

Preliminary Report (Revised)

Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 1950

FROM THE SURVEY OF
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES IN 1950

June 1953

Bulletin No. 1097
(Revised)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MARTIN P. DURKIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

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Consumer Expenditures in 1950

This edition of the preliminary results of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 supersedes the earlier Bulletin of the same number. The tables in the present edition are substantially the same as those in the earlier edition. It contains additional explanations which were found to be necessary for the understanding and use of the data.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

United States Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C. June 1, 1953.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a preliminary report containing the first summarized results of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950. This survey was planned and conducted by the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living, as part of the program for the revision of the Consumer Price Index.

This bulletin is labeled "preliminary" because the data are taken from the first tabulations, unedited and generally uncorrected for the many errors that inevitably creep into summary tabulations of the mass of detail on family spending obtained in a survey like the Survey of Consumer Expenditures. Because this is the first comprehensive survey of the expenditures of the urban population since 1934-36, the Bureau has decided that the results should be published in this preliminary form to make them available now, rather than await the prolonged delay incident to an intensive review.

The first publication of these data appeared in the summer of 1952 but was withdrawn from distribution because of inadequacies of explanation. While the tables in this second edition are essentially the same as those of the first, the explanation and interpretation have been expanded substantially.

EWAN CLAGUE, Commissioner.

Hon. Martin P. Durkin,
Secretary of Labor.

FAMILY INCOME, EXPENDITURES AND SAVINGS IN 1950

FOREWORD

The Survey of Consumer Expenditures for 1950¹ had as its primary purpose the collection of information on family purchases needed for the revision of the weights in the Bureau's Consumer Price Index. As in the case of the earlier studies made by the Bureau for the purpose of selecting the items to be priced and providing the weights for this index, the data collected will meet many needs besides those which were its immediate occasion. The needs for such surveys have multiplied greatly in the past 20 years as economists, sociologists, experts in marketing research, and many other types of analysts have become interested in the relationships between level of living and general economic and social conditions.

Although the uses of data on family expenditures have increased greatly over time, the central statistical problems have remained the same: the selection of the population to be sampled, the method of sampling, the means to be used in obtaining the data, and the classification of the families providing figures with respect to income and consumption patterns. When the emphasis in the study of family expenditure was on welfare, it was particularly important to classify families into groups believed to be homogeneous. Current correlation studies likewise require classification to define groups with relatively homogeneous expenditure patterns. Today the major interest centers in the identification of relations between expenditures, family characteristics, and other variables, and the discovery of those relationships which exhibit some kind of stability over time. For whatever purpose used, the classification must differentiate families which are much the same in their manner of living.

¹ This survey was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of an over-all program to revise the Consumer Price Index which measures changes in prices of goods and services commonly bought by wage-earners' and clerical-workers' families in large cities. In 1940 the index was revised to reflect changes in prices of items typical of the family market basket of wage-earners and clerical-workers in the years 1934-36. The need for another revision was recognized soon after World War II and, in 1949, Congress authorized a large scale 3-year program for modernization of the index. As of January 1950, an interim adjustment of the index was made to reflect current consumer spending patterns based on estimates drawn from postwar surveys conducted in 7 cities. The results of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 have been used to bring up to date the weighting design and the lists of items now being priced for the index. See BLS Bulletin No. 699--Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States 1913-41, BLS Bulletin No. 1039--Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, and The Consumer Price Index, a short Description of the Index as Revised 1953.

The Data Obtained in the Survey

The information on purchases of goods and services, incomes, savings and deficits obtained in the 1950 Consumer Expenditure Survey was recorded in considerable detail. The Bureau's past experience in such studies has shown that individuals interviewed on this subject can reconstruct a complete picture of their last year's transactions as consumers, only if they are asked detailed questions. Further, decisions as to the items to be included in the Consumers' Price Index must be based on a refined breakdown of expenditures. The material obtained will make possible a much needed statistical examination of concepts, definitions, and methods of classification in this field. It was the first large-scale investigation of family expenditures in this country to place virtually no restrictions on the types of families interviewed.² Hence, these are the first survey data to offer a comprehensive base for the statistical study of the factors that influence expenditures. By analysis, it will be possible to select those groups and classes most clearly related in their manner of spending.

Material Presented in this Bulletin

Tabulation of the large body of information obtained on urban consumer expenditures in 1950 have so far been limited to averages by community, one for all families covered, and one for the wage earner and clerical worker families, and to some special analyses designed for the purpose of estimating the effects of buying for household inventories in 1950 after the aggression in Korea on total consumer expenditures in that year, and to make it possible to estimate consumer expenditures as of 1952, as required for the revision of the Consumer Price Index. The material presented in this bulletin is limited for the most part to summary data on current expenditures for each city included in the sample. Limitations of funds have made it impossible to publish the averages computed on expenditures for the individual goods and services listed on the schedule, or to tabulate the information obtained by income level.

² There was one significant group omitted by design from the survey--the families which had existed for less than one year. Until many statistical problems of analysis have been solved for the families in existence for a year or more, the value of information on the newly formed families is limited by lack of adequate tools of study.

Users of the city averages will discover that there are considerable variations in expenditures patterns from city to city. Some of these differences can be explained by differences in the family composition, occupation, national origin, and income of the families included in the city sample. The present bulletin provides for each city average income, average family size, average number of earners per family, and a distribution by income of some data on race, and family composition.

Further analyses of the data must await tabulations of the information collected by income level and other salient characteristics.

Classification by Income Level

Definition of Income. The association between expenditures and income has received more attention in the past 25 years than any other subject in the study of consumer behavior. The title of the recommendations of the Social Science Research Council in 1929--"Consumption According to Incomes--A Suggested Plan for an Inquiry into the Economic and Social Well-Being of the American People"³ illustrates the importance attached to the relationship between consumption and income.

In all studies of family expenditures it has been recognized that the economic level, size, and age of the family influence the pattern of consumer expenditures. Accordingly, in comparisons between two places or different times, the effect of these factors must be held constant. The first investigators of comparable costs of living were most impressed with the need to hold the family composition constant. Much work was done to develop scales of equivalence for families of different composition in order to eliminate the effect of family composition from expenditure pattern comparison. The studies made since the late 19th Century have also tried to hold economic level constant by classifying the families according to current income. But until very recently there was practically no critical evaluation of annual income as a measure of economic level for classification of families. The reason was that the first of these studies concentrated on families which were defined to be in "normal" circumstances. Families were surveyed only when the bread winner had a minimum amount of employment. For families in "normal" circumstances, the income for a particular year can be assumed to represent more precisely the economic plane on which family expenditures are made. Use of income in a single year to measure the economic level of

families with fluctuating incomes has not been fully rationalized.

The data on family incomes since 1930 reveal the extent to which the income of individual families varies over time. Since family expenditures do not follow all of the fluctuations in family income during a particular period, income may not appear to have a very close relationship to expenditures. Nevertheless, the income of a current year continues in favor as a measure of economic level because it can be obtained when interviewing families about their expenditures, and because, despite difficulties in its use as a measure of economic status it is a variable of considerable importance. None of the techniques designed so far to obtain information by the survey method on income status over a period of time, from representative samples of consumer units, have proved successful. Expenditures are probably determined by some average of income over a period of a number of years. Information on the "average income" that defines economic level and on the manner in which consumers respond to changes in income will make a great contribution to an understanding of the functioning of the economy.

Classification by Income. There are two questions of importance in the use of income as the factor explaining consumption expenditures: (1) the definition of income to be used, and (2) the manner of classifying the families by the income. Income is made up of many types of receipts. To the extent that the character of family expenditures may be explained by the regular source of income, the best definition would eliminate transitory and intermittent receipts. The determination of the best income definition rests on further statistical analysis. The studies of family expenditures since 1935 have covered nearly all income sources, and the income used for classifying the family was the sum of the items reported. Other totals of receipts, such as earnings, might prove superior for purposes of analyzing income-expenditure relationships.

The nature of these surveys makes a certain degree of under-reporting on income almost inevitable. Income from such sources as interest on savings accounts, odd jobs, occasional gifts, and so forth tends to be forgotten by a respondent. Income reported on a field survey thus falls short of the total that would appear on a complete income account. The question is whether income as reported provides a measure of income which is appropriate for studying family expenditures.

To the extent that the income forgotten in the interview is a type which does not influence the level of consumption expenditures, the reported income may be better than the accounting total. The analysis of family ex-

³ Mimeographed report by a Special Committee of the Social Research Council, second imprint, July 1934, distributed by Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services, Washington, D.C.

penditures in relation to income and other factors for the purpose of comparison from time to time or from place to place requires an equivalence in the relationships found in different situations. If the surveys made in two different situations are subject to the same degree and kind of underreporting, then the comparison may not be affected by the fact that the income of the particular year was not fully reported.

Validity of the Data on Expenditures

All large-scale surveys of family expenditures in this country have relied on interviews for obtaining information on receipts and disbursements. This method assures a more representative sample than a "diary" or account-bookkeeping method, and a comprehensive reporting on the goods and services purchased during the survey period. The survey based on the recall of income and expenditures may not obtain an accurate account of the economic transactions of the family but the spending of the reporting families in the survey period cannot be changed by participation in the investigation. The alternative procedure--account keeping by the families included in the survey--affects the sample to a considerable extent by the exclusion of families unwilling to keep accounts, and furthermore is subject to serious errors of omission in the records.⁴ There is also evidence that the act of record keeping itself may influence the family's spending patterns.

The Consumer Expenditure Survey of 1950 used many aids to memory in enumerating and recording. Receipts and disbursements can be classified into 5 groups for interviewing purposes: (1) large receipts or disbursements that are fixed in the memory by their importance; (2) regularly recurring receipts or disbursements of fixed amounts such as fixed salaries or rents; (3) estimated expenditures (e. g. hosiery, haircuts, gas, and electricity) often erroneous but tending to "cancel out" in averages for sufficiently large samples; (4) items which can be estimated only for short periods of time because of the great number of purchases that are made over the course of a year (e. g. specific foods); (5) receipts or disbursements over a period of a year which the respondent never knew, has forgotten, or conceals (e. g. savings accounts, odd job earnings, children's allowances, component parts of school expenses, and alcoholic beverages).

The treatment of particular types of income or expenditures in one of these groups depends

on the internal and external checks which can be made with existing data.

The internal checks are of two kinds--consistency between reports on different subjects, and arithmetic balance among entries. The presence of children in a household implies some expenditures on toys, yet the number of families reporting expenditures on toys is frequently less than the number with children. More families report possession of a savings account than report interest on savings as a source of income.

The data in expenditures surveys at all times and in many countries have shown a lack of balance, with average disbursements nearly always exceeding average receipts (See definitions, page--). This lack of balance was interpreted as a tendency to exaggerate expenditures. However, the development of national income totals from other sources revealed the extent to which income data obtained from surveys may be underestimates. This inference from external checks led to a change in the rules followed in judging the acceptability of individual reports of expenditures. In the surveys made by the Bureau in 1934-37, a report was rejected if the "balancing difference," as it is called, was more than 5 percent of the larger of the two totals of receipts and disbursement. In the 1941 surveys and city surveys for the years 1945 to 1949 the allowable discrepancy was increased to 10 percent. In the 1950 survey sizeable discrepancies were considered clues to the presence of errors in either incomes or expenditures, or both, but no balancing difference was considered "allowable" or "disallowable" as such. The balancing error may be predominantly in one part of the account or it may be distributed throughout all parts.

The external checks of survey data depend on the existence of statistics on income, spending, and saving for broad population groups. At present the national income statistics and the excise tax records offer the most accurate checks of the expenditure survey data that can be made with information from other sources. Checks of survey data with national income statistics have received the most attention.⁵ Checks with other data have been used primarily in connection with the improvement of interviewing methods and cannot be applied systematically across the data until the statistical methods required for such comparisons have been developed.

Variation in Expenditures. The simple survey aggregates for each item, obtained by multiplying the survey average by an estimated total number of families, are subject to large

⁴ Jerome Cornfield "On Certain Biases in Samples of Human Populations," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 37, March 1943, pp. 63-68.

⁵ These checks have been summarized by Selma F. Goldsmith in an article entitled, "Appraisal of Basic Data for Constructing Income Size Distributions," *National Bureau of Economic Research, Studies in Income and Wealth*, Vol. 15, pp. 267-377.

sampling errors because of the inherent variability in expenditures of families in a given year. In the course of a year individual families engage in many transactions--purchases of consumer goods and services; purchases and sales of assets of various kinds; arrangements for credit of different types. The number of families involved in particular transactions in a given year may be a relatively small proportion of the total group. Only two or three families out of one hundred buy a home, stocks, bonds, or other real estate; 10 to 20 families in a hundred buy a car, a heavy coat, or a large piece of furniture; a great many types of expenditures are made by less than half of the families. The average expenditure is the product of (1) the fraction of families buying times (2) the average amount spent for the purchases. Both components of the average are subject to sampling errors. The fraction of families buying is subject to a relative sampling error (or coefficient of variation) which is larger for the smaller fractions. For a given total number of families interviewed, the average amount spent by those buying a given item will have a precision which depends on the number reporting purchases and on the inherent variability in the value of purchases of the particular item. Thus, for two classes of expenditures having the same inherent variability, the coefficient of variation due to sampling will be larger for the class having the smaller relative frequency of purchase.

Many purchases are so distributed among families that more sample averages will fall below the "true" average than above when the samples are of moderate size. Expenditure surveys are usually based on "two-stage" samples--a sample of communities and a sample of families within communities. In the 1950 survey, the samples of families within cities varied from less than 100 to above 600, with most below 200. The likelihood of sample averages that are less than the "true" averages in the samples of less than 200 varies from 50 to 65 percent. The variability of expenditures for some articles or services is such that the survey average is likely to be an underestimate in more than half of the city samples.

Certain groupings of disbursements also are characterized by a high degree of variability. Examples are expenditures on all home furnishings and on medical care. Savings and deficits are highly variable. The distribution of families with a surplus by the amount of surplus, and the distribution of families with deficits by the amount of deficit, are both skewed distributions with wide dispersion. Surpluses and deficits range from practically zero to thousands of dollars but the variation in surpluses is greater than in deficits. The

difference between the average surplus and the average deficit weighted by the relative number of families (called net saving by one definition) is likely to be an underestimate of the true average saving simply because of the extreme variation in the amount saved. The families that "save" large amounts are a very small proportion of the total population but the amounts they withhold from spending in a given year form a substantial part of the total saving.

Estimation of Consumer Expenditures for the Entire Urban Population

Estimates of population values from sample surveys of income, expenditures, and savings present many unsolved questions regarding the evaluation of the data and methods of projection. The various estimates of total consumer expenditures, income, and savings, based on survey data, are at the present time seriously dependent upon the "highly subjective arts of the economic statistician."⁶ Even surveys designed as samples of the entire population of consumers, such as the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime and the Survey of Consumer Finances, present the estimator with problems of adjusting the reported data in various ways and filling in gaps and missing information. Interviewing methods have not yet been perfected to a stage of statistical accuracy that warrants the assumption that errors of observation are randomly distributed for every item. Adjustments of survey results for various types of non-random errors cannot yet be guided by any standard, statistically objective methodology. Correction of survey errors depends in many cases on extensive analysis of the data, which could delay publication for years. As noted above, the comparison of survey totals with estimates from other sources have shown that the survey total usually underestimates income, savings, and "luxury" expenditures. The degree of such underestimation in the 1950 survey will remain unknown in the absence of parallel surveys in the rural segment of the economy. The simple survey totals for urban families, published in the text of the article in the August 1952 Monthly Labor Review, as explained in that article, had not been adjusted for underreporting or sampling errors. On the basis of analyses of earlier surveys, it may be inferred that they underestimate the "true population" values.

Because of the wide interest in summaries for all urban families, it is appropriate to reprint here a large part of an article published in the October 1952 Monthly Labor

⁶ Richard Stone, "Social Accounting, Aggregation and Invariance," *Cahiers du Congrès International de Comptabilité*, Paris, 1948.

Review, which describes the difficulties of using the unadjusted sample averages to obtain an average for all cities combined.

The Economic Background in 1950

Urban family income in 1950 reached near record levels as a result of full employment and high production throughout the year. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea at mid-year, coupled with high incomes and adequate supplies of consumer goods at high prices, resulted in the highest dollar expenditures by urban families recorded up to that time. The buying of consumer durables reached abnormal levels as consumers replenished their inventories and anticipated their future needs, following developments in Korea. Information from other sources indicates that there was a substantial increase in savings in 1951 and 1952 when compared with 1950.

Interrelationships of Reported Data

The expenditure data from this survey appear to be the most comprehensive and reliable ever collected by the Bureau in its long experience in this field dating back to 1889.

In the revision of the CPI, the Bureau has utilized only the expenditures and income data of wage-earner and clerical families of two or more persons. This is because the index measures the effect of price change on the cost of living of these groups. Hence, the index weights are not affected by some of the reporting difficulties common to such surveys with respect to high-income families and independent business and professional worker families. The inclusion of nonwage earners in the 1950 consumer expenditure survey was to make available information for a variety of other possible uses such as the preparation of consumer price indexes for other population groups.

The collection procedures, as described in the Monthly Labor Review of January 1951 and in this bulletin, were designed to obtain the most accurate possible information about expenditures and spending patterns, including the quantity and quality of the purchases, and their frequency and source. Information on family incomes was also needed, because enumeration of detailed information on income is not only an important stimulant to the recall of expenditure data, but also necessary for interpretation of the data. Similarly, information was obtained from each family on net changes in assets and liabilities (saving or dis-saving). These data are especially important because they make possible reconstruction of the pattern of each family's accounts and reveal the extent to which the reports of expenditures plus savings are in balance with the reports of income.

Here is how this works in practice. In the course of one or more interviews with various members of a family, the Bureau's enumerators, by diligent questioning, obtain what is seemingly a complete 12-month record of the family expenditures, income, and net change in assets and liabilities. If this record were in fact complete and error-free, the income would be exactly equal to the sum of expenditures plus saving. For example, a family might report that it had a total income of \$4,600; total expenditures of \$4,500; and saving (net increase in assets or decrease in liabilities) of \$100. Such precision is rarely achieved in practice. Because the family is unable or unwilling to account for all income, expenditures, and saving, the record of the family accounts usually is somewhat out of balance. If the records of income, expenditures, and saving, seem to be generally consistent and in line, i.e., if the schedule met the test of editing instructions with respect to internal completeness and consistency of expenditures with each other and with the reported manner of living of the family, the record is used even though expenditures plus savings reported on the schedule do not exactly equal reported income. The amount of the "net balancing difference" is entered as part of the record. When this net balancing difference is positive, it means that reported income exceeds reported expenditures plus reported saving; when the net balancing difference is negative, it means that the reported expenditures plus saving exceeds income. A review of the individual reports shows that the net balancing difference is positive for some families and negative for others.

If these individual family net balancing differences were randomly distributed--that is, if, on the average, they about canceled out--they might still introduce no discrepancies into the average or aggregate statistics. But this is not the case. There is a general tendency for the negative difference to predominate. In other words, families either understate their incomes or overstate their expenditures or saving; or the understatement in income is larger than the understatement in expenditures or savings. This resulting bias must be taken into account when conclusions regarding the income, expenditures, and savings relationship are drawn.

It is clear, therefore, that this balancing difference is a measure of net reporting discrepancy and does not indicate whether actual family incomes, on the average, exceeded or fell short of family outlays during the survey year. The reporting discrepancy is shown in the tables in the Monthly Labor Review article in the August 1952 issue and in this bulletin as a "balancing difference" to show the extent of the reporting gap.

By the very nature of the survey, it is not possible to say how much of this net balancing difference arises from mis-reporting of any of three categories: expenditures, income, or saving. For most cities the average net balancing difference is negative, which means the reported figure of average expenditure plus average saving exceeds the reported figure of average income by the amount of the net balancing difference. Discrepancies of this kind have been noted with almost an historical regularity. (There is a reference to this type of discrepancy in England as early as 1790.) Experience suggests that average family income is usually understated. On the other hand, the over-all expenditure data are more accurate than the income and savings data. It is, therefore, quite incorrect to interpret the entire difference between reported income and expenditure as saving or dis-saving. The more likely explanation is that there has been some under-reporting of income and somewhat less under-reporting of expenditures. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that saving, on the average, is somewhat greater--or dis-saving is somewhat less--than shown by the reports of average net changes of assets and liabilities in the survey.

Comparison With Other Sources

If the net balance difference is disregarded, the survey shows that on the average there was a slight decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities. This leads to the question: How can these results be interpreted in the light of reports from other Government agencies which indicate that on a national basis there was a positive increase in the volume of personal saving during 1950? The extensive differences in content, coverage, and method between this survey and other sources of data (e.g., the Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board) do not permit a formal statistical reconciliation at this time. It is useful, however, to point to some of these differences, even though the separate effects of each cannot possibly be estimated.

In the first place, there are differences in coverage. The Bureau's 1950 Survey of Consumer Expenditures was limited to cities; this means that the results do not therefore reflect the income, expenditures, or saving of the rural population. Furthermore, the summary results published in the Monthly Labor Review in August 1952 and in this bulletin relate only to civilian families of two or more persons which existed as family groups during the entire year. Therefore, they exclude the effect of income, expenditures, and savings of single persons, newly-formed families, and persons living in military establishments or private institutions. Similarly, they do not include income, or

saving effected by pension or trust funds which were not handled by the families. Savings of this kind are included in other (Department of Commerce) estimates of aggregate personal saving.

Moreover, the definition and classification of income and disbursements between the BLS and other studies vary. In its effect on savings, the most important of these is in the BLS classification of insurance (including Social Security payments). In this study the BLS excluded payments of insurance premiums from savings (net change in assets and liabilities) because of the fact that a large part of these premiums is insurance protection for the current year and part represents payments toward operating costs of the insurance companies. To determine that part which is available to the families for future use, that is, which is actually savings, is very difficult. Therefore, insurance payments are shown separately in the survey summary to enable individual users to classify them according to the purposes for which the data were being used. They are included among total "outlays." In some cities, the classification of insurance payments as saving would alone have changed the average from negative to positive savings. For example: In New York, on the average, a net decrease in assets or increase in liabilities of \$151 was reported; the disbursements for insurance payments were \$218; in Chicago, a negative of \$143 would have been offset by insurance payments of \$246.

In addition to these exclusions by definition, the results of the survey under-report the families with very high incomes. As far as the expenditure data are concerned, such under-reporting presents no very serious difficulty, but is more important in its effect on the reports of income, and still more important in its effects on reports of saving. It is well known that a very large fraction of all personal saving is done by the families in the top 5 percent, and more especially the top 3 percent, of the income pyramid.⁷ These families were proportionately included in the sample visited by the Bureau's enumerators, but the refusal rates among them are relatively high, since they are found to be more reluctant than the average to disclose their finances to the enumerators. Moreover, these families, and particularly the independent business and professional persons among them, have more complex financial affairs and therefore more than average difficulty in furnishing complete and precise reports.

The under-representation and under-reporting of these groups lead to a serious downward bias in the average reported saving.

⁷ Shares of Upper-Income Groups in Income and Savings, by Simon Kuznets. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Occasional Paper 35.

Experience from Previous Surveys

In 1936-40, the Bureau collaborated with the National Resources Committee and other agencies in developing procedures for estimating reporting errors in such surveys. These adjustment methods are discussed in "Consumer Incomes in the United States; Their Distribution in 1935-36," published by the committee. The methods used included (1) splicing the data on income from tax statistics and the data on income reported in the survey and (2) a correction of the expenditure data for over or under-representation of families of different types.

In 1941, the Bureau reported on a study of the errors that result from the methods of interviewing housewives about their food consumption.⁸ At the request of the President early in World War II, the Bureau, with the Department of Agriculture, made a survey of family spending and savings in 1941. The studies of survey errors made it possible to estimate their magnitudes. The Bureau reached the following conclusions as to biases in reporting.

"Biases in reporting income. The problems of determining the best measure of income to associate with expenditure data would beset the investigator even though the basic data on individual reports were perfectly accurate. The greatest difficulties arise out of the two types of biases that appear to be characteristic of reports on income voluntarily given to representatives of research agencies, whether government or private. The first of these, which may be called the refusal bias, results from a higher refusal rate in the highest (and perhaps also the lowest) income brackets than among the middle income groups. The second bias, which may be named under-reporting, apparently is based on the inability or unwillingness on the part of many families to give a complete report on income.

"The refusal bias is of serious consequence in connection with a study having as one of its purposes an estimate of the distribution of consumer units by the amount of their incomes. At the present time, the persistence of the bias is accepted as inevitable, although the magnitude of the effect can doubtless be considerably reduced by employing more elaborate methods of approaching the group of respondents drawn in a sample. Since it does not appear possible to eliminate the bias entirely, methods of correction have come into use. The chief source of data used in such adjustments is

the Federal Income Tax information. The income data from the Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36, were combined by the National Resources Committee (Consumer Incomes in the United States; Their Distribution in 1935-36, Washington, D. C., 1938) with data from the income-tax returns in constructing the estimates of income distribution in those years. The difficult problems of making such adjustments are now being studied by income analysts.

"The income bias has a serious aspect for the analysis of expenditure data. Without a valid estimate of the number of families in each income bracket, it is impossible to obtain from survey data estimates of the aggregate expenditure for each category of consumption for specific goods or services. To date, family expenditure studies have not been found to be a good source of data for estimates of aggregate expenditures, chiefly because of the under-estimate of the number of families in the higher income brackets. Since, however, estimates of aggregate expenditures are prepared from other sources, the main loss in expenditure analysis is methodological. Without a means of deriving a good estimate of aggregate expenditures from survey data, it is impossible to compare the survey results with aggregates based on other data and thus appraise the quality of reporting on expenditures . . ."⁹

The correction of survey results by using data from other statistical compilations has certain limitations, arising mainly from the difficulties of defining groups of receipts and disbursements.¹⁰ Research in the field of marketing and public opinion indicates that it is possible to obtain significant information on the characteristics of the families and individuals unable or unwilling to participate in a survey by analyzing the characteristics of households during successive interviews at the home. In 1946, the Bureau investigated the possibility of utilizing this type of statistical analysis with the reports on income from families in three cities.¹¹

On the basis of studies of survey errors such as those discussed above, it appears that sample surveys of families and individual income are likely to under-estimate income by at least 10 percent. The comparisons made with the Department of Commerce data in 1941 showed

⁹ "Advances in the Techniques of Measuring and Estimating Consumer Expenditures," by Dorothy S. Brady and Faith Williams. *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, May 1945. See also BLS Bulletin No. 822.

