 | . 76 | 56 | 1.01 | 64 | . 89 | 1.29 | 35 |
| Linen. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | 0 | . 04 | . 04 | 0 |  |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 04 | . 04 | . 07 | . 35 | .19 | . 22 | . 13 |  |
| Wool... | 0 |  | . 06 | . 10 | . 36 | .12 | . 35 | 0 | . 09 |
| Yarn: Wool. |  | 12 | 02 | ${ }^{06}$ | .28 | .36 | . 08 | 0.37 |  |
| Findings. | 0.06 | 12 02 | . 19 | .04 | 14 | .12 | .18 |  | . 09 |
| Paid help for sewing. | 0 | 02 03 | . 19 | ${ }_{57} 06$ | 1.20 | .06 1.09 | \% 2.41 | 2.04 | ${ }_{16.05}^{0}$ |
| Other clothing expense ${ }^{4}$ | 0 | 03 | 06 | 01 | 19 | 09 |  | .21 | 2.23 |
|  | Percentage of children purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $100.0 \quad 100.0$ |  |
| Ready-to-wear, hoods, | 80.0 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 25.8 | 33.3 | 25.0 | 33.3 |  |  |
| Coatst ${ }^{13}$. | 20.0 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 22.6 | 16.7 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Snow suits, sweater suits, leggings. | 40.0 | 16.7 | 42.1 | 29.0 | 33.3 | 41.7 | 27.8 | 0 | 50.0 |
| Sweaters, sacques | 20.0 | 22.2 | 15.8 | 25.8 | 37.5 | 41.7 | 27.8 | 0 | 50.0 |
| Dresses, rompers ${ }^{13}$ | 40.0 | 22.2 | 52.6 | 41.9 | 50.0 | 58.3 | 33.3 | 0 | 50.0 |
| Play and sun suits | 0 | 0 | 21.1 | 12.9 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 22.2 | 0 |  |
| Slips, gertrudes. | 20.0 | 11.1 | 15.8 | 12.8. | 20.8 | 25.0. | 5.6 | 0 | 50.0 |
| Shirts, vests, band | 40 | ${ }_{27}{ }^{3} 8$ | ${ }_{52}{ }^{4} .4$ | 54.8 29.0 | 54.2 37 | 58.3 | 44.4 38.9 | 100.0 | 50.0 |
| Pants, cotton. | 0 | 11.1 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 25.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sleeping garmen | 40.0 | 22.2 | 36.8 | 38.7 | 41.7 | 25.0 | 44.4 | 0 | 50.0 |
| Robes, wrappers. | 20.0 | 0 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 25.0 | 0 | 0 | 50.0 |
| Stockings, sock | 80.0 | 61.1 | 73.7 | 54.8 | 62.5 | 83.3 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 50.0 |
| Bootees, shoes | 80.0 | 38.9 | 63.2 | 58.1 | 70.8 | 66.7 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 50.0 |
| Layettes ${ }_{\text {Bibs, }}{ }^{\text {is }}$ | 0 | 5.6 11.1 | 15.8 | 12.9 29.0 | 16.7 25.0 | ${ }_{25}^{0}$ | 16.7 22.2 |  | 50.0 50.0 |
| Home sewing. | 80.0 | 50.0 | 26.3 | 22.6 | 25.0 | 50.0 | 11.1 | 0 | 50.0 |
| Yard goods: Diaper cloth | 20.0 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 16.7 | 0 | 5.6 | 0 |  |
| Other cotton | 60.0 | 38.9 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 20.8 | 25.0 | 0 | 0 | 50.0 |
| Wool. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, | 0 | 5.6 | 0 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Linen, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn: Wool. | 0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 0 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Othe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| Findings........... | 20.0 | 22.2 | 0 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 25.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid help for sewi Upkeep-Clearing. | 0 | ${ }_{5}^{0} 5$ | ${ }_{5}^{0} 3$ | ${ }_{6} 0.5$ | ${ }_{8.3}$ | 88.3 | ${ }_{5}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 |
|  | Average number of articles purchased by children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ready-to-wear: $\quad 1$       <br> 1.40 0.28 0.21 0.58 0.83 0.58 0.44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caps, hoods, bonnets. | 1.40 | 0.28 | 0.21 | 0.58 | 0.83 | 0.58 | 0.44 |  | 0 |
| Costs ${ }^{12}$ | . 20 | .11 | . 05 | 26 | . 21 | . 33 | . 17 | 0 |  |
| Snow suits, sweater suits, leggings | . 40 | . 17 | 42 | 29 | . 42 | . 50 | . 28 | 0 | . 50 |
| Sweaters, sacques | . 80 | . 28 | . 42 | . 515 | 1.00 | 1.00 | . 50 | 0 | 1.50 |
| Dresses, rompers ${ }^{\text {sis }}$ | 2.00 | . 67 | 1.84 | 1.71 | 2.04 | 3.00 | 1.06 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Play and sun suits ${ }^{14}$ | 0 | 0 | 74 | . 52 | . 71 | ${ }_{58}^{50}$ | 1.28 | 0 |  |
| Slips, gertrudes. | 1.20 | . 11 | . 26 | . 48 | . 75 | . ${ }^{58}$ | . 33 | 0 | 1.50 |
| Shirts, vests, bands. | 14.40 | 1.11 | ${ }_{8.32}^{1.89}$ | $\stackrel{2.87}{ }$ | 2.83 | 2.50 4.25 | 4 | ${ }_{25} 5$ | 36.00 |
| Pants, cotton. | 0 | ${ }^{\text {. }} 39$ | 2.16 | 1.84 | 4.25 | 3.83 | 4.72 | 0 |  |
| Sleeping garments | 1.60 | . 28 | 1.11 | 1.23 | 1.38 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 0 | 2.50 |
| Robes, wrappers. | . 80 | 0 | . 37 | . 13 | . 08 | . 25 |  |  | . 50 |
| Stockings, socks. | 3.00 | 2.17 | 3.53 | 3.23 | 4.08 | 4.75 | 4.50 | 3.00 | ${ }^{6.00}$ |
| Bootees, shoes. | 1.60 | 44 | 1.42 | 1.23 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 1.44 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
|  |  | . 06 |  | $0^{.13}$ | . 176 | 0 | .17 |  | . ${ }^{.50}$ |
| Yard goods: Diaper cloth (yd.) |  |  |  |  |  |  | $0{ }^{.28}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Other cotton (yd.) Wool (yd.). | 5.40 | ${ }_{0} 3.11$ | 0 0 | . 166 | 1.71 <br> .04 | . 33 | ${ }^{0} .28$ | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk (yd.)............. | 0 | . 22 | 0 | . 03 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Linen (yd.). | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1941 (12 months)—Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Children under 2 years of age-Con. <br> Clothing: Total. | Average expenditure per child |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$7.13 | \$4.35 | \$10.16 | \$14.11 | \$18.94 | \$18.14 | \$23.14 | \$11.25 | \$40.48 |
| Ready-to-wear | \$6.14 | \$3.32 | \$9.81 | \$13.54 | \$17.66 | \$16.95 | \$22.60 | \$11.25 | \$39.48 |
| Caps, hoods, bonnets | . 53 | . 11 | . 32 | . 55 | . 47 | . 55 | . 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Coats ${ }^{12}$. | . 40 | 21 | . 16 | 1.10 | . 54 | 1.33 | . 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Snow suits, sweater suits, leggings. | . 40 | 25 | 1.08 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 1.50 | 0 | 2.50 |
| Sweaters, sacques. | . 18 | . 19 | . 43 | . 44 | 1.37 | 1.11 | . 72 | 0 | 1.50 |
| Dresses, rompers ${ }^{13}$. | . 80 | . 29 | 1.53 | 1.50 | 2.14 | 3.38 | 1.22 | 0 | . 75 |
| Play and sun suits ${ }^{14}$. | 0 | 0 | . 46 | . 30 | . 68 | . 55 | 1.35 | 0 | 0 |
| Slips, gertrudes. | . 30 | . 05 | . 12 | . 24 | . 38 | . 32 | . 33 | 0 | . 73 |
| Shirts, vests, bands | 14 | . 31 | . 62 | . 76 | . 83 | . 85 | 1.10 | 0 |  |
| Diapers, cotton | 1.24 | 50 | 1.19 | 1.10 | . 92 | 1.38 | 1.76 | 5.00 | 4.50 |
| Pants, cotton. | 0 | . 08 | . 45 | . 65 | . 50 | . 82 | 1.11 | 0 | 0 |
| Sleeping garments | . 50 | . 14 | . 48 | . 92 | 1.10 | . 65 | 1.52 | 0 | 3.75 |
| Robes, wrappers. | . 50 | 0 | . 15 | . 13 | . 11 | . 18 | 0 | 0 | . 99 |
| Stockings, socks. | . 32 | . 24 | . 48 | . 65 | . 59 | . 8.82 | 1.68 | .75 | 1.74 |
| Bootees, shoes. . | . 83 | .71 | 1.19 | 2.38 | 2.80 | 3.03 | 3.72 | 2.00 | 5.25 |
| Layettes. | 0 | . 17 | 1.04 | 1.13 | 3.66 | 0 | 5.56 | 0 | 17.50 |
| Bibs, etc. ${ }^{15}$. | 0 | . 07 | .11 | . 24 | . 17 | 18 | . 18 | 3.50 | . 25 |
| Home sewing. | . 99 | 1.00 | . 32 | . 49 | 1.20 | 1.16 | . 46 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Yard goods: Diaper cloth. | . 20 | . 14 | . 23 | . 17 | . 43. | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Other cotton | 78 | . 62 | . 05 | . 06 | . 55 | .34 | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Wool....... | 0 | 0 | $0{ }^{\text {. }}$ | . 08 | . 12 | . 33 | . 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 11 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Linen..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn, wool. | 0 | . 06 | . 04 | . 05 | 0 | . 33 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn, other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Findings. | . 01 | ${ }^{.07}$ | 0 | . 10 | . 10 | . 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid help for sewing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | . 03 | . 03 | . 08 | . 08 | . 03 | . 08 | 0 | 0 |

[^66]Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Men and boys 16 years of age | Percentage of men purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing | 62.5 | 76.9 | 82.0 | 91.6 | 93.1 | 90.1 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 100.0 |
| Hats, caps | 7.1 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 19.6 | 21.7 | 18.0 | 28.7 | 20.2 | 31.8 |
| Hats: Fielt. | 5.4 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 14.8 | 17.2 | 12.4 | 24.1 | 17.4 | 27.3 |
| Straw, street | 0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0 | . 7 | . 9 | 0 |
| Straw, work. | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | . 5.5 | 0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0 | ${ }_{4}$ |
| Caps: Wool....... | 1.8 | . 8 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 4.5 |
| Cotton, etc | 0 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Coats, jackets, sweaters | 8.9 | 9.1 | 16.0 | 20.1 | 15.8 | 18.6 | 25.1 | 26.6 | 18.2 |
| Overcoats..... | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Topeoats. | 0 | 0 | .7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 0 |
| Raincoats. | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | . 9 | 0 |
| Snow and ski suits, leggings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackets: Wool. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 0 |
| Leather. | 0 | 0 | . 7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc | 1.8 | . 8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Sweaters: Wool..... | 0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 5.0 | $9: 2$ | 9.1 |
| Cotton, etc. | 5.4 | . 8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | . 6 | . 3 | 0 | 4.5 |
| Suits, trousers, overalls. | 28.6 | 25.6 | 38.7 | 36.0 | 40.9 | 45.3 | 44.2 | 54.1 | 63.6 |
| Suits: Heavy wool. | 0 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 13.2 | 4.6 | 13.6 |
| Light wool. | 1.8 | . 8 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 23.9 | 36.4 |
| Tropical worsted | 0 | . 8 | 0 | . 5 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, linen. | 0 | 0.8 | . 7 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 |
| Rayon, etc... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0^{.6}$ | $0^{.3}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Slack suits: Rayon. | 0 | . 8 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .9 | 0 |
| Cotton. | 0 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | $0^{.6}$ | 1.0 | $0^{.9}$ | 9.1 |
| Shorts........... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | . 5 | 0 | . 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Trousers, slacks: Wool | 7.1 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 15.6 | 22.7 |
| Cotton, linen | 7.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Rayon, etc... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | $1{ }^{.6}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overalls, coveralls.... | 14.3 | 12.4 | 20.7 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 0 |
| Shirts... | 23.2 | 26.4 | 31.3 | 39.7 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 39.6 | 43.1 | 36.4 |
| Cotton, work | 10.7 | 11.6 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 18.7 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 18.3 | 0 |
| Cotton, other | 12.5 | 15.7 | 22.0 | 29.1 | 22.2 | 26.1 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 40.9 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | . 8 | 0 | . 5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Wool. | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Other............ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special sportawear ${ }^{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | . 5 | ${ }^{.5}$ | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 9.1 |
| Bathing suits, etc.: Cotton | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 4.5 |
| Wool. | 0 | 0 | 7 | . 5 | 0.5 | 0 | . 3 | 0 | 4.5 |
| Underwear, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other. }\end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes | 12.5 | 23.1 | 29.3 | 37.6 | 33.0 | 32.3 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 31.8 |
| Union suits: Cotton, knit. | 7.1 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Cotton, woven. Wool and cotton | 1.8 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 3.7 | . 5 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton Rayon, silk. . | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | . 9 | 0 |
| Undershirts: Rayon, silk. . | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undershirts: Cotton.......... | 1.8 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 23.1 | 21.1 | 31.8 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | 0 | . 7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Ghorts. Cottonon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 1.5 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shorts: Cotton, knit... | 1.8 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 7.5 | 12.9 | 16.5 | 18.2 |
| Cotton, woven. | 0 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 11.9 | 8.3 | 9.1 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | . 8 | . 7 | . 5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | . 5 | 0 | . 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Athletic supporters.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{.5}$ | . 5 | . 68 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 4.5 13.6 |
| Pajamas, nightshirts............ | 0 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 13.6 |
| Bathrobes, lounging robes: Wool..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | ${ }_{0}^{1.0}$ | $0^{.9}$ | 0 |
| Hose.............................. | 37.5 | 41.3 | ${ }^{0} 46$ | 57.7 | 51.2 | 46.0 | 53.8 | 57.8 | 54.5 |
| Cotton, dress. | 7.1 | 27.3 | 24.0 | 29.1 | 25.1 | 23.0 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 22.7 |
| Cotton, heavy | 26.8 | 9.9 | 19.3 | 24.9 | 19.7 | 17.4 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 9.1 |
| Rayon, silk | 1.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 22.7 |
| Nylon. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | . 6.7 | ${ }^{.3}$ | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ |
| Wool. | 1.8 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 37.7 | 2.3 | 71.6 | 9.1 |
| Footwear. | 26.8 | 43.8 | 51.3 | 57.7 | 58.6 | 57.8 | 66.6 | 71.6 | 72.7 |
| Shoes: Work: Leather sole. |  |  |  | 12.2 | 16.3 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 18.3 |  |
| Work: Leather sole. | 0 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 16.3 3.4 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 4 | 4.5 |

See footnotes on p. 177:

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Continued

1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumersㄴContinued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers²-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percentage of boys purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boys 2 to 16 years of age Clothing. | 75.0 | 77.5 | 82.6 | 87.5 | 84.8 | 85.1 | 94.7 | 95.8 | 100.0 |
| Hats, Caps | 8.3 | 15.0 | 23.9 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 6.4 | 18.6 | 8.3 | 12.5 |
| Hats: Felt. | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Straw, street | 0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Straw, work | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caps: Wool. . . . . . | 0 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc | 8.3 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Coats, jackets, sweater | 8.3 | 10.0 | 34.8 | 30.4 | 27.3 | 31.9 | 29.3 | 20.8 | 50.0 |
| Overcoats. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Topcoats. | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Raincoats. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Snow and ski suits, leggings | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | ${ }^{0} 5$ |
| Jackets: Wool. . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 37.5 |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 0 | 6.1 | 0 | 0 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc | 0 | 0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweaters: Wool. ... | 0 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 8.3 | 12.5 |
| Cotton, etc | 8.3 | 5.0 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.3 | - |
| Suits, trousers, overalls. | 41.7 | 35.0 | 47.8 | 53.6 | 47.0 | 46.8 | 56.0 | 58.3 | 62.5 |
| Suits: Heavy wool | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 12.5 |
| Light wool... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 14.7 | 4.2 | 12.5 |
| Tropical worsted | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{8}^{0} 5$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, linen.... | 0 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 0 |
| Rayon, etc... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slack suits: Rayon. | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0}$ | ${ }_{8}^{0} 8$ | 0 |
| Cothen | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{2.2}$ | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 0 |
| Child's sun suits, shorts. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trousers, slacks: Wool. | 8.3 | 5.0 | 13.0 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 16.7 | 37.5 |
| Cotton, linen | 16.7 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 12.5 | 25.0 |
| Rrayon, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Overalls, coveralls........... | 33.3 | 20.0 | 23.9 | 21.4 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 9.3 | 25.0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |
| Shirts, blouses. | 33.3 | 20.0 | 23.9 | 23.2 | 27.3 | 34.0 | 42.7 | 37.5 | 50.0 |
| Cotton, work. | 16.7 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 0 |
| Cotton, other | 16.7 | 15.0 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 24.2 | 23.4 | 33.3 | 29.2 | 50.0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other............ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special sportswear ${ }^{2} \ldots \ldots .$. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 12.5 |
| Bathing suits, etc.: Cotton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Wool. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes | 8.3 | 12.5 | 37.0 | 30.3 | 31.8 | 19.1 | 36.0 | 29.2 | 62.5 |
| Union suits: Cotton, knit. . | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Cotton, woven. Wool and cotton | 0 | 0 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 0 | 0 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton Rayon, silk.. . | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Undershirts: Cotton........ | 0 | 0. | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undershirts: Cotton.......... | 8.3 | 10.0 | 4.3 | 14.3 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 18.7 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Wool and cotto Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 4.3 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. Underwaists........... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Underwaists......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Shorts: Cotton, knit. . | 0 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 0 | 15.2 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 25.0 |
| Wotton, woven.. | 8.3 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton Rayon, silk. . . | 0 | 0 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Athletic supporters.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{2}^{0}$ |
| Pajamas, nightshirts. ........... | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 25.0 |
| Bathrobes, lounging robes: Wool.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Hose. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | ${ }_{3}^{0} 13$ | 40.0 | 0 47.8 | 1.8 62.5 | ${ }_{45}^{0}$ | ${ }_{51.1}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ | 0 37 | 75.0 |
| Cotton, dress. | 0 | 27.5 | 32.6 | 37.5 | 28.8 | 31.9 | 45.3 | 8.3 | 37.5 |
| Cotton, heavy | 25.0 | 7.5 | 15.2 | 33.9 | 13.6 | 17.0 | 21.3 | 29.2 | 37.5 |
| Rayon, silk. | 8.3 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Nylon. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool. | 0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Footwear. | 58.3 | 62.5 | 63.0 | 69.6 | 71.2 | 72.3 | 76.0 | 70.8 | 87.5 |
| Shoes: ${ }_{\text {Work: }}$ Leather sole. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work: Leather sole. | 16.7 | 10.0 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 12.5 |  |
| Rubber sole. . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 16.7 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Other: Leather, leather sole ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 16.7 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 46.4 | 39.4 | 48.9 | 56.0 | 41.7 | 62.5 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{2}$ | 0 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 12.5 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{3}$. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 0 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 0 | 5.3 | 16.7 | 37.5 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$ - Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under $\$ 500$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Boys 2 to 16 years of age-Con. <br> Underwear, nightwear, robes-Con. <br> Underwaists. <br> Shorts: Cotton, knit, $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Cotton, woven. <br> Wool and cotton. . $\qquad$ <br> Pajamas, nightshirts. . <br> Bathrobes, lounging robes: <br> Wool Rayon, etc. | Average number of articles purchased by boys-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.38 |
|  | 0 | ${ }^{.} 15$ | . 30 | . 39 | . 36 | . 09 | . 48 | . 42 | 1.12 |
|  | $0^{.17}$ | 0.05 | . 02 | .14 | . 26 | . 02 | . 23 | . 08 | 0 |
|  |  | 0 | . 09 | . 07 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 16 | . 14 | . 06 | . 09 | . 17 | . 50 |
|  | 0 | 0 | $0^{.02}$ | 0 | $0^{-1}$ | 0 | $0^{\circ}$ | $0{ }^{-1}$ | . 12 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton, heav | 0 | 1.10 | $\begin{array}{r}1.20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.70 | 1.97 | 1.06 47 | 2.16 | ${ }_{67}^{67}$ | 1.88 |
| Rayon, silk. | . 17 | . 22 | $0{ }^{.59}$ | 1.11 | $0^{.84}$ | . 02 | 1.64 | $0_{0}^{1.62}$ | 50 |
| Wool....... | $0^{-1}$ | . 38 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 03 | 0 | 0 |
| Footwear: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes: <br> Work: Leather sole. | . 17 | 10 | 22 | . 11 | . 06 | . 17 | . 15 | 33 | 0 |
| Rubber sole. .......... | .17 | $0^{.10}$ | 0.3 | . 02 | . 06 | . 02 | $0{ }^{\text {. }}$ | $0{ }^{.35}$ | . 12 |
| Other: Leather, leather soles . . . . . . . . . | . 33 | . 42 | . 54 | .68 | . 53 | . 57 | . 79 | . 58 | . 62 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{\text {s }}$. . . . . . . . . | $0{ }^{\circ 3}$ | . 08 | . 09 | . 07 | . 11 | . 09 | . 07 | . 12 | . 12 |
| Fabric, leather sole. ${ }^{2}$. | 0 | $0^{.08}$ | 0 | . 02 | . 03 | $0{ }^{.08}$ | ..03 | 0 | 0. |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{\text {3 }}$. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 02 | . 05 | 0 | $\bigcirc .05$ | . 17 | . 6 |
| House slippers. | 0 | 0 | $0{ }^{.02}$ | . 04 | . 02 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 |
| Boots: Rubber | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 05 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aretics.. | 0 | 0 | . 07 | . 02 | . 05 | . 04 | . 04 | . 04 | 0 |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories: Gloves: Cotton. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 11 | . 05 | . 04 | . 05 |  | . 12 |
|  | 0 | 08 | . 17 | . 02 | 0 | . 11 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Wool. | 0 | 0 | . 07 | . 02 | . 03 | 4 | . 09 | . 08 | . 12 |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | $0{ }^{-07}$ | . 04 | 0 | 0 | . 03 |  |  |
| Handkerchiefs | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 54 | . 09 | . 06 | . 28 |  | 0 |
| Ties.. | . 08 | . 08 | . 13 | . 09 | . 12 | 09 | . 17 | . 08 | 0 |
| Home sewing: | 0 |  |  |  | . 02 |  | - 0 |  | 0 |
|  | .17 | 0 | 09 | 0 | 0 | .09 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Average expenditure per boy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing: 'Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$3.45 | \$3.10 | \$6.08 | \$7.88 | \$8.50 | \$8.91 | \$12.36 | \$11.88 | \$21.02 |
| Hats, caps | \$0.02 | \$0.08 | \$0.22 | \$0.10 | \$0.24 | \$0.06 | \$0.23 | \$0.25 | \$0.12 |
| Hats: Felt | 0 | 0 | . 11 | . 04 | . 07 | . 04 | . 11 | . 05 | 0 |
| Straw, | 0 | . 03 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caps: Wool. | 0 | . 04 | . 07 | . 04 | .05 | . 01 | 10 | . 20 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc | . 02 | . 01 | . 03 | . 02 | . 12 | . 01 | . 02 |  | . 12 |
| Coats, jackets, sweate | . 04 | . 20 | . 99 | 1.12 | 1.79 | 1.82 | 1.48 | 1.10 | 3.43 |
| Overcoats. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 23 | . 23 | . 32 | . 03 | 0 | . 94 |
| Topooats. | 0 | 0 | . 31 | . 14 | . 24 | . 65 | . 07 | 0 |  |
| Raincoats. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 15 | 0 | . 05 | 0 | .$^{.50}$ |
| Snow and ski suits, leggings | 0 | 0 | . 17 | . 18 | . 27 | 0 | . 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackets: Wool. . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0^{.15}$ | . 34 | . 51 | . 36 | . 50 | 1.74 |
| Leather. | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | . 30 | 0 | 0 | . 31 |  |
| Cotton, et | 0 | 0 | . 13 | . 05 | . 03 | . 06 | . 22 |  |  |
| Sweaters: Wool.. | 0 | . 15 | . 18 | . 24 | . 21 | . 25 | . 43 | .18 | . 25 |
| Cotton, etc. | . 04 | . 05 | . 19 | . 09 | . 02 | . 03 | . 03 | . 10 |  |
| Suits, trousers, overalls. | 1.13 | . 64 | 1.56 | 2.17 | 2.13 | 2.56 | 4.14 | 3.95 | 6.38 |
| Suits: Heavy wool. | 0 | 0 | . 30 | . 56 | . 43 | 1.13 | . 41 | . 96 | 2.25 |
| Light wool... | 0 | 0 | 0 | .23 | . 65 | . 26 | 2.00 | . 75 | 1.87 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | . 04 | .$_{0} .19$ | . 41 | .$^{.08}$ | .$^{.04}$ | $0^{.19}$ | 0.81 | 0 |
| Rayon, etc... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slack suits: Rayon | 0 | 0 | . 07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton. | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 06 | . 03 | . 08 | . 0.5 | . 37 | 0 |
| Child's sun suits, shorts. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trousers, slacks | . 50 | . 39 | . 40 | . 61 | . 63 | . 77 | 1.22 | . 82 | 2.26 |
| Wool. | . 21 | . 17 | . 31 | . 54 | . 50 | . 59 | . 82 | . 53 | 1.69 |
| Cotton, linen. | . 29 | . 22 | . 15 | . 07 | . 13 | . 14 | . 35 | . 29 | . 57 |
| Rayon, ete... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 05 |  | 0 |
| Overalls, coveralls | . 63 | .21 | . 50 | . 30 | . 24 | . 28 | . 27 | .24 | 0 |
| Shirts, blouses. | . 30 | . 17 | . 25 | . 39 | . 49 | . 74 | . 85 | .71 | 1.29 |
| Cotton, work. | . 16 | . 05 | . 03 | .03 | .11 | .15 | . 17 | . 18 | 0 |
| Cotton, other | . 14 | . 12 | . 22 | . 36 | . 36 | . 48 | . 68 | . 53 | 1.29 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)—Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Boys 2 to 16 years of age-Con. | A verage expenditure per boy-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special sportswear* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0.12 | \$0.12 | 50.31 |
| Bathing suits, etc.: Cotton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 08 | . 12 | 0 |
| Other. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 |  | . 31 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes | \$0.16 | 80.09 | \$0.43 | \$0.60 | \$0.48 | \$0.31 | . 64 | . 63 | 2.09 |
| Union suits: Cotton, knit. | 0 | 0 | . 12 | . 05 | . 08 | . 15 | . 04 | 19 | 0 |
| Cotton, woven | 0 | 0 | . 11 | . 07 | 0 | 0 | . 05 | . 03 | 0 |
| Wool and cotto | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | . 08 | . 07 |  | 0 |
| R Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undershirts: Cotton....... | . 08 | . 04 | . 03 | . 12 | . 06 | .$^{.03}$ | . 15 | . 12 | 0.11 |
| Wnderwists Wool and cotton........... | $0^{.08}$ | $0^{.0}$ | 0.04 | $0_{0}$ | . 02 | 0 | $0^{\circ}$ | $0^{-12}$ | 0.11 |
| Underwaists........... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 11 |
| Shorts: Cotton, knit. . Cotton, woven | 0 | . 04 | . 06 | . 09 | . 12 | . 02 | . 12 | . 08 | $0^{.26}$ |
| Cotton, woven. Wool and cotton | $0^{.08}$ | $0^{.01}$ | . 01 | . 04 | . 05 | $0^{.01}$ | $0^{.09}$ | $0^{.03}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pajamas, nightshirts. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 14 | . 13 | . 07 | . 12 | . 18 | . 80 |
| Bathrobes, lounging robes: Wool | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | . 81 |
| Rayon, eta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Hose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 12 | . 28 | . 31 | . 55 | . 59 | . 39 | . 82 | . 52 | . 82 |
| Cotton, dress. | 0 | . 17 | . 17 | . 29 | . 37 | . 27 | .47 | . 14 | . 47 |
| Cotton, heavy | . 08 | . 04 | . 13 | . 26 | . 22 | . 08 | . 33 | . 38 | . 35 |
| Rayon, silk | . 04 | . 05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | - |  |
| Wool....... | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 01 | 0 | 0 |
| Footwear. | 1.51 | 1.55 | 1.96 | 2.58 | 2.51 | 2.59 | 3.48 | 3.66 | 4.81 |
| Shoes: Total | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.77 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.30 | 3.05 | 3.29 | 4.53 |
| Work: Leather sole | . 23 | . 18 | . 58 | . 38 | .17 | . 42 | . 45 | . 75 | 0 |
| Rubber sole. | . 34 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 14 | . 06 | 0 |  | . 56 |
| Other: Leather, leather sole ${ }^{3}$ | . 88 | 1.16 | 1.01 | 1.46 | 1.35 | 1.72 | 2.28 | 1.87 | 2.49 |
| Leather, rubber sole ${ }^{3}$. | 0 | . 0.09 | . 1.16 | . 13 | . 33 | . 10 | . 22 | . 4.49 | . 51 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 05 | 0 | . 05 | 0 | 0 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{\text {s }}$. | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 03 | . 04 | 0 | . 05 | . 18 | . 97 |
| House slippers. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | 0 | . 04 | 0 |  |
| Boots: Rubber. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 09 | 0 |  | . 10 | 0 |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Arctics.. | 0 | 0 | .11 | . 02 | . 05 | . 07 | . 08 | . 11 | 0 |
| Rubbers. | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | . 11 | . 05 | . 05 | . 07 |  | . 19 |
| Shoeshines, repairs. | . 06 | . 12 | . 08 | . 18 | . 23 | . 17 | . 24 | .16 | . 09 |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories. . | . 08 | . 03 | .16 | . 16 | . 09 | . 11 | . 24 | . 61 | . 18 |
| Gloves: Cotton | 0 | . 01 | . 06 | . 01 | 0 | . 03 | 0 |  |  |
| Wool. | 0 | . 01 | . 04 | . 01 | . 02 | . 02 | . 07 | . 07 | . 12 |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | . 02 |  |  |
| Handkerchiefs. | 0 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 0 | . 07 | . 01 | . 01 | . 02 | 0 | 0 |
| Ties.... | . 08 | . 01 | . 05 | . 02 | . 04 | . 02 | . 07 | . 06 | 0 |
| Collars. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belts, garters, suspenders. | 0 | . 01 | (6) | $0^{.02}$ | . 02 | .$^{.03}$ | .$^{.06}$ | . 02 | 0.06 |
| Jewelry, watches.. | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 42 |  |
| Other accessories. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 |
| Home sewing. ... | . 06 | 0 | . 12 | . 02 | 0 | . 05 | . 07 |  | - |
| Yard goods: Cotton. | . 06 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | (6) | . 01 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn: Wool. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Findings. | 0 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid help for sewing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Upkeep-Cleaning, pressing Other clothing expense ${ }^{4}$. | $0^{.02}$ | $0^{.06}$ | $0^{.07}$ | $0^{.19}$ | $0^{.18}$ | .26 <br> .02 | $0^{.29}$ | $0^{.33}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1.59}$ |
| Women ard girls 16 years of age |  |  | Perc | centage | of won | men pu | chasing |  |  |
| Clothing. | 73.3 | 81.0 | 92.8 | 82.7 | 92.8 | 93.1 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 96.4 |
| Hats, caps, berets. | 25.6 | 22.4 | 32.0 | 39.6 | 42.3 | 43.9 | 43.5 | 60.4 | 60.7 |
| Hats: Felt. | 8.1 | 10.9 | 16.0 | 22.6 | 20.0 | 24.6 | 29.4 | 33.3 | 42.9 |
| Straw. | 9.3 | 7.5 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 18.0 | 28.6 |
| Fabric, ete. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.6 |
| Caps, berets: Wool. | 1.2 | . 6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc. | 1.2 | 0 | . 6 | . 5 | . 9.9 | 1.1 | . 3 | . 9 | 0 |
| Head scarfs, etc.? | 5.8 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{1}$-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Women and girls 16 years of age and over-Con. | Percentage of women purchasing-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.1 | 10.9 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 22.3 | 19.3 | 26.5 | 32.4 | 21.4 |
| Coats: Fur. . . . . . | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | . 9 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heavy, with fur | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | . 5 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 0 |
| Heavy, no fur ${ }^{8}$ | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 0 |
| Light wools . . | 2.3 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 18.0 | 10.7 |
| Cotton, linen ${ }^{\text {8 }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | . 9 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk ${ }^{\mathbf{8}}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raincoats........ | 0 | $0^{.6}$ | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0.5 | 1.6 | . 9 | 0 |
| Snow or ski suits, leggings. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackets: Wool. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | $0^{.6}$ | 1.1 | .5 | $0^{.5}$ | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leather. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc. | 0. | 1.1 | 7.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 3.6 |
| Sweaters: Wool. | 3.5 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 13.5 | 11.7 | 7.1 |
| Cotton, etc. | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | $0^{.3}$ | . 9 | 0 |
| Fur scarfs, etc.......................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65.9 | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, Dresses: Wool. | 16.3 | 40.2 | 44.8 | 57.1 | 52.7 | 61.0 | 62.9 | 65.8 | 75.0 |
| Dresses: Wool. . . . ${ }_{\text {Rilk }}$ | 0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 14.3 |
| Rayon, silk | 8.1 | 18.4 | 24.3 | 31.3 | 30.5 | 32.1 | 32.9 | 36.9 | 53.6 |
| Cotton, street | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | 1.4 | . 5 | .$_{11} 6$ | 2.7 | 14.3 |
| Cotton, street | 7.01 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 11.6 | 6.3 | 17.9 |
| Cotton, house................. | 2.3 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 13.4 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 7.1 |
| Cotton, uniforms............... | 0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | . 5 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0 |
| Suits: Wool, with fur. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | . 9.9 | 3.6 |
| Wool, no fur. | 0 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 7.1 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | . 9 | . 5 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 6 | . 6 | . 9 | . 5 | 1.6 | 0 | 5.4 | 0 |
| Skirts: Wool... | 0 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 14.3 |
| Cotton, etc. | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | . 9 | . 5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | . 9 | 3.6 |
| Blouses: Cotton, linen...... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 7.1 |
| Rayon, silk.................... | 0 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 18.7 | 8.7 | 19.8 | 17.9 |
| Wool, ett...................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | 0 |
| Play and sun suits, shorts............. | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 4.5 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 7.1 |
| Aprons, smocks. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . | 2.3 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 0 |
| Overalls, slacks: Rayon | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 2.8 | . 9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Cotton Other. | 0 | 1.7 .6 | . 6 | 2.3 .9 | 2.3 | . 5 | 1.6 1.6 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Special sportswear ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | 0 | 0 | $0{ }^{\text {. }}$ | . 5 | 0 | $0{ }^{*}$ | 1.0 | 1.8 | 7.1 |
| Bathing suits, etc.: Cotto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 3 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| Wool. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 3 | 0 | 3.6 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 | 0 | 0 | $\cdot 3$ | 0 | 0 |
| Underwear, nightwear, rob | 25.6 | 31.6 | 48.1 | 49.8 | 52.3 | 55.6 | 59.4 | 65.8 | 67.9 |
| Slips: Cotton............................. | 4.7 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.0 | 8.0 | 19.9 | 21.7 | 20.0 | 23.0 | 26.8 | 34.2 | 35.7 |
| Corsets, girdles.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.3 | 4.6 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 23.5 | 31.5 | 39.3 |
| Brassieres............................. | 5.8 | 7.5 | 16.0 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 21.4 |
| Unionsuits, combinations: Cotton. . . . . | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. <br> Wool and | 1.2 | . 6 | 0 | . 9 | . 5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| cotton. | 2.3 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | . 5 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Underwaists, shirts: Cotton. | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 1.8 | . 8 | . 5 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk....... | 0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | $0^{.5}$ | 1.6 | 1.3 | . 9 | 0 |
| Wool and cotton. . . | 0 | 0 | . 6 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | . 3 | . 9 | 0 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton............. | 1.2 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 |
| Rayon, silk........ | 11.6 | 10.9 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 19.1 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 25.2 | 21.4 |
| Wool and cotton. . . | 0 | . 0 | . 6 | . 9 | . 5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 0 |
| Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk...... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 7.1 |
| Cotton, flannel.. | 5.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 0 |
| Robes, Cotton, other... | 0 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 2.7 | ${ }_{3}$ |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool. . .i.' | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | ${ }^{.} 5$ | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 1.4 | 0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0 |
| Cotton, linen. | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 0 |
| Hosiery | 50.0 | 59.8 | 75.1 | 73.3 | 79.5 | 74.9 | 81.6 | 83.8 | 85.7 |
| Hose: Silk. | 15.1 | 28.7 | 42.0 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 50.0 | 36.9 | 39.3 |
| Rayon. | 19.8 | 19.0 | 19.9 | 15.2 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 0 |
| Nylon. . . . . . . . . | 3.5 | 4.6 | 16.6 | 19.4 | 30.0 | 24.6 | 30.3 | 44.1 | 50.0 |
| Cotton, including lisle. | 14.0 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 4.1 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 7.1 |
| Wool....................... . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 13. | 0 | 0 |
| Anklets, gocks: Cotton | 10.5 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 14.3 |
| Wool. . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | . 9 | 1.1 | . 3 | 2.7 | $\stackrel{\theta}{0}$ |
| Rayon, etc. | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | 0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers1-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.--Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{-}$Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| and over-Con. <br> Coats, sweaters, furs, etc.-Con. <br> Raincoats. | A verage expenditure per woman-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 80.01 | 0 | 0 | (6) | \$0.03 | \$0.05 | \$0.07 | 0 |
| Snow or ski suits, leggings. | 0 | 0 | \$0.05 | 0 | \$0.09 | 0 | . 07 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackets: Wool. | 0 | . 02 | . 04 | 30.02 | . 04 | . 22 | . 08 | 0 | 0 |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc | 0 | . 02 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | $0$ | . 01 | . 08 | \$0.09 |
| Sweaters: Wool.... | \$0.10 | . 09 | $0^{.22}$ | . 23 | $0^{.35}$ | . 25 | . 57 | .62 | ${ }_{0} .61$ |
| Fur scarfs, etc. . . . | . 01 | . 02 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | .01 | 0 |
| Dresses, suits, apro | 63 | 2.25 | 4.36 | 5.39 | 5.80 | 7.57 | 8.26 | 14.90 | ${ }^{0} \mathbf{0} .29$ |
| Dresses: Wool.. | 0 | . 07 | . 22 | . 33 | . 33 | . 28 | . 76 | 1.24 | 3.97 |
| Rayon, silk | 37 | . 94 | 2.02 | 2.27 | 2.85 | 3.56 | 3.84 | 5.80 | 19.17 |
| Linen....... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 05 | . 04 | .82 .02 | . 17 | 1.45 |
| Cotton, street | 21 | . 27 | .47 | . 35 | . 41 | . 48 | . 64 | . 27 | . 92 |
| Cotton, house | 04 | . 23 | . 13 | . 32 | . 22 | . 37 | . 38 | . 50 | . 32 |
| Suite Wotton, uniforms | 0 | . 02 | .16 | . 04 | . 07 | 01 | . 08 | .19 | 0 |
| Suits: Wool, with fur . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | . 20 | 3.21 |
| Wool, no fur. | 0 | . 28 | . 72 | 1.11 | 1.00 | 1.17 | 1.36 | 3.68 | 2.54 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | . 07 | . 05 | 0 | . 22 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. Skirts: Wool...... | 0 | . 03 | . 09. | . 10 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | . 31 | 0 | . 88 | 0 |
| Skirts: Wool....... | 0 | . 10 | . 12 | . 17 | . 26 | . 33 | . 24 | . 52 | 1.61 |
| Cotton, etc.... | 0 | . 04 | 0 | . 04 | (6) | . 07 | . 04 | . 11 | . 25 |
| Blouses: Cotton, linen | 0 | . 05 | . 10 | . 07 | . 08 | . 05 | . 15 | . 20 | . 18 |
| Rayon, silk. Wool, etc. . | 0 | . 07 | 22 | . 19 | . 29 | . 51 | . 26 | . 84 | . 86 |
| Wool, etc.. Play and sun suits, shorts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .01 | . 03 | . 02 |  |
| Play and sunsuits, shorts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | 0 |  | . 38 |
| Aprons, smocks. ${ }^{\text {Overalls, slacks: }}$ | . 01 | . 02 | . 04 | . 08 | . 04 | . 08 | . 10 | . 12 |  |
| Overalls, slacks: ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {Rayon }}$ Cotton | 0 | . 06 | 0 | . 18 | . 03 | . 10 | . 14 | . 31 | . 22 |
| Cotton Other | 0 | . 05 | 02 | . 08 | . 09 | . 04 | . 05 | .17 | . 21 |
| Other Special sportswear | 0 | . 02 | 01 | . 06 | 0 | . 06 | . 17 | . 06 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | . 13 | . 06 | . 52 |
| Bathing suits, ete.: Cotton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 06 | . 06 | . 45 |
| Wool.. Oth r . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | . 07 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 |  |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes | . 62 | . 79 | 2.10 | 1.97 | 2.47 | 2.92 | 3.78 | 5.06 | 8.02 |
| Slips: Cotton. | . 14 | . 05 | . 12 | .11 | . 11 | . 12 | . 17 | . 32 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | 12 | 14 | . 49 | .47 | . 45 | 58 | . 83 | 1.09 | 2.02 |
| Corsets, girdles. | 02, | . 12 | . 47 | . 45 | . 77 | 92 | 1.23 | 1.90 | 3.21 |
| Brassieres..................... | .03 | . 08 | . 22 | . 19 | . 29 | . 30 | . 46 | . 40 | 1.03 |
| Union suits, combination: Cotton....... | 01 | . 04 | . 03 | . 04 | . 02 | . 01 | . 01 | . 03 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. . <br> Wool and | . 01 | . 01 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 05 | . 01 | 0 | 0 |
| Whenton..... | 11 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 07 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Underwaists, shirts: Cotton. | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | ${ }^{6} 8$ | . 02 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | . 01 | . 01 | . 02 | . 01 | . 03 | . 02 | ${ }^{.03}$ | 0 |
| Wool and cotton. | 0 | 0 | (6) | ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | $0{ }^{-3}$ | (8) | . 01 | 0 |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton. | . 01 | . 03 | . 00 | . 05 | . 02 | . 08 | 05 | . 07 | . 30 |
| Rayon, silk | $0^{-}$ | . 08 | . 26 | . 26 | . 26 | .35 | . 31 | .45 | . 75 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | 01 | . 02 | . 01 | (6) | . 01 | . 02 | . 04 |  |
| Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk..... | .03 | . 02 | . 12 | .13 | . 18 | . 22 | . 17 | . 24 | . 46 |
| Cotton, flannel. | 06 | . 09 | . 05 | . 06 | . 05 | . 04 | . 05 | . 09 | 0 |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool ${ }^{\text {Cothen }}$, ... | 0 | . 01 | . 08 | . 06 | . 08 | . 04 | . 16 | . 03 | 0 |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool.....i. | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 0 | . 09 | . 03 | . 12 | . 08 | . 25 |
| Rayon, silk Cotton, | 0 | 0 | . 06 | . 05 | 0 | . 03 | . 06 | . 14 | 0 |
| Cotton, linen... | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hosiery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 93. | 1.39 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 3.33 | + 128 | 4.27 | 14 | ${ }_{4} 73$ |
| Hose: Silk | 33. | 72 | 1.26 | 1.21 | 1.54 | 1.76 | 2.44 | 1.81 | 1.74 |
| Rayon | . 39 | . 23 | . 41 | . 40 | . 29 | . 27 | . 18 | . 26 |  |
| Nylon. . ${ }^{\text {Culudi.... }}$ | . 07 | . 23 | . 63 | . 69 | 1.22 | 1.07 | 1.46 | 3.12 | 2.77 |
| Cotton, including lisle | . 10 | 14 | . 06 | . 03 | . 13 | .06 | . 06 | . 30 | . 08 |
| Wool........... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ( ${ }^{(6)}$ | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 |
| Anklets, socks: Cotton | . 04 | . 06 | . 07 | . 10 | . 14 | . 11 | . 11 | . 13 | . 14 |
| Wool....... Rayon, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 | (6) | . 01 | (6) | (6) | . 03 |  |
| Footwear . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 0 | . 01 | 0 | 0 |  | . 01 | . 01 | . 02 | 0 |
| Footwear | 1.31 | 1.67 | 2.66 | 2.95 | 3.11 | 3.60 | 4.66 | 5.30 | 11.10 |
| Shoes: Total ............... | 1.04 | 1.52 | 1.26 | 2.67 | 2.71 | 3.14 | 4.18 | 4.86 | 10.44 |
| Leather, leather sole ${ }^{10}$ | . 76 | 1.36 | 1.99 | 2.41 | 2.36 | 2.49 | 3.60 | 4.00 | 9.58 |
| Teather, rubber sole ${ }^{\text {Fen }}$ (eather sole ${ }^{10}$. | . 22 | . 13 | . 11 | . 09 | . 17 | . 20 | . 18 | . 19 | . 32 |
| Fabric, leather sole ${ }^{10}$ | . 06 | . 03 | . 11 | . 16 | 18 | . 42 | . 40 | 62 | 36 |
|  | 0 | 0 | . 05 | . 01 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | . 05 | 18 |
| House slippers. . . . . . . . . . . | . 08 | . 02 | . 08 | . 04 | . 07 | . 07 | . 07 | . 05 | . 14 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galoshis | . 08 | . 03 | . 05 | . 06 | . 13 | . 11 | . 09 | . 04 | . 09 |
| Rubbers......... | 0 | 0 | . 15 | . 04 | . 03 | . 03 | . 06 |  | 0 |
| Shoeshines, repairs | . 12 | . 10 | . 22 | . 14 | . 17 | . 25 | . 28 | . 35 | . 43 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumer1-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Women and girls 16 years of age and over-Con. | Average expenditure per woman-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories. . | \$0.14 | 50.23 | \$0.97 | \$1.20 | \$0.88 | \$1.56 | \$1.42 | \$1.93 | \$4.21 |
| Gloves: Cotton. | 02 | . 02 | . 09 | . 11 | . 10 | . 17 | . 15 | . 22 | . 27 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 02 | . 04 | 02 | . 04 | . 03 | . 06 | . 08 |  |
| Leather, fur | . 01 | . 03 | . 07 | . 06 | . 14 | . 10 | . 18 | . 25 | . 36 |
| Wool.... | 0 | 0 | . 02 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | (\%) | . 03 | . 02 | . 03 |  |
| Handbags, purse | 04 | . 10 | . 29 | . 41 | . 37 | . 74 | . 60 | . 84 | 2.19 |
| Handkerchiefs. | . 03 | . 01 | . 03 | . 03 | . 05 | . 03 | . 05 | . 03 | . 41 |
| Umbrellas.. | 0 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | . 05 | . 02 | . 03 | . 06 | . 09 | . 07 | 0 |
| Jewelry, watches | . 01 | . 04 | . 36 | . 55 | . 12 | . 32 | . 24 | . 33 | . 89 |
| Other accessories ${ }^{11}$ | . 03 | . 01 | . 02 | (6) | . 03 | . 08 | . 03 | . 08 | . 09 |
| Home sewing. | . 35 | . 32 | . 45 | . 47 | . 58 | . 99 | . 94 | 2.23 | 1.21 |
| Yard goods: Cotton | . 13 | . 13 | . 21 | . 15 | 27 | . 35 | 29 | . 35 | . 01 |
| Linen....... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 01 | 0 | 03 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | . 11 | $0^{.05}$ | . 14 | . 07 | 15 | . 28 | . 29 | 1.34 | $0^{.35}$ |
| Yarn: Wool......... | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 09 | 03 | . 17 | . 10 | . 05 |  |
| Yarn. Othe | 0 | 04 | . 01 | .01 | $0{ }^{.2}$ | ( ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ ) | 06 | $0^{.36}$ |
| Findings. | . 06 | . 02 | . 04 | . 03 | . 05 | . 05 | 09 | 14 | . 01 |
| Paid help for sewing | 05 | . 08 | . 04 | . 08 | . 03 | .02 | 02 | 28 | . 48 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning, pressing | . 32 | . 32 | . 69 | . 98 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 1.74 | 2.74 | 6.14 |
| Other clothing expenses*. | . 03 | (\%) | . 01 | . 03 | . 03 | . 02 | . 13 | . 03 | 1.56 |
|  | Percentage of girls purchasing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Girls 2 to 16 years of age <br> Clothing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 61.5 | 75.6 | 93.0 | 87.5 | 85.9 | 88.7 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 91.7 |
| Hats, capr, beret | 7.7 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 19.6 | 41.0 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 52.2 | 50.0 |
| Hats: Felt. | 7.7 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 20.8 | 18.6 | 26.1 | 25.0 |
| Straw | 0 | 0 | 5.3 | 0 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 16.7 |
| Fabric, etc | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 1.2 | 13.0 | 0 |
| Caps, berets: Wool | 0 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 0 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 16.7 |
| Cotton, et | 0 | 4.9 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Head scarfs, etc. ${ }^{\text {? }}$. | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 15.4 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 0 |
| Coats, sweaters, furs, etc | 23.1 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 29.5 | 37.7 | 34.9 | 47.8 | 50.0 |
| Coats: Fur . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heavy, with fur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.6 | 0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0 | 8.3 |
| Heavy, no fur ${ }^{8}$. | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 25.0 |
| Cight wool ${ }^{8}$... | 15.4 | 0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 16.3 | 21.7 | 0 |
| Cotton, linen ${ }^{8}$ | 7.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk ${ }^{\mathbf{8}}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raincoats. | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 33.3 |
| Snow or ski suits, leggings. | 0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 0 |
| Jackets: Wool. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 0 |
| Leather. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, etc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 4.3 | 0 |
| Sweaters: Wool. | 0 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 20.8 | 14.0 | 21.7 | 16.7 |
| Cotton, ete | 0 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 5.8 | 0 | 8.3 |
| Fur scaris, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, ete | 7.7 | 26.8 | 43.9 | 32.1 | 39.7 | 54.7 | 57.0 | 73.9 | 66.7 |
| Dresses: Wool. | 0 | 0 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 13.0 | 25.0 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | 4.8 | 15.8 | 7.1 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 30.2 | 21.7 | 25.0 |
| Linen... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, street. | 7.7 | 12.2 | 26.3 | 19.6 | 17.9 | 20.8 | 17.4 | 30.4 | 25.0 |
| Cotton, house. | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.3 |
| Cotton, uniform | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suits: Wool, with fur. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool, no fur. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 16.7 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 0 | 4.3 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.3 | 0 |
| Skirts: Wool,.... | 0 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 17.4 | 8.3 |
| Cotton, etc... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Blouses: Cotton, linen | 0 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 26.1 | 8.3 |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 0 | 5.7 | 17.0 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 16.7 |
| Wool, etc. . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Play and sun suits, shorts. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 4.3 | 8.3 |
| Aprons, smocks. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 2.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.3 |
| Overalls, slacks: Rayon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 0 |
| Cotton | 0 | 0 | 3.5 | 0 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0 | 4.3 | 8.3 |
| Other. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{-}$Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles: purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual morey income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,010$ and over |
| Girls 2 to 16 years of age-Con. | Average number of articles purchased by girls-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coats, raincoats, furs, etc.: <br> Costs: Fur. <br> Heavy, with fur. $\qquad$ <br> Heavy, no fur ${ }^{3}$ <br> Light wool ${ }^{8}$. <br> Cotton, linen ${ }^{8}$. <br> Raincoats. <br> Snow or ski suits, leggings. <br> Jackets: Wool. <br> Cotton, etc. <br> Sweaters: Wool. Cotton, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | 0 | . 08 |
|  | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 04 | . 05 | . 02 | . 06 | . 04 | 25 |
|  | . 15 | $0{ }^{.0}$ | . 05 | . 05 | . 14 | . 15 | . 16 | . 22 | 0 |
|  | . 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | . 33 |
|  | 0 | . 02 | . 02 | . 02 | . 01 | . 02 | .02 | . 04 |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .01 | . 09 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 |
|  | 0 | . 07 | . 11 | . 04 | . 06 | 28 | .17 | . 30 | . 25 |
|  | 0 | . 07 | . 09 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | .06 | 0 | . 08 |
| Dresses, suits, aprons, etc.: <br> Dresses: Wool |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | . 06 | . 02 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | .17 | . 25 |
| Rayon, silk Linen. | 0 | . 07 | . 18 | $0^{.07}$ | $0^{.15}$ | $0^{.21}$ | . 38 | . 52 | $0^{.25}$ |
| Cotton, street | . 08 | . 20 | . 47 | . 27 | . 39 | . 40 | . 38 | . 61 | $\bigcirc .50$ |
| Cotton, house | 0 | . 02 | $0{ }^{-1}$ | $0{ }^{.2}$ | .01 | 0 |  |  | . 17 |
| Suits: Wool, with fur. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool, no fur | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 06 | . 08 | . 06 | . 04 | . 19 |
| Cotton, linen | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | . 01 | . 04 |  | . 04 |  |
| Rayon, silk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | . 04 | 0 |
| Skirts: Wool.. | 0 | . 02 | . 04 | . 04 | . 10 | . 02 | . 12 | . 17 | . 08 |
| Cotton, etc | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 04 | . 02 | 0 | 0 |
| Blouses: Cotton, line | 0 | . 02 | . 11 | . 02 | . 08 | . 08 | . 06 | . 43 | . 25 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 02 | . 05 | 0 | . 08 | . 21 | . 08 | . 13 | . 17 |
| Play and sun suits, shor | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 02 |  | . 09 | 17 |
| Aprons, smocks. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Overalls, slacks: Ray | ) | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 04 |  |
| Cott | ) | 0 | . 05 | 0 | . 04 | . 02 |  | . 04 | . 17 |
| Other | $!$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Special sportswear:? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bathing suits, etc.: Wool. | J | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 08 |
| Underwear, nightwear, robes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slips: Cotton. | 0 | . 02 | . 23 | . 05 | . 15 | . 09 | . 12 | . 61 | . 33 |
| Rayon, si | 1 | . 02 | . 09 | . 12 | . 12 | . 21 | . 28 | . 35 | 0 |
| Corsets, girdles | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | . 04 | . 02 | . 04 | 0 |
| Brassieres... | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | . 12 | . 09 | 0 |
| Union suits, combinations: Cotton. . . . . | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 05 | 0.01 | .06 | . 03 | 0 | 0 |
| (Rayon, silk.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 25 |
| cotton.... . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 03 | 0 | 0 |
| Underwaists, shirts: Cotton. | . 23 | . 20 | . 12 | . 29 | . 28 | 0 | . 17 | . 26 | . 33 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | . 10 | 0 | . 09 | . 04 | . 04 | . 09 | 0 |  |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Bloomers, panties: Cotton. | . 46 | . 54 | . 56 | . 71 | . 86 | . 09 | . 56 | 1.78 | . 58 |
| Rayon, silk..... | . 08 | . 22 | . 44 | . 55 | . 37 | . 13 | . 53 | . 57 | . 25 |
| Wool and cotton | 0 | 0 | . 04 |  | 0 | . 21 | . 10 | 0 |  |
| Nightgowns, pajamas: Rayon, silk. | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 04 | . 03 | . 06 | . 02 | . 09 | . 17 |
| Cotton flannel... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 06 | . 02 | . 05 | .13 | . 25 |
| Cotton, other... | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 | . 08 | . 08 | . 43 | . 08 |
| Robes, negligees, housecoats: Wool, | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 04 | 0 |
| Cotton, linen. | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 0 |
| Hosiery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hose: Silk. | 0 | . 17 | . 12 | . 14 | . 17 | . 32 | . 60 | . 22 | . 42 |
| Rayon. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | . 19 | . 20 | . 09 |  |
| Nylon. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Cotton, including lisle. | . 38 | . 20 | . 61 | . 32 | . 23 | . 45 | . 28 | . 87 | 1.00 |
| Wool..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 25 |
| Anklets, socks: Cotton | . 69 | 1.71 | 1.93 | 2.50 | 2.88 | 2.41 | 2.37 | 4.35 | 1.92 |
| Wool. . | 0 | 0 | . 09 |  | . 01 | . 04 |  | . 35 | . 50 |
| Rayon, etc. . . . . . . . . . . | . 15 | . 02 | . 07 | . 23 | 0 | 0 | . 08 | . 35 | 0 |
| Footwear: Shoes: Total . . . |  |  |  |  |  | . 92 |  | 1.21 | 1.25 |
|  | . 31 | . 68 | . 79 | . 58 | . 72 | . 92 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| Leather, leather sole ${ }^{\text {cen }}$. . . . . . . . . . . | . 315 | .51 <br> .15 | . 19 | . 08 | . 06 | . 17 | . 98 | 1.00 | . 23 |
| Labric, leather sole ${ }^{10}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $0^{.15}$ | $0{ }^{.15}$ | . 14 | $0^{.04}$ | . 04 | $0^{.17}$ | $0^{.12}$ | . 04 | . 25 |
| Fabric, rubber sole ${ }^{14}$. | . 08 | . 02 | 0 | . 05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House slippers. . . | 0 | . 02 | . 04 |  | . 03 | . 02 | . 02 | 0 | . 08 |
| Overshoes, rubber boots, galoshms | 0 | 0 | . 04 | . 07 | . 03 | . 08 | . 03 | . 13 |  |
| Rubbers. . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | . 02 | . 02 | . 01 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | . 08 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumersㄴContinued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers-Continued 1942 (first 3 months) - Continued


