

Consumer Income and Expenditures

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME (Series G 1-190)

G 1-190. General note.

The development of reasonably reliable nationwide estimates of income distribution for families and individuals was dependent on the availability of comprehensive basic source material from Federal individual income tax returns and from representative sample field surveys of family incomes. Annual tabulations of tax-return data originated during World War I, but until the 1940's, when the minimum income requirement for filing returns was substantially lowered, these tabulations provided information for only a small fraction of the upper-income population. Sample field surveys of family incomes that were designed to cover all income and occupation groups in the Nation were not introduced until the 1930's.

Reflecting the lack of adequate source data, the early estimators of income distribution had to piece together various sets of sample income statistics that were available for selected occupation groups or local areas, and combine these figures with income data from State or Federal income tax returns or with income distribution series derived by applying yield rates to estimated size-class distributions of wealth. Among the early estimators were Charles B. Spahr who constructed a family income distribution in 1896, Willford I. King who developed income distribution estimates by size-class for families for 1910, and for individuals for 1921 and 1928, Frederick R. Macaulay who constructed income distributions for individuals for 1918, and Maurice Leven who did the same for families and individuals for 1929.

The following publications relate to these early efforts:

C. L. Merwin, "American Studies of the Distribution of Wealth and Income by Size," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 3, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1939.

Charles B. Spahr, *The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States*, New York, 1896.

Willford I. King, *Wealth and Income of the People of the United States*, New York, 1915; also unpublished manuscript at the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.

W. C. Mitchell, W. I. King, F. R. Macaulay, and O. W. Knauth, *Income in the United States*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1921 and 1922.

Maurice Leven, H. G. Moulton, and Clark Warburton, *America's Capacity to Consume*, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934.

The Consumer Purchases Study of 1935-36 was the first sample field survey in the United States in which income data were collected from all types of families without restriction as to occupation or earnings group. Based largely on the 300,000 family income schedules collected in that study and on tax returns for upper incomes, the National Resources Committee constructed estimates of family income, by income size-class, for a 12-month period during 1935 and 1936. Aside from their firmer statistical basis, the figures developed by Dr. Hildegard Kneeland and her staff represented a marked improvement over earlier estimates by providing separate income distributions for numerous subgroups, e.g., for families classified by major occupation of the head, type and size of community, region, color, and family size. (See National Re-

sources Committee, *Consumer Incomes in the United States: Their Distribution in 1935-36*, Washington, D. C., 1938.)

The Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime provided the only other pre-World War II statistics on the distribution of families, by total income brackets, on a nationwide basis. This survey for 1941, though much smaller in size than the 1935-36 study, represented a further advance in that the sample of families selected for interview was designed specifically for the purpose of "inflating" the results to produce nationwide estimates of family income distribution. (See Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Family Spending and Saving in Wartime*, BLS Bulletin 822, 1945; also Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, *Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime*, U. S. Department of Agriculture Misc. Publication No. 520, 1943.)

Detailed distributions of families, and of persons 14 years old and over, by size-class of their money wage and salary income in 1939, were provided by the 1940 Census of Population, the first decennial census to include income questions. For items of income other than wages or salaries, the census obtained only a "yes" or "no" response as to the receipt of \$50 or more, so that over-all size-class distributions on a total income basis are not available. A 5-percent sample of these returns was tabulated with extensive cross-classifications. For many types of analysis, e.g., for studying occupational differentials in wage-salary earnings distribution, these tabulations for 1939 comprise the best available data for comparisons between the prewar and postwar periods. (See Bureau of the Census, *Population—The Labor Force (Sample Statistics): Wage or Salary Income in 1939*; and *Population—Families: Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939*. For other decennial census reports that include income data, and for list of available tabulations, see Edwin D. Goldfield, "Decennial Census and Current Population Survey Data on Income," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 23, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, 1958.)

For postwar years, annual nationwide sample survey data are available from two sources: The annual Current Population Surveys of the Census Bureau which present distributions by total money income brackets for families and for persons 14 years old and over for 1944-1957; and the annual Surveys of Consumer Finances conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which furnish distributions by total money income brackets for families and for "spending units" for 1945-1957. Income size-class distributions from both these sets of sample survey data are available for numerous subgroups of the population. (See Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Consumer Income*, Series P-60, Nos. 1-29, and Series P-S, Nos. 22 and 22-S; and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "1958 Survey of Consumer Finances: The Financial Position of Consumers," *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, September 1958, and corresponding articles for earlier years.)

In the 1950 Census of Population the income questions covered all items of money income, not just wages and salaries. The tabulations based on this census show separate money income distributions for families for local areas, and for persons 14 years old and over, classified by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. (See Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Population*, vol. II; see also article by Goldfield, cited above.) Comparative distributions for 1939 and 1949 of persons classified by money wage or salary brackets and cross-classified by sex and detailed occupation and industry groups have been compiled from the census material by H. P. Miller. (See Herman P. Miller, *Income of the American People*, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1955; and "Changes in the Industrial Distribution of Wages in the United States, 1939-1949," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 23, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, 1958.)

In addition to these nationwide surveys and censuses, other postwar surveys providing income data for selected population groups are the income-expenditure surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which show urban family income distributions for 1944 and 1950, several studies of farm family incomes by the Department of Agriculture, and a number of surveys in individual localities conducted by the Bureau of the Census. (See Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Expenditures and Savings of City Families in 1944," *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1946; "City Family Composition in Relation to Income, 1941 and 1944," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1946; and *Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes and Savings, Statistical Tables, Urban U.S.—1950*, vol. XI, *Details of Family Accounts for Incomes, Savings, Insurance and Gifts and Contributions*, tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, 1957; Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce, *Farms and Farm People, A Special Cooperative Report*, 1953; and *Farmers' Expenditures, A Special Cooperative Survey*, 1956.)

Since 1937, income distributions are also available for workers covered under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program. These figures show workers classified by size brackets of "covered" wages and salaries (and, since 1951, "covered" self-employment income). The group of workers covered by these series was substantially expanded in the postwar period, but the usefulness of the series is limited by the upper limit of \$4,200 for "covered" earnings for 1955-1957 (\$3,000 prior to 1951; \$3,600 for 1951-54). (See Social Security Administration, *Handbook of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics: Employment, Wages, and Insurance Status of Workers in Covered Employment, 1953-54*, 1957, and earlier issues.)

Distributions of Federal individual income tax returns by income bracket are available annually since 1913. Until World War II, the minimum filing requirements were relatively high so that the tabulations covered only a small fraction of the population. Successive lowering of the filing limit coupled with the rise in incomes after the depression of the 1930's led to a very marked expansion in coverage so that all but a very few groups of the population are included in the postwar tabulations. (See Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns*, annual.)

Tax-return data have been used in several studies to measure changes in relative income distribution over time. Rufus Tucker applied measures of dispersion to tax-return distributions for 1863-1935. He included in his series some less reliable tax data for the Civil War period. (See Rufus S. Tucker, "The Distribution of Income Among Income Taxpayers in the United States, 1863-1935," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. L II, 1938, pp. 547-587.) The most detailed

study of the tax-return statistics is that by Simon Kuznets (see text for series G 131-146).

A number of the family income distribution estimates for the pre-World War II period were developed by integrating tax-return and survey data. Among them are the estimates of The Brookings Institution for 1929 and the National Resources Committee for 1935-36, both cited earlier, and the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime distribution for 1941 as subsequently adjusted in the light of tax-return data by Joseph Pechman. (See Joseph Pechman, "Distribution of Income Before and After Federal Income Tax, 1941 and 1947," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 13, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1951.) In developing these prewar distributions, data from Federal individual income tax returns could be used only to construct estimates for the top ranges of the family income scale, which were then linked directly to field survey data for the low and middle income brackets.

The much broader coverage of Federal individual income tax returns introduced in World War II, coupled with the availability of annual postwar sample survey data, made possible the construction of family income distributions for the postwar period that are more firmly based statistically than the earlier estimates. As part of its national income work, the Office of Business Economics has developed distributions of families and family income by brackets of family personal income for 1944, 1946, 1947, and for each year, 1950-1957, by combining the two sets of source data and adjusting the results so that they accord statistically and definitionally with the personal income series prepared in that office. (See Office of Business Economics, *Income Distribution in the United States by Size, 1944-1950*, 1953; revised and brought up to date in articles on income distribution in the *Survey of Current Business*, March 1955, June 1956, April 1958 and 1959.)

In order to derive meaningful comparisons over time, the family distributions for the prewar period required adjustment to make them consistent with postwar series. Adjusted family income distributions reasonably comparable with the postwar series of the Office of Business Economics were developed for 1935-36 and 1941 by Selma Goldsmith, et al (see source cited for series G 1-28 for 1935-36 and 1941). Mrs. Goldsmith also adjusted the figures in The Brookings Institution study for 1929 to remove the major elements of incomparability. (See Selma F. Goldsmith, "The Relation of Census Income Distribution Statistics to Other Income Data," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 23, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, 1958.)

Direct comparability among income distribution series is frequently precluded by variations in definition or coverage which are due in many instances to the different purposes for which the data were collected. Definitional differences may apply to the basic unit of classification, to the definition of the income measure, or to the time period to which the income data or the definition of the family unit refers. (See Simon Kuznets, "The Why and How of Distributions of Income by Size," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 5, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1943, and "Economic Growth and Income Inequality," *American Economic Review*, March 1955, vol. XLV, No. 1; Dorothy S. Brady, "Research on the Size Distribution of Income," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 13, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1951; and *Income Distribution in the United States . . .*, cited above.) For measures of the effect of alternative income definitions on changes observed over time in relative income shares of top income groups,

see Selma F. Goldsmith, "Changes in the Size Distribution of Income," *American Economic Review*, May 1957, vol. XLVII, No. 2.

Aside from definitional variations, the several sets of income distribution statistics differ with respect to the extent to which adjustments have been made to allow for incomplete reporting of family incomes. Tabulations of the postwar sample data on family incomes from the Current Population Surveys and the Surveys of Consumer Finances, for example, represent "inflated" income data obtained directly through interviews with sampled families. These tabulations understate family money income as estimated from business and governmental data sources. Income distributions from these field surveys are therefore not directly comparable with the Office of Business Economics income distribution series which account for larger money income aggregates for most major types of income. The inclusion of selected nonmoney income items in the OBE income measures, and their exclusion from the postwar sample surveys, is a further reason for differences between the series, particularly in the lower ranges of the family income scale.

For the prewar period, also, direct comparison is not warranted between certain sets of income distribution statistics. For example, for 1941, the income classification in series G 508-522 is in terms of family money income brackets, and in series G 1-28, it is in terms of family personal income brackets. For 1929 and 1935-36, the income for series G 523-543 and for series G 1-28 are not directly comparable because of adjustments incorporated in the latter as noted above.

G 1-28. Families and unattached individuals and family personal income, by income level, 1935-36 to 1957.

Source: 1935-36 and 1941, Selma F. Goldsmith, George Jaszi, Hyman Kaitz, and Maurice Liebenberg, "Size Distribution of Income Since the Mid-Thirties," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1954, p. 4; 1944-1957, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1959, p. 14.

The definitions of families and unattached individuals in these series conform with those used by the Census Bureau. Families are units of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and residing together; unattached individuals are persons other than institutional inmates who are not living with any relatives. The total number of families and unattached individuals is estimated as of the end of the calendar year to which the income data pertain (for 1935-36, the estimate refers to July 1, 1936). It is derived, for most years, by interpolating between Census Bureau figures after adjustment to exclude certain minor groups of individuals.

Family personal income represents the current income received by families and unattached individuals from all sources, including wage and salary receipts (net of social insurance contributions), other labor income, proprietors' and rental income, dividends, personal interest income, and transfer payments. In addition to monetary income flows, family income includes certain nonmoney items such as wages in kind, the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, the net imputed rental value of owner-occupied homes, and imputed interest. Total family personal income is a somewhat smaller amount in each year than the personal income aggregate from which it is derived, because it excludes the income received by institutional residents (including military personnel not living with their families), or retained by nonprofit institutions, private trust, pension, and welfare funds.

For discussion of these definitions, see Office of Business Economics, *Income Distribution in the United States by Size, 1944-1950*, 1953, pp. 17-25. For limitations of the prewar

distributions with respect to their comparability with the postwar series, see source for prewar figures.

G 29-56. Families and family personal income, by income level, 1935-36 to 1957.

Source: 1935-36 and 1941, compiled from unpublished tabulations underlying estimates shown in source for series G 1-28; 1944-1954, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1958, p. 15; 1955-1957, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1959, p. 14.

For definitions of terms, see text for series G 1-28.

G 57-74. Families and unattached individuals and family personal income, by income level in 1950 dollars, 1929-1957.

Source: 1929, Selma F. Goldsmith, "The Relation of Census Income Distribution Statistics to Other Income Data," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 23, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, 1958, p. 93; 1935-36 to 1944, see source for series G 1-28 (1935-36 and 1941); 1950, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1959, p. 14; 1957, Office of Business Economics, records.

1957 data were computed by applying the OBE price index used for deflating personal consumption expenditures (of the national income accounts) to the income distribution expressed in current dollars for that year; the latter appears in the *Survey of Current Business*, April 1959, p. 11. For definitions of terms, see text for series G 1-28.

The price-deflated income size distributions such as are shown here represent only approximate measures of real income distribution because separate price indexes applicable to the various income brackets are not available. It is therefore necessary to use the same index throughout the income range even though all brackets may not have been affected by the price rise in the same way. Moreover, available price indexes which refer to consumer expenditures for goods and services must be applied to income totals that include income taxes and saving as well as outlays for consumption. For interpolation procedures used in deflating income size distributions, see Office of Business Economics, *Income Distribution in the United States by Size, 1944-1950*, p. 38.

Because of inadequacies in the basic source data, the estimates for 1929 are less reliable than for other years in the series. For limitations of the prewar data, see the sources.

G 75-98. Families and unattached individuals and family personal income after Federal individual income tax liability, by after-tax income level, 1941-1957.

Source: 1941, compiled from unpublished tabulations underlying estimates shown in source for 1941, series G 1-28; 1950-1954, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1958, p. 18; 1955-1957, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1959, p. 16.

Federal individual income tax liability which has been deducted from family personal income in these series includes liability reported on Federal individual income tax returns, plus an estimate for amounts uncovered by subsequent audit, minus liability of military personnel not living with their families, minus liability on net capital gain. See also definitions in text for series G 1-28.

G 99-117. Family personal income received by each fifth and top 5 percent of families and unattached individuals, 1929-1957.

Source: 1929 (series G 99-105), see source for 1929, series G 57-74, p. 92; 1929 (series G 106-117), unpublished tabulations underlying estimates shown in source for 1929, series G 57-74; 1935-36 and 1941, see source for same years, series

G 1-28, p. 9; 1944-1947, Office of Business Economics, *Income Distribution in the United States by Size, 1944-50*, 1953, p. 81; 1950-1954, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1958, p. 17; 1955-1957, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1959, p. 16.

For definitions of terms, see text for series G 1-28.

G 118-130. Number and average size of families and unattached individuals, and average family personal income before and after Federal individual income tax liability, 1929-1957.

Source: 1929-1941, unpublished tabulations underlying estimates shown in source for 1935-36, series G 1-28; 1944-1954, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1958, pp. 11 and 16-19 (except series G 127, G 129, and G 130, for the following years: 1944-1947, *Income Distribution in the United States by Size, 1944-1950*, 1953, pp. 82-84; 1950-1951, *Survey of Current Business*, March 1955, pp. 25-26; 1952, *Survey of Current Business*, June 1956, p. 13. Series G 121 and G 123, 1944-1954, and series G 122, 1944-1946, Office of Business Economics, records); 1955-1957, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1959, pp. 10 and 15-16, and Office of Business Economics, records.

For definitions of terms, see text for series G 1-28 and G 75-98.

Farm-operator families cover all families operating farms as defined in the Census of Agriculture; the total number is estimated annually by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Non-farm families include all multiperson units other than farm-operator families.

G 131-146. Percent shares of total income received by top 1 percent and 5 percent of total population, 1913-1948.

Source: Simon Kuznets, *Shares of Upper Income Groups in Income and Savings*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1953, pp. 582, 585, 635, 637, 646, and 649.

The top percentiles in these series represent the 1 or 5 percent of men, women, and children covered on those individual income tax returns reporting the largest per capita

incomes in each year. The basic variant is the total of employee compensation, entrepreneurial income, rent, interest, and dividends; the economic variant represents the basic variant adjusted to allow for such factors as the nonreporting of State and local government salaries prior to 1938, the omission of imputed rent on owner-occupied houses, and, most important, the effects of classifying the tax data by an inappropriate base and unit; the disposable income variant is derived by deducting from the economic income variant Federal income taxes paid, and adding the net balance of realized gains and losses from sales of assets.

G 147-168. Median money wage or salary income of primary families and individuals with wage or salary income, by selected characteristics, 1939-1957.

Source: All years (except 1953-1954 for all series, and 1953-1957 for series G 147), Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, Nos. 5, 7, 9, 12, 24, 27, and 30; for the exceptions, Bureau of the Census, records.

The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household and all other persons in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If no one in the household is related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a "primary individual."

Money wages or salaries are defined as total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year, including wages, salary, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

G 169-190. Median money wage or salary income of all workers with wage or salary income, and of year-round full-time workers, by sex, color, and major occupation group, 1939-1957.

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, Nos. 9, 11, 14, 16, 19, 23, 27, and 30.

See text for series G 147-168.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME

G 1-28

Series G 1-28. Families and Unattached Individuals and Family Personal Income, by Income Level: 1935-36 to 1957

Series No.	Income level (before income taxes)	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1947	1946	1944	1941	1935-36
FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS (1,000)														
1	Total	53,510	52,850	52,170	51,150	50,510	50,210	49,400	48,890	44,740	43,330	40,890	41,370	38,410
2	Under \$1,000	7,512	7,776	8,241	8,071	2,956	3,282	3,227	3,861	3,748	3,826	4,852	12,008	16,718
3	\$1,000 to \$1,999	5,852	5,561	5,917	5,889	5,554	5,687	6,022	7,464	7,870	7,606	8,108	12,381	13,121
4	\$2,000 to \$2,999	6,672	7,105	7,389	6,509	6,364	6,541	7,164	8,091	8,459	8,791	8,782	9,198	5,050
5	\$3,000 to \$3,999	7,006	7,222	7,828	7,291	7,061	7,636	8,192	8,586	8,628	8,590	7,723	4,089	1,702
6	\$4,000 to \$4,999	6,396	6,217	6,321	6,032	6,152	6,072	5,590	4,694	3,474	3,065	2,515	1,170	604
7	\$5,000 to \$5,999	7,820	7,088	6,925	6,284	6,379	5,801	5,823	3,836	3,151	2,547	2,259	372	231
8	\$6,000 to \$7,499	6,626	6,045	5,208	4,784	4,768	4,121	3,890	2,758	2,170	1,751	1,385		
9	\$7,500 to \$9,999	4,206	3,742	3,068	2,661	2,686	2,041	1,899	1,536	1,199	1,070	707		
10	\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,081	888	888	745	784	598	523	414	386	332	246		
11	\$15,000 to \$19,999	425	378	378	318	308	316	274	218	167	143	108		
12	\$20,000 to \$24,999	2,420	504	452	397	383	384	336	294	208	191	140	585	342
13	\$25,000 to \$49,999	184	115	106	106	98	100	95	84	55	54	40		
14	\$50,000 and over													
1	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Under \$1,000	14.0	14.7	15.8	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.5	7.9	8.4	8.8	10.7	29.0	43.5
3	\$1,000 to \$1,999	10.0	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.0	11.3	12.2	15.3	16.5	17.6	19.8	29.9	34.2
4	\$2,000 to \$2,999	12.5	13.4	14.1	12.7	12.6	13.0	14.5	16.6	18.9	20.3	21.4	22.3	18.1
5	\$3,000 to \$3,999	13.1	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.0	15.2	16.5	17.6	19.3	19.8	18.9	9.8	4.4
6	\$4,000 to \$4,999	11.9	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.2	12.1	11.3	9.6	7.8	7.1	6.2	2.8	1.6
7	\$5,000 to \$5,999	13.7	13.3	13.8	12.3	12.6	11.6	10.7	7.9	7.0	5.9	5.5	0.9	0.6
8	\$6,000 to \$7,499	12.4	11.4	10.0	9.2	9.4	8.2	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.0	3.4		
9	\$7,500 to \$9,999	7.9	7.1	5.9	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.7		
10	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6		
11	\$15,000 to \$19,999	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.9
12	\$20,000 to \$24,999	4.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3		
13	\$25,000 to \$49,999	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		
14	\$50,000 and over													
AGGREGATE FAMILY PERSONAL INCOME (\$1,000,000)														
15	Total	331,771	314,649	294,239	273,956	272,186	257,162	242,652	217,262	184,596	170,765	147,721	91,466	62,654
16	Under \$1,000	8,440	8,765	9,326	1,571	1,518	1,638	1,680	1,943	1,973	2,017	2,390	6,964	9,654
17	\$1,000 to \$1,999	13,437	13,970	14,871	8,951	8,438	8,627	9,084	11,333	11,231	11,570	12,338	18,529	18,781
18	\$2,000 to \$2,999	23,471	24,966	25,815	16,345	15,998	16,411	17,945	20,273	21,176	22,007	21,938	22,698	12,222
19	\$3,000 to \$3,999	31,516	32,511	33,021	25,615	24,817	26,792	28,696	29,988	30,045	29,906	26,960	13,982	5,787
20	\$4,000 to \$4,999	35,044	34,073	34,648	32,055	32,057	34,305	33,552	31,533	25,583	23,956	20,261	7,237	2,830
21	\$5,000 to \$5,999	49,014	47,023	46,311	33,033	33,702	33,200	30,502	25,608	18,957	16,725	13,739	6,938	3,612
22	\$6,000 to \$7,499	56,980	51,886	44,468	41,947	42,611	38,759	35,596	25,578	20,812	16,833	14,942	3,201	1,982
23	\$7,500 to \$9,999	50,566	45,038	36,915	40,333	40,707	34,660	28,531	23,364	18,454	14,905	11,802		
24	\$10,000 to \$14,999	18,546	15,129	12,749	31,856	31,561	24,212	22,617	18,310	14,300	12,784	8,483		
25	\$15,000 to \$19,999	9,447	8,382	6,931	15,129	12,557	10,214	8,933	7,083	6,586	5,692	4,215		
26	\$20,000 to \$24,999	63,353	16,950	15,140	6,931	6,821	6,986	6,063	4,826	3,700	3,165	2,395	11,862	7,786
27	\$25,000 to \$49,999	11,494	10,213	9,276	13,294	12,793	12,633	11,097	9,743	6,879	6,308	4,651		
28	\$50,000 and over				9,276	8,606	8,675	8,356	7,690	4,902	4,837	3,607		
15	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16	Under \$1,000	2.6	2.8	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	7.6	15.4
17	\$1,000 to \$1,999	4.0	4.4	5.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.7	5.2	6.1	6.8	8.4	20.3	30.0
18	\$2,000 to \$2,999	7.1	7.9	8.8	6.0	5.9	6.4	7.4	9.3	11.5	12.9	14.9	24.8	19.5
19	\$3,000 to \$3,999	9.5	10.3	11.2	9.4	9.1	10.4	11.8	13.8	16.8	17.5	18.3	15.3	9.2
20	\$4,000 to \$4,999	10.6	10.8	11.8	11.7	11.8	13.3	13.8	14.5	13.8	14.0	13.7	7.9	4.5
21	\$5,000 to \$5,999	14.8	15.0	15.8	12.1	12.4	12.9	12.6	11.8	10.2	9.8	9.3	7.6	5.8
22	\$6,000 to \$7,499	17.2	16.5	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.1	14.7	11.8	11.8	9.9	10.1	3.5	3.2
23	\$7,500 to \$9,999	15.2	14.3	12.5	14.7	14.9	13.5	12.6	11.8	10.0	8.7	8.0		
24	\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.9	5.1	4.6	11.6	11.6	9.4	9.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	5.7		
25	\$15,000 to \$19,999	3.0	2.8	2.5	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.9		
26	\$20,000 to \$24,999	19.1	8.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	18.0	12.4
27	\$25,000 to \$49,999	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.1		
28	\$50,000 and over	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.4		