¹⁰ For the adjustment of income and variations in the definition of items included in survey data and in the national income statistics, see Bulletin No. 822.

¹¹ "Family Incomes and the Cost of Family Budgets," by Abner Hurwitz, *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1948 (p. 46).

⁸ See "On Certain Biases in Samples of Human Populations," by Jerome Cornfield. Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March 1942, Vol. 37 (pp. 63-68).

that total money income was under-estimated by 11 percent and wage and salary income by 10 percent in "Family Spending and Saving in Wartime" (BLS Bulletin No. 822). It is still not possible to determine with precision what part of this error is due to the loss of high-income families from the survey samples. An examination of a considerable number of studies indicates that there must be a significant amount of under-reporting of income by families included in such surveys.¹²

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The survey was conducted in 91 cities throughout the United States. Data were collected during the first half of 1951; most of the interviews were obtained during the months of February, March, and April. A total of 15,180 dwellings were visited. These dwellings contained 16,353 families and single consumers living alone. Complete and usable interviews were obtained from 10,813 families and 1,677 single consumers.¹³ About 4 percent of the consumer units did not meet the eligibility requirements defined for the survey; 10 percent furnished incomplete or otherwise unusable information; 6 percent refused to be interviewed; and 4 percent could not be found at home after repeated visits.

SAMPLING

Selection of Cities

The 91 cities in which the survey was conducted in 1951 were selected to be representative of all urban places in the United States. They included 11 areas with populations of 1,000,000 or more, 18 with populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000, 29 cities with populations of 30,500 to 240,000, and 33 cities with populations below 30,500. The selection of cities was based on three major considerations: (1) choice of cities that would provide a good sample of the total urban population, on which estimates of the United States urban spending pattern could be based; (2) selection of cities that would make possible reliable estimates of price index expenditure weights for any city in the United States; and (3) collection and publication of expenditure data for certain individual cities which are important marketing, industrial, commercial or institutional centers. To meet the first two considerations, 47 cities were selected by a statistical sampling design that drew cities from a complete listing of all urban

places classified and arranged by city characteristics such as size, climate, and income level. This selection included all 13 of the largest metropolitan areas and a representative sample of the other 3 city-size classes mentioned above. Sixteen additional small cities were selected to improve the representation in the smallest-size class. Thirty-four other cities which did not fall into this statistical sample were chosen either because they were important in themselves or to give a more complete geographic distribution of cities for the total survey.¹⁴ Six cities included in this sample were surveyed in recent years and therefore were not included in the 1950 study.¹⁵

Selection of Sample Units

The sample of consumer units to be included in the survey was drawn for (1) cities with populations of 86,000 and over from listings of addresses recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' dwelling unit survey, and (2) cities with populations under 86,000 from listings of addresses recorded in the 1950 Census.

The BLS Dwelling Unit Surveys provided master listings of tenant and owner-occupied dwellings representative of all dwellings in each city.¹⁶ For the selection of dwellings to be included in the Survey of Consumer Expenditures, addresses were arranged by type of living quarters and by tenure and race of the occupant. Rental dwellings were then arrayed by rent level, and owner-occupied units by their location in the city. For some cities, where family size and income level of the occupant was known, addresses were arrayed by these factors also.

When Census listings were used, addresses were arrayed by family size and by the income level of the occupants. This was done for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census so that the identities of the occupants were not revealed. The survey sample of addresses was selected randomly from these arrayed listings, and all persons living at these addresses were included in the survey if they met the definitional requirements of the study. Military camps, posts or reservations, and public or private institutions were not included in the listings.

¹⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1951--Selection of Cities for Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 1950. (Reprint Serial No. R.2060)

¹⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949--Family Income and Expenditures in 1947; or BLS Bulletin 1065--Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 10 Cities; Monthly Labor Review December 1949--Consumer Spending: Denver, Detroit, and Houston, 1948; and Monthly Labor Review June 1951--Family Spending in Memphis, 1949.

¹⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1949--The Rent Index, Part 2: Methodology of Measurement.

¹² "Appraisal of Basic Data Available for Constructing Income Size Distributions," by Selma Goldsmith. National Bureau of Economic Research Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 13 (pp. 267-377).

¹³ Summary information for single consumers will not be available until the final survey report is prepared.

Sample Size

The number of addresses selected for each city was determined on the basis of city size, interview costs, and degree of detailed information wanted for each city.

Samples for cities with populations of 1,000,000 and over ranged from 625 addresses in New York City to 375 in the smaller cities of this group; for cities with populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000, 250 addresses were selected; samples for cities with populations of 30,500 to 240,000, and for which detailed information was desired, included 160 addresses; and for smaller cities, 65 addresses were selected. The families and single consumers living at these addresses were rep-

resentative of the total populations of the cities.

City Weights

Average family incomes, expenditures and savings figures for individual cities, when combined with appropriate weights, will provide estimated averages for all urban families in the United States. Weight factors that may be used for this purpose are given in the table below. These weights are based on 1950 Census population figures for urbanized places represented by each city included in the sample¹⁷ in accordance with the design used in the selection of cities.

¹⁷ In the calculation of these weight factors, 3 cities surveyed in earlier years were dropped from the city sample. 3 other cities surveyed in 1947 and 1948 are included in the weighting diagram.

CITY WEIGHT FACTORS

Areas with pop. of 1,000,000 and over	Weight factor	Cities with pop. of 240,000 to 1,000,000	Weight factor	Cities with pop. of 30,500 to 240,000	Weight factor	Cities with pop. of 2,500 to 30,500	Weight factor
Baltimore, Md*.....	1.2	Atlanta, Ga*.....	0.7	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	0.4	Anna, Ill*.....	0.6
Boston, Mass*.....	1.7	Birmingham, Ala.....	.7	Bakersfield, Calif.....	.7	Antioch, Calif.....	.7
Chicago, Ill*.....	4.7	Cincinnati, Ohio*.....	.9	Bangor, Maine.....	.6	Barre, Vt.....	.7
Cleveland, Ohio*.....	1.4	Hartford, Conn.....	1.1	Bloomington, Ill.....	.4	Camden, Ark*.....	.9
Detroit, Mich*.....	2.8	Houston, Tex*.....	1.1	Butte, Mont.....	.8	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	.5
Los Angeles, Calif*.....	4.2	Indianapolis, Ind.....	.9	Canton, Ohio*.....	.8	Columbia, Tenn.....	.7
Northern New Jersey*.....	3.3	Kansas City, Mo*.....	.8	Charleston, S. C.....	.7	Cooperstown, N. Y.....	.6
New York, N. Y*.....	9.6	Louisville, Ky.....	.8	Charleston, W. Va*.....	1.2	Dalhart, Tex.....	.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	-	Miami, Fla.....	1.0	Charlotte, N. C.....	.7	Demopolis, Ala.....	.8
Camden, N. J*.....	2.9	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.7	Cumberland, Md.....	.8	Elko, Nev.....	.5
Pittsburgh, Pa*.....	1.4	Minneapolis--St. Paul		Des Moines, Iowa.....	.8	Fayetteville, N. C.....	.8
St. Louis, Mo*.....	1.5	Minn*.....	1.6	Evansville, Ind*.....	.9	Garrett, Ind*.....	.6
San Francisco--Oakland		New Orleans, La.....	.7	Huntington--Ashland,		Glendale, Ariz*.....	.7
Calif.*.....	1.7	Norfolk--Portsmouth, Va.	.9	W. Va*.....	.6	Grand Forks, N. Dak*.....	.6
Washington, D. C.*.....	1.3	Omaha, Neb.....	.7	Jackson, Miss.....	.4	Grand Island, Neb*.....	.7
		Portland, Oregon*.....	1.1	Little Rock, Ark.....	.7	Grand Junction, Colo.....	.8
		Providence, R. I.....	.9	Lynchburg, Va*.....	.4	Grinnell, Iowa.....	.7
		Scranton, Pa*.....	1.4	Madison, Wis*.....	.8	Laconia, N. H.*.....	.7
		Seattle, Wash*.....	.9	Middletown, Conn*.....	.8	Lodi, Calif*.....	.7
		Youngstown, Ohio*.....	1.9	Newark, Ohio*.....	.5	Madill, Okla*.....	.8
				Ogden, Utah.....	.4	Middlesboro, Ky*.....	.7
				Oklahoma City, Okla.....	.6	Nanty-Glo, Pa.....	.7
				Phoenix, Ariz.....	.7	Pecos, Tex.....	.8
				Portland, Maine.....	.8	Fulaski, Va*.....	.7
				Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.7	Ravenna, Ohio*.....	.6
				San Jose, Calif*.....	1.0	Rawlins, Wyo*.....	.6
				Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	.4	Roseburg, Oreg.....	.6
				Tucson, Ariz.....	.5	Salina, Kans.....	.8
				Wichita, Kans.....	.9	Sandpoint, Idaho*.....	.6
				Wilmington, Del.....	1.0	Santa Cruz, Calif.....	.7
						Shavnee, Okla*.....	.7
						Shenandoah, Iowa*.....	.8
						Washington, N. J.....	.5

*Included in basic sample of 47 cities. Detroit, Mich., Washington, D. C., and Houston, Tex. were surveyed prior to 1950.

DEFINITIONS

CONSUMER UNIT: FAMILIES AND SINGLE CONSUMERS

The "consumer unit" may be either (1) a family of two or more persons dependent on a common or pooled income for their major items of expense and usually living in the same household, or (2) a single consumer--a person who is financially independent of any family group, living 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 deciding the classification of consumer units, related persons living in one household were considered as forming one consumer unit unless it was very clear that some of the group, such as married children living with parents, kept their household finances separately. Never-married children were always considered as members of the family: when children pay a specified sum for

room and board, even when there is an apparent separation of finances, they usually do not pay the prevailing rate, and sometimes they are partly being supported by or are partly supporting the family. Frequently they share the family car, personal laundry, and other family resources also.

Two families or single consumers who lived in one dwelling and shared household expenses but did not pool income were separate consumer units. A family member working away from home during the survey period, but who contributed with some regularity to family support and came home approximately once a month or oftener, was treated as a member of the 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 by contributions from the family income but not living in the household were considered as a separate consumer unit.

CONSUMER UNITS ELIGIBLE FOR THE SURVEY

The survey was conducted during the spring of 1951. Interviewers asked for income, expenditures, and savings data for the calendar year 1950, and recorded this information for the family as it existed during that year. In most cases, the membership of families did not change during the year; but many families were found to have had part-year family members--that is, persons who joined or left the family in 1950. Income and expenditures for part-year family members were recorded for that portion of the year when they were in the family, and these data were combined with the data for the rest of the family.

Consumer units that were newly formed or dissolved in 1950 were not included in the survey; for example, a newly married couple, if both were members of other families before marriage. If both members were single consumers before marriage, a record for the full year was taken for the wife and the husband was treated as a part-year member. No record was taken of the husband's income or expenditures before marriage.

Family Size

Family size was based on the total number of weeks during which both full- and part-year members belonged to the family; 52 weeks of family membership was considered equivalent to 1 person, 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 persons, etc.

Tenure

Families were classified into two tenure groups for purposes of the survey; (1) owners,

living in owned homes at the end of 1950, and (2) renters, living in rented houses, flats, or rooms at the end of 1950.

Income

Information relating to family income was obtained in the survey primarily to provide a basis for classifying families into economic levels for summarization and analysis of family expenditures. Money income after payment of personal taxes is used for this purpose because it most nearly represents spendable income. In order to obtain an accurate record of family income after payment of personal taxes, detailed information on wage and salary income before and after payroll deductions was obtained for each earner in the family. Family income from other sources was also recorded, together with a record of tax payments and other deductions from income.

Money income from the following sources was recorded in detail: wages and salaries, including tips and bonuses; income from unincorporated businesses and professions; net receipts from rented properties; net receipts from roomers and boarders; interest and dividends; receipts based on military service; unemployment insurance; social security benefits; other public and private pensions and retirement benefits; cash received as public or private relief; periodic payments from private insurance annuities and trust funds; profits from the sale of stocks and bonds bought in 1950; contributions from persons not in the family; and such items as alimony, prizes, and gambling gains.

Other Money Receipts

Inheritances and occasional large gifts of money from persons outside the family and net receipts from settlements of fire and accident policies were recorded separately in order to differentiate "windfall" receipts from regular income. These receipts were not included with money income for family classification purposes. Receipts from the settlement of life or annuity policies and borrowing were considered as decreases in assets or increases in liabilities.

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 amount received from the sale was recorded as a money gift or inheritance.

SAVINGS AND DEBTS

The survey did not attempt to obtain records of total family assets and liabilities, but only the net change in savings and debts that occurred over the year. Families reported the

amount of change in debts owed to such agencies as stores, banks, brokers, and insurance companies; the amount of change in savings in banks, postal savings accounts, stocks and bonds, etc.; and payments of principal on owned homes and other properties. The algebraic sum of all these items was calculated to give the net change in all assets and liabilities during the year. Premiums paid on personal insurance were treated as a separate item.

EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT CONSUMPTION

Expenditures for family living were reported in detail under 15 major groups of goods and services. The amounts recorded included the total cost of items bought in 1950, whether or not all payment was made during the year. Financing charges and interest on installment and other credit purchases, shipping and delivery charges, and sales and excise taxes were included as part of the expenditure for the item to which they applied. Discounts and trade-in allowances were deducted from the gross price.

Details of expenditures during all of 1950 were obtained for all goods and services except foods. The questionnaire used in the interview listed in great detail items of clothing, housefurnishings and equipment, fuel, utilities, housing, home maintenance and repair, automobile and local transportation, medical and personal care, reading, recreation and education, and miscellaneous items. Space was provided for recording the amount spent for each purchase and for clothing, housefurnishings and some other items, the price, the number bought, the month in which the purchase was made, and the store name were also recorded.

Experience in surveys of this type has shown that it is not possible to obtain by the interview method reliable reports on the amounts spent on specific food items over periods longer than a week or two. Therefore, for the annual report, only estimates of the total amount spent in 1950 for food to be prepared at home and meals eaten away from home were obtained. A supplementary schedule was used to obtain a detailed record of food items purchased during the week preceding the interview, and in many cases, the family also furnished a diary of their food expenditures for the following week. These weekly food reports, combined with price records and information about seasonal purchase patterns, have been used to estimate detailed food expenditures for the year.

COLLECTION PROCEDURES

In most cases, completion of an interview required more than one visit to the family by

an interviewer. It was the practice to obtain as much information as possible from the first person interviewed, generally the homemaker, and then revisit when other family members are at home to obtain data on income, investments and mortgages, and personal expenses, if the homemaker was unfamiliar with these.

Before field work was started, training conferences were held for supervisors who were to conduct the surveys in the various cities. The training was designed to insure that supervisors and interviewers would be completely familiar with all phases of the survey, and that the collection methods would be uniform from city to city. Technical manuals giving detailed instructions for collection and editing of the data were used in the training. Special devices used in the training of the field staff included a training guide for use by supervisors in the training of interviewers, workbooks containing examples of family situations designed to illustrate special sections of the questionnaire, a sound film on interviewing, and other visual aids.

Supervisors were provided with a complete set of these materials to use in the training of interviewers. Interviewers were selected from a roster of applicants living in the survey area who had been given a special interviewer aptitude test by local Employment Service offices. After intensive training, interviewers showing the greatest aptitude for the work were further trained to edit the data. The editing of schedules while collection was in progress permitted an immediate revisit to the family for clarification of questionable answers and to obtain more information for incomplete reports. The general accuracy of reported information was judged by comparing reported total expenditures with the sum of total income and change in savings and debts, and by checking the internal consistency of the scheduled data.

Manner of tabulating the data. The data on receipts and disbursements are presented as averages based on the total number of consumer units of a particular classification. The tables in this bulletin give the averages for all consumer families of two or more persons in each city; and for all wage-earner and salaried clerical families. The total account of receipts and disbursements in the form of averages based on all units in a class balances, like the account for an individual family, with an error of approximation. The average balance of receipts and disbursements shown in the tables summarizes the "balance sheets" for all the units in a class. These "balance sheets" consist of the totals for the reported income and other receipts, expenditures and other outlays and the changes in assets and liabilities. The totals as shown in the tables are the following:

1. Current consumption expenditures

2. Insurance
3. Gifts and contributions
4. Money income minus personal taxes
5. Other money receipts
6. Change in assets or liabilities

The last item, change in assets and liabilities, is shown on two lines to avoid the use of a minus sign when the change is negative. The decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities, represents a net deficit and is shown on line 44 of tables 1, 2, and 3 and line 21 of table 4; the increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities, stands for a net surplus and is shown on line 39 of tables 1, 2, and 3 and line 16 of table 4. The totals shown in the tables satisfy the balancing equation--

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Income after taxes} \\ + \\ \text{Other money receipts} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Consumption expenditures} \\ + \\ \text{Insurance} \\ + \\ \text{Gifts and contributions} \\ + \\ \text{Change in assets and liabilities} \\ + \\ \text{Balancing difference} \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

Thus in Baltimore, Maryland, the account appears from table 1 as follows:

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Income after taxes } \$3,983 \\ \text{Other money receipts } 37 \end{array} \right\} =$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Consumption expenditures } \$3,919 \\ \text{Insurance } 203 \\ \text{Gifts and contributions } 141 \\ \text{Change in assets and liabilities } -152 \\ \text{Balancing difference } -91 \end{array} \right.$	
$\text{Total } \$4,020 =$	$\text{Total } \$4,020$	

Table A presents the average account in somewhat more detail. Here the changes in assets and liabilities are given in two component totals before "netting" so that the balancing equation (except for the balancing difference) can be shown as:

Receipts = Disbursements,

$$\text{or } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Income after taxes} \\ + \\ \text{Other money receipts} \\ + \\ \text{Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Consumption expenditures} \\ + \\ \text{Insurance} \\ + \\ \text{Gifts and contributions} \\ + \\ \text{Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities} \end{array} \right.$$

The two totals for the changes in assets and liabilities, which summarize the specified two columns of the individual reports, give some indication of the volume of financial transactions that is involved in the course of a year.

The net change in assets and liabilities, recorded on line 39 or line 44 in tables 1, 2, and 3, and line 16 or line 21 in table 4 is an estimate of saving or dissaving, exclusive of the saving that is included in insurance payments. This estimate is the cumulation of the reports on the details of all transactions involving the purchase or sale of assets, the borrowing of money and the arrangements for credit of various types.

Accuracy of the data. The errors in reporting, discussed in the preface, may produce systematic errors in the averages for some expenditures and for some types of income and investment. For most outlays the possible biases are small compared with the random errors of sampling. Because of the great variability in purchases during a year, the sampling error in the average receipt or outlay is often large compared with the average amount of receipt or outlay. Furthermore in small samples the sample averages for receipts or purchases that are most variable are more likely to be underestimates than overestimates of the "true" averages.¹⁸ Expenditures for such categories as medical care, furnishings, and education, income from such sources as interest and dividends, and the net surplus or deficit are illustrations of the highly variable total that has a relatively large sampling error. The characteristic distribution of the net surplus or deficit, as shown in a number of surveys, has a substantial concentration in small deficits or surpluses and a great spread towards large deficits or surpluses. The standard deviation of this distribution is generally much larger than the average, as shown in table B. Hence, if the average net surplus or deficit is very small and the size of sample under 100, the sampling error of the average can be larger than the average.

In table B the summary description of the surplus or deficit distribution from three surveys show that the average net surplus or deficit depends on the number of families reporting a surplus, a deficit or no change in assets and liabilities and the average amounts reported by these families. In this table, insurance premiums are counted as an increase in assets; that is, surplus or deficit represents the difference between income and consumer expenditures plus gifts and contributions. Describe the variations in date, locality and method

¹⁸ The frequency distributions of the most variable items are extremely J-shaped with the greatest frequency at some small amount, often zero, and a long range of variation. For distributions of this type it is known that averages from small samples tend to be less than the "true" average for the total population more often than greater.

of collecting the data, findings of these surveys show a great similarity. The number of units reporting a surplus is generally greater than the number reporting a deficit, except in unusual circumstances, such as the situation of the farmers in the dust bowl of 1936. The average surplus among families reporting a surplus and the average deficit among families reporting a deficit tend to be roughly equal. Thus the net surplus or deficit, as estimated by a sample survey, depends critically on the percentage of families in the sample reporting a net surplus or a net deficit.

The percentages of units reporting a net surplus or a net deficit are a cumulation of the reports on many specific transactions. Accordingly, the sampling variation in these proportions can be estimated only from the range of variation among many samples which can be considered for this purpose as coming from the same universe. A study of these proportions as reported in all surveys since 1888 indicates that the range of apparent sampling variation is very great when the sample size is below 50 and is even substantial when the samples include 100 families. These ranges which are shown in Table C indicate that the average net surplus or deficit for a given survey group may be most seriously affected by the sampling variation in the proportion of families or spending units, reporting surpluses, deficits, and no change in assets or liabilities during a year. To use the survey data as a basis for the study of savings or dissavings would require a careful statistical analysis of these apparently simple distributions.

The many expenditures that have the same type of characteristic distributions as the net surplus or the net deficit are similarly affected either by the number reporting any outlay or the number reporting a large outlay. In the case of expenditures, or of an outlay for the acquisition of specific assets, the statistical analysis of the proportions reported in a sample survey is not, as in the case of the net surplus or deficit, complicated by a dual character in the source of the variability. The percentage of families buying a refrigerator is a much simpler, more direct estimate than the percentage of families having a surplus on the year's income.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES

The tabulations included in this report contain summary information for (1) all families, and (2) wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Summaries for single consumers were not available at the time of this printing.

Wage-earner and clerical-worker families

are those whose heads were employed in 1950 in one of the following occupational classes: clerical and kindred workers, sales workers, operatives and kindred workers, service workers, except domestics, and laborers, including farm laborers who resided in cities. Families whose total 1950 family income after payment of personal taxes exceeded \$10,000, were not included in this group.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.--Show average family income, expenditures and savings for 91 cities separately, and percentage distribution of average expenditures for current consumption goods and services. The averages are based on all families included in the survey whether or not they reported on a particular item. For example, average expenditures for tobacco were calculated by dividing the total number of families in the survey into the total tobacco expenditures reported by families.

These averages obscure the great diversity of income and spending patterns among individual families. The amount of money income available for family living, and the way in which this income is allocated by individual families to foods, housing, clothing and other goods and services, varies considerably and depends to a large degree on family income level, family size, age and occupation of family head, and on other family characteristics. Eventually, averages for different types of families will be available from the survey results.

Less information is given for cities in which a very small number of families reported information in the survey. The sample size in these cities does not permit the calculation of reliable averages for more detailed summaries.

Tables 5, 6, and 7.--These tables show the distributions of families by some of the more important family characteristics; Table 5--by income class; Table 6--by family size; and Table 7--by age and occupation of head, tenure and race.

Distributions are shown for the total number of families selected in the samples and for the number of families who reported complete and usable information. All families selected in the sample were asked to report these characteristics even though they did not furnish all the information requested in the questionnaire, and most families cooperated to this extent. Comparison of the distributions for the total sample and for those reporting complete information, therefore, provides some means of evaluating the effect of non-reporting on the survey results. For example, if for any city a disproportionately larger number of low income families failed to report, the averages are probably somewhat too high.

