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# WORKING WOMEN'S BUDGETS IN TWELVE STATES

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

L. B. SCHWELLENBACH, SECRETARY

WOMEN'S BUREAU

FRIEDA S. MILLER, DIRECTOR

*Working Women's Budgets*  
*in*  
*Twelve States*

Cost-of-Living Reports Prepared Chiefly  
for the Use of Minimum-Wage Administrations

*Bulletin of the Women's Bureau No. 226*

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
WOMEN'S BUREAU,  
Washington, June 4, 1948.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting a compilation of cost-of-living budgets for employed women without dependents. This compilation includes the most recent official budgets for eleven minimum-wage jurisdictions and one other budget developed by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California. Publication of this specialized material is made in order to meet a general growing interest in the subject, occasioned by the increase in prices especially since 1946. In order that the data may be more useful, there has been included, along with the money amounts for the different categories of each budget, a tabular presentation of the commodity and service allowances for each. Authorization has been obtained from the States and the Heller Committee for the printing of these data. An introduction to the compilation gives a brief description of the basic concept and development of this type of cost-of-living budget.

The report, including the assembling of the tabular data, was prepared by Hazel Kefauver, Economic Analyst of the Bureau's Division on Women's Labor Law and Civil and Political Status, under the direction of Margaret L. Plunkett, Chief of the Division.

Respectfully submitted.

FRIEDA S. MILLER, *Director.*

Hon. L. B. SCHWELLENBACH,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

## FOREWORD

The Women's Bureau has long been actively concerned with the cost of living of a self-supporting woman without dependents. This interest was first stimulated by its work with States having minimum-wage laws that in one way or another tie the legal minimum to the cost of living. Although, since 1939, four of the State laws have been made applicable to men, historically all the minimum-wage laws have applied only to women or to women and minors. Many of the States, therefore, have over a period of time developed lists of goods and services that reflect the living needs of a woman worker and have translated these needs into a dollar-and-cents figure. The Women's Bureau has cooperated in the cost-of-living work of the States and in many instances has materially assisted them in setting up and pricing these budgets.

In 1942 the Women's Bureau issued a compilation of budgets reflecting prices in different States in the period 1937-1942. The present compilation is the first that the Bureau has issued since that time. It includes 12 budgets representing the needs, in terms of 1946-1948 prices, of a working woman, as arrived at by 11 States and by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. University of California:

Arizona	New Jersey
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	Pennsylvania
District of Columbia	Utah
Kentucky	Washington
Massachusetts <sup>1</sup>	Heller Committee

The figures reported by six of these budgets represent actual prices as of the date of the budget; those for the other six are revised estimates of budgets priced at an earlier date.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Massachusetts budget is for a working "person" and covers the needs of a man as well as of a woman.

<sup>2</sup> Actual prices as of the date of the budget are represented in the budgets prepared by Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, Washington, and the Heller Committee. Revised estimates are shown for the six budgets originally prepared by Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Utah. Two were revised by the States—New Jersey and Utah. The other four were revised by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

In addition to showing the money amounts for the various budgets, this compilation, for the first time, includes a tabulation of the commodity and service allowances in the following categories:

Clothing	Recreation, including vacation
Clothing upkeep	Education and reading material
Personal care	Transportation
Medical, dental, and optical care	Miscellaneous expense

This addition permits a comparison of the basic elements that are represented in the money totals of each budget.

A word of warning about the use of the cost-of-living data herein presented is given to offset possible erroneous conclusions. The dates of the budgets vary from March 1946 to April 1948. The total cost of each budget represents the cost of the goods and services, plus money needed for insurance, savings, and taxes as of the date to which the budget figure relates. These expressed costs will not, however, represent current costs because prices have meanwhile increased. The consumers' price index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which records time-to-time changes in retail prices of goods and services bought by moderate-income families in large cities, showed an increase of 30.0 percent from March 1946, the date of the earliest of the budgets in this collection, to April 15, 1948, the date of the latest budget. Since the budgets represent the minimum necessary to maintain a woman in health, it is important, in evaluating the money amount of each budget, to keep in mind the date of the budget and price increases that have since occurred.

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# Working Women's Budgets

## IN TWELVE STATES

### Significance of Cost of Living in Minimum-Wage Administration

Twenty-six States and the District of Columbia<sup>1</sup> have minimum-wage laws to protect women and girls from oppressively low wages; 19 jurisdictions include male minors; four include men. Only three of these laws fix wage rates in the statute. The other 23 and, in addition, one of the fixed-rate laws, provide machinery, usually wage boards, whereby rates may be established for various covered occupations or industries under appropriate circumstances.

Cost of living is a principal basis for State minimum-wage legislation and is specifically mentioned in all but one of the laws.<sup>2</sup> In all of the wage board laws, cost of living is a basic factor to which the legislatures directed consideration. From the days of the first minimum-wage legislation in 1912 to the present time, therefore, administrators of these laws have been concerned with the amount of money that would be needed to maintain a self-supporting woman in health. The use of a cost-of-living budget was employed as early as 1913 as a means of pointing up the minimum requirements of a woman employee covered by minimum-wage legislation.

#### Cost-of-Living Budget Defined

The cost-of-living budget is an attempt to estimate the annual income needed to defray the generally-acceptable expenditures of persons or family groups at a given level of living. It differs, therefore, from another widely-held concept of a budget—one that apporitions given amounts from a fixed sum of money to various items of expenditure. The cost-of-living budget is the type used in connection with minimum-wage administration. It has two principal components:

1. A list of goods and services, the content of the list being contingent on—
  - a. the kind of person to whom the budget is to apply.
  - b. the standard of living provided for.
2. The amount of money necessary at a given date to obtain at retail prices the goods and services listed, plus the amounts allocated for insurance, savings, and taxes.

While a cost-of-living budget may cover any defined person or group and the level of living provided for may run all the way from

<sup>1</sup> Three of the territories, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, also have minimum-wage laws, but these are not included in the present analysis.

<sup>2</sup> South Dakota, which sets a statutory rate, does not state the basis on which the legislature acted.

bare subsistence to luxury, budgets used in connection with minimum-wage administration have in common certain clear characteristics:

1. They are designed for a self-supporting woman without dependents.<sup>3</sup>
2. They represent a minimum-adequate standard of living.

It is no mere accident that minimum-wage budgets are built upon the concept of a minimum-adequate standard of living. Minimum-wage legislation was a part of the social legislation that characterized the early part of the 20th century; its passage was stimulated by studies made by interested groups showing that large numbers of women workers were receiving wages below minimum adequacy and that the consequences of such low wages were socially destructive. With some variation in wording, the expressed purpose of these minimum-wage laws was to prevent employers from paying wages so low that women workers could not support themselves in health.

### What Is Meant by a Minimum-Adequate Standard of Living

To evaluate properly the cost-of-living budgets in this compilation requires a clear understanding of what the concepts "standard of living" and "minimum-adequate standard" involve. It is not easy to define "standard of living." It is closely allied to the cultural and economic development of a country, and, as far as the individual is concerned, it is strongly influenced by the customs of the particular group to which he belongs and the area in which he lives.

There is a growing body of evidence to show that as a general rule people tend toward conformity with group-approved habits or behavior patterns, which to the individual serve as a measure of decency and order. By conforming with the pattern of his group, an individual can show himself and others that he "belongs," that he is as "good" as his associates, and that he has a "right" to be accepted on equal terms with his fellow men. These patterns for any given group are basically associated with its "standard of living."

A minimum-adequate standard is one which enables a person to have the minimum of those things that will permit conformity with the set of values of the group to which he attaches. Any appreciable deduction from the allowance of a person living on a minimum-adequate standard would require him to sacrifice some essential in order to keep up the appearance of meeting group standards.

The standard of living of a group and of a society changes over a period of time. The more highly industrialized the society, the more quickly the standard of living changes. An acceptable standard as reflected in a cost-of-living budget of 40 years ago would not be considered acceptable today. To translate a worker's current living standards into a list of specifically-defined goods and services is the job of the budget maker. Because of the individual's tendency to conform to a group pattern, this pattern can be depended upon to indicate the basic things that should go into such a list.

<sup>3</sup> The Massachusetts budget is for a working "person" and covers the needs of a man as well as of a woman.

## Development of Cost-of-Living Budgets for Minimum-Wage Purposes

A brief history of the development since 1913 of women's cost-of-living budgets is useful background on which to base an appraisal of the budgets in this compilation. A comprehensive analysis of the budgets used from 1913 through 1926, and a comparison of the rates set under the various minimum-wage laws with cost-of-living figures, was made by the Women's Bureau in 1926 and reported in its Bulletin No. 61.<sup>4</sup>

In general, the budgets used in the early days of minimum-wage administration comprised the total of amounts estimated to be necessary for a room, for board, and for clothing. Later an estimate for sundry items was added. However, there was still a great deal not provided for in the budgets, and that which was provided for was subject to dispute. In order to show more clearly what was actually needed, the lump-sum estimates for clothing and sundries were later replaced by an amount built up from lists of articles in these two categories and the annual requirements of each. In spite of the addition of this detailed information, the budget makers often found it difficult to justify satisfactorily the inclusion of this or that article in a list.

Their next step, therefore, was to use expenditure studies to see what women workers actually bought. Many things were found to be customarily used which had either been left out of the first budgets or given insufficient weight: personal-care items, optical care, reading material, union and club dues, contributions to charitable organizations, candy, cigarettes, stationery, and postage. Although individually some of these things may seem trivial, collectively they are important in that they are a recognized part of the normal person's demands. Study and consideration of expenditure data to discover the actual consumption pattern of women workers represented a great step forward in the concept relating to the construction of a cost-of-living budget. Subsequent refinements in the use of expenditure data have eliminated many of the limitations which are introduced by an uncritical acceptance of such data. Another important development prior to 1923 was the addition of allowances for private insurance and savings as necessary items in a minimum-adequate budget.

