

FAMILY HOUSING

AND

FACILITIES.

FIVE

REGIONS.

CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

**Family
Housing
and
Facilities**

**Five
Regions**

Urban
Village
Farm

Miscellaneous Publication No. 399

U. S. Department of Agriculture

In cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

This report is one of a series from the consumer purchases study presenting facts concerning the incomes and consumption patterns of families in small cities, in villages, and on farms. The following five regions were covered: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast.



Published by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture as a report on projects 65-1707, 201-6000, and 501-3-1, conducted under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration.

CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Urban, Village, and Farm

Family Housing and Facilities

Five Regions

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 399

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Bureau of Home Economics

in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

1940

FOREWORD

This volume presents a description of the housing of families at different income levels in the small cities, villages, and farm counties surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics as a part of the consumer purchases study. Another report presents facts as to housing expenditures of families by income and by tenure. Still other reports deal with family income, with the pattern of family consumption as a whole, and with expenditures for major family budget categories, such as food, clothing, and medical care. (See p. 216.)

The study of consumer purchases was undertaken to provide comprehensive data on the income and consumption of American families. It was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating Bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Dorothy S. Brady, Kathryn Cronister, Margaret Perry, June Constantine, Robert DePuy, Don Heiser, Janet Hooks, Colette Rosenstiel, Miriam Hilton, and Mary Ruth Pratt.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgment is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and of the extension services in agriculture and home economics, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities and villages in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

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INTRODUCTION

Housing and housing facilities of families living in 20 small cities, 140 villages, and 64 counties of 12 farm sections are described in this volume which is one of a series of reports from the study of consumer purchases. Expenditures of these families for housing, the money value of occupancy of owned family homes, rents, and household operation items (as heat) included in rents are discussed in another volume. (See tables 40 and 41 for the list of communities surveyed, p. 216 for the reports issued.)

The families included in the study of consumption patterns (of which this report is a part) were limited to those in which there were husband and wife, both native-born and white, except in the Southeast where Negroes were included. These and other minor eligibility requirements served to eliminate from the survey relatively more of the lower-income than the upper-income families. The average income of the families included in the survey, therefore, was somewhat higher than the average for all families—including the foreign-born, one-person, and other ineligible families—in these communities. The differences, particularly with respect to income level, between the group studied and the total population of families must be recognized in the use of the data from this report. (See p. 208 for the eligibility requirements for this study and pp. 210-114 for a further discussion of limitations of the sample, as a consequence of these requirements.)

The housing of families—the number of rooms, and the facilities provided such as running hot and cold water, other sanitary facilities, electric lights, central furnace, and gas or electricity for cooking—differed appreciably from one income group to another. But income alone does not explain the differences found; degree of urbanization (whether families were living on farms, in villages, or in small cities), region (and, therefore, climate, culture, and other environmental conditions), composition of families (number and age of members), occupation, and tenure were other factors related to the quality of the housing that prevailed in a population group. These relationships are discussed in the sections that follow; a summary describing the housing of families at three economic levels concludes this report.

SECTION 1. HOUSING OF NATIVE-WHITE FAMILIES

Tenure of Family Homes

Small Cities and Villages

Conditions Affecting Extent of Home Ownership

The proportion of home owners among a group of families reflects not only their desire for this form of tenure and type of investment but also their ability to accumulate the sum required to obtain title. The amount of income and the length of the period during which saving may take place would therefore be expected to affect the frequency of home ownership. The security of the employment which is the source of the income, the regularity of the receipt of income, and the expectation of continued residence in a particular community will also have their effects. The experience of other families with home ownership as an investment will operate as a stimulus or a deterrent. Relative costs of houses of satisfactory standard and the terms of purchase under deferred-payment plans will make for differences from place to place and from time to time. Also important as conditioning factors are all those circumstances that make for concentration of population within a community, for greater scarcity of residential sites, and for the building of multifamily dwellings rather than one-family houses. Apartments are rarely owned and one of the families in a two-family dwelling is commonly a renter. Therefore, the greater the degree of urbanization the greater usually is the frequency of home renting.

Frequency of the One-Family House

The cities and villages included in this study were small and the proportion of families occupying one-family houses was large. Close to 9 out of 10 white families studied in the cities and villages in the North Central and the Pacific regions and the villages of the Plains and Mountain region were living in one-family houses. In the Southeast villages, in income classes below \$1,500 the proportion of families in such quarters was lower—60 to 84 percent—but for all levels combined it was 86 percent since frequency of residence in one-family houses tended to increase with income. City families in the Southeast and the Plains and Mountain regions and village families in New England ranked below those in other units in the proportion living in one-family houses, as follows:

Analysis unit: Small city:	Percentage of families occupying 1--		
	1-family house	2-family house	Apartment
North Central.....	88.2	7.4	3.3
Plains and Mountain.....	77.6	11.3	10.3
Pacific.....	88.4	3.6	6.5
Southeast.....	79.0	14.7	5.1
Village:			
New England.....	71.5	23.1	3.3
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	88.3	8.4	.6
Plains and Mountain.....	87.3	5.5	4.8
Pacific.....	96.0	1.5	.8
Southeast.....	85.9	9.9	2.3

¹ These percentages do not add to 100 since a few families had living arrangements, such as dwelling units in business buildings, not included in these classifications.

In no analysis unit did more than 11 percent of the families live in apartments. Residence in two-family houses was more frequent, almost a fourth of the New England village families studied were so living and 15 percent of the Southeast city families.

Income and Home Tenure

The greater frequency of home ownership among the city and village families at upper- than at lower-income levels suggests that this form of tenure is generally preferred in communities of this size and that the deterrent is largely financial. If the lower incomes were derived from more uncertain sources than the higher and represented, more frequently than the higher, part-time employment, this uncertainty would also have operated to reduce the proportion of home owners.

TABLE 1.—HOME OWNERSHIP: Percentage¹ of families occupying owned homes during the entire report year, by occupation and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group and family-income class (dollars)	Small cities				Villages				
	North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	Southeast	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	Southeast
	Percent 48	Percent 44	Percent 45	Percent 24	Percent 49	Percent 50	Percent 44	Percent 52	Percent 34
All occupations.....	39	19	33	0	43	62	26	54	11
250-499.....	31	33	52	4	31	44	39	47	11
500-749.....	33	23	31	9	43	40	31	42	20
750-999.....	42	31	29	13	40	49	36	43	25
1,000-1,249.....	48	35	36	17	42	51	45	51	28
1,500-1,749.....	51	43	44	19	54	51	46	56	33
1,750-1,999.....	49	49	44	25	56	52	49	43	36
2,000-2,499.....	58	54	52	39	60	59	53	62	49
2,500-2,999.....	60	55	58	58	71	64	79	70	61
3,000-3,999.....	65	71	50		54	77	69	71	72
4,000-4,999.....	81	77	68			81	83		78
5,000-9,999.....	79		76	59		80	67		89
10,000-14,999.....									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—HOME OWNERSHIP: Percentage¹ of families occupying owned homes during the entire report year, by occupation and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group and family-income class (dollars)	Small cities				Villages				
	North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	South-east	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	South-east
	Percent 45	Percent 44	Percent 43	Percent 12	Percent 46	Percent 46	Percent 36	Percent 49	Percent 14
Wage-earner families									
250-499.....	39	19	33	-----	43	62	26	54	11
500-749.....	27	35	59	3	28	40	31	43	8
750-999.....	33	24	27	4	40	38	28	34	10
1,000-1,249.....	41	40	32	8	36	48	39	40	15
1,250-1,499.....	47	45	46	16	45	51	38	54	16
1,500-1,749.....	55	40	45	6	64	44	54	56	28
1,750-1,999.....	63	62	37	20	62	51	50	51	12
2,000-2,499.....	61	70	51	33	58	58	67	59	27
2,500-2,999.....	73	83	69	60	-----	70	-----	73	-----
3,000-3,999.....	73	-----	62	-----	-----	80	-----	-----	-----
Clerical, business, and professional families									
500-749.....	52	44	46	34	51	55	48	54	46
750-999.....	44	30	42	6	50	55	52	52	19
1,000-1,249.....	33	22	38	18	50	45	35	52	34
1,250-1,499.....	42	25	23	19	46	51	35	46	36
1,500-1,749.....	50	29	29	18	37	50	48	49	35
1,750-1,999.....	48	44	43	28	44	57	42	56	35
2,000-2,499.....	46	42	48	28	51	53	49	38	54
2,500-2,999.....	54	47	50	42	54	60	53	65	44
2,250-2,499.....	59	62	55	40	69	58	49	59	48
2,500-2,999.....	53	54	55	58	71	62	79	69	61
3,000-3,999.....	62	71	48	-----	54	77	69	71	72
4,000-4,999.....	81	77	68	-----	-----	81	83	-----	78
5,000-9,999.....	79	-----	76	59	-----	80	67	-----	89
10,000-14,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 36).

² See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

³ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

At the lower extreme of the income distribution, the percentage of families owning homes was larger than in the classes immediately above in some analysis units. Thus, in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, 62 percent of the families in the class \$250-\$499 were owners, compared with 44 percent in the class \$500-\$749. This difference seems to have been related to the greater proportion of older families in the former group; the median age of husbands, 60 years, was 10 years above the median for the higher-income level. However, above \$750 the proportion of owners tended to increase with each successively higher-income level, though there were occasional exceptions in these nine analysis units. The proportion of owners of at least a year's standing among city families in the Southeast region, for example, increased from 9 percent of the families with incomes in the range \$750-\$999 to 39 percent of those at the level \$2,000-\$2,499; in the North Central cities, the corresponding percentages were 33 and 58 (table 1).

Family Composition and Home Tenure

Financial ability to purchase a home is determined not only by the amount of the income but by the length of the period during which accumulation of the purchase price or the down payment could have taken place. Home ownership would therefore be expected to be more frequent, income class by income class, among the older families than among the younger. The data from this study show a clear-cut relationship between the age of husband and the frequency of home ownership. (For more detail concerning this relationship, see regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.) The proportion of owning families at each income level rose markedly with the age of husband. In the North Central cities, for example, at the \$500-\$999 level, 6 percent of the families in which the husband was under 30 years were owners, 34 percent of those in which he was in the age range 40-49, and 72 percent of those in which he was 60 or older, as is shown by the following data for selected income classes:

Husbands' age group:	Percentage of families occupying owned homes at date of interview in the income class—		
	All	\$500-\$999	\$1,500-\$1,999
All ages.....	49	34	52
Under 30.....	14	6	26
30-39.....	33	19	36
40-49.....	50	34	54
50-59.....	68	48	68
60 or older.....	80	72	85

Families included in the study of consumption were classified in seven types on the basis of the number of family members other than husband and wife and their age group—whether they were under 16 or 16 or older. These types are described in figure 1; dotted lines are used where variation in age or in number of family members, or in both, is permitted by definition. (See Glossary, Family Type, for details of the scheme of classification.)

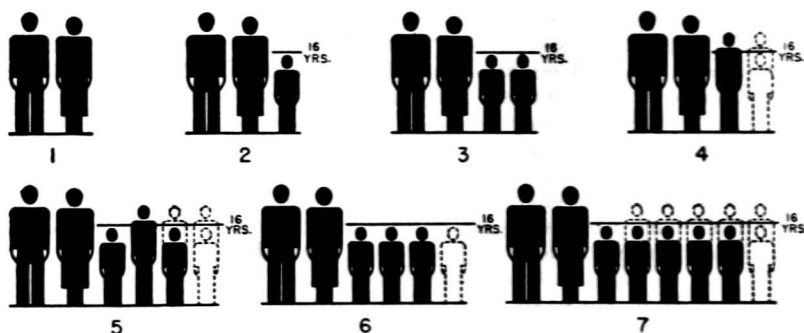


FIGURE 1.—Definitions of family types: Illustrations of the definitions of the seven types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines.

Type classification also tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except in type 1. Families of this latter type, composed of husband and wife only, were of all ages. In some analysis units approximately one-third of the husbands were in each of the following age groups: Under 40, 40-59, and 60 or older; in other units, the proportions in the older groups was somewhat greater. Families of types 2, 3, and 6 with one, two, and three or four children under 16, respectively, and with no other family members save husband and wife tended to be younger than types 4, 5, and 7 in which there was the possibility, if not the requirement, that there be sons or daughters (or others not husband or wife) 16 or older.

The median age of husbands in families of type 1 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, where data for all 7 types studied are shown separately, was 48 years in the cities and 53 in the villages. In type 4 the median age was 52 years in both cities and villages; in type 5, 46 in the cities and 47 in the villages; in type 7, 43 in both localities. For families of types 2, 3, and 6, on the other hand, the median age of husbands was 36 years in families of each of these three types in the cities; 35 in type 2 and type 3 families in the villages, and 37 in type 6 (table 39). Where family types 2 and 3, 4 and 5, and 6 and 7 are combined, type 1 and types 4 and 5 obviously represent the older families, types 2 and 3, the younger, while types 6 and 7 are intermediate. The median age of husbands in those cities and villages where the family types were combined as indicated were: In families of type 1 from 37 to 54 years; of types 2 and 3, 35 to 36; of types 4 and 5, 49 to 50; and of types 6 and 7, 39 (Southeast villages only).

The relationship found between family type and home ownership in the cities and villages of all regions was what would be expected, decidedly greater frequency of ownership among the older families. In the cities of the North Central region, for example, about one-third of the families of types 2, 3, and 6 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 were owners but almost three-fifths (58 percent) of the families of type 4, one-half of those of types 1 and 5, and two-fifths (42 percent) of type 7 families. In the villages the same relationship appeared between the age of the family, as shown by family type, and the frequency of home ownership, as the following data for the two analysis units in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region indicate:

Percentages of families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 occupying owned homes during the entire report year

Family type:	Cities	Villages
All types.....	45	50
1.....	52	53
2.....	33	39
3.....	33	34
4.....	58	70
5.....	50	62
6.....	32	34
7.....	42	40

If families of the combined type groups are ranked on the basis of the proportions renting in each adequately represented income class in the cities and villages of the various regions, the average rankings are: For families of type 1, 1.95; for types 2 and 3, 2.69; and for types 4 and

5, 1.36. Since the lower the ranking the lower the percentage renting, it is evident that the frequency of ownership was much greater among families of types 4 and 5 than among those of types 2 and 3. Thus again it is indicated that families do not generally become home owners as soon as they are established but at a later stage in their life cycle. If the younger families of type 1 were separated from the older, a difference in frequency of home ownership between the two age groups would doubtless appear.

The difference in extent of home ownership between the young and old families may not be entirely due to differences in the length of the period during which saving could take place. It may be related also to the greater stability of occupation and residence of the older families. Furthermore, the older families may have become owners when the belief in the economic and other advantages of home ownership was especially widespread and strong. The families that were young at the time of this study may not become owners as they grow old with as great frequency as did the older families included in this study. Their belief in the economic advantages of owning a home may not be so strong. New uses for accumulated funds may have arisen to compete with home purchase. It should be noted in this connection, however, that the frequency of home ownership among the young families increased rapidly with income. For example, in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages the proportion of families of types 2 and 3 occupying owned homes during the entire year was 23 percent in the income class \$750-\$999, 42 percent in the class \$1,500-\$1,749, and 58 percent in the class \$2,500-\$2,999. The difference in tenure status between families classified either by age of husband or by family type is less at the higher- than at the lower-income levels.