Series G 29-56. Families and Family Personal Income, by Income Level: 1935-36 to 1957

Series No.	Income level (before income taxes)	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1947	1946	1944	1941	1935-36
FAMILIES (1,000)														
29	Total	43,679	43,859	42,679	41,799	41,119	40,779	40,439	39,799	37,025	35,999	33,393	32,929	30,439
30	Under \$1,000	3,472	3,700	3,943	1,089	937	1,179	1,084	1,462	1,508	1,499	1,859	7,896	11,658
31	\$1,000 to \$1,999	3,275	3,511	3,808	3,436	3,100	3,161	3,495	4,730	4,897	5,139	5,453	9,601	10,910
32	\$2,000 to \$2,999	5,074	5,586	5,862	5,910	5,676	6,294	6,989	7,546	7,889	7,939	7,151	8,884	1,598
33	\$3,000 to \$3,999	6,054	6,389	6,561	6,429	6,421	6,968	6,894	6,628	5,467	5,156	4,343	1,528	599
34	\$4,000 to \$4,999	5,874	5,772	5,943	5,731	5,843	5,794	5,358	4,531	3,867	2,974	2,435		
35	\$5,000 to \$5,999	7,010	6,774	6,704	6,104	6,195	5,685	5,178	3,721	3,071	2,484	2,201	1,111	551
36	\$6,000 to \$7,499	6,439	5,887	5,065	4,616	4,649	4,009	3,800	2,698	2,126	1,714	1,351	854	217
37	\$7,500 to \$9,999	4,115	3,664	3,002	2,604	2,578	1,987	1,854	1,501	1,175	1,048	687		
38	\$10,000 to \$14,999													
39	\$15,000 to \$19,999		1,059	864	723	717	581	508	401	376	323	236		
40	\$20,000 to \$24,999		414	367	303	298	307	266	211	161	138	102	507	323
41	\$25,000 to \$49,999	2,857	486	436	382	368	370	324	284	201	184	184		
42	\$50,000 and over		128	110	101	93	96	91	81	52	52	39		
29	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
30	Under \$1,000	8.0	8.5	9.3	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	5.6	24.0	38.3
31	\$1,000 to \$1,999	7.5	8.1	8.9	8.2	7.6	7.8	8.6	11.9	13.2	14.3	16.4	29.2	35.5
32	\$2,000 to \$2,999	11.6	12.9	13.7	10.5	10.3	10.3	12.5	15.1	18.2	20.1	21.9	24.4	15.1
33	\$3,000 to \$3,999	11.6	12.9	13.7	14.2	13.8	15.4	17.3	19.0	21.3	22.1	21.5	11.8	5.2
34	\$4,000 to \$4,999	13.4	14.7	15.4	15.4	15.6	17.1	17.0	16.6	14.8	14.4	13.0	4.6	2.0
35	\$5,000 to \$5,999	16.0	15.6	15.7	13.7	14.2	14.2	13.8	11.3	9.1	8.3	7.3	3.4	1.8
36	\$6,000 to \$7,499	14.8	13.6	11.9	14.6	15.1	13.8	12.8	9.4	8.3	6.9	6.6		
37	\$7,500 to \$9,999	9.4	8.5	7.0	11.1	11.3	9.8	8.2	6.8	5.8	4.8	4.1	1.1	0.7
38	\$10,000 to \$14,999				6.3	6.3	4.9	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.1		
39	\$15,000 to \$19,999		2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7		
40	\$20,000 to \$24,999		1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.1
41	\$25,000 to \$49,999	5.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4		
42	\$50,000 and over		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1		
AGGREGATE FAMILY PERSONAL INCOME (\$1,000,000)														
43	Total	393,687	396,649	383,339	359,255	348,859	333,899	321,379	197,724	169,349	154,679	134,192	89,238	54,275
44	Under \$1,000	4,264	4,547	4,890	606	561	679	636	743	837	852	1,108	4,901	6,798
45	\$1,000 to \$1,999	8,267	8,867	9,636	5,285	4,787	4,847	5,316	7,261	7,551	7,895	8,376	14,494	15,735
46	\$2,000 to \$2,999	17,929	19,701	20,703	11,052	10,723	11,083	12,795	15,135	16,967	18,130	18,377	19,924	11,103
47	\$3,000 to \$3,999	27,292	28,722	29,609	20,858	20,044	22,174	24,565	26,415	27,508	27,682	25,009	13,292	5,433
48	\$4,000 to \$4,999	32,197	31,659	31,395	28,722	28,957	31,361	31,072	29,655	24,444	23,044	19,436	6,797	2,636
49	\$5,000 to \$5,999	46,958	45,279	44,843	31,395	31,395	31,692	29,301	24,718	18,375	16,232	13,304	6,599	3,296
50	\$6,000 to \$7,499	56,340	50,534	43,292	31,395	31,395	31,692	29,301	24,718	18,375	16,232	13,304	6,599	3,296
51	\$7,500 to \$9,999	49,485	44,116	36,136	31,187	31,187	31,187	28,571	22,078	17,887	14,009	12,525	8,247	1,962
52	\$10,000 to \$14,999													
53	\$15,000 to \$19,999		18,168	14,805	12,457	12,264	9,932	8,681	6,858	6,411	5,533	4,057		
54	\$20,000 to \$24,999		9,205	8,140	6,723	6,608	6,791	5,835	4,662	3,568	3,043	2,278	11,178	7,410
55	\$25,000 to \$49,999	61,355	16,364	14,596	12,789	12,235	12,139	10,692	9,408	6,636	6,069	4,437		
56	\$50,000 and over		10,907	9,690	8,828	8,152	8,253	7,953	7,359	4,666	4,630	3,396		
43	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
44	Under \$1,000	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	6.1	12.5
45	\$1,000 to \$1,999	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.7	4.5	5.0	6.2	18.1	29.0
46	\$2,000 to \$2,999	5.9	6.8	7.7	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.6	10.0	11.6	13.7	24.8	20.6
47	\$3,000 to \$3,999	9.0	10.0	11.0	8.3	8.1	9.5	11.1	13.4	16.2	17.7	18.7	16.6	10.9
48	\$4,000 to \$4,999	10.6	11.0	12.1	11.6	11.6	13.4	14.0	15.0	14.4	14.7	14.5	8.5	4.3
49	\$5,000 to \$5,999	15.5	15.7	16.7	12.6	12.9	13.6	13.3	12.5	10.8	10.3	9.9	8.2	6.1
50	\$6,000 to \$7,499	18.3	17.5	16.1	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.6	12.5	12.0	10.5	10.9		
51	\$7,500 to \$9,999	16.3	15.3	13.5	15.7	15.7	14.4	12.5	11.5	10.7	9.3	8.6	3.8	3.4
52	\$10,000 to \$14,999				12.5	12.4	10.1	10.0	9.0	8.3	8.0	6.2		
53	\$15,000 to \$19,999		6.3	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.0		
54	\$20,000 to \$24,999		3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	13.9	13.7
55	\$25,000 to \$49,999	20.3	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.3		
56	\$50,000 and over		3.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.5		

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME

G 57-105

Series G 57-74. Families and Unattached Individuals and Family Personal Income, by Income Level in 1950 Dollars: 1929 to 1957

Series No.	Income level in 1950 dollars (before income taxes)	Families and unattached individuals (1,000)						Series No.	Family personal income in 1950 dollars (\$1,000,000)					
		1957	1950	1944	1941	1935-36	1929		1957	1950	1944	1941	1935-36	1929
57	Total.....	53,510	48,880	46,330	41,370	35,410	30,100	66	283,860	217,262	190,093	151,596	112,983	121,337
53	Under \$1,000.....	9,246	8,861	2,996	6,232	7,478	5,754	67	10,438	1,943	1,522	4,062	4,457	2,365
59	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....		7,464	5,588	8,236	11,231	9,239	66		11,333	8,548	12,412	16,846	13,845
63	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....		6,827	8,091	6,326	7,643	7,950	69		17,220	20,273	15,714	19,039	19,619
61	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....		8,192	8,586	7,189	6,438	4,709	70		28,679	29,963	24,850	22,604	16,298
62	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7,778	7,054	6,004	5,069	2,806	2,590	71	34,862	31,533	26,973	22,657	12,502	
63	\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	12,201	8,530	7,540	4,933	2,582	2,655	72	74,052	51,181	45,343	29,656	15,359	
64	\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	4,609	2,758	2,853	1,304	686	1,130	73	39,303	23,364	24,281	10,998	5,877	
65	\$10,000 and over.....	4,657	2,546	2,384	1,415	950	1,062	74	79,254	47,652	42,857	30,139	21,325	
57	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
54	Under \$1,000.....	17.8	7.9	7.3	15.1	19.5	15.9	67	3.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	4.0	
59	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....		15.3	12.7	19.9	29.2	25.6	66		5.2	4.5	8.2	14.9	
63	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....		12.8	16.6	15.5	18.5	20.7	69		9.3	8.3	12.6	17.4	
61	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....		15.3	17.6	17.6	15.7	12.3	70		13.1	13.1	14.9	14.4	
62	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.5	14.4	14.7	12.3	7.3	7.2	71	12.3	14.5	14.2	14.9		
63	\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	22.8	17.5	18.4	12.0	6.7	7.4	72	26.1	23.6	23.8	19.6		
64	\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	8.6	5.6	7.0	3.1	1.8	3.1	73	13.8	10.8	12.8	7.2		
65	\$10,000 and over.....	8.7	5.1	5.8	3.4	2.5	2.9	74	27.9	21.9	22.5	19.9		

Series G 75-98. Families and Unattached Individuals and Family Personal Income After Federal Individual Income Tax Liability, by After-Tax Income Level: 1941 to 1957

Series No.	Income level after Federal individual income tax liability	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1941	Percent											
											1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1941			
FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS (1,000)																						
75	Total.....	53,510	52,850	52,170	51,150	50,510	50,210	49,480	48,890	41,370	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
76	Under \$1,000.....	7,989	8,288	8,758	3,074	2,963	3,393	3,350	3,978	12,022	14.9	15.7	16.8	6.0	5.9	6.8	6.8	8.1				
77	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....		6,466	6,196	6,237	6,541	7,940	12,536	12.6	12.3				12.4	13.2	16.3	30.3					
78	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....		5,911	6,172	6,510	7,079	6,983	7,247	7,849	8,664				9,405	11.0	11.7	12.5	13.8	13.8	14.4	15.9	17.7
79	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....		7,437	7,842	7,992	7,881	7,762	8,408	8,763	9,109				3,976	13.9	14.9	15.3	15.4	15.4	16.7	17.7	18.6
80	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7,908	8,041	8,197	7,917	8,193	8,622	8,142	7,226	1,522	14.8	15.2	15.7	15.5	16.2	17.2	16.5	14.8				
81	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6,733	6,720	6,694	6,370	6,383	5,909	5,559	4,487		12.6	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.6	11.8	11.2	9.2				
82	\$6,000 to \$7,499.....	6,733	6,200	6,050	5,323	5,251	5,032	4,459	3,297		12.6	11.7	11.6	10.4	10.4	10.0	9.0	6.7				
83	\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	5,468	4,866	4,032	3,688	3,591	2,751	2,397	2,131	1,909	10.2	9.2	7.7	7.2	7.1	5.5	4.8	4.4				
84	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3,578	3,160	2,590	2,212	2,142	1,614	1,525	1,278		6.7	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.6				
85	\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	1,753	863	729	597	562	518	453	375	3.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8					
86	\$20,000 and over.....		698	618	543	484	479	442	405				1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8					
AFTER-TAX FAMILY PERSONAL INCOME (\$1,000,000)																						
87	Total.....	298,471	282,769	265,539	247,656	242,886	229,462	218,552	198,942	87,206	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
88	Under \$1,000.....	9,170	9,552	10,119	1,574	1,524	1,797	1,800	2,058	6,982	3.1	3.4	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0				
89	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....		9,852	9,437	9,528	9,961	9,961	12,122	18,728	4.0				3.9	4.2	4.6	6.1					
90	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....		14,877	15,560	16,401	17,808	17,564	18,224	19,714	21,762				23,170	5.0	5.5	6.2	7.2	7.2	7.9	9.0	
91	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....		26,147	27,522	28,039	27,647	27,249	29,476	30,632	31,809				13,600	8.8	9.7	10.5	11.2	11.2	12.8	14.0	
92	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	35,611	36,146	36,826	35,581	36,846	38,701	36,502	32,285	6,752	11.9	12.8	13.9	14.4	15.2	16.9	16.7	16.2				
93	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	36,918	36,868	36,665	34,844	34,940	32,299	30,316	24,445		12.4	13.1	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.1	13.8	12.3				
94	\$6,000 to \$7,499.....	44,941	41,421	40,275	35,442	34,958	33,557	29,709	21,921		15.0	14.6	15.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	13.6	11.0				
95	\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	46,611	41,393	34,303	31,284	30,457	23,239	20,289	18,034	17,974	15.6	14.6	12.9	12.6	12.5	10.1	9.3	9.1				
96	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	42,635	37,573	30,836	26,246	25,401	19,110	18,047	15,113		14.3	13.3	11.6	10.6	10.5	8.3	8.3	7.6				
97	\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	41,561	14,671	12,437	10,179	9,604	8,913	7,800	6,409	13.9	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.2					
98	\$20,000 and over.....		22,063	19,638	17,199	14,906	14,618	13,782	12,984				6.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.5					

Series G 99-117. Family Personal Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Families and Unattached Individuals: 1929 to 1957

Series No.	Fifths ranked by family personal income	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1947	1946	1944	1941	1935-36	1929
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE FAMILY PERSONAL INCOME														
99	Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100	Lowest fifth.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.1	} 12.5
101	Second fifth.....	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.3	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.9	9.5	9.2	
102	Third fifth.....	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.2	15.3	14.1	
103	Fourth fifth.....	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.1	22.0	21.8	22.2	22.3	20.9	
104	Highest fifth.....	45.3	45.3	45.2	45.2	44.7	44.7	44.9	46.1	46.0	46.1	45.8	48.3	51.7	
105	Top 5 percent.....	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.3	19.9	20.5	20.7	21.4	20.9	21.3	20.7	24.0	26.5	30.0
	AVERAGE (MEAN) FAMILY PERSONAL INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)														
106	Total.....	6,300	5,954	5,640	5,356	5,339	5,122	4,904	4,444	4,126	3,940	3,614	2,209	1,631	2,335
107	Lowest fifth.....	1,477	1,427	1,355	1,289	1,322	1,249	1,221	1,056	1,023	982	882	450	337	} 725
108	Second fifth.....	3,482	3,353	3,200	2,975	3,033	2,918	2,775	2,418	2,275	2,178	1,979	1,044	749	
109	Third fifth.....	5,087	4,839	4,634	4,401	4,471	4,255	4,034	3,579	3,308	3,156	2,920	1,694	1,145	
110	Fourth fifth.....	6,913	6,634	6,290	6,019	6,072	5,732	5,473	4,911	4,542	4,290	4,014	2,463	1,708	
111	Highest fifth.....	14,091	13,516	12,722	12,096	12,041	11,455	11,016	10,254	9,483	9,091	8,272	5,396	4,216	
112	Top 5 percent.....	25,079	24,062	22,898	21,761	21,481	21,028	20,287	19,066	17,226	16,796	14,963	10,617	8,654	13,960
	LOWER INCOME LIMIT ¹ (CURRENT DOLLARS)														
113	Second fifth.....	2,610	2,520	2,390	2,200	2,260	2,170	2,090	1,810	1,730	1,660	1,510	740	560	(?)
114	Third fifth.....	4,260	4,100	3,920	3,700	3,770	3,610	3,420	3,020	2,800	2,680	2,450	1,370	930	1,340
115	Fourth fifth.....	5,860	5,620	5,370	5,120	5,180	4,910	4,680	4,160	3,830	3,650	3,410	2,040	1,380	1,860
116	Highest fifth.....	8,260	7,920	7,410	7,100	7,160	6,760	6,450	5,850	5,470	5,130	4,800	2,940	2,120	2,810
117	Top 5 percent.....	14,400	13,860	13,070	12,350	12,320	11,480	11,110	10,200	9,580	9,180	8,240	5,010	3,910	5,690

¹ Rounded to nearest \$10.

² Not available.