Another development in this early period was the attempt to determine actual prices for individual items allowed in the budget. The first "priced" budgets were weak, however, because no attempt was made to define the type and quality of the goods and services priced. As a result, employer groups on minimum-wage boards might agree on the required number of individual articles included in a budget but could not agree on the sum of money necessary to purchase them. In some States each wage board that met to establish

<sup>4</sup>The Development of Minimum-Wage Laws in the United States, 1912 to 1927. Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 61, 1928, pp. 75-83, 131-136.

wages would arrive at its own set of "costs." In one such State six separate wage boards which met within a 9-month period arrived at six different annual dollar-and-cents valuations ranging from \$539 to \$699 for an identical commodity-quantity list.<sup>5</sup> Thus it appears obvious that such modifications of the cost of the budgets were based on subjective judgment, and it is no wonder that the early cost-of-living budgets, so clearly the result of compromise, failed to give objective evidence of the minimum amount necessary to support a woman in health.

Constant criticism of the validity of the budgets stimulated efforts to increase their reliability. As the result of trial and error, budget building techniques were improving with experience, and budgets gradually were becoming more realistic in content and objective in method. To the early budget makers goes the credit for setting the right course. Their explorations, while giving limited results at the time, were certainly fertile and worth pursuing.

Efforts to find the best method of arriving at a sound minimum-wage-budget figure were temporarily set back when, in 1923, the United States Supreme Court in the Adkins case declared the District of Columbia minimum-wage law unconstitutional. However, during the depression after 1929 public support of minimum-wage legislation increased, and, notwithstanding the adverse court decision of 1923, seven State minimum-wage laws were enacted in 1933, bringing the total number of such laws to 16. In the next few years additional laws were enacted. On March 29, 1937, the United States Supreme Court in the Parrish case upheld the constitutionality of the Washington State law, expressly reversing its former position.

Because low wages persisted as an aftermath of depression, minimum-wage administrators were anxious to alleviate the situation for workers coming within the purview of their laws. To assist them, three Federal agencies, the Women's Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor and the Family Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, collaborated in drawing up the first systematic presentation of procedures to be used in constructing a cost-of-living budget for minimum-wage purposes, with instructions on how to carry them out. Among the recommendations were: the goods and services to be included in the budget; scientific nutritional food standards, including diet plans; and specifications to be followed in defining the different goods and services allowed in the budget, such as clothing and housing. Also outlined in considerable detail were statistical techniques to be followed in pricing the goods and services and in processing the data to arrive at the final cost figure. These recommendations, including a bibliography, were issued in 1938 as United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 324, entitled, "Factors to be Considered in Preparing Minimum-Wage Budgets for Women." A similar but abridged version, "U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 549," was issued in 1944 and is still the standard general reference for cost-of-living budget studies.

<sup>5</sup> "Commodity-quantity list" is a term used to describe the complete itemized list of goods and services in the budget, together with the amounts of each needed for the year.

From the early days of its existence through the years immediately following the renewed activity in minimum-wage legislation and administration resulting from the 1937 Supreme Court decision, the Women's Bureau, by special request, directly assisted in setting up State budgets. In the later years 1937-39, the Bureau made substantial contributions to the whole process of budget construction and pricing in a number of States. This activity developed additional knowledge and improvement in techniques. Possibly the greatest contribution to the authenticity of the cost-of-living budgets constructed after 1936 was the new statistical approach used in getting the retail prices for the goods and services enumerated in the commodity-quantity list. Briefly, the new technique involves describing in detail each article to be priced and using a trained pricing staff to insure pricing uniform articles throughout the State; gathering all prices as of a given date in appropriate retail outlets located in communities that are selected as representative of all cities and towns where women are employed throughout the State; and, finally, from the prices that have been collected, deriving a weighted State average cost for each article. This technique greatly strengthened the over-all findings, because it furnished persuasive evidence of the validity of the prices reported.

### Recent Developments

During the years of World War II there was less than the usual activity in revising minimum-wage rates, and only two agencies periodically priced cost-of-living budgets—New York State and the Heller Committee. Owing to a basic continuing interest in budgets, during the war period the Women's Bureau with the technical assistance of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics devised a way of keeping the original money figures of the previously priced budgets up to date by use of the consumers' price index and has thus kept them useful for current situations.<sup>6</sup>

The Women's Bureau has continued to maintain contact with those agencies which have made regular or recent cost-of-living surveys and has been able to observe, evaluate, and integrate the work they have done. Cost-of-living budgets constructed on the basis of the technical information existing today rest on an increasingly more

<sup>6</sup> The following method was used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor to keep previously priced budgets up to date. Revisions of the original money figures were made by applying to the original amounts the percentage changes in prices of the most applicable items included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumers' price index. This index is designed to measure over-all time-to-time changes in prices paid for goods and services bought by moderate-income families in large cities. Certain limitations exist in interpreting the family-budget index in terms of an employed woman's budget. For example, the rent section of the consumers' price index measures changes in the rental value of a house, whereas, with the exception of the New York budget, the housing category of all of the budgets in the compilation is based on the cost of a furnished room. The food section of the consumers' price index measures the cost of food prepared in the home, while the food component of most of the employed women's budgets is based in whole or in part on the price of food eaten in restaurants. Since the cost of a furnished room may have increased at a different rate than the cost of a rented dwelling, and since the cost of meals eaten in restaurants or boarding houses may have increased at a different rate than costs of food sold for preparation at home, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has pointed out that the budget estimates may not reflect the exact price changes that have taken place in these two categories of the working woman's budget since the date of the original pricing. The estimates, where possible, were based on the most recent prices collected in the State for which the revision was made. Where prices have been collected in more than one city in the State, weighted indexes were used. In the absence of price information for a particular State, indexes showing the average price changes in 34 large cities in the United States were used. These restrictive factors in the application of the family index to the woman's budget are reported as a matter of information. The Women's Bureau does not feel that they invalidate the use of the revised estimates of the cost-of-living budget as a guide in measuring the amount needed to buy the articles in the budget as of the date of the revision.

exact knowledge of the situations they purport to represent and, therefore, are a more effective tool in minimum-wage administration than were the earlier budgets.

With the continuous increase in prices since 1946, interest in cost of living has become widespread and persistent. This has accentuated the growing awareness among minimum-wage administrators of the need for still more objective procedures in developing a cost-of-living budget that will represent the essential needs of employed women. To this end budget technicians are working on further refinements of methods. The Women's Bureau is at the present time in the process of developing a more objective commodity-quantity list for an employed woman.

### **Pertinent Facts About the Budgets Included in the Compilation**

Of the 12 cost-of-living budgets in the present compilation, 11 have been constructed to show the minimum-adequate needs of a self-supporting woman without dependents. One budget, that for Massachusetts, considers also the needs of a self-supporting man without dependents. Ten of these budgets were originally prepared by State minimum-wage jurisdictions: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. The commodity and service allowances of the budget for the District of Columbia were compiled and priced with the assistance of outside agencies, but the final determination of the cost of the budget was made by a conference called by the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board. The 12th budget was developed by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, and is widely used.

Each of these 12 budgets is based on the concept of minimum-adequacy, rather than on a subsistence or a luxury standard. Also, each is based on the principle of self-support and therefore attempts to provide sufficiently for the minimum needs of an employed woman (or, in one State, a person) so that subsidies from the family, from organized charity, or from other sources are not necessary. Nevertheless, the budgets do vary somewhat as to the commodity-quantity content; the food and lodging categories of the budgets are built around different living arrangements, each of which involves a separate set of cost factors; the savings, private insurance, and tax allowances differ; and, finally, their money totals reflect price levels for different dates.

Since the concept of a "standard of living" involves so much that is subjective and since each of the available budgets represents the thinking of the particular group of people who made it up, the variations in the commodity-quantity allowances that cannot be explained by variations in known factors, such as climate, can be regarded as due to the honest differences of opinion among the groups which constructed the budgets. In spite of their variations, however, the data do lend themselves to many interesting and useful analyses on cost of living of a working woman.

None of the commodity-quantity lists is meant to prescribe the way in which each woman worker should spend her money. Their purpose

is to provide the things that will assure minimum adequacy insofar as an individual's standard of living is concerned. A particular woman may choose to buy two \$30 dresses instead of four \$15 dresses which might be provided for. She may not buy the cosmetics that are used by the majority of working women but, instead, may prefer to buy books or phonograph records. This in no way depreciates the value of the commodity-quantity list as set up by the budget makers. It has served its purpose if it provides an adequate pattern which, when priced, allows sufficient money for a working woman without dependents to live in health and in general conformity with the mores of her group.

## THE COST OF EACH BUDGET

### Arizona

*Estimated annual cost of specified items for an employed woman living in a furnished room and eating meals in restaurants in Arizona, April 1948*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Estimated average annual cost <sup>1</sup></i>
Housing (furnished room)-----	\$249. 68
Food (3 restaurant meals a day)-----	713. 89
Clothing-----	294. 67
Other living essentials-----	425. 67
Clothing upkeep-----	\$93. 81
Personal care-----	73. 75
Medical, dental, and optical care-----	62. 00
Recreation, including vacation-----	76. 97
Education and reading material-----	16. 04
Transportation-----	39. 00
Occupational expense-----	23. 00
Miscellaneous expense-----	41. 10
Total commodities and services-----	1, 683. 91
Federal income tax <sup>2</sup> -----	194. 00
State income tax <sup>2</sup> -----	7. 00
State sales tax-----	(3)
Social security tax-----	19. 53
Savings and private insurance-----	48. 83
Total cost of budget-----	1, 953. 27

Source: The Industrial Commission of Arizona, Minimum Wage Division. Cost of Living Survey and Wage Studies, 1937-38.