Family Occupation and Home Tenure

Although the extent of home ownership varied greatly with family type and income, the occupational class to which the family belonged seemed to have little or no relation to tenure except in the Southeast. In the cities and villages of this region, the proportion of home owners among the clerical, business, and professional families was markedly higher at every income level than among wage earners (table 1). This difference was probably due in part to the fact that in several of these communities many wage earners lived in the company houses which the mill proprietors owned and rented to their employees.

Regional Differences in Home Ownership

The outstanding regional difference in the frequency of home ownership among the city and village families of the study was, as has been suggested, between the Southeast and the other regions. At the income level \$1,250-\$1,499, only 17 percent of the Southeast city families were home owners of a year's standing as compared to 48 percent of those with this income in the North Central cities (table 1). Slightly more than one-third of the city families in this income class in the Pacific and Plains and Mountain regions were owners. The alignment of the Southeast region as shown in the village units was the same. Only 28 percent of the village families studied in this region were owners at this income level as compared with 42 to 51 percent of those in the four other regions.

At a substantially higher-income level, \$2,000–\$2,499, the four city units maintained similar relative positions, though differences were much less marked than at the lower levels; the North Central city families showed the highest proportion of ownership, 58 percent, while families of the Plains and Mountain region and the Pacific region were not far below, with 54 and 52 percent owning. The Southeast ranked fourth with 39 percent; frequency of home ownership increased rapidly with income in the cities of this region (table 1). The proportion of wage earners was much smaller in the upper-income groups, thus reducing the effect of the use of company houses upon the frequency of home ownership.

The smaller proportion of home owners among the lower-income families in the Southeast than in the other regions is not due wholly to the relatively large proportion of renters among the wage earners. Families of the clerical, business, and professional group also were owners less frequently than elsewhere, though regional differences were less marked than for wage earners. If the extent of home ownership by families at similar income levels in the different regions were determined by the cost of building houses that met local standards, one would expect a comparatively high proportion of owners in the Southeast. The fact that the reverse was true indicates the importance of factors other than construction costs in the local home-tenure situation. Dwellings in this region, income class by income class, were smaller and less well equipped with modern conveniences than those elsewhere, as will be seen later.

The proportion of home owners was, with few exceptions, higher among village families of each region than among those in the cities with comparable incomes. Age may have been a factor; husbands in village families tended to have a somewhat higher median age than those in cities. Standards of living and relative costs of dwellings may have differed, also, between the two groups of communities.

Farm Sections

Income and Tenure

The question of home ownership as such does not arise among farm families. Ownership of the dwelling goes along with ownership of the land and conditions making for a high proportion of farm tenancy automatically place the families of operators in houses they do not own. In most of the farm sections the proportion of owners among the farm operators included in this study was high.¹ Approximately four-fifths or more of the farm families studied in the Pacific Coast States, in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, and in Vermont were owners, even among those at the lower-income levels. Two-thirds or more were owners in New Jersey and in the Pennsylvania–Ohio unit at each income level. In the northern farm sections, only the Illinois–Iowa unit included a larger proportion of tenants than owners, about three-fifths of all families. In the Southeast about half of the white farm operators studied in Georgia and Mississippi were owners although the proportion was somewhat lower in the income

¹ Because of the exclusion of relief families and certain other low-income groups from this consumption study, the proportion of farm-owning families is somewhat greater than in the population as a whole. See Methodology, p. 212.

range \$250-\$499. In the section from the two Carolinas, the proportions of the families living on rented farms was somewhat greater at levels below \$750 than above (table 2).

TABLE 2.—OWNED FARMS: *Percentage¹ of families owning farms,² by income, 12 farm analysis units in 20 States,³ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief farm-operator families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Mor- tana-COLORADO	Washington-Oregon	California	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi	North Carolina self- sufficing counties
	Pct. 89	Pct. 80	Pct. 72	Pct. 69	Pct. 40	Pct. 58	Pct. 81	Pct. 87	Pct. 92	Pct. 72	Pct. 55	Pct. 86
All incomes.....	90	73	95	85	62	56	81	82	100	45	50	40
0-249.....	86	81	78	62	45	62	77	79	90	50	42	82
250-499.....	89	68	71	61	36	53	83	87	89	56	49	81
500-749.....	87	84	74	64	41	51	79	85	90	61	50	87
750-999.....	88	92	68	58	35	58	77	85	85	67	56	88
1,000-1,249.....	85	79	68	64	31	56	82	88	90	75	64	94
1,250-1,499.....	92	76	73	70	38	55	87	92	92	79	65	97
1,500-1,749.....	98	72	72	81	36	64	84	81	99	80	58	100
1,750-1,999.....	91	77	67	89	40	85	88	88	89	84	66	-----
2,000-2,499.....	100	85	78	100	47	91	92	95	92	90	73	-----
2,500-2,999.....	-----	87	70	90	62	62	100	91	94	89	68	-----
3,000-3,999.....	-----	-----	81	-----	56	-----	-----	93	100	98	75	-----
4,000-4,999.....	-----	-----	95	-----	85	-----	-----	-----	100	100	82	-----
5,000-9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	93	-----
10,000-19,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 28).

² Families owning at any time during the report year any part of the farm operated throughout the entire report year.

³ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

In some farm sections, as in the villages, there were relatively more owners in the lowest-income class than in the class immediately above—a tendency apparently associated with the operator's age. There also was a tendency for the proportion of owners to be greater at the upper-income levels than in the range \$500-\$999. The increase with income, however, was less regular than in the villages and small cities.

Family Composition and Tenure

Except where conditions made either renting or owning almost a universal rule, a clear relation can be shown between farm tenure and family composition. Among the Illinois-Iowa farm operators' families studied, for example, in the income class \$500-\$999 about half of the families of type 1 and types 4 and 5 combined were owners but only a fifth of those of types 2 and 3 and a fourth of those of types 6 and 7. In the income class \$1,500-\$1,999 more than two-fifths of the families of type 1 and types 4 and 5 were owners but only a fourth of the families of types 2 and 3 and types 6 and 7, as is shown by the following figures for selected income classes for this Illinois-Iowa analysis unit:

Family-type group:	Percentage of farm operators that were owners in the income class—	
	\$500-\$999	\$1,500-\$1,999
All types.....	39	37
1.....	50	43
2 and 3.....	19	25
4 and 5.....	49	45
6 and 7.....	26	26

In the Pennsylvania-Ohio section renters were relatively few among families of every type studied but in the adequately represented income classes the types ranking lowest in frequency of ownership were 6, 3, and 2, the younger families. Types ranking highest as owners were 4, 1, and 5. Type 7 tended to be in an intermediate position.

Thus it appears that the older families were more likely to be farm owners just as they were more likely to be home owners in the cities and villages. The husbands in families of types 1, 4, 5, and 7 were older, as indicated by their median ages, than those in families of types 2, 3, and 6. The first group had had a longer period in which to purchase or inherit farms.

In the Illinois-Iowa section only 8 percent of the families studied in which the husband was under 30 years of age were farm owners, 34 percent of those in which he was in the age range 40-49, and 71 of those in which he was 60 or older, as is shown below:

Husbands' age group:	Percentage of farm operators that were owners in—	
	Pennsylvania and Ohio	Illinois and Iowa
All ages.....	74	39
Under 30.....	28	8
30-39.....	54	22
40-49.....	76	34
50-59.....	84	49
60 or older.....	92	71

A similar relation between age of husband and tenure of operated farm was found in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section and in other farm analysis units.²

Size of Living Quarters

The character of the housing of the families in any locality is indicated to some extent by the number of rooms in the homes occupied. The number of rooms is not, of course, an exact measure of the amount either of floor space or of cubic feet in the living quarters. The adequacy of the various rooms in size or other respects for the purposes for which they are used remains unknown. Yet number of rooms available is ordinarily accepted as an index of the size of the dwelling and, to a limited extent, of its desirability.

Tenure and Size of Living Quarters

The average size of owners' homes was larger than that of tenants' at every income level in the cities of the North Central region; it also was larger in the villages of this region, except at the level \$2,000-\$2,499, where it was approximately the same. Even in the Penn-

² More detail concerning this relationship between family composition and tenure in the farm section is given in the regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part I, Family Income, Farm Series.

sylvania-Ohio farm section the pattern held to a surprising degree when it is considered that farms are bought and rented on the basis of many circumstances other than the number of rooms in the house. At only two adequately represented income levels was the average number of rooms in the rented farm homes larger than in those owned (tables 3 and 32).

TABLE 3.—SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS, BY TENURE: Average number of rooms in living quarters, and average number of persons per room; percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms and persons per room; by tenure for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Owning families						Renting families					
	Average number of rooms in living quarters	Average persons per room	Families having—				Average number of rooms in living quarters	Average persons per room	Families having—			
			Fewer than 5 rooms	9 rooms or more	Fewer rooms than 1 per person	2 rooms or more per person			Fewer than 5 rooms	9 rooms or more	Fewer rooms than 1 per person	2 rooms or more per person
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES												
500-749	5.36	0.55	30.7	4.0	6.7	54.6	4.61	0.78	49.0	0.0	18.3	20.9
750-999	5.56	.61	25.5	5.0	6.4	46.1	4.94	.73	35.6	1.5	10.9	24.0
1,000-1,249	5.77	.62	18.6	2.0	8.5	42.3	5.21	.71	28.6	1.5	7.5	26.7
1,250-1,499	5.93	.61	11.0	4.8	5.7	42.3	5.26	.73	28.0	.9	10.3	27.1
1,500-1,749	5.91	.62	8.9	2.8	3.3	38.8	5.57	.65	18.5	2.5	3.7	30.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES												
500-749	6.45	.45	9.2	9.8	4.3	73.1	5.62	.65	21.3	3.0	7.6	38.6
750-999	6.46	.53	8.6	10.3	6.5	56.5	5.90	.64	16.2	4.7	8.3	36.3
1,000-1,249	6.58	.57	4.8	8.3	4.5	46.0	6.24	.64	8.0	5.2	5.6	38.9
1,250-1,499	6.83	.57	3.3	9.9	5.8	48.0	6.30	.63	5.9	2.7	5.5	40.6
1,500-1,749	6.87	.59	4.6	16.4	5.9	44.7	6.32	.60	6.2	6.9	6.9	44.7
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS												
500-749	7.64	.44	4.0	26.8	2.0	73.2	7.32	.60	3.3	23.3	5.0	40.0
750-999	7.94	.48	1.3	29.9	4.5	64.8	7.71	.59	1.2	25.0	8.8	43.8
1,000-1,249	8.25	.51	1.5	39.7	4.0	59.8	8.55	.55	1.1	45.3	2.1	47.3
1,250-1,499	8.55	.50	.5	46.0	1.9	62.6	8.53	.56	2.0	42.6	4.0	48.5
1,500-1,749	8.55	.53	.5	43.8	3.1	49.0	8.95	.53	1.4	52.1	5.5	50.7

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See table 32 for similar data for all income classes.

In these cities and villages the tendency for owning families to live in larger homes than renters was shown also by the smaller percentage at each income level living in quarters with fewer than five rooms, and the larger percentage living in quarters with nine or more rooms at most income levels. In the farm sections renters were as likely as owners to live in houses with nine rooms or more and no more likely to live in those with fewer than five, although, as was said, the average size of their dwellings tended to be smaller.

Owners did not live in larger quarters than renters because their households had more members. The average number of persons per household among home-owning families tended to be smaller than

among the renting. For example, in the North Central cities at the income level \$1,000–\$1,249, the average number of persons per household was 3.60 for the former tenure group and 3.71 for the latter (table 32).

Explanations other than size of household must then be sought for the tendency of home-owning families to live in larger houses than renters. Some of the older owners may have lived in homes bought years before and of a size-pattern that was later outmoded. Some families of husband and wife only may have been occupying houses purchased to accommodate sons and daughters who had since left home. An owning family may continue to live in a house larger than it needs while if it were renting, it might move to a smaller dwelling when its space requirements decreased. A family with a young husband and wife may, upon the other hand, when buying, acquire a house somewhat larger than its present needs to allow for future increase in number of members. In other words, renting families can adjust the size of their dwellings more easily than owners to both the contraction and expansion of number of members. Another factor may also be operative to increase the average size of the owned as compared with the rented home. There may be a tendency to elevate the housing standard when becoming an owner—to buy a larger and possibly a better home than one would rent. The owned home may be regarded as an investment, a speculation, or an object of special pride, with the result of increasing the size as compared with rented homes at the same income level.

Since living quarters of owners were larger, and households smaller, the average number of persons per room was lower, income class by income class, in owned dwellings than in rented. The difference in this respect is most striking when the percentage of families having two rooms or more per person is noted. In the cities and villages at most income levels, the percentage was higher among owning families—evidence again in a slightly different form, either of the tendency of home-owning families to acquire relatively large dwellings when buying or of their inability or unwillingness to adjust the size of their dwelling when the size of their family decreases. Even among the farm families a decidedly greater proportion of the owners had two rooms or more per person than did the renters (tables 3 and 32).

Family Composition and Size of Living Quarters

Size of dwelling is related to tenure status, age, and composition of family; but because of the interactions of these three factors, the relationship of any one of them to number of rooms in the dwelling is not clear cut. In general, the largest households, those of family types 5, 6, and 7 with five or more members, occupied larger dwellings than the comparatively small households of types 1, 2, and 3 (usually two to four members) in the cities. This is evidence of an attempt to adjust size of house to number of persons to be sheltered. But evidence of failure of many families to make such an adjustment is also found. The smallest households—those of type 1 families—tended to occupy houses larger than those of type 2 families with one more member at levels below \$2,500, as is shown by the following figures for families in the North Central cities at the level \$1,000–\$1,249:

Family type:	Average number of persons in household	Average number of rooms in dwelling
1-----	2. 18	5. 26
2-----	3. 10	4. 90
3-----	4. 15	4. 94
4-----	3. 56	6. 01
5-----	5. 50	6. 21
6-----	5. 42	5. 55
7-----	7. 43	6. 29

Families of type 4 occupied houses with a greater average number of rooms than did those of type 3 in these small cities. Yet the households of the latter type were of greater average size. When age, as well as family size, is considered, the position of types 1 and 4 is clearer. Families of these types were older than those of type 2 and type 3 (median age of husbands in the late forties or fifties as compared to the thirties); relatively more were owners, and owners' homes tend to be larger than those of renters, as has been seen.

Similarly, families of type 4 tended to be older than those of type 6, and the average size of the dwellings of the former group exceeded that of the latter at some levels, though their households were of about the same size. Families of type 7, older and larger than those of type 6, tended to have somewhat more roomy houses (table 36).

However, even where there apparently was some fitting of number of rooms to household size, the adjustment was only partial. The households of families of type 7 had more than three times as many members as those of type 1; but their dwellings, although usually larger, did not have an average of even twice as many rooms at any income level. While average size of household ranged from 2.18 members to 7.43 among the seven family-type groups in the income class shown above, the average number of rooms ranged from 4.90 to 6.29—a much narrower range.

In the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region where houses tended to be larger than in the small cities, there seemed to be even less relationship between number of rooms in living quarters and number of household members. In the income class \$1,000–\$1,249, the average size of dwelling ranged from 6.10 rooms for households of type 2 families (3.15 members) to 6.83 for those of type 7 (7.56 members). The former households had an average of two rooms per person; the latter, not even one.

Families of type 5 in the villages made some adjustments to the space needs of their large households, as was true in the cities. Their dwellings had an average number of rooms greater than those of families of types 1, 2, and 3, at most levels; the households of the latter groups were smaller, and in the case of type 2 and type 3 were younger. But the families of type 6 seemed to be less successful in finding houses suited to the size of their households (usually five or six members); they had a smaller average number of rooms than families of type 3 in the majority of the comparable income classes. Age is not the explanation of this situation, since both type groups were comparatively young. Perhaps villages offer a more restricted choice of dwellings than cities. Age does offer a partial explanation of the relative positions of families of type 1 and type 4 among the type groups in the villages, however, as it did in the cities. Type 1 families consistently tended to have more rooms in their dwellings than the younger families of type 2 with larger households. Type 4 families

tended to outrank the younger families of type 2 and type 3—the former with somewhat smaller households, the latter somewhat larger.