See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clothing purchases: Percentage purcashing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers1-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ over over |
|  | Percentage of children purchasing-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home sewing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25.0 | 40.6 | 23.8 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 16.7 | 0 |
| Yard goods: Diaper cloth. | 0 | 13.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 0 | 5.0 | 0 | 16.7 | 0 |
| Other cotton | 25.0 | 26.7 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 25.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Linen. . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn: Wool. | 0 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Othe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Findings. | 0 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 0 | 4.2 | 0 | 20.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid help for sewi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning. | 0 | 6.71 | 0 | 5,0 | 4.2 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 33.3 | 0 |
|  | Average number of articles purchased by children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caps, hoods, bonnets. | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 0.15 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0 |
| Coats ${ }^{12}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | ${ }^{0} 25$ | 0 | 0.05 | . 05 | 0 | . 10 | . 25 | $\cdot 17$ | 0 |
| Snow suits, sweater suits, leggings | . 25 | 0 | 0 | 0.10 | . 17 | . 20 | .30 | 0.33 | ${ }^{0} 50$ |
| Sweaters, sacques ${ }^{\text {Dresses, }}$ | 1.00 | . 07 | . 29 | 0 | . 13 | . 30 | 1.40 | 0 | . 50 |
| Dresses, rompers ${ }^{13}$ | 1.00 .75 | . 60 | . 52 | . 65 | . 29 | .80 .10 | 1.00 .30 | . 173 | 1.50 |
| Slips, gertrudes | 0 | . 07 | . 24 | . 20 | 0 | . 35 | . 15 | . 17 | 0 |
| Shirts, vests, bands | 0 | . 40 | . 67 | . 75 | 1.17 | 1.25 | 1.05 | . 33 | 2.50 |
| Diapers, cotton. | 0 | 2.00 | 4.29 | 3.55 | 6.50 | 5.60 | 4.25 | 2.00 | 0 |
| Pants, cotton. | 0 | . 53 | . 05 | . 20 | 1.12 | 3.80 | . 80 | . 83 | 2.00 |
| Sleeping garments | . 75 | . 07 | . 48 | . 15 | . 71 | . 65 | . 40 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Robes, wrappers. | 0 | . 07 | . 19 | . 10 | 0 | . 40 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Stockings, socks (pr | 1.50 | 1.07 | 1.48 | 1.35 | 1.42 | 2.05 | 1.25 | 2.33 | 1.00 |
| Bootees, shoes (pr.) | . 50 | . 40 | . 71 | ${ }^{.65}$ | . 46 | 1.05 | . 65 | 1.00 | . 50 |
|  | 0 | 0 | . 85 | 0 | . 04 | . 05 | . 10 | . 50 | 0 |
|  | 0 | . 80 | . 48 | 0 | 0 | . 60 | 0 | 3.33 | 0 |
|  | 3.50 | 1.93 | . 33 | 1.10 | . 13 | . 25 | . 90 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 50 | . 05 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Averase expenditure per child |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing: Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$3.63 | $\$ 2.60$ | 84.29 | 83.90 | \$5.09 | \$9.48 | \$10.83 | \$14.72 | 86.73 |
| Ready-to-wear . . . . . . | \$2.98 | \$1.96 | 3.91 | 43.23 | \$4.86 | $\$ 9.17$ | \$9.63 | $\$ 13.03$ | \$6.73 |
| Caps, hoods, bonnets. | . 19 | 0.16 | . 17 | .13 | . 18 | . 26 | . 07 | . 10 | 0 |
| Coats ${ }^{\text {12 }}$............. | 0 | 0 | .19 | . 17 | 0 | . 36 | . 92 | . 58 | 0 |
| Snow suits, sweater suits, leggings. | . 19 | 0 | 0 | . 35 | . 40 | . 76 | 1.26 | 1.33 | 0 |
| Sweaters, sacques. | . 31 | 15 | . 36 | 0 | . 12 | . 43 | . 60 | 0 | . 50 |
| Dresses, rompers ${ }^{15}$ | 1.04 | . 38 | . 37 | . 60 | .25 | 1.03 | 1.13 | . 10 | . 62 |
| Play and sun suitsis | . .15 | . 09 | . 12 | . 10 | . 06 | . 15 | . 30 | . 23 | 1.00 |
| Slips, gertrudes. . . | 0 | . 04 | . 07 | . 04 | 0 | . 35 | . 08 | . 06 | 0 |
| Shirts, vests, bands | 0 | . 11 | .19 | . 23 | . 57 | . 54 | . 47 | . 25 | 1.23 |
| Diapers, cotton. | 0 | . 22 | . 45 | . 34 | . 86 | 1.13 | . 74 | . 25 | 0 |
| Pants, cotton. | 0 | . 12 | . 01 | . 05 | . 22 | . 68 | . 30 | . 25 | . 44 |
| Sleeping garments | . 38 | . 04 | . 21 | . 09 | . 28 | . 50 | . 43 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Robes, wrappers. | 0 | . 07 | . 08 | . 04 | 0 | . 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stockings, socks | . 15 | . 14 | . 27 | . 18 | . 28 | . 43 | . 22 | 1.72 | . 50 |
| Bootees, shoes. | .$^{.57}$ | . .42 | : 67 | . 88 | . 99 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 2.09 | 1.36 |
| Layettes. | 0 | 0 | . 74 | 0 | . 63 | 1.13 | 1.75 | 4.17 | 0 |
| Bibs, etc. ${ }^{15}$ | 0 | . 02 | . 01 | . 02 | . 02 | . 07 | . 14 | 1.90 | . 08 |
| Home sewing. | . 65 | . 62 | . 38 | . 66 | . 15 | . 27 | 1.19 | 1.23 | 0 |
| Yard goods: Diaper cloth | 0 | . 13 | . 07 | . 30 | 0 | . 14 | 0 | 1.23 | 0 |
| Other cotton | . 65 | . 44 | . 06 | . 15 | . 06 | . 06 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool. . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 08 | . 06 | . 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Rayon, silk.................. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 01 | . 05 | 0 | 0 |
| Linen. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn: Wool: | 0 | . 03 | . 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Findings. | 0 | . 02 | . 0.01 | 0 | . 01 | 0 | . 06 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid help for sewing | 0 | 0 | $0^{\circ}$ | . 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Upkeep-Cleaning. | - | . 02 | 0 | . 01 | . 08 | . 04 | . 01 | . 46 | 0 |

See footnotes on p. 177.

Table 27.-Clotining purchases: Percentage purchasing, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditures, urban families and single consumers ${ }^{-1}$ Continued
${ }^{1}$ The data in this table relate to the persons in each class who were family members during the entire survey period. The percentages reporting purchases of speoific articles, and all averages, are based on such persons, exclusive of the few who reported an unitemized total expense for clothing.
The following table shows the cases in which unitemized totals were reported:

| -Period and sex-age group | Income class | Percent reporting unitemized total | Average for all persons having clothing expense |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 (12 months): <br> Men and boys, 16 years of age and over. | (\$1,000-\$1,500.... | 0.6 | \$58.31 |
|  | \$2,000-\$2,500.... | 2.0 | 76.21 |
|  | \$3,000-85,000.... | 1.2 | 111.30 |
|  | \$10,000 and over. . | 4.0 | 241.29 |
| Boys 2 to 16 years of age. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$1,000-\$1,500.... | 1.8 | 31.51 |
|  | Under $\$ 500 \ldots .$. | 1.2 | 20.74 |
| Women and girls, 16 years of age and over....... | $\{2,000-82,500 . .$. | . 5 | 81.24 |
|  | \$ $\$ 1,000-\$ 5,000 . . .$. | 1.8 | 148.85 |
| Giris 2 to 16 years of age...................................$~$ | $\$ 1,500-8,000 \ldots$. $\$ 1,500-\$ 2,000 . .$. | 1.3 | 35.31 14.23 |
| 1942 (first 3 months) : <br> Men and boys, 16 years of age and over. | ( $\$ 1,500-\$ 2,000 \ldots$. | 1.0 | 18.00 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 3,000-\$5,000.... }\end{array}\right.$ | . 3 | 31.41 |
|  | \$ \$10,000 and over. | 4.3 | 56.77 |
| Boys 2 to 16 years of age. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$3,000-85,000... | 1.3 | 12.68 |
| Women and girls, 16 years of age and over. . . . . . . | ( $\$ 1,500-82,000 \ldots .$. | . 5 | 18.55 |
|  | \$2,000-\$2,500.... | . 5 | 22.82 |
|  | \$2,500-\$3,000 .... | . 5 | 25.52 |
|  | (8,000-\$10,000... | . 9 | 48.14 |

${ }^{2}$ Includes garments bought for special sports and not commonly worn on other occasions, such as bathing suits, baseball and football uniforms, hunting outfits, tennis shorts, golf knickers, and riding habits. Excludes any type of footwear.
${ }^{8}$ Includes shoes for participation in games and sports, such as golf shoes with cleats, football and baseball shoes, bathing shoes, etc.

4 Includes any clothing expenditures not elsewhere classified, such as for purchase or rental of masquerade costumes, rental of evening clothes, rental of coveralls or other uniforms, storage charges, insurance premiums on clothing and jewelry, etc.
${ }^{5}$ Less than 0.005 article.

- Less than \$0.005.
${ }^{7}$ Includes snoods.
- Includes capes.
- Includes garments bought for special sports and not commonly worn on other occasions, such as bathing suits, beach outfits, riding habits, breeches, jodhpurs, gym suits, skating costumes, tennis dresses, etc.
${ }^{10}$ Includes allshoes for dress, street. and sports wear, such as cleated golf shoes, gym shoes, bathing shoes, and shoes for ballet or tap dancing, etc.
${ }^{11}$ Includes belts, garters, garter belts, sanitary belts, dress shields, sanitary aprons, sunglasses, ear muffs, collars, dickeys, acarfs, bathing caps, veils, hair nets, hair ornaments (ribbons, barrettes, tuck-combs, etc.) key cases, artificial flowers for personal wear, and any other accessories not elsewhere classified.
${ }^{12}$ Includes baby buntings, capes, and other outdoor wraps.
${ }^{1 s}$ Includes toddler suits worn by little boys.
${ }^{4}$ Includes overalls.
${ }_{15}$ Includes mittens, muffs, garters, rayon and rubber pants, paper and rubber diapors, diaper-wash services, and any other expenditures not elsewhere classified.

Table 28.-Automobile ${ }^{1}$ and other travel and transportation: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, families and single urban consumers, by annual money income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 300 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percentage reporting expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile purchase? | 8.2 | 6.9 | $14.4$ | 17.2 | 27.3 | 32.4 | 34.8 | 33.3 | 52.9 |
| Automobile operation Gasoline. | 11.2 | 20.2 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 51.8 | 72.7 | 69.6 | 81.9 | 88.1 | 94.1 |
|  | 11.2 | 20.2 | 42.2 | 31.0 | 72.7 | 69.6 | 81.3 | 88.1 | 94.1 |
| Gasoline. | 11.2 | 18.6 | 40.6 | 46.0 | 70.5 | 68.2 | 81.3 | 83.3 | 88.2 |
| Tires ${ }^{\text {Of }}$ | 2.0 | 8.0 | 21.1 | 24.7 | 26.8 | 27.7 | 36.1 | 38.1 | 35.3 |
| Tires ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 4.1 | 5.3 14.9 | 11.7 25 | 11.1 | 15.8 | 18.9 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 23.5 |
| Garage rent, parking . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 14.9 2.7 | 28.6 8.9 | 36.4 11.1 | 50.3 17.5 | 46.6 23.8 | 63.3 | 73.8 | 82.4 |
| Licenses and taxes... | 9.2 | 19.1 | 40.6 | 50.0 | 70.5 | 68.2 | 79.5 | 85.7 | 94.1 |
| Fines and damages. | 0 | . 5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 23.5 |
| Insurances. | 2.0 | 3.2 | 11.7 | 19.7 | 37.7 | 40.5 | 55.4 | 76.2 | 88.2 |
|  | 1.0 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 21.6 | 28.3 | 38.1 | 35.3 |
| Tolls....... | 1.0 | . 5 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 11.8 |
| $\qquad$ <br> Others <br> Other travel and transportation | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 21.4 | 23.5 |
|  | 56.1 | 72.3 | 83.3 | 76.3 | 79.8 | 89.2 | 86.7 | 97.6 | 94.1 |
| Local: <br> Bus, trolley, train, ferryboat. Taxi. | 41.8 | 59.0 | 72.8 | 63.1 | 68.9 | 83.1 | 77.1 | 88.1 | 76.5 |
|  | 6.1 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 13.6 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 22.8 | 26.2 | 52.9 |
| Rent of automobile, including shared expense ${ }^{6}$ | 5.1 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 8.2 | 17.6 6.1 | 10.8 | 7.1 | 0 |
| Railroad. | 15.3 | 8.0 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 18.9 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 47.1 |
| Interurba | 8.2 | 8.0 | 12.8 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 17.6 |
|  | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 11.8 |
|  | 0 |  |  | 0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 0 | 11.8 |
|  | 0 | 0 1.6 | 0 3.3 | 0 4.0 | 0 9.8 | ${ }_{12}^{0}$ | 0 | ${ }_{21}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{5}$ |
|  | 0 | 0 | I. 11 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 1.4 4.8 | 23.5 11.8 |
|  | Average expenditure per family or single consumer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile-Total............ . . . . . . . . | 816.16 | \$30.62 | \$79.33 | \$116.65 | \$233.58 | \$267.51 | \$348.48 | \$495.13 | \$989.56 |
|  | 7.58 | 14.83 | 27.97 | 47.74 | 117.81 | 136.23 | 156.28 | 201.92 | 445.97 |
|  | 8.58 | 15.79 | 51.36 | 68.91 | 115.77 | 131.28 | 192.20 | 293.21 | 553.59 |
| Gasoline.......... | 4.43 | 7.94 | 27.04 | 33.62 | 59.48 | 67.02 | 95.44 | 144.89 | 249.35 |
| Oil. . ${ }^{\text {Tires }}$ | . 96 | . 68 | 3.47 | 3.32 | 5.99 | 6.78 | 9.72 | 13.15 | 15.19 |
|  | . 31 | 1.24 | 5.33 | 6.16 | 7.13 | 6.76 | 9.00 | 17.20 | 24.64 |
| Tubes ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | . 07 | . 34 | . 78 | . 73 | . 63 | . 98 | 1.29 | . 84 | 2.78 |
| Repairs, replacement service ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | . 79 | 2.40 | 4.71 | 9.73 | 16.44 | 14.39 | 23.13 | 34.74 | 94.06 |
| Garage rent, parking . . . . . . . . . . | . 22 | . 37 | 2.22 | 2.82 | 3.72 | 6.89 | 10.52 | 16.62 | 33.21 |
| Licenses and taxes... | . 83 | 2.06 | 4.04 | 5.67 | 8.60 | 9.14 | 11.62 | 13.80 | 19.62 |
| Fines and damages. | 0 | (9) | . 62 | . 25 | . 55 | . 60 | 5.21 | 8.25 | 6.87 |
| Insurance. . . . . . . . . | . 79 | . . 67 | 2.68 | 4.91 | 11.12 | 14.24 | 19.35 | 33.20 | 66.22 |
| Tolls | . 01 | . 06 | . 25 | . 40 | . 58 | 2.46 | 3.21 | 2.24 | 33.10 |
|  | . 10 | . 03 | . 21 | . 49 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 2.38 | 5.77 | 6.46 |
| Other ${ }^{\text {a }}$................. | . 07 | 0 | . 01 | . 81 | . 13 | . 42 | 1.33 | 2.51 | 2.09 |
|  | 7.79 | 16.07 | 28.96 | 32.04 | 36.09 | 63.99 | 64.02 | 137.63 | 335.50 |
| Local........................ | 5.36 | 13.02 | 24.20 | 25.45 | 29.20 | 48.48 | 51.81 | 86.83 | 67.00 |
| Bus, trolley, train, ferryboat Taxi. . . | 4.29 | 11.32 | 22.08 | 19.90 | 24.93 | 40.58 | 43.82 | 61.64 | 55.69 |
| Rent of automobile, including shared expense ${ }^{6}$ | . 34 | . 83 | . 51 | 2.06 | 1.44 | 2.05 | 3.72 | 18.64 | 11.31 |
|  | . 73 | . 87 | 1.61 | 3.49 | 2.83 | 5.85 | 4.27 | 6.55 | 11.31 0 |
| Other travel.......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.43 | 3.00 | 4.46 | 8.44 | 5.27 | 13.59 | 9.82 | 37.28 | 51.03 |
| Railroad. | 1.63 | 1.72 | 2.48 | 4.75 | 4.18 | 4.30 | 7.48 | 28.58 | 40.76 |
| Interurb | . 75 | . 60 | 1.41 | . 96 | . 76. | 2.51 | . 57 | . 66 | 5.53 |
|  | . 05 | . 68 | . 57 | . 73 | . 33 | 6.78 | 1.77 | 8.04 | 4.74 |
| Purchase and upkeep | 0 | . 05 | . 30 | . 15 | 1.62 | 1.92 | 2.39 | 13.52 | 217.47 |
| Motorcycle.Bicycle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0.05 | . 21 | . 15 | 1.45 | 1.92 | 1.08 | 1.50 | 2.41 |
| 13oat, airplane, other vehicle... | 0 | 0 | .09 | 0 | . 17 | 0 | 1.31 | 12.02 | 215.06 |

[^67]Table 28.-Automobilel and other travel and transportation: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued

1942 (first 3 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 500 \\ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 1 , 0 0 0} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 11,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \$ 2,000 \\ & \$ 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & t 0,50 \\ & t 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \mathbf{t o}, 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{s 3 , 0 0 0} \\ & \text { s5, } \mathbf{t o 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{t 0}, 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | Percentage reporting expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile purchase ${ }^{2}$. Automobile operation. | ${ }_{12.9}$ | 0.618.0 | 0.6 | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 47.6 \end{gathered}$ | 50.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ 68.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.3 \\ 73.6 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | 9.7 | 0.86.7 |
|  |  |  | 35.0 |  |  |  |  | 95.295.2 |  |
| Gasoline | 11.96.9 | 12.8 | 28.8 |  | 57.3 | 67.1 |  |  | 86.7 86.7 |
| Oil. |  |  |  | 36.6 2.6 | 49.0 | 61.4 | 67.1 | 91.9 | 86.7 |
| Tiress | 1.0 |  | 2.3 |  | 2.1 | 7.1 | $5.1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{13.3}$ |
| Tubes ${ }^{\text {Repairs, replacement service }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{0}$ |  | 18.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.8 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | 27.1 | 34.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 41.2 \end{array}$ |  | $86.7$ |
| Garage rent, parking. | 2.0 | 7.6 2.3 |  |  | 13.0 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 35.5 | 53.3 |
| Licenses and taxes. | 10.9 | 16.9 | 30.5 | 43.52.6 | 54.7 | 60.7 | 10.8 | 93.517.7 | 86.7058. |
| Fines and damages | 0 |  |  |  | $17.0$ | 1.4 |  |  |  |
| Insurance. | 1.0 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 2.6 |  |  | 26.4 | 17.7 45.2 | 53.3 |
| Tolls. | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 5.08 | 12.5 | 22.6 | 6.76.7 |
| Accessor | 1.0 | .6.6 | 2.31.1 | [1.0 | 2.12.6 |  | 4.8 | 4.812.9 |  |
| Other ${ }^{\text {b }}$. | ${ }_{37.6}^{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.3 |
| Other travel and transportation Local: | 37.6 | 61.0 | 75.7 | 71.2 | 2.6 77.6 | 80.0 | 83.3 | 90.3 | 83.3 |
| Bus, trolley, train, ferryboat | $31.7$ | 55.2 | 66.1 | 63.411.0 | $68.7$ | 72.9 | 76.914.8 | 87.121.0 | 73.333.3 |
|  | 4.0 | 4.1 | 10.7 |  |  | 15.0 |  |  |  |
| Rent of automobile, includingshared expense ${ }^{6}$ | $3.0$ | $3.5$ | $3.4$ | 7.3 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Other travel: Railroad. | 2.0 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 5.2 | 8.9 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 14.5 | 26.7 |
| Interurban | 2.0 | 2.3 | 7.9 |  | 1.6 |  | 4.6 | 12.9 |  |
| Other ${ }^{\text {? }}$. | 0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 5.8 1.0 |  | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0 | 13.7 |
| Purchase and upkeep: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bicycle ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & .6 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.38.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 20.0 \\ 6.7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Boat, airplane, other veh | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average expenditure per family or single consumer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile-Total........................ | \$3.13 | 87.70 | \$13.17 | \$19.60 | \$28.42 | \$46.51 | 558.50 | \$121.21 | \$133.12 |
| Automobile purchase ${ }^{2}$.................. |  | 1.89 | 1.45 |  | 1.30 |  | 9.49 | 40.52 | 0 |
| Automobile operation | 3.13 | 5.81 | 11.72 | 19.60 | 27.12 | 37.34 |  | 80.69 | 133.12 |
| Gasoline. | ${ }^{.68}$ | 1.94 |  | $\begin{array}{r}7.14 \\ .86 \\ \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 50.532.90 |  |
| Oil. |  |  | 4.73 |  | 10.85 .87 | 15.51 1.41 | 18.92 1.97 |  | 3.96 |
| Tires ${ }^{3}$ | 0 | 0 | . 231 | . 54 | .21 | . 83 | 1.00.07 | . 01 | ${ }_{0}^{1.47}$ |
| Tubes ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |  |  | 03 |  |  |  |  |
| Repairs, replacement se | $\begin{aligned} & .40 \\ & . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .85 \\ & .11 \end{aligned}$ | 1.60.22 | 3.34.83 | 2.95 | 3.84 | 7.69 | 9.60 | 20.74 |
| Garage rent, parking |  |  |  |  | 1.07 | 2.08 | 1.87 | 3.91 | 6. 13 |
| Licenses and taxes. | 1.15 | 1.73 | 3.34 | 4.93 | 6.71 | 7.61 | 9.56 | 15.21 | 17.41 |
| Fines and damages | 0 |  | . 01 | . 15 | . 15 | . 16 | . 11 | 1.49 |  |
| Insurance | 33 | . 48 | . 87 | 1.59 | 4.03 | 4.80 | 6.67 | 12.89 | 26.70 |
| Tolls... |  |  | . 02 | . 07 | . 06 | 46 | 65 | 1.89 | 3.33 |
| Accessori Other |  | $0{ }^{(9)}$ | . 16 | . 03 | . 04 | . 37 | 33 <br> 17 | . 34 | 1.60 1.60 |
| Other travel and transportation | 1.40 | 4.81 | 8.09 | 9.35 | 10.42 | 12.68 | 15.43 | 31.02 | 38.16 |
| Local. | 1.28 | 3.37 | 6.05 | 7.68 | 7.88 | 9.87 | 12.76 | 19.59 | 15.27 |
| Bus, trolley, train, ferryboat | . 68 | 3.05 | 5.28 | 6.29 | 6.44 | 8.44 | 11.25 | 19.01 | 12.54 |
| Taxi...... | . 18 | . 08 | . 30 | . 29 | . 50 | 57 | . 67 | . 58 | 2.73 |
| Rent of automobile, including shared expense ${ }^{6}$ | . 41 |  | 47 | 1.10 | . 94 | 86 | 84 |  |  |
| Other travel............................ | . 12 | 1.03 | 1.81 | 1.61 | 1.98 | 2.71 | 2.00 | 3.98 | 16.82 |
| Railroad | . 11 | . 78 | . 95 | 1.07 | 1.23 | 1.81 | 1.52 | 3.27 | 15.37 |
| Interurban | . 01 | . 20 | 62 | . 41 | . 53 | 83 | . 40 | . 71 | . 92 |
| Other ${ }^{7}$. | 0 | 05 | 24 | . 13 | 22 | 07 | 08 |  | 53 |
| Purchase and upkeep | 0 | 41 | 23 | . 06 | . 56 | 10 | . 67 | 7.45 | ${ }^{6.07}$ |
| Motorcycle | 0 | . 38 |  |  |  |  |  | 6.53 |  |
| Bicycle ${ }^{\text {B }}$. ${ }^{\text {Boat, airplane, other vehicle }}$ | 0 |  |  |  |  | . 10 | . 64 | . 92 | 4.07 |
| Boat, airplane, other vehicle | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 2.00 |