<sup>1</sup> The original budget was based on prices prevailing throughout Arizona during the winter months of 1937-38. The April 1948 figures are revised estimates made by the U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. (For explanation of method used, see p. 5, footnote 6.)

<sup>2</sup> Federal and State income taxes were not provided for in the 1937-38 budget. However, as the increased incidence of these taxes has made them significant in any cost-of-living figure, they have been incorporated in the 1948 estimate.

<sup>3</sup> An amount covering the Arizona sales tax of 2 percent is not shown separately. However, an allowance for this tax is included in the April 1948 costs for food, clothing, personal care, and recreation. The estimated total of this tax is \$22.

## Colorado

*Estimated annual cost of a budget for an employed woman living in a furnished room and eating meals in restaurants in Colorado, March 1947*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Estimated average annual cost<sup>1</sup></i>
Housing (furnished room)-----	\$201. 00
Food (3 restaurant meals a day)-----	589. 00
Clothing-----	261. 00
Other living essentials-----	393. 00
Clothing upkeep-----	\$31. 00
Personal care-----	55. 00
Medical, dental, and optical care-----	47. 00
Recreation, including vacation-----	80. 00
Education and reading material-----	34. 00
Transportation-----	61. 00
Miscellaneous expense-----	85. 00
Total commodities and services-----	1, 444. 00
Federal income tax <sup>2</sup> -----	194. 00
State income tax <sup>2</sup> -----	6. 75
Social security tax-----	16. 92
Savings and private insurance-----	30. 29
Total cost of budget-----	1, 691. 96

Source: Industrial Commission of Colorado, Minimum Wage Division. Unpublished data, 1937.

<sup>1</sup> The original budget was based on prices prevailing in Denver and in 12 other Colorado cities in October 1937. The March 1947 figures are revised estimates made by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (For explanation of method used, see p. 5, footnote 6.)

<sup>2</sup> Federal and State income taxes were not provided for in the 1937 budget. However, as the increased incidence of these taxes has made them significant in any cost-of-living figure, they have been incorporated in the 1947 estimate.

## Connecticut

*Annual cost of a minimum budget for a single working woman living in a furnished room and eating meals in restaurants in cities and towns in Connecticut, March 1946*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Average annual cost</i> <sup>1</sup>
Housing (furnished room)-----	\$252. 76
Food (3 restaurant meals a day)-----	593. 02
Clothing-----	167. 55
Other living essentials-----	245. 22
Clothing upkeep-----	\$28. 34
Personal care-----	35. 03
Medical, dental, and optical care-----	40. 23
Recreation, including vacation-----	69. 00
Education and reading material-----	11. 32
Transportation-----	25. 50
Miscellaneous expense-----	35. 80
Total commodities and services-----	1, 258. 55
Federal income tax-----	188. 00
State income tax <sup>2</sup> -----	-----
Social security tax-----	14. 61
Savings and private insurance <sup>3</sup> -----	-----
Total cost of budget-----	1, 461. 16

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, the Bureau of Statistics and the Minimum Wage Division. An Annual Minimum Budget for Working Women in Connecticut, March 1946. Mimeo.

<sup>1</sup> Based on prices obtained by the State of Connecticut in 11 cities and towns during February and March 1946.

<sup>2</sup> The State of Connecticut does not levy an income tax.

<sup>3</sup> The Connecticut budget does not make an allowance for this item.

## District of Columbia

*Estimated annual cost of a budget for an employed woman living in a boarding house and buying lunches in a restaurant in the District of Columbia, February 1948*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Estimated average annual cost</i> <sup>1</sup>
Housing and Food: (furnished room in boarding house where 2 meals a day are served; lunches bought in restaurants) .....	\$862. 51
Clothing .....	277. 18
Other living essentials .....	281. 42
Clothing upkeep .....	\$44. 84
Personal care .....	44. 27
Medical, dental, and optical care .....	37. 11
Recreation, including vacation .....	45. 23
Transportation .....	78. 00
Miscellaneous expense .....	31. 97
Total commodities and services .....	1, 421. 11
Federal income tax <sup>2</sup> .....	167. 00
District of Columbia income tax <sup>2</sup> .....	7. 80
Social security tax <sup>2</sup> .....	17. 93
Savings and private insurance <sup>3</sup> .....	179. 32
Total cost of budget .....	1, 793. 16

Source: District of Columbia Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, Washington, D. C.

<sup>1</sup> In 1937 a budget amounting to \$884 annually to cover the cost of maintenance and protection of health of a woman worker living alone in the District of Columbia was approved by a conference called by the District Minimum Wage Board, and this has since been the basis for estimating the current cost of living for such a woman in the District. The February 1948 revision was made by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (For explanation of method used, see p. 5, footnote 6.)

<sup>2</sup> Federal and District of Columbia income taxes and the social security tax were not provided for in the 1937 budget. However, as the increased incidence of income taxes has made them significant in any cost-of-living figure, they (and the social security tax) have been incorporated in later estimates.

<sup>3</sup> The 1937 budget did not provide for this item. Later estimates have provided for a combination savings and private insurance item amounting to 10 percent of the total budget.

## Kentucky

*Annual cost of living for a self-supporting woman living alone in Kentucky,  
March-April 1946*

Item of expenditure	Average annual cost <sup>1</sup>	
	All meals eaten in boarding house	All meals eaten in restaurants
Housing-----	\$274. 79	\$274. 79
Food-----	473. 46	560. 56
Clothing-----	237. 20	237. 20
Other living essentials-----	268. 42	268. 42
Clothing upkeep <sup>2</sup> -----		
Personal care-----	\$81. 90	
Medical, dental, and optical care-----	50. 00	
Recreation-----	52. 00	
Education and reading material-----	6. 00	
Transportation-----	39. 52	
Organizational dues and contributions-----	13. 00	
Incidentals-----	26. 00	
 Total commodities and services-----	 1, 253. 87	 1, 340. 97
Federal income tax <sup>3</sup> -----	155. 00	172. 00
State income tax <sup>3</sup> -----	9. 10	11. 24
Social security tax <sup>3</sup> -----	14. 55	15. 62
Savings and private insurance-----	22. 39	22. 39
 Total cost of budget-----	 1, 454. 91	 1, 562. 22

Source: Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations. Evidence and Information Pertaining to Wages of Women and Minors in Laundry and Dry Cleaning, Hotel and Restaurant, and Other Industries. July 1946. Mimeo.

<sup>1</sup> The food, housing, clothing, and transportation sections of the budget are based on prices obtained throughout the State. In determining costs for the other sections of the budget, the State used as a guide the median retail prices of selected services in 34 large cities, as reported by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for March 1946.

<sup>2</sup> Allowance for laundry and dry cleaning not included in budget, although the State report indicates that the average cost for this service would be from \$1.50 to \$4 per week.

<sup>3</sup> Federal and State income taxes and social security tax are not included in the official State budget. However, they have been computed by the Women's Bureau and, with the State's permission, have been incorporated in this presentation.

## Massachusetts

*Annual cost of minimum budget for certain employed persons living in a furnished room and eating meals in restaurants in Massachusetts, September and October 1946*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Average annual cost<sup>1</sup> (men and women)</i>
Housing (furnished room)-----	\$233. 48
Food (3 restaurant meals a day)-----	617. 07
Clothing-----	168. 99
Other living essentials-----	316. 84
Clothing upkeep-----	\$39. 50
Personal care-----	39. 70
Medical and dental care-----	43. 98
Recreation, including vacation-----	88. 65
Education and reading material-----	14. 31
Transportation-----	30. 60
Miscellaneous expense-----	60. 10
Total cost of commodities and services-----	1, 336. 38
Taxes, savings, and private insurance <sup>2</sup> -----	-----

Source: Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, the Division of the Necessaries of Life and the Minimum Wage Division. Annual and Weekly Minimum Budget for Certain Employed Persons in Massachusetts, September-October 1946. Mimeo.

<sup>1</sup> Based on prices obtained by the State of Massachusetts in 20 cities and towns during September and October 1946. In September 1946, the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law was made applicable to adult male persons. This budget is the first to incorporate prices for men's items. The money amounts apply to persons of either sex.

<sup>2</sup> The Massachusetts cost-of-living figures are set up to show only the minimum expenditure for commodities and services. Taxes, savings, and private insurance are not included in the official figure. On the basis of the amount allowed for commodities and services, Federal income and social security taxes would amount to about \$180. The Massachusetts State income tax is not applicable to single persons with earned incomes of less than \$2,000.

## New Jersey

*Estimated annual cost of adequate maintenance and protection of health for a woman worker living in a furnished room and eating meals in restaurants in New Jersey, December 1946*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Estimated average annual cost, December 1946<sup>1</sup></i>
Total cost of commodities and services <sup>2</sup> -----	\$1,746.99
Federal income tax <sup>3</sup> -----	275.00
State income tax <sup>4</sup> -----	
Social security tax, including unemployment insurance <sup>3</sup> ---	43.24
Savings and private insurance-----	97.30
	<hr/>
Total cost of budget-----	2,162.53

<sup>1</sup> Estimate prepared by New Jersey Department of Labor and based on November 1942 budget shown below.

<sup>2</sup> Money totals for separate categories not available.

<sup>3</sup> Federal income tax and social security tax are not included in the official State budget. However, they have been computed by the Women's Bureau and, with the State's permission, have been incorporated in the 1946 estimate.

<sup>4</sup> The State of New Jersey does not levy an income tax.