Series G 118-130. Number and Average Size of Families and Unattached Individuals, and Average Family Personal Income Before and After Federal Individual Income Tax Liability: 1929 to 1957

Series No.	Item	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1947	1946	1944	1941	1935-36	1929
	All families and unattached individuals (consumer units):														
118	Number of consumer units.....mil.	53.5	52.8	52.2	51.2	50.5	50.2	49.5	48.9	44.7	43.3	40.9	41.4	33.4	36.1
119	Average (mean) number of persons per consumer unit.....	3.16	3.14	3.12	3.12	3.10	3.06	3.06	3.05	3.19	3.22	3.07	3.15	3.23	3.34
	Average (mean) family personal income per consumer unit:														
	Before tax:														
120	In current dollars.....dol.	6,200	5,954	5,640	5,356	5,339	5,122	4,904	4,444	4,126	3,940	3,614	2,209	1,631	2,335
121	In constant (1950) dollars.....do.	5,304	5,246	5,054	4,833	4,902	4,719	4,593	4,444	4,379	4,592	4,650	3,664	2,937	3,363
	After tax:														
122	In current dollars.....do.	5,578	5,350	5,090	4,842	4,809	4,570	4,417	4,069	3,719	3,575	3,212	2,108	1,608	2,315
123	In constant (1950) dollars.....do.	4,772	4,714	4,561	4,369	4,375	4,211	4,137	4,069	3,947	4,167	4,133	3,496	2,895	3,339
	All families:														
124	Number of families.....mil.	43.7	43.4	42.7	41.8	41.1	40.8	40.4	39.8	37.0	35.9	33.3	32.9	30.4	27.9
125	Average (mean) number of persons per family.....	3.64	3.60	3.59	3.60	3.58	3.54	3.52	3.52	3.64	3.68	3.54	3.70	3.88	4.06
126	Average (mean) family personal income per family, in current dollars.....dol.	6,940	6,645	6,303	5,994	6,041	5,737	5,477	4,969	4,574	4,369	4,027	2,437	1,784	-----
	Farm-operator families:														
127	Number of families.....mil.	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.7	-----
128	Average (mean) family personal income per family, in current dollars.....dol.	4,024	4,015	3,917	3,881	3,905	4,147	4,114	3,493	3,583	3,335	2,860	1,552	951	-----
	Nonfarm families:														
129	Number of families.....mil.	38.8	38.4	37.6	36.5	35.8	35.4	34.8	34.1	31.1	30.0	27.4	26.8	23.7	-----
130	Average (mean) family personal income per family, in current dollars.....dol.	7,305	6,936	6,626	6,295	6,358	6,013	5,721	5,232	4,775	4,573	4,267	2,633	2,020	-----

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME

G 131-161

Series G 131-146. Percent Shares of Total Income Received by Top 1 Percent and 5 Percent of Total Population: 1913 to 1948

Year	Shares of total income						Shares of different types of income (basic variant)									
	Basic income variant		Economic income variant		Disposable income variant		Employee compensation		Entrepreneurial income		Dividends		Interest		Rent	
	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent
	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146
1948	8.33	17.68					3.78	10.87	15.16	30.72	53.56	69.84	15.76	26.47	12.77	22.60
1947	8.49	17.41					3.90	10.61	15.16	30.04	50.23	65.43	17.20	27.95	10.98	20.39
1946	8.36	18.20	9.58	19.36	7.71	17.66	3.76	10.37	15.28	34.89	50.90	67.94	19.17	31.94	10.15	19.20
1945	8.81	17.89	9.87	19.27	7.27	16.65	3.33	9.73	23.00	38.94	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.11	16.82
1944	8.58	16.62	8.96	18.63	6.61	15.75	3.33	9.92	22.00	34.83	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.94	15.78
1943	9.33	17.75	9.95	20.86	6.44	16.66	3.75	10.86	23.85	35.68	52.80	65.54	22.70	33.08	9.78	17.47
1942	10.05	18.94	10.70	22.47	7.81	19.08	4.89	13.07	18.84	29.27	52.72	65.26	25.93	37.04	9.96	18.24
1941	11.89	21.89	12.32	25.87	9.89	22.96	6.00	15.60	16.88	28.52	57.81	72.85	25.30	38.35	11.35	22.35
1940	11.89	22.71	12.87	26.83	11.89	25.44	6.41	16.86	14.81	26.02	63.23	75.99	23.65	36.44	13.01	23.35
1939	11.80	23.45	13.12	27.77	12.14	26.81	6.26	17.80	14.21	25.92	62.02	75.21	24.27	36.22	12.73	24.51
1938	11.45	22.80	12.75	27.62	12.01	26.85	6.57	17.75	13.17	24.82	61.33	75.69	22.61	33.16	13.26	24.99
1937	12.84	23.80	13.96	28.20	12.81	27.06	6.55	17.46	12.69	23.01	67.55	80.29	25.37	35.87	13.00	24.29
1936	13.14	24.35	14.46	28.82	13.52	27.92	6.43	17.08	15.27	27.73	65.41	77.40	25.17	36.93	12.68	26.09
1935	12.05	23.78	13.58	28.77	12.74	27.89	6.77	18.86	11.70	21.80	63.00	80.04	23.92	34.23	12.54	26.33
1934	12.48	24.58	14.08	30.26	12.84	28.95	6.79	19.00	15.26	29.93	66.59	78.14	22.63	32.49	12.84	23.10
1933	12.48	25.34	14.76	31.73	13.01	30.31	7.23	20.06	15.30	29.62	66.25	78.55	19.66	29.83	13.94	32.06
1932	13.25	28.71	15.65	32.99	12.62	30.40	7.45	20.55	14.82	31.24	67.32	79.17	21.01	33.76	15.88	34.59
1931	13.31	28.27	15.57	32.08	14.56	31.23	6.32	18.40	14.08	31.12	65.44	79.34	22.32	36.63	15.54	37.65
1930	14.12	28.19	15.88	31.84	15.33	30.95	6.64	17.25	14.23	31.15	67.05	78.61	26.11	40.72	14.53	30.81
1929	14.65	28.26	17.81	32.19	19.08	33.81	6.26	16.37	17.12	32.47	71.26	83.37	28.41	43.26	13.43	29.21
1928	14.50	28.09	17.15	31.83	18.92	33.49	6.17	16.13	16.16	30.65	66.02	77.24	31.13	47.40	17.17	37.39
1927	14.94	26.78	17.18	32.06	19.12	34.06	6.41	16.67	17.16	32.10	71.35	81.80	32.02	49.39	16.08	33.95
1926	14.39	25.96	16.46	31.19	17.22	31.92	6.23	15.71	15.79	31.08	72.86	85.13	31.70	49.08	16.75	36.56
1925	13.93	25.25	15.77	30.21	16.26	30.78	6.08	14.85	15.11	30.80	73.26	85.66	30.77	48.18	17.86	40.18
1924	13.78	25.29	15.74	30.24	16.54	31.09	6.24	15.24	15.60	31.49	67.89	78.91	28.73	45.06	17.22	38.73
1923	12.91	24.29	14.69	29.04	14.23	28.73	6.06	14.23	14.47	31.71	68.83	81.08	27.33	45.64	14.34	36.15
1922	12.23	22.89	14.02	28.08	13.05	27.05	5.81	13.38	13.04	29.70	64.60	77.49	28.97	45.74	14.62	32.41
1921	13.33	24.79	15.58	30.39	14.39	29.04	6.33	16.56	14.80	27.89	71.66	85.26	30.66	45.09	15.43	29.77
1920	13.50	25.47	16.15	31.70	14.20	29.32	6.32	17.29	15.73	28.94	65.33	82.00	29.90	45.66	16.12	34.30
1919	12.34	22.07	13.64	25.76	11.89	23.96	5.82	14.40	13.78	24.93	72.40	84.47	32.55	45.69	14.86	28.54
1918	12.84	23.91	14.04	26.10	12.21	24.27	6.14	14.92	12.68	23.76	74.09	86.23	37.34	51.09	14.23	29.43
1917	12.93	23.13					6.53	16.01	11.47	21.43	66.55	77.45	42.35	57.96	14.23	29.43
1916	12.69	22.69					5.96	15.10	10.63	20.45	61.74	70.25	47.01	66.69	14.90	30.73
1915	14.16	24.60					6.64	16.90	9.15	19.29	72.39	78.77	44.59	58.01	14.89	33.21
1914	15.58															
1913	14.32															

¹ Data on dividends and interest are not separately available for 1944 and 1945. The combined data for 1944 and 1945 are, respectively: Top 1 percent, 33.88 and 37.80; for the top 5 percent, 62.90 and 52.24.

² Comparable with later years.
³ Comparable with earlier years.

Series G 147-168. Median Money Wage or Salary Income of Primary Families and Unrelated Individuals With Wage or Salary Income, by Selected Characteristics: 1939 to 1957

Series No.	Selected characteristics	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1951	1950	1949	1947	1945	1944	1939
147	Total	\$4,594	\$4,453	\$4,137	\$3,960	\$4,011	\$3,515	\$3,216	\$2,959	\$2,854	\$2,390	\$2,373	\$1,231
	COLOR												
148	White families and individuals	4,331	4,685	4,331	4,150	4,201	3,673	3,390	3,138	2,999	(1)	(1)	1,325
149	Nonwhite families and individuals	2,636	2,429	2,418	2,333	2,357	1,943	1,671	1,533	1,448	(1)	(1)	489
	SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE OF HEAD												
150	Families with male head, married, wife present	5,033	4,858	4,467	4,286	4,324	3,773	3,486	3,194	3,042	(1)	(1)	1,319
	Age of head:												
151	Under 35 years	4,890	4,700	4,279	4,118	4,189	3,665	3,305	2,998	2,733	(1)	(1)	1,171
152	35 to 44 years	5,500	5,312	4,872	4,719	4,640	4,111	3,805	3,418	3,398	(1)	(1)	1,449
153	45 to 54 years	5,489	5,303	4,944	4,633	4,660	3,957	3,752	3,564	3,514	(1)	(1)	1,481
154	55 years and over	4,045	3,985	3,757	3,570	3,722	3,303	3,031	2,848	2,788	(1)	(1)	1,243
155	Other families with male head	4,244	4,321	3,857	3,636	4,009	3,412	3,092	2,972	2,909	(1)	(1)	1,159
156	Families with female head	2,902	2,780	2,651	2,546	2,750	2,407	2,122	2,185	2,195	(1)	(1)	909
	SIZE OF FAMILY												
157	2 persons	4,296	4,143	3,835	3,709	3,788	3,365	3,002	2,777	2,587	(1)	(1)	1,219
158	3 persons	4,968	4,754	4,417	4,172	4,320	3,694	3,394	3,116	2,897	(1)	(1)	1,297
159	4 persons	5,234	5,045	4,646	4,463	4,419	3,891	3,619	3,361	3,232	(1)	(1)	1,374
160	5 persons	5,208	5,043	4,506	4,535	4,585	3,952	3,632	3,376	3,403	(1)	(1)	1,322
161	6 persons or more	4,664	4,500	4,146	3,894	4,024	3,556	3,182	3,100	3,284	(1)	(1)	1,184

¹ Not available.

Series G 147-168. Median Money Wage or Salary Income of Primary Families and Unrelated Individuals With Wage or Salary Income, by Selected Characteristics: 1939 to 1957—Con.

Series No.	Selected characteristics	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1951	1950	1949	1947	1939
FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE											
162	None.....	\$4,697	\$4,558	\$4,227	\$4,006	\$4,163	\$3,662	\$3,349	\$3,113	\$2,942	\$1,368
163	1.....	4,855	4,644	4,343	4,188	4,285	3,662	3,421	3,120	2,964	1,315
164	2.....	5,047	4,911	4,518	4,450	4,386	3,761	3,493	3,261	3,122	1,288
165	3 or more.....	4,783	4,605	4,157	3,933	4,009	3,544	3,082	2,858	2,812	956
NONFARM FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF WAGE OR SALARY EARNERS											
166	1.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,332	(1)	(1)	2,653	1,195
167	2.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,547	(1)	(1)	3,671	1,680
168	3 or more.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6,139	(1)	(1)	(2)	2,415

¹ Not available.

² More than \$5,000.

Series G 169-190. Median Money Wage or Salary Income of All Workers With Wage or Salary Income, and of Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Sex, Color, and Major Occupation Group: 1939 to 1957

Series No.	Sex, color, and major occupation group in survey week	All workers									Year-round full-time workers			
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1939	1957	1956	1955	1939
MALE														
Color ¹														
169	White.....	\$4,896	\$4,260	\$3,986	\$3,754	\$3,760	\$3,507	\$3,345	\$2,982	\$1,112	\$4,950	\$4,710	\$4,458	\$1,419
170	Nonwhite.....	2,436	2,396	2,342	2,131	2,233	2,038	2,060	1,828	460	3,137	2,912	2,531	639
Major occupation group ²														
171	Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5,601	5,485	5,055	4,905	4,816	4,691	4,071	3,874	1,809	5,990	5,847	5,332	2,100
172	Farmers and farm managers.....	469	455	461	577	493	479	482	711	378	454	479	414	430
173	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	5,872	5,589	5,290	5,234	5,071	4,696	4,134	4,171	2,136	6,110	5,967	5,584	2,254
174	Clerical and kindred workers.....	4,252	4,150	3,870	3,735	3,766	3,421	3,366	3,002	1,421	4,564	4,338	4,162	1,564
175	Salesworkers.....	4,379	4,275	4,315	3,823	3,716	3,576	3,539	3,148	1,277	5,143	5,006	4,937	1,451
176	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	4,777	4,619	4,856	4,246	4,156	3,756	3,601	3,405	1,309	5,216	4,931	4,712	1,532
177	Operatives and kindred workers.....	3,984	3,824	3,586	3,349	3,415	3,216	3,064	2,736	1,007	4,337	4,235	4,046	1,263
178	Service workers, except private household.....	2,894	2,946	2,778	2,818	2,806	2,374	2,426	2,299	333	3,605	3,521	3,545	1,019
179	Farm laborers and foremen.....	940	892	971	923	817	847	932	936	309	1,513	1,526	(?)	365
180	Laborers, except farm and mine.....	2,763	2,635	2,337	2,358	2,406	2,244	2,170	1,850	673	3,710	3,410	3,106	991
FEMALE														
Color ¹														
181	White.....	2,240	2,179	2,065	2,046	2,049	1,976	1,855	1,698	676	3,107	2,958	2,870	833
182	Nonwhite.....	1,019	970	894	914	994	814	781	626	246	1,866	1,637	1,637	337
Major occupation group ²														
183	Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	3,344	3,114	2,963	3,008	2,929	2,695	2,495	2,264	1,023	3,810	3,650	3,500	1,277
184	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	3,118	2,976	3,158	(?)	2,548	2,705	2,679	2,089	1,107	3,890	3,535	(?)	1,218
185	Clerical and kindred workers.....	2,802	2,699	2,597	2,468	2,420	2,270	2,147	2,064	936	3,237	3,145	3,065	1,072
186	Salesworkers.....	1,342	1,204	1,182	1,348	1,153	1,075	1,176	1,148	636	2,239	2,090	(?)	745
187	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,075	(?)	(?)	827	(?)	(?)	(?)	936
188	Operatives and kindred workers.....	2,130	2,130	2,048	1,852	1,901	1,908	1,739	1,616	532	2,611	2,532	2,439	742
189	Private household workers.....	459	436	502	495	554	433	447	448	236	930	879	(?)	339
190	Service workers, except private household.....	1,249	1,151	1,135	1,154	1,223	1,128	996	895	493	1,995	1,950	1,750	607

¹ For wage or salary workers at time of survey.

² For experienced civilian labor force. 1939 excludes public emergency workers and persons having less than \$100 of wage or salary income, but includes members of the Armed Forces; 1950 excludes persons having less than \$100 of wage or salary income.

³ Fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with \$1 or more of wage or salary income.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PATTERNS (Series G 191-584)

G 191-218. Personal consumption expenditures, by type of product, 1929-1957.

Source: 1929-1945, Office of Business Economics, *National Income: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business, 1954 Edition*, pp. 206-208; 1946-1957, *U. S. Income and Output, 1958*.

Detailed estimates by the Department of Commerce of consumer expenditures for commodities and services since 1929 were first published in the *Survey of Current Business*, June 1944. The figures on personal consumption expenditures for commodities were calculated by the "commodity flow methods" developed by Simon Kuznets, *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1938. Estimates of personal consumption expenditures for services are based on a variety of source materials which cannot be summarized briefly. For further detail, see *National Income: 1954 Edition*.

As defined by the Department of Commerce, personal consumption expenditures represent the market value of purchases of goods and services by individuals and nonprofit institutions and the value of food, clothing, housing, and financial services received by them as income in kind. Rental value of owner-occupied houses is included; purchases of dwellings, which are classified as capital goods, are excluded.

G 219-243. Personal consumption expenditures, by type of product, 1909-1929.

Source: J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates, *America's Needs and Resources, A New Survey*, The Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1955, pp. 965-980.

The first detailed estimates of aggregate consumer expenditures for goods and services in the United States over a period of time appeared in William H. Lough (with the assistance of Martin Gainsbrugh), *High-Level Consumption*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1935. These pioneer estimates covered the years 1909, 1914, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, and 1931. The data for the later years were revised and extended by Harold Barger, *Outlay and Income in the United States, 1921-1938*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1942. In the 1940's, J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates (*America's Needs and Resources*, 1947) revised these various estimates and expanded those on recreational expense to take account of estimates by Julius Weinberger, "The Economic Aspects of Recreation," *Harvard Business Review*, Summer issue, 1937.

G 244-543. General note.

Collection of data on consumer expenditures, and, especially wage earners' expenditures, began in the United States in the 1870's. It was undertaken on a small scale by a number of different State agencies using a great variety of methods. The most substantial of these studies was that made for Massachusetts by Carroll D. Wright, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts. He undertook a carefully planned survey of the earnings and expenditures of 397 families of skilled and unskilled workers in 1875. The usefulness of the data gathered in this study led the Congress to request further studies of this type on a broader base by the newly formed U.S. Bureau of Labor of which Wright had become Commissioner.

Some of the results of the large-scale studies made by the Bureau of Labor for 1888-91 and 1901 are given in series G 303-321. The data on food expenditures obtained in the 1901 survey were used to provide the design for an index of prices of food purchased by workingmen. This index was used generally as a deflator for workers' incomes and expenditures for all kinds of goods until World War I.

During that period, the need for a more inclusive index of retail prices became clearer because food prices rose so much faster than those of many other commodities and of rents. A nationwide study of the expenditures of wage earners and clerical workers was undertaken in 1918 to provide a list of items to be priced for such an index and also to provide data on the relative importance of each item. Because of the number of wage disputes in the shipbuilding centers, the survey was first undertaken in seacoast cities. It was later expanded into what was regarded as a representative sample of industrial centers in the United States.

The first study made in this country of the over-all consumer expenditures of a group of farm families was made in Livingston County, N.Y., in 1909. In the early 1920's, the Department of Agriculture initiated a cooperative project on the subject with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations under the direction of E. L. Kirkpatrick. In 1925, it was decided, for lack of any other data on farm family expenditures extending across State lines, to average the data that had been collected in 11 States covering one year in the period 1923-1925. The resulting averages given in series G 488-507 have been widely used, but other State studies made in the next few years indicated that the averages for the 2,886 families were too high to be representative of the expenditures of farm-operator families throughout the country at that time.

Dramatic increases in productivity in industry and agriculture during the 1920's and the economic collapse which began in 1929 led a number of economists to study the factors affecting consumer expenditures and to estimate changes in consumption patterns over time. The pioneer investigation in this field was made by Simon Kuznets, *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1938. This study shows national aggregates for four types of consumer goods and services. The Brookings Institution published, in 1934, estimates of expenditure patterns at different income levels of farm and nonfarm families and single individuals in 1929 (see M. Leven, H. G. Moulton, and C. Warburton, *America's Capacity to Consume*, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934). The figures were prepared by Clark Warburton on the basis of scattered sample studies made during the 1920's and early 1930's and correlated with national income estimates made by Maurice Leven (see text for series G 482-487 and G 538-543). In 1935, estimates of aggregate consumer expenditures in detail for 1909 and 1929 and selected years between were prepared by Martin Gainsbrugh and published in William H. Lough, *High-Level Consumption* (see text for series G 219-243). This book included a comparison with The Brookings Institution's aggregates for 1929, showing that the two estimates were very close for food expense, and reasonably close for attire and home maintenance; but the estimates by Lough and Gainsbrugh of expenditures for all other items were much higher than the Brookings' figures.

In the middle 1930's, two national cross-section studies of consumer expenditure patterns were undertaken. The first, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, covered employed city wage and clerical workers and was initiated to provide a new list of items and weights for the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The second, the Study of Consumer Purchases, conducted jointly by the BLS and the Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture, related to families (with native-born heads) who were not on public relief rolls during the survey year, and was initiated to provide data relating the effect on expenditure patterns of income, occupation of the head, race, family composition, and type of community. The results of the second study were used by the National Resources Planning Board as the basis for a national estimate of consumer expenditures (see text for series G 409-426, G 464-481, and G 523-537). The data from this study were supplemented by information from the Bureau of Internal Revenue on income distribution and receipts from excise taxes, and from a few studies of the expenditures of families on public relief rolls and of those with foreign-born heads.

A small nationwide survey covering 1941 conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics (see text for series G 391-408 and G 445-463) provides the most recent detailed data on the expenditure patterns of rural and urban families in the same year. BLS also conducted a sample national study of urban family expenditures in 1944 (see text for series G 373-390). Another BLS urban study covering 1950, intended primarily to serve as a basis for revision of the Consumer Price Index, subsequently provided detailed tabulations of consumer expenditures, income, and savings (see text for series G 244-263). The Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, conducted a survey of farm family expenditures in 1955 (see text for series G 427-444) to obtain data to revise the Parity Index and improve the basis for estimating farm operators' production expenses, which provides detailed data on farm family expenditures.

In recent years, there have been a number of nationwide surveys of consumer expenditures by income level for specified types of goods. See, for example, individual reports in the series published by Department of Agriculture, *Household Food Consumption Survey*, 1955. The reports of this survey provide detailed data for farm and nonfarm households on quantities and values of food consumed and on dietary levels by money income after taxes in the United States as a whole and in four major regions.

The annual Surveys of Consumer Finances, conducted for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, yield data on consumer purchases of selected durable goods by income level of all "spending units" in the United States. Reports of these surveys appear in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

Other recent national sample surveys conducted for use in marketing research have covered a very large proportion, but not all types, of consumer goods and services. The most comprehensive of these is the study of consumer expenditures conducted for Life Magazine by Alfred Politz Research, Inc., which is based on a sample designed to represent all individuals, 20 years of age and over, in continental United States. The study provides an unusual amount of detailed material on expenditures for commodities along with data on buying habits of households of different types.