[^68]Table 29.-Automoblle: Percentage owning, purchasing, driving specified mileage, and reporting business use, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \$ 1,000 \\ & \$ 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \$ 2,50 \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Percentage of families owning automob | 12.2 | 20.7 | 42.2 | 51.5 | 72.7 | 69.6 | 81.3 | 88.1 | 94.1 |
| Percentage of automobiles owned, by year model: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not specified. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0 | 5.4 | 0 |
| 1942.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 0 | 6.2 |
| 1941. | 16.7 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 28.9 | 27.1 | 43.8 |
| 1940 | 0 | 7.7 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 14.1 | 21.6 | 43.8 |
| 1939 | 0 | 0 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 11.3 | 20.4 | 14.8 | 10.8 | 0 |
| 1938. | 0 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 16.2 | 0 |
| 1937. | 8.3 | 7.7 | 17.1 | 22.0 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 17.0 | 5.4 |  |
| 1936.. | 0 | 5.1 | 17.1 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 5.4 | ${ }_{0} 6.2$ |
| 1934 or earlier | ${ }^{0} 5.0$ | 15.4 53.9 | 5.3 36.9 | 27.0 | 5.3 9.7 | 7.8 | 1.5 8.1 |  | 0 |
| Percentage of automobiles owned that were purchased - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25.0 | 28.2 | 22.4 | 30.3 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 61.9 38.1 |  | 87.5 12.5 |
| Percentage driving - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mileage not specified. | 16.7 | 15.0 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 2.2 | . 4 | 0 |
| Less than 1,000 miles. | 16.7 | 15.0 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 to 2,000 miles. | 25.0 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 0 |  |
| 2,000 to 3,000 miles. | 8.3 | 15.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 0 |  |
| 3,000 to 4,000 miles. | 8.3 | 17.5 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 6.2 |
| 4,000 to 5,000 miles | 0 | 5.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 0 |
| 5,000 to 6,000 miles. | 0 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 15.0 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 0 |
| 6,000 to 8,000 miles. | 8.3 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 12.7 | . 7 | 5.4 | 0 |
| 8,000 to 10,000 miles. | 0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 0 | 18.9 | 0 |
| 10,000 miles and over | 16.7 | 7.5 | 23.3 | 17.6 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 52.6 | 54.1 | 93.8 |
| Percentage reporting business use. | 9.1 | 15.0 | 17.1 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 15.5 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 18.8 |

1942 (first 3 months)

| Percentage of families owning automobiles.. | 13.9 | 20.3 | 37.3 | 49.2 | 60.4 | 70.0 | 73.6 | 98.2 | 86.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of automobiles owned, by year model: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | . 9 | 2.0 | . 6 | 1.7 | 0 |
| 1942......... | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 7.7 |
| 1941 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 24.8 | 32.2 | 38.5 |
| 1940 | 0 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 14.3 | 10.2 | 15.2 | 46.1 |
| 1939 | 7.1 | 0 | 3.0 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 17.9 | 5.1 | 7.7 |
| 1938 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 0 |
| 1937 | 21.5 | 11.8 | 15.2 | 21.2 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 11.8 | 0 |
| 1936 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 19.7 | 18.1 | 21.6 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 0 |
| 1935. | 7.1 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0 |
| 1934 or earli | 43.0 | 55.9 | 31.8 | 22.3 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 0 |
| Percentage of automobiles owned that were purchased - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Second hand | 61.5 | 61.8 | 83.9 | 67.4 | 60.0 | 57.9 | 43.8 | 37.9 | 15.4 |
| Percentage driving - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mileage not specified | 28.6 | 17.1 | 13.6 | 16.0 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 0 |
| Less than 250 miles | 14.3 | 17.1 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0 |
| 250 to 500 miles. | 28.6 | 14.3 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 0 |
| 500 to 750 miles.. | 0 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 7.7 |
| 750 to 1,000 miles. | 14.3 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0 |
| 1,000 to 1,250 miles. | 7.1 . | 5.8 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 17.7 | 8.2 | 10.7 | 13.5 | 0 |
| 1,250 to 1,500 miles. | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 0 |
| 1,500 to 2,000 miles. | 7.1 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 0 |
| 2,000 to 2,500 miles. | 0 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 14.3 | 10.1 | 13.5 | 0 |
| 2,500 miles and over........ | 0 | 11.4 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 19.4 | 32.7 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 92.3 |
| Percentage reporting business us | 20.0 | 5.9 | 12.1 | 8.4 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 7.7 |

Table 30.-Personal care: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

1941 (12 months)


1942 (first 3 months)

| Percentage reporting expenditure for personal care. | 94.1 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Servicesi . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 56.4 | 72.7 | 93.2 | 97.4 | 99.0 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Toilet articles and preparations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toilet soaps. | 75.2 | 84.3 | 83.6 | 91.6 | 95.3 | 92.9 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 93.3 |
| Tooth paste, powder, | 40.6 | 58.7 | 79.7 | 77.0 | 88.0 | 88.6 | 93.1 | 88.7 | 86.7 |
| Shaving soap and cream. | 22.8 | 32.6 | 46.3 | 55.0 | 62.5 | 65.0 | 70.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 |
| Cold cream, powder, nail polish, perfume. | 30.7 | 38.4 | 54.8 | 60.2 | 66.7 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 80.6 | 6.7 |
| Brushes, combs, razors, files, etc. | 26.7 | 32.6 | 52.5 | 56.0 | 55.7 | 55.0 | 60.6 | 64.5 | 93.3 |
| Other ${ }^{2}$. | 15.8 | 20.3 | 35.6 | 34.6 | 43.7 | 47.9 | 44.4 | 61.3 | 53.3 |
| Average expenditure for personal care: Total | \$2.41 | 54.39 | \$7.49 | \$8.88 | $\$ 11.13$ | \$12.18 | \$17.06 | \$25.90 | \$52.76 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$ | \$1.23 | \$2.30 | \$4.04 | \$4.68 | 86.46 | \$6.62 | \$10.29 | \$14.82 | \$31.72 |
| Toilet articles and preparations | 1.18 | 2.09 | 3.45 | 4.20 | 4.67 | 5.56 | 6.77 | 11.08 | 21.04 |
| Toilet soaps. | . 41 | . 68 | 1.00 | 1.16 | 1.30 | 1.41 | 1.60 | 2.38 | 2.73 |
| Tooth paste, powder, etc | . 22 | . 44 | . 68 | . 88 | . 93 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.61 | 4.27 |
| Shaving soap and cream. | . 07 | . 17 | . 26 | . 34 | . 41 | . 51 | . 59 | . 85 | 1.12 |
| Cold cream, powder, nail polish, perfume | . 21 | . 42 | . 70 | . 99 | 1.02 | 1.37 | 1.67 | 2.85 | 8.92 |
| Brushes, combs, razors, files, etc........ | . 14 | . 22 | . 51 | . 45 | . 50 | . 64 | . 73 | 1.88 | 2.84 |
| Other ${ }^{2}$........ | . 13 | . 16 | . 30 | . 38 | . 51 | . 63 | . 78 | 1.51 | 1.16 |

[^69]Table 31.-Medical care: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class 1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Percentage reporting expenditure for |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| medical care | 78.6 | 83.0 | 06.7 | 98.5 | 96.7 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Physician, specialist, surgeon ${ }^{1}$ | 33.7 | 38.3 | 50.6 | 72.2 | 67.2 | 64,9 | 78.2 | 76.2 | 88.2 |
| Eye care (excluding eyeglasses) | 3.1 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 16.4 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 28.6 | 47.1 |
| Dental care (including X-ray by dentist) | 17.3 | 20.2 | 45.0 | 49.0 | 58.5 | 62.8 | 60.8 | 71.4 | 76.5 |
|  | 2.0 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 8.1 | 16.9 | 26.2 | 23.5 |
| Clinic care. | 5.1 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 0 |
| Hospital care ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 20.7 | 20.8 | 17.6 | 19.3 | 14.3 | 23.5 |
| Other X-ray examination and/or treatment ${ }^{4}$. | 2.0 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 17.6 |
| Private nurse. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 1.5 | ${ }^{.} 6$ | 1.5 | . 5 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 17.6 |
| Visiting nurse | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.8 |
| Eyeglasses ${ }^{5}$ | 14.3 | 12.2 | 20.0 | 25.8 | 33.3 | 39.2 | 43.4 | 45.2 | 64.7 |
| Medicines and drugs ${ }^{6}$ | 62.2 | 66.5 | 79.4 | 82.8 | 84.7 | 81.1 | 89.2 | 83.3 | 94.1 |
| Medical appliances and supplie | 5.1 | 11.2 | 17.2 | 23.2 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 31.3 | 31.0 | 35.3 |
| Prepayment for medical care ${ }^{8}$ | 3.1 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 15.2 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 32.5 | 28.6 | 35.3 |
| Other medical care ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Health and accident insurance premiums paid ${ }^{10}$ | 19.4 | 12.8 | 21.7 | 19.7 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 34.9 | 28.6 | 11.8 |
| Average expenditure for medical care: Total. | \$25.12 | 829.69 | \$57.91 | 885.09 | \$110.17 | \$89.88 | \$153.07 | \$244.44 | \$381.70 |
| Physician, specialist, surgeon ${ }^{1}$. | \$10.44 | \$8.09 | \$17.26 | \$26.83 | \$31.46 | \$23.42 | \$40.40 | \$87.29 | $\$ 89.65$ |
| Eye care (excluding eyeglasses) | . 34 | . 31 | 1.72 | . 78 | 5.04 | 2.59 | 2.09 | 6.50 | 9.00 |
| Dental care (including X-ray by dentist). | 1.75 | 2.86 | 9.96 | 12.97 | 15.73 | 19.83 | 28.34 | 45.70 | 143.65 |
| Other practitioner ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 63 | . 35 | . 52 | 2.28 | 3.99 | 2.00 | 5.53 | 12.60 | 14.53 |
| Clinic care. | . 34 | . 18 | .39 | 2.85 | 1.91 | . 27 | 94 | 2.37 | 0 |
| Hospital cares | . 88 | 4.94 | 4.36 | 12.55 | 15.37 | 8.83 | 18.03 | 12.17 | 14.76 |
| Other X-ray examination and/or treatment ${ }^{4}$ | . 12 | . 18 | . 64 | 2.30 | 1.25 | 1.69 | 1.64 | 1.55 | 7.06 |
| Private nurse |  | . 03 | 1.11 | 1.22 | . 59 | . 17 | 2.51 | 4.35 | 19.03 |
| Visiting nurs | . 25 | 0 | 0 | . 05 | . 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.24 |
| Eyeglasses ${ }^{5}$ | 2.14 | 1.51 | 3.44 | 4.53 | 6.60 | 6.02 | 9.35 | 14.45 | 15.72 |
| Medicine and drugs ${ }^{6}$. | 4.53 | 6.44 | 11.74 | 11.02 | 14.24 | 10.86 | 22.32 | 35.62 | 31.44 |
| Medical appliances and supplies | . 23 | 1.21 | 1.10 | 1.65 | 1.08 | 1.18 | 2.32 | 2.64 | 3.91 |
| Prepayment for medical cares. | . 39 | . 62 | 1.16 | 2.04 | 6.34 | 4.60 | 7.09 | 7.59 | 8.80 |
| Other medical care ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 0 | 84 | . 03 | 1.16 | . 17 | . 59 | 1.12 | 1.31 | 7.35 |
| Health and accident insurance premiums paid ${ }^{10}$ | 3.08 | 2.13 | 4.48 | 2.86 | 6.32 | 7.83 | 11.39 | 10.30 | 2.56 |
| 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physician, specialist, surgeon ${ }^{1}$. | 17.8 | 18.6 | 31.1 | 47.1 | 49.0 | 50.7 | 44.9 | 58.1 | 73.3 |
| Eye care (excluding eyeglasses). | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 11.3 | 6.7 |
| Dental care (including X-ray by dentist) | 5.9 | 8.1 | 18.6 | 28.3 | 23.4 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 41.8 | 66.7 |
| Other practitioner ${ }^{2}$. | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 0 |
| Clinic care. | 2.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Hospital care ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 2.0 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 6.7 |
| Other X-ray examination and/or treatment ${ }^{4}$ | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Private nurse. | 0 | . 6 | 0 | . 5 | . 5 | . 7 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Visiting nurse | 0 | . 6 | 0 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Eyeglasses ${ }^{5}$ | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 10.7 | 14.8 | 24.2 | 0 |
| Medicines and drugs ${ }^{6}$ | 51.5 | 62.2 | 66.7 | 72.8 | 73.4 | 76.4 | 74.5 | 74.2 | 80.0 |
| Medical appliances and supplies. ${ }^{7}$. . | 3.0 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 15.6 | 18.6 | 20.4 | 27.4 | 33.3 |
| Prepayment for medical care ${ }^{8}$ | 4.0 | 4.1 | 9.6 | 16.8 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 20.0 |
| Other medical care ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1.0 | . 6 | . 6 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 9 | 1.6 | 20.0 |
| Health and accident insurance premiums paid ${ }^{10}$ | 14.9 | 10.5 | 20.3 | 18.3 | 26.6 | 22.9 | 28.7 | 27.4 | 20.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31.-Medical care: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ t o \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Average expenditure for medical care: Total | \$7.01 | \$13.05 | \$15.71 | 524.94 | \$25.08 | \$41.50 | \$39.11 | \$63.54 | \$86.31 |
| Physician, specialist, surgeon ${ }^{1}$ | \$1.86 | \$2.85 | \$5.42 | \$8.17 | \$7.89 | \$11.29 | \$9.76 | \$18.54 | \$22.67 |
| Eye care (excluding eyeglasses) . . . . . . . . | . 03 | . 42 | . 12 | . 23 | . 55 | 2.14 | ${ }^{.} 41$ | 1.82 | . 33 |
| Dental care (including X-ray by dentist) | .31 | 1.03 | 1.90 | 5.69 | 4.25 | 6.38 | 7.49 | 11.93 | 30.73 |
| Other practitioner ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .13 | . 10 | . 37 | . 09 | $\bigcirc .72$ | 1.50 | . 79 | 3.20 | 0 |
| Clinic care. . . | . 02 | 1.25 | . 42 | . 09 | . 30 | 1.30 | . 35 | . 38 | 0 |
| Hospital care ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.68 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.42 | 1.76 | 6.90 | 5.22 | 5.39 | 5.13 |
| Other X-ray examination and/or treatment | . 05 | . 87 | . 08 | . 25 | . 43 | 1.44 | . 19 | 1.29 | 1.20 |
| Private nurse. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | . 98 | 0 | . 73 | . 15 | . 32 | 2.16 | . 56 | 0 |
| Visiting nurse | 0 | . 03 | 0 | . 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 94 | 0 |
| Eyeglasses ${ }^{5}$. | . 27 | . 33 | . 46 | 1.98 | 1.70 | 1.73 | 2.32 | 2.98 | 0 |
| Medicines and drugs ${ }^{6}$ | 1.79 | 2.81 | 3.10 | 4.23 | 3.98 | 4.44 | 5.00 | 7.67 | 8.11 |
| Medical appliances and supplies ${ }^{7}$ | . 01 | . 14 | . 24 | . 23 | . 26 | . 44 | 1.33 | 1.17 | 3.51 |
| Prepayment for medical care ${ }^{8}$. | . 21 | .13 | . 37 | . 79 | 1.35 | 1.23 | 1.68 | 2.37 | 2.08 |
| Other medical care ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . | . 01 | . 01 | . 06 | . 08 | . 23 | . 15 | . 05 | . 32 | 10.48 |
| Health and accident insurance premiums paid $^{10}$. | . 64 | . 50 | 1.47 | . 93 | 1.51 | 2.24 | 2.36 | 5.98 | 2.12 |

[^70]
## Footnotes to Table 32 (p. 184)

1 Includes fees for attendance at lectures, plays, concerts, baseball and football games, dances, races, etc.
${ }^{2}$ Includes athletic fees paid at school or college, which include fees for gymnasium, archery, or other games; hunting licenses, rental fees for boats or riding horses, purchase price of boats and horses (bought during survey period) used primarily for recreation; and expenses connectod with the upkeep and maintenance of boats and horses used primarily for recreation.
${ }^{3}$ Gross price minus trade-in allowance.
4 Includes medical care and license fees.
${ }^{5}$ Includes expense for bridge prizes, favors, and decorations other than flowers.
6 Includes membership in YMCA, lodges, and golf clubs.
7 Includes net gambling losses, losses at cards and betting, lottery tickets, expense for Christmas trees and Christmas-tree ornaments, for hobbies (such as stamp collections), for sightseeing airplane or bus rides, etc.
${ }^{8}$ Less than $\$ 0.005$.

Table 32.-Recreation: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

1941 ( 12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \mathbf{t 1 , 5 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 1 , 5 0 0} \\ & \text { to } \\ & \mathbf{t 2}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Percentage reporting expenditure for recreation. | 54.1 | 79.3 | 93.9 | 96.5 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Paid admissions to movis | 36.7 | 66.5 | 82.8 | 91.4 | 91.8 | 96.6 | 97.6 | 95.2 | 100.0 |
| Other paid admissions ${ }^{1}$ | 5.1 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 36.4 | 42.6 | 47.3 | 63.3 | 73.8 | 82.4 |
| Games and sports equipment ${ }^{2}$ | 5.1 | 17.6 | 23.9 | 39.4 | 53.0 | 51.4 | 61.4 | 71.4 | 88.2 |
| Radio and radio phonograph purchases | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 16.7 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 24.7 | 16:7 | 17.6 |
| Radio tubes, batteries, repairs. | 4.0 | 7.5 | 15.0 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 26.2 | 41.2 |
| Phonographs. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | , | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Musical instruments | 0 | 0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 11.8 |
| Sheet music, phonograph recor | 1.0 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 17.6 | 21.1 | 26.2 | 29.4 |
| Cameras, films, photo supplies | 4.0 | 9.6 | 16.7 | 25.8 | 31.7 | 37.8 | 44.6 | 54.8 | 52.9 |
| Children's toys, play equipm | 3.0 | 9.6 | 21.7 | 30.3 | 26.8 | 29.1 | 17.5 | 28.6 | 41.2 |
| Pets (purchase and care) ${ }^{4}$ | 0 | 6.4 | 15.6 | 17.2 | ${ }^{18} 8.6$ | 21.6 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 52.9 |
| Entertaining in and out of home ${ }^{5}$ | 2.0 | 10.1 | 15.0 | 28.8 | 27.9 | 30.4 | 49.4 | 47.6 | 58.8 |
| Dues to social and recreational club | 11.2 | 12.2 | 22.8 | 31.8 | 42.1 | 37.2 | 53.6 | 61.9 | 76.5 |
| Other ${ }^{\text {T }}$. | 2.0 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 29.4 |
| Average expenditure for recreation, total . | \$20.68 | \$19.37 | \$34.53 | \$54.02 | \$78.23 | \$104.46 | \$154.84 | \$296.58 | \$603.32 |
| Paid admission to movi | \$3.31 | \$7.15 | \$14.00 | \$20.68 | \$24.88 | ¢36. 71 | \$49.52 | \$57.02 | \$71.23 |
| Other paid admissions ${ }^{1}$ | 33 | 1.34 | 2.23 | 3.36 | 5.60 | 5.05 | 11.79 | 25.80 | 66.84 131 |
| Games and sports equipment ${ }^{2}$ | 3.54 | 1.67 | 3.04 | 5.26 | 9.73 | 12.53 | 25.38 | 42.56 | 131.43 |
| Radio and radio phonograph pu | 1.61 | 2.48 | 3.06 | 5.71 | 6.36 | 10.80 | 11.78 | 13.95 | 20.76 |
| Radio, tubes, batteries, repairs | 22 | 25 | 55 | . 57 | . 77 | 1.12 | 1.51 | 2.55 | 4.59 |
| Phonographs. | 0 | 0 | 08 | . 05 | 11 | 39 |  |  |  |
| Musical instruments | 0 | 0 | . 84 | . 63 | 5.66 | 6.49 | 3.10 | 29.38 | 10.76 |
| Sheet music, phonograph recor | . 15 | . 14 | . 29 | . 48 | . 59 | 1.59 | 2.74 | 6.32 | 13.42 |
| Cameras, films, photo supplies | . 28 | . 28 | . 54 | 1.26 | 2.54 | 2.40 | 8.00 | 18.49 | 39.50 |
| Children's toys, play equipmen | 11 | 41 | 1.47 | 3.22 | 3.07 | 3.73 | 2.59 | 12.05 | 15.00 |
| Pets (purchase and care) ${ }^{4}$. |  | 63 | 1.91 | 1.64 | 3.16 | 4.15 | 6.86 | 12.36 | 21.29 |
| Entertaining in and out of home ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 43 | 85 | 3.65 | 6.83 | 7.65 | 11.14 | 21.51 | 39.89 | 99.10 |
| Dues to social and recreational clubs ${ }^{6}$ |  | + 8.88 | 1.52 <br> 145 | 2.70 1.63 | 4.37 3.74 | 4.89 3.47 | 8.18 <br> 3 | 31.45 4.43 | 86.89 22.51 |
| 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage reporting expenditure for recreation. | 41.6 | 61.6 | 91.0 | 3. | 55.8 | 97.1 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Paid admission to movi | 26.7 | 49.4 | 80.2 | 83.2 | 87.0 | 85.7 | 92.6 | 96.8 | 100.0 |
| Other paid admissions ${ }^{1}$ | 4.0 | 9.3 | 16.4 | 20.8 | 18.2 | 25.0 | 32.9 | 56.5 | 66.7 |
| Games and sports equipment ${ }^{2}$ | 1.0 | 6.4 | 14.1 | 26.7 | 29.2 | 27.9 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 86.7 |
| Radio and radio phonograph purchase | 0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 8.1 |  |
| Radio tubes, batteries, repairs | 3.0 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 33.3 |
| Phonographs. | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | . 5 | . 7 | . 5 | 0 |  |
| Musical instruments. | 0 |  | .$^{6}$ | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.4 |  | 26.7 |
| Sheet music, phonograph recor | 1.0 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 14.8 | 19.4 | ${ }_{53}^{26.7}$ |
| Cameras, films, photo supplies | 3.0 | 2.9 | 7.3 | 12.6 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 53.3 |
| Children's toys, play equip | 0 | 4.1 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 33.3 |
| Pets (purchase and care) ${ }^{4}$ | 6.0 | 4.1 | 9.0 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 40.0 |
| Entertaining in and out of home | 2.0 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 15.2 | 23.4 | 25.0 | 33.3 | 40.3 | 40.0 |
| Dues to social and recreational club | 6.0 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 20.9 | 28.1 | 31.4 | 38.4 | 50.0 | 66.7 |
| Other ${ }^{\text {? }}$. | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 13.3 |
| Average expenditure for recreation, total.. | \$1.19 | \$4.08 | \$8.72 | \$12.97 | \$17.32 | \$19.86 | \$37.06 | \$67.94 | \$128.08 |
| Paid admissions to movi | 50.59 | 81.84 | \$ 3.84 | \$5.35 | \$6.51 | 88.20 | \$11.85 | \$15.08 | \$18.93 |
| Other paid admissions ${ }^{1}$ | . 02 | . 20 | 48 | 74 | 1.23 | 1.00 | 2.30 | 7.52 | 14.58 |
| Games and sports equipmen | . 01 | . 28 | 49 | 1.97 | 1.89 | 2.37 | 5.52 | 8.37 | 37.32 |
| Radio and radio phonograph purchases. |  | . 42 | 58 | . 58 | 1.30 | 1.03 | 3.57 | 5.35 |  |
| Radio tubes, batteries, repairs | . 07 | . 17 | 23 | 27 | . 50 | . 45 | 51 | 29 | 1.37 |
| Phonographs. |  |  | . 09 | 0 | . 03 | . 02 | . 08 |  |  |
| Musical instruments | 0 | 0 | (8) | .$_{23}$ | . 14 | 0 | 04 |  |  |
| Sheet music, phonograph reco | . 05 | . 03 | 11 | . 23 | . 14 | . 31 | 48 | 1.74 | 2.07 |
| Cameras, films, photo supplies | 04 | . 03 | . 18 | . 30 | . 52 | . 55 | 1.46 | 1.95 | 5.10 |
| Children's toys, play equipm |  | . 03 | 17 | . 35 | . 34 | . 64 | . 32 | 27 | 1.82 |
| Pets (purchase and care) ${ }^{4}$ | . 31 | 06 | 27 | 47 | . 92 | . 71 | 1.58 | 3.52 | 5.98 |
| Entertaining in and out of home | 01 | 34 | 56 | 1.88 | 1.81 | 2.12 | 5.06 | 8.52 | 19.33 |
| Dues to social and recreational clubs ${ }^{6}$ | . 08 | ${ }^{29}$ | . 56 | . 50 | 1.37 | 2.21 | 3.09 | 10.46 | 21.18 |
| Other? | . 01 | . 39 | 1.16 | . 20 | . 40 | . 25 | 1.20 | 4.87 | . 40 |