*Official New Jersey Budget for 1942 on Which Above Estimate Is Based*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Average annual cost, November 1942</i>
Housing (furnished room)-----	\$232.61
Food (3 restaurant meals a day)-----	516.25
Clothing-----	240.38
Other living essentials-----	403.05
Clothing upkeep-----	\$23.76
Personal care-----	47.64
Medical, dental, and optical care-----	53.71
Recreation, including vacation-----	113.51
Education and reading material-----	18.86
Transportation-----	55.82
Miscellaneous expense-----	89.75
	<hr/>
Total commodities and services-----	1,392.29
Savings and private insurance-----	77.77
	<hr/>
Total cost of budget-----	1,470.06

Source: Revision of Cost-of-Living Survey made in June 1938, based on current costs in November 1942, issued by the New Jersey State Department of Labor. (The 1942 revision consists of actual pricing for some items and estimates for others.)

## New York State

*Annual cost of adequate maintenance and protection of health for an employed woman living as a member of a family group in New York State, September 1947*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Average annual cost<sup>1</sup></i>
Housing <sup>2</sup> -----	\$185
Other household expenses <sup>3</sup> -----	199
Food <sup>4</sup> -----	361
Clothing-----	338
Other living essentials-----	403
Clothing upkeep-----	\$26
Personal care-----	53
Medical, dental, and optical care-----	80
Recreation, including vacation, educational and cultural pursuits-----	138
Transportation-----	58
Miscellaneous expense-----	48
Total commodities and services-----	1,486
Federal income tax-----	245
State income tax-----	9
Social security tax-----	20
Savings-----	199
Private insurance-----	31
Total cost of budget-----	1,990

Source: New York Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage. Cost of Living for Women Workers, New York State, 1947. Summary. Mimeo.

<sup>1</sup> Based on prices obtained by the State of New York in 11 cities and towns as of September 1947.

<sup>2</sup> Includes woman's share of family expenses for rent; also for fuel for lighting, heating, cooking, and refrigeration.

<sup>3</sup> Includes woman's share of family expenses connected with replacement and maintenance of household equipment, as well as expenses involved in laundry and other household operations such as the cost of the mother's services in connection with marketing and preparation of meals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes woman's share of family's cost of breakfasts and dinners at home and the cost of her lunches in restaurants.

## Pennsylvania

*Estimated annual cost of a budget for an employed woman living in a furnished room and eating meals in restaurants in Pennsylvania, December 1946*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Estimated average annual cost <sup>1</sup></i>
Housing (furnished room)-----	\$198.39
Food (3 restaurant meals a day)-----	729.26
Clothing-----	276.00
Other living essentials-----	407.18
Clothing upkeep-----	\$30.59
Personal care-----	55.99
Medical care-----	56.10
Recreation, including vacation-----	104.87
Education and reading material-----	19.46
Transportation-----	53.95
Occupational expense, including union dues-----	18.55
Miscellaneous expense-----	67.67
Total commodities and services-----	1,610.83
Federal income tax <sup>2</sup> -----	241.00
State income tax <sup>3</sup> -----	-----
Philadelphia income tax <sup>4</sup> -----	11.49
Social security tax-----	19.64
Savings-----	44.82
Private insurance-----	36.67
Total cost of budget-----	1,964.45

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Information. A Minimum Wage Budget for Employed Women in Pennsylvania. October 1938. Mimeo.

<sup>1</sup> The original budget adopted by the State of Pennsylvania in 1938 was based on prices prevailing in 12 Pennsylvania cities in March 1938. The December 1946 figures are revised estimates made by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (For explanation of method used, see p. 5, footnote 6.)

<sup>2</sup> Federal income tax was not provided for in the 1938 budget. However, as the increased incidence of this tax has made it significant in any cost-of-living figure, it has been incorporated in the 1946 estimate.

<sup>3</sup> The State of Pennsylvania does not levy an income tax.

<sup>4</sup> Included in the original budget was an allowance for a sales tax levied by the city of Philadelphia. While this sales tax was repealed in 1939, an income tax is now levied by the city of Philadelphia.

## Utah

*Estimated annual cost of a budget for an employed woman living in a boarding house in Utah, September 1947*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Estimated average annual cost</i> <sup>1</sup>
Housing and Food (furnished room in boarding house where all meals are served)-----	\$755.82
Clothing-----	277.97
Other living essentials-----	479.11
Clothing upkeep-----	\$22.78
Personal care-----	96.73
Medical, dental, and optical care-----	110.39
Recreation, including vacation-----	130.87
Education and reading material-----	19.34
Transportation-----	66.00
Miscellaneous expense-----	33.00
Total commodities and services-----	1,512.90
Federal income tax-----	254.80
State income tax-----	14.75
Social security tax-----	20.32
Savings-----	203.00
Private insurance-----	25.88
Total cost of budget-----	2,031.65

Source: The Industrial Commission of Utah. Report of the Minimum-Wage Division on the Cost-of-Living Survey and Wage Studies, 1939. Mimeo.

<sup>1</sup> The original budget was based on prices obtained by the State of Utah in various cities and towns in 1939. The 1947 figures are revised estimates made by the Industrial Relations Council of Utah.

## State of Washington

*Annual cost of a minimum budget for a single employed woman living in a furnished room and eating meals in restaurants in the State of Washington, May 1947*

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Average annual cost</i> <sup>1</sup>
Housing (furnished room)-----	\$321. 36
Food (3 restaurant meals a day)-----	681. 87
Clothing-----	244. 56
Other living essentials-----	473. 85
Clothing upkeep-----	\$32. 53
Personal care-----	55. 21
Medical, dental, and optical care-----	75. 06
Recreation, including vacation-----	91. 00
Education and reading material-----	37. 60
Transportation-----	81. 60
Occupational expense-----	24. 00
Miscellaneous expense-----	76. 85
Total commodities and services-----	1, 721. 64
Federal income tax-----	206. 00
State income tax <sup>2</sup> -----	-----
State sales tax-----	53. 14
Social security tax-----	17. 71
Savings <sup>3</sup> -----	-----
Private insurance-----	50. 00
Total cost of budget-----	2, 048. 49

Source: Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, Industrial Statistician, Division of Industrial Relations. Minimum Budget for a Single Employed Woman in Washington. Prices week of May 5 through May 10, 1947. Multilith.

<sup>1</sup> Based on prices obtained by the State of Washington in 16 cities during the week May 5-10, 1947.

<sup>2</sup> The State of Washington does not levy an income tax.

<sup>3</sup> The Washington State budget does not make a separate allowance for savings as such. Private insurance is considered a form of savings.

## San Francisco, Calif.

*Annual cost of budget for a single working woman living in a boarding house and buying some of her meals in restaurants in San Francisco, Calif., September 1947*

[Not an official State of California budget]

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>Average annual cost</i> <sup>1</sup>
Housing and Food .....	\$1, 040. 15
Boarding house rate for room with breakfast and dinner 6 days a week and Sunday breakfast .....	\$777. 50
Sunday dinners in restaurants, including allowance for 15¢ tips .....	66. 30
Lunches in restaurants .....	196. 35
Clothing .....	226. 35
Other living essentials .....	469. 49
Clothing upkeep .....	\$30. 65
Personal care .....	65. 73
Medical, dental, and optical care .....	82. 78
Recreation, including vacation .....	117. 26
Transportation .....	68. 17
Union and club dues .....	21. 94
Miscellaneous expense .....	82. 96
Total commodities and services .....	1, 735. 99
Federal income tax .....	275. 00
State income tax <sup>2</sup> .....	-----
Social security tax, including unemployment compensation and disability benefits .....	43. 30
State sales tax .....	25. 55
Savings .....	85. 00
Private insurance <sup>3</sup> .....	-----
Total cost of budget .....	2, 164. 84

Source: The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California. *Quantity and Cost Budget for a Single Working Woman*. Prices for San Francisco, September 1947. Berkeley, Calif., University of California Press, 1948. Mimeo. Price 35¢. Reprinted with permission of the Heller Committee. Copies of complete budget may be purchased from the University of California Press.

<sup>1</sup> Based on prices obtained in San Francisco in September 1947.

<sup>2</sup> California State income tax not applicable to persons with incomes of less than \$3,000.

<sup>3</sup> This budget does not make a separate allowance for this item.

## COMMODITY AND SERVICE ALLOWANCES

*Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense*

### CLOTHING—ANNUAL QUANTITY ALLOWANCE

Article of clothing	Arizona Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Colorado Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Connecticut Quantity priced in 1946	District of Columbia Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Kentucky Quantity priced in 1946	Massachusetts Quantity priced in 1946 (woman only)
Coat, heavy	1/4	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2	1/8
Coat, light	1/2	1/8	1/8	1/2	1/2	1/8
Hat	2	3	3	4	2	2
Raincoat			1/4	1/8	1/2	1/4
Suit			1/2		1/2	1/2
Jacket	1/2					
Skirt	1/2	1	1/2	1	2	1/2
Slacks			1		2	1
Shorts			(2)			(2)
Sweater, wool or mixture	1/8	1	1/2	2	1	1/2
Blouse, cotton, rayon	2	2	1	3	4	1 1/2
Dress, wool, street			1/2	2		1/2
Dress, rayon, street	3	7	1 1/2	2	1	1
Dress, cotton, street	4		2/8	3	3	1
Dress, date	2					
Dress, house		1	1/8		2	1
Dress, evening						
Housecoat, cotton, rayon	1/2	1	1/2	1/8	1/8	1/2
Bathrobe, cotton chenille		1	1/8	1/2		1/8
Bathrobe, wool	1/8				1/4	
Slip, everyday	4	3	3	4	6	3
Slip, dress						
Nightgown or pajamas, cotton	1/2	4	1/8	4	8	1
Nightgown or pajamas, rayon	1/2		1/8			1
Nightgown or pajamas, flannelette	1		1/8		5	1/2
Pantie, cotton, rayon	4	4	3	6	6	4
Pantie, wool			1			
Vest			1			3
Girdle	2	3	2	2	2	2
Brassiere	3	4	3	4	4	3
Hose, rayon		22	5	24	6	12
Hose, nylon, silk	24		7 1/2		6	6
Anklets			2 1/2		6	4
Shoes, walking	3	5	2	2	4	1
Shoes, dress	1 1/2			2	2	1
Shoes, white						
Shoes, evening						
Shoes, play						1
Shoes, tennis			(2)			(2)
Slippers, bedroom	1/2	1	1	1	1	1
Galoshes		1	1	1/2	1	1/2
Overshoes				1		
Gloves, leather	1/2		1 1/2	1		1
Gloves, fabric	2		1 1/2	2	4	1
Bathing suit	(2)		(2)		1/2	(2)
Bathing cap			(2)		1	(2)
Handbag, winter			1/2	3		1 1/2
Handbag, summer			1/2			1
Handkerchief			4	12	9	4
Scarf			1	1		1
Umbrella			1/4	1/2	1	1/4
Collar and cuff set				2		
Belt				2		
Compact			1/2			1
Cosmetic bag			1/2			1
Other accessories	3 \$4.00	3 \$11.21				

See footnotes on p. 21.

Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense

## CLOTHING—ANNUAL QUANTITY ALLOWANCE

Article of clothing	New Jersey <sup>4</sup>	New York	Pennsylvania	Utah	Washington	Heller Committee San Francisco, Calif.
	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1947	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1947	Quantity priced in 1947
Coat, heavy	1½	7½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Coat, light	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Hat	3	3	3	3	2	3
Raincoat	¼	1½	½	½	1½	½
Suit	1	½	½	½	1½	½
Jacket						
Skirt		½	½		1½	1½
Slacks	1½	( <sup>2</sup> )		1	1½	1½
Shorts	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1			
Sweater, wool or mixture	1½	1½	1	2	1	1
Blouse, cotton, rayon	2	2 3	1	2	2	1
Dress, wool, street	2		1	1½	1½	1½
Dress, rayon, street	4	3	1	2	1½	1½
Dress, cotton, street	2	2	3	3	1	½
Dress, date	1	1	1	1		2
Dress, house			4	½	1	
Dress, evening						1
Housecoat, cotton, rayon	½	½	1	1	½	½
Bathrobe, cotton chenille		½	½		½	½
Bathrobe, wool	½			½		
Slip, everyday	3	3	3	3	3	3
Slip, dress	1		1	1		½
Nightgown or pajamas, cotton	1	1	1	1	1	1½
Nightgown or pajamas, rayon	1	1	1	1	1	1½
Nightgown or pajamas, flannelette	1	1	1	½	1	
Pantie, cotton, rayon	4	4	6	4	4	4
Pantie, wool		1				
Vest						
Girdle	2	2	2	2	2	3
Brassiere	4	4	6	4	3	2
Hose, rayon						
Hose, nylon, silk	18	12	20	18	10	12
Anklets		( <sup>2</sup> )			4	
Shoes, walking	3	2	2	3	2	2
Shoes, dress	1	1	½	1	1	1
Shoes, white	1	1	½		1	
Shoes, evening	1½		½	½		½
Shoes, play		( <sup>2</sup> )			1	½
Shoes, tennis	1		½	½		½
Slippers, bedroom	1½	1	1	1½	1	½
Galoshes	½	½	½	½	½	½
Overshoes	½	½	½	½	½	½
Gloves, leather	2	1	1½	1½	1½	
Gloves, fabric	2	2	1	2	2	3
Bathing suit	½	( <sup>2</sup> )	½	1	½	½
Bathing cap		( <sup>2</sup> )				
Handbag, winter	3	1	<sup>3</sup> \$3.00	2	1½	2
Handbag, summer		1			1	
Handkerchief	12	12	<sup>3</sup> \$1.50	12	12	
Scarf	1			½	2	
Umbrella	½	½	½	½	½	
Collar and cuff set						
Belt				( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	
Compact	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )				
Cosmetic bag						
Other accessories		( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> \$5.00			<sup>3</sup> \$8.50

<sup>1</sup> Housing and food omitted because they do not readily lend themselves to tabular presentation.

<sup>2</sup> Provided for in "Recreation" or as lump-sum allowance.

<sup>3</sup> Original money allowance not adjusted for increase in prices subsequent to date of survey.

<sup>4</sup> The commodity list for New Jersey is from its 1938 survey. No list is currently available for the resurvey made in 1942 on which the December 1946 estimate is based. In giving permission to reprint the data, the New Jersey Department of Labor points out that this list should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the State's idea of what should be included in a list of items required by a woman worker in 1946.

<sup>5</sup> Provided for in "Personal Care."

<sup>6</sup> 5 percent of miscellaneous items, i. e., gloves, umbrella, raincoat, 1 andbags, and handkerchiefs.

Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense

Arizona	Colorado	Connecticut	District of Columbia	Kentucky	Massachusetts
Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1946	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1946	Quantity priced in 1946 (woman only)

## CLOTHING UPKEEP

Annual lump-sum allowance for each of the following items: Dry cleaning Laundry supplies Shoe repairs Sewing supplies	Annual over-all lump-sum allowance for dry cleaning supplies, shoe repairs, and sewing supplies.	Annual money allowance based on prices for: (a) dry cleaning— 1 heavy coat 1 light coat 7 wool dresses 6 rayon dresses 2 wool suits 2 skirts (b) shoe repairs— 4 half soles 8 heel lifts, plus a lump sum for shoe polish, shoe trees, clothes brush, clothes hangers, sewing supplies, etc.	Annual lump sum allowance for dry cleaning, shoe repair, laundry, and sewing supplies.	No provision made for laundry and dry cleaning in budget. The accompanying report incorporates an estimate of from \$1.50 to \$4 per week for these services.	Annual money allowance for woman's clothing upkeep covers prices for: (a) dry cleaning— 1 winter coat 1 spring coat 7 wool dresses 6 rayon dresses 2 wool suits 2 skirts (b) shoe repairs— 4 half soles and heels, 8 heel lifts, plus a lump sum for incidentals such as shoe polish, brushes, sewing accessories, clothes brush.
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## PERSONAL CARE

Annual money allowance provides for supplies for the care of the teeth, hair, and skin, and supplies and services needed for sanitary or grooming purposes.	Annual money allowance specifically provides for tooth brush, tooth paste, cosmetics, sanitary supplies, soap, hair cuts, and permanent waves.	Annual money allowance based on prices for selected items representing minimum standards of adequacy, based on needs of a singleworking woman as dictated by custom. In setting up the list of items the State considered certain standards for personal appearance which must be met if the woman is to have social contacts and in many cases if she is to have a job. The items provided for are: Toothbrush.	Annual lump-sum allowance for cosmetics and hygiene supplies.	Annual over-all lump-sum allowance based in part on the median retail price of a shampoo and wave set in 34 large cities in March 1946 as reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Annual money allowance based on a selected list of articles and services needed by an employed woman who has to meet certain necessary standards in personal appearance in order to carry out her social obligations and retain her job. A lump-sum allowance provides for the following toilet articles and preparations: Toothbrushes. Toothpaste. Month wash. Combs, bobby pins, etc.
---	--	--	---	--	---

Toothpaste.  
Mouthwash.  
Comb, brush, hairpins,  
bobby pins.  
Shampoo.  
Toilet soap.  
Hand lotion.  
Cold cream.  
Facial tissue.  
Manicure supplies.  
Face powder.  
Talcum powder.  
Rouge and lipstick.  
Sanitary napkins.  
Sanitary belt.  
1 permanent wave.  
5 haircuts and wave sets.

Toilet soap.  
Cold cream.  
Facial tissues.  
Hand lotion.  
Manicure supplies.  
Face powder.  
Talcum powder.  
Rouge and lipstick.  
Sanitary napkins.  
Sanitary belt.  
Annual money allowance for  
beauty parlor services  
based on prices for:  
1 permanent wave.  
8 haircuts and wave sets.

MEDICAL CARE

Annual money allowance based on minimum cost of services of physicians, oculists, and dentists, as well as hospitalization and nursing care, required to treat the average annual expectancy of illness as reported for the country as a whole, consideration being given to the fact that average expenditures for medical care for women are higher than those for men.	Recommendations of the American Medical Association given consideration by the State in arriving at the annual over-all lump-sum allowance for this section of the budget.	Hospital insurance.. \$10.80	Annual over-all lump-sum allowance covers medical, dental, and optical care, including medicines and supplies.	Annual over-all lump-sum allowance covers hospitalization, medical, dental, and optical care. In arriving at the money allowance the median fees for a physician's office visit and for an amalgam filling for a one-surface simple cavity were considered, along with the median for the retail price of glasses in 34 large cities in March 1946, as reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Medical care:
		Physician— Home, office, and clinic calls..... 10.00			Hospital insurance. \$10.20
		Health examinations, including immunizations and optical care... 3.00			Physician— Home and office calls..... 13.00
		Dental diagnosis and prophylaxis..... 4.00			Health examinations..... 3.00
		Fillings..... 3.00			Dental care:
		Extractions..... 2.00			Diagnosis and prophylaxis..... 4.00
		X-rays..... 4.00			Fillings..... 3.00
		Medicines and supplies..... 1.43			Extractions..... 2.00
		Prescriptions..... 2.00			X-rays..... 4.00
					Medicines:
					Medicine chest supplies..... 1.78
					Prescriptions..... 3.00

NOTE.—This is the most difficult section of the budget to appraise in terms of needs: (1) because of the extremely wide variation in the requirements of individuals for medical, dental, and optical care in a given period of time, and (2) because group-health insurance rates are not only not available in every community but when they are available they differ greatly as to coverage. The best way in which to present the scope of the medical care allowance for most of the budgets seemed to be to show the break-down of the money allowance where possible. No corrections have been made for changes in the value of the dollar since the date the budgets were priced.