The lack of continuity in the tables shown here which present data by income level is, at least in part, due to the fact

that the coverage and definitions used in obtaining the data differ so greatly from study to study. The chief differences in population coverage and in the classification and definition of goods and services purchased are briefly specified in the tables and in the text which follows. Differences in definition primarily affect the figures on income, expenditures for housing, and for "sundries" or "miscellaneous goods and services."

The figures on income represent annual income before deduction of direct personal taxes, i.e., income, poll, and personal property, except the following, which represent annual income after deduction of taxes: Urban families in 1917-19 (series G 283-302), 1944 (series G 373-390), and 1950 (series G 244-263 and G 353-372); and farm-operator families in 1955 (series G 427-444).

Direct personal taxes, as well as indirect taxes, were generally tabulated as an item of current expenditure in the consumer expenditure surveys made before the 1930's. Since the Consumer Purchases Study of 1935-36, such taxes have been presented separately and have not been included in consumer expenditures. For the series presented here, direct personal taxes were deducted from expenditure figures in the earlier surveys, wherever possible, to insure greater comparability with the most recent surveys.

Social Security taxes paid by the worker (first collected in 1937) were treated as savings in the 1941 and 1944 surveys, and handled with personal insurance as a separate class of disbursements in the 1950 urban and the 1955 farm surveys.

In the early studies of wage earners' incomes and expenditures, no attempt was made to evaluate the products received by a family from its garden, poultry, hogs, or cows. Most studies of the incomes and expenditures of farm-operator families include data on the value of food and fuel produced by the family for its own use, sometimes valued at prices which would have been paid for them had they been purchased through nearby trade channels, and sometimes at prices which would have been received if the products had been sold.

The treatment of imputed income resulting from expenditures for owned homes varies considerably from one series to another. Series G 191-243 include rental value of owned homes, but not capital expenditures for housing. In the early studies of wage earners' expenditures, the statistical difficulties of handling homeowners' housing expenditures were avoided by excluding homeowners from the "normal" family group and including only renters. In studies made in the middle 1930's and early 1940's information was obtained not only on homeowners' current year expenditures for housing and for investments in their homes, but also on the net rental value of their homes. These figures are not presented here, but are available in the original sources.

Conceptually, premiums paid on life insurance policies may be classified wholly as current expenditures or partly as savings and partly current expenditures, depending on the type of policy; but in sample surveys it is difficult to obtain from respondents information on the type of policies on which premiums are paid.

Series G 191-243 include as consumer expenditures the part of insurance premiums paid which covers the expense of handling life insurance, but not the part which will eventually be returned to the consumer buyer or his beneficiaries. In sample surveys of consumer expenditures made before the 1930's, the difficulty of obtaining information on the types of policies held resulted in classifying payments on such premiums in the sundries or miscellaneous group as current expenditures. In expenditure surveys made since 1930, it has been the practice to exclude insurance premiums from current expenditure data,

handling them either as savings or as a separate class of disbursements.

In addition to the sources of the individual series, students of the history of the subject are referred to the following:

Dorothy S. Brady and Faith M. Williams, "Advances in the Techniques of Measuring and Estimating Consumer Expenditures," *Journal of Farm Economics*, May 1945, vol. 27, No. 2.

"Consumer Survey Statistics, Report of Consultant Committee on Consumer Survey Statistics, organized by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at the request of the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, July 1955," *Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics*, 84th Congress, July 19 and 26, October 4 and 5, 1955, pp. 251-372.

Solomon Fabricant, "Measuring National Consumption," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 8, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1946.

Helen Humes Lamale, *Methodology of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950*, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, 1959.

William H. Shaw, "Consumption Expenditures, 1929-1943," *Survey of Current Business*, June 1944.

Bureau of Home Economics, *Study of Consumer Purchases, Urban, Village, and Farm Series, 1935-1936* (22 volumes).

Agricultural Research Service, *Farm Family Spending and Saving in Illinois*, Agricultural Information Bulletin, No. 101.

Agricultural Research Service, *Condensed vs. Detailed Schedule for Collection of Family Expenditure Data*, FE-51, March 1954.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1934-1936*, Bulletin Nos. 636-641, inclusive. (No. 638 is the summary volume.)

Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Study of Consumer Purchases, Urban Series, 1935-1936*, Bulletin Nos. 642-649, inclusive.

Clark Warburton, "Three Estimates of the Value of the Nation's Output of Commodities and Services," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, vol. 3, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1939.

Faith M. Williams, "International Comparisons of Patterns of Family Consumption," in *Consumer Behavior: Research on Consumer Reactions*, Harper and Brothers, 1958.

Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Family Living Studies in the United States and Other Countries*, Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 223.

Chase Going Woodhouse and Faith M. Williams, *Comparison of Schedule and Account Methods of Collecting Data on Family Living*, Department of Agriculture, Technical Bulletin 386.

G 244-330. General note.

Data on the consumption expenditures of families of city wage and clerical workers of two or more persons were collected at irregular intervals and for a variety of purposes. Only the 1950 BLS Study of Consumer Expenditures was based on a sample representing families of all types in these occupational groups in cities of all sizes throughout the entire country. Insofar as the original publications make it possible, the figures from the earlier studies have been adjusted as to definition and classification of consumer expenditures so as to conform to those used in 1950.

See also general note for series G 244-543.

G 244-263. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of families of city wage and clerical workers of 2 or more persons, by income class, 1950.

Source: Department of Labor, *How American Buying Habits Change*, 1959.

These series are based on a *Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes and Savings; Statistical Tables: Urban U.S.—1950*, a joint study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, 1956, vols. I, II, III, IX, and X.

The survey of consumer expenditures in 1950 was conducted by BLS to provide the basis for revising its Consumer Price Index. The survey was undertaken during the first half of 1951 in 91 urban areas throughout the United States ranging in size from places of 2,500 inhabitants to the greater New York area with a population of 9 million. Complete and usable reports were obtained from 12,489 consumer units. Since the study was directed toward the determination of expenditure weights for the BLS revised CPI, the data for family expenditures for individual consumption goods and services purchased by the 7,007 wage-earner and clerical-worker families of 2 or more persons were tabulated and averaged for each of the 91 cities surveyed.

Subsequently, the same data were tabulated in considerable detail and published as part of the study of consumer expenditures, income, and savings, which was made by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in cooperation with BLS under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

To obtain data for wage-earner and clerical-worker families of 2 or more, the following groups were excluded: Single consumers; self-employed; salaried professionals; officials, etc.; and persons not gainfully employed. Within the 9 classes of cities averaged for the Wharton School publications (large cities, suburbs, and small cities in the North, South, and West), averages were based on the sample families as weights; in combining the resulting averages, universe (total consumer units, i.e., families and single consumers) weights were used.

G 264-282. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of families of employed city wage and clerical workers of 2 or more persons, by income class, 1934-36.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, records.

These series are based on Faith M. Williams and Alice C. Hanson, *Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 638, summary volume, 1941.

The data in this 1934-36 study were gathered to provide the basis for revising the BLS Consumer Price Index. The survey (conducted in a period of mass unemployment) was restricted to families of two or more in large cities, who had an income of at least \$500 and who had not been on public relief rolls during the survey year. These limits precluded from the pattern on which the CPI was to be based the irregular spending of workers on "relief" and those employed so irregularly that their purchases could not have been typical of long-range consumption patterns. The survey covered 12,903 white families and 1,566 Negro families in 42 cities with population 50,000 or more.

These series derived from Bulletin No. 638 have been adjusted for comparability with definitions and classifications of the 1950 *Study of Consumer Expenditures . . .* (see text for series G 244-263), as follows: "Vocation" outlays shown in table 1 were deducted from both "average annual current expenditures" in table 1 and from "average annual amount" of total net family income in table 7. "Community welfare" and "gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family" were deducted from "average annual current consumption expenditures" in table 7.

G 283-302. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of families of city wage and clerical workers with at least 1 child, by income class, 1917-19.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 357, *Cost of Living in the United States, 1917-19*.

These data were collected from white city worker families having husband and wife and at least 1 child, who was not a boarder or lodger. The families could have no boarders and

not over 3 lodgers; at least 75 percent of family income had to come from the principal breadwinner or others who contributed all earnings to the family fund; slum or charity families or non-English speaking families who had been in the United States less than 5 years were excluded.

This survey was first undertaken in shipbuilding centers for the purpose of providing market baskets which could be used in computing consumer price indexes for cities most affected by the inflation which occurred during and just after World War I. It was later broadened to cover 92 cities and localities throughout the entire country.

The income and expenditure figures presented in Bulletin No. 357 were adjusted for comparability with definitions and classifications used in the 1950 *Study of Consumer Expenditures* . . . (see text for series G 244-263). Thus, average money income after taxes (see series G 285) was derived by deducting dues to labor organizations, personal property and poll taxes, and expenditures for tools (Bulletin No. 357, pp. 448 and 454) from total average income per family (Bulletin No. 357, p. 4). Average expenditures for current consumption (see series G 286) were derived by deducting from total average yearly expenses per family (Bulletin No. 357, p. 5) the same items deducted from income and, in addition, life insurance premiums; contributions to church, charity, and patriotic purposes; and gifts (Bulletin No. 357, pp. 447 and 448). Each consumption group was adjusted for maximum comparability with the corresponding groups as classified in the 1950 *Study* (when they differed from the original published table).

G 303-312. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of normal families of city wage and clerical workers of 2 or more persons, by income class, 1901.

Source: Department of Labor, *How American Buying Habits Change*, 1959.

These series are based on 18th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, Document No. 23, Bureau of Labor, 1903, *Cost of Living and Retail Prices of Food*, pp. 581, 592, and 593.

Earnings and expenditure data from this report covered families with wage and salary incomes not exceeding \$1,200 a year, and were collected through personal interviews by experienced special agents of the Bureau of Labor. About 15 percent of these families had incomes from boarders and lodgers and other sources. The latter income raised a few families total income above \$1,200. Therefore their expenditures could be, and were, above \$1,200. Altogether, data were collected from 25,440 families of all types but only those from the 11,156 families defined as "normal" were summarized by income levels. These "normal" families had a husband at work, a wife, not more than 5 children and none over 14 years of age; no dependents, boarders, lodgers, or servants; and provided data on expenditures for rent, fuel, lighting, food, clothing, and sundries.

The 1901 study had a wide city and industry coverage in 32 States and the District of Columbia, and appears to have provided a very good picture of "normal" families in wage and salaried occupations. The selection of the number of persons interviewed in each geographical area was roughly apportioned in accordance with the number of persons employed in the manufacturing industries of the States.

G 313-321. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of normal families of city wage and clerical workers of 2 or more persons in 9 basic industries, by income class, 1888-91.

Source: Department of Labor, *How American Buying Habits Change*, 1959.

These series are based on Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1890, *Cost of Production*, part III; and Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1891,

Cost of Production, vol. II, part III. Only data for so-called "normal" families in all industries (identified by budget numbers, Seventh Annual Report, pp. 1826-1839, 1887-1898) were used for comparative purposes. Family size, income, and expenditures were tabulated from the Sixth Annual Report (pp. 790-801, 914-925, 984-989, 1076-1085, 1128-1131, 1160-1162), and the Seventh Annual Report (pp. 1170-1206, 1374-1390, and 1552-1569). Those data provided the basis for calculation of average family size, income, and total expenditures for all "normal" families by income class. The percentage distributions of total expenditures for "normal" families, in the Seventh Annual Report (pp. 2012 and 2013), were applied to the appropriate averages to estimate the dollar expenditure by income class.

Earnings and expenditure data in the study covered 2,562 "normal" families. "Normal" families had both a husband and wife, not more than 5 children, no one of whom was over 14 years of age; no dependents or boarders; did not own its own dwelling place; and had expenditures for rent, fuel, lighting, clothing, and food. The study covered workers in the following industries: Pig iron, bar iron, steel, bituminous coal, coke, iron ore, cotton, woolen, and glass.

G 322-330. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of Massachusetts, families of city wage and clerical workers of 2 or more persons, by income class, 1874-75.

Source: Department of Labor, *How American Buying Habits Change*, 1959.

These data are based on Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Sixth Annual Report, March 1875, Public Document No. 31, pp. 221-354, 372, 373, and 441. The data were collected from families of wage earners in 15 cities and 21 towns by trained agents of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor who approached 1,000 families before they were able to find 397 who had enough information about their affairs to answer the questions put to them and who were also willing to "having their private life inquired into." The families included about equal numbers of skilled and unskilled workers, and were those who, with comparatively few exceptions, had children dependent on them for support.

Series G 322-330 were computed from data in the Massachusetts report which show, by income class, the number of families from whom figures were received, their aggregate earnings and expenses in each class, and percentages of expenditure as regards income, by income class, for five major categories of expense. The resulting weighted averages for all families' earnings and expenses were found to check with all family averages shown elsewhere in the report. Average figures on money earnings, expenses for all goods and services and for fuel also checked with such averages in the report. The figures on expenses for food, rent, and sundries checked within a few dollars (differences probably caused by rounding of the percentages).

In this report, the items of expenditure not specifically for subsistence, clothing, rent, and fuel were listed as sundries. The report states that sundry items of expense are those which "although . . . not absolutely necessary for the life of the body, are, in their way, imperative necessity in a man's social life." Some specified sundries include furniture, carpets, books and papers, societies, religion, charity, sickness, care of parents, care of house, recreation, housegirl, travel to work, and life insurance.

G 331-352. Consumption expenditures, in 1950 prices, of families of city wage and clerical workers of 2 or more persons, 1888-91 to 1950.

Source: Department of Labor, *How American Buying Habits Change*, 1959.

Figures on average money receipts and outlays of wage and clerical workers' families of two or more persons in large cities have been converted into dollars of 1950 purchasing power for each of the survey years since 1888-91. The BLS Consumer Price Index was used to convert current expenditures and average income into dollars of 1950 purchasing power for the surveys of 1917-19 and 1934-36. The cost-of-living index developed by Paul Douglas (see *American Economic Review*, Supplement, March 1926, p. 22) was used to convert income and total consumption expenditures for the 1888-91 and 1901 studies; the BLS Retail Food Index was used to convert the expenditures for food and drink. Other categories of expenditures were not converted into 1950 dollars because no indexes are available for these categories prior to 1913.

Series G 331-352 for 1950, 1934-36, and 1917-19 relate to expenditures of wage and clerical workers' families in large cities, i.e., with populations of 30,500 and over in 1950; 50,000 and over in 1934-36 and 1917-19. Populations of the large industrial centers surveyed in the two earliest surveys were not specified.

G 353-426. General note.

For discussion of the surveys from which these series were taken, see general note for series G 244-543 and the text for series separately grouped by survey which follows.

G 353-372. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of all families of 2 or more persons in cities of 2,500 and over, by income class, 1950.

Source: *Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes and Savings; Statistical Tables: Urban U. S.—1950*, cited above, vol. XVIII, pp. 14-23.

For a description of this survey, see text for series G 244-263. To obtain the data for all families of two or more persons, only single consumers were excluded; all occupational groups were included. Within the nine classes of cities averaged for the Wharton School publications (large cities, suburbs, and small cities in the North, South, and West), averages were based on the sample families as weights. In combining the resulting averages, universe (total consumer units) weights were used.

G 373-390. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of all families of 2 or more persons in cities of 2,500 and over, by income class, 1944.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1946, p. 4; and Bulletin No. 838, *Wartime Food Purchases*, pp. 1-4, and appendix.

A study of expenditures and savings in 1944 of city families was undertaken by BLS for the primary purpose of comparing prices reported by city consumers with prices indicated by urban store reports. The survey was made in two parts. The first part, made in the fall of 1944, provided detailed information on food purchases during 1 week, purchases of clothing and household textiles during the first 8 months of the year, tenure and rental in August 1944, and sufficient information on family composition, living arrangements, and income to provide a basis for classification. The second part provided data on purchases of food during 1 week early in 1945, of clothing and other textiles during the last 4 months of 1944, and of other goods and services throughout 1944.

The sample used in this survey was very similar to that used in the 1941 survey (see text for series G 391-408) and related to the civilian noninstitutional population in cities of 2,500 or more scattered throughout the country. The sample included approximately 1,700 families and single persons in 28 metropolitan districts and 20 cities with a population under 50,000 outside of metropolitan districts. These places were selected

to represent, with respect to region, State, and city size, all cities in the United States with a population of 2,500 or more.

Family income represents the sum of all types of income received by family members during 1944; included are wage and salary earnings after payroll deductions of income taxes, entrepreneurial net income or withdrawals, and nonearned income from all sources except inheritances, large gifts, and lump-sum insurance settlements.

Although the figures were originally published as preliminary and subject to slight revisions, no revisions were subsequently issued.

G 391-408. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of all families of 2 or more persons in cities of 2,500 and over, by income class, 1941.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 822, *Family Spending and Saving in Wartime*, pp. 68, 70, 71, 76, 102, and 109.

The survey of family spending and saving in wartime is the only survey which was conducted for the primary purpose of providing national estimates of expenditures and savings by income class.

The method of drawing the sample used for this survey differed in several important respects from that followed in earlier surveys of family incomes and expenditures. A description of these changes appears in part I, "Scope and Method," of the source. The coverage of population was more complete than in any previous survey and included such segments of the population as families on public relief rolls, foreign-born and broken families, single consumers, occupational groups, and city-size classes; but it excluded inmates of institutions, residents of military camps, and persons in labor camps.

The sample was smaller than in any previous survey on which national estimates have been based. The sample for urban areas covered about 1,300 families and single persons in 62 cities of 2,500 or more scattered throughout the country. The cities were so selected as to give proper representation to (1) each city-size group; (2) proximity to a metropolis (for cities under 50,000); (3) each region and State; (4) low, medium, and high rent cities; and (5) cities of differing racial composition.

Information was obtained on both money and nonmoney income, although only money income figures are shown here. Expenditures for family living were reported in detail under 14 categories of expense. All purchases of durable goods made during the year, except payments on homes and improvements on homes, were considered current expenditures. Financing charges, interest on installment and other credit purchases, and shipping and delivery charges were considered as part of the expenditure. Discounts and trade-in allowances were deducted from the gross price. Sales and excise taxes were included in the expenditure for each article except in the case of the details for food expenditure.

Sample data for the \$5,000 to \$10,000 and the \$10,000 and over classes are included, although the averages for these classes are based on a small number of cases and are therefore quite irregular and subject to a wide margin of error. They should be considered as statements of sample results only, and not as estimates of actual expenditures by the entire group of families in those income groups.

G 409-426. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of all families of 2 or more persons in cities of 2,500 and over, by income class, 1935-36.

Source: National Resources Planning Board, *Family Expenditures in the United States, Statistical Tables and Appendices*, 1941, pp. 61, 120, and 157.

The study of family expenditures is part of the *Study of Consumer Purchases*, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics, in cooperation with the National Resources Committee, the Central Statistical Board, and the Works Progress Administration. The Bureau of Home Economics conducted the survey in rural-farm and rural-nonfarm areas and in the majority of the small cities covered, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted the surveys in the other small cities and all of the larger urban communities.

The study of consumer purchases was the most detailed analysis of family expenditures in the United States made up to that time. Data were published on over 90 categories of outlays. They are classified to permit study of differences between the farm, rural-nonfarm, and urban population, of regional variations, of differences with respect to size of family and between white and Negro families, as well as of differences between income levels.

Detailed information on expenditures and savings during a 12-month period between January 1935 and December 1936 was secured from a sample of about 60,000 families living in cities of different sizes, in villages, and on farms in 30 States, of which 54,000 were used in preparing the family expenditure data. The urban sample covered 51 cities and approximately 30,000 expenditure schedules. Both the sample expenditure data and the population weights used in preparing the estimates (shown in these series) of family expenditures by income class exclude families receiving any direct or work-relief assistance (however little) at any time during the year.

Income was defined to include total net money income received during the year by all members of the economic family, plus the value of certain items of nonmoney income such as net value of owner-occupied homes and rent received as pay. Consumption data were collected only from native white families in most sample communities and from native Negro families in the Southeast, in New York City, and Columbus, Ohio.

G 427-507. General note.

For discussion of the surveys from which these series were obtained, see general note for series G 244-543 and the text for series separately grouped by survey which follows.

G 427-444. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of farm-operator families of 2 or more persons, by income class, 1955.

Source: Derived from Department of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin No. 224, *Farmers' Expenditures in 1955 by Regions*, 1958, and from unpublished records of the Agricultural Research Service.

These data are based on a weighted sample of approximately 4,000 schedules, selected on the basis of the 1954 Census of Agriculture distribution of farms by economic class of farm (value of all products sold). The number of families included a small number not reporting income. Federal and State personal taxes have been deducted from money income. Expenditures for dwelling upkeep included for owned homes an assigned share of real estate taxes and special assessments, insurance premiums, mortgage interest charges, legal and settlement charges; and for both owned and rented homes expense for repairs, replacements, alterations and improvements, and cash rent for off-farm rented dwellings. Expense for lodging away from home and for vacation homes was also included. Expenditures for automobile and truck transportation include family share of purchase and upkeep. Expenditures for other goods and services include expense for funerals for family members, legal fees, bank charges for service and deposit box, rental of post office box, money lost or stolen, interest paid on

borrowing for family use, occupational expense, union dues, poll taxes, and personal property taxes.