[^71]Table 33.-Tobacco, reading, and education: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ t o \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \mathbf{t o n}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \mathbf{t o n}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \mathbf{t 5 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \mathbf{t} 00 \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes................... | 10.2 | 34.0 | 52.2 | 62.1 | 66.3 | 84.9 | 75.9 | 81.0 | 70.6 |
| Cigars. | 6.1 | 6.4 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 20.3 | 22.9 | 28.5 | 35.3 |
| Tobacco: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pipe. | 20.4 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 22.2 | 21.3 | 23.6 | 25.9 | 35.7 | 5.9 |
| All other | 18.4 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Smokers' supp | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 15.7 | 11.9 | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Reading. | 52.0 | 75.5 | 90.6 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Education. | 9.2 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 27.3 | 37.7 | 43.9 | 47.0 | 61.9 | 64.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes. | 2.60 | 14.25 | 25.41 | 33.44 | 41.56 | 42.28 | 58.96 | 85.73 | 52.43 |
| Cigars.... | 1.25 | . 42 | 2.04 | 2.99 | 3.56 | 5.42 | 8.09 | 16.51 | 36.80 |
| Tobacco: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pipe... | 1.76 1.45 | 2.98 1.47 | 3.17 .72 | 2.48 1.02 | 2.12 .40 | 2.54 .85 | $\begin{array}{r}3.45 \\ .06 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5.59 \\ .24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1.76}$ |
| Smokers' supp | . 07 | 1.20 | 12 | 1.15 | 15 | 24 | . 50 | 5 | 0 |
| Reading: Total. | 4.31 | 8.04 | 12.56 | 19.17 | 21.36 | 25.54 | 31.45 | 51.35 | 82.13 |
| Newspapers: Daily | 3.51 |  | 9.72 |  |  |  |  | 22.18 |  |
| Weekly | . 23 | . 37 | . 53 | 1.48 | 1.73 | 1.63 | 2.06 | 1.69 | 3.22 |
| Magazines (subscriptions and single copies) | . 57 | 1.27 | 1.83 | 3.26 | 3.97 | 5.44 | 7.17 | 13.13 | 33.44 |
| Books (not schooi books) ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ....... | $0{ }^{.}$ | . 28 | 1.35 | 1.83 | . 78 | 2.01 | 2.98 | 10.63 | 18.28 |
| Book rentals and library fees ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2 56 | . 048 | . 13 | . 23 | ${ }^{1} .53$ | 17.40 | 3. 84 | 3. 72 | ${ }_{164}{ }^{88}$ |
| Education: Total | 2.56 | 3.69 | 2.29 | 6.04 | 15.57 | 17.88 | 33.36 | 88.79 | 164.06 <br> 102 <br> 18 |
|  |  | 1.41 |  |  |  |  |  | 54.63 | 102.76 37.08 |
| Special lessons (tuition) ${ }^{5}$ <br> Books, supplies and miscellaneous expense. | 0 | .10 2.18 | .37 1.61 | .93 2.07 | 1.50 4.79 | 3.85 4.29 | 8.30 7.77 | 10.23 | 37.06 24.24 |

1942 (first 3 months)

| Percentage of reporting expenditure for Tobacco. | 49.5 | 57.0 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 80.2 | 78.6 | 86.6 | 91.9 | 86.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cigarettes | 13.9 | 27.3 | 55.4 | 57.1 | 65.1 | 63.6 | 75.0 | 83.9 | 66.7 |
| Cigars. | 4.0 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 11.5 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 32.3 | 33.3 |
| Tobaceo: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pipe | 21.8 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 20.4 | 20.8 | 20.0 | 22.2 | 27.4 | 20.0 |
| All other | 15.8 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Smokers' supplies ${ }^{1}$ | 1.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 6.7 |
| Reading. | 48.5 | 74.4 | 87.0 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 95.7 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 98.3 |
| Education | 8.9 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 15.2 | 26.0 | 33.6 | 41.7 | 50.0 | 80.0 |
| Average expenditure for Tobacco: Total |  | 84.39 | 5751 | 3 | 6 |  |  | 43 |  |
| Cigarettes | 1.16 | 3.13 | 6.22 | 8.28 | 9.85 | 9.06 | 14.81 | 19.69 | 11.49 |
| Cigars... | . 15 | . 19 | . 23 | . 66 | 1.18 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 3.56 | 5.11 |
| Tobacco: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pipe............................... | . 42 | 73 .30 .3 | . 71 | .69 .25 | . 52 | . 40 | . 80 | 1.01 | 1.41 |
| All other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 29 | . 30 | . 30 | . 25 | . 29 | .16 | . 10 | . 14 | $0$ |
|  | ${ }^{.01}$ | . 04 | . 3.05 | . 05 | ..$^{2} 2$ | .07 <br> 6 | ${ }_{7} .04$ | . 12.14 | 2.17 |
| Reading: Total <br> Newspapers: | 1.36 | 2.24 | 3.33 | 4.96 | 5.35 | 6.76 | 7.16 | 12.94 | 26.46 |
| Daily.. | . 97 | 1.72 | 2.44 | 3.13 | 3.53 | 3.74 | 4.41 | 5.75 | 6.86 |
| Weekly ........................ | . 10 | . 04 | . 22 | . 32 | . 51 | . 46 | . 47 | . 57 | 70 |
| Magazines (subscriptions and single copies) | . 27 | . 43 | . 49 | . 87 | 1.07 | 1.45 | 1.71 | 4.35 | 8.20 |
| Books (not school books) ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . | . 02 | . 04 | . 15 | . 59 | . 12 | . 94 | . 39 | 2.03 | 10.56 |
| Book rentals and library fees ${ }^{3}$ | 0 - | . 01 | . 03 | . 05 | . 12 | . 17 | . 18 | . 24 | . 14 |
| Education: Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 21 | 1.02 | 1.44 | 1.87 | 3.80 | 5.52 | 8.11 | 20.00 | 50.48 |
| Tuition fees ${ }^{4}$ |  | . 64 | 1.09 | 1.03 | 2.00 | 2.98 | 3.85 | 13.63 | 31.43 |
| Special lessons (tuition) ${ }^{5}$ | . 02 | . 02 | 0 | 111 | . 76 | 1.07 | 1.78 | 2.33 | 10.30 |
| Books, supplies, and miscellaneous expense. | . 19 | . 36 | . 35 | . 73 | 1.04 | 1.47 | 2.48 | 4.04 | 8.75 |

[^72]Table 34.-Personal taxes, gifts, community welfare, and religion: Percentage reporting expenditures and average amount spent, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

$$
1941 \text { (12 months) }
$$



[^73]Table 35.-Net change in assets and hinbilities: Percentage reporting and average amount, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 8500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \mathbf{t o p} \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \mathbf{t o n} \\ & \mathbf{t 2 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,500 \\ t o \\ \$ 3,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | \$10,000 and over |
| Assets <br> Net change in assets: Increase.. Decrease. | Percentage reporting net change in assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51.0 | 72.9 | 92.8 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 98.6 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  | 26.5 | 19.7 | 34.4 | 29.8 | 30.6 | 36.5 | 35.5 | 23.8 | 52.9 |
| Money: <br> In savings accounts: <br> Net increase. <br> Net decrease <br> In checking account: <br> Net increase.. <br> Net decrease. <br> On hand: ${ }^{1}$ <br> Net increase. <br> Net decrease. .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 14.1 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 27.7 | 31.0 | 29.4 |
|  | 13.3 | 8.0 | 14.4 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 25.0 | 13.9 | 16.7 | 23.5 |
|  | 0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 21.4 | 35.3 |
|  | 5.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 17.6 |
|  | 13.3 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 9.5 |  |
|  | 2.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 17.6 |
| Investments: In business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increas | 1 | . 5 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 10.8 | 21.4 | 17.6 |
| Building and loan association shares: <br> Purchased. <br> Sold. | 1.0 | . 5 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{0} .6$ | $0^{.5}$ | . 5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Owned home: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.0 | ${ }_{0}^{1.6}$ | 3.3 | 3.5 .5 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.8 2.4 | ${ }_{0}^{5.9}$ |
| Other real estate:Purchased...Sold........ |  |  | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | . 8 |  |
|  | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0 |
| U. S. Government bonds and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 6.4 | 15.0 | 17.7 | 21.3 | 23.0 | 35.5 | 28.6 | 41.2 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax savings notes: Purchased. . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Other bonds and stocks: |  | 11 | 1 |  |  |  | 3.6 |  | 17.6 |
| Sold..... | 0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | ${ }_{0}^{4.8}$ | 11.8 |
| Improvements: <br> On owned home ${ }^{2}$. | 3.1 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 0 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1 1.0 | 4.3 2.1 | 3.3 1.1 | 2.5 | 8.2 2.7 | 6.1 4.7 | 8.4 3.0 | 7.1 4.8 | 17.6 11.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premium paid: | 18.4 | 32.4 | 42.2 | 43.4 | 48.6 | 50.7 | 53.6 | 31.0 | 11.8 |
| Other...................... | 18.4 | 16.0 | 45.0 | 65.2 | 63.9 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 83.3 | 76.5 |
| Surrendered | 2.0 | $0^{.5}$ | 1.1 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 1.0 | 0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans made by family: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by mortgage: Balance owing to family... |  | 0 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repaymentsmado tofamily | 0 | . 5 | 1.7 | $0{ }^{\circ}$ | 1.1 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repayments made to family. | 1.0 | 0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
|  | 3.1 | . 5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0 | 5.9 |
| Other: | 71 | 35.6 | 58.9 | 65.7 | 64.5 | 70.8 | 66.9 | 69.0 | 29.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment insurance tax: Paid. | 0 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 0 |
| Other:' |  |  | 2 | 2.52.0 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ .5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $3.4$ | ${ }_{0}^{3.6}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Net increase................ <br> Net decrease. | . 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |
|  | Average amount of net change in assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net change in assets: Increase.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 180.29 | 58.20 | \$160.66 | 1290.71 120.34 | \$328.38 | \$462.31 226.64 | 7779.61 319.82 | \$1,407.00 | \$5,410. 890.47 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In savings accountNet increase...Net decrease. | \$14.14 | 88.51 | \$16.19 | \$22.31 | \$39.85 | \$45.54 | \$78.61 | \$130.12 | \$60.42 |
|  | 90.28 | 20.87 | 36.72 | 67.72 | 92.72 | 132.46 | 86.00 | 96.30 | 311.25 |
| In checking account: |  | 3.06 |  | 8.35 | 3.96 | 9.65 |  |  |  |
| On Mand:1 ${ }^{\text {N }}$ ( | 18.64 | 4.29 | 13.11 | . 87 | 7.38 | 4.73 | 14.17 | 2.00 | 211.02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase............... | 10.19 | 4.62 14.95 | 6.95 13.13 | 14.97 3.31 | 8.26 14.75 | 6.19 2.67 | 5.84 15.08 | 23.69 13.69 | ${ }_{64.12}^{0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35.-Net change in assets and liablitites: Percentage reporting and average amount, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Assets | Average amount of net change in assets-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investments: In business: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 0 | \$0.15 | \$8.96 | \$4.61 | \$25.80 | \$23.72 | \$82.21 | \$148.19 | \$1,326.47 |
| Net decrease. . . . . . . . . . . . | $\$ 5.83$ | 1.99 | 0 | 3.48 | 0 | 49.49 | 41.69 | 0 | 0 |
| Building and loan association shares: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phares. ${ }^{\text {Purchased. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 85 | . 04 | 2.11 | 2.89 | 32.95 | 0 |
| Sold....... | 0 | 0 | 8.33 | 0 | 4.10 | 5.41 | 62.65 | 0 | 0 |
| Owned home: | 9.54 | 2.28 | 42.86 | 97.09 | 74.04 | 118.92 | 248.70 | 339.29 | 670.59 |
| Purch | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.74 | 0 | ${ }_{0} 18$ | ${ }_{0}$ | 17.26 |  |
| Other real estate: Purchased. | 0 <br>  <br>  <br>  | . 05 | 9.72 | 5.18 | 3.43 | 69.98 | 38.69 | 59.52 | 0 |
| Sold | 27.04 | 8.40 | 14.17 | 9.57 | 25.96 | 8.73 | 44.76 | 19.05 | 0 |
| U. S. Government bonds and stamps: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 7.67 | 14.47 | 47.52 | 22.53 | 22.25 | 58.80 | 121.42 | 420.07 |
| Sold........................ | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24.10 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Tax savings notes: Purchased. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 60 | 0 | 29.41 |
| Purchased. | 0 | 1.12 | 2.22 | 2.27 | .$^{.37}$ | . 85 | 9.29 | 33.33 | 597.35 |
| Sold....... | 0.75 | 0 | 4.86 | 0 | 0 | 3.04 | 5.12 | 0 | 68.79 |
| Other personal property: Sold. | . 75 | . 45 | 10.92 | 3.91 | 3.07 | 4.32 | 8.75 | 0 | 0 |
| Improvements: <br> On owned home ${ }^{3}$ | 4.26 | 3.07 | 2.36 | 1.42 | 26.99 | 17.40 | 28.84 | 9.52 | 143.27 |
| On other real estate ${ }^{3}$. | . 16 | 1.06 | . 72 | 9.51 | 6.72 | 16.34 | 14.13 | 2.93 | 4.00 |
| Insurance policies: ${ }^{4}$ Premium paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premium paid: | 4.10 | 8.81 | 20.08 | 22.31 | 30.21 | 37.05 | 53.75 | 44.66 | 13.65 |
| Other. | 5.90 | 6.47 | 20.74 | 39.08 | 62.59 | 69.31 | 93.63 | 261.23 | 887.11 |
| Surrendered | 2.66 | . 35 | 3.48 | 3.04 | 5.61 | 12.34 | 1.55 | 0 | 0 |
| Settled ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | 5.61 | 0 | 2.49 | 2.03 | 17.25 | 0 | 7.93 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans made by family: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by mortgage: <br> Balance owing to family... | 0 | 0 | 2.33 | . 59 | 5.46 | 0 | 3.25 | 0 | 0 |
| Repayments made to family | 0 | 5.27 | 3.26 | 0 | . 90 | 0 | 1.45 | 0 | 0 |
| Other: ${ }^{7}$ |  |  | . 20 | 1.80 | $0^{.8}$ | 0, 47 | 1.4 | 4.78 | 0 |
| Balance owing to family... | . 81 | 0 | 1.29 | 1.89 | 0 | 2.47 | 4.07 | 4.76 | 1.76 |
| Repayments made to family. | 8.20 | 1.60 | . 59 | 1.29 | 7.70 | 3.45 | 6.57 | 0 | 235.29 |
| Other: | . 19 | 2.39 | 6.54 | 10.16 | 13.53 |  |  |  |  |
| Social security tax: Paid ${ }^{8}$. ..... | .19 | 2.39 | 6.54 | 10.16 | 13.53 | 16.95 | 20.94 | 28.52 | 12.95 |
| Unemployment insurance tax: Paid. | 0 | . 20 | . 52 | 1.85 | 1.66 | 2.68 | 3.21 | 2.01 | 0 |
| Other: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | ${ }_{0} 6.26$ | .65 | .54 | .75 1.38 | 2.94 | ${ }_{0} .90$ | ${ }_{0}^{3.04}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Net decrease |  | . 03 | . 31 | 1.38 | 1.31 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Liabilities | Percentage reporting net change in liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net change in liabilities: $\quad 20.50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increase. | 22.4 | 37.8 | 51.1 | 52.5 | 59.0 | 57.4 | 49.4 | 47.6 | 41.2 |
| Decrease. | 12.2 | 21.3 | 31.7 | 40.4 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 50.4 | 35.7 | 52.9 |
| Mortgrges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On owned home:10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 11.8 |
| Net decrease. | 3.1 | 6.9 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 21.3 | 27.0 | 25.9 | 16.7 | 35.3 |
| Other real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 0 | 0 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| Net decrease. | 0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Small-loan companies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 0 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Net decrease. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Credit unions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 0 | . 5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 3.3 | . 7 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Net decrease. . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Individuals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| Net decrease. | 1.0 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 5.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35.-Net change in assets and liabilities: Percentage reporting and average amount, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \mathbf{3 1 , 0 0 0} \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{1}, 500 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{\$ 1 , 5 0 0} \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{t 2 , 0 0 0} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,000 \\ 10 \\ \mathbf{t o}, 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 85,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{array}$ |
| Liabilities-Con. | Percentage reporting net change in liabilities-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bills due: <br> Rent: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unpaid in survey period ${ }^{13}$ | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | . 7 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Barck rent paid ${ }^{\text {l3 }}$. $\ldots$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unpaid in survey period ${ }^{44}$. | 4.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net decrease........... 2.0 0 0 2.0 2.7 3.4 3.6 0  <br> Other:16          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance due on purchase in survey period. <br> Back payments | 2.0 | 3.2 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 19.6 | 17.5 | 14.3 | 17.6 |
|  | 0 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 13.7 | 7.4 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 17.6 |
| Furniture and household equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance due on purchase in survey period. <br> Back payments. | 3.1 | 13.8 | 19.4 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 25.7 | 15.7 | 11.9 | 17.6 |
|  | 3.1 | 5.3 | 12.8 | 18.7 | 15.3 | 6.8 | 14.5 | 2.4 | 5.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| survey period Back payments. | 3.1 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 12.2 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase.. | 0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 5 | 4.4 1.1 | 1.4 | $0^{.6}$ | ${ }_{0}^{4.8}$ | ${ }_{5}^{0}$. |
|  | Average amount of net change in liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net change in liabilities:Increase...........Decrease......... | \$30.59 | \$42.21 | \$107.23 | \$176.71 | 3218.58 | \$288.13 | \$366.11 | \$352.96 | \$ 8950.79 |
|  | 5.17 | 21.31 | 39.42 | 65.29 | 155.76 | 156.34 | 244.93 | 179.45 | 616.20 |
| Mortgages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net decrease. | 1.48 | 6.65 | 11.82 | 18.66 | 71.73 | 65.14 | 103.05 | 49.07 | 394.87 |
| Other real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 0 |  | ${ }^{6.90}$ | 8.36 2.79 | ${ }_{9} .65$ | 41.60 | ${ }_{36}{ }^{0} 5$ | 8.73 | ${ }_{36.21}^{0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase............... | 0.4 | 2.37 | 5.91 | 1.87 | ${ }_{9} 9.49$ | 14.23 | 24.23 | 18.63 | ${ }_{17} 17.65$ |
| Smali-loan companies:         <br> Net increase............ 0 .33 15.89 11.98 6.81 4.54 2.28 27.74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net decrease. | 0 | 0 | . 99 | 3.03 | 7.02 | 8.14 | 10.78 |  | 0 |
| Credit unions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 0 | $0{ }^{.23}$ | . 80 | .93 | 1.90 | $0{ }^{.8}$ | 1.81 | 0 | 0 |
| Individuals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 14.21 | 10.46 | 3.69 | 5.18 | 11.85 | 10.61 | 35.56 | 60.12 | 156.54 23.53 |
| Bills due: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unpaid in survey period ${ }^{12}$. | . 04 | . 68 | . 60 | .11 | 1.64 | . 14 | . 40 |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unpaid in survey | 41 | 1.27 | 1.42 | 2.85 | . 33 | 1.95 | 1.82 | 7.52 | 37 |
| Back taxes paidCharge accounts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charge accounts: Net increase. | 31 | 2.31 | 6.57 | 5.11 | 7.77 | 6.71 | 9.92 | 9.34 | 1.18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other: ${ }^{16}$. $\ldots . . .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | $\begin{array}{r}2.21 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{6.105}$ | 11.84 | 14.05 | 13.74 2.06 | ${ }_{3.83}^{15.30}$ | 5.65 | 16.05 | ${ }^{90.29}$ |
| Installment purchases: Automobile: ${ }^{17}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance due on purchase in survey period. | 2.31 | 6.94 | 13.55 | 22.59 |  | 55.15 | 62.50 | 55.57 |  |
| Back payments.......... | 0 | . 71 | 8.28 | 12.77 | 30.90 | 20.06 | 26.25 | 37.13 | 83.74 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35.-Net change in assets and liabilities: Percentage reporting and average amount, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class- Continued 1941 (12 months)-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35.-Net change in assets and liabilities: Percentage reporting and average amount, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{\$ 1}, 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{\$ 5 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Assets-Con. | Average amount of net change in assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net change in assets: <br> Increase. <br> Decrease. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 29.02$ | \$55.64 | $\$ 71.65$ <br> 67.99 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 62.94 \\ 50.52 \end{array}$ | \$112.39 54 | \$129.74 98.74 | $\$ 311.77$ <br> 122.52 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 720.76 \\ 292.89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 2,595.21 \\ \mathbf{9 9 5 . 3 7} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net decrease. | 23.52 | 32.37 | 37.53 | 34.79 | 24.32 | 31.69 | 57.95 | 214.46 | \$241.23 |
| In checking account: Net increase..... |  |  | 12.12 | 3.06 | 2.11 | 3.82 | 7.43 | 26.63 |  |
| Net decrease | 8.73 | 2.35 | 4.17 | 3.07 | 5.89 | 12.18 | 10.49 | 46.99 | 646.73 |
| On hand: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 2.07 | 2.86 | 4.34 | 5.46 | 4.89 | 7.99 | 19.00 | 21.61 | 2.00 |
| Net decrease. | 13.27 | 7.10 | 6.62 | 6.37 | 14.68 | 30.55 | 9.38 | 9.79 | 1.33 |
| Investments: In business: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increas | 0 | . 37 | . 14 | 1.60 | 2.73 | 2.12 | 69.58 | 4.19 | 400.00 |
| Net decrease. | 0 |  | 0 | . 26 | 2.86 | 11.43 | 7.41 |  |  |
| Building and loan association shares: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased.............. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 23 | . 34 | 0 | 1.55 | 0 |
| Sold.................. 0 0 .11 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owned home: Purchased | 0 | 10.47 | 10.90 | 52 |  | 0 | 34.49 | 75.81 | 0 |
| Sold. | 0 | 7.56 | 4.24 | $0{ }^{-8}$ | 0 | 0 | 16.20 | 0 | 0 |
| Other real estate: $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased. | 0 | 8.72 1.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.71 .46 | ${ }_{0}^{24.38}$ | 227.37 8.75 | ${ }_{0}^{300.00}$ |
| U. S. Government bonds and stamps: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased.............. | 16.45 | 18.32 | 22.39 | 28.31 | 22.80 | 45.88 | 42.38 | 121.92 | 881.40 |
| Sold... | 0 | 0 | 03 | . 49 | 0 | 0 | 10.42 |  |  |
| Tax savings notes: Purchased.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <br> Other bonds and stocks: 0 0  00 03 14 0 3.76 8.34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased................. | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 11.30 | $0{ }^{.08}$ | 0 | 2.74 | ${ }_{0} .8$ |  | 270.64 |
| Other personal property: Sold. | . 66 | 6.20 | 1.37 | 2.83 | 5.27 | 1.18 | 2.97 | 8.87 | . |
| Improvements: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On owned home ${ }^{2}$............ | . 45 | 2.48 | 1.18 | 0 | ${ }^{9} 9.85$ | 7.42 7 | 4.15 | 5.44 | 18.80 |
| Insurance policies: ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premium paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly | 1.51 | 2.03 | 3.74 | 5.78 | 5.03 | 8.76 | 11.63 | 13.33 | 1.33 |
| Other | 2.01 | 1.56 | 5.64 | 7.28 | 14.97 | 10.90 | 25.89 | 53.73 | 72.76 |
| Surrendere | 1.07 | 0 | 1.89 | 15 | . 19 | .95 | . 81 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by mortgage: Balance owing to family... | 0 | 0 | . 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 02 | 0 | 316.67 |
| Repayments made to family. | . 05 | 1.56 | . 11 | 1.83 | . 34 | 0 | . 46 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance owing to family... | 0 | . 17 | 1.26 | . 07 | 1.29 | . 37 | . 69 | 10.73 | 0 |
| Repayments made to family. | 13.16 | . 71 | . 06 | . 73 | 1.38 | 6.86 | 6.43 | 4.03 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social security tax: Paid ...... | 18 | . 49 | 1.85 | 2.87 | 3.18 | 3.79 | 5.48 | 9.85 | 2.96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. <br> Net decrease. | 1.59 | .48 | 2.81 | 3.28 | 10.09 | 13.43 | 27.84 | 80.40 | 228.16 |
|  | . 03 | . 10 | 0 |  |  | . 43 |  |  |  |
|  | Percentage reporting net change in liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net change in liabilities: <br> Increase.. <br> Decrease. | 19.8 | 29.7 | 47.5 | 31.3 | 62.5 | 59.3 | 64.4 | 68.1 | 60.0 |
| Mortgages: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase.. | 5 | 1.2 |  | 1 | 1.0 | . 1 | 1.4 | 1.6 |  |
| Net decrease. | 5.0 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 14.7 | 18.2 | 22.1 | 22.7 | 24.2 | 40.0 |
| Other real estate: |  |  |  |  | . 5 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.6 |  |
| Net increase. Net decrease. | ${ }_{2}^{0}$ | . 8 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 13.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35.-Net change in absets and liabilities: Percentage reporting and average amount, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued


Table 35.-Net change in assets and liabilities: Percentage reporting and average amount, urban families and single consumers, by annual money income class-Continued 1942 (first 3 months)-Continued

| Item | Annual money income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{8 5 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ 11,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 1,500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{t 2 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \mathbf{~ 2}, 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{t y , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \\ & t+0 \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| Liabilities-Con. Average amount of net change in liabilities-Con. | Average amount of net change in liabilities-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bills due: <br> Rent: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( ${ }_{\text {Unpaid insurvey period }{ }^{18} \text {. }}^{\text {Back rent paid }}$ | \$0.42 | \$0.95 | 50.33 20 | \$0.34 | 0 | \$0.79 | ${ }_{60}^{0} 42$ | ${ }_{50}^{0}$ | 0 |
| Taxes: ${ }_{\text {Back }}$ rent paid ${ }^{\text {s........... }}$ |  |  | . 20 |  |  | . 74 | $\$ 0.42$ | $\$ 0.40$ |  |
| Unpaid in survey period ${ }^{14}$. | . 25 | . 56 | . 76 | 1.42 | \$1.54 | 2.02 | 2.72 | 9.58 | \$32.50 |
| Back taxes paidis........ Charge accounts: | . 54 | . 08 | . 28 | 1.17 | . 46 | . 14 | 1.15 | 2.00 |  |
| Charge accounts: Net increase. | . 22 | 1.13 | 3.73 | 1.82 | 6.81 | 3.51 | 6.64 | 8.35 |  |
| Net decrease. | . 22 | . 67 | 1.21 | 1.55 | 1.22 | 1.86 | 4.83 | 3.11 | 11.67 |
| Other ${ }^{16}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase. | 1.00 | 4.09 | 2.67 | 6.64 | 15.27 | 5.97 | 6.00 | 16.03 | 13.33 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance due on purchase in survey period. | 0 | 1.16 | . 85 |  | 1.20 | 3.98 | 5.01 | 19.44 |  |
|  | . 80 | 1.40 | 4.88 | 6.49 | 13.11 | 13.15 | 24.84 | 39.76 | 15.71 |
| Furniture and household <br> equipment: <br> Balance due on purchase         <br> n.         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| alance due on purchase in survey period. | . 07 | 1.38 | 5.52 | 4.02 | 6.33 | 4.39 | 8.10 | 18.46 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance due on purchase in survey period. | . 54 | . 31 | 2.09 | 50 | 1.32 | 1.49 | 3.83 |  |  |
| Back payments............ | . 48 | . 38 | 1.81 | 1.41 | 3.02 | 1.87 | 3.31 | 5.65 | 2.89 |
| All other: ${ }^{19}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net decrease.. | 0. | $0^{.34}$ | .42 | . 23 | . 12 | . 07 | ${ }^{3.05}$ | 1.31 | 2.33 |