TABLE A.--BALANCE SHEET OF AVERAGE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ALL FAMILIES

City	Money income before personal taxes ¹	Receipts				Balancing difference	Disbursements				
		Money income ² after taxes	Other money receipts ³	Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	Total		Total	Current consumption	Insurance	Gifts and contributions	Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities
Cities with populations of 1,000,000 and over											
Baltimore, Md.....	\$4,302	\$3,983	\$37	\$852	\$4,872	\$-91	\$4,963	\$3,919	\$203	\$141	\$700
Boston, Mass.....	4,572	4,200	18	866	5,084	-318	5,402	4,300	176	201	725
Chicago, Ill.....	5,318	5,080	49	1,974	7,103	-140	7,243	4,905	246	261	1,831
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5,309	4,876	39	1,275	6,191	-118	6,309	4,671	243	216	1,178
Los Angeles, Calif.....	5,160	4,745	107	1,669	6,521	-169	6,690	4,661	209	167	1,653
New York, N. Y.....	5,479	4,852	61	1,449	6,362	-337	6,699	4,932	218	251	1,298
Northern New Jersey Area.....	5,015	4,614	79	1,102	5,795	-200	5,995	4,737	236	211	811
Philadelphia--Camden, Pa.....	4,895	4,506	41	689	5,236	-177	5,413	4,384	194	147	688
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4,935	4,583	23	836	5,442	-125	5,567	4,506	222	144	695
San Francisco--Oakland, Calif.....	5,020	4,584	42	1,235	5,861	-138	5,999	4,477	213	156	1,153
St. Louis, Mo.....	5,113	4,546	20	965	5,531	-12	5,543	4,251	206	161	925
Cities with populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000											
Atlanta, Ga.....	4,138	3,872	37	877	4,786	-129	4,915	3,769	175	177	794
Birmingham, Ala.....	3,436	3,242	13	711	3,966	-172	4,138	3,272	151	153	562
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4,884	4,532	331	986	5,849	-95	5,944	4,186	228	179	1,351
Hartford, Conn.....	5,159	4,678	67	674	5,419	-419	5,838	4,672	221	198	747
Indianapolis, Ind.....	4,618	4,188	0	1,214	5,402	+15	5,387	3,854	169	138	1,226
Kansas City, Mo.....	4,709	4,321	16	1,264	5,601	+68	5,533	3,989	192	191	1,161
Louisville, Ky.....	4,068	3,754	336	1,154	5,244	-60	5,304	3,741	187	113	1,263
Miami, Fla.....	4,853	4,573	10	1,766	6,349	-241	6,590	4,605	189	195	1,601
Milwaukee, Wis.....	5,332	4,682	22	1,043	5,747	-63	5,810	4,331	219	276	984
Minneapolis--St. Paul, Minn.....	4,983	4,579	103	1,452	6,134	-84	6,218	4,429	207	164	1,418
New Orleans, La.....	3,555	3,321	25	761	4,107	-174	4,281	3,347	147	100	687
Norfolk--Portsmouth, Va.....	3,800	3,589	17	832	4,438	-123	4,561	3,646	207	113	595
Omaha, Nebr.....	4,418	4,092	18	1,193	5,303	-118	5,421	3,978	193	118	1,132
Portland, Oreg.....	4,419	4,017	91	1,782	5,890	-48	5,938	4,134	187	167	1,450
Providence, R. I.....	3,978	3,718	71	661	4,450	-303	4,753	3,916	192	118	527
Scranton, Pa.....	3,805	3,607	142	694	4,443	-143	4,586	3,747	184	117	538
Seattle, Wash.....	4,976	4,594	94	1,272	5,960	-140	6,100	4,554	172	151	1,223
Youngstown, Ohio.....	4,911	4,539	3	820	5,362	-111	5,473	4,166	225	168	914
Cities with populations of 30,500 to 240,000											
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	5,237	4,797	40	1,686	6,523	-111	6,634	4,732	199	158	1,545
Bakersfield, Calif.....	6,255	5,420	39	1,134	6,593	-285	6,878	4,955	240	137	1,546
Bangor, Maine.....	5,178	4,797	30	694	5,521	-119	5,640	4,222	229	124	1,065
Bloomington, Ill.....	4,585	4,217	8	1,135	5,360	-203	5,563	3,881	283	186	1,213
Butte, Mont.....	4,327	3,937	17	1,111	5,065	-251	5,316	4,015	163	105	1,033
Canton, Ohio.....	4,428	4,135	29	789	4,953	-43	4,996	3,917	154	146	779
Charleston, S. C.....	3,529	3,355	27	611	3,993	-74	4,067	3,303	196	98	470
Charleston, W. Va.....	5,234	4,786	83	1,342	6,211	+2	6,209	4,345	257	217	1,390
Charlotte, N. C.....	4,164	3,860	70	983	4,913	-67	4,980	3,637	192	174	977
Cumberland, Md.....	3,879	3,606	0	463	4,069	-26	4,095	3,303	257	144	391
Des Moines, Iowa.....	4,857	4,500	(*)	1,429	5,929	-130	6,059	4,316	179	154	1,410
Evansville, Ind.....	3,879	3,567	119	835	4,521	-91	4,612	3,474	163	117	858
Huntington--Ashland, W. Va.....	4,067	3,822	12	799	4,633	-111	4,744	3,740	189	141	674
Jackson, Miss.....	3,982	3,731	0	1,072	4,803	-84	4,887	3,647	124	137	979
Little Rock, Ark.....	4,281	3,939	73	924	4,936	-39	4,975	3,670	162	195	948
Lynchburg, Va.....	3,627	3,427	20	499	3,946	-67	4,013	3,340	196	177	300
Madison, Wis.....	5,230	4,779	124	1,962	6,865	-117	6,982	4,487	256	151	2,088
Middletown, Conn.....	5,147	4,772	23	858	5,653	-320	5,973	4,728	298	157	790
Newark, Ohio.....	4,559	3,997	34	1,100	5,131	-262	5,393	3,831	132	214	1,216
Ogden, Utah.....	4,163	3,905	74	967	4,946	-134	5,080	3,966	230	157	727
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	4,540	4,128	17	1,174	5,319	-273	5,592	4,237	181	172	1,002
Phoenix, Ariz.....	3,853	3,595	115	905	4,615	-116	4,731	3,565	138	109	919
Portland, Maine.....	3,825	3,621	3	832	4,456	-99	4,555	3,643	216	117	579
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	4,470	4,209	22	940	5,171	-105	5,276	4,039	177	192	868
San Jose, Calif.....	4,322	4,046	4	1,430	5,480	-68	5,548	4,123	165	166	1,094
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	4,596	4,247	51	1,041	5,339	-151	5,490	4,259	147	155	929
Tucson, Ariz.....	4,173	3,945	0	1,429	5,374	-134	5,508	4,020	151	254	1,083
Wichita, Kans.....	4,235	3,920	9	1,031	4,960	-135	5,095	3,720	167	208	1,000
Wilmington, Del.....	4,931	4,518	15	1,375	5,908	-274	6,182	4,580	239	170	1,193
Cities with populations of 2,500 to 30,500											
Anna, Ill.....	3,899	3,596	0	974	4,570	-232	4,802	3,397	174	141	1,090
Antioch, Calif.....	5,524	5,105	24	2,011	7,140	+11	7,129	4,519	155	230	2,225
Barre, Vt.....	4,049	3,780	3	542	4,325	-281	4,606	3,901	231	170	304
Camden, Ark.....	3,207	3,036	4	853	3,893	-23	3,916	3,094	114	110	598
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	5,432	5,042	0	1,206	6,248	-49	6,297	4,578	217	200	1,302
Columbia, Tenn.....	3,273	3,155	22	1,065	4,242	-33	4,275	3,220	100	103	852
Cooperstown, N. Y.....	3,766	3,547	256	985	4,788	-89	4,877	3,468	170	188	1,051
Dalhart, Tex.....	4,470	4,000	0	1,851	5,851	-31	5,882	3,548	155	168	2,011
Demopolis, Ala.....	3,074	2,928	1	455	3,384	-50	3,434	2,847	169	84	334
Elko, Nev.....	6,027	5,335	2	1,419	6,756	-245	7,001	5,053	255	162	1,531
Fayetteville, N. C.....	3,712	3,470	9	801	4,280	-52	4,332	3,400	161	153	618
Garrett, Ind.....	4,373	4,028	15	874	4,917	-118	5,035	3,699	234	139	963
Glendale Ariz.....	3,621	3,404	36	996	4,436	-19	4,455	3,689	98	123	545
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	4,286	4,018	0	1,528	5,546	-90	5,636	3,947	156	121	1,412
Grand Island, Nebr.....	4,373	3,970	165	1,394	5,529	-155	5,684	3,960	173	210	1,341
Grand Junction, Colo.....	3,862	3,585	1	1,356	5,111	-63	5,174	3,538	147	94	1,395
Grimmell, Iowa.....	3,792	3,593	2	401	4,076	-151	4,227	3,279	100	123	725
Laconia, N. H.....	3,723	3,554	1	2,028	5,583	-188	5,771	3,779	195	129	1,668
Lodi, Calif.....	4,383	4,075	38	1,474	5,587	+8	5,579	4,099	150	184	1,146
Madill, Okla.....	3,324	3,184	379	768	4,331	-170	4,501	3,190	117	116	1,078
Middlesboro, Ky.....	3,175	3,019	0	668	3,687	-81	3,768	3,261	97	89	321
Nanty--Glo, Pa.....	3,954	3,784	26	591	4,401	-149	4,550	3,779	166	123	482

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.--BALANCE SHEET OF AVERAGE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ALL FAMILIES--Continued

City	Money income before personal taxes ¹	Receipts				Balancing difference	Disbursements					
		Money income ² after taxes	other money receipts ³	Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	Total		Total	Current consumption	Insurance	Gifts and contributions	Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	
Cities with populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued												
Pecos, Tex.....	\$4,081	\$3,821	\$33	\$998	\$4,852	\$-37	\$4,889	\$3,727	\$104	\$136	\$922	
Pulaski, Va.....	3,663	3,449	7	744	4,200	-127	4,327	3,326	156	122	723	
Ravenna, Ohio.....	4,172	3,880	90	1,443	5,413	-216	5,629	3,722	180	78	1,649	
Rawlins, Wyo.....	5,033	4,711	1	1,002	5,714	-141	5,855	4,262	179	189	1,225	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	4,949	4,576	0	1,445	6,021	-128	6,149	4,039	156	204	1,750	
Saliva, Kans.....	3,888	3,602	290	818	4,710	-44	4,754	3,405	189	107	1,053	
Sandpoint, Idaho.....	3,379	3,282	18	1,443	4,743	-103	4,846	3,316	102	89	1,339	
Santa Cruz, Calif.....	3,923	3,694	23	949	4,666	-59	4,725	3,336	158	105	1,126	
Shawnee, Okla.....	3,227	3,080	5	1,010	4,095	-44	4,139	3,186	132	87	734	
Shenandoah, Iowa.....	4,243	3,973	150	1,771	5,894	-207	6,101	3,672	170	144	2,115	
Washington, N. J.....	4,337	4,062	12	911	4,985	-217	5,202	4,154	198	114	736	

*Less than \$0.50

¹ Includes Federal and State income, poll, and personal property taxes.

² Total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends, etc., less occupational expense.

³ Includes inheritances, large gifts, and lump-sum settlements from accident or health insurance policies, which were not considered current income.

TABLE B.--VARIATION IN THE REPORTED SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN THREE SAMPLE SURVEYS: PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES REPORTING A SURPLUS, A DEFICIT AND NO CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND THE AVERAGE AMOUNTS REPORTED IN SELECTED SAMPLE SURVEYS IN 1935-36, 1949 AND 1950¹

Survey and population group	Sample size	Percent of units having--			Average amounts			Estimated standard deviation of the surplus and deficit distributions ²
		A surplus	A deficit	No change	Surplus among those reporting a surplus	Deficit among those reporting a deficit	Net surplus or deficit, all families	
Consumer purchases study--1935-36								
Families in small cities in:								
North Central Region.....	3,118	65	28	7	\$364	\$221	\$179	423
Pacific Region.....	1,500	59	38	3	405	297	129	503
Families in villages in:								
New England Region.....	743	55	39	6	201	267	13	325
Families (Negro) in:								
Southeastern Villages.....	972	40	37	23	54	64	-2	84
Families on farms in:								
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	2,254	66	25	8	562	306	296	636
N. Dakota-Kansas.....	1,088	25	72	3	416	626	-352	737
Survey of consumer finances--1949³								
All spending units.....								
Professional and semiprofessional.....	3,512	60	34	6	737	792	173	1,054
Managerial and self-employed.....	287	69	29	2	1,100	1,585	297	1,765
Clerical and sales.....	466	71	28	1	1,609	1,280	784	1,998
Skilled and semiskilled.....	486	65	31	4	524	533	175	723
Unskilled and service.....	895	64	34	2	486	499	142	681
Farm operator.....	344	55	36	9	335	373	50	493
Retired.....	410	55	42	3	1,342	1,421	139	1,931
	180	50	26	24	354	1,089	-106	972
Survey of consumer expenditures--1950								
All families:								
Atlanta.....	178	60	39	1	617	723	90	931
Chicago.....	336	56	42	2	1,116	1,259	103	1,674
Los Angeles.....	325	53	47	---	1,222	969	193	1,560
Wage-earner and salaried-clerical families:								
Atlanta.....	114	58	41	1	374	722	-80	765
Chicago.....	211	58	42	---	482	1,217	-229	1,203
Los Angeles.....	195	54	46	---	813	852	44	1,176

¹ Surplus, in this table, is defined as a positive net change in assets and liabilities. Deficit is a negative net change in assets and liabilities. Insurance premiums on life and endowment are counted as an increase in assets. In the Survey of Consumer Finances the surplus is called "saving" and the deficit "dissaving." Personal insurance is included in surplus.

² The standard error of the mean for samples of varying sizes may be computed by standard formula. See Chapter XIV, Frederick Cecil Mills, *Statistical Methods*, New York, Henry Holt and Company, Revised 1938.

³ "All spending units" include spending units for which occupation of head was not ascertained and those headed by housewives, students, unemployed persons and farm laborers--none of which are included among the occupational groups. In deriving the average surplus, deficit and net change amounts for the occupational groups, however, two of the distributions used include these spending units (headed by housewives, students, unemployed persons, etc.) with the "retired" group. Averages computed from distributions that consistently excluded these spending units would not differ greatly from the averages for occupational groups shown in this table.

Sources: Consumer Purchases Study. *Changes in Assets and Liabilities, Urban, Village, Farm Series*, Misc. Publ. 464, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1941. *Family Income and Expenditures, Urban and Village Series*, Misc. Publ. 396, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1940. *Family Income and Expenditures, Farm Series*, Misc. Publ. 465, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1941.

¹1950 Survey of Consumer Finances, Part IV, "Federal Reserve Bulletin, November 1950, Tables 1, 3, 4, 18.

²Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950." U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C.--RANGE AMONG SAMPLES IN THE PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES REPORTING A SURPLUS BY SIZE OF SAMPLE¹

Approximate size of sample	Range among samples in specified survey ² of percentage of units reporting a surplus, and number of samples in each size class											
	1888-90		1901		1917-19		1934-36		1949		1950 ³	
	Range	Samples	Range	Samples	Range	Samples	Range	Samples	Range	Samples	Range	Samples
0-49.....	0-100	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18-70	42
50-99.....	40-87	10	---	---	44-92	42	51-74	7	---	---	28-50	21
100-149.....	27-83	9	41	1	63-83	23	53-78	14	---	---	27-55	19
150-199.....	33-83	8	31-88	8	58-81	13	51-69	12	50	1	35-45	6
200-299.....	53-74	7	18-90	5	66-80	9	52-65	9	69	1	29-38	3
300 and over.....	48-73	3	6-80	19	60-76	5	46-71	18	55-71	5	---	---

¹ Sources of data: Sixth, Seventh and Eighteenth Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Labor for 1888-90 and 1901; Bureau of Labor Statistics' Bulletins 357 and 634-637 for 1917-19 and 1934-36; Federal Reserve Board Bulletin, November 1950, for 1949; Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulations from a report to be published later for 1950.

² In the 1888-90 and 1901 Studies the survey unit is a state. In the later studies the survey unit is a city except for the Federal Reserve Board Study (1949) where it is total United States classified by occupational group.

³ Insurance premiums not counted as an increase in assets. Therefore the percentages are lower than in the other surveys.

TABLE 1.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings--All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Populations of 1,000,000 and Over.

Item	Baltimore, Md.		Boston, Mass.		Chicago, Ill.		Cleveland, Ohio		Los Angeles, Calif.		New York, N. Y.	
	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies
Number of families.....	262	175	222	146	336	211	268	183	325	195	388	234
Average family size ³	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,919	\$3,838	\$4,300	\$4,301	\$4,905	\$4,575	\$4,671	\$4,473	\$4,661	\$4,452	\$4,932	\$4,248
Housing ⁴	497	496	586	548	566	539	537	491	548	495	637	500
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	182	170	229	229	163	149	166	155	104	99	135	123
Household operation.....	212	174	183	165	238	197	219	171	232	187	315	208
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	230	251	243	259	353	271	305	292	355	339	298	249
Household textiles.....	30	29	39	41	42	37	44	40	43	33	54	49
Furniture.....	63	74	63	76	94	94	69	74	92	85	101	71
Floor coverings.....	14	18	20	19	23	23	44	32	34	29	30	22
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	85	91	79	81	79	75	93	92	120	122	55	57
Miscellaneous ⁵	38	39	42	42	6 115	42	55	54	66	70	58	50
Food.....	1,151	1,140	1,357	1,352	1,427	1,376	1,315	1,276	1,319	1,303	1,535	1,455
Alcoholic drinks.....	78	84	61	66	97	91	87	92	59	65	104	97
Tobacco.....	77	85	98	106	80	84	79	84	61	68	82	82
Personal care.....	91	89	100	101	107	104	99	98	99	97	100	92
Clothing: Total.....	437	418	485	470	609	535	603	584	488	455	608	544
Women and girls: Total.....	221	209	252	243	312	252	292	283	225	210	313	278
Outerwear.....	114	107	133	126	167	136	146	141	106	97	172	145
Underwear and nightwear.....	27	26	34	33	34	32	40	42	34	34	36	36
Hosiery and footwear.....	53	51	57	58	60	58	66	67	50	47	67	69
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	27	25	28	26	51	26	40	33	35	32	38	28
Men and boys: Total.....	152	143	166	164	216	208	225	217	179	171	208	190
Outerwear.....	92	82	99	96	130	121	134	126	110	102	130	118
Underwear and nightwear.....	12	12	13	12	16	16	18	18	14	14	16	15
Hosiery and footwear.....	28	28	33	33	42	43	46	48	38	39	36	36
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	20	21	21	23	28	28	27	25	17	16	26	21
Children under 2 years: Total.....	7	8	8	7	8	9	7	7	5	6	7	5
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	57	58	59	56	73	66	79	77	79	68	80	71
Medical care.....	158	153	203	203	257	259	211	199	283	248	290	220
Recreation.....	194	193	199	203	245	230	259	265	225	218	243	219
Reading.....	38	35	42	44	42	38	41	39	36	36	43	39
Education.....	27	20	28	15	31	22	28	19	24	20	54	24
Automobile transportation.....	403	401	323	367	497	513	560	550	692	672	294	237
Other transportation.....	95	87	103	97	129	121	108	107	74	82	121	117
Miscellaneous ⁷	49	42	60	76	64	46	54	51	62	68	73	42
Insurance.....	203	196	176	169	246	200	243	205	209	206	218	169
Gifts and contributions.....	141	127	201	121	261	153	216	164	167	130	251	164
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes.....	136	129	161	108	300	155	355	281	546	323	225	151
Personal taxes ⁸	319	255	372	294	238	366	433	373	415	355	627	268
Money income ⁹	3,983	3,801	4,200	3,886	5,080	4,363	4,876	4,546	4,745	4,298	4,852	3,990
Other money receipts ¹⁰	37	53	18	14	49	12	39	57	107	176	61	8
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	152	209	141	347	143	429	97	99	16	161	151	291
Balancing difference ¹¹	-91	-98	-318	-344	-140	-124	-118	-140	-169	-153	-337	-292

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 1.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Population of 1,000,000 and Over—Continued

Item	Northern New Jersey Area		Philadelphia-Camden, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.		St. Louis Mo.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families.....	374	233	277	176	303	199	226	137	287	185
Average family size ³	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total.....	\$4,737	\$4,502	\$4,384	\$4,200	\$4,506	\$4,107	\$4,477	\$4,426	\$4,251	\$3,783
Housing ⁴	551	497	494	437	528	450	548	521	455	401
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	210	199	195	190	156	152	95	86	168	154
Household operation.....	237	158	223	179	190	132	209	197	199	140
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	325	320	269	284	284	270	314	303	289	280
Household textiles.....	47	48	37	37	37	34	36	40	36	33
Furniture.....	111	109	72	86	73	78	78	66	63	69
Floor coverings.....	32	26	22	23	42	30	27	31	36	24
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	85	84	88	92	89	92	112	110	99	104
Miscellaneous ⁵	50	53	50	46	43	36	61	56	55	50
Food.....	1,442	1,436	1,380	1,367	1,386	1,317	1,313	1,316	1,260	1,207
Alcoholic drinks.....	85	90	99	114	90	92	79	83	94	79
Tobacco.....	84	89	92	103	86	88	69	76	64	65
Personal care.....	102	99	104	103	99	94	98	99	96	90
Clothing: Total.....	565	514	539	499	559	495	494	479	471	413
Women and girls: Total.....	292	265	282	245	290	248	246	240	242	207
Outerwear.....	157	136	153	121	158	130	128	109	123	102
Underwear and nightwear.....	36	34	37	36	37	34	31	34	30	26
Hosiery and footwear.....	67	68	61	61	58	53	54	61	56	50
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	32	27	31	27	37	31	33	36	33	29
Men and boys: Total.....	193	174	183	178	192	181	167	159	155	140
Outerwear.....	120	107	114	109	115	105	103	93	96	84
Underwear and nightwear.....	16	15	14	14	15	14	14	14	12	11
Hosiery and footwear.....	37	35	34	35	38	39	34	34	32	31
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	20	17	21	20	24	23	16	18	15	14
Children under 2 years: Total.....	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	6	7
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	71	66	65	67	69	58	73	73	68	59
Medical care.....	246	216	225	206	211	196	269	266	206	185
Recreation.....	242	230	205	206	209	205	207	206	196	173
Reading.....	40	40	37	37	38	35	42	39	37	33
Education.....	27	13	23	14	27	22	28	25	15	12
Automobile transportation.....	459	488	353	332	499	421	548	561	523	410
Other transportation.....	72	73	105	99	98	101	86	95	88	79
Miscellaneous ⁷	50	40	41	30	46	37	78	74	90	62
Insurance.....	236	206	194	185	222	193	213	209	206	180
Gifts and contributions.....	211	173	147	128	144	112	156	144	161	106
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	258	245	106	101	218	136	273	319	319	198
Personal taxes ⁸	401	354	389	336	352	294	436	346	567	302
Money income ⁹	4,614	4,302	4,506	4,168	4,583	4,115	4,584	4,402	4,546	3,880
Other money receipts ¹⁰	79	85	41	13	23	25	42	16	20	31
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	291	243	1	156	141	216	82	217	40	121
Balancing difference ¹¹	-200	-251	-177	-176	-125	-56	-138	-144	-12	-37

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 1a.--Percentage Distribution of Expenditures For Current Consumption--All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Populations of 1,000,000 and Over

Item	Baltimore, Md.		Boston, Mass.		Chicago, Ill.		Cleveland, Ohio		Los Angeles, Calif.		New York, N.Y.	
	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	12.6	12.9	13.6	12.8	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.8	11.1	12.9	11.8
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	4.6	4.4	5.3	5.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.9
Household operation.....	5.4	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	3.8	5.0	4.2	6.4	4.9
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	5.9	6.6	5.7	6.0	7.2	5.9	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.6	6.0	5.9
Household textiles.....	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.7	1.1	1.2
Furniture.....	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7
Floor coverings.....	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.9	.7	.7	.7	.6	.5
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.4
Miscellaneous ⁵	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6 2.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1
Food.....	29.3	29.8	31.5	31.5	29.2	30.1	28.1	28.5	28.3	29.3	31.1	34.2
Alcoholic drinks.....	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.3
Tobacco.....	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
Personal care.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2
Clothing: Total.....	11.2	10.9	11.3	10.9	12.4	11.7	12.9	13.1	10.5	10.2	12.3	12.8
Women and girls: Total.....	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.4	5.6	6.3	6.3	4.9	4.7	6.4	6.5
Outerwear.....	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.2	3.5	3.4
Underwear and nightwear.....	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	.7	.7	.8
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.7	.7	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.9	.7	.8	.7	.8	.7
Men and boys: Total.....	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5
Outerwear.....	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.8
Underwear and nightwear.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4
Hosiery and footwear.....	.8	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	.8	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Medical care.....	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.7	4.5	4.4	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.2
Recreation.....	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1
Reading.....	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	.9
Education.....	.7	.5	.7	.3	.6	.5	.6	.4	.5	.4	1.1	.6
Automobile transportation.....	10.3	10.4	7.5	8.6	10.1	11.2	12.0	12.3	14.8	15.1	6.0	5.6
Other transportation.....	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.7
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 1a.--Percentage Distribution of Expenditures For Current Consumption--All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Populations of 1,000,000 and Over.--Continued

Item	Northern New Jersey Area		Philadelphia-Camden, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.		St. Louis Mo.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	11.6	11.0	11.3	10.4	11.7	11.0	12.3	11.8	10.7	10.6
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.1	1.9	4.0	4.1
Household operation.....	5.0	3.5	5.1	4.3	4.2	3.2	4.7	4.5	4.7	3.7
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	6.9	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.4
Household textiles.....	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9
Furniture.....	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8
Floor coverings.....	.7	.6	.5	.6	.9	.7	.6	.7	.8	.6
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8
Miscellaneous ⁵	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Food.....	30.4	31.9	31.5	32.5	30.8	32.1	29.4	29.7	29.5	31.9
Alcoholic drinks.....	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1
Tobacco.....	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Personal care.....	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Clothing: Total.....	11.9	11.4	12.3	11.9	12.4	12.1	11.0	10.8	11.1	10.9
Women and girls: Total.....	6.2	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4
Outerwear.....	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6
Underwear and nightwear.....	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.7	.6	.7	.6	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8
Men and boys: Total.....	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Outerwear.....	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2
Underwear and nightwear.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.4	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6	.4	.4	.4	.4
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Medical care.....	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.8	6.0	6.0	4.8	4.9
Recreation.....	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Reading.....	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Education.....	.6	.3	.5	.3	.6	.5	.6	.6	.4	.3
Automobile transportation.....	9.7	10.9	8.1	7.9	11.1	10.2	12.2	12.7	12.3	10.8
Other transportation.....	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.1	.9	.9	.7	1.0	.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.6

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 56.