In the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section of this region, where houses were even larger than in the villages, the average number of rooms in living quarters ranged from a low of 8.02 rooms for families of type 2 to a high of 8.75 for families of type 5 at the income level \$1,000–\$1,249. As in the villages and cities, families of type 1 had houses larger than those of type 2, but smaller than those of some of the type groups with more members per household.

In communities where family types were combined—2 and 3, 4 and 5, and 6 and 7 (when those were included)—the same general situation was shown. When the families of different type groups were ranked on the basis of the average number of rooms in their living quarters, families of types 4 and 5 tended to have the highest average ranking, that is, they most frequently occupied the largest dwellings. Families of types 6 and 7 had a higher average ranking than families of type 1 in the villages and some of the farm sections. Families of type 1 tended to occupy larger dwellings than the young families of types 2 and 3, in spite of the larger size of the latter, in all the village units except those in the Pacific region, and in most of the farm sections.

When the two tenure groups are separated, the tendency of urban and village renters to make some adjustment in size of dwelling to number of persons to be housed is apparent. In both cities and villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, the renting families of type 1 usually chose smaller dwellings than did those of type 2 and type 3 (with one and two more members) at comparable income levels. But the type 4 families rented dwellings somewhat larger than those of the younger type 3 group, although at most levels households of the latter group had more members. The fact that there usually was a son or daughter aged 16 or older in the former households while in the latter all children were under 16 may have affected size of living quarters; the space needs of older children exceed those of younger (tables 4 and 35).

Renting families of types 5, 6, and 7—all with households having five or more members—usually lived in more roomy quarters than those of the other four types with smaller households, in the cities. In the villages, however, the relation between size of dwelling and of household was less pronounced. The three former type groups tended to rent larger dwellings than type 1 and type 2—the smallest households—but the families of type 6 tended to rent smaller dwellings than type 4 families, with fewer members in their households. Village families of type 3, with one or two fewer children than those of type 6, did not consistently occupy smaller houses; at some income levels their average number of rooms was greater. Adjustment to household size was not consistently made, therefore, even by renters; strength of desire for space, availability of houses of desired size, and other factors also helped determine choice of rented dwellings.

Among the owners, inability or unwillingness of families to make space adjustments and the relationship between age and size of dwelling (already noted) are evidenced in the average size of the dwellings of the different family-type groups. Thus, among owners in both cities and villages, the older families of type 1 occupied homes with a larger average number of rooms than the younger families of

type 2 at most income levels. Differences in size of dwellings of owners in these two type groups were appreciable; for example, in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region at the level \$750-\$999, the average number of rooms was 6.70 for the former type and 6.11 for the latter (table 4).

Home-owning families of type 5 at most levels had houses with a greater average number of rooms than those of the younger type 6 families whose households were about the same size; this was true in both cities and villages. Type 4 families, also older than type 6, tended to have larger houses, though their households were smaller.

TABLE 4.—SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS, BY FAMILY TYPE: Average number of rooms in living quarters, by tenure and family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-type No.	Rooms in living quarters of owning families in income class—					Rooms in living quarters of renting families in income class—						
	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES												
1.....	No. 5.43	No. 5.68	No. 5.73	No. 6.07	No. 5.58	No. 5.94	No. 4.61	No. 4.64	No. 4.77	No. 4.56	No. 5.10	No. 4.80
2.....	5.14	5.07	5.26	5.66	5.88	5.56	4.03	4.83	4.75	5.06	5.24	5.32
3.....	4.17	5.11	4.70	5.46	5.70	5.71	4.52	4.84	5.02	5.39	5.73	5.70
4.....	5.35	5.62	6.36	6.24	6.10	6.08	5.04	4.88	5.55	5.64	5.76	5.91
5.....	*7.00	6.00	5.96	5.70	6.17	6.60	5.00	5.47	6.50	5.96	6.78	6.30
6.....	6.33	4.80	5.38	6.23	5.78	6.00	5.00	5.73	5.61	5.83	5.89	6.00
7.....		7.00	6.00	5.60	6.75	6.00	*5.00	6.33	6.50	5.57	6.67	*7.00
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES												
1.....	6.42	6.70	6.90	7.02	7.07	6.87	5.54	5.86	5.72	5.77	5.65	6.16
2.....	6.94	6.11	6.03	6.46	6.65	6.61	5.24	5.40	6.14	6.45	6.17	6.28
3.....	6.00	5.20	6.24	6.47	6.40	6.93	5.41	5.91	6.44	6.21	7.28	6.65
4.....	6.72	6.61	6.63	7.33	7.16	6.92	5.92	6.43	6.55	6.77	7.12	6.96
5.....	6.40	6.74	6.68	6.74	6.75	7.44	6.17	6.84	6.52	6.81	6.21	6.50
6.....	*4.50	5.38	6.29	6.48	6.88	6.25	5.89	5.64	6.31	6.25	6.00	7.60
7.....	5.20	6.18	6.88	6.45	6.60	6.17	6.75	5.67	6.80	6.43	6.50	*6.00

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See table 35 for similar data for all income classes.
² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The tendency for owned homes to be larger than rented has already been noted; but this tendency was more clearly defined among the smaller than among the larger families. Thus, in the North Central small cities the owning families of types 1, 2, and 4—the three with the smallest average number of persons per household—had a higher average number of rooms than renting families at practically all income levels. Among the other type groups (3, 5, 6, and 7) tenure differences were less consistent in direction; rented homes had a larger average number of rooms than did owned homes in several income classes. However, for all income levels combined, the owners out-ranked the renters in each family-type group (tables 4 and 35).

The family renting a farm has less opportunity for adjusting space in living quarters to family size than does the urban renter since the suitability of the land for the farm business must be the primary

consideration in the choice. The relation between the size of household and the number of rooms in the dwelling, therefore, was somewhat less well defined among renting families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section than among those in the cities of the North Central region. When the seven family types were ranked by average number of rooms, no one type consistently held either a high or a low rank, income class by income class. Each stood in one of the two upper ranks at some level; each in an intermediate or low rank at some levels.

The renting families of type 1 in the small cities consistently tended to occupy smaller dwellings than type 2 and type 3 but in the farm section the ranks of the three groups (in respect to average number of rooms) were not clearly defined. Families of type 5, one of the larger, older groups, ranked high or in an intermediate position among the seven types. But it cannot be said that the households of five or more members showed a consistent tendency to occupy larger dwellings than the small; both types 6 and 7 were outranked by types 1, 2, or 3 at a few income levels.

Similarly among the farm owners, families of type 5 showed some tendency to outrank the other types with respect to size of dwelling. But types 6 and 7, with equally large or larger households, did not consistently rank above the types with smaller households. Families of type 1 had houses of greater average size than the younger families of type 2; a relationship much less clearly defined in the renting farm group.

Income and Size of Living Quarters

Desire for spacious living quarters evidently is widespread and is increasingly satisfied as income makes it possible. At levels under \$2,000 an income increase of \$250 (or, in few instances, of \$500) was sufficient to bring an increase in the average number of rooms in dwellings of city and village families in all regions except the Pacific. But even a broadening of the income class to \$500 did not bring the Pacific city and village families into line. In both of these latter groups of communities, the average number of rooms was appreciably greater at the upper than the lower end of the income distribution, but the trend, income class by income class, was somewhat irregular (table 28).

The average size of the farm dwellings did not increase with income to the same degree as did the size of city and village homes (table 5). There are several reasons for this. Farm tenants tend to take the house as they find it; they rent the farm on the basis of the qualities of the land rather than those of the house. Farm owners may consider the building up of the farm business and payment of the mortgage as important or more important a use of income than the improvement of the living quarters. Furthermore, farm homes even of families in the lower income groups were larger than those of the village and city families. The more adequate the size in proportion to the family's needs the less likely is additional income to go toward meeting the expense of a larger dwelling.

In spite of these considerations, there was clearly a tendency for the average size of living quarters to increase with income in the 12

farm sections. In several sections, the average number of rooms was greater for families in the lowest income class, \$0-\$249, than in the class next higher—perhaps because of the comparatively large proportion of older, owning families at the former level.

TABLE 5.—SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS: Average number of rooms in living quarters, by income, 12 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief farm-operator families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania- Ohio	Michigan - Wis- consin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota- Kansas	South Dakota- Montana- Colorado	Washington- Oregon	California	North Carolina- South Carolina	Georgia - Miss- issippi	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
	No. 9.35	No. 8.11	No. 8.55	No. 8.03	No. 8.76	No. 6.27	No. 5.06	No. 6.06	No. 5.72	No. 5.33	No. 5.22	No. 6.00
All incomes.....	8.30	8.18	8.05	7.67	6.46	5.98	4.57	4.53	4.55	3.59	4.25	2.90
0-249.....	7.57	7.94	7.48	6.60	5.87	5.65	4.90	5.48	4.96	4.06	4.40	4.08
250-499.....	8.65	7.49	7.54	7.48	6.24	6.08	4.51	5.28	5.14	4.32	4.76	4.62
500-749.....	8.82	7.71	7.88	7.63	6.38	6.34	4.73	5.75	5.22	4.82	5.03	4.96
750-999.....	9.46	7.49	8.35	7.98	6.68	6.47	5.43	5.95	5.51	5.10	5.40	5.30
1,000-1,249.....	9.81	8.10	8.55	8.06	6.82	6.52	5.53	6.21	5.55	5.41	5.62	6.10
1,250-1,499.....	10.33	8.04	8.66	8.43	7.01	6.35	4.96	6.27	5.80	5.49	5.90	5.79
1,500-1,749.....	10.16	8.32	9.06	8.36	7.44	7.28	5.72	6.60	5.63	5.98	5.64	6.12
1,750-1,999.....	10.41	8.60	9.00	8.92	7.14	7.61	5.60	6.74	6.04	5.93	5.66	-----
2,000-2,499.....	10.64	8.70	9.58	9.29	7.41	7.17	5.77	6.52	6.04	6.61	6.29	-----
2,500-2,999.....	-----	-----	9.99	9.10	7.64	6.19	6.44	6.96	6.42	6.73	6.45	-----
3,000-3,999.....	-----	-----	9.38	-----	7.75	-----	-----	7.43	6.87	7.00	5.62	-----
4,000-4,999.....	-----	-----	9.47	-----	8.05	-----	-----	-----	7.84	7.62	6.68	-----
5,000-9,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.21	-----	-----
10,000-19,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

Occupation and Size of Living Quarters

One of the most clear-cut of the factors related to the size of the city or village dwelling was the occupational category to which the family belonged as determined by the source of the major part of its earnings. (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.) In all regions in practically every income class adequately represented, the average number of rooms occupied by wage-earning families was smaller than the average number occupied by families employed in clerical, business, or professional work. The difference in the average size of the dwellings of the two occupational groups was especially marked in the villages of the Southeast and of the Plains and Mountain regions (tables 6 and 36).

The smaller houses of the wage-earner families usually sheltered more persons than the larger houses of the clerical, business, and professional group at comparable income levels (table 36). Differences between the two occupational groups with respect to size of house, therefore, are not to be explained by differences in need for space. The greater number of persons to be fed and clothed led the wage-earner families to economize on housing; their monthly rentals tended to be below those of the business and professional group and, for owned homes, the rental values were lower. (For more detail concerning monthly rents and rental values of owned homes, see regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income, Urban and Village Series.)

TABLE 6.—SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS, BY OCCUPATION: *Average number of rooms in living quarters, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Small cities						Villages					
	North Central			Southeast			Middle Atlantic and North Central			Southeast		
	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical, busi- ness, and pro- fessional	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical, busi- ness, and pro- fessional	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical, busi- ness, and pro- fessional	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical, busi- ness, and pro- fessional
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	5.71	5.38	6.04	4.97	4.36	5.41	6.50	6.24	6.81	5.16	4.24	5.72
250-499.....	4.49	4.49	.....	3.30	3.30	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	3.36	3.36	.....
500-749.....	4.86	4.72	5.23	3.54	3.57	3.44	6.00	5.92	6.19	3.95	3.84	4.20
750-999.....	5.16	4.99	5.49	3.97	3.84	4.20	6.13	6.06	6.31	4.28	3.82	4.82
1,000-1,249.....	5.45	5.36	5.63	4.34	4.08	4.63	6.41	6.37	6.49	4.69	4.53	4.97
1,250-1,499.....	5.59	5.58	5.61	4.56	4.32	4.73	6.58	6.43	6.74	5.04	4.53	5.37
1,500-1,749.....	5.75	5.70	5.79	5.21	4.70	5.56	6.62	6.19	6.97	5.24	4.73	5.53
1,750-1,999.....	5.74	5.75	5.74	5.33	5.27	5.36	6.75	6.71	6.77	5.53	5.32	5.59
2,000-2,499.....	6.17	5.79	6.37	5.79	5.83	5.78	7.04	6.95	7.07	5.99	5.38	6.06
2,500-2,999.....	6.23	6.14	6.27	6.23	6.20	6.24	7.18	6.95	7.22	6.53	.....	6.53
3,000-3,999.....	6.68	6.17	6.81	.....	.....	.....	7.84	6.40	7.95	6.96	.....	6.96
4,000-4,999.....	6.62	.....	6.62	6.62	.....	6.62	8.62	.....	8.62	6.82	.....	6.82
5,000-9,999.....	7.44	.....	7.44	.....	.....	.....	7.70	.....	7.70	6.86	.....	6.86
10,000-14,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See table 36 for similar data for other analysis units.

Urbanization and Size of Living Quarters

Very clearly marked was the relation between degree of urbanization and the size of the dwellings occupied. In each region, in practically all income classes adequately represented, the average number of rooms in the farm homes was larger than in the village homes, while homes in villages were larger than those in cities (table 28). This difference was especially marked in New England where the average size of the homes of the farm families in the Vermont dairy section exceeded by three or more rooms the average for village families at similar income levels in Vermont and Massachusetts.

In the Southeast region, on the other hand, differences between the average size of the homes of farm operators and village families with comparable incomes were much smaller. At practically all levels below \$2,000, the operators' homes in the three farm sections (even in the self-sufficing counties) had a larger average number of rooms than the homes of village families. At higher income levels, however, the average for the village houses was consistently above that for the Georgia-Mississippi farm section and in some instances above that for the Carolinas. (Families with incomes of \$2,000 were so rarely found in the self-sufficing counties that data for them are not presented.) The explanation probably lies in the composition of the upper-income group in the villages. Clerical, business, and professional families predominated; the number of wage-earner families (customarily living in smaller homes than the white-collar occupa-

tional groups) was relatively small. Differences in the ratio of wage-earner families to those in the clerical, business, and professional occupations may also be the explanation of the greater similarity in size of village and farm homes in this region than in New England. Wage-earner families were but 38 percent of the entire native-white group (all incomes combined) studied in these Southeast villages, while in New England they were 53 percent.

In the Plains and Mountain region, also, differences tended to be small between the average number of rooms in village homes and those of the farm operators in the cattle-range section in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. The houses of both groups (farm and village families) in these communities tended to have fewer rooms than similar groups of families in other regions, except in the Southeast. The homes of the families in the other farm section of this region, the wheat counties of North Dakota and Kansas, were appreciably larger than those of the village group at similar income levels.