See footnotes on p. 21.

*Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense—Continued*

Arizona	Colorado	Connecticut	District of Columbia	Kentucky	Massachusetts
Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1946	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1946	Quantity priced in 1946 (woman only)
RECREATION					
Annual money allowance provides for those activities which require either paid admissions or dues, such as movies or concerts; and for vacation, outings, and equipment for sports and hobbies.	Annual money allowance provides for 1 movie a week for 51 weeks; for concerts and lectures; and for a vacation.	Annual money allowance provides for 51 movies, 10 bowling strings, social clubs dues, a bathing suit and bathing cap, or other preferable recreational equipment; and for 1 week's vacation at a girls' summer camp or equivalent, including bus fare to and from camp and special camp clothing.	Annual lump-sum allowance for each of the following: Recreation. Vacation.	Annual lump-sum allowance based in part on the median cost of motion picture admissions for an adult on week nights in 34 large cities in March 1946, as reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Annual lump-sum allowance provides for 51 movies, 10 bowling strings, club dues, recreational clothing, including a bathing suit, and for 1 week's vacation at camp or equivalent, with transportation to and from camp, and camp clothing.

See footnotes on p. 21.

*Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense—Continued*

Arizona	Colorado	Connecticut	District of Columbia	Kentucky	Massachusetts
Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1946	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1946	Quantity priced in 1946 (man and woman)
EDUCATION AND READING MATERIAL					
Annual lump-sum allowance provides for a daily paper and some other reading and educational material, at a minimum cost, such as some form of adult education for which either a small fee or transportation costs are paid.	Annual lump-sum allowance provides for a daily paper, one magazine subscription, and tuition.	Annual money allowance covers cost of daily and Sunday newspaper. (No money allowed for tuition for classes designed to aid employed women in becoming better equipped for their work, inasmuch as it was assumed that these services could be obtained free.)	Annual lump-sum allowance for this section of the budget.	Annual lump-sum allowance based in part on the median price of daily and Sunday newspaper in 34 large cities in March 1946, as reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Annual money allowance covers cost of daily and Sunday newspaper.
TRANSPORTATION					
Annual lump-sum allowance for this section of the budget represents the lowest possible cost. It was assumed that in those localities where transportation costs are higher, women workers would plan for group transportation to reduce the cost.	Annual money allowance covers two fares per week day, plus four extra fares per week.	Annual lump-sum allowance designed to represent minimum annual expenditures in connection with business, pleasure, and other transportation needs. In arriving at the State average, it was assumed that in large cities the fares paid by working women to get to and from work would also take care of recreation and social needs, because much of the latter would be near the place of business. In smaller communities where most women walk to work, the transportation allowance was deemed needed to take care of travel in connection with recreational and social life and other transportation needs. The lump-sum allowance is based on 6 fares a week for 51 weeks.	Annual money allowance covers cost of weekly street car pass for 52 weeks.	Annual lump-sum allowance based on information furnished by bus companies operated in 9 Kentucky cities.	Annual money allowance based on arbitrary average of 10 cents for 6 fares per week for 51 weeks.

See footnotes on p. 21.

*Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense—Continued*

Arizona Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Colorado Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Connecticut Quantity priced in 1946	District of Columbia Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Kentucky Quantity priced in 1946	Massachusetts Quantity priced in 1946 (man and woman)
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE					
Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Stationery and postage necessary to take care of the limited amount of correspondence necessary to keep in touch with relatives and friends. Contributions to church and charitable organizations. Gifts. Union dues or other occupational expense, such as placement cost and benefit charges.	Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Stamps and stationery, telephone calls. Contributions to church and charitable organizations and gifts. Occupational expense. Incidentals.	Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Telephone calls, stationery and postage, candy, cigarettes, sodas, etc. Contributions to church, community chest, Red Cross, etc.	Annual lump-sum allowance for this section of the budget.	Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Incidentals. Organizational dues and contributions.	Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Telephone calls, stationery, and postage. Candy, cigarettes, sodas, etc. Contributions to church, community chest, and other charitable organizations.

See footnotes on p. 21.

*Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense—Continued*

New Jersey <sup>4</sup> Quantity on which revised estimate is based	New York Quantity priced in 1947	Pennsylvania Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Utah Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Washington Quantity priced in 1947	Heller Committee San Francisco, Calif. Quantity priced in 1947
<b>CLOTHING UPKEEP</b>					
<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for each of the following items:                      Dry cleaning and laundering.                      Shoe repairs.                      Laundry supplies.                      Miscellaneous.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance based on prices for:                      (a) cleaning and pressing—                          2 winter coats                          1 spring coat                          2 suits                          8 rayon dresses                          2 wool dresses                          2 wool skirts                      (b) shoe repairs—                          3 half soles                          9 heel lifts                          3 toe tips,                      plus a lump sum for miscellaneous items such as shoe polish, shoe trees, clothes brush, clothes hangers, sewing supplies, safety pins.                      Prices for services are based on minimum-adequacy standard—not on luxury services which cost more, such as calling for and delivering garments and overnight service.                      No allowance made for laundry in this section of the budget as it is assumed that working woman's laundry will be included as part of family laundry.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for dry cleaning and laundry, laundry supplies, and other supplies, plus shoe repair allowance which is based on prices for 3 pairs each of half soles and heels, toe tips, and heel lifts.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance based on prices for:                      (a) dry cleaning—                          1 heavy coat                          2 light coats                          6 wool, rayon, or silk dresses                          1 hat                          1 bathrobe                      (b) shoe repairs—                          3 half soles and heels.                          3 heels                          3 toe tips</p>	<p>Annual money allowance based on prices for:                      (a) dry cleaning—                          1 winter coat (unfurred).                          2 spring coats (unfurred).                          3 wool dresses                          3 rayon dresses                          2 wool two-piece suits.                          2 skirts                      (b) shoe repairs—                          4 resoles                          12 heel lifts,                      plus a lump sum for shoe polish, shoe trees, hangers, cleaning fluid, needles, thread.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance based on prices for:                      (a) cleaning and pressing—                          1 fur trimmed coat                          1 plain coat                          1 suit                          12 dresses                      (b) shoe repairs—                          7 heels                          7 toe tips</p>

See footnotes on p. 21.

Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense—Continued

New Jersey <sup>4</sup>	New York	Pennsylvania	Utah	Washington	Heller Committee San Francisco, Calif.
Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1947	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1947	Quantity priced in 1947

PERSONAL CARE

Annual lump-sum money allowance for each of a selected list of articles and services, derived as an average of the recommendations submitted by subcommittees appointed to study the working woman's requirements for this particular section of the budget. The list specifically provides for:	Annual money allowance based on prices for a selected list of toilet articles and beauty services. In making up the list the State considered consumer habit to be of primary importance. The allowance for beauty parlor service was designed to provide for reasonable beauty care for the average woman in view of current styles. The list specifically provides for:	Annual lump-sum money allowance for each of the following to provide services in accordance with working woman's minimum obligations in maintaining her appearance: (a) cosmetics (supplies for care of face and hands, soap, powders, creams, etc., and sanitary supplies). (b) beauty parlor services	Annual money allowance based on prices for the following articles:	Annual money allowance based on prices for the following articles:	Annual money allowance based on prices for a selected list of articles and beauty services which reflect the minimum needed by a woman in a low-income group to conform to generally accepted standards of adequacy. The list specifically provides for:
Toothbrush Dentifrice Comb, brush, hairpins Soap Face powder Talcum powder Manicure supplies Rouge, compact, powder puff. Sanitary supplies	Tooth brushes (medium quality)..... 4 Toothpaste (2-4 oz.)... 8 Mouth wash (14-16 oz.) 2 Liquid shampoo (3-6 oz.)..... 4 Comb, brush, pins, curlers, wave lo-	2 permanents 12 haircuts 12 shampoos and wave sets.	Toothbrush..... 3 Toothpaste..... 6 Toilet soap..... 24 Mouth wash..... 2 Comb..... 1 Hand lotion..... 3 Rouge..... 2 Lipstick..... 3 Compact..... 1 Hairbrush..... 1/2 Deodorant..... 2 Hairpins and curlers..... 2 Lump sum Hairnets..... 6 Tissue cream (8 oz.)... 1 Cleansing cream (1 lb)..... 1 Cleansing tissues (boxes)..... 2 Face powder..... 2	Toothbrush..... 2 Toothpaste..... 3 Mouth wash..... 2 Brush..... 1/4 Hair or bobby pins (pkg.)..... 10 Comb..... 4 Shampoo..... 6 Toilet soap..... 12 Cold cream (large size) 1 Facial tissues (large size)..... 3 Hand lotion (medium size)..... 2 Face powder (medium size)..... 2 Body powder (medium size)..... 1 Rouge..... 1 Lipstick..... 2	Toilet soap..... 12 Soap flakes..... 6 Toothbrush (medium quality)..... 4 Toothpaste..... 3 Cleansing tissue (large box)..... 7 Cleansing fluid (pint)... 2 Miscellaneous bathroom supplies..... Lump sum Face powder (medium quality)..... 2

Beauty shop services sufficient to allow for permanent and sets.

tion.....	Lump sum
Toilet soap.....	24
Cream (3-4 oz).....	3
Tissues (250 pkg).....	3
Hand lotion (4-6 oz)....	1
Nail brush, manicure supplies...	Lump sum
Face and talcum powder, rouge, lipstick, compact, powder puffs.....	Lump sum
Sanitary napkins (box).....	10
Sanitary belt.....	Lump sum
Miscellaneous (depilatory, deodorant, etc.).....	Lump sum
Permanent wave.....	1½
Hair cuts.....	4
Combination shampoo, wave set, and manicure.....	6

Nail polish.....	6
Nail polish remover.....	6
Scissors or nippers....	1
Emery boards.....	12
Nail white.....	1
Cuticle oil.....	1
Orange wood sticks....	2
Nail file.....	1
Permanent wave.....	2
Shampoo, haircut, and wave set.....	36

Powder puff.....	4
Compact.....	1
Cologne.....	1
Deodorant.....	3
Manicure supplies.....	Lump sum
Sanitary napkins (box).....	12
Sanitary belt.....	1
Permanent wave.....	2
Haircut.....	2
Combination shampoo and wave.....	4

Cleansing cream (medium quality).....	2
Rouge (medium quality).....	2
Lipstick (medium quality).....	3
Hand lotion (medium size).....	3
Nail polish (medium size).....	6
Polish remover.....	6
Excise tax.....	Lump sum
Permanent wave (medium price).....	2
Shampoo and set.....	22

See footnotes on p. 21.

Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense—Continued

New Jersey <sup>4</sup>	New York	Pennsylvania	Utah	Washington	Heller Committee San Francisco, Calif.
Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1947	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Quantity priced in 1947	Quantity priced in 1947

MEDICAL CARE

<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for each of the following:</p> <p>(a) Medical, dental, and optical service..... \$37.05</p> <p>(b) Supplies for medicine cabinet.. 5.19</p>	<p>To a great extent the annual money allowance reflects the costs of specified <i>units of health care</i> necessary for the health of a self-supporting, employed woman, as determined by a committee appointed to study this section of the budget. The money allowance for the year represents the average annual need over a period of years. A large part of the allowance for any one year should, therefore, be considered either as a payment of bills for past services or as a reserve for future medical care.</p> <p>The <i>medical care units</i> provided for are:</p> <p>General medical care—</p> <p>Prevention—</p> <p>Periodic examinations..... 0.45</p> <p>Immunizations..... .06</p> <p>Diagnosis and treatment—</p> <p>Home visits.... 2.96</p> <p>Office visits... 3.35</p> <p>Trained nurse... .34</p> <p>Practical nurse.. .44</p> <p>Hospital insurance, fee..... 1.0</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for:</p> <p>Medical and dental care (based on pre-war fees for services, rather than on the cost of group health insurance). \$40.00</p> <p>Medicines (based on per capita average expenditures for drugs and medicines) and</p> <p>Supplies (based on actual prices)..... 5.00</p>	<p>Medical care:</p> <p>Periodic examination..... \$5.00</p> <p>Medicines and miscellaneous supplies..... 10.00</p> <p>Hospital, medical, and surgical insurance.. 25.00</p> <p>Dental care:</p> <p>Periodic examination and prophylaxis..... 15.00</p> <p>Optical care:</p> <p>Eye examination and analysis.. 10.00</p> <p>Eye glasses, including laboratory fees..... 10.00</p> <p>Orthoptics..... 15.00</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for:</p> <p>Medical care..... \$48.00</p> <p>Dental care..... 15.00</p> <p>Optical care..... 5.00</p> <p>Medicine chest supplies (band-aids or gauze and adhesive tape, aspirin, laxative, cotton, antiseptic)..... 7.06</p>	<p>Medical and hospital care through group-practice clinics, with allowance for noncovered services at private fee rates..... \$52.77</p> <p>Dental care at private fee rates—</p> <p>Cleaning, 1..... 4.96</p> <p>Fillings..... 10.69</p> <p>Extractions, ¼..... 2.43</p> <p>Bridges, ½..... 7.43</p> <p>X-rays..... 2.84</p> <p>Optical care—</p> <p>Eye glasses, ¼..... 1.66</p> <p>(Refraction covered in group practice plan)</p>
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WORKING WOMEN'S BUDGETS

Dental care—	
Diagnosis and prophylaxis....	2.0
Fillings, simple....	1.0
Fillings, complex....	.3
Extractions, simple.....	.2
Extractions, operative.....	.4
X-rays, full.....	1.0
X-rays, partial.....	1.2
Eye care—	
Refractions.....	.25
Glasses.....	.26
Medicines and supplies—	
Prescriptions.....	2.0
Cough mixture....	1.0
Aspirin.....	1.0
Nose drops.....	1.0
Milk of magnesia....	1.0
Iodine.....	1.0
Other, Lump sum, 50c.	

NOTE.—This is the most difficult section of the budget to appraise in terms of needs: (1) because of the extremely wide variation in the requirements of individuals for medical, dental, and optical care in a given period of time, and (2) because group-health insurance rates are not only not available in every community but when they are available they differ greatly as to coverage. The best way in which to present the scope of the medical care allowance for most of the budgets seemed to be to show the break-down of the money allowance where possible. No corrections have been made for changes in the value of the dollar since the date the budgets were priced.

See footnotes on p. 21.

*Items included in selected categories<sup>1</sup> of minimum-wage budgets for self-supporting, employed women—clothing, clothing upkeep, personal care, medical care, recreation, education and reading, transportation, and miscellaneous expense—Continued*

New Jersey <sup>4</sup> Quantity on which revised estimate is based	New York Quantity priced in 1947	Pennsylvania Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Utah Quantity on which revised estimate is based	Washington Quantity priced in 1947	Heller Committee San Francisco, Calif. Quantity priced in 1947
<b>RECREATION</b>					
<p>Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following:</p> <p>Movies. Dances, theaters, concerts, lectures. Sport classes. Club dues. Outings. Vacation. Recreational equipment.</p>	<p>Annual money allowances for:</p> <p>51 movies. 51 paid admissions to other types of entertainment. 6 trips to a beach or swimming pool, including transportation and locker fees 6 bowling strings. 1 week's vacation at a summer camp, including transportation to and from camp, plus a lump sum for recreational equipment, including sport clothing as follows:</p> <p>slacks..... ½ shorts..... ½ blouse..... 1 socks..... 3½ bathing suit..... ½ play shoes..... ½</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowances for:</p> <p>52 admissions to neighborhood movies, admissions to other forms of paid entertainment, 1 week's vacation, and recreational equipment.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides for paid admissions to movies or theaters, concerts, lectures, swimming, dancing classes; for attending dances now and then, and for occasional trips to parks or beaches, as well as for one week's vacation, including transportation and recreational equipment.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for:</p> <p>51 paid admissions to movies; 51 paid admissions to spectator sports, bowling, dances, etc.; 1 week's vacation, including food and transportation.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides specifically for 51 movies, 3 paid admissions to theaters or concerts, participation in a sport activity, such as gymnasium classes, etc., and 1 week's vacation at a camp, including transportation. The allowance also includes lump sums for both reading material and "other" recreational expenditures.</p>
<b>EDUCATION AND READING MATERIAL</b>					
<p>Over-all lump-sum allowance made for this section of the budget.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides for daily and Sunday newspaper; for magazines, and books. (No allowances for tuition for adult education classes, although report mentions the possibility of the woman attending such classes free.)</p>	<p>Annual money allowance specifically provides for daily and Sunday newspaper and makes a lump-sum grant for magazines and library rental fees.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides for Sunday newspaper, magazines, and books; also for paid lessons or tuition for adult education classes, and materials.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides for daily and Sunday newspaper, magazines or books, and for adult education.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for magazines, newspapers, and lending library fees included with "Recreation."</p>

TRANSPORTATION

<p>Annual lump-sum allowance provides for fares to work, for shopping trips, and for transportation connected with recreation.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides for 6 round-trip fares in connection with work; 4 round-trip fares per week in New York City and 3 round-trip fares per week outside of New York City for shopping, for transportation needed for recreational activities, etc.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides for 14 fares per week for 51 weeks to take care of trips to and from work, trips connected with recreation and other purposes.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for this section of the budget based on a fixed amount per week to cover transportation to and from work and to a limited extent for other purposes.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides for 16 trips per week: 12 for business. 2 for pleasure. 2 for other purposes, such as church, etc.</p>	<p>Annual money allowance provides for car fare for 1 round trip for 358 days for work and 1 additional round trip each week for 51 weeks for shopping.</p>
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MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

<p>Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Candy, sodas, cigarettes, incidentals. Contributions to church and charity and gifts.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Candy, sodas, and cigarettes. Incidentals. Contributions to church and charity and gifts.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Trunks, bags, stationery, stamps, telephone and telegrams, cigarettes, plants and flowers, interest, etc. Contributions to church and other recipients of charitable donations. Occupational expense such as union dues and occupational equipment.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowance for contributions, laundry supplies, and personal expenses.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Stationery, postage, telephone calls. Candy, sodas, gum. Cigarettes (12 cartons) Home laundry supplies. Contributions to church, charitable organizations, and for gifts and other. Union dues.</p>	<p>Annual lump-sum allowances for each of the following: Candy, cigarettes, stationery and postage, telephone calls, sewing materials, and hairpins. Contributions to church and charitable organizations and gifts. Union and social club dues.</p>
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See footnotes on p. 21.

## CURRENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

For complete list of publications, write the Women's Bureau.

Single copies of publications or a small supply for special purposes may be secured free from the Women's Bureau, as well as publications not priced. Bulletins can be purchased direct from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at prices listed with discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more.

**FACTS ON WOMEN WORKERS**—issued monthly. 4 pages. Multilith. (Latest statistics on employment of women; earnings; labor laws affecting women; news items of interest to women workers; women in the international scene.)