TABLE 2.--Average Money Income, Expenditures and Savings--All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Population of 240,000 to 1,000,000

Item	Atlanta, Ga.		Birmingham, Ala.		Cincinnati, Ohio		Hartford, Conn.		Indianapolis, Ind.		Kansas City, Mo.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families.....	178	114	170	119	198	131	154	93	185	123	182	118
Average family size ³	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,769	\$3,598	\$3,272	\$3,296	\$4,186	\$3,779	\$4,672	\$4,319	\$3,854	\$3,678	\$3,989	\$3,797
Housing ⁴	410	356	305	286	458	390	540	477	404	371	517	461
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	146	147	129	129	143	126	222	214	179	170	140	130
Household operation.....	206	177	159	136	210	128	228	163	176	137	196	145
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	246	240	243	271	254	255	270	232	246	231	294	280
Household textiles.....	27	26	29	34	32	29	39	39	33	24	33	25
Furniture.....	53	62	52	56	73	75	64	61	62	66	80	80
Floor coverings.....	17	15	14	12	20	20	26	15	21	18	22	18
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	103	99	107	126	92	95	91	73	84	75	110	109
Miscellaneous ⁵	46	38	41	43	37	36	50	44	46	48	49	48
Food.....	1,087	1,073	916	930	1,236	1,147	1,378	1,329	1,127	1,084	1,090	1,073
Alcoholic drinks.....	52	52	50	60	95	88	89	89	70	78	69	75
Tobacco.....	71	78	72	75	71	74	89	98	78	86	68	74
Personal care.....	88	90	83	87	82	80	90	85	86	84	115	116
Clothing: Total.....	447	456	434	437	452	405	519	481	450	429	456	453
Women and girls: Total.....	209	222	203	205	228	197	270	240	210	193	230	227
Outerwear.....	101	108	101	99	109	97	141	122	108	102	116	115
Underwear and nightwear.....	27	28	30	31	28	27	33	32	24	23	30	29
Hosiery and footwear.....	53	57	47	49	49	47	62	59	47	42	53	54
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	28	29	25	26	42	26	34	27	31	26	31	29
Men and boys: Total.....	150	150	155	159	160	151	180	177	166	167	149	151
Outerwear.....	88	86	90	90	96	88	110	105	97	96	92	87
Underwear and nightwear.....	10	11	11	12	11	11	15	14	11	11	9	10
Hosiery and footwear.....	28	28	29	32	32	32	36	39	33	35	30	33
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	24	25	25	25	21	20	19	19	25	25	18	21
Children under 2 years: Total.....	8	7	7	7	4	3	8	5	8	10	5	4
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	80	77	69	66	60	54	61	59	66	59	72	71
Medical care.....	182	147	181	184	243	192	288	311	212	211	204	185
Recreation.....	184	185	118	111	216	185	183	168	173	155	151	155
Reading.....	34	32	26	26	37	32	38	37	39	38	34	32
Education.....	24	20	15	11	26	13	57	21	16	9	24	26
Automobile transportation.....	463	412	421	435	515	545	530	472	504	503	523	489
Other transportation.....	67	62	61	66	79	85	65	60	61	61	65	68
Miscellaneous ⁷	62	71	59	52	69	34	86	82	33	31	43	35
Insurance.....	175	165	151	147	228	176	221	195	169	160	192	177
Gifts and contributions.....	177	176	153	144	179	130	198	121	138	102	191	127
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	365	0	73	0	12	0	0	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes.....	247	185	83	94	275	232	125	115	264	194	348	370
Personal taxes ⁸	266	220	194	160	352	308	481	354	430	336	388	350
Money income ⁹	3,872	3,576	3,242	3,134	4,532	3,853	4,678	4,246	4,188	3,858	4,321	4,065
Other money receipts ¹⁰	37	22	13	18	331	114	67	81	0	0	16	24
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	83	244	149	227	0	41	0	4	0	33	103	3
Balancing difference ¹¹	-129	-97	-172	-208	-95	-77	-419	-304	+15	-49	+68	-9

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2.--Average Money Income, Expenditures and Savings--All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000--Continued

Item	Louisville, Ky.		Miami, Fla.		Milwaukee, Wis.		Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.		New Orleans, La.		Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families.....	197	146	140	83	179	111	169	104	161	102	176	141
Average family size ³	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,741	\$3,589	\$4,605	\$4,145	\$4,331	\$4,063	\$4,429	\$4,029	\$3,347	\$3,267	\$3,646	\$3,588
Housing ⁴	423	369	563	507	521	499	503	464	324	297	378	366
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	145	141	126	120	193	179	196	188	111	108	175	175
Household operation.....	174	156	269	209	161	154	178	146	146	121	173	159
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	230	228	329	301	276	245	302	271	200	186	247	249
Household textiles.....	24	24	39	33	36	37	32	30	27	28	29	29
Furniture.....	68	65	88	69	75	64	63	63	38	29	69	66
Floor coverings.....	15	16	28	22	28	32	59	43	9	9	15	14
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	90	89	99	109	78	61	95	85	80	83	83	89
Miscellaneous ⁵	33	34	75	68	59	51	53	50	46	37	51	51
Food.....	1,160	1,144	1,245	1,165	1,206	1,178	1,190	1,141	1,136	1,125	1,048	1,045
Alcoholic drinks.....	68	65	89	89	126	131	94	86	46	50	66	60
Tobacco.....	67	75	90	87	80	78	70	77	79	82	72	73
Personal care.....	89	88	113	110	88	86	94	84	82	88	89	88
Clothing: Total.....	394	370	458	401	504	463	491	404	394	406	424	418
Women and girls: Total.....	180	167	222	180	240	224	243	191	177	178	202	194
Outerwear.....	91	84	96	79	116	108	130	95	75	78	102	93
Underwear and nightwear.....	24	23	33	29	35	33	30	26	30	30	26	28
Hosiery and footwear.....	42	41	45	39	54	53	52	45	50	50	48	50
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	23	19	48	33	35	30	31	25	22	20	26	23
Men and boys: Total.....	142	135	156	148	196	178	181	158	143	156	149	150
Outerwear.....	87	81	91	83	123	109	110	92	78	86	91	92
Underwear and nightwear.....	10	10	12	12	14	14	15	13	13	15	11	11
Hosiery and footwear.....	31	31	34	34	37	35	36	34	30	35	28	29
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	14	13	19	19	22	20	20	19	22	20	19	18
Children under 2 years: Total.....	7	8	4	5	6	6	5	6	8	8	10	10
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	65	60	76	68	62	55	62	49	66	64	63	64
Medical care.....	178	175	259	226	221	197	253	239	196	178	154	158
Recreation.....	174	152	229	184	240	205	225	196	122	124	195	184
Reading.....	32	30	44	43	37	34	38	36	29	28	34	31
Education.....	17	16	26	23	27	32	39	17	18	6	27	22
Automobile transportation.....	465	469	576	538	509	467	587	541	328	372	437	447
Other transportation.....	65	72	87	77	90	81	75	76	98	63	77	80
Miscellaneous ⁷	60	39	102	65	52	34	94	63	38	33	50	33
Insurance.....	187	172	189	189	219	194	207	175	147	144	207	205
Gifts and contributions.....	113	93	195	155	276	168	164	135	100	85	113	104
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	109	44	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes.....	367	287	449	389	337	162	367	436	173	121	110	121
Personal taxes ⁸	314	266	280	235	650	409	404	316	234	142	211	186
Money income ⁹	3,754	3,531	4,573	4,042	4,682	4,377	4,579	4,091	3,321	3,000	3,589	3,536
Other money receipts ¹⁰	336	310	10	15	22	16	103	23	25	0	17	14
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	0	0	165	217	59	0	34	181	74	255	237	205
Balancing difference ¹¹	-60	-57	-241	-215	-63	-75	-84	-44	-174	-241	-123	-142

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2.—Average Money Income, Expenditures and Savings—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical Worker Families² in Cities With Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000—Continued

Item	Omaha Nebr.		Portland Oreg.		Providence R. I.		Scranton Pa.		Seattle Wash.		Youngstown Ohio	
	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies
Number of families.....	173	116	160	110	188	131	185	116	172	110	196	149
Average family size ³	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,978	\$3,827	\$4,134	\$4,097	\$3,916	\$3,762	\$3,747	\$3,746	\$4,554	\$4,426	\$4,166	\$3,978
Housing ⁴	395	345	465	421	386	376	381	341	415	389	443	428
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	175	174	199	194	231	205	218	217	202	192	174	170
Household operation.....	163	149	203	170	156	130	123	100	215	179	152	130
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	271	261	264	258	246	249	250	277	350	351	298	296
Household textiles.....	33	30	26	22	32	33	36	40	36	28	39	38
Furniture.....	72	65	54	49	53	60	56	60	68	86	56	56
Floor coverings.....	31	28	16	10	19	23	30	32	56	40	39	42
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	97	96	108	114	97	92	89	103	123	137	111	107
Miscellaneous ⁵	38	42	60	63	45	41	39	42	67	60	53	53
Food.....	1,253	1,252	1,133	1,144	1,313	1,293	1,244	1,291	1,264	1,264	1,181	1,142
Alcoholic drinks.....	58	61	59	44	68	67	85	86	79	90	71	63
Tobacco.....	65	69	64	69	92	96	62	68	80	80	73	71
Personal care.....	90	85	84	85	92	90	72	73	89	88	92	91
Clothing: Total.....	449	418	425	427	429	410	432	448	507	488	546	511
Women and girls: Total.....	206	192	209	202	214	204	228	236	251	244	263	238
Outerwear.....	98	93	109	102	103	94	120	125	128	124	129	117
Underwear and nightwear.....	28	28	27	27	31	31	30	32	33	33	35	33
Hosiery and footwear.....	48	47	47	49	58	58	53	55	55	54	59	58
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	32	24	26	24	22	21	25	24	35	33	40	30
Men and boys: Total.....	178	163	148	156	150	143	156	164	178	162	208	204
Outerwear.....	102	90	85	89	85	77	91	95	104	93	126	123
Underwear and nightwear.....	13	13	10	10	13	12	13	15	13	12	14	15
Hosiery and footwear.....	35	36	32	33	35	37	32	36	40	38	40	41
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	28	24	21	24	17	17	20	18	21	19	28	25
Children under 2 years: Total.....	5	4	4	4	9	8	7	9	5	5	9	10
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	60	59	64	65	56	55	41	39	73	77	66	59
Medical care.....	193	167	229	247	155	164	176	175	265	247	245	254
Recreation.....	194	192	185	183	214	210	125	118	221	214	173	151
Reading.....	29	28	36	36	36	37	36	34	38	35	35	35
Education.....	30	22	39	27	20	9	15	11	34	22	14	11
Automobile transportation.....	473	464	620	685	358	324	395	402	622	635	557	516
Other transportation.....	84	83	75	68	60	63	55	53	103	97	53	49
Miscellaneous ⁷	56	57	54	39	60	39	78	52	70	55	59	60
Insurance.....	193	178	187	165	192	184	184	177	172	141	225	212
Gifts and contributions.....	118	109	167	121	118	99	117	101	151	136	168	139
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes.....	572	444	271	208	102	78	110	93	299	343	339	269
Personal taxes ⁸	326	271	402	342	260	246	198	200	382	330	372	303
Money income ⁹	4,092	3,845	4,017	4,065	3,718	3,515	3,607	3,625	4,594	4,392	4,539	4,202
Other money receipts ¹⁰	18	23	91	9	71	97	142	19	94	83	3	3
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	61	112	332	219	134	89	156	208	49	88	0	29
Balancing difference ¹¹	-118	-134	-48	-90	-303	-344	-143	-172	-140	-140	-111	-95

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Population of 240,000 to 1,000,000

Item	Atlanta, Ga.		Birmingham, Ala.		Cincinnati, Ohio		Hartford, Conn.		Indianapolis, Ind.		Kansas City, Mo.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	10.9	9.9	9.3	8.7	10.9	10.3	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.1	13.0	12.1
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.4
Household operation.....	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.1	5.0	3.4	4.9	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.9	3.8
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	6.5	6.6	7.4	8.2	6.1	6.7	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	7.4	7.4
Household textiles.....	.7	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.7	.8	.7
Furniture.....	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
Floor coverings.....	.5	.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.6	.4	.5	.5	.6	.5
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.8
Miscellaneous ⁵	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Food.....	28.8	29.8	28.0	28.2	29.5	30.5	29.5	30.8	29.2	29.5	27.3	28.3
Alcoholic drinks.....	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.0
Tobacco.....	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.9
Personal care.....	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.1
Clothing: Total.....	11.9	12.7	13.3	13.3	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.9
Women and girls: Total.....	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.8	6.0
Outerwear.....	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Underwear and nightwear.....	.7	.8	.9	.9	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.8
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.7	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.7	.7	.6	.8	.7	.8	.8
Men and boys: Total.....	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.0
Outerwear.....	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3
Underwear and nightwear.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
Hosiery and footwear.....	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.6	.7	.8	.8	.5	.5	.4	.4	.6	.7	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
Medical care.....	4.8	4.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.1	6.2	7.2	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.9
Recreation.....	4.9	5.1	3.6	3.4	5.2	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.1
Reading.....	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.8
Education.....	.6	.6	.5	.3	.6	.3	1.2	.5	.4	.2	.6	.7
Automobile transportation.....	12.3	11.5	12.9	13.2	12.3	14.5	11.3	10.9	13.1	13.7	13.1	12.9
Other transportation.....	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	.9	1.8	1.9	.9	.8	1.1	.9

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Population of 240,000 to 1,000,000—Continued

Item	Louisville, Ky.		Miami, Fla.		Milwaukee, Wis.		Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.		New Orleans, La.		Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	11.3	10.3	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	11.4	11.5	9.7	9.1	10.4	10.2
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	3.9	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.3	3.3	4.8	4.9
Household operation.....	4.7	4.3	5.8	5.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.4
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.8	6.9
Household textiles.....	.6	.7	.9	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8
Furniture.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	.9	1.9	1.8
Floor coverings.....	.4	.4	.6	.5	.7	.8	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	.4	.4
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5
Miscellaneous ⁵.....	.9	.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4
Food.....	31.0	31.9	27.1	28.1	27.8	29.0	26.8	28.3	33.9	34.4	28.8	29.2
Alcoholic drinks.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
Tobacco.....	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0
Personal care.....	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
Clothing: Total.....	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.7	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.0	11.8	12.4	11.6	11.6
Women and girls: Total.....	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4
Outerwear.....	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6
Underwear and nightwear.....	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	.9	.9	.7	.8
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6
Men and boys: Total.....	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.1	4.1
Outerwear.....	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5
Underwear and nightwear.....	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.1	.8	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
Medical care.....	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.5	4.2	4.4
Recreation.....	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.9	3.6	3.8	5.4	5.1
Reading.....	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Education.....	.5	.4	.6	.6	.6	.8	.9	.4	.5	.2	.7	.6
Automobile transportation.....	12.4	13.1	12.5	12.9	11.8	11.5	13.3	13.4	9.8	11.4	12.0	12.5
Other transportation.....	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.2	.8	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	.9

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Population of 240,000 to 1,000,000—Continued

Item	Omaha, Nebr.		Portland, Oreg.		Providence, R. I.		Scranton, Pa.		Seattle, Wash.		Youngstown, Ohio	
	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fami- lies
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	9.9	9.0	11.3	10.3	9.9	10.0	10.2	9.1	9.1	8.8	10.6	10.8
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
Household operation.....	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.7	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.3
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4
Household textiles.....	.8	.8	.6	.5	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	.8	.6	.9	.9
Furniture.....	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.4
Floor coverings.....	.8	.7	.4	.2	.5	.6	.8	.9	1.2	.9	.9	1.1
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6
Miscellaneous ⁵	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Food.....	31.5	32.8	27.4	27.9	33.5	34.3	33.2	34.5	27.8	28.6	28.3	28.7
Alcoholic drinks.....	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6
Tobacco.....	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Personal cars.....	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3
Clothing: Total.....	11.2	10.9	10.3	10.4	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.0	13.1	12.8
Women and girls: Total.....	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.4	6.0	6.3	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.0
Outerwear.....	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9
Underwear and nightwear.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	.7	.7	.8	.8
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8	.7	1.0	.8
Men and boys: Total.....	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.7	5.0	5.1
Outerwear.....	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.0
Underwear and nightwear.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4
Hosiery and footwear.....	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.1
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.7	.6	.5	.6	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.7	.6
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Medical care.....	4.8	4.4	5.5	6.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.4
Recreation.....	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.6	3.3	3.2	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.8
Reading.....	.7	.7	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9
Education.....	.8	.6	1.0	.7	.5	.2	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	.3
Automobile transportation.....	11.9	12.1	13.0	16.7	9.2	8.6	10.5	10.7	13.7	14.4	13.4	12.9
Other transportation.....	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.2
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.4	1.5	1.3	.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000

Item	Albuquerque, N. Mex.		Butte, Mont.		Canton, Ohio		Charleston, S. C.		Charleston, W. Va.		Charlotte, N. C.	
	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies
Number of families.....	105	54	101	72	134	105	135	86	123	78	126	85
Average family size ³	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$4,732	\$4,261	\$4,015	\$4,036	\$3,917	\$3,811	\$3,303	\$2,933	\$4,345	\$4,059	\$3,637	\$3,604
Housing ⁴	429	436	337	330	374	364	370	292	466	390	424	403
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	152	140	155	143	160	160	164	154	107	103	188	194
Household operation.....	272	217	123	119	173	140	180	117	236	191	188	181
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	523	385	215	204	284	287	245	231	379	361	237	238
Household textiles.....	49	30	27	26	38	38	31	27	45	39	28	29
Furniture.....	178	78	40	37	85	86	47	41	93	86	69	69
Floor coverings.....	38	28	26	15	34	38	11	10	36	22	11	8
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	147	149	81	83	83	81	109	111	138	151	94	99
Miscellaneous ⁵	111	100	41	43	44	44	47	42	67	63	35	33
Food.....	1,290	1,241	1,310	1,330	1,142	1,121	1,009	937	1,198	1,163	1,053	1,072
Alcoholic drinks.....	54	56	90	108	75	86	48	62	36	29	30	32
Tobacco.....	75	90	82	95	72	79	71	76	64	73	66	75
Personal care.....	117	119	88	93	102	104	78	78	100	101	88	88
Clothing: Total.....	509	460	509	529	467	462	374	339	555	534	436	441
Women and girls: Total.....	225	186	272	277	233	222	165	147	257	240	199	199
Outerwear.....	105	84	139	138	120	113	79	67	130	123	102	98
Underwear and nightwear.....	32	27	34	35	35	34	26	25	35	35	28	28
Hosiery and footwear.....	55	51	69	74	50	49	42	39	55	57	48	52
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	33	24	30	30	28	26	18	16	37	25	21	21
Men and boys: Total.....	193	184	179	191	164	170	147	135	206	202	157	161
Outerwear.....	111	109	107	111	93	96	89	77	126	120	97	98
Underwear and nightwear.....	16	14	16	18	13	14	12	11	14	15	12	12
Hosiery and footwear.....	42	40	37	41	35	38	29	29	40	42	30	31
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	24	21	19	21	23	22	17	18	26	25	18	20
Children under 2 years: Total.....	9	14	8	11	10	10	6	6	9	11	2	3
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	82	76	50	50	60	60	56	51	83	81	78	78
Medical care.....	248	235	207	208	200	209	128	105	261	241	194	207
Recreation.....	209	183	169	177	221	205	94	87	176	160	152	135
Reading.....	41	35	41	41	31	30	24	21	40	39	33	32
Education.....	37	24	25	29	15	14	24	16	34	17	37	31
Automobile transportation.....	646	526	570	567	524	474	411	344	537	532	410	370
Other transportation.....	68	66	41	39	32	34	35	40	68	71	56	62
Miscellaneous ⁷	62	48	53	24	45	42	48	34	88	54	45	43
Insurance.....	199	165	163	155	154	159	196	201	257	180	192	176
Gifts and contributions.....	158	95	105	84	146	109	98	85	217	163	174	166
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	48	5	0	62
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes.....	418	290	94	121	310	368	73	79	277	70	222	180
Personal taxes ⁸	440	281	390	234	293	281	174	141	448	363	304	250
Money income ⁹	4,797	4,225	3,937	3,773	4,135	3,976	3,355	3,040	4,786	4,361	3,860	3,805
Other money receipts ¹⁰	40	29	17	19	29	18	27	7	83	40	70	103
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	141	126	78	247	10	0	141	121	0	0	6	0
Balancing difference ¹¹	-111	-141	-251	-236	-43	-89	-74	-51	+2	-6	-67	-100

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in cities with population of 50,000 to 240,000—Continued

Item	Des Moines, Iowa		Evansville, Ind.		Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.		Jackson, Miss.		Little Rock, Ark.		Madison, Wis.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families.....	84	60	127	93	120	79	142	87	94	60	111	60
Average family size ³	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$4,316	\$4,043	\$3,474	\$3,364	\$3,740	\$3,378	\$3,647	\$3,157	\$3,670	\$3,389	\$4,487	\$4,280
Housing ⁴	437	411	373	377	342	312	422	380	444	362	623	618
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	172	161	150	147	115	104	111	104	111	105	200	182
Household operation.....	185	160	133	114	158	116	211	168	186	153	197	165
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	344	372	238	220	296	278	275	243	303	319	318	301
Household textiles.....	35	30	25	22	36	34	31	31	32	29	36	33
Furniture.....	78	100	49	46	67	70	70	49	72	91	66	78
Floor coverings.....	65	66	12	8	17	18	16	7	16	20	29	30
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	104	110	102	91	118	114	109	109	127	131	130	119
Miscellaneous ⁵	62	66	50	53	58	42	49	47	56	48	57	41
Food.....	1,198	1,144	1,096	1,080	1,207	1,139	1,022	998	1,050	1,015	1,149	1,077
Alcoholic drinks.....	44	50	62	52	36	27	14	12	47	55	72	79
Tobacco.....	86	96	68	69	71	71	68	71	74	67	68	70
Personal care.....	97	91	85	81	82	75	100	92	84	82	89	87
Clothing: Total.....	506	472	356	335	467	397	473	410	444	427	467	417
Women and girls: Total.....	232	213	166	158	231	190	240	207	215	207	240	202
Outerwear.....	109	96	84	79	116	93	120	100	97	90	130	107
Underwear and nightwear.....	35	33	24	23	32	25	34	31	31	32	29	27
Hosiery and footwear.....	55	53	41	40	50	46	59	53	59	59	51	46
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	33	31	17	16	33	26	27	23	28	26	30	22
Men and boys: Total.....	201	188	131	122	166	148	156	136	146	146	153	148
Outerwear.....	121	114	79	70	97	81	93	79	86	84	90	83
Underwear and nightwear.....	14	13	8	8	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Hosiery and footwear.....	40	37	30	30	33	32	32	29	31	32	30	29
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	26	24	14	14	23	24	20	17	18	19	22	25
Children under 2 years: Total.....	3	3	6	6	6	8	7	9	6	6	8	9
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	70	68	53	49	64	51	70	58	77	68	66	58
Medical care.....	207	194	176	165	194	172	175	134	164	146	268	245
Recreation.....	198	193	101	91	204	165	114	86	102	90	143	137
Reading.....	45	43	32	32	39	29	26	22	32	28	40	38
Education.....	53	33	27	22	16	10	50	14	14	10	34	18
Automobile transportation.....	610	507	465	478	365	336	493	342	502	434	655	702
Other transportation.....	73	76	55	52	64	55	50	54	57	62	78	75
Miscellaneous ⁷	61	40	57	49	84	92	43	27	56	34	86	69
Insurance.....	179	140	163	150	189	163	124	119	162	127	256	204
Gifts and contributions.....	154	130	117	101	141	116	137	66	195	122	151	99
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	126	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes.....	438	169	228	159	213	187	130	142	252	102	946	996
Personal taxes ⁸	357	298	312	241	245	166	251	196	342	213	451	359
Money income ⁹	4,500	4,050	3,567	3,379	3,822	3,357	3,731	3,286	3,939	3,468	4,779	4,194
Other money receipts ¹⁰	(*)	1	119	6	12	5	0	0	73	42	124	186
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	19	122	0	131	125	143	93	12	0	128	0	151
Balancing difference ¹¹	-130	-136	-91	-99	-111	152	-84	-44	-39	0	-117	-52

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Population of 30,500 to 240,000—Continued

Item	Oklahoma City, Okla.		Phoenix, Ariz.		Portland, Maine		Salt Lake City, Utah		San Jose, Calif.		Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families.....	110	58	108	65	116	83	109	72	101	59	117	86
Average family size ³	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total.....	\$4,237	\$4,180	\$3,565	\$3,514	\$3,643	\$3,508	\$4,039	\$3,885	\$4,123	\$3,977	\$4,259	\$4,220
Housing ⁴	478	395	366	372	402	358	410	377	404	391	447	411
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	118	119	126	127	236	229	126	122	117	103	167	157
Household operation.....	222	208	144	116	155	137	154	125	173	151	190	179
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	382	307	317	291	235	249	304	323	296	268	395	384
Household textiles.....	46	33	25	26	30	29	30	27	34	27	34	31
Furniture.....	102	85	88	65	45	46	90	93	74	58	115	118
Floor coverings.....	40	16	26	13	16	20	39	48	30	26	40	34
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	128	114	113	119	105	113	99	108	98	101	156	151
Miscellaneous ⁵	66	59	65	68	39	41	46	47	60	56	50	50
Food.....	1,141	1,188	1,073	1,056	1,144	1,178	1,063	1,066	1,196	1,246	1,211	1,237
Alcoholic drinks.....	36	40	53	45	52	61	68	83	47	58	54	50
Tobacco.....	75	82	58	59	79	82	41	46	63	65	69	75
Personal care.....	112	112	78	79	80	82	97	95	91	87	90	88
Clothing: Total.....	509	454	328	329	398	382	478	441	435	419	455	450
Women and girls: Total.....	253	212	139	142	191	180	213	196	199	187	227	225
Outerwear.....	127	100	62	66	99	88	100	85	96	85	125	121
Underwear and nightwear.....	32	29	23	23	24	25	35	34	29	29	26	29
Hosiery and footwear.....	53	48	35	36	47	47	51	52	49	47	51	50
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	41	35	19	17	21	20	27	25	25	26	25	25
Men and boys: Total.....	176	157	136	136	150	149	184	168	159	162	163	160
Outerwear.....	102	91	78	77	84	80	109	97	96	96	96	93
Underwear and nightwear.....	13	11	13	13	12	13	14	13	15	13	13	13
Hosiery and footwear.....	33	33	32	34	31	32	40	39	35	38	32	34
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	28	22	13	12	23	24	21	19	13	15	22	20
Children under 2 years: Total.....	5	7	5	7	7	8	8	9	7	6	8	10
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	75	78	48	44	50	45	73	68	70	64	57	55
Medical care.....	225	235	194	185	170	154	217	214	215	194	206	208
Recreation.....	195	179	166	134	111	108	247	249	254	251	157	151
Reading.....	39	36	25	20	43	39	31	33	42	43	35	33
Education.....	41	23	19	15	19	11	50	32	23	16	16	19
Automobile transportation.....	527	711	520	589	347	306	640	568	655	603	624	642
Other transportation.....	52	45	57	50	79	76	56	53	38	35	52	51
Miscellaneous ⁷	85	46	41	47	93	56	57	58	74	47	91	85
Insurance.....	181	148	138	111	216	147	177	172	165	173	147	130
Gifts and contributions.....	172	117	109	88	117	80	192	186	166	164	155	127
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes.....	264	281	239	170	176	103	389	397	232	180	297	250
Personal taxes ⁸	412	207	258	197	204	171	261	249	276	224	349	305
Money income ⁹	4,128	3,620	3,595	3,266	3,621	3,423	4,209	4,065	4,046	4,007	4,247	3,932
Other money receipts ¹⁰	17	5	115	26	3	0	22	28	4	7	51	70
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	172	548	0	257	247	72	126	336	148	112	320	320
Balancing difference ¹¹	-273	-264	-116	-164	-99	-65	-105	-24	-68	-152	-151	-155

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings--All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Population of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

Item	Wichita, Kans.		Wilmington, Del.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families.....	130	93	127	89
Average family size ³	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total.....	\$3,720	\$3,326	\$4,580	\$4,281
Housing ⁴	441	391	478	450
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	104	93	227	209
Household operation.....	153	124	198	174
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	282	266	356	360
Household textiles.....	30	23	47	45
Furniture.....	72	72	92	98
Floor coverings.....	34	22	44	48
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	104	107	124	124
Miscellaneous ⁵	42	42	49	45
Food.....	1,048	992	1,305	1,247
Alcoholic drinks.....	24	28	97	104
Tobacco.....	63	73	88	94
Personal care.....	83	77	104	98
Clothing: Total.....	412	371	569	506
Women and girls: Total.....	186	171	294	257
Outerwear.....	94	84	163	136
Underwear and nightwear.....	26	26	34	30
Hosiery and footwear.....	44	42	68	67
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	22	19	29	24
Men and boys: Total.....	164	144	190	169
Outerwear.....	98	80	114	100
Underwear and nightwear.....	12	10	16	14
Hosiery and footwear.....	34	34	36	32
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	20	20	24	23
Children under 2 years: Total.....	5	6	7	8
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	57	50	78	72
Medical care.....	205	194	223	191
Recreation.....	125	106	237	224
Reading.....	33	29	43	38
Education.....	25	16	40	20
Automobile transportation.....	614	478	500	466
Other transportation.....	55	53	67	62
Miscellaneous ⁷	53	35	48	38
Insurance.....	167	134	239	209
Gifts and contributions.....	208	124	170	128
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	117	107	520	239
Personal taxes ⁸	315	227	413	343
Money income ⁹	3,920	3,471	4,518	4,190
Other money receipts ¹⁰	9	0	15	18
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	31	6	182	113
Balancing difference ¹¹	-135	-107	-274	-297

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Population of 30,500 to 240,000.