In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section had homes appreciably larger than those of the village families at every income level and the homes of the latter families also were appreciably larger than those of families in cities. For example, in the income class \$500-\$749, the average number of rooms in homes of families at each of the three degrees of urbanization was 7.55, 6.00, and 4.86. The Illinois-Iowa farm section, however, differed less from the villages than did the section in Pennsylvania and Ohio; at this income level, the average number of rooms in homes in the former section was 6.24.

Regional Differences in Size of Living Quarters

Even more marked than differences in the size of dwellings of city, village, and farm operators' families in the same region were the differences in size of dwellings of families in different regions regardless of degree of urbanization. The average size of the homes of city families of one region was larger than the average size of the homes of farm families at the same income level in another region. This marked difference in the average size of the dwellings from one area to another is well illustrated by the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 which was adequately represented in all analysis units:

Analysis unit:	<i>Average rooms per household</i>	Farm:	<i>Average rooms per household</i>
Small-city:		Vermont.....	9.46
North Central.....	5.45	New Jersey.....	7.49
Plains and Mountain.....	4.25	Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	8.35
Pacific.....	4.79	Michigan-Wisconsin.....	7.98
Southeast.....	4.34	Illinois-Iowa.....	6.69
Village:		North Dakota-Kansas.....	6.47
New England.....	6.15	South Dakota-Montana- Colorado.....	5.43
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	6.41	Washington-Oregon.....	5.95
Plains and Mountain.....	5.14	California.....	5.51
Pacific.....	5.29	North Carolina-South Carolina.....	5.10
Southeast.....	4.69	Georgia-Mississippi.....	5.40
		North Carolina self-suf- ficing counties.....	5.30

The average size of the homes of city families in the North Central region in this income class—5.45 rooms—was larger than the average, 5.10 rooms, for farm operators' families studied in the section from the two Carolinas. The average size of the village homes in every region except the Southeast was also larger than that of this group of Southeast farm families. The average size of homes in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region exceeded the average for the farm families in every other region except New England and the wheat section of North Dakota and Kansas.

Dwellings of families studied in the more northern and eastern communities—the New England and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions—tended to be larger than those in similar communities in other parts of the country; they ranked high regardless of whether the small cities, the villages, or the farm sections were compared. For example, at the income level presented above the average number of rooms in the homes of the small-city families of the North Central region, 5.45, was greater than the averages for the cities in the three other regions. (Data are not presented for small cities in New England.) The comparable village unit—that in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region—also ranked first among the groups of villages with New England second; and among the farm sections, that in New England ranked first with those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region immediately following. Similarly, the homes in the Southeast and the Plains and Mountain regions tended to rank low in average number of rooms at the three degrees of urbanization.

There was less difference in the average size of the city than of the village homes from region to region, and neither varied so much as did the homes of the farm operators. There are two possible explanations of this: One, housing may be more standardized within cities and villages than on farms; the other, the averages given for city and village dwellings in the different regions represent the combined data for several communities in a number of States with the result that local differences within the region were obscured and merged into a regional picture. The farm sections studied were not combined to the same degree and the geographic differences, therefore, may appear more clearly.

Roughly, it may be said that as one goes westward from New England to the Rocky Mountains, the size of the farm homes tends to decrease. The average number of rooms in the dwellings of the farm families in the income class \$750–\$999 in the counties studied in Vermont was 8.82 rooms; in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section, 7.88; in Illinois and Iowa, 6.38; in North Dakota and Kansas, 6.34; and in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, 4.73. The farm homes in the sections studied on the Pacific Coast were larger than those of the cattle-range section of the Plains and Mountain region, but smaller than those of the wheat counties of North Dakota and Kansas. Those in Washington and Oregon were somewhat larger than those in California, 5.75 rooms compared with 5.22. The farm section ranking lowest (on the basis of the average of ranks for each of the income levels) was that in the counties of North and South Carolina; however, in the income class cited above (\$750–\$999) and in all classes above \$1,500, the average size of the homes of white farm operators in these counties was somewhat greater than in the cattle-range section.

In the other sections of the Southeast, the Georgia-Mississippi section and the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina, the average number of rooms in the operators' homes was greater than in the cattle-range section at most levels above \$500.

These differences among the farm sections with respect to average size of dwellings are not to be explained by differences in income or in family size; they are geographic. Differences among the more northern sections with similar climatic conditions may be related to the stage of development of the areas. The largest dwellings were in the New England and the Pennsylvania-Ohio sections, those first settled. Old houses were more common there than in the other northern sections east of the Rockies; they reflect the tastes of an earlier day when families were larger, the population less migratory, and a large house was a prized possession. Many have been increased in size by additions. The families living in the large farm homes of these more eastern areas may have preferred smaller dwellings; they were probably living in houses that were built by earlier generations and that might or might not have qualities other than size to recommend them.

The smaller homes of the Pacific and the Southeast regions may reflect climatic differences. Much time is spent out-of-doors; housework, rest, and recreation may be carried on outside the house. In the cattle-range section of the Plains and Mountain region, the characteristically small house may be explained in part by distance from trading centers and consequent difficulties of transporting lumber and labor to the farm site at the time many of these houses were built—a period before motor trucks and good roads were as prevalent as now. Not enough years have passed since the area was settled to permit accumulation of capital and rebuilding or adding to homes by several generations, as in New England.

A clearer picture of the actual size of the dwellings in the different regions is given by frequency distributions than by averages. If the groups of communities are compared on the basis of the percentage of families at similar income levels having fewer than five rooms or having nine or more, marked differences again appear—differences that show the effect of urbanization and of geographic location with its attendant circumstances. In each region, a larger proportion of the city and village families than of the farm operators' families with comparable incomes lived in dwellings with fewer than five rooms; relatively more of the farm families had homes with nine or more rooms (table 7).

Homes of nine or more rooms were occupied by 50 percent of the farm families with incomes in the range \$1,000–\$1,249 in the New England section, but by only 6 percent of the village families in this region. Similarly in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, a much larger proportion of the farm homes than of those in the villages or cities had nine or more rooms. In the income class \$1,000–\$1,249, the proportions in the farm sections ranged from 12 percent in Illinois and Iowa where there were relatively fewer large houses (perhaps due in part to the high proportion of tenancy) to 42 percent in Pennsylvania and Ohio; but in the villages the proportion was only 7 percent and in the cities, 2 percent. The contrast between the village and the farm homes was less striking in other regions where the frequency

of dwellings with nine rooms or more was low even in the farm counties, but the variation was still in the same direction. The village families of each region had a larger proportion of houses of this large size than did the city families with comparable incomes (table 7).

The regions grouped themselves with respect to the frequency of small and of large houses as they did with respect to the average number of rooms. All degrees of urbanization within each region had the general characteristics of the region. The cities studied in the North Central region tended to have relatively fewer small homes—i. e., with fewer than five rooms—than did the villages of every other region except New England. The proportion was even smaller than among the farm families studied in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado counties and in the Southeast—sections where average number of rooms per dwelling was smallest. The villages in New England and in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region had a decidedly lower proportion of small dwellings than did the farm sections studied in other regions.

TABLE 7.—SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Percentage of families occupying living quarters with fewer than 5 rooms and percentage with 9 rooms or more, selected income classes, 21 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families in the specified income classes occupying living quarters with fewer than 5 rooms						Families in the specified income classes occupying living quarters with 9 rooms or more					
	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999
SMALL CITIES												
North Central.....	Pct. 43.0	Pct. 32.1	Pct. 24.3	Pct. 19.6	Pct. 13.5	Pct. 16.7	Pct. 1.3	Pct. 2.7	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 2.6	Pct. 2.1	
Plains and Mountain.....	69.9	69.7	63.2	46.3	45.9	38.1	0	0	.6	.6	2.6	
Pacific.....	50.8	43.5	43.5	47.0	37.4	36.2	1.6	4.3	1.0	0	.6	
Southeast.....	84.3	66.1	64.9	44.9	27.5	18.1	0	0	1.3	1.5	1.5	
VILLAGES												
New England.....	23.8	20.0	9.5	14.2	10.2	3.4	2.4	3.2	6.3	4.2	12.2	
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	15.8	13.1	6.4	4.6	5.3	4.3	6.1	7.0	6.8	6.5	12.1	
Plains and Mountain.....	57.9	48.4	39.2	35.7	32.8	26.4	2.4	3.3	5.9	2.3	1.5	
Pacific.....	35.5	38.7	28.9	20.1	18.8	16.1	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.5	0	
Southeast.....	66.5	58.4	42.1	32.5	26.9	18.5	.4	.8	2.2	1.4	2.0	
FARMS²												
Vermont.....	2.4	1.8	1.1	0	0	0	41.5	51.4	50.0	60.8	69.4	
New Jersey.....	9.6	0	1.4	1.9	2.0	4.0	26.9	30.6	23.3	34.6	35.3	
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	3.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	.7	0	25.8	28.6	41.5	44.9	46.1	
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	3.5	2.8	1.5	2.4	1.7	0	20.9	27.8	32.3	38.5	40.9	
Illinois-Iowa.....	12.7	8.9	5.2	3.4	2.5	2.8	6.4	6.6	12.4	14.6	14.3	
North Dakota-Kansas.....	23.9	15.8	15.1	13.5	11.3	5.1	7.6	11.3	14.2	18.0	9.7	
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	56.0	48.2	35.7	33.3	39.1	40.0	1.3	1.2	3.6	6.7	0	
Washington-Oregon.....	28.9	20.9	18.3	9.7	16.0	6.9	1.4	6.1	4.2	7.1	10.0	
California.....	31.1	33.7	23.9	23.1	11.1	23.7	2.7	4.7	5.6	3.3	3.3	
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	61.9	43.3	33.2	26.2	22.0	11.7	1.3	1.4	.7	2.5	1.7	
Georgia-Mississippi.....	48.2	39.6	30.3	20.6	17.7	24.4	2.0	1.2	4.2	5.9	4.8	
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	54.4	39.6	34.0	11.3	23.1	12.5	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.2	5.1	

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See table 28 for similar data for all income classes.
² All farm analysis units in this table are for farm-operator families only.

Marked geographic differences appear among the farm sections. Those studied in New England and in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region had a very low proportion of dwellings with fewer than five rooms, ranging in the \$1,000-\$1,249 income group from 1 percent in Vermont to 5 percent in the Illinois-Iowa communities; they had a high proportion with nine rooms or more, ranging from 12 percent in Illinois and Iowa to 50 percent in Vermont. In the Southeast and the Pacific regions, on the other hand, and in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado farm counties the situation was reversed. The proportion of dwellings with fewer than five rooms was relatively high, ranging from 18 percent in Washington and Oregon to 36 in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado in the class \$1,000-\$1,249; and the proportion with nine rooms or more was low, ranging at this income level from 1 percent in the Carolinas to 6 percent in California.

Number of Rooms in Relation to Persons Housed

The size of the house has significance only in relation to the activities to be carried on therein and the number of persons who are to use it. According to present-day standards there should be separate rooms for sleeping, for cooking, and for the social life of the family. A separate dining room is desired by many although, with suitable arrangements, meals may be acceptably served in the kitchen or in the living room. Separate sleeping rooms should be available for parents and children and for children of different sex. As a rough test of the adequacy of a dwelling for wholesome living, the measure of one room per person has frequently been used.

Not all the homes of the families in this study met this suggested standard of one room per person. The failure to meet it was greatest in the Plains and Mountain and the Southeast regions. Families of types 6 and 7 (five to eight persons) were included in the consumption study in villages and farm communities of the Southeast, thereby increasing the average size of the family; but this does not account for the crowded homes in this region since these types were also included in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. At no income level adequately represented in the villages of the latter region did the proportions of families with fewer rooms than one per person rise above 8 percent, while in the Southeast villages it rose to 38 percent.

Among the farm families studied in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section (where families of types 6 and 7 were not included) in three income classes the proportion of families with fewer rooms than one per person was as great as one-fifth or more. Overcrowding (as indicated by this measure) was even more extensive in the farm sections of the Southeast. At income levels under \$2,000, from 27 to 41 percent of the white farm operators in the section from the two Carolinas had fewer rooms than one per person. In other farm sections, including those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region (where family types 6 and 7 were studied), those on the Pacific Coast, and North Dakota and Kansas, the proportion rarely exceeded one-tenth and was usually considerably lower (table 8).

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF ROOMS PER PERSON: *Percentage of families having fewer rooms than 1 per person, and percentage having 2 rooms or more per person, selected income classes, 21 analysis units in 23 States, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families in specified income classes having fewer rooms than 1 per person						Families in specified income classes having 2 rooms or more per person					
	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999
SMALL CITIES												
North Central.....	Pct. 14.5	Pct. 9.3	Pct. 8.0	Pct. 8.0	Pct. 3.5	Pct. 6.7	Pct. 32.0	Pct. 31.7	Pct. 33.3	Pct. 34.7	Pct. 34.8	Pct. 33.0
Plains and Mountain.....	24.7	21.3	17.0	14.0	10.5	10.3	20.6	12.3	15.8	14.6	18.2	19.4
Pacific.....	6.3	5.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	8.6	28.6	26.1	25.7	26.0	33.3	27.6
Southeast.....	26.5	33.1	21.6	14.0	5.3	6.5	8.4	10.2	14.4	16.2	24.4	29.0
VILLAGES												
New England.....	2.4	2.1	.8	1.7	1.0	0	45.2	42.1	45.2	48.4	60.2	50.5
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	6.1	7.5	5.0	5.6	6.4	3.8	54.2	44.5	42.5	44.5	44.7	44.7
Plains and Mountain.....	18.3	19.2	14.4	9.4	7.6	3.4	27.8	27.5	28.7	31.6	35.1	35.7
Pacific.....	5.6	4.3	4.7	5	3.5	4.6	36.5	39.3	38.9	37.2	25.7	25.9
Southeast.....	30.5	29.2	20.5	17.1	12.9	11.6	13.1	17.9	16.8	22.7	27.7	30.1
FARMS*												
Vermont.....	1.2	0	2.1	0	0	0	70.7	71.2	72.3	67.5	61.2	72.8
New Jersey.....	4.9	0	4.1	0	3.9	4.0	61.0	67.4	58.9	54.9	53.0	44.0
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	2.9	5.6	3.4	2.6	3.7	3.0	63.6	59.2	55.9	58.0	49.5	48.7
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	3.5	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.3	3.8	64.3	52.8	47.7	48.5	48.7	42.5
Illinois-Iowa.....	5.4	7.8	8.0	5.4	6.8	5.6	52.4	50.6	43.2	47.3	45.4	49.6
North Dakota-Kansas.....	8.7	6.8	5.7	9.0	9.7	2.6	36.4	32.8	35.8	25.8	33.9	38.5
South Dakota-Montana.....	22.7	22.9	16.1	15.6	17.4	20.0	34.7	24.1	28.6	20.0	21.7	28.0
Colorado.....	7.7	7.8	2.5	4.4	4.0	0	47.2	42.6	40.0	40.7	42.0	51.4
Washington-Oregon.....	1.4	4.7	4.2	11.0	2.2	5.3	48.6	39.5	47.9	40.6	43.4	36.8
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	38.1	41.2	35.9	31.2	34.7	26.7	14.4	18.7	18.1	16.5	14.8	19.2
Georgia-Mississippi.....	23.1	25.4	26.1	22.5	19.4	15.6	22.4	22.5	23.3	16.7	37.1	24.4
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	27.2	37.7	27.4	21.0	33.3	25.0	26.5	9.7	22.6	25.8	15.4	6.2

* See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See table 28 for similar data for all income classes.