G 445-463. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of farm-operator families of 2 or more persons, by income class, 1941.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 520, *Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime*, June 1943, pp. 156 and 159.

These data were obtained from a study conducted in 1942 by the Bureau of Home Economics in areas representing the entire rural population of the country. The survey was paralleled by a study of the income and expenditures of urban families and single consumers conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (see text for series G 391-408). The study was based on a sample of 1,000 rural-nonfarm families and single consumers and 760 farm families and single consumers in 45 counties, stratified to give representation to all regions and to economic groups in the rural population.

The data collected included nonmoney as well as money income; the former was limited to that received in the form of food, housing, fuel, ice, clothing, or household furnishings. However, classification in these series is by money income only. Expenditures for family living were reported in detail under 15 categories of expense. All purchases of durable goods made during the year, except payments on homes and improvements on homes, were considered as current expenditures. Financing charges and interest on installment and other credit purchases, shipping and delivery charges were considered as part of the expenditure. Discounts and trade-in allowances were deducted from the gross price. Sales and excise taxes were included in the expenditures for each article except in the case of the details for food expenditure. Although the survey included expenditures of families and single consumers, these series cover farm families only.

G 464-481. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of farm-operator families, by income class, 1935-36.

Source: National Resources Planning Board, *Family Expenditures in the United States, Statistical Tables and Appendices*, June 1941, pp. 51, 120, and 157.

These data are based on information obtained as part of the Works Progress Administration study (see text for series G 409-426) and summarized for the United States by the National Resources Planning Board. The definition of income used in this study includes, in addition to money income, the nonmoney income items of net rental value of owner-occupied homes and housing received as pay and the net imputed value of food produced at home for the family's own use. For farm families, it also includes the net imputed value of certain other farm-produced goods used by the family, i.e., fuel, ice, tobacco, and wool, plus or minus the value of any increase or decrease in the amount of livestock owned or of crops stored for sale.

Estimates for approximately 15,000 native farm families (excluding those on public relief rolls) living in rural areas are presented in these series. For the main categories of disbursement, 140 villages and 66 farm countries in 30 States were surveyed. The farm sample represents the more important types of farming. Farm families operating part-time farms were excluded from the consumption sample (except in Oregon).

G 482-487. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of farm-operator families, by income class, 1929.

Source: Computed from M. Leven, H. G. Moulton, and C. Warburton, *America's Capacity to Consume*, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934, p. 260.

Aggregates presented in the original source were divided by the number of families in each income class to derive average expenditures per family.

The number of families is based on the distribution of families by income estimated by Maurice Leven. The estimates of consumer expenditures were made by Clark Warburton on the basis of 6 sample studies of the value of consumer goods and services used by farm families in one year between 1924 and 1930.

The income figures shown here represent both annual money and nonmoney income. Included in nonmoney income are imputed value of home-produced food and fuel, and of owned homes. The expenditure for "other" items includes direct taxes and contributions.

G 488-507. Consumption expenditures of farm-operator families, by income class, 1922-1924.

Source: Computed from E. L. Kirkpatrick, *The Farmer's Standard of Living: A Socio-Economic Study of 2,886 White Farm Families of Selected Localities in 11 States*, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 1466, pp. 29 and 34.

These data were derived from a number of special studies made by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with 12 colleges or universities. The studies were planned to show the following items among others: Tenure, acres per farm, and value of land per acre; quantities and value of food, fuel, and other materials furnished during the year; quantities and costs of food, fuel, furniture and furnishings, household supplies, and household labor purchased during the year; and expenditures for other items such as clothing, health, education, recreation, personal care, etc.

The economic level of farm business resources and of farm family living was the chief consideration in the selection of the localities represented in this study. The localities were situated in 11 States (New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Ohio). Of the 2,886 families represented in the study, 1,950 were owners, 867 were cash and share tenants including croppers, and 69 were hired men or managers. The study was limited to families who had an adult man operating the farm and an adult woman as homemaker; generally the operator and homemaker were man and wife.

Total expenditures for current consumption and expenditures for each consumption category were derived from figures in the source showing percentage distribution of the value of all goods. Expenditures for life and health insurance were deducted from the total. Consumer goods and services purchased include food, fuel, and housing furnished by the farm. Food and fuel provided by the farm were valued at prices halfway between what they would have brought and what they would have cost in the open market; housing provided was valued at 10 percent of the estimated value of the house occupied.

The class intervals shown in series G 488-507 as value of goods purchased and goods furnished in kind are ambiguously referred to in the original as "total value or income" groups. A comparison with other studies by the author indicates that the classes are not representative of income. Series G 488-507 therefore differs in this respect from the other series in this chapter.

G 508-543. General note.

For discussion of the surveys from which these series were obtained, see general note for series G 244-543 and the text for series separately grouped by survey which follows.

G 508-522. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of families and single consumers combined, by income class, 1941.

Source: See source for series G 391-408, p. 75.

For a description of this study, see text for series G 391-408 and G 445-463.

The expenditure data in these series represent expenditures of all families and single consumers including families with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over not shown separately, for the country as a whole. Nonmoney income is not included. The expenditure patterns are based on a sample of 3,100 families and single consumers in 62 cities and 45 rural counties.

G 523-537. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of all families and single consumers combined, by income class, 1935-36.

Source: National Resources Committee, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States, Estimates for 1935-36*, pp. 77 and 84.

The study from which these series were derived was part of the Works Progress Administration study already described in the text for series G 409-426 and G 464-481, supplemented by data from other sources on expenditures of families with foreign-born heads, and of families having received public relief assistance. The expenditure data were secured from a sample of more than 60,000 families living in cities of different size, in villages, and on farms in 30 States. Similar patterns for single men and women were built up from less extensive sample data available from the Study of Consumer Purchases and from various supplementary sources. Average consumption patterns for broad groups of the population and for the Nation as a whole were obtained by weighting the patterns for the component groups of families and single individuals according to their relative importance at each income level. The population weights for this purpose and for estimating the aggregate consumption of the Nation in 1935-36 were derived from the study of consumer incomes (see National Resources Committee, *Consumer Incomes in the United States, Their Distribution in 1935-36*).

G 538-543. Consumption expenditures, in current prices, of all families and single consumers combined, by income class, 1929.

Source: Computed from M. Leven, H. G. Moulton, and C. Warburton, *America's Capacity to Consume*, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934, pp. 260, 261, and 265.

For the purpose of presenting these series in a form roughly comparable with those from other sources for earlier years, average consumption expenditures of all families and single consumers were derived by combining aggregate consumption expenditures (in millions of dollars), by income class, of farm and urban families and single consumers, as given in the report, and dividing these by the total number of consumers (in thousands) in each income class.

The estimates of consumer expenditures presented in *America's Capacity to Consume* were made by Clark Warburton who based his figures on sample surveys of expenditures of non-farm families for 1918-1930, of farm families for 1924-1930 (see text for series G 482-487), and of single persons for 1918-1933 from a variety of sources. In addition, he used the results of a questionnaire concerning incomes, expenditures, and savings in 1929 circulated by The Brookings Institution to families of business and professional men.

G 544. Index of volume of food marketings and home consumption, 1910-1957.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, *National Food Situation*, July 1958; and the 1956 supplement to *Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52*, Agriculture Handbook No. 62.

This index was derived for 1940-1957 by weighting the quantities of the major farm-produced foodstuffs sold or used in farm households by average farm prices in 1947-1949. For 1910-1939, average prices for 1935-1939 were used and the series was "spliced" to the levels indicated by the newer weights on the basis of overlapped calculations for 1940. This index, as well as others including nonfood commodities, is described in *Major Statistical Series of the U. S. Department of Agriculture*, Agriculture Handbook No. 118, vol. 2, pp. 38-49. For a comparison of this index with the production subindex (series K 104) of the index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, see *Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities*, Agriculture Handbook No. 91, 1955, pp. 37-39.

G 545. Index of food consumption per capita, 1909-1957.

Source: See source for series G 544.

This index was derived by weighting per capita consumption of food, retail weight equivalents, by average retail prices in 1947-1949. Details of the construction of this index are described in *Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52*. Revised retail weight data were published in the Supplement for 1956 to that bulletin. The retail weight data are derived from such series as those on per capita food consumption (series G 552-584), by means of average conversion factors for nonprocessed and partially processed items which allow for wastes and losses in distribution between the particular primary distribution level at which each series is measured and the retail store level.

This index measures changes in quantity, primarily, although it also reflects certain changes in quality of foods consumed, such as the shift from lower-priced to higher-priced foods. It does not reflect price changes as such, because base-period prices are used throughout. Subindexes and a comparison with other measures of food consumption are given in *Major Statistical Series of the U.S. Department of Agriculture*, Agriculture Handbook No. 118, vol. 5, pp. 65-68.

G 546-551. Nutrients available, per capita per day, 1909-1957.

Source: See source for series G 544.

These figures are averages for the total population, 1909-1940, and for the civilian population only, 1941-1957. Data are computed on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban home gardens. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste of food in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse.

The computations were made by multiplying the estimated per capita quantity of each food consumed by appropriate food composition figures. The composition values are those published in Department of Agriculture, *Composition of Foods . . . Raw, Processed, Prepared*, Agriculture Handbook No. 8, supplemented by a few unpublished values.

Since the early 1940's, there has been enrichment or fortification of several types of foods with minerals and vitamins. Composition figures used include these added minerals and vitamins. Foods that are commonly enriched or fortified are white flour and bread, breakfast cereals, and margarine.

The consumption of vitamins and mineral preparations, other than those used in the enrichment or in the fortification of foods mentioned, is not included here. Quantities of calcium or other minerals added to flour to make it self-rising or phosphated are not included nor is the nutritive content of baking powder, yeast, or dough conditioner.

G 552-584. Apparent civilian per capita consumption of food, 1849-1957.

Source: See source for series G 544.

Department of Agriculture estimates of the consumption of major foods are based on a great variety of information pertaining to supplies moving through trade channels for use by the civilian population. All estimates for foods other than cane and beet sugar are derived from data obtained primarily for other purposes. This accounts (1) for the lesser degree of reliability which should be placed on data in many of the series for earlier years, particularly before 1924 and (2) for the several levels in distribution at which the official estimates of consumption of individual foods are measured.

From the annual supply of each food (production plus beginning stocks, plus imports) are deducted feed, seed, industrial, and other nonfood use, exports and shipments, government purchases, and ending stocks. The residual is taken as a measure of the quantities moving into domestic civilian consumption during a given calendar year. Data used are from the following sources:

Item	Source of data
Stocks	Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Commerce; trade reports.
Production	Agricultural Marketing Service; Fish and Wildlife Service.
Foreign trade	Department of Commerce; shipment data of Agricultural Marketing Service.
Nonfood use	Agricultural Marketing Service.
Military procurement	Special reports submitted to Department of Agriculture.

Data on military takings during World War I were so incomplete that they could not be used. Accordingly, data on total domestic food "disappearance" for 1909-1940 were divided by the total population. For 1941-1957, the total food supplies available for civilian consumption were divided by the number of people eating from civilian supplies. For 1941-1945, adjustments were made for members of the Armed Forces who were on leave or were, for other reasons, eating in homes or restaurants in this country.

The basic disappearance data are in varied terms, such as the carcass weight of meats at the slaughter level and the farm weight of fresh fruits and vegetables. However, such variation does not impede comparisons for a given food through time. Although disappearance data are not the same as consumption data, since they measure the quantities of food going into the distribution system instead of the quantities bought or consumed by consumers, they are the only available estimates of consumption. The possibility of error is present throughout, but the data are internally consistent. All disappearance data are on a national basis and no regional or State estimates can be made without the collection of much additional statistical information.

Some scattered data that are basic to estimates of apparent consumption have been gathered from decennial censuses prior to 1900. The food production data from the Census of Agriculture for 1910 were more complete, and are the first important benchmark for most food consumption estimates. The completeness and accuracy of the data have been greatly improved as the crop reporting system has developed. Data on consumption of major foods since about 1924 are viewed as much more reliable and comparable.

Extensive descriptions of methodology, sources, and inherent limitations for all series are given in *Consumption of Food . . .* (cited above) and are summarized in *Major Statistical Series of the U.S. Department of Agriculture*, Agriculture Handbook No. 118, vol. 5, chap. 3.

G 552-555, meat. Consumption is measured at the wholesale level in terms of weights of dressed carcass, excluding offal. Carcass weight of pork includes head meat, but excludes cuts rendered into lard. Quantities slaughtered under the Emergency Government Relief Purchase Program in 1934 and 1935 are included.

G 556, total fats and oils. Data are measurements at wholesale level and include fat content of butter, margarine, lard, shortening, and "other edible fats and oils." Other edible fats and oils are those used in cooking and salad oils and for minor uses such as fish canning, etc.

G 560, fresh fruit. Consumption is measured at the farm level. Includes apples (from commercial areas only, 1934-1957), apricots, avocados, bananas, cherries, cranberries, figs, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums and prunes, strawberries, and citrus fruits. Excludes supplies used in processing.

G 561, citrus fruits. Includes oranges, tangerines, lemons, limes, and grapefruit.

G 562, canned fruit. Includes apples and applesauce, apricots, berries, cherries, cranberries, figs, fruit salad and cocktail, peaches (including spiced), pears, pineapple, plums and prunes, olives, and citrus segments. Data in terms of net weight reflect disappearance from the wholesale level of distribution.

G 563, canned fruit juice. Consumption is measured at wholesale level. It includes grapefruit, orange, blended citrus and lemon juices (single strength juices, 1930-1957; concentrated juices converted to single strength basis, 1941-1957), and apple, berry, fruit nectars, grape, pineapple, prune, and tangerine juices. Prior to 1928 only grape juice was covered.

G 564, dried fruit. Includes apples, apricots, dates (pits-in basis), figs, peaches, pears, prunes (excludes quantities used for juice), and raisins and currants. Disappearance or consumption since 1941 has been measured at the wholesale level.

G 565, frozen fruits and fruit juices. Includes blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, other berries, apples, apricots, cherries, grapes and pulp, peaches, citrus juices (product weight), and miscellaneous frozen fruits. Disappearance is measured at the wholesale level.

G 566, potatoes. Consumption is measured at the farm level. It excludes quantities supplied by nonfarm home gardens and quantities frozen or canned because they are counted in processed form, but includes quantities used for other purposes, such as for potato chips.

G 567, sweetpotatoes. Consumption is measured at the farm level. It excludes quantities canned and supplies from nonfarm home gardens.

G 568, fresh vegetables. Consumption is measured in terms of farm weights at the farm level, and includes tomatoes, artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, kale, lettuce and escarole, green peas, peppers, spinach, beets, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, onions and shallots, and minor vegetables. It excludes quantities produced in home gardens and all supplies going into commercial processing.

G 569, canned vegetables. Excludes soups, baby food, and baked beans; but includes asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, carrots, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, tomatoes, tomato catsup and chili sauce, paste and sauce, and pulp and puree, tomato and other vegetable juices, beets, corn, pickles, sauerkraut, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, miscellaneous greens, pimientos, and mixed vegetables. Information on January 1 stocks was not available before 1943. Disappearance measured at wholesale level.

G 570, frozen vegetables. Includes asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, carrots, peas, peas and carrots, pumpkin and squash, broccoll, Brussels sprouts, spinach, cauliflower, corn (cut basis), succotash, rhubarb, potato products, and miscel-

laneous frozen vegetables. Disappearance measured at wholesale level.

G 571, melons. Consumption is measured at the farm level and includes watermelons, cantaloups, and honey dew and honey ball melons. Excludes quantities produced in home gardens.

G 572, dry beans. Disappearance is measured at the farm level, includes quantities used for canned baked beans and soups, and excludes supplies produced in home gardens.

G 573, total milk for human consumption. The total is measured in terms of whole milk equivalent, on fat solids basis, of all dairy products.

G 574, fluid milk and cream. Includes fluid cream on a whole milk equivalent basis (about 4 percent butterfat) and covers fresh use only; excludes fluid skim and buttermilk.

G 575, condensed and evaporated milk. Evaporated milk is unskimmed, unsweetened, case goods; the condensed milk is unsweetened (plain condensed), unskimmed bulk goods; and sweetened condensed milk, unskimmed, case and bulk goods. Data are measured at the processing level.

G 576, cheese. Includes all whole and part whole milk cheeses; excludes cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese and full-skimmed American.

G 577, ice cream. Data measured at the processing level in terms of product weight. Figures exclude frozen dairy product desserts such as sherbet, frozen custard and malted, and ice milk and mellorine (which is made from skim milk products and vegetable fats).

G 578, eggs. Consumption is measured at approximately the wholesale level of distribution and includes all eggs used in processed foods. Eggs were assumed to weigh approximately 1.5 pounds per dozen through 1946. To adjust for the increasing size of eggs, this factor was increased, beginning in 1947 by 0.01 pound each year through 1952, continued at 1.56 for 1953-1956, and raised to 1.57 for 1957.

G 579, chickens and turkeys. Consumption is measured at the wholesale level. Although most poultry was sold in dressed form until recent years, more is now sold ready-to-cook. The entire series was put on this basis to achieve comparability. Ready-to-cook includes the weight of giblets. Prior to 1947, the factor used to derive ready-to-cook weight from dressed weight for chicken was 0.75; for turkey, 0.824; beginning in 1947, data were computed using differing factors for the various items of supply and distribution.

G 580, sugar, cane and beet. Represents sugar used for all purposes, including quantities in processed fruit and vegetable items and ice cream. Data for 1875-1908 were obtained from Henry Schultz, *Theory and Measurement of Demand* (based on data in *Concerning Sugar*, a looseleaf service by United States Sugar Manufacturers Association, which had been derived from Willett and Gray, *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*).

G 581, wheat flour. Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour (which is used primarily for macaroni and spaghetti); excludes use in breakfast cereals, but includes use in all other processed foods.

G 582, corn flour and meal. Estimates are based on census data. In recent years approximately 50 percent of cornmeal has been degermed.

G 583, peanuts. Excludes quantities crushed for oil; includes commercially cleaned and shelled peanuts plus quantities used on farms and farm sales for food use.

G 584, coffee. Consumption is measured in terms of green-bean equivalent of all types of coffee, reflecting disappearance from the wholesale roasting level.