Item	Albuquerque N. Mex.		Butte, Mont.		Canton, Ohio		Charleston, S. C.		Charleston, W. Va.		Charlotte, N. C.	
	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage earner fam- ilies
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	9.1	10.2	8.4	8.2	9.6	9.5	11.2	10.0	10.7	9.6	11.7	11.2
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.2	2.5	2.5	5.2	5.4
Household operation.....	5.7	5.1	3.1	2.9	4.4	3.7	5.4	4.0	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.0
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	11.1	9.0	5.4	5.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.8	8.7	8.9	6.5	6.6
Household textiles.....	1.0	.7	.7	.6	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	.8
Furniture.....	3.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Floor coverings.....	.8	.7	.6	.4	.9	1.0	.3	.3	.8	.6	.3	.2
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	3.1	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.7	2.6	2.8
Miscellaneous ⁵	2.4	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	.9	.9
Food.....	27.3	29.2	32.6	32.9	29.2	29.3	30.6	31.9	27.6	28.7	29.0	29.8
Alcoholic drinks.....	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.1	.8	.7	.8	.9
Tobacco.....	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1
Personal care.....	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Clothing: Total.....	10.8	10.8	12.7	13.1	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.6	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.2
Women and girls: Total.....	4.8	4.4	6.8	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5
Outerwear.....	2.2	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6
Underwear and nightwear.....	.7	.6	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.5	.5	.9	.6	.6	.6
Men and boys: Total.....	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.5
Outerwear.....	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Underwear and nightwear.....	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear.....	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	.8	.9
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Medical care.....	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	3.9	3.6	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.7
Recreation.....	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.6	5.4	2.8	3.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.7
Reading.....	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.0	.9	.9
Education.....	.8	.6	.6	.7	.4	.4	.7	.5	.8	.4	1.0	.9
Automobile transportation.....	13.6	12.4	14.2	14.0	13.4	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	13.1	11.3	10.3
Other transportation.....	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.3	1.1	1.3	.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Population of 30,500 to 240,000—Continued

Item	Des Moines, Iowa		Evansville, Ind.		Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.		Jackson, Miss.		Little Rock, Ark.		Madison, Wis.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	10.2	10.2	10.7	11.2	9.1	9.2	11.6	12.0	12.1	10.7	13.9	14.4
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.5	4.3
Household operation.....	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.4	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.9
Household furnishings and equipment: Total.....	7.9	9.1	6.9	6.5	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.3	9.4	7.1	7.0
Household textiles.....	.8	.7	.7	.7	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8
Furniture.....	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.8
Floor coverings.....	1.5	1.6	.3	.2	.5	.5	.4	.2	.4	.6	.6	.7
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.0	2.8
Miscellaneous ⁵	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	.9
Food.....	27.8	28.3	31.5	32.0	32.3	33.8	28.0	31.6	28.6	30.0	25.5	25.2
Alcoholic drinks.....	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	.8	.4	.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8
Tobacco.....	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6
Personal care.....	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0
Clothing: Total.....	11.7	11.7	10.3	10.0	12.5	11.8	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.6	10.4	9.7
Women and girls: Total.....	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7	6.2	5.6	6.6	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.3	4.7
Outerwear.....	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.5
Underwear and nightwear.....	.8	.8	.7	.7	.9	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	.6	.6
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.8	.8	.5	.5	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.5
Men and boys: Total.....	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.5
Outerwear.....	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.9
Underwear and nightwear.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.3
Hosiery and footwear.....	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.7	.7
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.6	.6	.4	.4	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3
Medical care.....	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.7
Recreation.....	4.6	4.8	2.9	2.7	5.5	4.9	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.2
Reading.....	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.7	.7	.9	.8	.9	.9
Education.....	1.2	.8	.8	.7	.4	.3	1.4	.4	.4	.3	.8	.4
Automobile transportation.....	14.2	12.5	13.4	14.2	9.8	9.9	13.5	10.8	13.7	12.8	14.6	16.5
Other transportation.....	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.7	1.2	.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.6

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Population of 30,500 to 240,000—Continued

Item	Oklahoma City, Okla.		Phoenix, Ariz.		Portland, Maine		Salt Lake City, Utah		San Jose, Calif.		Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	11.3	9.4	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.5	9.7
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.6	6.5	6.5	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.7
Household operation.....	5.3	5.0	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.2
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	9.0	7.3	8.9	8.2	6.5	7.1	7.5	8.3	7.2	6.7	9.3	9.1
Household textiles.....	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7	.8	.7
Furniture.....	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.8
Floor coverings.....	.9	.4	.7	.4	.4	.6	1.0	1.2	.7	.6	.9	.8
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.6
Miscellaneous ⁵	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Food.....	26.9	28.4	30.0	30.0	31.4	33.6	26.4	27.5	29.0	31.3	28.4	29.3
Alcoholic drinks.....	.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2
Tobacco.....	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Personal care.....	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Clothing: Total.....	12.0	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.9	10.9	11.8	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.7
Women and girls: Total.....	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.4
Outerwear.....	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.9
Underwear and nightwear.....	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	.7	.6	.7
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	1.0	.8	.5	.5	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Men and boys: Total.....	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8
Outerwear.....	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Underwear and nightwear.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear.....	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.7	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.6	.5	.4	.3	.6	.7	.5	.5	.3	.4	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3
Medical care.....	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9
Recreation.....	4.6	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.0	3.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	3.7	3.6
Reading.....	.9	.9	.7	.6	1.2	1.1	.8	.8	1.0	1.1	.8	.8
Education.....	1.0	.6	.5	.4	.5	.3	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.4	.5
Automobile transportation.....	12.4	17.0	14.6	16.8	9.5	8.8	15.8	14.6	15.9	15.2	14.7	15.2
Other transportation.....	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	.9	.9	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous ⁷	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Population of 30,500 to 240,000—Continued

Item	Wichita, Kans.		Wilmington, Del.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴	11.9	11.7	10.4	10.5
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	2.8	2.8	5.0	4.9
Household operation.....	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.1
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total.....	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.4
Household textiles.....	.8	.7	1.0	1.1
Furniture.....	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3
Floor coverings.....	.9	.7	1.0	1.1
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.9
Miscellaneous ⁵	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
Food.....	28.1	29.8	28.5	29.1
Alcoholic drinks.....	.6	.8	2.1	2.4
Tobacco.....	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.2
Personal care.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Clothing: Total.....	11.1	11.2	12.4	11.8
Women and girls: Total.....	5.0	5.2	6.4	6.0
Outerwear.....	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.2
Underwear and nightwear.....	.7	.8	.7	.7
Hosiery and footwear.....	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.6	.6	.6	.6
Men and boys: Total.....	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9
Outerwear.....	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3
Underwear and nightwear.....	.3	.3	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear.....	.9	1.0	.8	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories.....	.5	.6	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total.....	.1	.2	.2	.2
Clothing materials and services: Total.....	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Medical care.....	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.5
Recreation.....	3.4	3.2	5.2	5.2
Reading.....	.9	.9	.9	.9
Education.....	.7	.5	.9	.5
Automobile transportation.....	16.5	14.4	10.9	10.9
Other transportation.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.4	1.1	1.0	.9

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500

Item	Anna, Ill.		Antioch, Calif.		Bakersfield, Calif. ^{1,2}		Bangor, Maine ^{1,2}		Barre, Vt.		Bloomington, Ill. ^{1,2}	
	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies
Number of families.....	40	23	62	44	58	31	46	26	50	25	45	30
Average family size ³	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,397	\$2,913	\$4,519	\$4,397	\$4,955	\$4,429	\$4,222	\$3,479	\$3,901	\$3,772	\$3,881	\$3,721
Housing ⁴ , fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	680	542	685	709	1,035	840	1,027	777	910	736	831	772
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	326	215	423	405	588	327	301	180	300	307	260	285
Food.....	886	826	1,353	1,312	1,172	1,167	1,219	1,094	1,222	1,278	1,225	1,183
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	99	89	121	110	128	156	185	183	138	150	114	116
Personal care.....	64	61	97	93	113	101	94	74	83	93	92	84
Clothing.....	336	293	491	445	510	575	499	402	410	412	427	350
Medical care.....	189	127	266	236	249	194	189	129	171	186	248	273
Recreation, reading, and education.....	165	107	256	216	294	279	219	166	223	183	251	215
Transportation.....	629	628	782	826	797	735	417	406	405	398	369	394
Miscellaneous ⁷	23	25	45	45	69	55	72	68	39	29	64	49
Insurance.....	174	171	155	144	240	244	229	166	231	179	283	258
Gifts and contributions.....	141	106	230	187	137	95	124	100	170	141	186	171
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	116	114	214	0	412	0	371	0	0	0	78	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	94	143	289	262	325	86	177	223	76	51	298	447
Personal taxes ⁸	303	184	419	379	835	386	381	199	269	245	368	298
Money income ⁹	3,596	3,254	5,105	4,698	5,420	4,495	4,797	3,513	3,780	3,727	4,217	3,946
Other money receipts ¹⁰	0	0	24	4	39	40	30	54	3	0	8	12
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	0	0	0	17	0	179	0	51	238	62	0	20
Balancing difference ¹¹	-232	-50	+11	-9	-285	-54	-119	-127	-281	-303	-203	-172
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing, ⁴ fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	20.0	18.6	15.1	16.1	20.9	18.9	24.4	22.4	23.3	19.5	21.5	20.8
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	9.6	7.4	9.4	9.2	11.9	7.4	7.1	5.2	7.7	8.1	6.7	7.7
Food.....	26.0	28.3	30.0	29.8	23.6	26.3	28.9	31.4	31.4	33.9	31.5	31.8
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.5	4.4	5.2	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.1
Personal care.....	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3
Clothing.....	9.9	10.0	10.9	10.1	10.3	13.0	11.8	11.6	10.5	10.9	11.0	9.4
Medical care.....	5.6	4.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.9	6.4	7.3
Recreation, reading, and education.....	4.9	3.7	5.6	5.0	5.9	6.4	5.2	4.7	5.7	4.9	6.5	5.7
Transportation.....	18.5	21.5	17.3	18.8	16.1	16.6	9.8	11.7	10.4	10.6	9.5	10.6
Miscellaneous ⁷.....	.7	.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.0	.8	1.6	1.3

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

Item	Camden, Ark.		Cheyenne, Wyo.		Columbia Tenn.		Cooperstown, N.Y.		Cumberland, Md.		Dalhart, Tex.	
	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies
Number of families.....	53	28	56	36	54	34	46	24	52	27	50	24
Average family size ³	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,094	\$2,797	\$4,578	\$4,417	\$3,220	\$2,978	\$3,468	\$3,337	\$3,303	\$3,210	\$3,548	\$3,624
Housing ⁴ , fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	580	443	757	708	617	617	886	810	634	586	591	497
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	303	301	343	270	255	261	157	177	231	240	259	272
Food.....	888	855	1,340	1,300	990	900	1,109	1,109	1,069	1,070	1,024	1,075
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	60	57	144	131	68	78	114	113	106	126	86	83
Personal care.....	72	64	95	99	75	78	70	68	87	84	88	83
Clothing.....	329	295	479	487	450	412	324	305	417	381	367	406
Medical care.....	227	138	259	288	150	140	171	157	173	179	178	150
Recreation, reading, and education.....	102	68	241	206	114	112	172	185	174	161	168	182
Transportation.....	486	507	870	865	411	330	411	373	386	364	722	831
Miscellaneous ⁷	47	69	50	63	90	50	54	40	26	19	65	45
Insurance.....	114	94	217	192	100	106	170	174	257	273	155	193
Gifts and contributions.....	110	64	200	96	103	72	188	86	144	120	168	79
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	96	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	160	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	107	35	430	315	218	307	78	96	97	45	284	92
Personal taxes ⁸	171	105	390	310	118	87	219	186	273	208	470	246
Money income ⁹	3,036	2,620	5,042	4,347	3,155	2,811	3,547	3,435	3,606	3,394	4,000	3,516
Other money receipts ¹⁰	4	6	0	0	22	34	256	83	0	0	0	0
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	255	311	0	297	213	232	0	6	72	178	0	334
Balancing difference ¹¹	-23	-18	-49	-61	-33	-79	-89	-73	-26	-31	-31	-46
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing, ⁴ fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	18.7	15.9	16.5	16.0	19.1	20.8	25.6	24.3	19.2	18.3	16.7	13.8
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	9.8	10.8	7.5	6.1	7.9	8.8	4.5	5.3	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.5
Food.....	28.8	30.6	29.3	29.5	30.7	30.2	32.0	33.2	32.4	33.3	28.9	29.7
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.3
Personal care.....	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
Clothing.....	10.7	10.5	10.5	11.0	14.0	13.8	9.4	9.1	12.6	11.9	10.3	11.2
Medical care.....	7.4	4.9	5.6	6.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.1
Recreation, reading, and education.....	3.2	2.4	5.3	4.7	3.5	3.7	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.0
Transportation.....	15.7	18.1	19.0	19.6	12.7	11.1	11.8	11.2	11.7	11.3	20.3	22.9
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.5	2.5	1.1	1.4	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	.8	.6	1.8	1.2

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500—Continued

Item	Demopolis, Ala.		Elko, Nev.		Fayetteville, N. C.		Garrett, Ind.		Glendale, Ariz.		Grand Forks, N. Dak.	
	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies
Number of families.....	48	28	48	29	46	31	48	34	57	38	51	29
Average family size ³	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$2,847	\$2,384	\$5,053	\$4,813	\$3,400	\$3,108	\$3,699	\$3,678	\$3,689	\$3,526	\$3,947	\$3,659
Housing ⁴ , fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	500	386	956	897	765	724	684	707	541	508	898	763
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	210	127	337	323	266	210	296	310	288	264	282	257
Food.....	875	793	1,406	1,418	958	913	1,086	1,095	1,176	1,153	1,131	1,083
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	134	146	159	182	97	106	92	89	131	134	137	139
Personal care.....	76	72	101	95	100	94	84	75	85	84	96	93
Clothing.....	397	350	523	489	456	429	431	395	336	313	462	463
Medical care.....	130	116	332	291	134	110	207	144	178	179	195	191
Recreation, reading, and education.....	142	121	316	264	180	141	224	203	157	117	263	241
Transportation.....	314	228	824	798	406	349	549	602	749	733	439	393
Miscellaneous ⁷	69	45	99	56	38	32	46	58	48	41	44	36
Insurance.....	169	153	255	240	161	123	234	260	98	96	156	149
Gifts and contributions.....	84	70	162	157	153	108	139	145	123	129	121	98
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	112	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	54	38	263	400	313	354	413	490	87	93	400	543
Personal taxes ⁸	146	90	692	369	242	155	345	346	217	149	268	221
Money income ⁹	2,928	2,526	5,335	4,643	3,470	3,132	4,028	3,972	3,404	3,291	4,018	3,753
Other money receipts ¹⁰	1	0	2	0	9	0	15	21	36	33	0	0
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	121	25	0	136	183	179	0	67	451	447	116	15
Balancing difference ¹¹	-50	-56	-245	-431	-52	-28	-118	-23	-19	+20	-90	-138
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing, ⁴ fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	17.6	16.2	18.9	18.6	22.5	23.2	18.5	19.2	14.8	14.3	22.9	20.9
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	7.4	5.3	6.7	6.7	7.8	6.8	8.0	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0
Food.....	30.7	33.3	27.8	29.5	28.2	29.4	29.3	29.8	31.8	32.6	28.7	29.6
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	4.7	6.1	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.5	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.8
Personal care.....	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Clothing.....	14.0	14.7	10.4	10.2	13.4	13.8	11.7	10.8	9.1	8.9	11.7	12.7
Medical care.....	4.6	4.9	6.5	6.0	3.9	3.5	5.6	3.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.2
Recreation, reading, and education.....	4.9	5.1	6.3	5.5	5.3	4.5	6.1	5.5	4.3	3.4	6.7	6.5
Transportation.....	11.0	9.5	16.3	16.5	12.0	11.3	14.8	16.4	20.2	20.8	11.1	10.4
Miscellaneous ⁷	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

Item	Grand Island Nebr.		Grand Junction, Colo.		Grinnell, Iowa		Laconia N. H.		Lodi, Calif.		Lynchburg Va. ¹²	
	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies	All fam- lies	Wage earner fam- lies
Number of families.....	62	41	47	19	44	21	40	22	44	26	44	33
Average family size ³	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,960	\$3,552	\$3,538	\$3,343	\$3,279	\$3,222	\$3,779	\$3,512	\$4,099	\$3,885	\$3,340	\$3,492
Housing ⁴ , fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	753	662	827	814	701	644	913	884	698	525	708	716
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	250	189	245	189	210	221	263	224	387	343	190	219
Food.....	1,154	1,159	1,003	973	967	960	1,098	1,061	1,131	1,125	1,010	1,074
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	132	131	85	100	80	101	107	110	100	109	151	178
Personal care.....	91	86	69	70	61	62	65	67	89	84	78	81
Clothing.....	422	391	385	393	336	309	387	320	474	432	374	387
Medical care.....	198	168	220	174	126	132	182	206	218	203	213	217
Recreation, reading, and education.....	156	151	214	196	171	161	213	188	194	165	133	141
Transportation.....	711	578	428	367	563	559	512	423	757	857	447	437
Miscellaneous ⁷	93	37	62	67	64	73	39	29	51	42	36	42
Insurance.....	173	166	147	200	100	124	195	160	150	109	196	211
Gifts and contributions.....	210	107	94	69	123	46	129	111	184	167	177	167
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	39	0	244	229	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	584	148	286	137	92	79	503	850	556	361	53	54
Personal taxes ⁸	403	218	277	198	199	176	169	167	308	242	200	211
Money income ⁹	3,970	3,323	3,585	3,453	3,593	3,544	3,554	3,485	4,075	3,818	3,427	3,597
Other money receipts ¹⁰	165	192	170	6	2	4	1	0	38	6	20	26
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	53	103	0	44	0	0	360	127	328	276	199	196
Balancing difference ¹¹	-155	-207	-63	-109	-151	-73	-188	-171	+8	-61	-67	-51
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing, ⁴ fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	19.0	18.7	23.3	24.4	21.4	20.0	24.2	25.2	17.0	13.5	21.2	20.5
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	6.3	5.3	6.9	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.3	9.4	8.8	5.7	6.3
Food.....	29.1	32.6	28.3	29.1	29.5	29.7	29.1	30.2	27.6	29.0	30.2	30.8
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	3.3	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.8	4.5	5.1
Personal care.....	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Clothing.....	10.7	11.0	10.9	11.7	10.2	9.6	10.3	9.1	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.1
Medical care.....	5.0	4.7	6.2	5.2	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.3	5.2	6.4	6.2
Recreation, reading, and education.....	4.0	4.3	6.1	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.0
Transportation.....	18.0	16.3	12.1	10.9	17.2	17.4	13.5	12.1	18.5	22.0	13.4	12.5
Miscellaneous ⁷	2.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.0	.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—all Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Population of 2,500 to 30,500—Continued

Item	Madill, Okla.		Middlesboro, Ky.		Middletown, Conn. ¹²		Nanty-Glo, Pa.		Newark, Ohio ¹²		Ogden, Utah ¹²	
	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies
Number of families.....	46	26	52	34	50	31	47	35	46	32	54	44
Average family size ³	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.5	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,190	\$2,931	\$3,261	\$2,965	\$4,728	\$4,778	\$3,779	\$3,483	\$3,831	\$3,885	\$3,966	\$3,870
Housing ⁴ , fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	558	453	631	501	905	791	531	482	668	674	739	730
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	250	265	236	186	367	440	332	327	331	375	293	286
Food.....	894	945	1,049	1,034	1,438	1,513	1,280	1,231	1,037	1,061	1,014	972
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	76	57	92	101	164	168	89	88	144	128	97	100
Personal care.....	89	90	78	73	90	97	86	80	85	86	96	98
Clothing.....	419	390	371	320	622	697	456	413	483	393	518	476
Medical care.....	150	162	177	154	210	208	167	153	165	185	228	222
Recreation, reading, and education.....	164	118	161	128	326	313	195	161	249	238	246	218
Transportation.....	516	388	409	427	515	469	621	526	626	727	691	730
Miscellaneous ⁷	74	63	57	41	91	82	22	22	43	18	44	38
Insurance.....	117	93	97	77	298	268	166	150	132	122	230	222
Gifts and contributions.....	116	63	89	76	157	171	123	85	214	130	157	142
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	130	62	149	192	305	445	39	31	410	247	93	92
Personal taxes ⁸	140	115	156	113	375	398	170	142	562	221	258	240
Money income ⁹	3,184	2,885	3,019	2,759	4,772	4,689	3,784	3,392	3,997	3,619	3,905	3,742
Other money receipts ¹⁰	379	16	0	0	23	14	26	7	34	48	74	91
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	0	41	347	306	68	30	109	168	0	255	240	314
Balancing difference ¹¹	-170	-145	-81	-53	-320	-484	-149	-151	-262	-215	-134	-87
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing, ⁴ fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	17.5	15.5	19.4	16.8	19.1	16.5	14.0	13.8	17.4	17.4	18.6	18.9
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	7.8	9.0	7.2	6.3	7.8	9.2	8.8	9.4	8.6	9.6	7.4	7.4
Food.....	28.1	32.2	32.2	34.8	30.4	31.6	33.9	35.3	27.1	27.3	25.6	25.1
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.6	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.6
Personal care.....	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5
Clothing.....	13.1	13.4	11.4	10.8	13.2	14.6	12.1	11.9	12.6	10.1	13.1	12.3
Medical care.....	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.7
Recreation, reading, and education.....	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.4	6.9	6.6	5.1	4.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.6
Transportation.....	16.2	13.2	12.6	14.4	10.9	9.8	16.4	15.1	16.4	18.7	17.4	18.9
Miscellaneous ⁷	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	.6	.6	1.1	.5	1.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities with Population of 2,500 to 30,500—Continued

Item	Pecos, Tex.		Pulaski, Va.		Ravenna, Ohio		Rawlins, Wyo.		Roseburg, Oreg.		Salina, Kans.	
	All fam- i- lies	Wage earner fam- i- lies	All fam- i- lies	Wage earner fam- i- lies	All fam- i- lies	Wage earner fam- i- lies	All fam- i- lies	Wage earner fam- i- lies	All fam- i- lies	Wage earner fam- i- lies	All fam- i- lies	Wage earner fam- i- lies
Number of families.....	52	28	49	37	42	27	56	39	55	22	52	35
Average family size ³	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,727	\$3,436	\$3,326	\$3,116	\$3,722	\$3,746	\$4,262	\$4,295	\$4,039	\$3,894	\$3,405	\$3,410
Housing ⁴ , fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	664	531	636	557	641	643	674	655	862	862	703	685
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	312	343	197	189	324	375	376	423	317	275	256	254
Food.....	1,110	1,062	1,047	1,004	1,065	1,062	1,190	1,182	1,177	1,066	1,048	1,098
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	122	155	107	104	110	110	180	185	103	146	94	112
Personal care.....	98	101	65	59	90	93	94	91	82	77	80	86
Clothing.....	432	424	375	373	466	455	422	397	419	399	303	309
Medical care.....	174	126	178	140	177	143	173	174	228	178	144	132
Recreation, reading, and education.....	181	162	166	161	225	231	261	268	228	234	201	178
Transportation.....	566	501	509	496	597	611	807	838	562	629	524	517
Miscellaneous ⁷	68	31	46	33	27	23	85	82	61	28	52	39
Insurance.....	104	86	156	130	180	146	179	178	156	158	189	165
Gifts and contributions.....	136	80	122	125	78	75	189	94	204	155	107	67
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	0	61	206	49	223	0	305	0	235	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	197	90	96	81	582	702	382	379	475	163	169	186
Personal taxes ⁸	260	209	214	203	292	281	322	328	373	322	286	229
Money income ⁹	3,821	3,170	3,449	3,364	3,880	3,720	4,711	4,332	4,576	4,113	3,602	3,430
Other money receipts ¹⁰	33	0	7	2	90	0	1	1	0	0	290	17
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	76	398	21	0	0	0	0	112	0	96	0	118
Balancing difference ¹¹	-37	-34	-127	-66	-216	-296	-141	-122	-128	+2	-44	-77
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing ⁴ , fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	17.9	15.4	19.1	17.9	17.2	17.2	15.8	15.2	21.3	22.1	20.7	20.1
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	8.4	10.0	5.9	6.1	8.7	10.0	8.8	9.8	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.4
Food.....	29.7	31.0	31.4	32.1	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.5	29.1	27.4	30.8	32.1
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	3.3	4.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.3	2.6	3.7	2.8	3.3
Personal care.....	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5
Clothing.....	11.6	12.3	11.3	12.0	12.5	12.1	9.9	9.2	10.4	10.2	8.9	9.1
Medical care.....	4.7	3.7	5.4	4.5	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	5.6	4.6	4.2	3.9
Recreation, reading, and education.....	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.3
Transportation.....	15.1	14.6	15.3	15.8	16.1	16.3	18.9	19.6	14.0	16.2	15.4	15.2
Miscellaneous ⁷	1.8	.9	1.4	1.1	.7	.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	.7	1.5	1.1

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--all Families¹ and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families² in Cities With Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