* All farm analysis units in this table are for farm-operator families only.

Income class by income class, in each region except the Southeast, a larger percentage of city than of village families had dwellings that provided fewer rooms than one per person. Likewise, the villages generally exceeded the farm sections studied in the same region in the proportion of dwellings that failed to meet this space standard. This was not the case, however, in the cattle-range section of the Plains and Mountain region, where the farm homes were relatively small; there the percentage of overcrowded homes tended to be higher than in villages.

In the Southeast, differences among groups of families at the three degrees of urbanization were less consistent. The percentage of families living in overcrowded houses (less space than one room per person) was greater in villages than in cities at some income levels, and for all income groups combined. Although the average number of rooms per household was greater in the former communities than in the latter at similar income levels, the average number of persons per household was larger also, and as a consequence there was more

overcrowding at most income levels. Similarly, the average number of rooms in the homes of white farm operators usually was greater, income class by income class, than in the homes of white village families; but the farm households were appreciably larger and overcrowding tended to be more prevalent.

Two rooms or more per person may be taken as a criterion of generous space. According to this standard, relatively fewer of the city than the village families were generously provided with space, and relatively fewer village than farm families, except in the Southeast and in the cattle-range section of the Plains and Mountain region where houses tended to be small. In all farm sections except those in the Southeast the proportion of homes providing two rooms or more per person far exceeded the proportion classed as overcrowded. In the cities this was the case except at the lower income levels in the Southeast and in the Plains and Mountain region, and it was true of the villages in all regions except the Southeast at levels below \$1,250 (table 8).

In the cities and villages the two occupational groups arrayed themselves with respect to the proportion living in overcrowded homes as they did with respect to the average size of their dwellings. The wage-earning families lived in smaller houses than did clerical, business, and professional families in the same income class. Since the average number of household members was slightly greater in the former group, the percentage having less space than one room per person was also substantially higher. Inasmuch as the average size of the household differed from one income level to another, tending to rise with income, the extent of overcrowding decreased less with advance in income than would have been the case had average household size remained constant. The wage-earning families had two or more rooms per person less frequently than those of the clerical, business, and professional group with comparable incomes.

Extent of Crowding Among Large and Small Families

The real nature of the overcrowding problem becomes apparent, however, when the ratio between the number of rooms in the dwellings and the number of persons living in them is presented for each family type separately. In the North Central cities, where houses tended to be larger than in the other groups of cities, the average number of persons per room in families of type 7 was more than one at every adequately represented income level. A similar situation existed in the villages of this region.

Even in farm sections (where average size of dwelling usually was greater than in the cities and villages of the region) large families tended to be overcrowded. In the sections of the Southeast, type 7 families (seven or eight persons) were combined with type 6 (five or six persons) thus reducing the average number of members below that of type 7 alone. Nevertheless, for this combined type group the average number of persons per room exceeded one in every adequately represented income class. Only in those farm sections where the homes were relatively large, as in Pennsylvania and Ohio, did the large families of these types escape overcrowding as judged by this criterion (tables 9 and 36).

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF ROOMS PER PERSON, BY FAMILY TYPE: Percentage of families having fewer rooms than 1 per person, and percentage having 2 rooms or more per person, by family type for selected income classes, Southeast village and North Carolina-South Carolina farm-operator analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type No.	Families in specified income classes having fewer rooms than 1 per person						Families in specified income classes having 2 rooms or more per person					
	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES												
1.....	Pct. 1.9	Pct. 3.2	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 2.9	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 44.4	Pct. 53.9	Pct. 52.7	Pct. 62.4	Pct. 68.6	Pct. 86.9
2 and 3.....	34.4	25.0	15.2	15.2	7.9	5.4	4.4	6.8	7.1	9.8	16.9	10.7
4 and 5.....	25.4	30.0	24.1	14.9	16.9	12.9	4.8	8.6	11.4	13.8	11.3	21.0
6 and 7.....	82.8	83.3	70.4	61.3	59.1	52.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS												
1.....	0	7.7	2.2	4.2	0	*0	62.2	84.6	77.8	87.5	92.3	*100.0
2 and 3.....	22.1	24.3	14.9	4.3	3.4	9.1	2.9	12.9	10.6	19.6	24.2	18.2
4 and 5.....	34.3	35.2	26.3	21.6	18.7	8.3	6.0	12.1	8.4	9.3	9.3	25.0
6 and 7.....	92.9	77.4	77.1	71.4	78.0	60.5	0	0	1.2	0	0	0

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See table 36 for similar data for all income classes.

* Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

The percentage of families of each type having less space than one room per person presents an even clearer picture of the extent of overcrowding than does average number of rooms per person. The percentages for families of each type differed from one analysis unit to another since the size of the dwellings differed. But in each group of communities, the percentage was greater among the type groups composed of large families than among the smaller groups. If it should be said that overcrowding becomes a relatively important problem when one-fifth or more of the families have less space than one room per person, then the problem existed for all families at the lowest income levels and for the large families at almost all levels in every group of communities studied in the Southeast region. In the small cities of this region, more than one-fifth of all the white families were overcrowded at levels below \$1,250; more than one-fourth of the small families of types 2 and 3 with households averaging fewer than four members in size and of those of types 4 and 5 were overcrowded at levels below \$1,250.

In the Southeast villages, the problem (as defined above) existed for families of each type group except type 1 at levels below \$1,000; for the large families of types 6 and 7, at all levels. In two farm sections—the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina and the tobacco section from the two Carolinas—more than one-fifth of all operators' families were overcrowded at levels below \$3,000; one-fifth or more of the small families of types 2 and 3 at levels below \$1,000. In the third farm section, the Georgia-Mississippi counties, more than one-fifth of all farm families were overcrowded at levels below \$1,500. The problem of overcrowding existed for families of types 6 and 7 at every level adequately represented; for types 4 and 5 at levels below \$1,500.

Even the North Central region had an overcrowding problem (measured by the standard of one-fifth or more of the families having less space than one room per person). In the small cities, the problem existed for families of type 5 (five or six members) at income levels under \$1,250; for the families of type 7, at all adequately represented levels, 40 percent or more of the families were overcrowded. The villages also had an overcrowding problem. It existed for families of type 6 at levels under \$1,000; for families of type 7 (more than half of which were overcrowded) at all adequately represented levels. In the Illinois-Iowa farm section, families of types 6 and 7 combined faced a problem of overcrowding at every level; in the Michigan-Wisconsin section, at most levels. More than one-fifth of the families of type 7 in Pennsylvania and Ohio were overcrowded at all income levels under \$1,750, despite the large houses typical of this section.

In the Plains and Mountain region, even the smaller families of types 2 and 3 faced an overcrowding problem at income levels below \$1,000 in the cities and below \$1,250 in the villages; families of types 4 and 5, at income levels below \$1,250 in the cities.

Overcrowding then would appear to be more closely related to family type than to income. It was least serious in those analysis units where the majority of the houses were large enough to accommodate families of the maximum size found with any appreciable degree of frequency. Increase in income, especially in urban communities, tended to decrease its seriousness, that is, the extent to which it existed in any family-type group. In villages and cities, the average number of persons per room in each family-type group tended to fall as income rose (table 36). Differences in the amount of space per person become more clear-cut if the income interval is broadened to \$500. In the farm sections, no such clear relationship between income and persons per room appeared.

Another way of putting these same facts is to say that these families only imperfectly and to a limited degree adjusted the size of their dwellings to the number of occupants and that they did this to less extent if living on farms than if living in cities or villages. These maladjustments did not affect a large proportion of the families in communities where most of the dwelling units provided as much space as one room per person for most of the families housed in them. But it led to serious overcrowding in communities where small houses were prevalent. Families of each type, especially in the small cities, tended to increase the size of their living quarters as income increased; but the size of the dwellings of families with the same income did not vary sufficiently to provide adequate space for the types with the larger households.

Overcrowding (the provision of less space than one room per person) was found among both owners and renters in the family-type groups with large households. For type 7 families with households of seven members or more the average number of persons per room exceeded one for each tenure group at most income levels in both the cities and villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Approximately three-fifths of the families of this type in each tenure group in the cities and about the same proportion in the villages were in quarters that would be classed as crowded according to this standard.

It will be recalled that the average size of owned homes of this family-type group did not show any clearly defined tendency to be larger than rented homes, and that at some levels the size of the latter tended to be the greater. The number of cases was too small to permit comparisons at each income level (table 35).

For families of type 6 (households averaging between five and six persons), likewise, the proportion with less space than one room per person was similar in the two tenure groups, being approximately one-fourth in the small cities and one-seventh in the villages. Among the type 5 families, with households of about the same size as those of type 6, there was some tendency for renters to be overcrowded more frequently than owners; in the small cities, 22 percent of the former tenure group as compared with 14 percent of the latter did not have one room per person.

Among the smaller family types, 1, 2, 3, and 4—those with an average of fewer than five persons per household—there was practically no overcrowding of either tenure group in these Middle Atlantic and North Central communities. However, the two tenure groups differed markedly with respect to space provisions. The proportion of families having less space than one room per person was generally smaller for the owning than the renting groups, at comparable income levels, as is evidenced by the following figures for the small-city families in the income class \$1,000–\$1,249:

Family type:	Percentage of families having less space than 1 room per person	
	Owners	Renters
1.....	1.7	0.0
2.....	.0	1.6
3.....	5.9	7.9
4.....	.0	2.5

In the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section of this region, the proportion of type 7 families with less space than one room per person was somewhat greater among the renting families, as a group, than among the owners—25 as compared with 19 percent. The number of cases in the renting group was too small to permit comparisons at each income level. In no other type were as many as 3 percent of the farm families of either tenure group overcrowded, according to this standard.

Facilities in Family Homes

Conditions Determining Facilities Provided

Income is not the major factor determining whether the homes of a community are lighted with electricity, piped with gas for cooking, have an indoor flush toilet, running water, or even central heating. More important are variations in local conditions, from city to farm and from one region to another, that affect the character and prevalence of such facilities in homes of all families in the community. Climatic conditions, for example, affect the need for a particular type of heating arrangement. Localities also differ in the availability of gas and electric power lines, in the rates charged for electricity when available, and in the relative prices of other cooking fuels. Families in the lower income classes in cities and villages with a public water supply and a

sewage-disposal system are likely to have plumbing facilities attained only by the highest income classes in communities without these utilities.

Within a given locality also the ease and relative cost of providing the various facilities are so different that the effect of income changes upon frequency of possession is quite different from one type of facility to another. Central heating and electric lighting are good examples of this difference. Old houses may be readily wired for the use of electric current, once a power line is easily available. The expense of installing a system for central heating is greater than that of wiring the house; and in addition it is difficult and, in some cases, impossible to equip an old house with a central furnace. The outlay for fuel for central heating is usually appreciably greater as a total, although not necessarily in proportion to space heated, than when other methods of heating are used; hence the family must consider costs other than the initial outlay for the heating system. The effect of an increase in income upon the frequency of possession of electric lights and central heat is accordingly very different even in communities where both are readily available, and the differences in frequency obviously do not necessarily indicate their relative desirability in the estimation of families.

Lighting Facilities

Use of Electricity in Cities and Villages

Electricity from a power line was available to all families in the small cities and villages covered in this report (table 27). As a result of this availability and the other circumstances noted, its use for lighting was almost universal among the white families studied in the cities. Even at income levels under \$500, the proportion of families with homes principally lighted thereby was under 90 percent only in units of the North Central and the Southeast regions where the percentages fell no lower than 86.9 and 75.8, respectively. At no income level in the cities surveyed in the two other regions was the percentage under 95 and it was frequently 100 (table 30).

Except in the Southeast region the use of electricity for lighting was almost as widespread in the villages as in the cities. The proportion of homes lighted by electricity did not reach 90 percent among white families in the Southeast villages until the incomes were \$1,000 or more. In general, however, the frequency of electric lighting was so high even at the lower income levels that there was little variation from one income class to another.

Use of Electricity in Farm Sections

The usual method of lighting varied between urban and farm communities and from one farm section to another far more than from low- to high-income levels. Among white families in cities and villages at the level \$500-\$749, only in the Southeast villages were fewer than 90 percent of the dwellings lighted by electricity.

Among white farm operators' families at this income level, the frequency of use of electricity varied from no families whatever in the

section including counties of the two Carolinas to 93.2 percent of those in California. Outside the farm sections of the Pacific and the Southeast regions, the percentage of families at this income level having homes lighted by electricity ranged from 9.3 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado group to 63.4 percent in New Jersey, as the following data show:

Analysis unit:	\$500-\$749	\$2,000-\$2,499
California.....	93.2	97.8
Washington-Oregon.....	74.0	83.3
New Jersey.....	63.4	88.7
Vermont.....	37.8	73.5
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	32.2	65.2
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	28.7	62.6
North Dakota-Kansas.....	17.3	42.4
Illinois-Iowa.....	11.2	19.4
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	9.3	23.1
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	5.1	—
Georgia-Mississippi.....	2.3	26.8
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	.0	18.1

¹ Data for other income classes are shown on table 31.

Even in the income class \$2,000-\$2,499 only 18.1 percent of the white farm operators' families studied in the Carolinas were using electricity for lighting, 19.4 percent of those in the Illinois-Iowa section, 23.1 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section, and 26.8 percent in Georgia and Mississippi. In contrast, 97.8 percent of the California farm families with this income had electric lights, 83.3 percent of those in the Washington-Oregon section, and 88.7 percent in New Jersey. Frequency of use was greater at the higher than at the lower income levels within a given area, but the outstanding disparities in lighting facilities among farm families were those and among sections based upon differences in availability of power lines and in rates for current.³

² Estimates of the percentage of occupied farms served by electric power lines as of Oct. 31, 1936, for the States in which selected counties were surveyed in this consumption study are as follows:

State:	Percent- age	State—continued	Percent- age
Vermont.....	31.4	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	7.4
New Jersey.....	62.8	Washington-Oregon.....	42.6
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	26.9	California.....	68.5
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	27.2	North Carolina-South Carolina.....	4.3
Illinois-Iowa.....	15.4	Georgia-Mississippi.....	2.1
North Dakota-Kansas.....	7.0		

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Statistical Bulletin No. 4. Jan. 1937.

Estimates (based on data from private and municipal utilities) of the average revenue charged customers living on farms and in communities of 250 or less population, in 1933, are as follows:

State:	Average revenue per kilowatt- hour (cents)	State—continued:	Average revenue per kilowatt- hour (cents)
California.....	1.4	North Carolina.....	5.5
Colorado.....	5.5	North Dakota.....	9.0
Georgia.....	5.3	Ohio.....	6.3
Illinois.....	6.8	Oregon.....	3.0
Iowa.....	9.4	Pennsylvania.....	5.7
Kansas.....	5.8	South Carolina.....	5.5
Montana.....	3.8	South Dakota.....	10.5
Michigan.....	4.6	Vermont.....	5.4
Mississippi.....	5.5	Washington.....	2.6
New Jersey.....	7.1	Wisconsin.....	7.4

Source: Federal Power Commission, Electric Rate Survey, Rural Electric Service Rate Series No. 8. February 1934.