Series G 191-218. Personal Consumption Expenditures, by Type of Product: 1929 to 1957

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total consumption expenditures	Food and beverages ¹		Tobacco products	Clothing and related products	Jewelry and watches	Laundering and cleaning, etc., in establishments	Personal care	Rental value of —			Household furniture, equipment, and supplies		Gas
		Total	Purchased meals and beverages						Owner-occupied ²	Tenant-occupied ³	Farm-houses	Durable	Non-durable	
1957	284,442	75,567	15,589	6,074	25,339	1,894	2,752	3,968	22,064	10,395	1,794	14,344	3,512	2,343
1956	269,400	71,237	15,062	5,638	25,107	1,920	2,692	3,726	19,854	10,146	1,744	14,554	3,474	2,210
1955	256,940	67,942	14,371	5,350	23,976	1,835	2,619	3,399	18,033	10,018	1,741	13,731	3,337	1,934
1954	238,025	66,218	13,766	5,218	22,532	1,682	2,535	3,151	16,720	9,803	1,711	12,026	3,063	1,702
1953	232,649	65,241	13,722	5,365	22,527	1,611	2,530	2,973	15,520	9,373	1,765	12,101	3,224	1,590
1952	219,774	64,869	13,419	5,153	22,416	1,577	2,456	2,736	14,266	8,611	1,736	11,752	3,231	1,445
1951	209,805	61,507	12,386	4,743	21,690	1,465	2,384	2,626	13,134	7,800	1,608	11,964	3,333	1,324
1950	195,018	55,238	11,749	4,432	20,125	1,370	2,300	2,452	12,117	6,978	1,464	11,531	3,162	1,171
1949	181,158	54,112	11,686	4,272	19,324	1,353	2,274	2,324	10,915	6,370	1,408	9,835	2,323	1,023
1948	178,313	50,041	11,996	4,155	20,654	1,436	2,268	2,311	9,755	5,723	1,505	10,416	2,323	956
1947	165,409	54,405	11,339	3,869	19,344	1,463	2,145	2,253	8,471	5,113	1,447	9,532	2,575	832
1946	147,109	49,018	11,709	3,478	18,796	1,506	1,913	2,036	7,343	4,750	1,303	7,516	2,465	754
1945	121,699	41,601	10,063	2,972	16,927	1,243	1,536	1,982	6,492	4,596	980	4,240	1,955	705
1944	109,833	37,416	8,472	2,717	15,092	1,050	1,370	1,834	6,060	4,729	791	3,526	1,334	637
1943	100,541	33,676	7,392	2,677	13,319	968	1,239	1,616	5,538	4,737	727	3,514	1,617	643
1942	89,748	23,737	5,865	2,381	11,302	743	1,037	1,354	5,192	4,692	634	4,018	1,343	632
1941	81,875	23,633	4,738	2,108	9,070	562	889	1,162	4,706	4,433	646	4,315	1,104	575
1940	71,831	20,340	3,974	1,833	7,630	414	763	1,036	4,310	4,154	625	3,442	911	573
1939	67,573	19,164	3,633	1,767	7,342	355	709	1,004	4,179	3,994	620	3,106	330	533
1938	64,641	18,838	3,392	1,697	6,969	323	699	951	4,104	3,870	622	2,310	667	623
1937	67,259	19,379	3,523	1,673	7,053	333	706	961	3,950	3,639	636	3,163	770	532
1936	62,616	13,420	2,985	1,535	6,753	265	643	864	3,759	3,365	620	2,364	703	516
1935	56,239	16,137	2,610	1,434	6,203	233	574	802	3,646	3,199	621	2,304	579	503
1934	51,894	14,132	2,243	1,367	5,337	193	527	760	3,643	3,153	615	2,009	536	494
1933	46,392	11,524	1,816	1,233	4,734	172	432	660	3,344	3,296	537	1,706	430	496
1932	49,306	11,332	2,102	1,322	5,223	252	562	817	4,416	3,753	655	1,321	445	537
1931	61,333	14,731	2,541	1,439	7,145	323	744	979	5,101	4,200	754	2,573	600	556
1930	70,963	17,964	2,733	1,450	8,322	513	873	1,039	5,552	4,397	330	2,937	703	530
1929	73,952	19,535	2,911	1,695	9,635	560	943	1,116	5,363	4,500	329	3,745	330	542

Year	Electricity	Water, other fuel, and ice	Telephone, etc. ⁴	Domestic and other household service ⁴	Medical care and death expenses ⁴	Personal business ⁴	User-operated transportation			Other transportation	Recreation	Private education and research	Religious and welfare activities	Foreign travel and remittance (net)
							New cars and net purchases of used cars	Gasoline and oil	Other					
1957	3,899	4,577	3,539	7,770	16,399	15,736	14,575	10,220	3,259	3,291	15,903	3,047	3,007	2,439
1956	3,606	4,447	3,239	7,345	15,233	14,520	13,260	9,553	7,741	3,217	15,161	2,843	3,441	2,339
1955	3,300	4,340	2,966	6,814	14,014	12,993	15,300	8,770	7,609	3,162	14,220	2,597	3,106	2,233
1954	3,017	4,091	2,693	6,041	13,043	11,633	11,347	8,007	6,323	3,151	13,256	2,339	2,333	2,175
1953	2,730	3,995	2,616	6,049	12,200	10,733	11,322	7,547	6,363	3,233	12,332	2,244	2,773	2,136
1952	2,453	3,976	2,336	5,704	11,252	9,536	8,372	6,705	6,329	3,259	12,257	2,109	2,636	1,623
1951	2,210	3,990	2,160	5,749	10,435	8,927	9,444	6,040	5,369	3,173	11,704	1,951	2,433	1,322
1950	1,964	3,855	1,942	5,373	9,711	8,005	10,729	5,375	5,547	3,003	11,273	1,801	2,364	1,032
1949	1,743	3,523	1,737	4,952	9,003	7,015	8,077	5,003	4,697	3,037	10,122	1,633	2,235	1,131
1948	1,551	3,911	1,579	4,936	8,674	6,560	5,724	4,435	4,442	3,133	9,303	1,533	2,327	334
1947	1,405	3,414	1,333	4,777	7,653	5,707	4,537	3,630	4,099	3,074	9,352	1,411	2,032	337
1946	1,270	2,917	1,312	3,853	6,893	4,933	2,436	3,034	3,534	3,062	8,621	1,162	1,915	770
1945	1,194	2,603	1,139	3,639	5,756	4,431	357	1,809	1,326	2,353	6,139	974	1,735	1,031
1944	1,125	2,450	1,077	3,353	5,333	4,141	322	1,334	1,339	2,303	5,422	972	1,037	1,004
1943	1,045	2,336	973	2,927	4,332	3,331	410	1,339	1,110	2,330	4,961	957	1,423	555
1942	1,017	2,235	825	2,660	4,312	3,743	415	2,090	1,073	1,943	4,677	813	1,297	316
1941	965	2,042	695	2,255	3,352	3,394	2,706	2,349	1,676	1,407	4,239	702	1,030	623
1940	910	1,903	615	2,120	3,333	3,646	2,217	2,273	1,332	1,271	3,761	641	1,012	223
1939	849	1,741	576	1,934	3,347	3,543	1,679	2,131	1,263	1,237	3,452	623	333	317
1938	810	1,633	542	1,845	3,172	3,472	1,223	2,145	1,030	1,130	3,241	619	323	376
1937	766	1,743	542	2,003	3,130	3,663	1,333	2,143	1,157	1,229	3,331	600	300	452
1936	726	1,737	511	1,764	2,973	3,391	1,321	1,945	1,090	1,175	3,020	546	339	412
1935	697	1,592	472	1,590	2,723	3,119	1,503	1,743	966	1,064	2,630	507	332	332
1934	671	1,564	443	1,492	2,531	2,927	1,024	1,640	920	1,012	2,441	433	370	339
1933	645	1,421	436	1,303	2,370	2,912	779	1,466	790	952	2,202	431	372	367
1932	632	1,416	432	1,416	2,542	2,936	635	1,476	824	1,046	2,442	451	373	467
1931	674	1,314	554	1,354	3,029	3,497	1,144	1,540	1,063	1,256	3,302	655	1,125	331
1930	660	1,333	577	2,260	3,332	4,035	1,642	1,743	1,271	1,435	3,990	633	1,239	756
1929	616	1,336	569	2,517	3,544	5,036	2,533	1,314	1,553	1,352	4,331	664	1,136	739

¹ Includes value of food produced and consumed on farms and alcoholic beverages.
² Nonfarm dwellings.
³ Telephone, telegraph, cable, and wireless.
⁴ Includes cleaning and polishing preparations, and miscellaneous household supplies and paper products.

⁵ Includes drug preparations and sundries, ophthalmic products, and orthopedic appliances, physicians, dentists, other professional services, privately controlled hospitals and sanitariums, and medical care and hospitalization insurance.
⁶ Includes brokerage charges and interest, bank service charges, value of financial services, legal services, interest on personal debt, and other.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

G 219-263

Series G 219-243. Personal Consumption Expenditures, by Type of Product: 1909 to 1929

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total consumption expenditures	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco products ¹	Clothing and related products		Personal care	Rent and imputed rent ²	Household equipment and operation				
					Purchases	Cleaning, repair, and maintenance			Furniture and furnishings	Mechanical appliances	Fuel, ice, and lighting supplies	Electricity, gas, and water	Domestic services ³
1929	80,761	19,674	2,000	1,700	9,832	965	1,116	11,421	3,698	768	1,694	1,397	1,501
1927	74,569	18,318	1,800	1,617	9,894	851	1,042	11,319	3,630	667	1,882	1,230	1,429
1925	71,750	17,919	1,700	1,521	9,422	734	903	11,454	3,668	548	1,646	1,137	1,327
1923	66,594	16,138	1,500	1,476	9,575	672	878	10,613	3,589	511	2,160	1,004	1,191
1921	55,766	13,908	1,400	1,481	8,162	572	602	9,682	2,474	294	1,817	828	1,005
1919	60,573	18,554	2,000	1,429	8,413	539	615	8,045	2,841	400	1,492	707	967
1914	33,395	8,954	2,000	732	4,059	344	305	6,222	1,333	167	1,190	460	697
1909	28,814	7,369	1,800	627	3,735	281	261	5,563	1,229	145	985	362	712

Year	Household operation—Con.			Medical care	Insurance ⁵	Transportation			Recreation ⁷	Education (private)	Religion and welfare activities	Occupational and miscellaneous expenses
	Communication	Cleaning, repair, and maintenance	Financial, legal, and insurance ⁶			New cars and net purchases of used cars (private)	Other private transportation ⁴	Public carrier				
1929	860	805	5,645	2,915	108	2,588	3,216	2,203	3,836	1,170	1,469	180
1927	721	754	3,770	2,599	91	1,995	3,114	2,081	3,141	1,007	1,447	170
1925	641	681	3,166	2,411	80	2,411	3,214	1,953	2,840	894	1,310	170
1923	557	656	2,482	2,130	65	2,289	2,406	1,819	2,624	813	1,291	160
1921	466	535	1,948	1,483	53	1,157	1,972	1,679	2,068	746	1,364	70
1919	427	625	2,073	2,019	41	1,300	2,172	1,411	2,157	751	1,455	140
1914	214	307	977	881	24	417	673	1,042	997	493	837	70
1909	174	259	870	782	17	167	493	829	859	416	819	60

¹ Includes smoking supplies.
² Includes rent of transient accommodations.
³ Excludes practical nurses.
⁴ Includes death expenses.
⁵ Accident, health, and prepayment. 1909-1927, estimated at 11 percent of life insurance expenditures.
⁶ Includes expenditures for automobile parts, repair, and maintenance, gasoline and oil, luggage, and 1909-1927 for horse-drawn vehicles and equipment, and blacksmith's services.
⁷ Figures differ from comparable estimates shown in series H 500. See text for series H 500-515 for explanation.

Series G 244-330. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of Families of City Wage and Clerical Workers of 2 or More Persons, by Income Class: 1874-75 to 1950

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (after taxes)								
			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
1950: FAMILIES IN CITIES OF 2,500 AND OVER											
244	Number of families in sample	7,007	64	498	1,423	2,180	1,453	749	427	164	49
245	Average family size	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	
246	Average income after taxes	\$3,923	\$651	\$1,629	\$2,564	\$3,487	\$4,454	\$5,434	\$6,606	\$8,394	\$12,292
247	Average expenditures for current consumption	3,925	1,663	1,924	2,795	3,573	4,488	5,282	6,187	7,161	10,342
248	Food	1,205	540	690	946	1,189	1,324	1,514	1,691	1,992	2,656
249	Alcoholic beverages	70	8	25	41	58	82	102	134	158	229
250	Tobacco	79	29	50	66	73	88	96	107	130	126
251	Housing	415	253	249	336	390	454	511	590	606	976
252	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	163	122	111	140	153	174	194	208	228	287
253	Household operation	155	77	71	108	135	169	213	245	304	314
254	Furnishings and equipment	278	96	117	193	242	331	358	462	435	905
255	Clothing	453	131	197	296	385	508	648	822	1,026	1,588
256	Transportation:										
257	Automobile	472	107	131	248	421	561	737	887	1,052	1,002
258	Other	69	25	37	53	56	73	98	113	158	202
259	Medical care	200	112	102	150	194	221	246	294	333	411
260	Personal care	91	35	51	69	84	99	118	132	161	212
261	Recreation	177	33	46	93	155	219	256	324	397	605
262	Reading	34	14	17	26	33	38	44	50	55	80
263	Education	17	1	6	7	14	20	29	39	43	84
264	Miscellaneous	47	31	25	34	37	49	70	89	84	206

CONSUMER INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Series G 244-339. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of Families of City Wage and Clerical Workers of 2 or More Persons, by Income Class: 1874-75 to 1950—Con.

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (before taxes)									
			\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,400	\$2,400 to \$2,700	\$2,700 to \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
1984-86: FAMILIES OF EMPLOYED WORKERS IN CITIES (50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE)												
254	Number of families in sample	14,469	116	1,215	2,952	3,444	2,987	2,185	810	391	188	231
255	Average family size persons	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.8
256	Average income	\$1,518	\$550	\$775	\$1,062	\$1,348	\$1,684	\$1,928	\$2,241	\$2,507	\$2,867	\$3,450
267	Average expenditures for current consumption	1,483	637	832	1,081	1,322	1,576	1,884	2,075	2,385	2,539	3,093
268	Food and alcoholic beverages	508	250	315	398	472	540	597	638	756	837	1,021
269	Tobacco	29	11	15	20	28	31	36	44	51	58	75
270	Housing	259	182	169	215	246	281	300	324	346	370	411
271	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	108	64	78	94	106	114	123	136	131	131	148
272	Household operation	58	20	30	38	49	63	77	92	102	119	142
273	Furnishings and equipment	60	18	28	39	55	70	77	90	96	88	112
274	Clothing	160	49	74	102	136	173	211	258	309	388	471
Transportation:												
275	Automobile	87	9	20	40	73	99	137	162	161	197	212
276	Other	38	17	25	29	38	40	43	52	65	78	115
277	Medical care	59	22	33	42	58	64	78	81	97	109	115
278	Personal care	30	13	17	22	27	32	37	43	51	59	71
279	Recreation	38	11	15	25	32	40	49	62	78	88	116
280	Reading	15	6	8	11	14	16	19	23	28	31	41
281	Education	7	2	2	4	5	5	11	14	19	17	22
282	Miscellaneous	7	18	5	4	5	6	9	11	20	25	21

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (after taxes)									
			Under \$900	\$900 to \$1,200	\$1,200 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,800	\$1,800 to \$2,100	\$2,100 to \$2,500	\$2,500 and over			
1917-19: FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST 1 CHILD												
283	Number of families in survey	12,096	332	2,423	3,959	2,780	1,594	705	353			
284	Average family size persons	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.7	6.4			
285	Average income after taxes	\$1,505	\$310	\$1,070	\$1,336	\$1,622	\$1,914	\$2,261	\$2,777			
286	Average expenditures for current consumption	1,352	504	1,016	1,234	1,452	1,656	1,937	2,331			
287	Food	549	272	456	516	572	627	712	860			
288	Alcoholic beverages	7	4	7	7	7	7	9	16			
289	Tobacco	17	12	14	15	17	20	21	23			
290	Housing ¹	187	122	150	180	207	232	248	260			
291	Household operation	87	18	14	32	41	51	61	63			
292	Fuel, light, and refrigeration	74	57	64	73	79	87	93	102			
293	Furnishings and equipment	62	23	43	54	71	79	93	105			
294	Clothing	238	112	156	206	257	307	384	503			
Transportation:												
295	Automobile	16	1	4	9	18	31	50	53			
296	Other	26	11	18	23	29	32	43	54			
297	Medical care	64	35	46	58	71	78	87	102			
298	Personal care	14	9	11	13	15	17	19	24			
299	Recreation	33	8	15	25	33	52	69	97			
300	Reading	11	6	8	10	11	13	15	16			
301	Education	7	4	3	5	8	11	16	22			
302	Miscellaneous	10	4	7	8	11	12	17	21			

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (before taxes)											
			Under \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$700	\$700 to \$800	\$800 to \$900	\$900 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,100	\$1,100 to \$1,200	\$1,200 and over
1991: NORMAL FAMILIES														
303	Number of families	11,156	32	115	545	1,676	2,264	2,336	2,094	806	684	340	96	163
304	Average family size persons	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.8
305	Average income	\$551	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
306	Average expenditures for current consumption	618	\$196	\$312	\$339	\$466	\$546	\$612	\$683	\$771	\$816	\$900	\$973	\$1,052
307	Food	266	100	143	187	218	249	266	287	319	326	349	367	384
308	Rent	112	33	56	73	87	100	113	126	132	144	158	161	183
309	Fuel	28	13	19	23	26	27	28	29	30	31	34	35	41
310	Light	7	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12
311	Clothing	80	17	27	39	53	65	79	94	105	117	136	145	165
312	Sundries	124	31	59	63	77	93	119	150	177	189	213	254	267

¹ Excludes 301 families whose rent included the cost of either heat or light or both.

² Not available.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

G 313-352

Series G 244-330. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of Families of City Wage and Clerical Workers of 2 or More Persons, by Income Class: 1874-75 to 1950—Con.

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (before taxes)						
			Under \$200	\$200 to \$400	\$400 to \$600	\$600 to \$800	\$800 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,200	\$1,200 and over
1888-91: NORMAL FAMILIES OF WORKERS IN 9 BASIC INDUSTRIES									
313	Number of families in sample.....	2,562	24	500	1,168	492	206	86	86
314	Average family size..... persons.....	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
315	Average money income.....	\$573	\$156	\$385	\$486	\$674	\$888	\$1,064	\$1,450
316	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	534	233	363	476	668	746	878	1,128
317	Food.....	219	116	165	212	245	271	295	323
318	Housing.....	90	36	54	73	95	116	126	142
319	Fuel and light.....	32	15	26	31	34	37	38	34
320	Clothing.....	52	30	51	70	97	119	151	177
321	Sundries.....	121	33	67	90	137	208	288	452

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (before taxes)				
			\$300 to \$450	\$450 to \$600	\$600 to \$750	\$750 to \$1,200	\$1,200 and over
1874-75: MASSACHUSETTS—FAMILIES OF WAGE EARNERS IN 15 CITIES AND 21 TOWNS							
322	Number of families in sample.....	397	6	52	143	188	8
323	Average family size..... persons.....	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.3	6.9
324	Average money income.....	\$763	\$395	\$549	\$679	\$871	\$1,383
325	Average expenditures for goods and services.....	738	416	555	668	832	1,212
326	Substance ¹	427	262	350	401	466	618
327	Clothing.....	106	29	58	94	125	230
328	Rent.....	117	82	86	94	141	182
329	Fuel.....	44	25	33	40	50	60
330	Sundry expenses.....	44	12	28	40	50	121

¹ Includes kerosene.

Series G 331-352. Consumption Expenditures, in 1950 Prices, of Families of City Wage and Clerical Workers of 2 or More Persons: 1888-91 to 1950

Series No.	Item	1950 ¹	1934-36 ¹	1917-19 ²	1901 ³	1888-91 ⁴	Series No.	Item	1950 ¹	1934-36 ¹	1917-19 ²
331	Number of families covered.....	5,994	14,469	12,096	11,156	2,562	AVERAGE OUTLAYS—Con.				
332	Average family size..... persons.....	3.3	3.6	4.9	4.0	3.9	Current outlays for goods and services—Con.				
AVERAGE MONEY RECEIPTS							341	Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	158	158	126
333	Money income before personal taxes.....	\$4,299	\$2,661				342	Household furnishings and equipment.....	281	119	109
334	Total receipts, after taxes.....	4,038	2,663				343	Household operation.....	167	80	
335	Money income.....	4,005	2,659	\$2,408	\$1,914	\$1,798	344	Automobile purchase and operation.....	457	150	
335	Other receipts.....	33	4				345	Other transportation.....	81	57	
AVERAGE OUTLAYS							346	Medical care.....	213	88	
337	Current outlays for goods and services.....	4,076	2,564	2,163	1,817	1,671	347	Personal care.....	98	55	479
335	Food and drink.....	1,335	1,030	854	952	797	348	Recreation.....	191	67	
339	Clothing.....	478	309	343			349	Reading.....	36	27	
340	Shelter (current expense).....	448	356	252			350	Education.....	19	11	
							351	Tobacco.....	80	46	
							352	Miscellaneous goods and services.....	49	11	

¹ Derived from Faith M. Williams, "Standards and Levels of Living of City-Worker Families," *Monthly Labor Review*, Sept. 1956. Figures do not correspond to those given in series G 244-263 because these relate to wage and clerical workers' families in large cities only; those in G 244-263 relate, in addition, to such families in suburbs and small cities.

² Derived from Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Cost of Living in the United States*, Bulletin No. 357.

³ Derived from Departments of Commerce and Labor, *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, Cost of Living and Retail Prices of Food*.

⁴ Derived from the Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1890, *Cost of Production*, part III, "Cost of Living"; and Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1891, *Cost of Production*, vol. II, part III, "Cost of Living."

⁵ Families of 3 or more persons.

⁶ Refers to "normal" families; see text, series G 303-321.