Item	Sandpoint, Idaho		Santa Cruz, Calif.		Shawnee, Okla.		Shenandoah, Iowa		Tucson, Ariz. ¹²		Washington, N.J.	
	All fami- lies	Wage earner Fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies	All fami- lies	Wage earner fami- lies
Number of families.....	43	22	45	18	45	23	43	23	44	22	48	29
Average family size ³	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total...	\$3,316	\$3,539	\$3,336	\$3,683	\$3,186	\$3,702	\$3,672	\$3,229	\$4,020	\$3,569	\$4,154	\$3,859
Housing ⁴ , fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	608	631	646	728	553	574	804	674	810	637	906	783
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	220	264	261	315	196	232	374	284	275	373	276	230
Food.....	1,016	1,039	1,061	1,182	859	977	980	936	1,132	1,118	1,313	1,315
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	70	100	99	119	76	118	88	71	80	68	115	115
Personal care.....	55	54	67	73	71	78	84	80	82	73	97	84
Clothing.....	342	340	386	381	380	400	437	383	397	322	418	367
Medical care.....	110	120	241	253	135	164	193	166	309	279	297	285
Recreation, reading, and education.....	189	193	151	199	126	129	262	160	193	155	229	217
Transportation.....	617	731	383	383	739	998	419	444	661	505	463	437
Miscellaneous ⁷	89	67	41	50	51	32	31	31	81	39	40	26
Insurance.....	102	101	158	206	132	150	170	132	151	107	198	188
Gifts and contributions.....	89	52	105	73	87	94	144	69	254	115	114	87
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	177	0	0	0	344	218	0	0	0	123
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	69	94	404	503	288	36	850	252	391	519	318	174
Personal taxes ⁶	97	159	229	214	147	183	270	118	228	111	275	276
Money income ⁹	3,282	3,378	3,694	3,699	3,080	3,652	3,973	3,313	3,945	3,053	4,062	3,851
Other money receipts ¹⁰	18	30	23	28	5	5	150	158	0	0	12	19
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	104	283	0	117	276	217	0	0	346	514	175	0
Balancing difference ¹¹	-103	-1	-59	-118	-44	-72	-207	-177	-134	-224	-217	-387
Percent of expenditures for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing, ⁴ fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	18.3	17.8	19.3	19.8	17.4	15.5	21.9	20.9	20.1	17.8	21.8	20.3
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	6.6	7.5	7.8	8.6	6.2	6.3	10.2	8.8	6.8	10.5	6.6	6.0
Food.....	30.7	29.3	31.9	32.0	27.0	26.3	26.7	29.0	28.2	31.4	31.7	34.0
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.0
Personal care.....	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2
Clothing.....	10.3	9.6	11.6	10.3	11.9	10.8	11.9	11.9	9.9	9.0	10.1	9.5
Medical care.....	3.3	3.4	7.2	6.9	4.2	4.4	5.3	5.1	7.7	7.8	7.1	7.4
Recreation, reading, and education.....	5.7	5.5	4.6	5.4	4.0	3.6	7.1	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.6	5.7
Transportation.....	18.6	20.7	11.5	10.4	23.2	26.9	11.4	13.7	16.5	14.1	11.1	11.2
Miscellaneous ⁷	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	.9	.8	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	.7

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 5.--Number of Families by Income Class⁹ in Areas with Populations of 1,000,000 and Over

City	All families ¹ with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical, worker families ² with annual money income of									
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	No report	Total
Baltimore, Md.....	7	38	65	100	55	33	21	14	7	24	364	1	18	52	79	39	16	12	6	5	228
Total sample.....	4	27	46	75	50	29	17	11	3	0	262	1	12	37	60	36	15	9	5	0	175
Number reporting.....																					
Boston, Mass.	9	26	51	79	59	20	17	9	13	19	302	0	9	39	59	39	15	11	4	4	180
Total sample.....	5	24	38	61	47	19	13	9	6	0	222	0	8	32	49	29	15	9	4	0	146
Number reporting.....																					
Chicago, Ill.	6	29	65	85	82	52	32	31	17	20	419	0	11	43	73	48	35	19	16	6	251
Total sample.....	6	25	49	68	72	49	28	25	13	1	336	0	8	35	59	46	33	16	14	0	211
Number reporting.....																					
Cleveland, Ohio	8	13	33	76	75	43	41	15	13	20	337	2	5	24	56	59	30	24	8	4	212
Total sample.....	4	7	25	63	70	39	37	14	9	0	268	1	3	18	48	55	27	23	8	0	183
Number reporting.....																					
Los Angeles, Calif.	12	35	38	88	71	44	35	24	20	15	382	4	11	27	62	55	28	16	11	3	217
Total sample.....	10	29	33	82	63	40	31	23	14	0	325	4	8	25	57	50	25	15	11	0	195
Number reporting.....																					
New York, N.Y.	8	42	77	117	72	53	29	24	30	55	507	0	16	50	87	55	33	19	9	11	280
Total sample.....	7	35	69	102	61	42	26	23	23	0	388	0	13	45	77	46	28	17	8	0	234
Number reporting.....																					
Northern New Jersey Area	9	22	48	107	99	59	43	18	17	26	448	1	8	31	78	68	38	21	9	5	259
Total sample.....	9	19	39	96	93	53	36	18	11	0	374	1	7	27	71	64	34	20	9	0	233
Number reporting.....																					
Philadelphia-Camden, Pa.	4	25	54	78	55	52	30	10	15	6	329	0	6	41	58	37	38	16	3	1	200
Total sample.....	4	21	44	64	53	45	29	7	10	0	277	0	4	34	50	36	34	15	3	0	176
Number reporting.....																					
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	22	54	96	61	39	21	22	12	18	347	0	10	41	75	39	22	14	10	5	216
Total sample.....	2	19	50	89	57	37	20	18	11	0	303	0	8	39	70	38	22	13	9	0	199
Number reporting.....																					
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	12	18	35	57	58	42	22	17	11	18	290	0	7	21	43	37	27	14	5	7	161
Total sample.....	10	11	27	50	51	36	20	16	5	0	226	0	5	18	38	32	25	14	5	0	137
Number reporting.....																					
St. Louis, Mo.	7	23	58	91	52	34	26	15	14	9	329	1	12	43	70	38	22	13	6	2	207
Total sample.....	6	20	51	85	48	31	24	11	11	0	287	1	10	38	65	34	20	13	4	0	185
Number reporting.....																					

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 6.--Number of Families by Income Class⁹ in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000

City	All families ¹ with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families ² with annual money income of										
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	No report	Total	
Atlanta, Ga.																						
Total sample.....	3	24	53	48	32	22	12	6	4	22	226	0	13	40	33	20	12	6	5	3	132	
Number reporting.....	3	16	49	44	29	18	11	4	4	0	178	0	10	36	30	18	12	5	3	0	114	
Birmingham, Ala.																						
Total sample.....	13	35	51	55	32	10	5	5	6	10	222	2	19	41	48	26	5	2	1	7	151	
Number reporting.....	10	30	45	45	25	7	4	3	1	0	170	2	18	36	39	20	3	1	0	0	119	
Cincinnati, Ohio																						
Total sample.....	3	27	27	59	41	21	12	11	10	6	217	1	13	21	44	33	15	3	5	3	138	
Number reporting.....	3	24	24	58	41	20	10	9	9	0	198	1	13	19	43	33	14	3	5	0	131	
Hartford, Conn.																						
Total sample.....	5	8	28	49	37	32	19	14	10	17	219	1	3	18	38	27	19	9	5	4	124	
Number reporting.....	4	7	23	40	30	22	12	9	7	0	154	0	3	13	30	22	15	6	4	0	93	
Indianapolis, Ind.																						
Total sample.....	3	18	53	52	33	18	12	9	5	11	214	1	9	39	42	22	11	5	5	1	135	
Number reporting.....	3	17	48	48	29	14	12	9	5	0	185	1	9	35	39	20	9	5	5	0	123	
Kansas City, Mo.																						
Total sample.....	4	17	47	55	33	17	15	12	5	0	205	0	6	30	49	22	11	10	4	0	132	
Number reporting.....	4	13	37	52	32	15	14	11	4	0	182	0	4	21	47	22	10	10	4	0	118	
Louisville, Ky.																						
Total sample.....	5	18	41	65	34	22	9	4	3	6	207	2	14	32	54	28	14	3	2	2	151	
Number reporting.....	5	17	39	65	34	22	8	4	3	0	197	2	13	30	54	28	14	3	2	0	146	
Miami, Fla.																						
Total sample.....	2	8	24	46	30	15	11	8	6	12	162	0	5	15	26	22	9	6	3	1	87	
Number reporting.....	1	7	23	43	29	14	11	7	5	0	140	0	5	14	25	21	9	6	3	0	83	
Milwaukee, Wis.																						
Total sample.....	2	8	16	60	49	34	17	6	4	15	211	0	2	10	44	35	20	10	1	7	129	
Number reporting.....	1	6	13	58	47	30	17	5	2	0	179	0	1	7	42	33	18	10	0	0	111	
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.																						
Total sample.....	3	12	37	50	30	32	13	6	6	5	194	0	6	23	37	21	21	5	2	0	115	
Number reporting.....	2	10	28	46	27	31	13	6	6	0	169	0	5	17	34	21	20	5	2	0	104	
New Orleans, La.																						
Total sample.....	8	38	55	39	28	11	10	3	5	16	213	0	24	42	30	14	4	2	1	3	120	
Number reporting.....	6	32	49	34	21	6	8	2	3	0	161	0	20	40	26	11	2	2	1	0	102	
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.																						
Total sample.....	8	18	61	54	38	14	9	4	1	12	219	1	10	49	50	27	9	5	2	2	155	
Number reporting.....	5	16	53	47	32	11	8	3	1	0	176	1	10	44	44	26	9	5	2	0	141	
Omaha, Nebr.																						
Total sample.....	4	12	34	52	41	20	23	9	4	7	206	2	4	27	44	27	13	9	3	4	133	
Number reporting.....	4	10	28	50	37	19	19	5	1	0	173	2	4	22	42	25	13	6	2	0	116	
Portland, Oreg.																						
Total sample.....	6	14	31	47	26	19	14	5	2	2	166	2	4	22	39	21	12	9	3	1	113	
Number reporting.....	5	14	31	47	25	18	13	5	2	0	160	1	4	22	39	20	12	9	3	0	110	
Providence, R. I.																						
Total sample.....	4	20	63	56	39	14	11	5	4	9	225	1	12	46	45	30	6	5	1	0	146	
Number reporting.....	4	12	58	48	37	12	10	5	2	0	188	1	5	43	41	30	5	5	1	0	131	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 6.--Number of Families by Income Class⁹ in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000--Continued

Preliminary

City	All families ¹ with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families ² with annual money income of										
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	No report	Total	
Scranton, Pa.																						
Total sample.....	13	22	53	52	40	19	11	5	1	4	220	2	8	40	40	29	9	6	1	0	135	
Number reporting.....	12	17	45	43	38	17	8	4	1	0	185	1	6	35	34	28	8	3	1	0	116	
Seattle, Wash.																						
Total sample.....	1	14	22	46	45	25	24	3	4	5	189	0	4	13	35	30	17	16	2	0	117	
Number reporting.....	1	13	20	44	43	22	23	2	4	0	172	0	4	11	34	29	15	16	1	0	110	
Youngstown, Ohio																						
Total sample.....	3	18	31	61	54	31	13	11	11	8	241	1	7	24	52	44	24	12	7	2	173	
Number reporting.....	2	15	24	56	47	25	11	8	8	0	196	1	6	19	47	40	21	10	5	0	149	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 7.--Number of Families by Income Class⁹ in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000

City.	All families ¹ with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families ² with annual money income of										
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	No report	Total	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.																						
Total sample.....	3	9	21	30	20	19	15	7	6	4	134	0	3	10	24	11	10	8	3	1	70	
Number reporting.....	3	7	16	24	17	17	12	4	5	0	105	0	2	7	19	10	9	7	0	0	54	
Butte, Mont.																						
Total sample.....	5	9	21	46	11	13	10	1	2	6	124	0	4	14	40	7	11	6	0	0	82	
Number reporting.....	2	7	19	43	10	9	9	0	2	0	101	0	3	12	38	6	8	5	0	0	72	
Canton, Ohio																						
Total sample.....	4	8	18	44	33	20	10	6	3	1	147	2	4	14	38	29	13	6	2	0	108	
Number reporting.....	3	7	18	42	30	19	9	4	2	0	134	1	4	14	38	28	12	6	2	0	105	
Charleston, S. C.																						
Total sample.....	6	22	42	26	19	17	4	3	1	1	141	2	12	36	21	9	7	1	0	0	88	
Number reporting.....	5	22	41	24	19	16	4	3	1	0	135	2	12	35	20	9	7	1	0	0	86	
Charleston, W. Va.																						
Total sample.....	4	8	17	28	32	14	13	7	9	4	136	0	2	10	24	25	9	10	1	1	82	
Number reporting.....	3	7	15	27	31	13	13	7	7	0	123	0	2	8	23	25	9	10	1	0	78	
Charlotte, N. C.																						
Total sample.....	6	23	22	26	21	21	7	6	3	2	137	3	13	19	22	14	11	4	4	0	90	
Number reporting.....	6	22	22	25	18	20	7	5	1	0	126	3	12	19	21	11	11	4	4	0	85	
Des Moines, Iowa																						
Total sample.....	3	8	23	28	23	9	7	5	3	5	114	0	4	20	20	16	9	3	2	1	75	
Number reporting.....	1	5	18	21	17	8	7	4	3	0	84	0	2	15	18	12	8	3	2	0	60	
Evansville, Ind.																						
Total sample.....	4	19	36	39	21	11	7	3	1	3	144	1	13	30	29	13	5	6	1	0	98	
Number reporting.....	4	19	34	34	18	9	6	2	1	0	127	1	13	29	28	12	4	5	1	0	93	
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.																						
Total sample.....	9	23	26	28	23	11	8	7	2	6	143	2	15	24	20	15	6	3	2	3	90	
Number reporting.....	7	18	23	23	22	10	8	7	2	0	120	1	14	21	18	15	5	3	2	0	79	
Jackson, Miss.																						
Total sample.....	5	25	34	27	23	14	11	5	5	3	152	2	14	25	23	9	8	5	1	0	87	
Number reporting.....	4	24	34	26	22	14	9	4	5	0	142	2	14	25	23	9	8	5	1	0	87	
Little Rock, Ark.																						
Total sample.....	1	16	29	25	21	10	6	1	3	2	114	1	8	22	16	14	5	4	0	1	71	
Number reporting.....	0	13	22	22	20	8	5	1	3	0	94	0	6	19	15	13	4	3	0	0	60	
Madison, Wis.																						
Total sample.....	3	7	15	33	23	20	14	6	8	1	130	0	2	7	22	17	12	6	1	0	67	
Number reporting.....	2	5	13	29	20	19	13	4	6	0	111	0	2	6	21	15	11	5	0	0	60	
Oklahoma City, Okla.																						
Total sample.....	5	13	33	23	17	18	9	4	6	7	135	0	5	22	14	7	13	3	0	0	64	
Number reporting.....	4	11	29	20	15	16	8	2	5	0	110	0	5	19	12	7	12	3	0	0	58	
Phoenix, Ariz.																						
Total sample.....	8	21	26	23	21	11	8	3	3	4	128	4	14	15	20	13	4	1	2	0	73	
Number reporting.....	6	17	24	22	18	10	8	2	1	0	108	2	11	14	20	12	4	1	1	0	65	
Portland, Maine																						
Total sample.....	1	16	40	36	17	10	8	2	1	4	135	1	8	33	27	12	7	3	0	2	93	
Number reporting.....	1	10	38	33	14	9	8	2	1	0	116	1	3	32	26	11	7	3	0	0	83	

See footnotes at end of tables. p. 66.

TABLE 7.--Number of Families by Income Class⁹ in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

City	All families ¹ with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families ² with annual money income of										
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	No report	Total	
Salt Lake City, Utah																						
Total sample.....	3	9	21	34	25	17	10	5	2	7	133	0	4	13	27	17	9	4	3	1	78	
Number reporting.....	2	5	18	31	25	14	9	5	0	0	109	0	3	13	24	17	8	4	3	0	72	
San Jose, Calif.																						
Total sample.....	9	11	18	34	22	14	12	3	1	6	130	1	5	12	23	13	8	8	0	2	72	
Number reporting.....	8	5	15	28	20	11	10	3	1	0	101	1	2	10	21	12	6	7	0	0	59	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.																						
Total sample.....	4	6	27	37	29	18	10	6	3	3	143	3	5	17	31	22	9	6	3	1	97	
Number reporting.....	3	4	23	32	25	16	9	3	2	0	117	3	3	16	28	19	9	6	2	0	86	
Wichita, Kans.																						
Total sample.....	3	14	25	44	25	13	6	5	2	3	140	1	8	23	35	17	8	1	1	1	95	
Number reporting.....	3	12	24	43	25	12	5	4	2	0	130	1	8	23	35	17	8	1	0	0	93	
Wilmington, Del.																						
Total sample.....	5	5	18	45	23	17	16	7	4	8	148	2	3	13	35	18	13	10	3	3	100	
Number reporting.....	3	5	17	38	22	16	15	7	4	0	127	2	3	12	29	18	12	10	3	0	89	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 8.—Number of Families by Income Class⁹ in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500

City.	All families ¹ with annual money income of										Wage-earner and clerical-worker families ² with annual money income of										
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	No report	Total
Anna, Ill.																					
Total sample.....	3	6	16	14	8	3	2	2	2	2	0	4	12	10	6	1	0	0	0	1	34
Number reporting.....	2	4	11	13	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	7	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	23
Antioch, Calif.																					
Total sample.....	0	0	4	10	21	15	7	4	2	0	0	0	3	9	14	12	6	0	0	0	44
Number reporting.....	0	0	3	10	21	15	7	4	2	0	0	0	3	9	14	12	6	0	0	0	44
Bakersfield, Calif. ¹²																					
Total sample.....	2	4	11	12	10	10	4	3	3	1	0	1	6	8	6	6	2	2	0	31	
Number reporting.....	1	4	11	12	10	10	4	3	3	0	0	1	6	8	6	6	2	2	0	31	
Bangor, Maine ¹²																					
Total sample.....	1	9	14	12	8	3	3	3	3	4	0	5	9	9	4	2	0	2	1	32	
Number reporting.....	1	6	11	10	7	3	3	2	3	0	0	5	6	8	3	2	0	2	0	26	
Barre, Vt.																					
Total sample.....	2	5	12	17	12*	3	1	3	2	5	0	0	8	12	6	3	0	0	2	31	
Number reporting.....	2	5	9	15	12	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	6	10	6	3	0	0	0	25	
Bloomington, Ill. ¹²																					
Total sample.....	3	3	11	11	11	5	3	2	2	3	0	2	8	9	10	3	3	0	0	35	
Number reporting.....	2	3	8	11	10	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	5	9	9	2	3	0	0	30	
Camden, Ark.																					
Total sample.....	7	9	16	9	9	3	1	2	1	2	3	5	13	4	5	1	0	0	0	31	
Number reporting.....	7	8	16	9	8	2	1	2	0	0	3	4	13	4	4	0	0	0	0	28	
Cheyenne, Wyo.																					
Total sample.....	0	2	6	17	13	8	5	5	3	0	0	2	4	13	8	5	3	2	0	37	
Number reporting.....	0	2	5	16	13	8	5	5	2	0	0	2	3	13	8	5	3	2	0	36	
Columbia, Tenn.																					
Total sample.....	5	16	12	15	5	4	2	1	0	3	2	13	7	10	2	1	1	0	1	37	
Number reporting.....	3	14	10	15	5	4	2	1	0	0	2	11	7	10	2	1	1	0	0	34	
Cooperstown, N. Y.																					
Total sample.....	4	4	17	16	10	3	1	2	0	9	0	1	11	8	7	1	0	1	2	31	
Number reporting.....	3	4	14	13	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	9	7	6	1	0	0	0	24	
Cumberland, Md. ¹²																					
Total sample.....	0	13	11	16	8	4	3	2	2	0	0	3	7	13	5	2	1	0	0	31	
Number reporting.....	0	13	10	14	6	3	3	2	1	0	0	3	6	11	4	2	1	0	0	27	
Dalhart, Tex.																					
Total sample.....	4	10	5	14	8	6	1	2	2	1	0	5	5	11	1	3	0	1	0	26	
Number reporting.....	4	9	5	13	8	6	1	2	2	0	0	4	5	10	1	3	0	1	0	24	
Demopolis, Ala.																					
Total sample.....	7	19	8	6	4	5	2	1	1	0	2	16	4	3	1	2	1	1	0	30	
Number reporting.....	5	18	7	5	4	5	2	1	1	0	2	15	4	2	1	2	1	1	0	28	
Elko, Nev.																					
Total sample.....	0	2	8	10	11	10	6	5	2	1	0	1	4	7	7	8	3	2	0	32	
Number reporting.....	0	2	6	8	11	8	6	5	2	0	0	1	3	6	7	7	3	2	0	29	
Fayetteville, N. C.																					
Total sample.....	0	12	10	12	11	4	0	2	1	5	0	8	8	10	6	3	0	0	1	36	
Number reporting.....	0	12	9	9	11	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	7	8	6	2	0	0	0	31	
Garrett, Ind.																					
Total sample.....	1	10	4	12	15	8	3	1	1	1	0	5	3	9	11	7	2	0	0	37	
Number reporting.....	0	9	4	11	13	6	3	1	1	0	0	5	3	9	10	5	2	0	0	34	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 8.--Number of Families by Income Class⁹ in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City.	All families ¹ with annual money income of											Wage-earner and-clerical worker families ² with annual money income of										
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	No report	Total	
Glendale, Ariz.																						
Total sample.....	4	8	18	13	7	4	4	0	1	0	59	1	4	13	10	6	2	3	0	0	39	
Number reporting.....	3	7	18	13	7	4	4	0	1	0	57	1	3	13	10	6	2	3	0	0	38	
Grand Forks, N. Dak.																						
Total sample.....	1	5	8	16	16	5	5	2	0	1	59	0	2	7	13	9	3	0	1	0	35	
Number reporting.....	1	4	6	13	15	5	5	2	0	0	51	0	1	5	11	8	3	0	1	0	29	
Grand Island, Nebr.																						
Total sample.....	1	7	17	21	10	3	0	3	3	1	66	0	5	12	16	8	1	0	0	1	43	
Number reporting.....	1	6	17	20	10	3	0	2	3	0	62	0	4	12	16	8	1	0	0	0	41	
Grand Junction, Colo.																						
Total sample.....	4	7	16	9	10	5	0	4	1	3	59	0	1	8	4	6	2	0	0	0	21	
Number reporting.....	3	6	13	9	7	5	0	3	1	0	47	0	1	7	4	5	2	0	0	0	19	
Grinnell, Iowa																						
Total sample.....	2	3	13	17	12	3	3	0	0	1	54	0	1	4	12	5	1	1	0	1	25	
Number reporting.....	2	2	9	17	8	3	3	0	0	0	44	0	1	3	12	3	1	1	0	0	21	
Laconia, N. H.																						
Total sample.....	1	7	10	14	6	3	3	0	1	2	47	0	3	6	10	3	1	2	0	0	25	
Number reporting.....	1	7	7	13	6	2	3	0	1	0	40	0	3	4	9	3	1	2	0	0	22	
Lodi, Calif.																						
Total sample.....	3	5	7	10	9	7	4	0	2	5	52	0	3	5	8	6	4	1	0	1	28	
Number reporting.....	3	4	7	10	8	6	4	0	2	0	44	0	2	5	8	6	4	1	0	0	26	
Lynchburg, Va. ¹²																						
Total sample.....	3	8	11	17	9	3	3	2	1	3	60	2	5	9	14	5	2	2	1	2	42	
Number reporting.....	1	7	11	13	6	2	3	1	0	0	44	0	4	9	11	4	2	2	1	0	33	
Madill, Okla.																						
Total sample.....	7	8	11	12	10	2	1	1	1	1	54	2	6	8	7	5	0	1	0	1	30	
Number reporting.....	6	8	9	11	8	1	1	1	1	0	46	2	6	7	6	4	0	1	0	0	26	
Middlesboro, Ky.																						
Total sample.....	5	15	19	7	3	4	3	2	2	1	61	3	10	13	6	3	2	2	1	0	40	
Number reporting.....	4	14	18	5	2	4	3	1	1	0	52	3	9	12	4	2	2	2	0	0	34	
Middletown, Conn. ¹²																						
Total sample.....	1	4	9	14	13	8	7	4	1	0	61	0	0	7	9	10	5	6	2	0	39	
Number reporting.....	1	2	7	11	10	8	6	4	1	0	50	0	0	5	7	7	5	5	2	0	31	
Nanty-Glo, Pa.																						
Total sample.....	0	3	9	34	9	1	2	4	1	0	63	0	1	5	33	6	0	1	1	0	47	
Number reporting.....	0	3	8	24	6	0	2	3	1	0	47	0	1	5	23	5	0	1	0	0	35	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 8.--Number of Families by Income Class⁹ in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families ¹ with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families ² with annual money income of										
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	No report	Total	
Newark, Ohio ¹²																						
Total sample.....	2	7	9	12	12	2	2	3	2	9	60	0	3	7	10	11	1	1	1	2	36	
Number reporting.....	2	7	9	10	11	1	2	3	1	0	46	0	3	7	9	10	1	1	1	0	32	
Ogden, Utah ¹²																						
Total sample.....	2	3	8	18	16	5	2	1	1	1	57	1	3	6	17	11	4	1	1	0	44	
Number reporting.....	2	3	8	17	15	5	2	1	1	0	54	1	3	6	17	11	4	1	1	0	44	
Pecos, Tex.																						
Total sample.....	0	6	17	11	9	7	3	1	2	1	57	0	3	12	4	4	5	0	0	0	28	
Number reporting.....	0	5	16	11	9	7	1	1	2	0	52	0	3	12	4	4	5	0	0	0	28	
Pulaski, Va.																						
Total sample.....	4	6	15	13	11	4	4	0	1	2	60	2	4	14	9	8	3	2	0	0	42	
Number reporting.....	3	4	14	10	10	4	4	0	0	0	49	2	3	13	6	8	3	2	0	0	37	
Ravenna, Ohio																						
Total sample.....	6	4	10	10	10	2	4	4	0	9	59	0	3	7	7	7	2	3	1	0	30	
Number reporting.....	3	3	9	9	10	1	3	4	0	0	42	0	3	6	7	7	1	2	1	0	27	
Rawlins, Wyo.																						
Total sample.....	1	3	5	13	19	10	4	3	2	0	60	0	3	2	11	13	8	2	1	0	40	
Number reporting.....	1	3	4	12	18	9	4	3	2	0	56	0	3	2	11	12	8	2	1	0	39	
Roseburg, Oreg.																						
Total sample.....	1	4	7	21	5	11	3	2	4	3	61	0	0	1	13	4	5	1	0	3	27	
Number reporting.....	1	4	6	21	3	11	3	2	4	0	55	0	0	0	13	3	5	1	0	0	22	
Salina, Kans.																						
Total sample.....	0	5	21	9	11	3	4	0	1	0	54	0	3	13	8	7	1	3	0	0	35	
Number reporting.....	0	5	20	9	11	2	4	0	1	0	52	0	3	13	8	7	1	3	0	0	35	
Sandpoint, Idaho																						
Total sample.....	4	10	11	11	9	2	2	3	1	4	57	1	3	9	7	4	0	2	1	1	28	
Number reporting.....	4	9	10	7	7	2	1	3	0	0	43	1	3	8	5	3	0	1	1	0	22	
Santa Cruz, Calif.																						
Total sample.....	4	10	9	12	2	5	2	1	4	0	49	1	1	5	8	2	1	2	0	0	20	
Number reporting.....	4	9	8	11	2	5	2	1	3	0	45	1	1	4	7	2	1	2	0	0	18	
Shawnee, Okla.																						
Total sample.....	3	14	10	17	4	3	2	3	0	0	56	1	4	6	10	2	3	0	2	0	28	
Number reporting.....	3	12	8	13	4	2	1	2	0	0	45	1	3	5	8	2	2	0	2	0	23	
Shenandoah, Iowa																						
Total sample.....	10	6	8	10	7	1	7	2	2	0	53	5	3	7	7	5	0	1	0	0	28	
Number reporting.....	5	5	7	8	7	1	6	2	2	0	43	3	3	6	5	5	0	1	0	0	23	
Tucson, Ariz. ¹²																						
Total sample.....	2	9	9	11	8	4	3	1	3	4	54	1	6	6	7	4	1	0	0	1	26	
Number reporting.....	1	8	7	10	8	4	3	1	2	0	44	0	5	5	7	4	1	0	0	0	22	
Washington, N. J.																						
Total sample.....	3	8	11	20	14	4	2	1	1	2	66	0	5	5	15	8	2	0	1	0	36	
Number reporting.....	1	4	8	17	10	4	2	1	1	0	48	0	3	3	13	7	2	0	1	0	29	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 9.--Number of Families by Family Size³ in Cities with Populations of 1,000,000 and over