The Home Plant as a Source of Electricity

Since electricity was available from a power line in all cities and villages, only a negligible number of families were supplied from their own plant, those presumably so supplied before electricity became commercially available. The percentage of families of white operators in the various farm sections that had electricity for lighting and the percentage of these that supplied it by a home plant was as follows:

Analysis unit:	Families having electricity	Families having home plant
California	95.3	0.4
Washington-Oregon	78.8	1.5
New Jersey	77.8	3.6
Pennsylvania-Ohio	49.2	15.4
Michigan-Wisconsin	47.1	20.6
Vermont	44.1	10.5
North Dakota-Kansas	20.2	85.9
Illinois-Iowa	16.3	49.3
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	13.4	65.0
North Carolina-South Carolina	11.3	41.1
Georgia-Mississippi	8.3	38.5
North Carolina self-sufficing counties	6.9	19.0

In farming sections where a large proportion of the families using electricity for lighting supplied it by their own plants, as in the North Dakota-Kansas section, in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, and in Illinois and Iowa, the proportion of all families having such facilities was small. In other words, the extensive use of electricity for lighting depended upon its availability from a power line and not upon its provision by home plants. When electricity was not used as the principal means of lighting, kerosene was the usual substitute.

Heating Facilities

Heating by Central Furnace

Heating by means of a central furnace is not so satisfactory an index of the adequacy of the heating arrangements as the use of electricity is of the lighting. Differences in climatic conditions make for regional differences in the need for central heating while they have no relation to importance of electric lighting. Yet a furnace was the preferred mode of heating the home in all regions, both in localities with mild and those with severe winters, as shown by the increase in frequency of use as the income increased (tables 30 and 31).

The outlay necessary for providing central heating as compared with electric lighting (if a power line is available) made the frequency of the former facility much less than that of the latter, particularly at the lower-income levels. Not until the income class \$2,250-\$2,499 was reached were 90 percent of the homes so heated among families studied in the cities of the North Central region, and \$2,500-\$2,999 in the Plains and Mountain region. In the cities surveyed in the Pacific region, where climatic conditions make this type of heating less important for comfort, only 70 percent of the homes were so equipped at this latter income level. In the Southeast region, where the climate was even warmer than on the West Coast, the percentage was only 13 (tables 10 and 30).

TABLE 10.—HEATING FACILITIES: *Percentage of families having living quarters heated by central furnace, and by kitchen stove, selected income classes, 21 analysis units*¹ in 23 States,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families heating principally by central furnace, in income class—						Families heating principally by kitchen stove, in income class—					
	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999
SMALL CITIES												
North Central.....	Pct. 31.4	Pct. 44.1	Pct. 63.9	Pct. 67.0	Pct. 77.5	Pct. 78.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.2	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0.2	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 0
Plains and Mountain.....	16.4	24.8	39.4	49.4	50.2	65.9	6.8	5.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	0
Pacific.....	9.5	17.4	19.4	23.7	31.4	43.7	4.8	4.3	3.7	1.7	1.7	0
Southeast.....	0	1.7	2.0	4.4	4.5	9.4	0	0	.7	1.5	0	0
VILLAGES												
New England.....	21.4	33.7	42.9	56.7	76.5	79.7	19.0	12.6	11.1	10.0	4.1	3.4
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	28.9	41.2	52.9	60.4	73.1	80.9	2.2	1.8	1.6	.9	1.4	0
Plains and Mountain.....	12.8	16.0	26.1	34.5	47.7	49.5	1.6	2.2	2.0	.6	2.3	1.1
Pacific.....	3.7	10.2	7.6	9.9	12.9	14.5	4.7	3.2	1.9	5.5	1.0	0
Southeast.....	0	.8	.4	2.8	4.0	2.3	.8	.8	0	.3	0	0
FARMS												
Vermont.....	12.2	10.8	22.3	23.0	34.7	38.6	4.9	1.8	0	2.7	0	0
New Jersey.....	36.6	34.7	50.6	50.9	54.9	54.0	7.3	2.0	1.4	3.8	2.0	6.0
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	17.8	17.4	25.6	34.6	33.7	37.6	5.3	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.0
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	23.7	27.3	32.7	36.9	54.8	62.6	.9	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois-Iowa.....	11.2	18.2	17.9	18.4	29.8	33.6	0	.4	.4	0	0	0
North Dakota-Kansas.....	20.0	20.3	22.6	20.2	16.1	35.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota-Montana.....												
Colorado.....	6.7	6.0	7.1	15.6	4.3	8.0	6.7	4.8	1.8	0	0	4.0
Washington-Oregon.....	3.5	3.4	5.0	13.3	11.0	15.3	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.0	0
California.....	2.7	0	2.8	4.3	6.6	10.5	4.1	5.7	5.6	4.3	4.4	1.3
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	0	0	0	.4	.6	.8	.4	1.1	0	.4	1.1	0
Georgia-Mississippi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	.3	0	.7	1.0	1.6	0
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	0	0	0	0

¹ All farm analysis units in this table are for farm-operator families only.

² See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See tables 30 and 31 for similar data for all income classes.

At the low-income level \$500-\$749, none of the homes in the Southeast cities studied had a central furnace; moving from east to west in the three other regions (North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific), the percentage of homes so heated was 31.4, 16.4, and 9.5, respectively. For families at the same income level in the villages, the percentages of homes so heated were, from New England westward to the Pacific Coast, 21.4, 28.9, 12.8, and 3.7—proportions slightly lower than in the cities. When incomes reached the level \$2,500-\$2,999, frequencies of use of central heating in village homes were 87.1, 93.2, 60.5, and 34.0 percent, moving as above from New England westward. Eight percent of the homes of white village families studied in the Southeast were provided with central heating at this income level.

A central-heating system is a possibility for farm families as well as for those in cities and villages, since neither availability nor cost varies much with urbanization. In those localities where wood is

cheap or is furnished by the farm, however, a coal-burning furnace represents an increased money outlay for household operation for the farm family. For this reason, as well as because of differences in living standards and the nature of the income, in a given region the proportion of homes equipped with a central furnace tended to be lower in farm sections than in villages or small cities, at comparable income levels.

The proportion of homes equipped with a central-heating system did not increase as steadily and regularly with income in the farm sections as in the cities and villages. There is less relation between income and either the size of the house or the character of its facilities on farms than in cities because of the nature of the farm income and the fact that the farm is chosen primarily because of the land rather than the dwelling. But in the three regions—New England, Middle

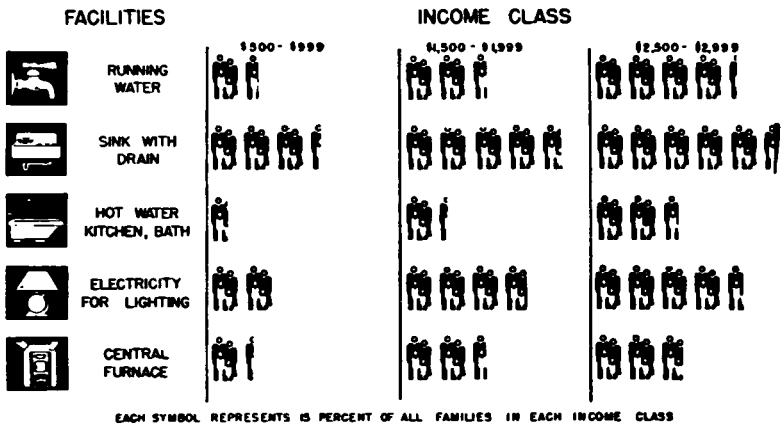


FIGURE 2.—Percentage of families having specified facilities in living quarters, selected income classes, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section, 1935-36.

Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain—an increase in income of \$500 in all the farm sections surveyed except one was usually sufficient to bring an increase in the frequency of homes provided with central heating (fig. 2). This exception was the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section where the proportion of homes equipped with a central furnace at any income level was small as compared with other sections of similar climate. Fewer than 5 percent were so heated even in the class \$2,000-\$2,499, as compared with from 30 to 70 percent in the other sections of these three regions. The farm homes of this cattle-range section were relatively small. Many were at a considerable distance from a trading center. Purchase and installation of a central furnace and provision of coal would therefore have presented greater difficulties than in a more urbanized farm section. In the Southeast farm sections the proportion of white operators' homes with central heating was negligible at all income levels.

Heating by Stoves and Fireplaces

The substitute for central heating was heating by stoves in the North and by fireplaces or stoves in the South. In the farm sections surveyed in the Southeast region, the fireplace was the usual method of heating, but the stove was preferred as shown by the increase in its use as incomes rose. Not until the class \$4,000–\$4,999 was reached, however, were one-half of the white operators' homes in the section from the two Carolinas heated by stoves; at no income level in the Georgia-Mississippi section was frequency of use of stoves so great, though it increased with income. In the Southeast cities and villages the use of stoves was more common. At income levels above \$1,000, more than half the families heated their homes principally by this means (tables 30 and 31).

The use of only the kitchen stove for heating is commonly found to be unsatisfactory, leading to crowding of many family activities into one room. This heating practice was not reported to any appreciable extent by village or small-city families except in the New England villages where at levels below \$1,500 from 10 to 19 percent of the homes were so heated. In other units—urban and farm—as many as 5 percent at any adequately represented income level was uncommon (tables 10, 30, and 31).

The number of stoves used in relation to the number of rooms to be warmed is a fair index of the adequacy of this method of heating. In cold climates a stove usually cannot be depended upon to heat more than one or at most two rooms comfortably. The number of heating stoves (excluding the kitchen stove) used by families relying on this means of heating rose irregularly with income, but the average did not reach two or more at any adequately represented income level in city, village, or farm homes of any region other than the Southeast.

It is surprising to note that the average number of stoves reported by families using this method of heating was higher, income class by income class, in the Southeast farm sections surveyed than in many of the northern sections in spite of the smaller average size of the dwellings. A higher average was reported by the white farm operators in the section from the two Carolinas, income class by income class, than in any other section except New Jersey. The average was approximately two, or greater, in the former section—the Carolinas—at income levels above \$2,500.

The average number of heating stoves was also higher in the cities of the Southeast than in those of the Pacific and of the Plains and Mountain regions. The North Central, however, ranked higher than the Southeast region at income levels below \$1,500; at higher levels the Southeast ranked first. The average number of stoves reported in the Southeast region at income levels above \$2,250 was over two. In the Southeast villages, also, the average number of stoves was higher than in the villages of the four other regions, rising above two for families with incomes of \$2,000 or over.

The average number of stoves reported by families using them for heating indicates that in the communities with the larger houses not all of the rooms were heated; in all analysis units except those of the

Southeast, the average number of stoves (other than the kitchen stove) reported by families using this form of heating ranged from 1.05 in the Pacific small cities to 1.61 on New Jersey farms. The range in the average number of rooms in the dwellings of all families (those using stoves principally and those using central heating or fireplaces) was from 4.84 in the small cities of the Plains and Mountain region to 9.35 in the Vermont farm section.

Assuming that each stove other than the kitchen stove heated two rooms and that the kitchen stove heated one—a more reasonable assumption for some communities than for others—only in the New Jersey farm section and in the Southeast region would the average number of heated rooms have been more than four. The averages in the other units range from 3.10 in the Pacific cities to 3.64 in the Vermont farm section. If each stove other than the kitchen heated fewer than two rooms in Vermont, the range would be even smaller. The average number of heating stoves increased very little as the number of rooms increased (tables 11, 30, and 31). It would appear, therefore, that a comparatively large number of rooms was of limited usefulness during the winter to many families relying upon stoves for heating.

TABLE 11.—HEATING STOVES:¹ Average number of heating stoves used by families for whom such stoves were the principal heating method, by principal cooking fuel and number of rooms in living quarters, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Number of rooms in living quarters	Average number of heating stoves used by families in—					
	North Central small cities			Middle Atlantic and North Central villages		
	All families	Families using wood, coal, or cobs as principal cooking fuel	Families using other cooking fuels	All families	Families using wood, coal, or cobs as principal cooking fuel	Families using other cooking fuels
All families	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
.....	1.30	1.21	1.35	1.19	1.12	1.27
1.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.....	1.05	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00
3.....	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.14	1.17
4.....	1.22	1.19	1.24	1.10	1.11	1.10
5.....	1.31	1.18	1.39	1.17	1.13	1.26
6.....	1.39	1.36	1.40	1.18	1.09	1.27
7.....	1.31	1.27	1.32	1.25	1.14	1.37
8.....	1.56	1.20	1.66	1.24	1.12	1.34
9 or more.....	1.83	1.33	2.08	1.21	1.17	1.24

¹ Kitchen stoves used for heating are excluded.

² See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that used stoves other than kitchen as the principal heating method.

For a more exact estimate of the number of heated rooms in the homes of those relying upon stoves for heating, it would be necessary to know the average number of rooms in such dwellings and whether wood or coal was used in winter for cooking. In northern regions, unless wood or coal is used in the kitchen stove, even the kitchen must

be heated by some other means in winter. For cities and villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, the average number of rooms in stove-heated dwellings classified according to cooking fuel is shown below:

Item:	Average number of rooms in living quarters	
	Cities	Villages
All dwellings.....	5.71	6.50
All stove-heated dwellings.....	5.05	5.99
With wood, coal, cobs, as principal cooking fuel.....	4.84	5.87
With other fuels for cooking.....	5.16	6.13

As would be expected, the average number of rooms in the dwellings of families who relied on stoves for heating was smaller than the average for all families, including those whose homes were heated by a central furnace. But the number of stoves in stove-heated dwellings was not adequate to heat all the rooms, assuming, as above, that the heating capacity of stoves is two rooms at best. Families using wood, coal, or cobs as principal cooking fuel undoubtedly heated their kitchens with the kitchen stove. Their houses were smaller and their incomes probably lower since major use of these cooking fuels instead of gas tended to be more prevalent among low-income families than among the well-to-do. The average number of heated rooms in these dwellings of families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region would be, if calculated as before, 3.42 in cities and 3.24 in villages, with the number of unheated rooms 1.42 and 2.63, respectively. If the heating stoves had to warm the kitchens in dwellings of families using cooking fuels other than wood, coal, or cobs, such families had even less adequately heated quarters. The average number of heated rooms, including the kitchen, would have been 2.70 in the cities and 2.54 in the villages; the average number of unheated rooms, 3.46 and 3.59.

Cooking Fuels

Use of Gas and Electricity

Gas and electricity as cooking fuels are in the same class as electricity for lighting and the central furnace for heating; each represents what is generally regarded as most satisfactory. If either gas or electricity is available in a community, therefore, the frequency of use would be expected to depend largely upon the relative cost of these and of other fuels. Which of the two was more frequently used would depend largely upon their relative costs, though prices of gas and electric cooking equipment might also affect a family's choice.

Electricity from a power line was available in all the cities and villages represented in this study but in some of these communities rates for current would scarcely warrant its use for cooking. Gas, manufactured or natural, was available in all cities except Logan, Utah. It was less commonly available in the villages—approximately one-fourth of the village families studied in the Southeast and in the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions, slightly more

than one-half in the New England and in the Plains and Mountain regions, and two-thirds of those on the Pacific Coast had gas available in the community (table 27).

The use of either electricity or gas as principal cooking fuel increased markedly with income among the city and village families in all regions. At the level \$500-\$749 only 6 percent of the white families in the small cities studied in the Southeast used one or the other of these fuels for cooking, and in the other regions approximately one-third or fewer, as the following figures show:

Analysis unit:	Percentage of families in selected income classes cooking principally with gas or electricity	
	\$500-\$749	\$2,000-\$2,499
Small city:		
North Central.....	36.3	90.5
Plains and Mountain.....	30.1	63.6
Pacific.....	14.3	51.4
Southeast.....	6.0	67.1
Village:		
New England.....	7.1	31.2
Middle Atlantic and North Central....	15.6	59.4
Plains and Mountain.....	22.2	47.2
Pacific.....	14.0	63.0
Southeast.....	1.3	31.8

It is not only the cost of these fuels as compared with others available that curtails their use in the lower income groups. The dwellings must be connected with the gas main or power line. For families that already have cook stoves there is also the necessity of investing in a new type. More important is the fact that the kitchen stove may be the only means of heating the kitchen, and wood or coal is therefore used as fuel.