[^74]Table 36.-Sources of income: Percentage reporting and average amount received, urban families qnd single consumers, by annual total income class 1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual tatal income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ 11,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \mathbf{8 1 , c 0 0} \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{1 1 , 5 c 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \\ & t o \\ & \$ 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \$ 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ 55,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{\text {R }}$. ${ }^{\text {Re. }}$. | 14.3 | 12.8 | ${ }^{7} 1.1$ | 3.0 16.1 | ${ }_{16.6}^{0}$ | 19 | 2.8 21.4 | 3.8 37.7 |  |
| Net income from roomers and boarders | 0 | 12.1 | 9.8 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 17.7 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 0 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents. | 14.3 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 16.6 | 19.5 | 22.4 | 26.5 | 39.6 | 56.2 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family |  | 12.1 | 14.1 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 50.2 |
| Direct relief payments | 27.0 | 17.2 | 6.5 | 2.0 | , |  | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{3}$ | 12.7 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 12.1 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 13.2 | 6.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Relief................................... | ${ }_{22} 8$ | 8.1 | 87 | 87.9 | 90.0 | 91.8 | 97.2 | 90.6 | 3. |
| Average amount of income: Total | \$367; | \$752 | \$1,245 | \$1,753 | 32,239 | \$2,737 | \$3,674 | \$6,290 | \$14,933 |
| Money incomeEarnings. | 8278 | \$632 | \$1,121 | \$1,833 | \$2,115 | \$2,538 | \$3,429 | \$6,064 | \$14,227 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{96}$ | 330 49 | 788 37 | 1,294 12 |  |  | 2,6 | 3,762 <br> 16 | 5,708 |
|  | 12. | 5 | 96 | 154 | 274 | 318 | 544 |  |  |
| Net incomefrom roomers and boarders. | 0 | 16 | 26 | 43 | 30 | 37 | 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Net interest, dividends, profits, and rentsNet income from roomers and boarders.. | 11. | 39 | 44 | 28 | 70 | 94 | 123 | 183 | 2,640 |
|  | 62 | 43 | 61 | 61 | 39 | 16 | 31 | 21 | 298 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic |  |  |  |  | 15 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Direct relief payments................ | 52 | 60 | 23 | 9 | 4 | 2 | , | (6) | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{3}$. | 5 | 12 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 14 | 22 | 168 | 206 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Losses in business (not deducted above) }]{ }$ | 3 | (6) | . | 2 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 7 | 114 |
|  | $89:$ | 120 | 124 | 120 | 124 | 199 | 245 | 226 | 706 |
| Nonrelief.Relief.... | 75 | 114 | 118 | 120 | 122 | 199 | 245 |  | 6 |
|  | 11 | 6 : | 5 | (6) | 2 | 0 | , | , | 0 |

1942 (first 3 months)

| Percentage reporting money income: Wage and salary earnings: Nonrelief | 46.7 | 50.9 | 75.1 | 90.5 | 82.1 | 89.3 | 83.3 | 87.8 | 64.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relief ${ }^{1}$. | 3.3 | 10.3 | 3.0 | 1.6 | . 5 | 0 | 83. | 2.7 | 04.7 |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{2}$ | 6.7 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 18.9 | 16.4 | 22.6 | 27.0 | 52.9 |
| Net income from roomers and boarders. | 1.7 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 11.4 | 14.7 | 9.5 | 5.9 |
| Interest, dividends, profits, and rents.. | 6.7 | 17.7 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 15.8 | 19.3 | 26.2 | 40.5 | 58.8 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family | 15.0 | 16.0 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Direct relief payments. | 20.0 | 20.6 | 4.7 | . 5 | 1.1 | 0 | . 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{3}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.3 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 11.8 |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) ${ }_{\text {Pereentage reporting income in kind: }}$ | 5.0 | 1.7 | 3.0 | . 5 | 1.1 | . 7 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 0 |
| Nonrelief................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 88.3 | 65.1 | 63.9 | 65.1 | 71.0 | 72.8 | 79.0 | 79.7 | 94.1 |
| Relief. | 15.0 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average amount of income: Total | \$81 | \$184 | \$313 | \$435 | \$558 | \$684 | \$932 | \$1,593 | \$4,035 |
| Money income | 863 | \$156 | \$287 | \$406 | \$527 | \$640 | \$870 | \$1,501 | \$3,870 |
| Earnings. | 30 | 96 | 225 | 365 | 475 | 605 | 810 | 1,420 | 3,409 |
| Wage and salary earnings: Nonrelief.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonrelief | 26 | 69 | 198 | 341 | 401 | 534 | 682 | 1,122 | 2.026 |
| Entrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{\text {2 }}$. ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 3 | 12 | 3 | 5 | (6) | 0 | ${ }^{(6)}$ |  | 0 |
| Netrepreneurial earnings ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . | 1 | 15 | 24 | 19 | 74 | 71 | 148 | 297 | 1,383 |
| Net income from roomere and boarders | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 9 |
| Interest; dividends, profits, and rents | 2 | 12 | 17 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 31 | 76 | 388 |
| Income from benefits and annuities... | 15 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 22 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 59 |
| Gifts from persons not in economic family. | 4 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Direct relief payments. | 12 | 18 | 8 | 1. | 2 | 0 | (6) | 0 | 0 |
| Other money income ${ }^{3}$. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| Losses in business (not deducted above) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | 2 | (b) | ${ }^{(6)}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ ) | 11 | 0 |
| Nonmoney income in kinds ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 18 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 44 | 62 | 92 | 165 |
| Nonrelief | 16 | 26 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 44 | 62 | 92 | 165 |
| Relief. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes on following page.

Table 37.-Summary of average money and nonmoney income and outlay, urban families and single consumers, by annual total income class

1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual total income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Under } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & t 0 \\ & \mathbf{t o}, 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,500 \\ & 52,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ t o \\ \text { to }, 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,5 c 0 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \mathbf{8 3 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { to } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\mathbf{8 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ and over |
| Receipts: <br> Money <br> In kind <br> Inheritances and other money receipts. <br> Net deficit. | $\begin{array}{r}5367 \\ 278 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | \$752 | \$1,245 | \$1,753 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \$ 2,239 \\ 2,115 \end{array}\right\|$ | 82,737 | \$3,674 | \$6,290 | \$14,933 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 120 | 124 | 120 | 124 | 199 | 245 | 226 | 706 |
|  |  | 5 45 | 5 <br> 2 | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 25 0 | $\stackrel{15}{0}$ | 0 | 96 0 |
| Disbursements: <br> Expenditures for current consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditures for current consumption: Total | 423 | 783 | 1,222 | 1,705 | 2,079 | 2,579 | 3,260 | 5,011 | 8,7528,046 |
| Money |  | 663 | 1,098 | ${ }_{1}^{1,585}$ | 1,955 | 2,380 | 3,015 | 4,785 |  |
| In kind. | 8013 | 120 | 124 |  |  |  |  |  | 8,046 |
| Gifts and contributions |  | 25 | 41 | 66 | 82 | 94 | 157 | 284 | 977 |
| Personal tax payments | (1) |  | 3 |  |  | 10 | 25 | 78 | 806 |
| Net deficit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{4,658}$ |
| Percentage reporting. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ \$ 375 \\ 32 \\ \$ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ \$ 250 \\ 49 \\ \$ 67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 39 \\ \$ 178 \\ 59 \\ \$ 114 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ \mathbf{8} 23 \\ 81 \\ 8169 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 5} \\ \mathbf{8 2 6} \\ \mathbf{6 4} \\ \mathbf{8 2 7 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \$ 534 \\ 71 \\ \$ 345 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \$ 410 \\ 77 \\ \$ 474 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2 \\ \$ 233 \\ 79 \\ \$ 1,234 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 0 \\ 100 \\ \$ 4,658 \end{array}$ |
| Average amount for those reporting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net surplus: <br> Percentage reporting. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average amount for those reporting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts: <br> Income: Total <br> Money <br> In kind <br> Inheritances and other money receipts <br> Net deficit. | $\$ 81$63180444 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 184 \\ 156 \\ 28 \\ (1) \\ 22 \end{array}$ | $\$ 313$ |  | \$558 | \$684 | \$932 | \$1,593 | \$4,035 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{406}{ }_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 26 | 29 | 31 | 44 | 62 | 92 | 165 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1) | 22 | 7 | 1 | 2 |  | 429 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 27 | 0 | 508 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disbursements: <br> Expenditures for current consumption |  | 202 |  | 407 |  |  |  |  | 2,143 |  |  |  |
| Money. | 10118 | 17428 | 29926 | 37829 | 47531 | $\begin{array}{r}557 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 71362 | 1,10992 | 1,978165 |  |  |  |
| In kind. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gifts and contributions |  | (1) | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 <br> 3 <br> 3 | 179836 | 231169 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 21 \\ 113 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 70279 | 16243131,574 |  |  |  |
| Personal tax payments. | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net surplus... |  |  |  | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net deficit:Percentage reportingAverage amount for those reporting | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 509 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \mathbf{8 1 0 0} \end{array}$ | $2{ }^{22}$ | 18 | 19$\$ 393$ | 12$\mathbf{5 2 6 0}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\$ 90$ | $5126$ | 870 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net surplus: <br> Percentage reporting | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \$ 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ 521 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ \mathbf{\$ 8 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \$ 83 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 885 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ 3118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \$ 184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81 \\ \$ 436 \end{gathered}$ | 81,818 |  |  |  |
| Average amount for those reporting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Leas than $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 5 0 .}$

[^75]Table 38.-Major categories of conbumption: Percentage reporting expenditures and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, urban families and single consumers, by annual total income class

PERCENTAGE REPORTING
1941 (12 months)

| Item | Annual total income of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under $\$ 500$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| Food: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. | 55.6 | 48.9 | 37.5 | 33.7 | 25.4 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 24.5 | 31.2 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Money expense. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind | 49.2 | 47.2 | 44.0 | 40.2 | 44.4 | 57.2 | 66.1 | 68.0 | 93.7 |
| Household operation: Money expense. | 92.1 | 94.3 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Money expense. | 55.6 | 70.7 | 78.8 | 90.4 | 94.7 | 95.9 | 96.7 | 98.1 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind | 23.8 | 24.7 | 21.2 | 23.6 | 18.9 | 23.1 | 29.3 | 22.6 | 25.0 |
| Clothing: | 95.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind | 69.8 | 69.5 | 72.8 | 72.9 | 77.5 | 77.6 | 82.3 | 81.1 | 100.0 81.2 |
| Automobile: Money expense. | 9.5 | 18.4 | 35.9 | 50.3 | 66.3 | 70.7 | 78.6 | 90.8 | 93.8 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 55.6 | 67.8 | 81.0 | 78.9 | 78.7 | 85.0 | 88.4 | 92.5 | 93.8 |
| Personal care: Money expense. | 96.8 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense | 68.3 | 84.5 | 93.5 | 98.5 | 97.6 | 96.6 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 46.0 | 74.7 | 92.4 | 96.0 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense. | 50.8 | 53.4 | 73.4 | 76.4 | 78.1 | 81.0 | 88.4 | 84.9 | 81.2 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 49.2 | 66.1 | 90.7 | 96.0 | 98.8 | 96.6 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Education: Money expense | 9.5 | 19.0 | 21.7 | 28.6 | 31.4 | 40.8 | 46.5 | 67.9 | 56.2 |
| Other: Money expenses. | 17.5 | 15.5 | 22.3 | 28.6 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 42.8 | 54.7 | 93.8 |
| 1942 (first 3 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received in kind | 38.3 | 38.3 | 24.3 | 22.8 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 29.4 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 98.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Received in kind. . .............. | 43.3 | 41.7 | 35.5 | 29.6 | 42.6 | 48.5 | 57.2 | 67.6 | 94.1 |
| Household operation: Money expense | 91.7 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Furnishings and equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 28.3 | 48.0 | 58.6 | 70.4 | 71.6 | 77.9 | 84.1 | 90.5 | 94.1 |
| Received in kind | 8.3 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 16.2 | 0 |
| Clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money expense. | 83.4 36.7 | 93.1 40.0 | 96.4 39.6 | 98.9 38.1 | 98.4 36 | 99.3 30.7 | 98.8 36.5 | 100.0 40.5 | 100.0 35.3 |
| Automobile: Money expense | 36.3 13.3 | 16.0 16.0 | 39.6 31.4 | 38.1 42.8 | 36.3 55.8 | 30.7 | 36.5 72.6 | 40.5 90.5 | 35.3 88.2 |
| Other transportation: Money expense | 35.0 | 56.0 | 71.6 | 76.2 | 73.2 | 78.6 | 83.7 | 86.5 | 94.1 |
| Personal care: Money expense. | 91.7 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | 56.7 | 72.0 | 84.6 | 88.4 | 91.1 | 91.4 | 92.9 | 94.6 | 94.1 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 36.7 | 55.4 | 87.6 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tobacco: Money expense | 58.3 | 53.1 | 66.3 | 74.6 | 76.8 | 82.1 | 84.1 | 90.5 | 88.2 |
| Reading: Money expense | 38.3 | 67.4 | 87.6 | 95.2 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 94.1 |
| Education: Money expense | 6.7 | 16.6 | 20.1 | 14.3 | 25.3 | 29.3 | 40.1 | 48.6 | 76.5 |
| Other: Money expense ${ }^{3}$. | 13.3 | 10.9 | 21.9 | 18.0 | 22.1 | 24.3 | 31.3 | 35.1 | 88.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38.-Major categories of consumption: Percentage reporting expenditues and receipt in kind of selected goods and services, average amount spent and average value, urban families and single consumers, by annual total income class-Continued

AVERAGE EXPENSE OR VALUE


1942 (first 3 months)

| All items: Total value. | \$119 | \$202 | \$325 | $\$ 407$ | \$506 | \$601 | $\$ 775$ | \$1,201 | \$2,143 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money expense. | 101 | 174 | 299 | 378 | 475 | 557 | 713 | 1,109 | 1,978 |
| Received in kind. | 18 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 44 | 62 | 92 | 165 |
| Food: Total value | \$50 | \$80 | \$115 | \$139 | \$166 | \$194 | \$231 | \$323 | \$491 |
| Money expense. | 43 | 70 | 108 | 132 | 162 | 192 | 226 | 319 | 474 |
| Received in kind. | 7 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 17 |
| Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total value ${ }^{2}$. | 34 | 61 | 85 | 102 | 126 | 146 | 170 | 216 | 516 |
| Money expense. | 26 | 46 | 71 | 87 | 105 | 110 | 123 | 152 | 377 |
| Received in kind. | 8 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 47 | 64 | 139 |
| Household operation: Money expense. | 4 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 35 | 55 | 246 |
| Furnishings and equipment: Total expense. | 1 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 21 | 20 | 43 | 90 | 72 |
| Money expense. | , | 3 | 10 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 40 | 74 | 72 |
| Received in kind. | 0 | (4) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| Clothing: Total value | 9 | 17 | 33 | 50 | 57 | 71 | 102 | 163 | 276 |
| Money expense. | 6 | 14 | 29 | 44 | 52 | 66 | 95 | 155 | 267 |
| Received in kind. | 3. | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Automobile: Money expense. | 4 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 27 | 45 | 54 | 110 | 130 |
| Other transportation: Money expense. | 1. | 4 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 30 | 36 |
| Personal care: Money expense.... | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 25 | 50 |
| Medical care: Money expense. | 8 | 9 | 17 | 21 | 26 | 37 | 38 | 65 | 85 |
| Recreation: Money expense. | 1 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 33 | 63 | 128 |
| Tobacco: Money expense.. | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 24 | 21 |
| Reading: Money expense. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 25 |
| Education: Money expense. | (4) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 52 |
| Other: Money expenses.. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 15 |

[^76]
## APPENDIX A

## Estimates for 1935-36 Adjusted for Comparison with Data from the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime

There is a great interest in the changes in incomes, expenditures, and savings between the middle thirties, when the Nation was slowly recovering from the depression, and 1941 and early 1942, when the American economy was geared to a high level of production.

The study most nearly comparable in scope to the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime was the Study of Consumer Purchases, 1935-36, conducted jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics, in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration and the National Resources Committee. ${ }^{1}$

There are certain important points of difference in the coverage of the two surveys, however. The Consumer Purchases Study was originally conceived as an inquiry into the differing effects of income, family type, occupation, region, and degree of urbanization upon expenditure. This led to a sample design suitable for that purpose, but with several important drawbacks from the viewpoint of national estimates. No expenditure data were obtained from families that had received relief at any time during the year, that did not contain both a husband and a wife, or in which either spouse was foreign-born. The choice of communities surveyed in the Consumer Purchases Survey was likewise not the most satisfactory for preparing national estimates. Thus, suburban areas surrounding large metropolises, containing almost 17 million persons in 1930, were virtually unrepresented. Only 7 cities with populations over 100,000 were included, although such cities include about half the urban population. No urban areas in the West South Central States, containing almost 45 million city residents in 1930, were covered. The rural nonfarm sample included families living in villages but not in the open country.

Furthermore, direct comparisons between the data in this volume and the estimates published by the National Resources Committee for 1935-36 are not entirely valid because of certain differences in the definition of income used as a basis for classification.

Most of the tables in this volume present data for families and single consumers classified by money income in 1941 and early 1942; a few tables are presented by total (money plus nonmoney) income. The published data for 1935-36 are presented for families and single consumers classified by total income. However, the "total income" concept of the present survey is more inclusive than that used in 1935-36. In the earlier survey, only the following items, considered to be the most important nonmoney income sources, were added to money income: Impuited income from owned homes (including a figure for rented

[^77]farm homes estimated by a procedure comparable to that followed in the present survey) ; rent received as pay; home-produced food in rural areas and the value of certain other farm-produced goods used by farm families, principally fuel. In the estimates of the National Resources Committee the value of direct relief in kind was also added. In the present survey, "total income" includes, in addition to the above-named items, food received as gift or pay, home-produced food in urban areas, rent received as gift, and the value of fuel, ice, clothing, and household furnishings received as gift or pay.

In order to permit some comparison between the findings of the two surveys, the following tables have been prepared by adjustment of the 1935-36 data to a money-income basis. In the case of urban families, the adjustment was relatively minor, since it was necessary only to deduct from income the occupancy value of owned homes. In the case of rural families, it was necessary, in addition, to adjust for the value of homeproduced food and certain other receipts in kind.

Table 1 shows the estimated distribution of all civilian families and single consumers in the United States by money income class in 1935-36. Table 2 shows for 1935-36, by money income level, and for all income levels combined, the expenditures and savings of the Nation's families and single consumers. Data for 1935-36 relating to single consumers were much less adequate than those for families, and estimates were made only on a national basis, not by type of community. Moreover, the number of single consumers in the population at that time were apparently overestimated, whereas they were underestimated in the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime, as shown in Part II (p. 55) of this volume. Hence, the most useful comparisons between the two dates are for families of two or more persons. Table 3 gives the distribution of families by money income in $1935-36$ and by type of community. The last table provides a summary of the money expenditures and savings of all families (all income classes combined) by type of community for 1935-36.

The level of incomes, expenditures, and savings was, of course, much higher in 1941 and early 1942 than in the mid-thirties, but the general relationship between expenditures and income is in most respects very similar. The $1935-36$ study had previously confirmed the general relationship established in earlier, more limited surveys. The most striking exception was the larger expenditures for durable goods at given income levels in the later period (possibly reflecting heavy buying in anticipation of shortages) and relatively small expenditure for housing (probably because families whose incomes increase do not immediately move to better quarters).

Table 1.-Distribution of Families and Single Consumers by Money Income Class, 1935-36

| Money income class | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { (in thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under $\$ 500$ | 9,747.4 | 24.7 |
| \$500- \$1,000. | 11,184.6 | 28.3 |
| \$ $\$ 1,000-\$ 1,500$. | 7,721.9 | 19.6 |
| \$1,500-\$2,000. | 4,518.7 | 11.4 |
| \$2,000-\$3,000. | 3,818.8 | 9.7 |
| \$3,000- \$5,000. | 1,565.3 | 4.0 |
| \$5,000 and over. | 901.6 | 2.3 |
| All incomes. | 39,458.3 | 100.0 |
| Median money income. | 3946 | ................. |

Table 2.-Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings of Families and Single Consumers, by Money Income Class, 1935-36

| Item | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { All } \\ \text { families } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { single } \\ \text { coners } \\ \text { sumer } \end{array}$ | Families and single consumers with money incomes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under $\$ 500$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000 \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \mathbf{t o} \\ & \mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 3,00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \mathbf{t o} \\ \$ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Money income. | \$1,388 | \$289 | \$741 | \$1,240 | \$1,732 | \$2,448 | \$2,730 | \$11,552 |
| Money expenditures for current consumption. | 1,159 | 394 | 747 | 1,154 | 1,542 | 2,038 | 2,778 | 5,888 |
| Food. | 374 | 155 | 269 | 396 | 494 | 610 | 751 | 1,206 |
| Housing .................. | 181 | 61 | 125 | 184 | 237 | 295 | 380 | 760 |
| household operation ${ }^{1}$ | 134 | 39 | 82 | 129 | 175 | 232 | 342 | 802 |
| Furnishings and equipment. | 36 | 9 | 19 | 38 | 55 | 73 | 96 | 195 |
| Clothing. | 133 | 45 | 84 | 125 | 173 | 245 | 366 | 842 |
| Automobile. | 96 | 20 | 39 | 84 | 138 | 213 | 307 | 706 |
| Other transportation. | 22 | 9 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 32 | 45 | 166 |
| Personal care. | 26 | 10 | 19 | 27 | 36 | 46 | 61 | 112 |
| Medical care. | 56 | 20 | 34 | 53 | 76 | 105 | 153 | 370 |
| Recreation. | 42 | 7 | 21 | 37 | 57 | 84 | 129 | 357 |
| Tobacco. . | 24 | 9 | 18 | 28 | 36 | 43 | 50 | 73 |
| Reading. | 14 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 31 | 55 |
| Education | $\stackrel{13}{8}$ | 3 | 5 | 9 | 14 10 | ${ }_{13}^{24}$ | 47 20 | ${ }^{191}$ |
| Other. | 8 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 20 | 53 |
| Gifts and taxes ${ }^{1}$. | 78 | 10 | 31 | 54 | 78 | 121 | 228 | 1,244 |
| Net savings or deficit( - ) | 151 | -115 | -37 | 32 | 112 | 289 | 724 | 4,420 |

[^78]Table 3.-Percentage Distribution of Families of 2 or More Persons by Money Income Class and Type of Community, 1935-36

| Money incorne class | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { families } \end{gathered}$ | Urban families | Rural nonfarm families | Rural farm familiea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 3500. | 22.5 | 11.5 | 21.8 | 50.7 |
| \$500- \$1000. | 26.5 | 24.7 | 30.1 | 27.8 |
| \$1000-\$1500. | 20.2 | 23.7 | 21.2 | 10.8 |
| \$1500- $\$ 2000$. | 12.5 | 15.9 | 11.8 | 4.7 |
| \$2000-\$3000. | 11.1 | 14.7 | 9.4 | 3.5 |
| \$3000-\$5000. $\$ 5000$ and over | 7.2 | $\left.\begin{array}{l}6.2 \\ 3.3\end{array}\right\}$ | 5.7 | 2.5 |
| All incomes. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Median money income. | 81,025 | \$1,291 | 3968 | \$493 |

Table 4.-Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings of All Families of 2 or More Persons, by Type of Community, 1935-96
(Source: National Resources Planning Board, June 1941, Family Expenditures in the United States, Selected Tables)

| Items | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { families } \end{gathered}$ | Urban families | Rural nonfarm families | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rural } \\ \text { famm } \\ \text { families } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money income. | \$1,464 | \$1,785 | \$1,318 | \$786 |
| Money expenditures for current consumption | 1.231 | 1,519 | 1,107 | 621 |
| Food. | 395 | 492 | 352 | 187 |
| Housing. | 169 | 244 | 127 | 18 |
| Fuel, light, and refrigeration. | 88 | 106 | 96 | 25 |
| Other household operation.. | 67 | 86 | 60 | 39 |
| Furnishings and equipment. | 47 | 55 | 44 | 31 |
| Clothing. | 141 | 162 | 123 | 103 |
| Automobiles......... | 114 16 | 122 24 | 118 | ${ }_{3}^{92}$ |
| Personal care..... | 28 | 34 | 26 | 16 |
| Medical care. | 64 | 72 | 59 | 47 |
| Recreation. | 41 | 52 | 35 | 21 |
| Tobacco.. | 26 | 31 | 23 | 15 |
| Reading... | 13 | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ | 12 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Education. Other. | 15 7 | 16 7 | 18 8 | 11 |
| Gifts and contributions. | 45 | 54 | 44 | 23 |
| Personal taxes. | 24 | 36 | 11 | 3 |
| Net savings. | 164 | 176 | 156 | 139 |

$\qquad$

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is volumenry. It will not be seen except by sworn agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and will not be available for taxation purposes.
 a GeVIRA INFOMMATION ATO CODES
. Agent