Series G 353-426. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of All Families of 2 or More Persons in Cities of 2,500 and Over, by Income Class: 1935-36 to 1950

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (after taxes)								
			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
1950: FAMILIES											
353	Number of families in sample.....	10,791	284	982	1,962	2,807	2,058	1,191	798	425	289
354	Average family size..... persons.....	3.3	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.7
355	Average income after taxes.....	\$4,224	\$622	\$1,556	\$2,549	\$3,492	\$4,464	\$5,449	\$6,638	\$8,482	\$15,982
356	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	4,119	1,863	1,892	2,899	3,613	4,489	5,277	6,062	7,160	10,898
357	Food.....	1,221	605	679	944	1,135	1,318	1,498	1,648	1,925	2,423
358	Alcoholic beverages.....	67	15	20	37	55	74	96	112	140	223
359	Tobacco.....	74	25	41	60	71	85	88	95	103	112
360	Housing.....	455	278	262	343	408	485	536	620	704	1,146
361	Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	172	137	126	146	161	179	196	211	242	306
362	Household operation.....	191	89	79	114	144	184	235	281	389	968
363	Furnishings and equipment.....	290	105	103	190	242	334	393	458	456	906
364	Clothing.....	476	131	168	282	388	511	649	776	971	1,535
365	Transportation:										
365	Automobile.....	490	133	120	252	422	572	728	841	973	1,172
366	Other.....	69	22	35	51	57	70	89	103	140	199
367	Medical care.....	215	142	111	154	202	227	256	302	378	453
368	Personal care.....	92	37	46	68	84	99	116	129	150	203
369	Recreation.....	185	40	45	92	155	217	251	317	365	598
370	Reading.....	37	19	18	27	34	40	45	52	59	83
371	Education.....	26	9	4	9	15	26	35	43	70	166
372	Miscellaneous.....	60	76	34	41	39	58	76	88	95	316

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (after taxes)								
			Under \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 and over
1944: FAMILIES											
373	Percent of families in each class.....	100.0	1.5	5.2	5.3	10.7	14.0	14.7	23.0	11.2	14.4
374	Average number of persons ¹	3.42	2.45	2.45	2.78	3.08	3.10	3.13	3.69	4.01	4.13
375	Average income after taxes.....	\$3,411	\$313	\$776	\$1,243	\$1,779	\$2,259	\$2,757	\$3,480	\$4,408	\$7,595
376	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	2,633	837	1,053	1,497	1,788	2,051	2,419	2,828	3,429	4,385
377	Food and beverages ²	947	374	434	555	701	797	913	1,043	1,150	1,386
378	Tobacco.....	52	16	15	21	41	41	43	59	71	76
379	Clothing.....	480	42	80	163	234	283	364	462	623	848
380	Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ³	450	257	251	298	341	394	430	488	547	616
381	Household operation.....	188	56	47	66	83	98	110	140	166	235
382	Furnishings and equipment.....	89	5	25	39	49	60	88	95	132	157
383	Transportation:										
383	Automobile.....	104	16	19	29	42	69	105	119	177	171
384	Other.....	61	7	20	26	44	50	51	63	84	109
385	Medical care.....	148	62	88	94	105	104	123	149	190	265
385	Personal care.....	68	21	19	33	41	48	56	65	84	110
387	Recreation.....	75	3	15	28	46	55	63	82	105	137
388	Reading.....	28	14	13	14	18	22	27	31	37	43
389	Education, formal.....	17	1	2	2	11	9	15	13	29	42
390	Other.....	32	13	25	39	32	26	17	29	44	50

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (before taxes)								
			Under \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over
1941: FAMILIES											
391	Estimated number of families..... 1,000.....	20,419	750	2,237	2,708	3,735	3,472	2,816	3,384	524	798
392	Average family size ¹ persons.....	3.44	2.64	3.17	3.05	3.39	3.30	3.70	3.71	4.43	4.62
393	Average money income.....	\$2,672	\$323	\$736	\$1,257	\$1,756	\$2,240	\$2,745	\$3,726	\$6,208	\$14,196
394	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	2,299	457	781	1,288	1,662	2,137	2,572	3,234	4,717	8,731
395	Food and beverages ²	706	183	324	468	575	666	839	949	1,330	1,943
396	Tobacco.....	48	9	15	34	40	49	52	71	108	97
397	Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	423	123	185	290	354	418	458	526	696	1,433
398	Household operation.....	120	20	31	44	70	84	104	162	262	390
399	Furnishings and equipment.....	122	9	30	67	80	116	163	210	202	329
400	Clothing.....	278	26	69	139	191	233	310	432	668	1,146
401	Transportation:										
401	Automobile.....	223	23	39	78	112	239	264	353	495	996
402	Other.....	53	5	12	27	31	36	62	62	138	356
403	Personal care.....	50	8	17	27	36	45	55	74	106	188
404	Medical care.....	107	33	29	58	85	113	90	154	244	399
405	Recreation.....	101	9	14	32	51	78	105	155	297	633
406	Reading.....	23	6	7	13	19	21	26	32	51	82
407	Education.....	18	1	5	2	6	16	18	34	89	174
408	Other.....	18	2	4	9	12	23	26	20	36	65

¹ 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.
² Includes alcoholic beverages.

³ Includes rent for tenant-occupied dwellings and for lodging away from home, and current operation expenses of homeowners. Excludes principal payment on mortgages on owned homes.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

G 409-463

Series G 353-426. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of All Families of 2 or More Persons in Cities of 2,500 and Over, by Income Class: 1935-36 to 1950—Con.

Series No.	Item	Income class (money plus nonmoney, before taxes)											
		Under \$500	\$500 to \$750	\$750 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,250	\$1,250 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,750	\$1,750 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$10,000
1935-36: FAMILIES													
400	Number of families.....	780	1,448	2,284	3,009	3,310	3,168	3,270	5,299	2,617	2,685	1,086	878
410	Average family size..... persons	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
411	Average family income.....	\$829	\$649	\$886	\$1,134	\$1,874	\$1,626	\$1,875	\$2,235	\$2,738	\$3,454	\$4,438	\$6,912
412	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	593	739	934	1,152	1,350	1,567	1,769	2,043	2,411	2,882	3,523	5,950
418	Food and beverages.....	232	290	354	414	472	519	568	627	706	793	899	1,143
414	Tobacco.....	11	15	21	26	30	34	37	42	46	51	56	68
415	Housing.....	147	167	198	236	268	308	342	385	447	538	643	968
416	Housing operation.....	77	96	116	138	155	174	198	225	272	346	439	676
417	Furnishings.....	10	16	30	41	51	59	72	79	91	99	115	176
418	Clothing.....	39	54	78	100	122	152	174	215	266	342	480	601
Transportation:													
419	Automobile.....	11	18	35	62	80	112	148	187	235	281	371	543
420	Other.....	7	9	18	15	19	22	23	26	31	36	46	67
421	Medical care.....	26	30	39	47	61	74	81	98	115	142	186	284
422	Personal care.....	18	17	21	26	30	35	39	45	53	63	72	98
423	Recreation.....	8	12	18	26	35	44	54	67	87	113	151	245
424	Education.....	2	3	3	5	7	10	12	17	27	36	59	104
425	Reading.....	6	8	10	12	15	17	19	21	25	29	36	45
426	Other items.....	4	4	3	4	5	7	7	9	10	18	20	37

Series G 427-507. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of Farm-Operator Families, by Income Class: 1922-1924 to 1955

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (after taxes)									
			Under \$1,000				\$1,000 to \$1,499	\$1,500 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 and over
			Total	Under \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$999						
1955: FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS												
427	Number of families represented by sample.....	4,584	1,111	899	198	519	480	469	822	594	668	173
428	Average family size..... persons	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
429	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	\$2,984	\$1,887	\$2,238	\$1,716	\$1,680	\$2,077	\$2,513	\$2,952	\$3,395	\$4,459	\$6,560
430	Food and beverages.....	868	612	690	598	558	653	781	857	982	1,204	1,592
431	Tobacco.....	51	38	43	38	34	44	50	52	57	66	70
432	Dwelling upkeep.....	195	119	160	91	98	124	143	173	204	324	552
433	Housefurnishings and equipment.....	213	122	126	105	125	145	183	219	244	380	505
434	Fuel, light, refrigeration, water.....	193	136	169	114	118	148	179	201	222	256	321
435	Other household operation.....	114	69	88	70	58	79	92	111	123	172	312
436	Clothing.....	419	249	290	232	224	281	369	430	459	630	978
Transportation:												
437	Automobile and truck.....	370	175	204	159	157	207	258	352	466	669	976
438	Other.....	17	6	6	5	6	9	12	18	21	24	78
439	Medical care.....	248	196	262	162	157	196	213	252	274	322	437
440	Personal care.....	71	44	50	42	41	52	63	71	76	107	158
441	Recreation.....	126	64	77	59	57	77	96	126	158	202	323
442	Reading.....	19	11	14	9	10	14	17	19	22	28	46
443	Education.....	25	11	15	5	9	15	22	24	29	42	80
444	Other goods and services.....	52	36	51	25	28	35	34	47	59	83	137

Series No.	Item	All income classes ¹	Income class (before taxes)							
			0 to \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,499	\$1,500 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$4,999
1941: FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS										
445	Number of farm-operator families.....	783	104	185	102	85	110	79	64	28
446	Average family size..... persons	4.15	3.93	3.95	4.11	4.16	4.74	4.39	3.56	4.54
447	Average money income.....	\$1,163	\$189	\$378	\$628	\$866	\$1,226	\$1,701	\$2,441	\$3,776
448	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	841	313	451	617	806	921	1,207	1,562	1,836
449	Food and beverages.....	254	114	152	193	258	295	340	444	467
450	Tobacco.....	17	9	14	13	17	17	22	27	24
451	Housing.....	22	4	12	19	22	25	26	45	44
452	Fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	53	16	26	40	55	60	77	97	109
453	Other household operation.....	35	12	15	22	33	37	47	72	94
454	Furnishings and equipment.....	67	15	30	44	62	74	117	138	144
455	Clothing.....	139	58	83	112	128	152	180	234	308
Transportation:										
456	Automobile.....	104	16	42	74	98	103	137	220	307
457	Other.....	7	5	4	8	3	7	9	12	4
458	Medical care.....	62	30	35	41	60	65	96	116	126
459	Personal care.....	20	7	11	15	19	21	29	37	50
460	Recreation.....	27	8	12	16	19	32	40	48	109
461	Reading.....	8	3	4	5	8	8	11	15	16
462	Formal education.....	9	2	5	6	7	9	11	10	20
463	Miscellaneous.....	17	14	6	9	17	16	15	47	14

¹ Includes a small number of families with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 or more, not shown separately.

CONSUMER INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Series G 427-507. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of Farm-Operator Families, by Income Class: 1922-1924 to 1955—Con.

Series No.	Item	Income class (money plus nonmoney, before taxes)											
		Under \$500	\$500 to \$750	\$750 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,250	\$1,250 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,750	\$1,750 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$10,000
1935-36: FAMILIES													
464	Number of farm-operator families.....	2,548	2,616	2,390	1,821	1,510	1,111	761	1,011	588	466	148	108
465	Average family size..... persons.....	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8
466	Average income per family.....	\$359	\$683	\$878	\$1,127	\$1,374	\$1,620	\$1,864	\$2,218	\$2,716	\$3,390	\$4,396	\$6,587
467	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	537	730	919	1,113	1,266	1,464	1,528	1,764	1,881	2,149	2,395	2,946
468	Food and beverages.....	288	393	474	537	585	610	635	681	729	788	850	868
469	Tobacco.....	10	13	14	16	16	17	20	20	22	24	24	33
470	Housing.....	51	67	96	128	152	188	212	244	255	319	376	458
471	Household operation.....	54	65	79	97	111	123	135	146	153	182	205	302
472	Furnishings.....	12	16	21	29	38	43	51	58	73	86	90	117
473	Clothing.....	47	64	83	104	126	137	148	174	191	221	280	348
Transportation:													
474	Automobile.....	31	40	65	88	106	132	158	181	217	253	254	395
475	Other.....	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	11	14
476	Medical care.....	22	29	40	50	55	64	77	83	90	111	106	152
477	Personal care.....	7	9	13	17	20	22	23	27	30	35	42	48
478	Recreation.....	6	9	14	21	26	32	33	43	51	60	78	87
479	Education.....	2	4	8	11	12	15	16	23	30	37	46	57
480	Reading.....	3	4	5	7	8	9	9	11	12	18	16	20
481	Other items.....	3	5	5	6	9	9	10	8	11	18	17	17

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (money plus nonmoney, before taxes)								
			Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$10,000	
1929: FAMILIES											
482	Estimated number of families.....	1,000	5,796	3,164	1,005	607	614	230	102	59	15
483	Average expenditures for current consumption.....		\$990	\$602	\$1,139	\$1,359	\$1,634	\$1,933	\$2,216	\$3,497	\$2,390
484	Food.....		439	336	491	550	611	665	706	729	800
485	Home.....		234	119	260	339	435	570	637	678	733
486	Attire.....		146	75	180	209	261	322	363	373	467
487	Other.....		171	73	200	260	327	426	510	627	800

Series No.	Item	All families	Value of goods purchased and goods furnished in kind									
			Under \$600	\$600 to \$899	\$900 to \$1,199	\$1,200 to \$1,499	\$1,500 to \$1,799	\$1,800 to \$2,099	\$2,100 to \$2,399	\$2,400 to \$2,699	\$2,700 to \$2,999	\$3,000 and over
1923-1924: VALUE OF CURRENT CONSUMPTION OF FARM-OPERATOR FAMILIES IN 11 STATES												
488	Number of farm-operator families.....	2,886	58	280	579	614	492	382	196	116	88	136
489	Average family size..... persons.....	4.4	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.2
490	Average size of household..... do.....	4.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.0
491	Average value, all goods..... dollars.....	1,598	486	779	1,055	1,339	1,639	1,932	2,240	2,529	2,854	3,779
492	Average expenditures for current consumption..... do.....	1,556	484	760	1,035	1,315	1,597	1,884	2,171	2,446	2,771	3,699
493	Food..... do.....	658	264	406	502	606	705	769	838	916	959	1,160
494	Clothing..... do.....	235	56	98	133	185	248	298	354	392	457	620
495	Rent..... do.....	200	61	90	137	170	200	261	282	311	374	412
496	Furniture and furnishings..... do.....	40	7	12	22	31	48	48	68	71	80	110
497	Operation goods..... do.....	212	64	110	150	182	211	257	302	344	354	472
498	Maintenance..... do.....	61	10	20	32	47	56	75	103	96	191	181
499	Advancement..... do.....	105	9	21	38	59	90	122	168	248	277	506
500	Personal..... do.....	42	11	16	24	32	38	48	58	63	77	144
501	Unclassified..... do.....	8		1		3		6	7	5	3	4
Proportion of living:												
502	Furnished by farm..... percent.....	42.8	55.6	52.9	48.9	46.3	44.0	42.1	39.5	38.2	38.1	31.7
503	Purchased..... do.....	57.2	44.4	47.1	51.1	53.7	56.0	57.9	60.5	61.8	61.9	68.3
Proportion of food:												
504	Furnished by farm..... do.....	66.9	69.0	70.6	67.9	67.5	67.5	66.0	65.5	64.7	67.8	63.2
505	Purchased..... do.....	33.1	31.0	29.4	32.1	32.5	32.5	34.0	34.5	35.3	32.2	36.8
Number of rooms:												
506	Per household.....	6.8	4.4	5.4	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.6
507	Per person.....	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2

Series G 508-543. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of Families and Single Consumers Combined, by Income Class: 1929 to 1941

Series No.	Item	All income classes ¹	Income class (before taxes)						
			Under \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	
1941									
508	Average expenditures for current consumption.....		\$1,668	\$374	\$740	\$1,173	\$1,566	\$2,214	\$3,083
509	Food and beverages.....		516	144	272	402	521	638	894
510	Tobacco.....		35	9	18	27	37	47	65
511	Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration.....		290	68	135	221	295	394	494
512	Household operation.....		85	16	30	46	67	82	153
513	Furnishings and equipment.....		98	14	37	48	67	85	201
514	Clothing.....		205	45	85	137	184	262	410

¹Includes a small number of families with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 or more, not shown separately.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

G 515-551

Series G 508-543. Consumption Expenditures, in Current Prices, of Families and Single Consumers Combined, by Income Class: 1929 to 1941-Con.

Series No.	Item	All income classes ¹	Income class (before taxes)					
			Under \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000
1941-Con.								
Average expenditures for current consumption-Con.								
515	Transportation:							
516	Automobile.....	\$171	\$21	\$56	\$100	\$141	\$248	\$359
517	Other.....	34	5	12	20	27	43	55
518	Medical care.....	84	27	40	63	86	102	152
519	Personal care.....	36	8	16	26	34	47	70
520	Recreation.....	69	12	19	33	50	85	144
521	Reading.....	16	3	7	12	17	22	29
522	Education.....	15	2	5	4	7	18	33
522	Other.....	17	5	8	14	13	26	24

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (money plus nonmoney, before taxes)													
			Under \$500	\$500 to \$750	\$750 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,250	\$1,250 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$1,750	\$1,750 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$15,000	\$15,000 and over
1935-36																
523	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	\$1,273	\$420	\$673	\$886	\$1,099	\$1,285	\$1,480	\$1,652	\$1,925	\$2,269	\$2,681	\$3,219	\$4,369	\$6,060	\$12,563
524	Food and beverages.....	428	187	285	357	415	466	510	543	601	677	753	831	1,010	1,195	2,044
525	Tobacco.....	24	7	13	19	24	29	31	34	39	42	49	53	63	78	118
526	Housing.....	241	94	135	170	208	237	272	306	352	406	489	584	807	1,258	2,437
527	Household operation.....	134	40	66	89	114	131	150	170	195	246	296	368	531	697	1,612
528	Furnishings.....	36	6	11	20	30	37	47	57	64	76	90	98	139	201	342
529	Clothing.....	133	32	62	84	105	129	150	169	208	264	314	406	551	821	1,775
530	Transportation:															
531	Automobile.....	96	9	20	37	63	84	113	142	186	232	277	363	502	675	1,460
532	Other.....	22	9	14	17	19	22	24	26	30	30	38	46	63	131	421
533	Medical care.....	56	16	24	33	43	53	67	75	88	107	131	159	248	255	724
534	Personal care.....	26	9	15	19	23	27	31	34	41	48	53	64	85	108	197
535	Recreation.....	42	4	13	20	29	38	48	55	69	87	112	142	215	350	781
536	Reading.....	13	5	8	11	13	15	16	18	21	23	28	32	42	56	101
537	Education.....	13	1	3	5	7	9	11	14	18	28	34	51	72	198	444
537	Other items.....	18	1	4	5	6	8	10	9	13	17	22	41	37	107	

Series No.	Item	All income classes	Income class (money plus nonmoney, before taxes)								
			Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over
1929											
538	Estimated number of families.....1,000...	36,462	10,020	7,782	5,993	6,059	2,695	1,350	1,190	626	747
539	Average expenditures for current consumption.....	\$2,062	\$767	\$1,218	\$1,596	\$2,124	\$2,885	\$3,624	\$4,583	\$6,054	\$18,284
540	Food.....	544	298	448	552	671	788	859	901	974	1,359
541	Home.....	590	198	334	448	600	847	1,120	1,498	1,998	5,051
542	Attire.....	304	118	201	265	329	422	515	639	850	2,194
543	Other.....	624	152	235	331	524	828	1,130	1,550	2,232	9,680

¹ Includes a small number of families with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 or more, not shown separately.