In the income class \$2,000-\$2,499, nine-tenths of the families in the small cities of the North Central region were using gas or electricity as the principal cooking fuel, and in no region fewer than one-half. Since in the villages not only the relative cost of other fuels but the availability of gas affected the frequency of use, the proportion of families cooking with gas or electricity tended to be smaller than in the cities of the same region, except on the Pacific Coast. There, the proportion was greater in the villages than in the small cities at income levels above \$750. Because of the availability of gas in the California villages, relatively more village families in the Pacific region than in others had access to a gas main.

The only farm section studied in which gas or electricity was extensively used for cooking was California. Three-fifths of the farm families studied there used one or the other as principal cooking fuel (table 31). Ranking second was the New Jersey section where 14 percent of the families used these fuels. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio section the percentage was only 4 and in all other States it was even lower—1 percent or fewer in Vermont, in Illinois and Iowa, and in the Plains and Mountain and the Southeast sections. The extensive use of these cooking fuels in California is probably explained by the wide distribution of natural gas and of electric power lines throughout the part of the State surveyed. Wood is scarce and expensive.

Gas was used as the principal cooking fuel more commonly than electricity in the small cities of all regions except the Pacific where the latter fuel was used by three times as many families as the former

(table 30). In the Southeast villages, about twice as many families used electricity as gas—11 percent compared with 6 percent; but in no village unit was electricity the principal cooking fuel of more than 12 percent of the families. Approximately three-tenths of the California farm families used electricity and the same proportion, gas. In the New Jersey farm section, 10 percent of the families used electricity; in the other sections, not more than 2 percent. In no farm section except California did more than 4 percent of the families use gas.

Use of Wood, Coal, Cobs, and Kerosene

Wood, coal, kerosene, and, in the corn-producing sections, cobs are the cooking fuels used when gas or electricity is not available or when they are relatively expensive. Farm families in the Southeast and in the New England region and in the Washington-Oregon and the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado sections used principally wood, coal, or cobs or some combination of these fuels for cooking. In the other sections kerosene was also used; probably it was the main cooking fuel during the summer months. That it was not used to an equal extent in the Southeast and in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado farm section may be due to the lower cost of one or more of the other fuels—a factor tending to offset the disadvantage of their use during the hot weather.

In the cities of the Southeast, kerosene was the main substitute for gas or electricity for cooking; frequency of use of the former fuel decreased with income while that of the two latter rose. City families of the three other regions used kerosene less frequently; their substitute for gas or electricity was wood or coal or both with some kerosene, probably in summer.

In the villages of all regions, wood, coal, and cobs (with or without kerosene) were used by a larger proportion of families than kerosene alone. In three regions—New England, the Middle Atlantic and North Central, and the Southeast—the proportion of families using kerosene as the principal cooking fuel ranged from 21 to 29 percent; in the two other regions it was smaller.

Plumbing Facilities

Small-City and Village Homes

According to present-day standards, so-called modern plumbing facilities are rated as of major importance from the standpoint of sanitation and comfort. Arrangements for water for household use and for disposal of sewage may vary from no indoor water supply, no kitchen sink, and no indoor toilet to hot and cold running water in both kitchen and bath, a fully equipped kitchen sink, and an indoor flush toilet. The cost of plumbing equipment varies. In addition, the outlay needed to provide running water and a flush toilet will stand at one level in the community that has a public water supply and a sewage-disposal system and at another, decidedly higher, level in the community without such systems where each family must provide its own.

TABLE 12.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: *Percentage of families having running hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath, percentage having indoor flush toilet, percentage having no indoor water supply, and percentage having no kitchen sink with drain, selected income classes, 21 analysis units¹ in 23 States,² 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families having running hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath						Families having indoor flush toilet					
	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999
SMALL CITIES												
North Central.....	Pct. 30.6	Pct. 47.1	Pct. 57.2	Pct. 69.2	Pct. 80.5	Pct. 86.9	Pct. 66.9	Pct. 78.2	Pct. 86.7	Pct. 90.3	Pct. 93.8	Pct. 95.4
Plains and Mountain.....	66.7	73.0	84.2	90.2	96.7	95.5	80.8	85.1	88.9	92.1	98.3	97.4
Pacific.....	79.4	86.1	94.2	94.5	94.2	97.7	85.7	95.7	97.9	96.6	97.7	98.2
Southeast.....	18.1	27.1	37.9	49.3	59.1	73.2	75.9	78.0	85.5	91.2	94.7	96.4
VILLAGES												
New England.....	42.9	43.5	62.7	65.5	76.5	87.5	83.3	83.2	89.7	94.2	93.9	92.2
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	23.6	35.1	47.8	59.2	68.6	75.7	40.5	54.7	65.3	74.0	80.2	86.8
Plains and Mountain.....	23.8	33.0	47.7	57.6	71.0	77.0	40.5	46.4	61.2	68.8	74.1	80.5
Pacific.....	68.9	76.9	82.5	89.2	95.0	95.4	81.3	91.4	92.4	96.5	97.0	98.8
Southeast.....	10.6	21.4	35.4	49.1	55.4	71.1	42.8	57.9	71.1	80.8	82.3	91.2
FARMS												
Vermont.....	16.0	13.5	25.5	25.7	40.8	59.1	19.8	21.6	34.0	31.1	49.0	66.0
New Jersey.....	19.5	18.4	20.8	30.2	30.0	36.0	29.3	24.5	26.0	39.6	45.1	42.0
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	10.5	7.6	12.6	19.6	19.1	20.3	12.0	7.9	15.3	21.5	19.5	21.9
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5.2	4.0	5.7	9.5	10.6	16.2	5.2	8.0	7.7	11.8	21.1	21.2
Illinois-Iowa.....	4.9	4.7	5.6	6.3	17.5	15.5	5.8	6.6	6.3	7.2	17.4	15.6
North Dakota-Kansas.....	7.1	7.9	10.5	15.7	11.3	28.3	6.5	13.1	8.6	10.1	14.5	20.5
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	13.3	4.8	7.1	6.7	21.8	12.0	8.1	3.6	7.1	6.7	8.7	12.0
Washington-Oregon.....	27.1	40.9	46.7	54.0	56.0	58.3	21.8	26.5	36.1	42.9	46.0	53.5
California.....	62.2	60.9	73.2	69.9	82.4	88.1	75.7	63.3	75.7	81.5	89.0	92.1
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	.4	.4	2.6	2.1	1.7	5.9	.4	1.4	3.0	2.6	4.0	8.3
Georgia-Mississippi.....	.3	.4	1.4	2.9	9.7	2.3	0	.4	2.1	5.8	11.3	2.2
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	0	1.9	4.7	6.5	15.4	25.0	.7	3.3	5.7	6.3	17.9	18.8
Families having no kitchen sink with drain												
SMALL CITIES												
North Central.....	22.4	11.6	6.4	5.2	2.9	1.8	16.2	7.1	4.5	2.1	1.7	0.4
Plains and Mountain.....	12.3	8.2	5.3	4.3	.6	1.3	8.3	4.1	1.8	3.1	.6	0
Pacific.....	3.2	1.7	0	1.7	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	.6
Southeast.....	41.0	25.6	17.8	9.6	6.8	2.9	22.9	15.3	9.8	5.1	5.3	1.4
VILLAGES												
New England.....	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.8	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	26.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	6.7	6.4	21.1	12.8	7.8	7.2	5.3	4.7
Plains and Mountain.....	40.0	36.1	23.4	18.1	13.1	5.7	17.5	11.0	7.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
Pacific.....	3.7	1.1	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast.....	55.7	43.8	27.6	21.5	12.5	10.4	36.6	28.1	18.2	9.8	6.8	2.9
FARMS												
Vermont.....	7.3	7.2	5.3	1.4	2.0	0	13.6	11.7	6.4	6.8	2.0	4.5
New Jersey.....	48.8	32.7	29.2	22.6	25.5	30.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	0	4.0	0
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	52.2	48.4	40.1	33.3	31.1	27.4	41.1	36.6	28.3	23.4	26.6	21.3
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	20.4	22.4	16.9	16.8	11.3	7.5	32.5	26.0	21.6	19.0	19.5	18.8
Illinois-Iowa.....	61.6	56.8	48.2	46.3	35.2	30.6	65.2	53.3	50.8	41.5	31.3	35.5
North Dakota-Kansas.....	56.8	51.7	50.0	48.3	37.1	33.4	41.8	44.1	33.3	32.6	40.4	17.9
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	71.2	71.1	66.1	60.0	56.5	64.0	61.3	65.5	60.7	51.1	60.9	60.0
Washington-Oregon.....	32.4	21.6	16.7	15.9	13.0	12.9	23.6	13.0	16.7	8.0	13.0	8.3
California.....	1.4	1.1	4.2	3.2	0	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	0	0
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	95.4	97.2	91.1	88.1	88.1	82.5	91.5	91.8	83.7	80.9	76.0	71.5
Georgia-Mississippi.....	98.3	94.1	93.6	91.2	77.4	93.4	99.0	93.3	92.8	84.3	74.2	95.4
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	95.5	91.4	83.5	78.3	71.0	68.8	92.1	87.8	85.0	75.8	61.5	68.8

¹ All farm analysis units in this table are for farm-operator families only.

² See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See table 29 for similar data for all income classes.

Indoor Water Supply

An indoor water supply for a village or city family usually means running water from a public water system. Some families may have an indoor pump to provide water for the household, but in communities where a public water supply is generally available this type of arrangement is comparatively rare. Families whose indoor water supply was from a hand pump were much more frequent at lower than at upper income levels, as is shown by the following figures for the Middle Atlantic and North Central region:

Analysis unit and income class:	Percentage of families having an indoor water supply from—	
	Running water	Hand pump only
North Central small cities:		
\$500—\$749	79.0	4.8
\$1,000—\$1,249	92.5	3.0
\$2,500—\$2,999	99.5	.5
Middle Atlantic and North Central villages:		
\$500—\$749	61.7	17.2
\$1,000—\$1,249	82.1	10.1
\$2,500—\$2,999	98.3	1.7

Every small city surveyed had a public water system (table 27). One would expect, therefore, to find few dwellings without an indoor water supply. In the cities of the Pacific and the Plains and Mountain regions this was the case; but in the other two regions an appreciable number of the low-income families were without such facilities—22.9 percent of the families in the Southeast cities and 16.2 of those in the North Central in the class \$500—\$749 (table 12).

In the Pacific region each of the villages surveyed had a public water system. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that only 2 village and 2 city families from the groups studied in this region were without an indoor water supply and that only 5 families in each unit were without running water. Only 1 family in the New England village group was without an indoor water supply and only 7 were without running water. In no village unit in any income class above \$1,250 were there more than 10 percent of the families surveyed without an indoor water supply. At the lowest income level, \$250—\$499, the proportion without this facility was as high as 48 percent in the Southeast villages; in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, 27 percent; and in those of the Plains and Mountain region, 23 percent (table 29).

Kitchen Sink With Drain

A kitchen sink with drain came next after an indoor water supply in order of frequency of provision in the city and village homes of all regions except the Southeast. At each income level the percentage of dwellings with an indoor flush toilet was smaller than the percentage with a kitchen sink with drain, which in turn was smaller than the percentage with an indoor water supply (table 29). In the Southeast, the frequency of provision of the indoor flush toilet exceeded that of the kitchen sink with drain among the white families surveyed in the cities. In the villages there was no consistent difference; one ranked higher at some levels and lower at others. Among the families studied in the New England villages the number without a kitchen

sink with drain was negligible as was the number without an indoor water supply.

Indoor Flush Toilet

In the homes surveyed in the small cities the indoor flush toilet was generally found at all but the lowest income levels. In the North Central cities where provision was least adequate, fewer than half, 46.7 percent, of the 61 families in the class \$250-\$499 had this facility; in the next income class, two-thirds; and in the class \$1,250-\$1,499 the proportion had risen to 90 percent. At this latter level more than 90 percent of the city homes of all other regions were so equipped—96.6 percent in the Pacific region being the highest (tables 12 and 29).

In the Pacific villages, more than 90 percent of the families at the level \$750-\$999 had an indoor flush toilet. Village homes in all other regions except New England were much less frequently so equipped at the lower-income levels. The proportion was below nine-tenths in New England in income classes below \$1,250; in the Southeast villages in classes under \$1,750; in the North Central and Middle Atlantic region, under \$2,000; and in the Plains and Mountain, under \$2,500. In this last region 10 percent of the village families studied were in communities without a public water supply; in the Southeast, 1 percent. In some villages of each region, a public water system was provided but no sewer system.

The length of the period during which villages had been provided with public water supplies and sewage-disposal systems and the general age level of the houses doubtless were factors in the frequency of provision of indoor flush toilets. If a sewage system had been installed within the past two or three decades and most of the houses had been built before that time, the proportion of homes of low-income families without an indoor flush toilet probably would be greater than in a village where community facilities had been available when most of the dwellings were constructed. Health-department regulations—such as prohibition of the outdoor privy without sewage connections—would help to increase modernization of homes. It is possible, too, that differences among the village units are associated with difference in costs of installation of such facilities in homes.

In villages where community facilities were not provided and each family had to install its own water supply and system of sewage disposal, marked variations in the frequency of provision of an indoor toilet would be expected from one income class to another. Differences within the same income class from one community to another might be associated with differences in costs of plumbing equipment and of labor as well as differences in prevailing housing standards.

Hot and Cold Running Water

To provide hot as well as cold running water and the accompanying plumbing fixtures in kitchen and bath involves greater expenditures than the indoor flush toilet. The former facilities therefore were usually less frequent than the latter in urban homes at the lower and intermediate levels. At levels above \$1,000 in the Pacific region, above \$1,250 in the Plains and Mountain region, and above \$2,500 in the two others, nine-tenths of all of the city homes surveyed had both kitchen and bath provided with hot and cold water systems.

Some of the village families in all regions except the Pacific, as has been noted, were without a public water supply and sewage-disposal system; this degree of prevalence of modern plumbing arrangements for bath and kitchen—90 percent of the homes—was not attained below the class \$2,500–\$2,999 in New England; \$3,000–\$3,999 in the Southeast and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions; and \$4,000–\$4,999 in the Plains and Mountain region. In the villages of the Pacific Coast, however, it was reached in the class \$1,500–\$1,749 (tables 12 and 29).

Farm Homes

Variations Among the Farm Sections

In only one farm section—California—did the plumbing arrangements in the homes of the farm families studied approach those prevalent in the city and village homes of families at the same income level. The California farm homes not only compared favorably with the homes in cities and villages of that region but surpassed those of some other regions in the frequency with which they were provided with hot and cold running water, indoor flush toilet, and other conveniences.

An outstanding characteristic of the housing of farm families was the variation in plumbing facilities provided, income class by income class, from one section to another. These variations are not surprising since the ease and cost of making a water supply available within a dwelling and providing for the removal of waste differ greatly from one area to another. Rainfall, prevalence of springs and streams, the contour of the land, and climate (possibility of frozen pipes) are factors affecting both money and labor costs. Differences in tenure (the proportion of owners and renters), in local customs, and individual preferences also affect family decisions as to use of funds for home modernization.