**HANDBOOK OF FACTS ON WOMEN WORKERS.** Bull. 225. (In press.)

### EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR WOMEN:

The Outlook for Women in Occupations in the Medical and Other Health Services. Bull. 203:

1. Physical Therapists. 14 pp. 1945. 10¢.
2. Occupational Therapists. 15 pp. 1945. 10¢.
3. Professional Nurses. 66 pp. 1946. 15¢.
4. Medical Laboratory Technicians. 10 pp. 1945. 10¢.
5. Practical Nurses and Hospital Attendants. 20 pp. 1945. 10¢.
6. Medical Record Librarians. 9 pp. 1945. 10¢.
7. Women Physicians. 28 pp. 1945. 10¢.
8. X-Ray Technicians. 14 pp. 1945. 10¢.
9. Women Dentists. 21 pp. 1945. 10¢.
10. Dental Hygienists. 17 pp. 1945. 10¢.
11. Physicians' and Dentists' Assistants. 15 pp. 1945. 10¢.
12. Trends and Their Effect Upon the Demand for Women Workers. 55 pp. 1946. 15¢.

The Outlook for Women in Science. Bull. 223:

1. Science. [General introduction to the series.] (In press.)
2. Chemistry. 65 pp. 1948. 20¢.
3. Biological Sciences. 87 pp. 1948. 25¢.
4. Mathematics and Statistics. 21 pp. 1948. 10¢.
5. Architecture and Engineering. (In press.)
6. Physics and Astronomy. 32 pp. 1948. 15¢.
7. Geology, Geography, and Meteorology. (In press.)
8. Occupations related to Science. 33 pp. 1948. 15¢.

Your Job Future After College. Leaflet. 1947. (Rev. 1948.)

### LABOR LAWS:

Summary of State Labor Laws for Women. 7 pp. 1947. Mimeo.

#### Minimum Wage:

- State Minimum-Wage Laws and Orders, 1942: An Analysis. Bull. 191. 52 pp. 1942. 20¢. (Supplements through 1947. Mimeo.)
- State Minimum-Wage Laws. Leaflet 1. 1948.
- Model Bill for State minimum-wage law for women. Mimeo.
- Map showing States having minimum-wage laws. (Desk size; wall size.)

#### Equal Pay:

- Equal Pay for Women. Leaflet 2. 1947. (Rev. 1948.)
- Chart analyzing State equal-pay laws and Model Bill. Mimeo.
- Texts of State laws (separates). Mimeo.
- Model Bill for State equal-pay law. Mimeo.
- Selected References on Equal Pay for Women. 9 pp. 1947. Mimeo.

**Hours of Work and Other Labor Laws:**

State Labor Laws for Women, with Wartime Modifications, Dec. 15, 1944. Bull. 202:

I. Analysis of Hour Laws. 110 pp. 1945. 15¢.

II. Analysis of Plant Facilities Laws. 43 pp. 1945. 10¢.  
 III. Analysis of Regulatory Laws, Prohibitory Laws, Maternity Laws. 12 pp. 1945. 5¢.

IV. Analysis of Industrial Home-Work Laws. 26 pp. 1945. 10¢.

V. Explanation and Appraisal. 66 pp. 1946. 15¢.

Supplements through 1947. Mimeo.

Unemployment Compensation—How it Works for Working Women. Leaflet. 1945. (Rev. 1948, in preparation.)

Map of United States showing State hour laws. (Desk size; wall size.)

**LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN:**

International Documents on the Status of Women. Bull. 217. 116 pp. 1947. 25¢.

Legal Status of Women in the United States of America:

United States Summary, January 1938. Bull. 157. 89 pp. 1941. 15¢.

Cumulative Supplement 1938-45. Bull. 157-A. 31 pp. 1946. 10¢.

Reports for States and District of Columbia (separates). Bulls. 157-1 through 157-49. 5¢ ea.

Women's Eligibility for Jury Duty. Leaflet. 1947.

**INDUSTRY:**

Women Workers in Power Laundries. Bull. 215. 71 pp. 1947. 20¢.

The Woman Telephone Worker [1944]. Bull. 207. 28 pp. 1946. 10¢.

Typical Women's Jobs in the Telephone Industry [1944]. Bull. 207-A. 52 pp. 1947. 15¢.

Women in Radio. Bull. 222. 30 pp. 1948. 15¢.

**EARNINGS:**

Earnings of Women in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1946. Bull. 219. 14 pp. 1948. 10¢.

**COST-OF-LIVING BUDGETS:**

Working Women's Budgets in Twelve States. Bull. 226. (Instant publication.)

**EMPLOYMENT:**

Employment of Women in the Early Postwar Period, with Background of Prewar and War Data. Bull. 211. 14 pp. 1946. 10¢.

Women's Occupations Through Seven Decades. Bull. 218. (In press.)

Women Workers After VJ-Day in One Community—Bridgeport, Conn. Bull. 216. 37 pp. 1947. 15¢.

Baltimore Women War Workers in the Postwar Period. (In preparation.)

**Charts:**

Proportion of All Workers Who Are Women, 1870-1948.

Occupations of Women Workers, 1940.

A Social-Economic Grouping of Women Workers, 1910-40.

The Leading 10 Occupations of Women Workers, 1870-1940.

Women in Selected Clerical Occupations, 1870-1940.

Women in Selected Operative and Laborer Occupations, 1870-1940.

Women in Selected Service Occupations, 1870-1940.

Women in Selected Professional Occupations, 1870-1940.

Married Women in Population and in Labor Force, 1910-47.

Marital Status of Women in the Labor Force, 1910-47.

**HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT:**

Old-Age Insurance for Household Workers. Bull. 220. 20 pp. 1947. 10¢.

Community Household Employment Programs. Bull. 221. 70 pp. 1948. 20¢.

**REPORTS ON WOMEN IN WARTIME:**

Sixteen reports on women's employment in wartime industries; part-time employment; equal pay; community services, recreation, and housing for women war workers; and the following:

Changes in Women's Employment During the War. Sp. Bull. 20. 29 pp. 1944. 10¢.

- Women's Wartime Hours of Work—The Effect on Their Factory Performance and Home Life. Bull. 208. 187 pp. 1947. 35¢.
- Women Workers in Ten War Production Areas and Their Postwar Employment Plans. Bull. 209. 56 pp. 1946. 15¢.
- Negro Women War Workers. Bull. 205. 23 pp. 1945. 10¢.
- Employment Opportunities in Characteristic Industrial Occupations of Women. Bull. 201. 50 pp. 1944. 10¢.
- Employment and Housing Problems of Migratory Workers in New York and New Jersey Canning Industries, 1943. Bull. 198. 35 pp. 1944. 10¢.
- Successful Practices in the Employment of Nonfarm Women on Farms in the Northeastern States. Bull. 199. 44 pp. 1944. 10¢.
- Women's Emergency Farm Service on the Pacific Coast in 1943. Bull. 204. 36 pp. 1945. 10¢.
- Industrial Injuries to Women [1945]. Bull. 212. 20 pp. 1947. 10¢.
- Posters (7) showing women in wartime jobs.

**RECOMMENDED STANDARDS** for women's working conditions, safety, and health.

- Standards of Employment for Women. Leaflet 1. 1946. 5¢ ea. (Rev. 1948.)
- When You Hire Women. Sp. Bull. 14. 16 pp. 1944. 10¢.
- The Industrial Nurse and the Woman Worker. Sp. Bull. 19. 47 pp. 1944. 10¢.
- Women's Effective War Work Requires Good Posture. Sp. Bull. 10. 6 pp. 1943. 5¢.
- Washing and Toilet Facilities for Women in Industry. Sp. Bull. 4. 11 pp. 1942. 5¢.
- Lifting and Carrying Weights by Women in Industry. Sp. Bull. 2. (Rev. 1946.) 12 pp. 5¢.
- Safety Clothing for Women in Industry. Sp. Bull. 3. 11 pp. 1941. 10¢.
- Supplements: Safety Caps; Safety Shoes. 4 pp. ea. 1944. 5¢ ea.
- Night Work: Bibliography. 39 pp. 1946. Multilith.

**WOMEN UNDER UNION CONTRACTS:**

- Maternity-Benefits Under Union-Contract Health Insurance Plans. Bull. 214. 19 pp. 1947. 10¢.

**TRAINING:**

- See "Outlook for Women in Occupations in the Medical and Other Health Services," Bull. 203; and "Outlook for Women in Science," Bull. 223, for training required in these professional fields.
- See "Community Household Employment Programs," Bull. 221, for training recommendations.
- Training for Jobs—for Women and Girls. [Under public funds available for vocational training purposes.] Leaflet 1. 1947.

**WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA:**

- Women Workers in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. Bull. 195. 15 pp. 1942. 5¢.
- Women Workers in Brazil. Bull. 206. 42 pp. 1946. 10¢.
- Women Workers in Paraguay. Bull. 210. 16 pp. 1946. 10¢.
- Women Workers in Peru. Bull. 213. 41 pp. 1947. 10¢.
- Social and Labor Problems of Peru and Uruguay. 1944. Mimeo.
- Women in Latin America: Legal Rights and Restrictions. (Address before the National Association of Women Lawyers.)

**REPORTS ON WOMEN WORKERS IN PREWAR YEARS:** Women at work (a century of industrial change); women's economic status as compared to men's; women workers in their family environment (Cleveland and Utah); women's employment in certain industries (clothing, canneries, laundries, offices, government service); State-wide survey of women's employment in various States; economic status of university women.

- THE WOMEN'S BUREAU—Its Purpose and Functions.** Leaflet. 1946.
- Women's Bureau Conference, 1948. Bull. 224. 210 pp. 1948.