City	All families ¹ with equivalent full-year members											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families ² with equivalent full-year members											
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	
Baltimore, Md.																							
Total sample.....	28	119	94	74	33	11	3	2	0	13	377	19	68	63	45	24	8	0	1	0	0	228	
Number reporting.....	12	88	67	59	27	8	0	1	0	0	262	7	55	48	37	20	7	0	1	0	0	175	
Boston, Mass.																							
Total sample.....	27	98	81	55	36	18	2	4	1	23	345	8	57	46	36	22	12	1	3	0	0	185	
Number reporting.....	2	73	60	45	21	16	1	3	1	0	222	1	48	38	31	15	11	1	2	0	0	147	
Chicago, Ill.																							
Total sample.....	16	163	113	69	43	15	4	3	1	29	456	10	92	75	38	27	9	1	2	1	0	255	
Number reporting.....	8	129	86	56	37	14	3	2	1	0	336	6	76	58	35	24	9	1	1	1	0	211	
Cleveland, Ohio																							
Total sample.....	9	115	89	80	31	15	3	1	0	14	357	2	70	56	53	18	11	2	1	0	0	213	
Number reporting.....	2	85	75	66	26	11	2	1	0	0	268	1	57	51	46	17	9	2	1	0	0	184	
Los Angeles, Calif.																							
Total sample.....	25	160	102	63	30	12	0	2	4	16	414	9	84	59	39	19	5	0	1	4	0	220	
Number reporting.....	8	136	86	56	26	8	0	2	3	0	325	6	75	55	35	16	4	0	1	3	0	195	
New York, N.Y.																							
Total sample.....	29	188	150	89	40	21	6	2	1	37	563	12	95	89	50	21	13	3	2	0	0	285	
Number reporting.....	8	142	121	72	26	11	5	2	1	0	388	7	78	79	42	16	7	3	2	0	0	234	
Northern New Jersey Area																							
Total sample.....	19	151	125	103	29	18	6	4	4	13	472	5	83	81	60	15	8	5	3	1	0	261	
Number reporting.....	4	125	112	88	23	14	4	3	1	0	374	2	74	77	53	13	7	4	3	0	0	235	
Philadelphia - Camden, Pa.																							
Total sample.....	14	121	95	62	24	13	7	0	2	18	356	4	68	56	44	15	9	5	0	1	2	204	
Number reporting.....	3	109	71	53	22	11	6	0	2	0	277	1	64	46	39	13	8	4	0	1	0	176	
Pittsburgh, Pa.																							
Total sample.....	8	92	95	84	46	17	7	1	0	14	364	2	56	57	59	24	11	6	1	0	0	216	
Number reporting.....	5	77	86	74	40	15	6	0	0	0	303	2	51	53	53	24	11	5	0	0	0	199	
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.																							
Total sample.....	29	121	67	50	33	7	3	1	1	16	328	10	58	37	32	21	5	2	1	1	0	167	
Number reporting.....	7	87	59	40	25	4	3	0	1	0	226	4	50	34	28	15	3	2	0	1	0	137	
St. Louis Mo.																							
Total sample.....	15	119	100	46	28	18	5	2	3	7	343	8	79	68	29	18	12	4	1	1	0	211	
Number reporting.....	8	101	86	42	24	16	5	2	3	0	287	5	50	63	28	15	10	4	1	1	0	186	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 10.--Number of Families by Family Size³ in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000

City	All families ¹ with equivalent full-year members												Wage earner and clerical worker families ² with equivalent full-year members											
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total		
Atlanta, Ga.																								
Total sample.....	11	75	77	42	18	7	0	5	0	14	249	4	43	48	23	10	4	0	3	0	0	135		
Number reporting.....	1	57	63	36	12	6	0	3	0	0	178	1	35	43	20	8	4	0	3	0	0	114		
Birmingham, Ala.																								
Total sample.....	24	74	55	41	26	11	3	3	1	10	248	17	49	33	27	23	9	1	1	0	1	161		
Number reporting.....	5	57	44	31	20	9	3	1	0	0	170	3	41	27	22	18	7	1	0	0	0	119		
Cincinnati, Ohio																								
Total sample.....	10	74	63	40	20	8	2	2	0	3	222	4	51	38	25	13	5	0	2	0	0	138		
Number reporting.....	6	67	59	36	19	7	2	2	0	0	198	4	48	36	24	13	4	0	2	0	0	131		
Hartford, Conn.																								
Total sample.....	13	68	60	46	26	9	2	1	1	6	232	6	40	33	28	14	4	2	0	0	1	128		
Number reporting.....	5	50	44	28	18	5	2	1	1	0	154	3	30	27	18	11	2	2	0	0	0	93		
Indianapolis, Ind.																								
Total sample.....	11	91	62	30	12	8	4	2	0	11	231	8	57	37	19	8	6	2	2	0	0	139		
Number reporting.....	5	74	53	28	12	7	4	2	0	0	185	4	51	33	18	8	5	2	2	0	0	123		
Kansas City, Mo.																								
Total sample.....	7	103	46	27	15	7	1	1	0	6	213	6	63	30	16	10	6	1	1	0	0	133		
Number reporting.....	1	91	43	26	12	7	1	1	0	0	182	1	55	30	15	9	6	1	1	0	0	118		
Louisville, Ky.																								
Total sample.....	6	79	55	40	14	7	5	3	0	2	211	2	53	42	29	13	7	4	2	0	0	152		
Number reporting.....	3	75	54	39	12	7	4	3	0	0	197	1	52	41	29	11	7	3	2	0	0	146		
Miami, Fla.																								
Total sample.....	8	79	38	21	10	4	1	3	1	16	181	4	37	27	9	7	1	1	2	1	0	89		
Number reporting.....	4	65	35	19	10	3	1	2	1	0	140	2	34	27	9	7	1	1	1	1	0	83		
Milwaukee, Wis.																								
Total sample.....	4	75	61	47	19	4	0	2	1	19	232	2	45	39	26	12	3	0	2	1	1	131		
Number reporting.....	2	65	51	41	16	2	0	1	1	0	179	1	42	34	22	9	1	0	1	1	0	111		
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.																								
Total sample.....	15	81	35	38	22	8	2	2	0	18	221	7	48	23	20	12	7	2	1	0	0	120		
Number reporting.....	6	67	32	33	20	7	2	2	0	0	169	2	41	22	18	12	6	2	1	0	0	104		
New Orleans, La.																								
Total sample.....	7	79	49	47	20	8	3	3	1	22	239	3	38	30	29	12	5	2	2	0	0	121		
Number reporting.....	1	59	40	35	14	6	3	2	1	0	161	1	33	26	25	9	5	2	1	0	0	102		
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.																								
Total sample.....	11	72	54	45	20	10	4	4	3	17	240	3	51	37	34	15	8	2	4	2	0	156		
Number reporting.....	5	57	42	37	17	8	3	4	3	0	176	2	44	33	32	15	7	2	4	2	0	141		
Omaha, Nebr.																								
Total sample.....	6	67	52	47	23	7	6	0	0	5	213	5	38	41	28	13	6	4	0	0	0	135		
Number reporting.....	4	53	45	40	21	5	5	0	0	0	173	3	32	37	24	13	4	3	0	0	0	116		
Portland, Oreg.																								
Total sample.....	2	63	48	23	17	9	4	0	0	4	170	0	43	30	17	12	7	4	0	0	0	113		
Number reporting.....	2	60	46	22	17	9	4	0	0	0	160	0	40	30	17	12	7	4	0	0	0	110		
Providence, R. I.																								
Total sample.....	11	82	67	30	25	9	5	0	1	3	233	8	50	45	20	15	5	4	0	0	0	147		
Number reporting.....	5	64	58	23	23	9	5	0	1	0	188	5	42	41	20	14	5	4	0	0	0	131		
Scranton, Pa.																								
Total sample.....	10	65	60	49	18	13	8	2	1	4	230	2	33	43	32	9	12	4	1	1	0	137		
Number reporting.....	3	55	51	41	15	12	5	2	1	0	185	0	28	37	27	8	11	3	1	1	0	116		

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 10.--Number of Families by Family Size³ in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000--Continued

City	All families ¹ with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families ² with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Seattle, Wash.																						
Total sample.....	13	70	53	48	11	1	0	1	1	7	205	6	37	32	33	9	1	0	1	1	0	120
Number reporting.....	3	64	47	45	10	1	0	1	1	0	172	3	37	28	31	8	1	0	1	1	0	110
Youngstown, Ohio																						
Total sample.....	15	77	68	48	23	12	7	1	3	5	259	9	47	59	37	14	9	5	0	0	1	181
Number reporting.....	2	59	60	38	17	11	5	1	3	0	196	1	41	52	31	10	9	4	0	1	0	149

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 11.--Number of Families by Family Size³ in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000

City	All families ¹ with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families ² with equivalent full-year members											
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	
Albuquerque, New Mexico																							
Total sample.....	7	45	32	25	16	6	3	3	1	12	150	1	19	17	12	11	5	2	3	0	0	70	
Number reporting.....	1	37	24	20	14	5	1	2	1	0	105	0	16	14	9	9	4	0	2	0	0	54	
Butte, Mont.																							
Total sample.....	4	40	30	30	12	5	2	2	0	8	133	1	22	23	21	9	3	1	2	0	0	82	
Number reporting.....	0	31	26	27	9	5	2	1	0	0	101	0	17	21	21	8	3	1	1	0	0	72	
Canton, Ohio																							
Total sample.....	9	49	39	34	12	6	1	0	2	2	154	3	35	28	28	7	4	1	0	2	0	108	
Number reporting.....	4	46	37	31	10	3	1	0	2	0	134	3	35	27	27	7	3	1	0	2	0	105	
Charleston, S. C.																							
Total sample.....	3	37	38	27	13	11	6	3	3	4	145	3	22	23	15	8	6	5	3	3	0	88	
Number reporting.....	3	36	36	26	12	10	6	3	3	0	135	3	22	22	14	8	6	5	3	3	0	86	
Charleston, W. Va.																							
Total sample.....	2	50	35	28	17	5	0	0	0	6	143	0	29	20	19	10	4	0	0	0	0	82	
Number reporting.....	1	43	31	27	16	5	0	0	0	0	123	0	28	18	18	10	4	0	0	0	0	78	
Charlotte, N. C.																							
Total sample.....	3	55	37	23	9	5	5	1	1	7	146	0	35	24	13	7	4	5	1	1	0	90	
Number reporting.....	1	51	34	19	9	5	5	1	1	0	126	0	34	22	11	7	4	5	1	1	0	85	
Des Moines, Iowa																							
Total sample.....	8	45	26	20	15	4	2	0	0	14	134	4	27	22	11	10	1	2	0	0	0	77	
Number reporting.....	0	31	19	17	11	4	2	0	0	0	84	0	23	18	10	6	1	2	0	0	0	60	
Evansville, Ind.																							
Total sample.....	4	49	41	25	14	4	5	2	0	8	152	3	30	33	13	10	2	5	2	0	0	98	
Number reporting.....	4	46	36	21	12	2	4	2	0	0	127	3	29	30	13	10	2	4	2	0	0	93	
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.																							
Total sample.....	9	43	37	26	23	5	1	1	2	7	154	3	27	25	14	14	3	1	1	2	0	90	
Number reporting.....	4	35	32	21	21	3	1	1	2	0	120	3	23	22	13	12	2	1	1	2	0	79	
Jackson, Miss.																							
Total sample.....	4	47	47	39	9	6	1	1	2	0	156	2	26	29	22	4	2	1	1	2	0	89	
Number reporting.....	0	45	44	35	8	6	1	1	2	0	142	0	26	29	22	4	2	1	1	2	0	87	
Little Rock, Ark.																							
Total sample.....	7	58	24	16	8	1	3	1	1	25	144	2	37	13	12	3	0	3	1	1	0	72	
Number reporting.....	2	49	17	13	8	1	3	0	1	0	94	1	32	10	10	3	0	3	0	1	0	60	
Madison Wis.																							
Total sample.....	4	52	32	28	8	4	3	0	0	5	136	1	26	21	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	
Number reporting.....	2	47	23	24	8	4	3	0	0	0	111	1	25	15	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	60	
Oklahoma City, Okla.																							
Total sample.....	9	64	31	20	11	1	2	1	1	12	152	4	27	15	10	8	1	1	0	1	0	67	
Number reporting.....	3	48	27	19	9	1	2	0	1	0	110	1	23	14	9	8	1	1	0	1	0	58	
Phoenix, Ariz.																							
Total sample.....	7	49	29	25	9	6	4	0	1	7	137	2	23	19	16	5	3	4	0	1	0	73	
Number reporting.....	5	41	26	22	5	4	4	0	1	0	108	2	20	18	15	3	2	4	0	1	0	65	
Portland, Maine																							
Total sample.....	6	47	35	20	17	2	8	1	2	9	147	2	28	24	15	13	1	7	1	2	0	93	
Number reporting.....	2	42	30	18	14	2	5	1	2	0	116	1	26	22	14	11	1	5	1	2	0	83	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 11.--Number of Families by Family Size³ in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

City	All families ¹ with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families ² with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Salt Lake City, Utah																						
Total sample.....	5	42	32	31	10	10	2	1	3	6	142	4	23	19	19	5	6	1	1	2	0	80
Number reporting.....	2	34	25	26	8	9	2	1	2	0	109	2	22	17	17	4	6	1	1	2	0	72
San Jose, Calif.																						
Total sample.....	11	51	32	20	10	5	5	1	1	13	149	5	22	21	9	6	5	5	1	1	0	75
Number reporting.....	5	39	28	15	7	2	4	0	1	0	101	2	20	19	6	5	2	4	0	1	0	59
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.																						
Total sample.....	3	60	34	30	8	4	4	0	1	1	145	2	36	26	20	6	2	4	0	1	0	97
Number reporting.....	2	48	31	22	6	4	4	0	0	0	117	2	30	25	18	5	2	4	0	0	0	86
Wichita, Kans.																						
Total sample.....	5	56	38	27	12	4	0	1	1	3	147	4	32	31	18	9	2	0	1	1	0	98
Number reporting.....	1	52	36	25	10	4	0	1	1	0	130	1	31	31	17	9	2	0	1	1	0	93
Wilmington, Del.																						
Total sample.....	12	58	31	35	12	3	1	2	3	8	165	2	40	26	21	6	2	1	1	2	0	101
Number reporting.....	3	47	26	33	12	2	1	0	3	0	127	1	35	22	20	6	2	1	0	2	0	89

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 12.--Number of Families by Family Size³ in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500

City	All families ¹ with equivalent full-year members												Wage earner and clerical worker families ² with equivalent full-year members											
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total		
Anna, Ill.																								
Total sample.....	2	27	15	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	59	0	18	5	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	34		
Number reporting.....	1	17	11	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	0	13	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	23		
Antioch, Calif.																								
Total sample.....	1	18	16	20	5	2	0	0	1	0	63	1	13	12	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	44		
Number reporting.....	1	17	16	20	5	2	0	0	1	0	62	1	13	12	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	44		
Bakersfield, Calif. ¹²																								
Total sample.....	3	26	19	8	3	1	0	1	0	0	61	0	11	14	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	31		
Number reporting.....	2	25	19	8	2	1	0	1	0	0	58	0	11	14	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	31		
Bangor, Maine ¹²																								
Total sample.....	0	17	14	17	9	1	2	0	0	1	61	0	6	7	13	4	0	2	0	0	0	32		
Number reporting.....	0	11	13	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	5	7	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	26		
Barre, Vt.																								
Total sample.....	1	24	15	12	7	3	1	0	0	0	63	1	9	9	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	32		
Number reporting.....	0	19	11	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	50	0	6	7	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	25		
Bloomington, Ill. ¹²																								
Total sample.....	4	24	10	11	5	2	0	0	0	1	57	1	14	4	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	35		
Number reporting.....	2	19	9	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	45	1	13	3	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	30		
Camden, Ark.																								
Total sample.....	1	20	20	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	59	1	5	16	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	31		
Number reporting.....	1	17	17	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	53	1	4	14	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	28		
Cheyenne, Wyo.																								
Total sample.....	2	18	15	13	6	3	1	0	1	0	59	2	10	10	8	3	2	1	0	1	0	37		
Number reporting.....	2	16	15	12	6	3	1	0	1	0	56	2	9	10	8	3	2	1	0	1	0	36		
Columbia, Tenn.																								
Total sample.....	4	20	14	16	7	2	1	0	2	1	67	0	10	6	13	5	2	1	0	0	0	37		
Number reporting.....	1	15	13	14	6	2	1	0	2	0	54	0	9	6	12	4	2	1	0	0	0	34		
Cooperstown, N.Y.																								
Total sample.....	3	28	15	16	4	0	1	1	0	1	69	2	11	8	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	33		
Number reporting.....	1	22	9	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	46	0	9	6	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	24		
Cumberland, Md. ¹²																								
Total sample.....	1	21	16	10	4	4	1	2	1	1	61	0	10	6	7	3	3	1	0	1	0	31		
Number reporting.....	0	20	13	8	4	4	1	2	0	0	52	0	10	5	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	27		
Dalhart, Tex.																								
Total sample.....	2	22	10	16	1	2	0	1	0	2	56	1	9	5	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	26		
Number reporting.....	1	20	10	15	1	2	0	1	0	0	50	0	8	5	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	24		
Demopolis, Ala.																								
Total sample.....	4	15	11	9	11	5	0	0	1	1	57	1	8	6	5	8	2	0	0	0	0	30		
Number reporting.....	1	13	11	8	11	3	0	0	1	0	48	1	7	6	5	8	1	0	0	0	0	28		
Elko, Nev.																								
Total sample.....	2	17	14	17	3	1	0	1	0	1	56	1	10	7	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	32		
Number reporting.....	1	14	13	16	2	1	0	1	0	0	48	1	9	7	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	29		
Fayetteville, N.C.																								
Total sample.....	3	16	15	15	5	2	0	1	2	3	62	1	13	9	7	4	0	0	1	1	1	37		
Number reporting.....	1	11	11	15	5	0	0	1	2	0	46	1	10	7	7	4	0	0	1	1	1	31		

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 12.--Number of Families by Family Size¹ in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families ¹ with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families ² with equivalent full-year members											
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	
Garrett, Ind.																							
Total sample.....	7	23	14	11	4	2	0	1	0	1	63	6	13	11	7	3	2	0	1	0	0	43	
Number reporting.....	0	21	13	10	1	2	0	1	0	0	48	0	13	11	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	34	
Glendale, Ariz.																							
Total sample.....	2	14	18	7	10	5	1	0	2	0	59	1	10	11	6	7	3	0	0	1	0	39	
Number reporting.....	2	14	17	7	10	4	1	0	2	0	57	1	10	11	6	7	2	0	0	1	0	38	
Grand Forks, N. Dak.																							
Total sample.....	3	23	15	10	5	5	0	1	0	1	63	0	12	8	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	35	
Number reporting.....	0	18	14	9	4	5	0	1	0	0	51	0	9	7	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	29	
Grand Island, Nebr.																							
Total sample.....	2	24	15	16	6	1	1	1	0	0	66	1	11	13	11	5	1	0	1	0	0	43	
Number reporting.....	1	23	15	15	6	1	0	1	0	0	62	0	10	13	11	5	1	0	1	0	0	41	
Grand Junction, Colo.																							
Total sample.....	4	27	14	9	2	3	1	0	1	4	65	0	7	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	22	
Number reporting.....	2	24	11	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	47	0	6	7	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	19	
Grinnell, Iowa																							
Total sample.....	3	21	10	9	7	4	1	1	1	2	59	2	8	5	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	27	
Number reporting.....	0	16	10	7	6	3	1	1	0	0	44	0	7	5	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	21	
Laconia, N.H.																							
Total sample.....	0	17	16	9	2	2	0	1	0	11	58	0	10	8	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	25	
Number reporting.....	0	16	12	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	40	0	9	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	22	
Lodi, Calif.																							
Total sample.....	4	23	13	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	55	2	10	8	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	29	
Number reporting.....	0	19	10	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	44	0	10	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	26	
Lynchburg, Va.																							
Total sample.....	5	23	14	6	9	2	1	0	1	3	64	2	15	10	2	9	2	1	0	1	0	42	
Number reporting.....	3	16	10	4	7	2	1	0	1	0	44	1	12	8	1	7	2	1	0	1	0	33	
Madill, Okla.																							
Total sample.....	1	20	18	3	8	2	2	0	0	0	54	0	12	7	1	6	2	2	0	0	0	30	
Number reporting.....	1	16	16	2	7	2	2	0	0	0	46	0	9	7	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	26	
Middlesboro, Ky.																							
Total sample.....	2	23	13	7	9	2	2	1	2	0	61	1	15	7	4	6	2	2	1	2	0	40	
Number reporting.....	1	17	12	7	8	2	2	1	2	0	52	1	11	6	4	5	2	2	1	2	0	34	
Middletown, Conn. ¹²																							
Total sample.....	1	13	11	22	10	2	0	1	1	3	64	1	9	9	10	7	1	0	1	1	0	39	
Number reporting.....	0	13	7	20	7	1	0	1	1	0	50	0	9	6	9	5	0	0	1	1	0	31	
Nanty-Glo, Pa.																							
Total sample.....	1	7	12	22	10	6	1	4	1	0	64	0	5	10	15	9	5	1	2	0	0	47	
Number reporting.....	0	5	7	18	8	4	1	4	0	0	47	0	3	6	12	7	4	1	2	0	0	35	

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 12.--Number of Families by Family Size³ in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

Preliminary

City	All families ¹ with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families ² with equivalent full-year members											
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	
Newark, Ohio ¹²																							
Total sample.....	7	20	17	12	5	2	1	0	0	2	66	0	10	9	10	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	36
Number reporting.....	2	16	14	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	46	0	10	9	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	32
Ogden, Utah ¹²																							
Total sample.....	1	20	14	12	6	3	1	0	1	1	59	0	16	9	8	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	44
Number reporting.....	0	19	12	12	6	3	1	0	1	0	54	0	16	9	8	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	44
Pecos, Tex.																							
Total sample.....	1	16	11	12	10	5	0	2	0	3	60	1	4	6	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	28
Number reporting.....	1	14	11	11	10	5	0	0	0	0	52	1	4	6	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	28
Pulaski, Va.																							
Total sample.....	3	16	18	16	7	3	0	0	0	0	63	0	9	12	12	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	42
Number reporting.....	0	11	14	16	6	2	0	0	0	0	49	0	8	10	12	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	37
Ravenna, Ohio																							
Total sample.....	1	26	13	12	5	2	0	0	0	3	62	0	12	6	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
Number reporting.....	0	17	9	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	42	0	10	6	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	27
Rawlins, Wyo.																							
Total sample.....	3	18	17	8	10	2	1	1	1	1	62	2	11	13	4	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	41
Number reporting.....	2	16	16	7	10	2	1	1	1	0	56	1	11	12	4	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	39
Roseburg, Oreg.																							
Total sample.....	5	22	17	13	5	1	1	0	0	1	65	3	6	10	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Number reporting.....	2	19	14	13	5	1	1	0	0	0	55	2	4	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Salina, Kans.																							
Total sample.....	6	18	12	13	2	2	1	0	1	0	55	3	10	8	9	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	35
Number reporting.....	5	17	12	13	2	2	1	0	0	0	52	3	10	8	9	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	35
Sandpoint, Idaho																							
Total sample.....	4	24	13	9	7	1	1	1	0	1	61	1	9	11	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	28
Number reporting.....	0	18	9	8	5	1	1	1	0	0	43	0	8	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
Santa Cruz, Calif.																							
Total sample.....	3	25	9	8	4	1	0	0	0	3	53	0	7	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Number reporting.....	2	25	8	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	7	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Shawnee, Okla.																							
Total sample.....	3	22	13	7	8	2	1	0	0	4	60	1	10	8	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	29
Number reporting.....	2	17	11	6	6	2	1	0	0	0	45	1	8	7	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	23
Shenandoah, Iowa																							
Total sample.....	3	22	12	11	4	0	0	1	0	1	54	0	8	9	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	28
Number reporting.....	0	19	11	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	43	0	6	9	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
Tucson, Ariz.																							
Total sample.....	7	22	12	11	3	2	0	1	0	1	59	3	8	7	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	26
Number reporting.....	3	15	10	10	3	2	0	1	0	0	44	2	6	7	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	22
Washington, N. J.																							
Total sample.....	6	22	23	13	5	0	2	1	0	0	72	2	11	13	7	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	38
Number reporting.....	0	13	18	11	5	0	0	1	0	0	48	0	8	10	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	29