Interviewers should not enter codes in items 13-25
13. Region
14. City code

17. Money pluz nonmoney income i
18. Rece ived .reliaf dur ing year.
18. Received reliaf during year.......
19. Family sixe 《equivale
20. Occupational group
21. Number of earnert
22. Rental and rental value groups
23. 1940 incone as compared with 1941
11. Living in owned home at end of 1941:
24. C.P.S. family comporition
25. M.E. eligibility

| 8. FAMILY COAPOSITIOM AND MOMEY EARHINGS DURING 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | 1 | J | k | 1 | m | n |
| Members of economic family lall persons sharing family iocome. Give relationship to bead.! | Sox | Age | No. Of weets duriog 1941 |  |  | Laraiars duriag 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Trpe of work |
|  |  |  | In |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Selif- } \\ \text { employed } \end{gathered}$ | Yage earner | Salaried | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { nonrelief } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W.P.A. } \\ & \text { N.Y.A. } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |  |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$....... |  | s |  |  | \$....... |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. $-\cdots$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4: ........... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. .................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. .-........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. .-...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| '10. .-... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Income frem other work.. |  |  | ...xx | . xx $^{\text {x }}$ | . $\times$ xx. |  |  |  |  | . ${ }^{\text {xx. }}$ |  |  |  |
| 12. (Editor) Net ineome from R. | d 1 |  | .xx. | .xx. | ..xx |  | . .xx. | ....xx... |  | -xx. |  |  |  |
| 13. TOTAL. |  |  |  |  | . $\times$ xx. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| J. FUEL, LICHT, AD REFRIGERATIGU |  |  |  |  |  | K. MEDICAL CARE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a |  | b |  |  | c | a | $b$ | c |
| Item | Qnartar |  |  |  | Expense for jear | Item | Bxpense for year | Free care |
|  | Jaq, Fob. Mar. | $\begin{gathered} \text { April May } \\ \text { June } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July Aug. } \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Bct, Nov. Bec. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Coal: <br> Bituminous:Unit $\qquad$ Qty |  |  |  |  | \$. . xxx | 1. Physician, specialist, zwgeon: . <br> 1. $\qquad$ office visits at \$ $\qquad$ |  |  |
| 2. Prices ........Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 2............ home calls ot |  |  |
| 3. Anthracite:Unit....... Qty |  |  |  |  | xxx | 2. Eyc care (excluding eye glasses): ..................... |  |  |
| 4. Price\$......Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 1.Number receiving eye care. |  |  |
| 5. Coke: Unit........ety |  |  |  |  | xxx | 3. Dental care (including X -ray made.by dentist) : ....... |  |  |
| 6. Price\$......Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 1. Number receiviag dental care. |  |  |
| 7. Briquets: Unit $\ldots . . .$. Qty $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | xxx | 4. Other practitioner (specify): .......................... |  |  |
| 8. Prices $\ldots . .$. Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 1. ........ office visits ot \$ ........ |  |  |
| 9. Wood: Unit....... Qty |  |  |  |  | xxx | 2. ........home colls at *. |  |  |
| 10. Price\$.....Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 5. Clinic care:... |  |  |
| 11. Fuel oil: Unit....... Qty |  |  |  |  | xxx | 1. Private medical group clinic...... visits at \$...... |  |  |
| 12. Price\$...... Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 2.Hospital or public clinic......visite et \$ |  |  |
| 13. Kerosene \& ${ }_{\text {e }}$ (easoline: Unit oty |  |  |  |  |  | 6. Hospital care: $\qquad$ 1 Number receiving hospital care |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | .xxx | 2. days at $\$$ $\qquad$ |  |  |
| 15. Electricity: ${ }^{\text {Exp }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3. X-ray examination or treatment \$........... |  |  |
| 16. Gas: Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 7. Other X -ray examination and/or treatment: |  |  |
| 17. Ice: Unit .-.... Qty |  |  |  |  | x $\times$ x. | 8. Private nurse: . |  |  |
| 18. Prices ......Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 1.At hospital.......days at ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  |  |
| 19. Rent of freezer locker Exp |  |  |  |  |  | 2.At home........ days at ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  |  |
| 20. TOTAL EXPENSE........... | x $\mathrm{x} \times$ | xxx | xxx | x $\times$ x |  | 9. Visiting nurse:........................................... |  |  |
| 21. Value of fuel gathered by fa <br> 22. Value of fuel and light rece | mily or ived from | received as <br> relief ag | gift or gency.... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pay } \\ & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ |  | 1. $\qquad$ visits at $\$$ 10. Eye glasses: |  |  |
|  | TOBACCO |  |  |  |  | 1. Number receiving frames and/or lenses |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Bxpense | 11. Medicines and drugs.......... |  |  |
|  | Item |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ | 2. Medical appliances and supplies. |  |  |
| 1. Cigarettes: Packages per week |  | e | *. | ........ |  | 1.Group hospitalization \$.......per ........per....... |  |  |
| 2. Cigars: Number per week |  |  | 4. |  |  | 2.Group medical care \$ ...........per....... per |  |  |
| 3. Tobacco: Pipe.. |  |  |  |  |  | 14. Other medical car |  |  |
| 4. All other.. |  |  |  |  |  | 15. Health and accident insurance premiums pald |  |  |
| 5. Smokers' supplies. |  |  |  |  |  | 1. Number of persons covered........ |  |  |
| 6. Total (1 thru 5). |  |  |  |  |  | 16. TOTAL (1 thru 15) |  |  |





| 6 RECAEATLO |  |  |  | $S$ READIMG |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Expease } \\ & \text { for year. } \end{aligned}$ | Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Expense } \\ & \text { for year } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1. Paid admissions to movies:....................... <br> Adulte: Number $\qquad$ Pric* $\$$ $\qquad$ <br> Children: Number $\qquad$ Price $\$$ $\qquad$ <br> 2. Other peid admissions (plays, concerts. ( orums, baseball gemes, dances, etc.) |  |  |  |  <br> 2. <br> Weekly. $\qquad$ <br> 3. Magasines (subscriptions and single copies). <br> 4. Books (not school books) bought during year. <br> 5. Book rentals and library fees. public and rentel libraries. |  |
| 3. Games and aports equipment. supplies. fees, and licenses: ................................. <br> Hunt ins \$ $\qquad$ Fishing ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 6. TOTAL (1 thru 5) .......................... |  |
|  |  |  |  | Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Expense } \\ & \text { for fitar } \end{aligned}$ |
| Hikint \& ...... Pidine \$.....: Golf \$ ...... |  |  |  | 1. Gifts (Christmas, birthday, other) to persions not members of economic family (not charity) |  |
| Skates, sleds, skis \$....... : Bontz s........ |  |  |  | 2. Contributions to support relatives not menbers of economic family. |  |
| Cards, ghess, other games $\qquad$ <br> Billiards, bowling \$ $\qquad$ Other $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 3. Donetions to other indi |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4. Commenity chest and other welfore agenciet.. |  |
| Total (all items 3)........................... |  |  |  | 5. Religious organizetions and missions |  |
| 4.,.Rndio and radio-phonozraph: Purchase......... |  |  |  | 7. Other, including foreign relief |  |
| 5. Redio batteries, tubes, repairs................ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Phonoertaph. <br> 7. Wusical instruments (specify). |  |  |  | U. DIRECT TAXES <br> (Payable ia schedole year, except back taxes) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| t. Sheet music, phonograph records. <br> 9. Cameras, films, photo supplies. |  |  |  | Item | Expesse for jear |
| in. Children's toys, play equipment. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2. State incom taxes |  |
| 12. Entertaining in and out of home |  |  |  | 3. Poll taxes.................................... |  |
| 13. Dues to social 1 and recreational clubs.......... <br> 14. Other (apecify). |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | jewelry, etc. .................................... |  |
| 15. T0тAl: (1 thru 14).......................................... |  |  |  | 5. TOTAL ( ithru |  |
| R. EDUCAT ION |  |  |  | V. PERSOHAL CMRE |  |
| a | b | c | d | Itam | Expesese for year |
| Item | Members | Expense for jear |  | 1. Wife: Hoircut, shampoo, waves, manicures. facials, other............................. |  |
|  | atresd- <br> ing | Tuition fees | Books, supplies |  |  |
| 1. Nursery school. kinder: gorden. |  | \$ | \$ | 2. Husband: Haircut. shaves, shamposs, other.. |  |
| 2. Elementery school, .......... |  |  |  | 3. Children under 16: Heircut , other... |  |
| 3. High or preparatory school.4. Eusinesz or technicalschool................. |  |  |  | 4. Other members of family: Hnircut, other.... |  |
|  |  |  |  | S. Total ( 1 tht |  |
| 5. College, graduate. or professional school....... |  |  |  | tollet articles and preparations |  |
| 6. TOTAL (1 thru 5).......... |  |  |  | 3. Toilet soapt: ............ cokez ar,........ |  |
| 7. Specisit lessons ............. |  |  |  | 8. Shaving soap and ertem. ..................... |  |
| 8. Other (exeluding board and fent) |  |  |  | 9. Cold cream, ponder, neil polith 10. Brushes, coubs, rexors, files |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1. Other toilet articies and preparatio |  |
| 9. Total (6 thru 3). |  |  |  | 12. Total, (6 thru 11) |  |
|  |  |  |  | 13. TOTAL $(5+12)$. |  |



| W. CLOTH + W S PLRCHASES DURING 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WOMAK OR GIRL-COnt inued |  |  |  |  | - SECOND WOMAN OR GJRL |  |  |  |  |
| a | b | c | d | e | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \square \text { ife. } 2 \square \text { other femele (over } 2 \text { yrs.). } 3 \text { Age. } \\ & 4 \text { No. of weeks in economic family. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Item | Number | Price | Expens* <br> for ÿear | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. en } \\ \text { mand } \\ \text { end } \\ 1941 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | e |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bxpease | Ho. on thasd |
| 82. Footvear: <br> 83. Shoes:Total $\qquad$ pr. | XX |  |  | . $\mathrm{x} \times$. | Item | Number | Price | tor yeat | edd <br> 1941 |
| 84. Leather, L. solepr. <br> 85. Rubber sole pr. |  |  |  |  | 1. Hats, Caps, Berets: . . | XX. | x X . |  | . xX $^{\text {x }}$ |
| 85. Fabric.l.sole pr. |  |  |  |  | 2. Ltats: Felt. |  |  |  |  |
| 87. Rubher sole pr. |  |  |  |  | 3. Felt........ |  |  |  | xx |
| 88. House slippers pt. |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 4. Straw....... |  |  |  | xX |
| 89. Overshoes, rubler boots, galoshe pr. |  |  |  |  | 5. Fabric, etc. <br> 6. Caps, berets; Wool. |  |  |  | Xx. |
| 90, Rubbers........ pr. |  |  |  |  | 7. Cotton, etc.. |  |  |  | XX |
| 91. Shoe shines. repairs.... | XX | XX |  | x. | 8. Head scarfs, etc.. |  |  |  | xx. |
| 92. Gloves, Handkerchiofs. |  |  |  |  | 9. Costs. Reincosts, Jeckets.Sweater's,Furs: | ẋ. | xX. |  | . XX |
| Other Accestories: | XX. | x ${ }^{\text {x }}$ |  | x | 10. Coats ; Fur....... |  |  |  |  |
| 93. Gloves: |  |  |  |  | 11. Heavy, with fur. |  |  |  |  |
| - Cotton........pr. |  |  |  | XX. | 12. Heavy, no fur $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| 94. Rayon, silk...pr. |  |  |  | .xx | 13: Likht awool...... |  |  |  |  |
| 95. Leather. fur..pr. |  |  |  |  | 14. Cotton, linen... |  |  |  | . $x \times$ |
| 96. Wool..........pr. |  |  |  |  | 15. Rayon, silk. |  |  |  | $\ldots x$ |
| 97. Handbats, purses.. |  |  |  | xx | 16. Ra incosts .......... |  |  |  |  |
| 98. Handkerchiefs..... |  |  |  | . $\times$ xx | 17. Snow or ski suits, leggings.......... |  |  |  |  |
| 99. Umbrellas. . . . . . . . |  |  |  | . $7 x$ | 18. Jackets: Wool.... |  |  |  |  |
| 100. Jewelfy, watches.. | XX. | xx. |  | XX | 19. <br> Leather..... |  |  |  |  |
| 101. Other accessories. | $\ldots x$ |  |  | XX | 20. Cotton, etc. |  |  |  | XX. |
| 102. Home Sewing: . . . . . . . . . . | xx | $x \times$ |  | $x \mathrm{x}$ | 21. Sweaters: Wool.. |  |  |  |  |
| 103. Yard goods: |  |  |  |  | 22. Cotton, etc. |  |  |  | xx.. |
| Cotton......... yd. |  | XX |  | $x \times$ | 23. Fur scerfis, etc... |  |  |  | . $x \times$ |
| 104. Linen. .........yd. |  | . $\mathrm{x} x$ |  | Xx | 24. Dresses, Suits,Shirts, |  |  |  |  |
| 105. Rayon, silk...yd. |  | - $x^{\prime \prime}$ |  | XX | Alouses, Aprons: . . . . . | XX | ${ }_{\text {l }} \times$ |  | XX |
| 106. Wool..........yd. |  | xx- |  | $x \times$ | 25. Dresses: Wool.... |  |  |  |  |
| 107. Yorne wool....... | ${ }_{\text {x }} \times$ | .-xx |  | -xx. | 26. Woot..... |  |  |  |  |
| 108. - other...... | $x \times$ | xx |  | $\cdots$ | 2\%. Reyon, silk.... |  |  |  |  |
| 109. Findings:......... | XX | xx |  | -xx | 28. Rayon, tilk. |  |  |  | XX |
| 110. Paid help for |  |  |  |  | 29. Linen. ........... |  |  |  |  |
| 110. sewint....... | x x | xx |  | xx | 30. Cotton, street.. |  |  |  |  |
| 111. Upkeep: Cléaning, |  | - |  |  | 31. Cetton, street.. |  |  |  | $\underline{X}$ |
| pressing | XX | xX |  | $x \times$ | 32. Cotton, house... |  |  |  | xx |
| 112. Other Clothing Expense: |  |  |  |  | 33. Cotton, house... |  |  |  | . x - |
| (Specify)................. |  |  |  | Xx | 34. Cotton, uniforms |  |  |  | . $x x$ |
| 113. $\qquad$ |  | ...-...- |  | ...... | 35. Suits: Wool, with fur.................. |  |  |  | - |
| 114. .. |  |  |  | xx | 36. Wool, no fur. |  |  |  |  |
| 115. TOTAL. | xx | XX |  | ${ }_{\text {x }} \times$ | 37. Cotton,linen. |  |  |  | $x \times$ |
| 116. Money value of clothing |  |  |  |  | 38. Rayon, silk.. |  |  |  | . $\mathrm{XX}_{\sim}$ |
| tift or pay............ |  |  | \$ |  | 39. Skirts: Wool.. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 40. Cotton, etc. |  |  |  | . XX |
| 117. Money value of clothing from relief agency.... | receive | ed | \$ |  | 41. Blouses: Cotton. Linen....... |  |  |  | $x \times$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 42. Reyon, silk |  |  |  | x |
|  |  |  |  |  | 43. Wool, etc.. |  |  |  | $x \times$ |





Y. CHAMGES IN FAMILY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURIMG TSAI
(Excluding changes due to increases or decreases in the vaive of property whict hat sot chatged hadas)




[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cities are urban places with population of 2,500 or more as designated by the Bureau of the Census.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ At the time the sample was drawn, 1940 rent was not available for most of the cities in the country. Subsequent experiments have shown that the differences between stratifications based upon 1940 and 1930 rents are slight.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ In cities with populations above 500,000 only a third of the blocks, selected at random, were used in this classification.
    ${ }^{4}$ At the time the sample of blocks was being drawn, the Census tabulations of average block rent in New York City had not yet been prepared. The procedure followed in that city involved treating each of the 3,000 Census tracts in that city in the same fashion as blocks had been treated in other cities. The number of occupied dwelling units in each tract in April 1040 was known. Since average tract rent was unknown, however, the basis of stratification was percentage of rented units renting for less than $\$ 30$ in 1934 as shown by the Real Property Inventory. After the sample tracts had all been drawn in the same manner as blocks were drawn in other cities, one block was selected completely at random for each sampled tract.

[^3]:    ${ }^{5}$ For full discussion of the sampling procedure in rural areas, see U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520, pp. 2-5.

[^4]:    6 When an agent had to be replaced during the course of field work, because of resignation, the regional supervisor hired and trained a new agent. He generally stayed in the city until the agent had taken at least one or two schedules in order to review her work carefully and explain difficulties without loss of time.

[^5]:    7 Outside salesmen or insurance agents working on their own account or on a commission basis were considered self-employed.
    ${ }^{5}$ For detailed discussion, see U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520, pp. 9-11.

[^6]:    ${ }^{9}$ For the convenience of agents, information on income in kind was obtained in connection with the appropriate expenditure section.

[^7]:    ${ }^{10}$ Except for owned homes, no attempt was made to include as nonmoney income the value of the use of durable goods owned, such as automobiles, furniture, and household equipment. Nor was any value imputed to the homemaker's services.
    ${ }^{11}$ In that study nonmoney income included the occupancy value of owned homes and rent received as pay, for all groups; the value of home produced food, for farm and village areas; and the value of certain other farm produced goods used by farm families. In the estimates prepared by the National Resources Planning Board, the estimated value of direct relief in kind was also included.
    ${ }^{12}$ If an automobile was purchased partly for family use and partly for business use, only the portion of the expense for purchase chargeable to family use was considered family expense. The remainder was considered an investment in busifess (an increase in assets).

[^8]:    ${ }^{13}$ Since apartment rents in cities frequently cover payment for fuel, light, and/or refrigeration, expenditures for these items have been combined with those for housing in all tables showing the summary of expenditures.

[^9]:    14 Due to the difficulty experienced by respondents in accounting completely for receipts (i.e., income, other money receipts, and funds made available through liquidation of assets or through credit) and disbursements (i.e., outlays for current consumption, gifts and taxes, and money used to increase assets or decrease debts), a margin of tolerance was set up for discrepancies between the two. A schedule was considered acceptable if the difference was less than 5.5 percent ( 9.5 percent for farm families) of receipts or disbursements, whichever was the larger.

[^10]:    15 See Study of Consumer Purchases, City and Village Families, by F. M. Williams and M. Parten, in National Bureau of Economic Research Studies in Income and Wealth, Income Size Distribution (New York, 1943), Part II, ch. 12, p. 48; also Minnesota Resources Commission, Minnesota Incomes 1938-39, vol. I, p. lxi.

[^11]:    16 Interest and dividend payments, which comprise an important share of the income of families in the $\$ 10,000$ and over class, show the following quarterly variaticns (in millions of doliars):
    

    Based on revised series, income payments (in Survey of Current Business, March 1943, p. 27).
    17 The adjusted frequencies in the two classes ( $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 10,000$ and over) were such that the Pareto curve yiclded an average income considerably lower (at an annualrate) for the first 3 months of 1942 than for 1941, although the original sample mean was higher and allindependent sources point to a higher average. Moreover, the income estimate for the first 3 months of 1942 yielded by the Pareto curve provided income aggregates for all classes combined which were too low in comparison with the 1941 aggregates, as judged by the U. S. Department of Commerce series on Income Payments.

[^12]:    ${ }^{18}$ Census Rolease P-3, No. 29. Since monthly estimates are given as of the first of the month, the estimates for January 1, 1941, and January 1, 1942, were each given a weight of 0.5 .
    ${ }_{19}$ Underenumeration of the population under 5 years has long been characteristic of Consus data. In the National Resources Committee's Problems of a Changing Population, correction factors for this under-

[^13]:    Footnote 19-Continued
    enumeration to be applied to the 1930 population under 5 are estimated to be 1.05 for white and 1.13 for Negro. Shryock of Census indicates that the factors for 1942 will not be less.
    The enumerated (April 1) 1940 population under 5 and the 1940 population under 5 corrected by applying these factors, by area and color, is as follows (in thousands):

    |  | Enumerated |  |  | Corrected for underenumeration |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | Total | White | Nonwhite | Total | White | Nonwhite |
    | Urban. | 5,007 | 4.526 | 481 | 5,296 | 4,752 | 544 |
    | Rural nonfarm. | 2,523 | 2,288 | 235 | 2,688 | 2,402 | 266 |
    | Rural farm.... | 3,012 | 2, 206 | 605 | 3,210 | 2,526 | 684 |

    (The totals of the enumerated population under 5 are final Census figures, but the distribution by color within each area was estimated on the basis of the preliminary 5-percent Census cross-tabulation, Release P-5, No. 9, which was all that was available at the time these estimates were prepared.)
    These corrections involve increasing the figure for total (April 1) 1940 population by 1.004800 , for the rural farm 1940 population by 1.006553 , and for the rural nonfarm by 1.005365.
    Theee factors were applied to the average of the 1941 monthly figures, since these were based directly on the 1940 enumeration.
    $s$ In almost all cases it was possible to obtain information on the income and expenditures of a former member of an economic family from present members.

[^14]:    ${ }^{21}$ Census Release P-3, No. 32: rural farm, 134,000; rural nonfarm, 554,000; urban, 489,000.
    22 Unpublished estimate of 126,000 by Dr. Paul C. Glick of the Census Bureau.
    ${ }^{23}$ The definition of farm follows that used by the Census of Agriculture. See p. 13.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ This device of testing the stability of a sample by testing the consistency of subgroups is one which has found special application in the field of industrial testing and quality control. (See Shewhart, Walter A.: Statistical Method from the Viewpoint of Quality Control, Washington, 1939, pp. 33-36.)

[^16]:    2 Similar consistency in the two rural gamples is attested both by the regularity in the variation in the pattern of expenditures among rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers classified by 1941 income and by the stability in the consumption patterns shown by this study and by the Consumer Purchases Study. (See U.S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520, pp. 16-18, forfurther discussion of this point.)

[^17]:    ${ }^{3}$ For comparisons of rural sample data with data from other sources, see U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520, pp. 18-20.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ Both survey and OPA figures pertain to all civilian consumers except those living in institutions.
    ${ }^{2}$ For survey definitions of family and single consumer see Part I, p. 11.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes 732 thousand men inducted into military service who were civilians throughout 1941 :
    4 Expressed as full-year equivalents, i.e., 12 man-months $=1$ person. Separate figures for families and singleconsumers not computed because of conceptual difficulties of equating 'part-year' families of varying size into "equivalent full-year"' families.
    SIncludes 328 thousand civilian year equivalents of men single consumers inducted into military service during 1941.
    F For the OPA figures the following definitions are given: Families are defined as economic units of two or more persons sharing a common or pooled income and living under a common roof. Single consumers are defined as men or women maintaining independent living quarters or living as lodgers or servants in private homes, rooming houses, or hotels. The term spending unit is used to cover both groups. Estimates are on a calendar year basis (i.e., average for the year).
    $\$ 328,000$ year-equivalents for single men who were inducted during the year and $1,561,000$ yearequivalents for families and single persons who existed as separate spending units only part of the year. OPA, Division of Research, Consumer Income and Demand Branch: Civilian Spending and Saving 1941 and 1942, multilithed, March 1, 1943.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ The survey aggregates conform to the general definitions followed in the survey, with a few adjustments required for comparability with the nearest available Commerce figures. The components of the survey aggregate for each source of income as presented in this table are as follows:
    Wages and salariss, including work relief.-Net money earnings of employed wage and salary workers including earnings from work relief, commissions, tips, bonuses, earnings from odd jobs. Includes amounts deducted by employers for payment of Federal old-age and survivors insurance and for unemploymentinsurance tax, health or life insurance, organization dues, pensions, annuities, etc. Excludes value of pay in kind as room and board. Also excludes occupational expenses as for tools, union dues, traveling expenses not reimbursed by employer, differing in this respect from the Commerce figures. Includes 1,207 million dollars net earnings of salesmen on commission and agents working on own account transferred from entrepreneurial income to the wage and salary class for comparability with Commerce figures.
    Entrepreneurial income.- Includes net profits from a business owned but not managed by the family; salary or net profits drawn from a business owned and operated by a member of the family including value of food, clothing, etc., brought home by the owner of a store for family use; net income of independent professional practitioners as doctors and lawyers. Exeludes net income from roomers and boarders. Excludes value of food produced and consumed on the farm.
    Net rents.-Received from property rented to others by the family
    Interest and dividends.-Received from stoeks, bonds, bank accounts, trust funds, etc. Includes dividends from paid-up insurance policies, but not dividends applied to reduce insurance premiums nor dividends left to accumulate with insurance companies. Excludes income from annuities and regular (e.g., monthly or quarterly) payments in settlement of insurance policies as well as lump-sum settlements of insurance policies.
    Social-security benefits and other labor income.-Includes unemployment-insurance benefits, Federal old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement benefits received from the Railroad Retirement Board, Federal civil service and State and municipal retirement systems, pensions from employers and veterans pensions; does not include old-age pensions paid by States to needy persons nor workmen's compensation benefits.
    Direct and other relief.-Includes cash amounts received from public and private relief agencies, the value of blue stamps used for food purchases and of brown stamps used for purchases of cotton clothing and textiles, the value of vouchers for food or other purchases given by relief agencies, incomefrom mothers pensions, old-age assistance, aid to the blind, contributionssent to the family from membersin CCC camps. The survey aggregates do not include gifts of money either in the form of large or unusual gifts or in the form of contributions for support from persons outside the fimily, income received by persons in institutions, benefits from sickness and accident insurance, workmen's compensation, alimony, net gains from gambling, money found or received as a prize. They also exclude all incomっin kind (food grown for home

[^20]:    Footnotes to table 14-Continued
    use, occupancy value of owned homes, clothing, furnishings, etc., received as gifts, pay, or relief) with the specific exceptions noted under Entrepreneurial income and Direct and other relief.
    Thesurvey, aggregatespresented here include not only the data for "full-year" families and single persons but also for"part-year" persons. They also include an adjustment for $1,060,000$ civilian year-equivalents of men departing for military service. The aggregate income of part-period families and single consumers covered in the survey was estimated by applying to the national aggregate for full-period families the ratio of the sample aggregate for part-period families to the adjusted sample aggregate for full-period families. The average income of the civilian year-equivalents of men inducted for military service was assumed to be the same as that of urban single consumers covered in the sample; this average was multiplied by the estimated $1,060,000$ civilian year-equivalents lost to the sample because of inductions.
    ${ }^{2}$ Department of Commerce figures were taken from the Income Payments series (in the March 1943 Survey of Current Business), adjusted to exclude income in kind and in other ways to conform so far as possible with the definitions followed in the Spending and Saving survey. The components of the Commerce aggregates as presented in this table are as follows:
    Wages and salaries, including work relief.-Money wages paid by the commodity producing industrics including agricultural wages, mining, manufacturing and contract construction, by the distributive industries including transportation, electric light and power, and manufactured gas, by the service industries including finance, service proper, communications, by miscellaneous industries, money wages paid by Government including project pay-rolls of CCC, NYA, and WPA. Includes commissions paid to salesmen and agents. Includes 724 million dollars employes contributions to social-security funds. Excludes 742 million dollars nonmoney income in the form of wages in kind to agricultural workers, food to water and transportation employees, food and some room for employees of restaurants, hotels and professional organizations (such as hospitals, 6 chools), room and board for domestic servants. Excludes 1,326 million dollars noncivilian income in the form of military pay rolls. Excludes most earnings from odd jobs and earnings from illegal pursuits.

    Entrepreneurial income.-Includes net income of farm operators, independent professional practitioners and of entrepreneurs in all other lines of activity. Excludes 1,191 million dollars value of food raised and consumed on the farm. Does not include net income from roomers and boarders.
    Net rents.-Net rents on rented property. Also includes royalties.
    Interestand dividends.-Interestand dividendsestimated asreceived by individuals and unincorporated enterprise. This figure was estimated with suggestionsfrom the National Income Unit at the Department of Commerce in an attempt to remove from the Commerce figures the effects of treating banks, insurance companies, and nonprofitinstitutions as aggregates of individuals and of the treatment whereby only longerterm interest is assumed to fow to individuals.
    Social-security benefits and other labor income.-Includes disbursements under the unemploymentcompensation and old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts; also includea pensions paid to retired workers by private industries and governmental agencies, and Federal pensions to war veterans. Excludes 299 million dollars workmen's compensation payments.
    Direct and other relief.- Includes the value of eurplus food stamps, payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, subsistence payments certified by the FSA as wellas obligations incurred for general relief. Excludes private direct relief éxcept by class I railroads. Excludes 234 million dollare relief in kind.

[^21]:    ©. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520, Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, p. 18.