Series G 544-551. Food Production and Consumption Indexes and Nutrients Available: 1909 to 1957

Year	Index (1947-49=100)		Nutrients available, per capita per day						Year	Index (1947-49=100)		Nutrients available, per capita per day					
	Food marketings and home consumption	Food consumption per capita	Food energy	Calcium	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Ascorbic acid	Protein		Food marketings and home consumption	Food consumption per capita	Food energy	Calcium	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Ascorbic acid	Protein
1957 (prel.)	113	102	3,180	1.03	7,200	1.80	108	96	1988	74	88	3,340	0.91	8,000	1.53	113	91
1966	116	104	3,220	1.03	7,400	1.84	106	97	1982	73	88	3,380	0.91	8,000	1.56	115	91
									1981	74	90	3,440	0.91	8,000	1.59	117	92
1955	110	102	3,220	1.03	7,400	1.85	108	96	1980	73	91	3,500	0.91	7,900	1.57	110	93
1954	108	101	3,200	1.03	7,400	1.83	108	96	1929	74	91	3,520	0.92	8,100	1.61	119	94
1953	106	101	3,210	1.01	7,500	1.83	110	96	1928	74	91	3,540	0.90	7,700	1.60	111	94
1952	104	100	3,240	1.03	7,500	1.89	107	95	1927	73	91	3,510	0.90	8,000	1.58	112	95
1951	101	98	3,200	1.01	7,500	1.88	110	94	1926	72	92	3,510	0.90	7,800	1.55	111	95
1950	100	100	3,300	1.02	8,000	1.88	108	95	1925	70	91	3,500	0.89	7,800	1.56	112	95
1949	100	99	3,240	1.03	8,000	1.91	112	94	1924	73	92	3,510	0.89	7,800	1.63	114	96
1948	98	99	3,250	1.03	8,100	1.90	116	94	1923	71	91	3,480	0.88	7,700	1.64	115	96
1947	102	102	3,320	1.06	8,400	1.96	125	97	1922	68	89	3,480	0.89	7,900	1.56	110	94
1946	102	104	3,360	1.12	9,000	2.18	127	103	1921	65	85	3,240	0.88	7,500	1.53	108	91
1945	103	101	3,340	1.10	9,500	2.08	131	103	1920	64	87	3,330	0.89	7,500	1.55	108	94
1944	103	100	3,400	1.05	9,100	2.11	130	100	1919	67	88	3,480	0.88	7,500	1.57	104	97
1943	98	97	3,410	1.04	9,000	2.08	122	100	1918	67	87	3,420	0.90	7,200	1.62	104	97
1942	98	96	3,380	1.02	8,600	1.86	123	97	1917	62	85	3,370	0.85	7,200	1.57	101	96
1941	85	97	3,440	0.97	8,300	1.68	119	94	1916	63	86	3,480	0.88	6,900	1.59	99	96
1940	82	95	3,380	0.96	8,100	1.56	119	93	1915	62	86	3,480	0.84	7,100	1.62	107	97
1939	79	94	3,400	0.96	8,800	1.53	121	92	1914	60	87	3,490	0.85	6,800	1.60	103	98
1938	77	91	3,300	0.95	8,200	1.48	118	91	1913	59	87	3,510	0.87	6,800	1.64	104	100
1937	73	90	3,290	0.94	8,300	1.45	117	90	1912	60	89	3,510	0.89	7,000	1.67	106	102
1936	73	91	3,340	0.94	8,000	1.46	117	90	1911	59	88	3,530	0.82	6,900	1.64	101	101
1935	69	87	3,240	0.92	8,300	1.42	120	88	1910	57	88	3,560	0.85	7,100	1.65	106	102
1934	75	89	3,300	0.91	8,200	1.51	116	91	1909	58	89	3,580	0.87	7,100	1.70	107	104

Series G 552-584. Apparent Civilian Per Capita Consumption of Foods: 1849 to 1957

[In pounds, except eggs. Calendar years, except as noted]

Year	Meats (carcass weight)				Edible fats and oils				Fruits					Potatoes (farm weight)	Sweet-potatoes (farm weight)	
	Total	Beef and veal	Pork, excluding lard	Lamb and mutton	Total ¹ (fat content)	Lard ²	Margarine ³ (actual weight)	Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Fresh (farm weight)		Processed					
									Total ⁴	Citrus ⁵	Canned fruit ⁶	Canned fruit juice ⁷	Dried fruit ⁸			Frozen fruits and juices (product weight)
1957	159.1	98.4	61.5	4.2	44.4	9.5	8.6	8.4	98.8	37.0	22.4	12.2	3.6	9.0	105	7.2
1956	166.7	94.9	67.4	4.4	45.3	9.8	8.2	8.7	100.4	39.0	21.8	18.1	3.6	8.8	100	7.6
1955	162.8	91.4	66.8	4.6	45.9	10.1	8.2	9.0	101.6	41.7	22.6	12.9	3.6	8.7	106	8.2
1954	154.7	90.1	60.0	4.6	45.4	10.2	8.5	8.9	106.1	41.2	21.1	18.2	3.9	7.4	106	8.0
1953	155.3	87.1	63.5	4.7	44.1	11.4	8.1	8.5	111.3	43.4	21.3	18.6	3.7	7.1	106	8.0
1952	146.0	69.4	72.4	4.2	44.1	11.8	7.9	8.6	112.5	44.4	21.0	18.8	3.8	6.6	101	7.3
1951	138.0	62.7	71.9	3.4	42.1	12.3	6.6	9.6	115.5	45.1	19.5	14.8	3.8	4.8	113	8.1
1950	144.6	71.4	69.2	4.0	45.9	12.6	6.1	10.7	107.4	41.2	22.0	18.4	4.1	4.8	106	12.1
1949	144.6	72.8	67.7	4.1	42.6	11.8	5.8	10.5	123.3	47.8	19.7	15.1	4.1	8.5	110	11.7
1948	145.5	72.6	67.8	5.1	42.6	12.7	6.1	10.0	131.1	54.4	18.8	17.1	3.9	8.0	105	11.5
1947	155.3	80.4	69.6	5.3	42.0	12.6	6.0	11.2	142.3	62.2	18.2	15.6	3.7	3.2	127	14.5
1946	154.1	71.6	75.8	6.7	40.0	11.9	3.9	10.5	136.5	59.1	22.3	17.8	4.5	8.1	123	17.2
1945	145.2	71.3	66.6	7.3	39.1	11.7	4.1	10.9	142.0	66.6	14.4	10.9	6.0	2.3	122	18.3
1944	154.2	65.0	79.5	6.7	40.9	12.3	3.9	11.9	141.7	68.2	9.3	10.3	6.1	2.0	136	19.7
1943	146.8	61.5	78.9	6.4	42.0	13.0	3.9	11.8	119.7	60.3	12.6	7.4	5.9	1.1	125	21.4
1942	140.3	69.4	63.7	7.2	44.9	12.8	2.8	15.9	131.4	57.7	17.3	8.5	4.2	1.4	127	20.4
1941	143.7	68.5	68.4	6.8	47.6	13.8	2.8	16.1	148.9	57.7	17.8	8.5	4.3	1.3	128	18.4
1940	142.4	62.3	73.5	6.6	46.4	14.4	2.4	17.0	142.1	56.7	19.1	7.2	6.0	1.3	123	16.2
1939	138.6	62.3	64.7	6.6	46.4	12.7	2.3	17.4	151.5	61.4	16.1	5.9	6.4	1.1	122	19.7
1938	127.1	62.0	58.2	6.9	45.3	11.1	3.0	16.6	135.3	49.1	15.4	4.6	5.5	1.0	129	21.3
1937	126.2	63.8	65.8	6.6	45.5	10.5	3.1	16.8	142.5	44.5	18.5	4.5	5.8	0.5	126	21.5
1936	130.6	68.9	55.1	6.6	45.7	11.3	3.1	16.8	129.1	46.2	16.7	2.4	5.4	0.7	130	19.8
1935	117.4	61.7	48.4	7.3	44.1	9.6	3.0	17.6	136.5	44.6	13.4	2.0	5.9	0.5	142	25.6
1934	143.9	78.2	64.4	6.8	44.5	13.0	2.1	18.6	119.1	39.8	12.5	0.5	5.1	0.5	135	24.4
1933	136.1	58.6	70.7	6.8	43.0	14.0	1.9	18.2	127.2	39.4	11.8	0.5	5.2	0.5	132	24.0
1932	131.1	53.3	70.7	7.1	42.9	14.4	1.6	18.5	128.9	36.7	10.2	0.4	5.4	0.6	134	27.7
1931	130.7	55.2	68.4	7.1	44.4	13.6	1.9	18.3	163.6	42.3	10.9	0.4	4.7	0.4	136	20.6
1930	129.0	55.3	67.0	6.7	-----	12.7	2.6	17.6	133.6	31.2	12.8	0.3	5.4	0.5	132	18.3
1929	131.2	56.0	69.6	5.6	-----	12.7	2.9	17.6	143.1	39.8	12.3	0.3	5.3	0.6	159	22.4
1928	131.6	55.2	70.9	5.5	-----	13.2	2.6	17.6	150.1	29.5	12.6	0.1	6.2	0.5	147	20.7
1927	134.9	61.9	67.7	5.3	-----	12.7	2.3	18.3	129.7	32.2	12.6	0.3	6.3	0.3	141	25.0
1926	138.0	68.5	64.1	5.4	-----	12.2	2.0	18.3	164.3	31.4	12.0	0.2	6.1	0.1	128	21.1
1925	140.1	68.1	66.8	5.2	-----	12.3	2.0	18.1	135.8	28.9	11.1	0.2	6.3	0.2	157	17.7
1924	147.3	68.1	74.0	5.2	-----	14.2	2.0	17.8	151.1	33.9	8.9	0.1	6.4	-----	154	17.6
1923	147.3	67.8	74.2	5.3	-----	14.3	2.0	17.8	147.5	32.5	9.0	0.3	5.5	-----	174	24.8
1922	137.7	66.9	65.7	5.1	-----	13.3	1.7	17.1	147.9	24.6	7.5	0.2	6.6	-----	143	28.9
1921	134.0	63.1	64.8	6.1	-----	10.8	2.0	16.3	115.9	30.5	8.2	0.3	5.5	-----	166	27.2
1920	136.0	67.1	63.5	5.4	-----	12.0	3.4	14.9	145.4	26.0	9.4	0.6	6.7	-----	140	29.1
1919	138.9	69.3	63.9	5.7	-----	10.7	3.4	15.2	125.0	23.5	9.7	0.3	6.9	-----	152	29.3
1918	141.6	75.3	61.0	4.8	-----	11.8	3.3	14.1	122.0	16.5	7.5	0.4	4.4	-----	174	26.7
1917	135.3	71.9	58.9	4.5	-----	10.0	2.7	15.7	132.2	22.0	7.7	0.3	6.3	-----	146	27.9
1916	140.1	65.3	69.0	5.8	-----	11.6	1.8	17.3	136.2	22.0	7.1	0.4	5.1	-----	148	24.5
1915	134.9	62.3	66.5	6.1	-----	11.5	1.4	17.2	157.3	23.1	5.6	0.6	5.0	-----	135	25.3
1914	140.0	67.8	65.1	7.1	-----	10.6	1.4	17.0	163.8	24.1	5.7	0.1	4.1	-----	157	22.1
1913	143.7	69.6	66.9	7.2	-----	10.7	1.5	16.5	138.6	16.6	4.2	0.3	3.7	-----	189	23.6
1912	145.9	71.5	66.7	7.7	-----	11.2	1.5	16.6	159.7	18.5	4.2	0.5	4.5	-----	179	24.0
1911	151.9	75.6	69.0	7.3	-----	12.1	1.1	18.6	166.1	19.8	3.9	0.2	4.3	-----	157	24.0
1910	146.4	77.6	62.3	6.5	-----	12.5	1.6	18.3	137.9	17.8	3.6	0.5	3.5	-----	198	26.2
1909	155.2	81.5	67.0	6.7	-----	12.5	1.2	17.8	138.2	16.2	3.0	-----	4.2	-----	187	26.2
1908	163.3	79.3	77.7	6.3	-----	14.4	1.0	19.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1907	158.2	77.8	74.1	6.3	-----	13.2	0.9	17.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1906	155.6	78.3	71.0	6.3	-----	11.7	0.8	17.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1905	155.2	77.9	71.0	6.3	-----	11.8	0.6	19.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1904	152.7	75.8	70.6	6.5	-----	12.5	0.6	18.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1903	152.1	77.0	68.2	6.9	-----	11.8	0.6	18.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1902	144.8	71.0	66.7	7.1	-----	12.1	0.9	17.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1901	151.1	73.3	70.8	7.0	-----	12.8	1.6	20.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1900	150.7	72.3	71.9	6.5	-----	13.2	1.3	20.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1899	150.7	72.4	71.8	6.5	-----	12.8	1.4	19.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Computed from unrounded numbers.
² Includes small quantity of lard used in other fats and oils products 1899-1908; beginning 1909 excludes quantities so used.
³ Prior to 1909, data are for year beginning July.
⁴ Beginning 1934 excludes apples from noncommercial areas. Citrus fruits on crop year 1941 to date.

⁵ From 1941 to date, year begins October or November prior to year indicated.
⁶ Data on pack-year basis 1909-1942, beginning early June of year indicated.
⁷ Citrus juice on pack-year basis beginning November prior to year indicated and year for grape juice in 1909-1933 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated.
⁸ Pack-year data, beginning middle of year indicated.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

G 568-584

Series G 552-584. Apparent Civilian Per Capita Consumption of Foods: 1849 to 1957—Con.

[In pounds, except eggs]

Year	Vegetables					Dairy products					Eggs (number)	Chicken and turkey ¹⁵ (ready-to-cook)	Sugar, cane and beet (refined)	Wheat flour	Corn flour and meal	Peanuts (shelled) ¹⁶	Coffee (green-bean basis)
	Fresh (farm weight)	Canned ⁹	Frozen	Melons (farm weight)	Dry beans ¹⁰	Total milk for human consumption	Fluid milk and cream ¹¹	Condensed and evaporated milk	Cheese	Ice cream (product weight)							
	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577							
1957	104.6	43.9	7.5	25.7	7.5	691	350	15.5	7.7	17.9	358	31.4	97.1	119	8.4	4.5	15.8
1956	106.9	43.9	7.3	27.8	8.0	706	354	15.9	8.0	18.0	368	29.8	98.4	121	8.6	4.4	15.5
1955	104.6	43.5	6.6	29.2	7.8	707	352	16.2	7.9	18.0	371	26.4	97.5	123	8.8	4.1	15.3
1954	107.3	42.0	5.9	28.9	8.2	701	348	16.8	7.9	17.4	376	28.1	96.8	126	9.3	4.2	14.8
1953	108.3	43.8	5.4	28.2	7.6	692	347	17.4	7.5	18.0	379	26.7	97.9	128	9.8	4.4	16.9
1952	111.0	42.0	5.3	25.7	8.1	700	352	17.6	7.6	17.9	390	26.8	98.2	131	10.4	4.4	16.9
1951	111.6	42.2	4.3	26.1	8.1	715	352	18.3	7.2	17.4	392	26.1	98.8	133	10.8	4.6	16.5
1950	114.6	42.1	3.4	24.9	8.6	741	349	20.1	7.7	17.2	389	24.7	100.8	135	11.8	4.5	16.2
1949	115.8	39.1	3.0	26.8	6.9	734	352	19.7	7.3	17.6	383	22.9	95.8	136	12.7	4.1	18.7
1948	123.0	37.9	3.0	27.3	6.8	724	355	20.2	6.9	18.5	389	21.4	94.0	137	12.8	4.6	18.4
1947	122.4	40.5	2.6	28.0	6.5	769	369	20.4	6.9	20.1	383	21.7	95.5	139	13.1	4.5	17.4
1946	129.9	46.8	2.0	30.6	8.7	786	389	18.6	6.7	28.1	379	23.1	75.1	156	15.2	5.3	20.1
1945	133.8	43.2	1.9	29.7	7.8	788	399	18.3	6.7	15.7	402	25.1	78.9	161	17.6	6.6	16.4
1944	128.5	34.4	1.6	28.0	8.1	763	381	15.7	4.9	14.3	354	23.1	89.5	149	19.2	6.0	15.8
1943	116.4	37.0	0.7	21.7	8.9	750	371	18.8	4.9	13.1	347	25.7	80.7	163	20.5	5.7	12.9
1942	118.3	39.7	1.1	22.5	11.1	833	354	18.4	6.4	15.8	318	20.7	81.8	157	19.8	6.2	13.6
1941	113.5	36.9	0.7	24.5	8.8	803	334	18.5	5.9	18.6	311	18.3	104.3	156	20.6	4.8	15.9
1940	116.9	34.4	0.6	26.5	8.4	819	331	19.3	6.0	11.4	319	17.0	95.7	155	21.8	5.0	15.5
1939	116.6	31.8	0.5	25.4	9.3	825	332	17.8	5.9	11.0	313	16.6	100.8	158	21.7	4.4	14.9
1938	114.5	31.1	0.4	27.2	9.6	796	329	17.2	5.9	10.4	310	15.0	95.2	160	22.1	4.3	14.9
1937	111.0	29.4	0.4	28.8	7.8	798	331	16.7	5.6	10.6	308	15.9	96.4	159	22.8	4.4	13.3
1936	112.5	27.7	-----	26.4	9.0	792	330	15.9	5.4	9.5	289	15.9	97.3	163	24.2	4.6	13.7
1935	111.2	26.2	-----	27.2	8.4	801	326	16.2	5.3	8.1	280	14.8	97.1	158	24.7	4.0	13.4
1934	115.2	23.3	-----	25.6	9.1	814	322	15.0	4.9	7.1	289	15.3	98.7	157	25.3	3.3	12.3
1933	104.5	22.0	-----	25.3	7.1	814	337	13.8	4.5	6.1	296	16.7	93.7	162	25.7	3.6	12.8
1932	108.8	22.1	-----	27.1	7.4	832	339	14.0	4.4	6.3	313	16.1	94.7	170	26.5	4.1	12.4
1931	108.3	25.3	-----	32.8	8.8	838	335	13.4	4.5	8.6	333	15.5	100.5	169	26.6	4.4	13.0
1930	111.9	28.4	-----	33.0	9.5	819	337	13.6	4.7	9.8	331	17.2	109.6	171	28.3	3.2	12.5
1929	112.6	25.9	-----	32.1	7.8	811	340	13.6	4.7	10.7	334	15.7	96.9	177	30.5	4.1	12.2
1928	104.2	23.0	-----	30.6	8.6	804	337	12.3	4.4	9.9	338	14.6	103.7	179	29.9	3.8	11.9
1927	106.0	22.3	-----	30.8	8.7	813	336	11.7	4.6	9.9	342	15.2	102.4	181	28.8	3.9	12.2
1926	100.6	25.9	-----	36.4	7.6	818	338	11.8	4.6	9.5	339	14.2	104.5	182	28.9	3.4	12.4
1925	101.3	25.7	-----	34.4	7.3	802	337	11.7	4.7	9.7	318	14.3	104.3	180	29.4	3.6	10.6
1924	100.9	23.0	-----	35.7	7.8	796	336	11.9	4.6	8.8	324	13.7	99.5	180	32.4	3.5	12.2
1923	90.1	21.5	-----	29.1	5.9	787	328	11.4	4.5	9.0	326	14.6	90.5	180	35.8	3.2	12.6
1922	92.8	17.1	-----	37.3	5.1	783	342	10.9	4.3	8.2	316	14.2	104.4	180	36.4	2.7	11.8
1921	82.2	16.9	-----	34.9	4.8	768	346	9.9	4.2	7.6	300	13.4	87.3	167	34.4	2.7	12.0
1920	95.0	18.5	-----	31.8	5.7	736	348	8.6	4.0	7.6	299	13.7	85.5	179	35.2	3.0	11.7
1919	76.6	21.3	-----	24.8	5.4	733	335	9.8	4.2	6.8	303	14.2	86.6	192	35.4	4.6	11.8
1918	-----	22.3	-----	-----	7.4	725	361	10.3	3.9	6.4	284	13.3	74.6	179	49.7	2.8	10.0
1917	-----	18.9	-----	-----	7.5	729	328	9.4	3.7	4.8	281	13.3	78.0	191	46.5	4.2	12.1
1916	-----	16.1	-----	-----	5.1	747	315	9.6	3.8	4.3	299	13.8	76.8	204	45.1	2.8	11.5
1915	-----	18.0	-----	-----	5.8	751	318	9.5	4.1	3.9	313	14.4	77.6	205	44.3	2.8	10.6
1914	-----	19.2	-----	-----	6.4	747	321	8.9	4.2	3.4	295	14.5	81.0	207	45.0	2.5	9.2
1913	-----	19.8	-----	-----	6.1	754	342	7.9	4.2	3.0	303	14.5	81.3	209	45.9	2.5	9.0
1912	-----	18.7	-----	-----	6.8	763	355	7.1	3.9	2.7	312	14.9	75.9	211	47.8	2.3	10.8
1911	-----	15.6	-----	-----	6.3	749	301	6.4	4.0	2.3	329	15.6	77.4	218	49.6	2.3	8.8
1910	-----	14.5	-----	-----	6.5	759	315	5.8	4.3	1.9	306	15.5	75.4	214	51.1	2.5	9.2
1909	-----	15.3	-----	-----	6.8	770	343	5.5	3.8	1.6	293	14.7	73.7	217	53.0	2.4	-----
1908	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.1	3.8	-----	-----	-----	81.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
1907	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.7	3.5	-----	-----	-----	77.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
1906	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.4	3.5	-----	-----	-----	76.1	-----	-----	-----	-----
1905	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.1	4.1	-----	-----	-----	70.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
1904	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.8	4.1	-----	-----	-----	75.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
1903	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.5	4.0	-----	-----	-----	70.9	-----	-----	-----	-----
1902	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.2	4.0	-----	-----	-----	72.8	-----	-----	-----	-----
1901	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	4.5	-----	-----	-----	68.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
1900	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.7	3.7	-----	-----	-----	65.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
1899	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5	3.7	-----	-----	-----	62.6	-----	-----	-----	-----

Year	Butter (actual weight)	Cheese	Sugar, cane and beet (refined)	Year	Butter (actual weight)	Cheese	Sugar, cane and beet (refined)	Year	Butter (actual weight)	Cheese	Sugar, cane and beet (refined)
	559	576	580		559	576	580		559	576	580
1898	19.8	3.4	61.5	1887	16.3	3.2	52.7	1876	14.5	2.6	38.5
1897	20.8	3.6	64.8	1886	16.8	2.8	56.9	-----	-----	-----	-----
1896	22.2	2.9	62.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	1875	12.4	3.1	40.3
1895	18.4	2.9	63.4	1885	16.1	3.0	51.8	1874	13.4	2.6	-----
1894	15.4	2.9	66.7	1884	15.3	3.1	53.4	1873	13.4	2.9	-----
1893	15.5	2.9	64.4	1883	15.2	3.3	51.1	1872	10.6	3.0	-----
1892	15.9	3.7	63.8	1882	13.9	3.1	45.4	1871	11.7	2.4	-----
1891	16.7	3.5	66.3	1881	15.2	3.2	44.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
1890	18.2	3.8	52.8	1880	15.5	2.7	42.7	1870	10.7	3.2	-----
1889	20.5	3.5	51.8	1879	15.6	2.2	35.1	1869	13.6	3.0	-----
1888	16.0	3.5	56.7	1878	14.6	3.5	38.6	1859	14.8	2.9	-----
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⁹ For 1909-1942, calendar-year data were derived from pack-year data by combining proportional parts of each pack-year involved.
¹⁰ Cleaned basis.

¹¹ Cream included on whole-milk equivalent basis.
¹² Chicken only 1909-1928, but turkey consumption very small during that time.
¹³ On September-August year through 1939; August-July year thereafter.