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 13.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 1,000,000 and Over

City	All families ¹																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired, ¹³ etc.	No ¹⁴ report
Baltimore, Md.																			
Total sample.....	18	63	138	109	33	3	294	69	0	1	196	162	6	178	56	23	53	38	16
Number reporting.....	14	55	100	69	24	0	212	50	0	0	139	123	0	132	46	19	38	25	2
Boston, Mass.																			
Total sample.....	10	67	89	93	40	3	288	14	0	0	109	188	5	140	46	21	36	43	16
Number reporting.....	5	60	60	67	30	0	211	11	0	0	73	149	0	115	34	15	25	33	0
Chicago, Ill.																			
Total sample.....	6	74	161	130	44	4	371	46	2	0	151	260	8	209	49	40	66	42	13
Number reporting.....	6	64	130	104	32	0	293	41	2	0	120	216	0	180	36	32	55	32	1
Cleveland, Ohio																			
Total sample.....	9	81	136	79	29	3	299	35	2	1	183	153	1	170	45	29	43	33	17
Number reporting.....	7	71	116	57	17	0	238	29	1	0	138	130	0	144	42	27	33	20	2
Los Angeles, Calif.																			
Total sample.....	16	93	142	86	43	2	353	17	12	0	219	158	5	165	56	41	75	41	4
Number reporting.....	16	80	124	68	37	0	301	12	12	0	191	134	0	150	49	34	60	32	0
Northern New Jersey Area																			
Total sample.....	13	87	156	128	59	5	415	32	1	0	188	254	6	214	54	31	77	52	20
Number reporting.....	12	81	134	104	43	0	347	26	1	0	158	216	0	192	49	27	68	38	0
New York, N. Y.																			
Total sample.....	7	100	196	143	52	9	455	46	6	0	131	372	4	217	69	47	85	58	31
Number reporting.....	7	86	151	107	37	0	346	37	5	0	85	303	0	181	56	36	66	49	0
Philadelphia-Camden, Pa.																			
Total sample.....	9	65	106	106	41	2	273	51	0	5	203	126	0	171	35	24	55	33	11
Number reporting.....	8	60	86	88	35	0	231	46	0	0	168	109	0	151	30	18	48	30	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.																			
Total sample.....	12	73	118	98	45	1	321	26	0	0	188	159	0	184	40	32	36	43	12
Number reporting.....	12	64	103	86	38	0	281	22	0	0	159	144	0	169	38	31	29	36	0
St. Louis, Mo.																			
Total sample.....	5	66	122	93	43	0	286	40	2	1	167	162	0	161	53	33	49	28	5
Number reporting.....	5	60	107	77	38	0	249	36	2	0	144	143	0	147	44	29	41	24	2
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.																			
Total sample.....	8	59	115	72	32	4	261	18	11	0	144	142	4	130	34	35	51	34	6
Number reporting.....	7	51	100	48	20	0	201	17	8	0	105	121	0	111	29	28	35	23	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 14.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000

City	All families ¹																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired, ¹³ etc.	No ¹⁴ report
Atlanta, Ga.																			
Total sample.....	6	48	81	65	20	6	157	67	0	2	115	106	5	99	39	26	29	18	15
Number reporting.....	5	38	66	51	18	0	118	60	0	0	95	83	0	89	31	19	24	15	0
Birmingham, Ala.																			
Total sample.....	13	51	82	55	20	1	135	87	0	0	106	114	2	134	26	13	26	17	6
Number reporting.....	12	40	64	37	17	0	97	73	0	0	77	93	0	104	20	12	17	15	2
Cincinnati, Ohio																			
Total sample.....	7	55	61	64	28	2	193	24	0	0	122	95	0	118	28	20	34	16	1
Number reporting.....	7	53	59	56	23	0	174	24	0	0	110	88	0	113	26	15	30	14	0
Hartford, Conn.																			
Total sample.....	8	44	83	56	27	1	208	11	0	0	91	127	1	99	27	25	33	26	9
Number reporting.....	5	35	60	36	18	0	147	7	0	0	60	94	0	72	23	18	23	18	0
Indianapolis, Ind.																			
Total sample.....	6	51	75	53	26	3	179	35	0	0	114	97	3	106	34	21	27	15	11
Number reporting.....	6	49	67	43	20	0	154	31	0	0	99	86	0	99	29	19	23	13	2
Kansas City, Mo.																			
Total sample.....	5	44	81	49	25	1	179	25	1	0	121	83	1	89	45	15	30	25	1
Number reporting.....	3	42	73	42	22	0	163	18	1	0	109	73	0	77	43	13	27	22	0
Louisville, Ky.																			
Total sample.....	14	46	73	57	17	0	185	22	0	0	118	89	0	121	34	17	19	13	3
Number reporting.....	13	44	71	55	14	0	177	20	0	0	111	86	0	117	33	15	19	13	0
Miami, Fla.																			
Total sample.....	9	35	61	46	9	2	148	14	0	0	88	71	3	70	22	11	36	15	8
Number reporting.....	8	31	54	39	8	0	126	14	0	0	81	59	0	67	21	11	29	12	0
Milwaukee, Wis.																			
Total sample.....	5	38	89	49	30	0	205	5	1	0	100	110	1	102	30	18	36	18	7
Number reporting.....	5	34	73	42	25	0	175	4	0	0	82	97	0	90	24	18	30	16	1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.																			
Total sample.....	7	32	69	66	20	0	192	1	1	0	129	64	1	92	29	11	36	18	8
Number reporting.....	7	30	61	55	16	0	167	1	1	0	112	57	0	82	27	10	36	14	0
New Orleans, La.																			
Total sample.....	16	34	87	42	30	4	160	53	0	0	84	125	4	104	21	9	33	32	14
Number reporting.....	16	29	68	29	19	0	115	46	0	0	56	105	0	92	15	8	20	26	0
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.																			
Total sample.....	9	77	68	36	24	5	158	61	0	0	82	135	2	131	27	7	21	22	11
Number reporting.....	9	65	54	30	18	0	122	54	0	0	64	112	0	119	25	4	11	17	0
Omaha, Nebr.																			
Total sample.....	11	35	77	63	20	0	195	10	0	1	138	68	0	97	37	10	44	15	3
Number reporting.....	9	28	65	53	18	0	164	9	0	0	116	57	0	87	30	7	36	13	0
Portland, Oreg.																			
Total sample.....	4	40	71	28	23	0	161	4	1	0	107	59	0	77	38	12	24	14	1
Number reporting.....	4	40	65	28	23	0	155	4	1	0	103	57	0	76	36	12	22	14	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 14.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000--Continued

City	All families ¹																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired, ¹³ etc.	No ¹⁴ report
Providence, R. I.																			
Total sample.....	7	47	76	60	35	0	221	4	0	0	96	128	1	119	26	11	28	31	10
Number reporting.....	6	43	62	49	28	0	185	3	0	0	79	109	0	108	24	6	24	26	0
Scranton, Pa.																			
Total sample.....	3	40	87	62	27	1	219	0	0	1	121	99	0	117	19	13	30	38	3
Number reporting.....	3	38	71	50	23	0	185	0	0	0	99	86	0	100	17	10	24	34	0
Seattle, Wash.																			
Total sample.....	5	51	69	43	20	1	178	9	2	0	132	57	0	92	29	20	25	19	4
Number reporting.....	3	48	65	38	18	0	161	9	2	0	122	50	0	88	26	20	23	15	0
Youngstown, Ohio																			
Total sample.....	4	49	85	71	31	1	222	19	0	0	145	94	2	152	27	11	27	14	10
Number reporting.....	3	42	76	51	24	0	178	18	0	0	116	80	0	134	21	9	19	11	2

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 15.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000

City	All families ¹																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home- owners	Renters	No report	Wage- earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self- employed	Retired, etc. ¹³	No ¹⁴ report
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	8	39	44	31	12	0	127	2	4	1	90	43	1	49	26	14	26	14	5
Total sample.....	7	33	32	24	9	0	100	1	4	0	70	35	0	39	19	14	23	10	0
Number reporting.....																			
Butte, Mont.	3	26	41	43	10	1	122	0	2	0	66	57	1	64	19	8	12	18	3
Total sample.....	2	24	36	32	7	0	101	0	0	0	51	50	0	56	17	8	7	13	0
Number reporting.....																			
Canton, Ohio	3	41	46	34	23	0	140	6	0	1	93	54	0	98	14	10	16	8	1
Total sample.....	3	39	41	29	22	0	128	6	0	0	84	50	0	94	13	8	12	7	0
Number reporting.....																			
Charleston, S. C.	6	35	62	25	13	0	93	48	0	0	56	85	0	79	14	9	19	18	2
Total sample.....	6	35	57	24	13	0	87	48	0	0	53	82	0	78	13	9	18	17	0
Number reporting.....																			
Charleston, W. Va.	5	33	59	27	12	0	125	11	0	0	68	68	0	60	23	24	19	9	1
Total sample.....	5	33	53	23	9	0	115	8	0	0	60	63	0	57	22	20	16	8	0
Number reporting.....																			
Charlotte, N. C.	6	33	56	27	14	1	104	35	0	0	63	73	1	70	26	11	20	9	1
Total sample.....	6	32	50	26	12	0	92	34	0	0	55	71	0	66	24	11	16	9	0
Number reporting.....																			
Des Moines, Ia.	1	29	42	30	12	0	113	1	0	0	81	32	1	56	21	9	14	11	4
Total sample.....	0	24	35	19	6	0	83	1	0	0	59	25	0	43	18	6	10	7	0
Number reporting.....																			
Evansville, Ind.	9	27	46	38	24	0	134	10	0	0	90	54	0	84	17	10	16	10	7
Total sample.....	9	25	41	31	21	0	117	10	0	0	77	50	0	81	15	9	13	9	0
Number reporting.....																			
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.	11	29	47	37	19	0	138	5	0	0	76	67	0	80	12	11	20	16	4
Total sample.....	10	25	41	31	13	0	115	5	0	0	64	56	0	67	12	11	18	12	0
Number reporting.....																			
Jackson, Miss.	8	35	59	35	15	0	100	51	0	1	83	69	0	66	27	15	32	11	1
Total sample.....	8	35	53	33	13	0	92	50	0	0	73	69	0	66	27	13	27	9	0
Number reporting.....																			
Little Rock, Ark.	4	31	48	22	9	0	89	25	0	0	59	54	1	48	26	12	16	8	4
Total sample.....	4	25	40	18	7	0	70	24	0	0	49	45	0	43	19	11	14	7	0
Number reporting.....																			
Madison, Wis.	13	32	48	25	12	0	129	0	0	1	76	53	1	49	19	28	20	11	3
Total sample.....	12	30	41	19	9	0	111	0	0	0	67	44	0	45	16	25	19	6	0
Number reporting.....																			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	3	25	54	26	27	0	125	9	1	0	84	51	0	44	22	20	29	16	4
Total sample.....	3	24	43	23	17	0	102	7	1	0	68	42	0	40	20	14	25	11	0
Number reporting.....																			
Phoenix, Ariz.	7	29	49	26	17	0	120	7	0	1	77	49	2	60	15	17	18	17	1
Total sample.....	5	23	41	25	14	0	101	7	0	0	65	43	0	54	13	13	14	14	0
Number reporting.....																			
Portland, Maine	8	24	46	39	18	0	134	1	0	0	58	76	1	65	29	5	24	11	1
Total sample.....	6	23	39	33	15	0	115	1	0	0	50	66	0	58	26	2	22	8	0
Number reporting.....																			

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 15.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

Preliminary

City	All families ¹																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home- owners	Renters	No report	Wage- earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self- employed	Retired, ¹³ etc.	No ¹⁴ report
Salt Lake City, Utah																			
Total sample.....	8	43	36	30	16	0	131	2	0	0	88	45	0	55	25	16	22	11	4
Number reporting.....	7	36	30	24	12	0	107	2	0	0	72	37	0	52	22	15	14	6	0
San Jose, Calif.																			
Total sample.....	3	30	45	29	22	1	127	3	0	0	82	44	4	63	12	9	20	21	5
Number reporting.....	3	27	34	22	15	0	99	2	0	0	65	36	0	54	8	5	18	16	0
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.																			
Total sample.....	8	30	43	48	14	0	137	0	6	0	89	54	0	72	26	5	28	8	4
Number reporting.....	8	25	39	36	9	0	113	0	4	0	70	47	0	65	22	3	21	5	1
Wichita, Kans.																			
Total sample.....	11	38	54	22	15	0	134	6	0	0	89	50	1	76	19	11	24	9	1
Number reporting.....	11	37	50	20	12	0	125	5	0	0	82	48	0	75	18	10	20	7	0
Wilmington, Del.																			
Total sample.....	10	34	56	33	14	1	127	20	0	1	93	55	0	80	22	8	26	8	4
Number reporting.....	10	30	49	27	11	0	110	17	0	0	79	48	0	73	17	8	23	6	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 16.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500

City	All families ¹																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired, ¹³ etc.	No ¹⁴ report
Anna, Ill.																			
Total sample.....	1	7	23	10	17	0	58	0	0	0	31	27	0	32	3	6	9	8	0
Number reporting.....	0	5	18	5	12	0	40	0	0	0	18	22	0	22	2	4	6	6	0
Antioch, Calif.																			
Total sample.....	6	21	18	13	5	0	63	0	0	0	42	21	0	40	6	4	10	3	0
Number reporting.....	6	21	18	13	4	0	62	0	0	0	41	21	0	40	6	4	10	2	0
Bakersfield, Calif. ¹²																			
Total sample.....	4	10	23	13	10	0	56	4	0	0	29	31	0	27	5	4	16	8	0
Number reporting.....	4	10	22	13	9	0	54	4	0	0	27	31	0	27	5	4	15	7	0
Bangor, Maine ¹²																			
Total sample.....	0	12	23	17	8	0	59	0	0	1	35	24	1	25	8	6	10	8	3
Number reporting.....	0	12	15	14	5	0	46	0	0	0	27	19	0	20	7	6	8	5	0
Barre, Vt.																			
Total sample.....	0	10	21	22	7	2	60	0	0	2	34	27	1	30	1	5	16	7	3
Number reporting.....	0	9	17	19	5	0	50	0	0	0	28	22	0	24	1	5	14	6	0
Bloomington, Ill. ¹²																			
Total sample.....	3	10	16	18	9	0	54	0	0	0	36	18	0	22	14	1	11	5	1
Number reporting.....	3	10	13	14	5	0	45	0	0	0	29	16	0	19	12	1	10	2	1
Camden, Ark.																			
Total sample.....	0	15	12	23	9	0	36	23	0	0	32	27	0	34	3	4	12	4	2
Number reporting.....	0	15	11	19	8	0	30	23	0	0	28	25	0	31	3	3	11	4	1
Cheyenne, Wyo.																			
Total sample.....	4	14	19	15	7	0	59	0	0	0	34	25	0	24	14	10	10	1	0
Number reporting.....	4	14	17	15	6	0	56	0	0	0	31	25	0	23	14	9	9	1	0
Columbia, Tenn.																			
Total sample.....	4	15	17	21	6	0	44	18	1	0	35	28	0	34	4	4	11	7	3
Number reporting.....	4	14	13	19	4	0	38	15	1	0	32	22	0	31	4	4	9	6	0
Cooperstown, N. Y.																			
Total sample.....	4	10	17	20	13	2	65	0	1	0	47	18	1	22	9	5	17	10	3
Number reporting.....	4	5	12	17	8	0	46	0	0	0	35	11	0	17	7	3	13	6	0
Cumberland, Md ¹²																			
Total sample.....	1	10	20	20	8	0	54	3	0	2	26	33	0	30	2	3	10	12	2
Number reporting.....	1	10	15	18	8	0	49	3	0	0	22	30	0	26	2	3	9	12	0
Dalhart, Tex.																			
Total sample.....	3	2	24	15	9	0	50	1	2	0	42	11	0	22	4	5	18	3	1
Number reporting.....	3	1	22	15	9	0	48	0	2	0	42	8	0	20	4	5	18	3	0
Demopolis, Ala.																			
Total sample.....	4	14	14	13	8	0	21	32	0	0	22	31	0	27	4	5	13	4	0
Number reporting.....	4	13	12	12	7	0	18	30	0	0	18	30	0	26	3	3	12	4	0
Elko, Nev.																			
Total sample.....	0	18	22	8	7	0	51	4	0	0	31	24	0	31	2	7	9	4	2
Number reporting.....	0	17	18	6	7	0	45	3	0	0	28	20	0	28	2	6	9	3	0
Fayetteville, N. C.																			
Total sample.....	4	26	15	6	6	0	40	15	0	2	26	31	0	27	9	1	12	4	4
Number reporting.....	3	20	13	6	4	0	31	15	0	0	21	25	0	22	9	1	10	4	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 16.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families ¹																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired, ¹³ etc.	No ¹⁴ report
Garrett, Ind.																			
Total sample.....	1	8	23	16	8	0	56	0	0	0	44	12	0	29	8	3	8	8	0
Number reporting.....	1	8	20	13	6	0	48	0	0	0	36	12	0	28	6	3	6	5	0
Glendale, Ariz.																			
Total sample.....	3	11	19	18	8	0	58	0	1	0	27	32	0	37	3	2	10	7	0
Number reporting.....	3	11	19	17	7	0	56	0	1	0	25	32	0	36	3	2	10	6	0
Grand Forks, N. Dak.																			
Total sample.....	1	10	24	17	7	0	56	0	3	0	38	21	0	26	9	3	14	4	3
Number reporting.....	1	9	22	13	6	0	48	0	3	0	32	19	0	23	6	3	13	4	2
Grand Island, Nebr.																			
Total sample.....	1	17	21	18	9	0	66	0	0	0	37	28	1	30	15	4	15	2	0
Number reporting.....	1	16	19	17	9	0	62	0	0	0	34	28	0	28	15	4	13	2	0
Grand Junction, Colo.																			
Total sample.....	2	14	14	19	10	0	58	0	1	0	42	17	0	14	8	8	16	10	3
Number reporting.....	2	11	10	15	9	0	46	0	1	0	36	11	0	12	7	6	13	9	0
Grinnell, Iowa																			
Total sample.....	0	12	19	10	13	0	53	0	0	1	36	18	0	19	6	6	16	6	1
Number reporting.....	0	12	15	6	11	0	44	0	0	0	27	17	0	16	5	5	14	3	1
Laconia, N. H.																			
Total sample.....	1	17	17	7	5	0	47	0	0	0	25	22	0	19	8	5	8	4	3
Number reporting.....	1	16	11	7	5	0	40	0	0	0	18	22	0	17	7	4	7	4	1
Lodi, Calif.																			
Total sample.....	1	5	22	11	13	0	51	0	1	0	40	12	0	25	3	4	10	10	0
Number reporting.....	1	5	20	7	11	0	43	0	1	0	34	10	0	23	3	4	7	7	0
Lynchburg, Va. ¹²																			
Total sample.....	4	11	22	14	8	1	48	11	1	0	32	28	0	34	9	3	6	5	3
Number reporting.....	3	11	16	9	5	0	34	9	1	0	24	20	0	26	8	2	4	4	0
Madill, Okla.																			
Total sample.....	3	10	16	16	9	0	53	1	0	0	36	18	0	25	7	5	10	6	1
Number reporting.....	3	10	14	12	7	0	45	1	0	0	28	18	0	22	6	4	8	6	0
Middlesboro, Ky.																			
Total sample.....	5	10	19	20	7	0	55	5	0	1	45	15	1	35	6	4	7	7	2
Number reporting.....	5	9	16	16	6	0	47	5	0	0	38	14	0	30	5	4	6	7	0
Middletown, Conn. ¹²																			
Total sample.....	2	13	26	17	2	1	59	0	0	2	27	33	1	33	7	4	13	3	1
Number reporting.....	1	10	24	14	1	0	50	0	0	0	20	30	0	28	4	4	12	2	0
Nanty-Glo, Pa.																			
Total sample.....	2	16	27	17	1	0	62	0	0	1	40	23	0	47	1	2	7	6	0
Number reporting.....	2	14	21	9	1	0	47	0	0	0	30	17	0	35	1	2	4	5	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 16.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families ¹																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired, ¹³ etc.	No ¹⁴ report
Newark, Ohio ¹²																			
Total sample.....	2	17	14	15	12	0	57	2	0	1	38	20	2	33	5	1	8	7	6
Number reporting.....	2	14	10	12	8	0	44	2	0	0	32	14	0	28	5	1	6	6	0
Ogden, Utah ¹²																			
Total sample.....	5	11	19	13	9	0	55	1	1	0	34	23	0	33	11	1	7	5	0
Number reporting.....	5	11	16	13	7	0	52	1	1	0	31	23	0	33	11	1	6	3	0
Pecos, Tex.																			
Total sample.....	3	14	23	11	6	0	53	4	0	0	28	29	0	23	6	4	20	3	1
Number reporting.....	3	14	20	9	6	0	48	4	0	0	25	27	0	23	6	3	17	3	0
Pulaski, Va.																			
Total sample.....	7	10	27	9	7	0	57	3	0	0	28	30	2	36	6	3	11	3	1
Number reporting.....	5	10	24	5	5	0	48	1	0	0	22	27	0	32	5	3	6	2	1
Ravenna, Ohio																			
Total sample.....	0	15	17	18	9	0	56	2	0	1	44	13	2	23	8	2	13	6	7
Number reporting.....	0	14	11	12	5	0	40	2	0	0	31	11	0	20	7	1	11	3	0
Rawlins, Wyo.																			
Total sample.....	0	16	30	10	4	0	58	2	0	0	33	27	0	40	2	3	13	2	0
Number reporting.....	0	16	27	10	3	0	54	2	0	0	31	25	0	39	2	3	11	1	0
Roseburg, Oreg.																			
Total sample.....	5	16	18	12	9	1	61	0	0	0	36	25	0	21	6	7	20	7	0
Number reporting.....	5	14	17	11	8	0	55	0	0	0	33	22	0	16	6	7	19	7	0
Salina, Kans.																			
Total sample.....	4	15	17	12	6	0	53	1	0	0	31	23	0	21	14	3	8	8	0
Number reporting.....	4	15	16	11	6	0	51	1	0	0	29	23	0	21	14	3	6	8	0
Sandpoint, Idaho																			
Total sample.....	1	12	17	13	13	1	56	0	0	1	42	13	2	18	10	4	13	11	1
Number reporting.....	1	11	10	10	11	0	43	0	0	0	32	11	0	14	8	3	9	9	0
Santa Cruz, Calif.																			
Total sample.....	0	8	18	8	15	0	48	0	1	0	31	18	0	15	6	5	5	10	0
Number reporting.....	0	8	14	8	15	0	44	0	1	0	28	17	0	13	6	4	5	17	0
Shawnee, Okla.																			
Total sample.....	0	17	15	14	10	0	52	3	1	0	32	24	0	22	8	9	7	9	1
Number reporting.....	0	16	11	11	7	0	42	2	1	0	24	21	0	18	7	7	4	8	1
Shenandoah, Iowa																			
Total sample.....	1	15	14	13	10	0	53	0	0	0	31	22	0	21	8	3	12	7	2
Number reporting.....	0	15	11	10	7	0	43	0	0	0	25	18	0	18	6	3	10	5	1
Tucson, Ariz. ¹²																			
Total sample.....	2	13	13	14	12	0	46	5	3	0	30	24	0	21	6	2	16	9	0
Number reporting.....	2	11	11	12	8	0	36	5	3	0	24	20	0	20	4	1	13	6	0
Washington, N.J.																			
Total sample.....	2	12	20	18	12	2	62	2	2	0	32	33	1	30	7	6	14	7	2
Number reporting.....	2	11	15	13	7	0	46	2	0	0	23	25	0	24	5	4	11	4	0

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See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

Footnotes:

1. Families in all occupational groups. "Families" in this study include families of 2 or more persons and families consisting of one full year member and one part year member.
 2. Includes families with net incomes under \$10,000 in which the occupation of the head was classified as clerical or sales, crafts, foreman, operative, service (household workers excluded) or laborer.
 3. Family size is based on equivalent persons, with 52 weeks of family membership considered equivalent to 1 person, 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 person, etc.
 4. Includes contract rents for tenant-occupied dwellings and for lodging away from home, and current maintenance costs for home owners (interest on mortgages, taxes, insurance, and expenses for repairs and replacements).
 5. Includes china, glass, silverware, heating equipment, light bulbs, fans, clocks, lamps, pictures, sewing machines, baby carriages, bathinets, playpens, etc., and other miscellaneous furnishings and equipment.
 6. Average based on an aggregate expenditure which included \$20,000 spent by one family for complete furnishings for house. The average without this extreme expenditure would be \$55.
 7. Includes expenditures not included elsewhere, such as interest on personal loans, funeral expenses, money lost or stolen, allowances to children at home or at school, which cannot be allocated, etc.
 8. Includes Federal and State income, poll, and personal property taxes.
 9. Total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends, etc., after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, and personal property) and occupational expenses.
 10. Includes inheritances, large gifts, and lump-sum settlements from accident or health insurance policies, which were not considered current income.
 11. Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements (i.e. money income, other money receipts, and net deficit, minus expenditures for current consumption, gifts and contributions, insurance, and net surplus).
 12. Cities with populations of 30,500 to 50,000, included with this group because sample size was not large enough to yield reliable detail as was done for other cities of 30,500 to 50,000 population.
 13. Families whose funds were solely from public and private retirement plans, private insurance annuities and trust funds, veterans pensions, dependency allotments, public social assistance and private relief, alimony, interest, dividends and/or from borrowing or withdrawals from previous savings.
 14. Families with the occupation of the head not reported or unemployed.
- * Less than \$0.50

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