[^22]:    7 See National Resources Committee, Consumer Incomes in the U. S., Washington, 1938, p. 35, footnote 5 , where it was assumed that in 1935-36 half of the interest and dividends received by gavings banks, building and loan associations, life insurance companies, and similar associations of individuals were paid out to individuals. It was assumed that such institutions received about a fourth of all dividends and interest payments. In Who Does Pay the Taxes? (Social Research, 1942, Supplement IV), Helen Tarasov estimated that such institutions received about 38.5 percent of total dividend and interest payments.

    8 Details of the revised computation will be furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on request.
    9 Understatement of interest and dividends was also noted in the Minnesota Income Study, when field inquiries were checked against income-tax returns. For further discussion of the reporting problem and the sampling problem, see p. 53.

[^23]:    ${ }_{10}^{10}$ Understatement of unemployment-insurance benefits was also found in the Minnesota Income Study. ${ }^{11} 4,333$ million dollars interestand dividends were reported on form 1040 (filed principally by persons with incomesover $\$ 3,000$ ) and 365 million dollars dividends, interest, rents, annuities, and royalties (notseparable) reported on short form 1040A (filed exclusively by persons with incomes below 83,000 ).
    I2 A special tally of the schedules showed that 45 percent of the interest and dividends reported received by families in the field survey was received by familics not paying an income tax. If the Bureau of Internal Revenue figure is stepped-up in the same proportion, the difference between the survey aggregate and the Bureau of Internal Revenue aggregate becomes at least 6,370 million dollars.

[^24]:    ${ }^{14}$ It should be noted, however, that the savings figure for all-income classes combined incorporates the revision of the savings figure for the $\$ 10,000$ and over class made to correspond with the mesn income for that class estimated from the Pareto curve, to correct for refusals and substitutions (See Part 1, section on Refusals and Substitutions, p. 22.)

[^25]:    ${ }^{4}$ See Statistics of Income over $\$ 100,000$, U. S. Treasury release, December 27, 1943.

[^26]:    ${ }^{15}$ Wisconsin Individual Income Tax Statistics.
    ${ }^{16}$ Subject, of course, to the condition that the parent population have a finite variance. See Wilks, S. S.: Mathematical Statistics, Princeton University, 1043, pp. 81-82.
    17 The distribution was estimated by the combinatorial method:
    (1) The distribution of means of samples of 2 was obtained by computing the probability of each of the 121 possible combinations.
    (2) A grouping of these 121 back to 10 discrept values with corresponding probabilities was obtained from this distribution of means of samples of 2 . The moments of the set of 10 values are approximately equal to the moments of the set of 121 .
    (3) Steps 1 and $\%$ were repeated to give a set of 10 discreet values representing the distribution of means of samples of 4 .
    (4) The process was repeated until 121 discreet values for samples of 1,280 were obtained.
    (5) The 121 values were adjusted to yield the 4 moments that would be expected, on the basis of the moment of the parent population.

[^27]:    ${ }^{18}$ Thiscalculation disregards the fact that the probability is less than 0.03 because dividends wereselected for this test for the reason that they had the largest discrepancy.

[^28]:    ${ }^{19}$ National Resources Committee: Consumer Income in the United States, 1938, pp. 80-87.
    ${ }^{20}$ Estimate based on table 2, p. 191, The Use of Income Tax Data in the National Resources Committee Estimate of the Distribution of Income by Size, by Enid Baird and Selma Fine, in National Bureau of Economic Research, Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. III (New York 1939), and on table 3, p. 18, of the National Resources Committee report, Consumer Incomes in the United States (Washington, 1838). This is a minimum estimate since it reflectsonly the increase in aggregate income occasioned by shifting 116,000 families of 2 or more to the $\$ 7,500$ to $\$ 10,060$ class and 217,000 more to the $\$ 10,000$ and over class. It does not reflect the increase rosulting from raising the average incomes of the 138,000 families already in those two classes, nor amounts added for single consumers. Even after these adjustments, the National Resources Committee aggregates were still about 3 billion dollars below the then current estimates of national income of the Department of Commerce (see p. 35 of the N.R.C. report.)

[^29]:    ${ }^{31}$ An aggregate was computed for each category of persons in the labor force and not in the labor force in March 1940, as shown in tables 1,2, and 3 of the report on individual wage or salary income, cross-classified by sex, receipt or nonreceipt of other income in 1939, and, for wage or salary workers, by whether or not a full year was worked. In computing these aggregates, the mean income of persons in each closed-end wage or salary interval was assumed to be equal to the mid-point of the interval, except that $\$ 1,250$ was used for the interval $\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999$ for persons not in the labor force. For the terminal interval $\$ 5,000$ and over for persons in the labor force, a mean of $\$ 9,000$ was used. This is based on an analysis of income-tax returns of personsreporting $\$ 5,000$ or more of wage or salary income in 1936. For theinterval $\$ 2,000$ and over for persons not in the labor force, $\$ 2,500$ was used. It was assumed that the mean income of persons in each category who failed to report their wage or salary income, was the same as that of persons who reported.

[^30]:    ${ }^{23}$ The tabulation of the registration for these ration books was not available until several months after this survey was completed.
    ${ }^{23}$ Since the time of drawing the sample, official Censusestimates of the population of most unincorporated communities with 1940 populations of 500 or more have been made available, although the figures must be considered approximate because of uncertainty as to the exact geographical boundaries of these communities.

[^31]:    ${ }^{24}$ Neyman, J.: On the Two Different Aspects of the Representative Method, Journal of Royal Statistical Society, 1934.
    ${ }_{25}$ Hansen, M., and Hurwitz, W.: Theory of Sampling from Finite Populations, Annals of Mathematical Statistics, December 1043.

[^32]:    ${ }^{1}$ Proportionate allocation of cases in sample. Excludes 9 cases for which block rent could not be determined.
    ${ }^{26} \mathrm{~J}$. Neyman, op. cit.

[^33]:    ${ }^{n}$ Sukhatme, P. V.: Contribution to the Theory of the Representative Method, in Journal of Royal Statistical Society, Supplement, Vol. II, 1935, No. 2.
    ${ }^{28}$ Snedecor and King: Recent Developments in Sampling for Agricultural Statistics, in Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1942.
    29 When the results of surveys are tabulated by machine, weighting of frequency counts is a simple procedure. The weight for each card is punched in predesignated columns, and when the cards arerun through the tabulator, the machine is wired to add in these columns, each resulting total then being a properly weighted frequency. The only added costs in this procedure are the coding and punching of one additional item for each family and the balancing of the final tables. This simple procedure can be applied to the computation of averages only by means of an intermediate step, the use of a multiplying punch. This does involve a considerable increase in costs.

[^34]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cf. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins Nos. 636, 637, 639, 640, or 641, Tabular Summary, table 25 and notes on that table in Appendix A of those bulletins.
    ${ }^{2}$ Figures in tables which present the detailed data do not necessarily add to the rounded totals shown in the summary tables.

[^35]:    ${ }^{3}$ Table 10, p, 33. For derivation of population weights, see p. 28; for adjustments for refusals and substitutions, see p. 22.
    4 Data collected from rural families with negative incomes (not shown separately) are also incorporated in the United States all-income averages. Families and single consumers with negative incomes represented the following proportions of the total number sampled in the 2 periods:
    $1041 \quad 1942$ (first 3 months)
    

    The very small number of spending units with nogative incomes in cities were grouped with families and single consumers having incomes of 0 to $\$ 500$. The spending hatbits of farm families with negative incomes, especially during a quarter, differ so widely from the spending habits of families with incomes of 0 to $\$ 500$ that it seemed unwise to combine the two groups.
    ${ }^{5}$ For definition of money and nonmoney income, see Part I, p. 13 ,

[^36]:    ${ }^{4}$ For weights to be used in computation of all-income averages, see Part I, p. 33.

[^37]:    I In urban communities families with negative incomes comprised 1.02 per cent in 1941 and 1.09 per cent in 1942, of the total number of families with incomes below $\$ 500$. They are not shown separately here because they are combined in all subsequent tables.
    ${ }^{2}$ For 1942 , annual income classes represent the annual rate of income based on the income received in the first 3 months of 1942 . This applies to all subsequent tables.

[^38]:    ${ }^{1}$ Family size is based on equivalent persons; i. e., 52 weeks (1941) or 13 weeks (1942) of family membership is considered the equivalent of 1 person for the survey period. Thus, a person who was a family member in 1941 for 26 weeks is counted as 0.5 person, for 16 weeks as 0.3 person, etc.

[^39]:    1 Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes work-relief wages from the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration.

    Includes earnings from owner-operated business and independent professional practice.
    Includes alimony, money found or received as prizes and rewards, and net gains from gambling.
    5 Actual money losses which are met from the family income or by an increase in the family's liabilities. Includes net losses from operation of any independent business; and net losses when expense on property was in excess of income, such as taxes and insurance on empty rental property.
    Gncludes the value of food, housing, fuel and ice, household furnishings and equipment, and clothing received by the family without direct expense.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 0.50$.

[^40]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
    © Less than $\$ 0.50$.

[^41]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^42]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
    2 Includes expenditures for alcoholic beverages.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes expenditures for all housing, including family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while traveling or on vacation, or at school. For the farm home, expenditures include only those for insurance and for repairs paid for by the family; all other expenditures for the farm home were considered farm business expenditures. For urban and rural nonfarm families, expenditures for family home include those for rent and repairs on rented homes, and for taxes, insurance, repairs and replacements, special assessments, interest on mortgage, and refinancing charges for owned homes.
    4 Includes interest on debts incurred for family living; bank service charges, including safe-deposit box; legal expenses connected with household affairs; losses concerned directly with the household, including amount of installments paid during period on repossessed furniture; funeral expenses, including upkeep and purchase of cemetery lot; and expense for other items, such as dues to political and to cooperative aseociations, marriage licenses, and flowers for the wedding of a family member. For urban and rural nonfarm families only, includes garden expenses for seeds and fertilizer, and feed for chickens for family food supply.
    ${ }^{5}$ Less than $\$ 0.50$.

[^43]:    1 Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.

[^44]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than 0.005 article.

[^45]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.

[^46]:    ${ }^{1}$ A verages based on number of persons in the designated sex-age group.

[^47]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown seeparately.
    2 Does not include automobile tax. For farm families, includes only personal property taxes on some household goods when reported separately from those on farm equipment. For most farm families it is impossible to separate taxes on household goods from those on farm equipment.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes Christmas and allother gifts, as distinguished from charity, given to persons not members of the economic family or household employees. Gifts from one member of the economic family to another are included as expenditures for the specific item given, such as clothing or furniture; gifts to household employees are considered as expenditures for household help.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes only relatives who are not members of the economic family.
    ${ }^{5}$ Individuals who are neither relatives nor members of the economic family. Does not include contributions to refugees or contributions made through organized charities.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes community gifts, such as financial aid for building a library. Does not include donations to religious organizations or agencies related to the war effort.
    7 Includes contributions to church and Sunday school, contributions to the building of churches, and dues and other payments to religious organizations.
    8 Includes all contributions to American welfare agencies, directly connected with the war.

    - Includes contributions such as those to scholarship, memorial, and alumni funds. Also includes contributions to foreign refugees and to foreign welfare agencies.

[^48]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes net changes in assets between the beginning and end of the report period resulting from actual money transactions, not those due to appreciation or depreciation in the value of property where no sale has occurred, with one exception-investments in business for farm families has as a component net inventory change on the family farm.
    ${ }^{2}$ See p. 20.
    4 Includes structural additions and improvements (not repairs or replacements) to the family dwelling. An example of an improvement is the installation of a furnace in a home previously without central heating.
    ${ }^{5}$ Premiums paid or payable on life-insurance policies and on annuities. Includes amounts for life insurance deducted from earnings or paid as part of dues to organizations. Includes deductions from earnings for retirement funds, except those for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes building and loan association shares, tax savings notes, other bonds and stocks, other personal property sold, surrender or settlement of insurance policies, loans to others made by families, social security old-age insurance tax, unemployment insurance tax (when paid by employee), and all other assets not classified elsewhere.
    ${ }^{7}$ See p. 21.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes notes due to insurance companies, credit unions, and individuals.
    9 Includes net change in unpaid taxes and rents.
    10 The net increase in mortgage represents the difference between purchase price and the sum of the down payment plus payments on principal made within the period, that is, the net amount of unpaid mortgage outstanding at end of period; this item also includes any ret increases in mortgage on homes purchased prior to the period.
    in Includes mortgages on real estate other than own home, and all other liabilities not elsewhere classified.

[^49]:    ${ }^{1}$ Family size is based on equivalent persons; i.e., 52 weeks (1041) or 13 weeks (1942) of family membership is considered the equivalent of 1 person for the survey period. Thus, a person who was a family member in 1941 for 26 weeks is counted as 0.5 person, for 16 weeks as 0.3 person, eto.

[^50]:    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 0.50$.

[^51]:    1 Includes families with negative incomes and incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, not shown separately.
    2 Includes expenditures for alcoholic beverages.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes expenditures for all housing, including family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while traveling or on vacation, or at school. For the farm home, expenditures include only those for insurance and for repairs paid for by the family; all other expenditures for the farm home were considered farm business expenditures. For urban and rural nonfarm families, expenditures for family home include those for rent and repairs on rented homes, and for taxes, insurance, repairs and replacements, special assessments, interest on mortgage, and refinancing charges for owned homes.
    4 Includes interest on debts incurred for family living; bank service charges, including safe-deposit box; legal expenses connected with household affairs; losses concerned directly with the household, ineluding amount of installments paid during period on repossessed furniture; funeral expenses including upkeep and purchase of cemetery lot; and expense for other items, such as dues to political and to cooperative associations, marriage licenses, and flowers for the wedding of a family member. For urban and rural nonfarm families only, includes garden expenses for seeds and fertilizer, and feed for chickens for family food supply.

[^52]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^53]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^54]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes work-relief wages from the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes earnings from owner-operated business and indcpendent professional pratetice.
    3 Includes alimony, money found or received as prizes and rewards, and net gains from gambling.
    4 Actual money losses which are met from the family income or by an increase in the family's liabilities.
    Includes net losses from operation of any independent business; and net losses when expense on property
    was in excess of income, such as taxes and insurance on empty rental property.
    5 Includes the value of food, housing, fuel and ice, household furnishings and equipment, and clothing, received by the family without direct expense.

    - Less than \$0.50.
    ${ }^{7}$ Averages not shown for single consumers with incomes of $\mathbf{\$ 3 , 0 0 0}$ or more because of the small number in the sample.
    ${ }^{8}$ Income in kind is negative when current money expense for owned home exceeds the rental value of the home.
    ${ }^{9}$ Averages not shown because of the small number in the sample.

[^55]:    ${ }^{1}$ Averages not shown for single consumers with incomes of $\$ 3,000$ or more because of the small number in the sample.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 0.50$.

[^56]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 0.50$.
    I A verage not shown because of the small number in the sample.

[^57]:    Lese than 30.50
    ${ }^{2}$ Averages not shown beoause of the amall number in the sample.

[^58]:    See footnotes on p. 119.

[^59]:    See footnotes on p. 119.

[^60]:    See footnotes on p. 119.

[^61]:    4ncludes all expense for alcoholic drinks whether consumed at home or away from home, also includes tax. There can be little doubt that the volume of expenditures for alcoholic beverages has been seriously underreported, possibly by as much as two-thirds.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes meals received by household servants, restaurant employees, and institutional employees as part of their remuneration, and any other food obtained in payment for services.

    - Value of food received as gift was estimated at the price the family would have paid at the most likely place of purchase. Includes the value of meals received by the family as guests, if such meals are in excess of the number furnished to guests of the household.
    ? 1 housekeeping family ate all meals away from home.
    82 housekeeping families ate all meals away from home.

[^62]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes kindling, cobs, sawdust, charcoal, and prestologa.
    2 Includes range oil and gasoline, botb for fuel or light.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes tank gas and carbide.

[^63]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes household help such as general worker, cook, waitress, chauffeur, gardener, and child's nurse. Does not include paid help for sewing or a nurse hired primarily for nursing a sick member of the household, even though she may assist with housework.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes greeting cards, twine, and writing supplies for household use, such as pons, pencils, and ink.
    ${ }^{3}$ Ineludes messenger service that may have been incurred for the transportation of family goods.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes miseellaneous household expenses such as for garbage and ash disposal, steel wool, scouring pads, household disinfectants, ammonia, starch, bluing, bleaches, floor wax, furniture and metal polishes, mousetraps, flypaper, candles, rent of post-office box, rental of furnishings and equipment, fresh flowers, household paper, and cleaning solvents for household use:

[^64]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes glass coffee makers with electric bases, electric roasters, percolators, waffle irons, grills, mixers, juicers, whippers, and fireless cookers other than stoves.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes such articles as kitchen cutlery, metal measuring cups, ladles, dish scrapers, eqg beaters, fruit juicers, can openers, strainers, food scales, cake coolers, pastry boards and rolling pins, canister sets, bread or cake boxes, and dishpans and dish racks.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes such articles as fireless cookers (nonelectric) and ice-cream freezers.
    4 Includes other articles purchased as part of the household cleaning equipment and not classified elsewhere, such as insecticide sprayers.

    5 Includes other household glassware, china, and silverware not classified elsewhere.
    6 Includes toilet-seat covers.
    Includes dust cloths, chamois skins, and oil-silk food protectors.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes such articles as mattress covers, pillow protectors, comfort covers, rubber sheets, rubber bath mats, and oilcloth for shelves.

    - Includes fur rugs and nonskid under-rug cushions of rubber or felt.

    10 Includes bassinets and baskets for infants.
    11 Excludes kitchen tables.
    12 Excludes kitchen tables; includes tea wagons, card tables, and other small tables.
    $1 s$ Includes only chairs with springs.
    ${ }_{14}$ Includes all other chairs except those for kitchen, garden, or porch; excludes chairs purchased as part of a suite.
    is Excludes kitchen stools and porch and yard benches.
    ${ }^{16}$ Includes gliders, hammocks, porch chairs, and garden benches.
    ${ }^{17}$ Includes lamps and lamp shades bought separately or as a unit; also accessories, such as reflectors, generators, and mantles.
    ${ }^{18}$ Includes household ornaments, candlesticks, cigarette trays and boxes, and artificial flowers used for household decoration.
    ${ }^{10}$ Includes brief cases
    20 Includes venetian blinds, awnings, storm windows, and ventilators.
    ${ }^{21}$ Includes garden hose, sprayers for lawns, and garden tools; also sundials and bird baths.
    ${ }^{22}$ Includes paint brushes, firearms for protection, flashlights, lanterns, fire screens, tongs, andirons, pokers, coal buckets, and coal shovels.
    ${ }_{23}$ Includes all other miscellaneous items not elsewhere included, such as waste baskets, coat racks, umbrella stands, babies' bathinettes, record cabinets, folding screens, bathroom scales, typewriters, metal file cases, book ends, thermos jugs, lunch kits, house thermoneters, garment and shoe bags, clothes hangers, shoetrees, and flags and pennants.
    ${ }^{24}$ Less than 0.5 article
    $? 5$ Less than $\$ 0.005$.

[^65]:    1 Includes only persons who were in the family during the entire survey period. The sum of these averages differsslightly from the average family size given in table 2 , since the latter includes part-period persons on an equivalent basis.
    ${ }^{2}$ Based on persons in each class who were family members during the entire survey period.
    s Includes expense for persons in the family at any time during the survey period.

[^66]:    See footnotes on p. 177.

[^67]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes expenditurts for automobiles used solely or partly for family living. Expenditures for automobiles used entirely for business are excluded. In the case of automobiles used partly for business, the family was asked to estimate the proportion of automobile expense chargeable to business. This proportion was used to allocate expenditures to family and business use of car.
    ${ }^{2}$ Net amount spent for purchase of automobiles. The net purchase price is derived by deducting tradein allowance from the gross purchase price. The gross price covers the gross contract price, plus Federal excise tax and sales tax, and includes financing charges other than insurance.

[^68]:    3 Net amounts spent. Does not include trade-in allowances.
    4 Includes expense for washing and lubricating car; battery service; antifreeze; new parts; repairs to motor, body, tires, and tubes; fees for car inspection.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes amounts spent for automobile association dues and road maps.
    ${ }^{6}$ Expenditures for rented automobile and for use of automobile owned by others and shared by family. Includes expenditures for sole use of a car borrowed for less than one-fourth of the report period.
    7 Includes expense for interurban travel by boat and airplane.
    ${ }^{8}$ Purchase and operation expenditures for owned bicycles used mainly for transportation. Expense for bicycles used chiefly for recreation was entered as an expense for recreation.
    ${ }^{9}$ Leas than 80.005 .

[^69]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes expenditures for services rendered at barber shops and beauty shops. Also includes turkish baths, massage, and other treatments primarily for personal appearance.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes cleansing tissues, powder puffs, compacts, hand and pocket toilet mirrors, curling irons, hair dryers, hairpins, and sanitary supplies.

[^70]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes costs of medical care, prenatal and postnatal care, and delivery.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes expenditures for all nonmedical practitioners, such as chiropractors, osteopaths, naturopaths, chiropodists, and midwives; also includes Christian Science and other faith healers.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes expense for hospital room or bed, operating or delivery room, laboratory tests, medicines, dressings, etc.

    4 Includes only expense for X-ray or fluoroscopic examination not a part of a hospitalized illness.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes optometrist fees which cannot be separated from cost of eyeglasses.

    - Includes cost of prescriptions. Excludes cod-liver oil and other vitamin and mineral preparations and such foods as malted milk and other special dried milk products, which are included in table 21.

    7 Includes expenditures for such items as bandages, syringes, trusses, crutches, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, and repair of artificial limbs.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes amounts spent by the family for group hospitalization and/or group medical care.
    ${ }^{\prime}$ Includes expenditures not properly belonging in any of the above classifications.
    10 Includes the annual payment for premiums on insurance which provides specified cash benefits in the case of accident and sickness alone.

[^71]:    See footnotes on preceding page.

[^72]:    1 Includes pipes, pipe çleaners, cigarette holders, tobacco pouches, humidors, cigarette lighters and cases, cigarette paper, ash trays, etc.
    ${ }^{2}$ Does not include expense for technical books used in connection with work or picture books for young children. $\quad$ Includes postage paid on books borrowed from State or other libraries.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes fees oharged for courses in special lessons which are part of the school program, such as laboratory fees charged by high schools or colleges for courses in chemistry or other sciences.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes fees for such lessons as music, language, dancing, publicspeaking, art, knitting, and swimming: also tuition for religious instruction that is separate from church dues.

[^73]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes expense for gifts to friends and relatives, not members of the economic family or household employees.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes contributions made generally with some regularity for living expenses of relatives not members of the economic family. ${ }^{2}$ Includes contributions to agencies arising out of the war.
    ${ }^{1}$ Includes contributions such as scholarship, memorial, or alumni funds. Also includes contributions'to foreign welfare agencies such as Bundles for Britain, Russian War Relief Society, etc.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes only one-fourth of payments due in 1942 on income received in 1941. Amounts paid in excess of one-fourth were entered as increase in assets.

[^74]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes money in safe-deposit boxes.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes structural additions and improvements (not repairs or replacements) to the family dwelling. An example of an improvement is the installation of a furnace in a home previously without central heating.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes structural additions and improvements in owned buildings or real estate other than the family dwelling.
    ${ }^{4}$ Premiums paid or payable on life-insurance policies and on annuities. Includes amounts for life insurance deducted from earnings or paid as part of dues to organizations. Includes deductions from earnings for retirement funds, except those for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance.
    ${ }^{5}$ Money received in settlement of life-insurance policies and insurance on property, including crops and livestock. Does not include payments from pensions or annuities, or periodic payments from life, health, accident, or unemployment insurance: such payments are considered income.

    - Includes only net increase or decrease in the principal of loans made to others. Interest paid to the family on such loans is considered income.
    ${ }^{7}$ Includes loans secured other than by mortgages, such as those secured by personal notes or by oral agreement.
    ${ }^{8}$ Amounts deducted from earnings for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance.
    - Includes all assets not classified elsewhere.
    ${ }^{16}$ Net change in the principal of mortgages and other debts secured by liens on the owned home.
    ${ }^{11}$ Net change in the principal of notes due to banks, insurance companies, and cooperative associations (except credit companies) and secured other than by liens on real estate. Does not include notes due finance companies for purchases of notes due on the installment plan.
    ${ }^{12}$ Amount unpaid on rents owed by family and falling due during report period.
    ${ }^{13}$ Amount paid during report period on rents owed by family and falling due before beginning of report period.
    ${ }^{14}$ Amount unpaid on taxes falling due during the fourth period.
    ${ }^{15}$ Amount paid during the fourth period on taxes falling due before beginning of the report period.
    ${ }^{16}$ Includes amount owed for medical, dental, and domestic services. Does not include balance due on installment purchases.
    ${ }^{17}$ Includes both business and family-living share of automobile purchase expense.
    18 Includes items of family living such as clothing, books, and musical instruments.
    19 Includes all items not specified elsewhere, such as net increase in interest due in report period and interest paid during the report period but due before the report period.

[^75]:    Footnotes to Table 36.
    ${ }^{1}$ Includes work-relief wages from the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes earnings from owner-operated business and independent professional practice.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes alimony, money found or received as prizes and rewards, and net gains for gambling.

    - Includes actual money losses which are met from the family income or by an increase in the family's liabilities. Includes net losses from operation of any independent business; net losses when expense on property was in excess of income, such as taxes and insurance on empty rental property.
    ${ }^{s}$ Includes the value of food, housing, fuel and ice, household furnishings and equipment, and clothing, received by the family without direct expense.
    ${ }^{6}$ Less than 50.50 .

[^76]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes expenditures for alcoholic beverages.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes expenditures for all housing, including family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while traveling or on vacation, or at school. For the farm home, expenditures include only those for insurance and for repairs paid for by the family; all other expenditures for the farm home were considered farm business expenditures. For urban and rural nonfarm families, expenditures for family home include those for rent and repairs on rented home, and for taxes, insurance, repairs and replacements, special assessments, interest on mortgage, and refinancing charges for owned homes.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes interest on debts incurred for family living; bank service charges including safe-deposit box; legal expenses connected with household affairs; losses concerned directly with the household, including amount of installments paid during period on repossessed furniture; funeral expenses, including upkeep and purchase of cemetery lot; and expense for other items, such as dues to political and to cooperative associations, marriage licenses, and flowers for the wedding of a family member. Includes garden expenses for seeds and fertijizer, and feed for chickens for family food supply.

    - Less than \$0.50.

[^77]:    ${ }^{1}$ Reports from that survey for separate urban communities are found in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins 642 through 649. Reports for separate rural communities and some small cities are found in a parallel series of Miscellaneous Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Reports combining the urban and rural data into national totals were prepared by the National Resources Committee (National Resources Planning Board) and published in the following three volumes; Consumer Incomes in the United States, 1938; Consumer Expenditures in the United States, 1939; Family Expenditures in the United States, Statistical Tables and Appendixes, 1941.

[^78]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not available separately.