Indoor Water Supply From Hand Pump

Since a public water system is not available, the farm family is far less likely than the city or village family to have an indoor water supply. When available indoors, the water is more frequently from a piped supply than from a hand pump in some sections, while in others the reverse is true as is shown by the following figures for the income class \$1,000–\$1,249:

Analysis unit:	Percentage of families having an indoor water supply from—	
	Running water	Hand pump only
California.....	95.8	2.8
Washington-Oregon.....	65.0	18.3
Vermont.....	64.9	28.7
New Jersey.....	58.9	41.7
North Dakota-Kansas.....	30.5	36.2
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	29.4	42.3
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	17.9	21.4
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	16.0	62.4
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	12.2	2.8
Illinois-Iowa.....	11.5	37.7
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	5.2	11.1
Georgia-Mississippi.....	4.3	2.9

Reliance upon an outdoor supply may be less burdensome in mild than in cold climates, but this alone would scarcely explain some sectional differences. Thus, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249 the proportion of farm families without running water that had provided an indoor pump was 3 percent in the Georgia-Mississippi section as compared with 52 percent in Washington and Oregon where weather is also mild.

Tenure status—a relatively high proportion of renters—may be one explanation of the low frequency of homes with an indoor water supply in the Illinois-Iowa section—49 percent of those at this income level (\$1,000-\$1,249) as compared with 78 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin where owners were more numerous.

Kitchen Sink With Drain

A kitchen sink with a drain is a great convenience to a farm home-maker; it eliminates the work of carrying out dishwater—a burdensome chore, especially in bad weather. The provision of this convenience was closely related to the presence of an indoor water supply. Sections in which the proportion of farm dwellings with running water or an indoor pump was comparatively high also ranked high in the proportion having a sink with drain.

Families without this convenient facility were more numerous at lower than at upper income levels in all farm sections. Thus, among the Pennsylvania-Ohio families the proportion fell from 48 percent in the class \$0-\$249 to 19 percent in the class \$2,500-\$2,999 (tables 12 and 29).

Hot and Cold Running Water and Indoor Flush Toilet

The order in which farm families supplied themselves with plumbing facilities tended to be as follows: First, an indoor water supply of some kind; then a kitchen sink with drain; next, running water either hot or cold in either kitchen or bath; then the indoor flush toilet; and finally, running water, hot and cold, in both kitchen and bath. This was the order of their frequency in most sections. In the Washington-Oregon farm unit, however, the frequency of hot and cold running water in both kitchen and bath was greater than of the indoor flush toilet. In Vermont and in the Michigan-Wisconsin section the kitchen sink with drain came before the indoor water supply.

The proportion of farm dwellings provided with running hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath was similar to the proportion having an indoor flush toilet. For example, at the income level \$500-\$749, 16 percent of the families in the Vermont section had the former facility and 19.8 percent the latter; in the California section, the two percentages were 62.2 and 75.7 (table 12). On the farms (as in some of the villages) the proportion of dwellings having hot and cold running water in the kitchen slightly exceeded the proportion having it for the bath, but, in general, families having this convenience in one place had it in the other also. If families had only running cold water, it was most frequently in the kitchen only.

The adequacy of the plumbing arrangements in farm homes, as measured by the frequency of provision of the various facilities, tended

to increase with a fair degree of regularity as income rose. In some sections, the families at the lower extreme of the income distribution had better equipped dwellings than those in the classes immediately above. For example, in the Pennsylvania-Ohio counties, a larger proportion of the homes of operators in the class \$0-\$249 than at the next higher level had running hot and cold water in kitchen and bath, an indoor flush toilet, and a central furnace. This may have been associated with the larger proportion of older families in the former income group.

Appreciable intersectional differences in prevalence of modern facilities persisted even in the higher-income farm group—a situation the reverse of that found in the cities and villages (fig. 3 and table 29).

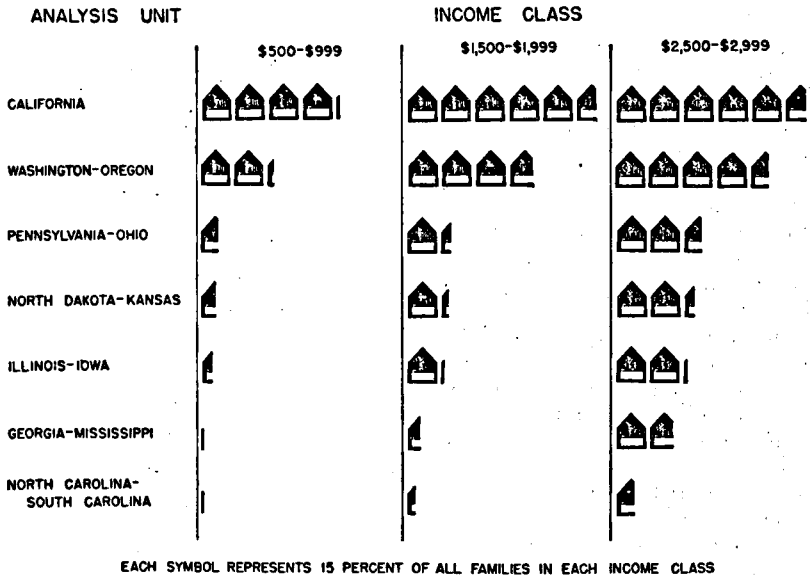


FIGURE 3.—Percentage of families having hot and cold running water in both kitchen and bath, selected income classes, 7 farm analysis units in 13 States, 1935-36.

In the latter communities although differences in housing facilities might be quite marked at the lower-income levels, at the upper they tended to disappear since provision of modern conveniences had become the rule.

Regional Differences in Plumbing Facilities Among Cities, Villages, and Farm Sections

The prevalence of so-called modern plumbing, heating, cooking, and lighting facilities in the homes of families at comparable income levels differed from one region to another. These differences are not surprising; they were related to differences in climatic conditions, in availability of public utilities, in the money outlays needed for purchasing and installing equipment, and probably in local customs and housing standards as well.

In the higher-income groups in the cities, regional differences in housing facilities tended to be small. Since all the cities were provided with public utilities, regional differences in the character of the heating, lighting, and plumbing facilities of dwellings of the lower-income groups were due largely to differences in climate and in relative costs. A mild climate may lessen the need for central heating; but if it is to some degree desirable, most families in the higher-income groups will provide it. A relatively high cost will deter purchase of a furnace in the lower-income groups and to a lesser extent in the upper. Within the cities of the four regions, therefore, the proportions of the homes of the higher-income, white families provided with modern facilities were not strikingly dissimilar so far as revealed by this study. This was more true of arrangements for plumbing and lighting than of those for cooking and heating. In the lower-income groups, however, except for lighting, the facilities enjoyed differed considerably from one region to another.

Among the village units, there was less uniformity with respect to availability of community facilities; as a consequence, even in the higher-income groups, provision of these modern conveniences, with the exception of those for lighting, was less standardized than in the small cities.

It was among the farm sections that variations were most marked, appearing at all income levels for all these types of facilities. The cost of installing running water, a system of sewage disposal, and electricity was so much greater than in cities that not all farm families—even at the upper-income levels—could afford them. Factors that lessened costs (such as accessibility of electric power lines and presence of springs) and factors that affected urgency of wants (as the effect of climate on desire for central-heating facilities) thus were partly responsible for regional differences. In addition, comparative stability of income must have played a part; a section where income from agriculture is comparatively high, year in and year out, would be expected to have relatively more modernized homes than one where climatic conditions bring crop failures every few years.

In all farm sections except California relatively few of the families at the lowest-income levels had modern plumbing, cooking, and heating facilities; in most, the proportion increased with income, but the rates of increase differed. As a consequence, in some instances inter-sectional differences were relatively greater at the upper than the lower end of the income distribution—a situation the opposite of that found in the cities.

The analysis units arrayed themselves in the main quite differently with respect to prevalence of modern heating, lighting, cooking, and plumbing arrangements than with respect to the size of the family dwelling. Whereas urbanization usually brought a decline in the average size of the dwellings, it brought a marked improvement in the proportion of families enjoying homes with modern facilities. Figure 4 shows this for the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. The city families of a given income in each region outranked the village families in frequency of possession of those facilities usually considered most desirable, and the village families outranked the farm families in adjacent areas. The one apparent reversal of this rule—the Pacific region—is explained by the fact that no California cities were included

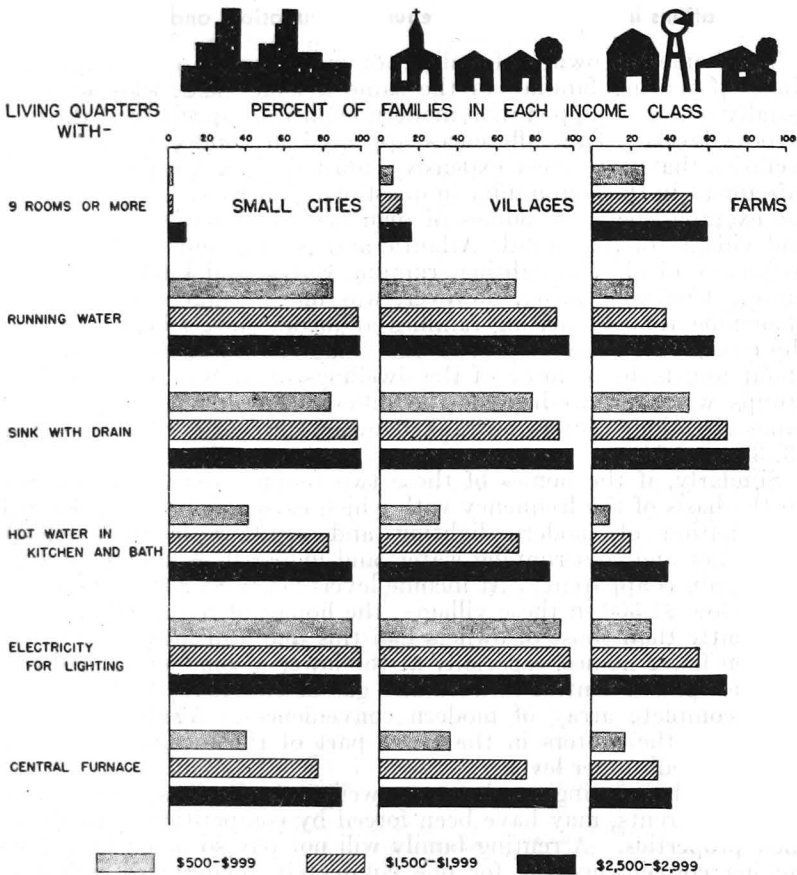


FIGURE 4.—Percentage of families having specified facilities in living quarters, selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units and Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section, 1935-36.

in the Pacific city unit. When the Washington-Oregon small cities are compared with the farm section of those States, the effect of urbanization is similar to that noted in other regions.

With respect to facilities there is the same tendency as with respect to size of house for the cities, villages, and farm sections in a given region to take approximately the same rank, income class by income class, when compared with similar degrees of urbanization elsewhere. Thus, the Southeast tended to rank low with respect to proportion of dwellings having hot and cold running water among the units of each degree of urbanization—city, village, and farm. However, the cities of one region did not necessarily outrank the villages or farms of another. For example, the proportion of families having both hot and cold running water was decidedly larger for the California farm section than for the city and village units of the Southeast for every income class under \$2,500.

Variations in Facilities With Tenure, Occupation, and Family Type

The homes of owning families not only tended to be larger than those of renting families in the same income class, they also were usually better equipped with modern facilities, especially at the lower income levels. The differences appeared in connection with those facilities that were most expensive, most difficult to obtain, or were infrequent in the community in question. There was little difference, for example, between homes of owners and of renters in the cities and villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region in the frequency of electric lighting, running water, and kitchen sink with drain. Central heating, however, was more frequent in the homes of owning than of renting families at income levels below \$1,750 in the cities, and below \$2,000 in the villages. At higher levels where about four-fifths or more of the dwellings of each of the two tenure groups were furnace-heated, the difference was not always in the same direction; renters outranked owners in most instances (tables 13, 33, and 34).

Similarly, if the homes of these two tenure groups are compared on the basis of the frequency with which each was provided with the combination of modern lighting and sanitary facilities—electric lights, hot and cold running water, and indoor flush toilets—a difference again is apparent. At income levels below \$1,250 in these cities and below \$1,500 in these villages, the homes of renting families less frequently than those of owners had this quota of facilities.

Even fewer homes, especially at the lower income levels, had these facilities plus a central furnace and gas or electricity for cooking—a more complete array of modern conveniences. Again, the owners outranked the renters in the lower part of the income distribution but not at all upper levels.

Landlords catering to the more well-to-do families, those paying the higher rents, may have been forced by competition to modernize their properties. A renting family will not pay so much for a house lacking conveniences as for one completely modernized unless the former has other special qualities to recommend it. Owners, however, may defer the installation of such conveniences if other demands upon income are heavy.

In the farm section of Pennsylvania and Ohio the homes of owning and renting families differed with respect to provision of the more expensive facilities and those least frequently found in farm dwellings. Homes of renters were as likely to have an indoor water supply and a kitchen sink with drain as were those of owners at comparable income levels; but running water—any, or hot and cold in kitchen and bath—was found in relatively fewer of the former homes than the latter. The same was true of the flush toilet and the central furnace. Homes of renters were more likely to be stove heated. At levels below \$1,750, a larger proportion of dwellings of owners than of renters were lighted by electricity; at higher levels the two tenure groups tended to be more similar (table 14).

Farm homes provided with a combination of facilities—running hot and cold water, an indoor flush toilet, and electric lights—also were more frequent among owners than renters, except at the upper extreme of the income distribution. The reasons for the difference in the facili-

ties in the homes of these two tenure groups are probably akin to the reasons for the difference in size. The farm owner can invest in home improvements but the farm renter must take the house on the farm he operates largely as he finds it.

In cities and villages the family's occupation seems to have been more closely related to the provision of modern facilities in homes than the family's tenure status. Wage-earners' dwellings were generally less well provided with modern conveniences than were those of the clerical, business, and professional group. Differences between the two groups were most marked with respect to the more expensive facilities—central furnace, and hot and cold running water in both kitchen and bath. In both villages and cities, these occupational differences were greater at the lower than at the upper end of the income distribution; they tended to persist at higher levels in villages than in cities, where electric lights and modern plumbing are almost universal in the homes of all the more well-to-do families. Exceptions were found, however, in those groups of communities where practically all families in every income class were provided with certain facilities. Thus, in the New England villages and the Pacific cities and villages almost all families had running water; here no occupational difference appeared. But with respect to other facilities, not so universally found, the difference in frequency of provision was marked, persisting in some cases through all income levels represented (table 37).

TABLE 13.—FACILITIES, BY TENURE: *Percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in living quarters, by tenure and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	North Central small-city families having—						Middle Atlantic and North Central village families having—					
	Central furnace		Electric lights, hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet				Central furnace		Electric lights, hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet			
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	And gas or electricity for cooking, and central furnace		Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	And gas or electricity for cooking, and central furnace	
					Owners	Renters					Owners	Renters
	Pct. 74.6	Pct. 61.1	Pct. 76.4	Pct. 66.6	Pct. 59.5	Pct. 46.8	Pct. 66.0	Pct. 49.8	Pct. 59.1	Pct. 48.6	Pct. 25.2	Pct. 16.5
All incomes.....												
250-499.....	45.8	5.4	45.8	16.7	33.3	5.6	32.1	9.7	20.8	9.7	1.9	0
500-749.....	38.7	27.9	37.3	26.8	25.3	13.7	44.2	16.2	30.3	16.5	4.3	1.0
750-999.....	49.6	41.2	50.3	47.4	32.4	25.2	52.2	33.7	44.2	31.0	9.2	4.8
1,000-1,249.....	60.8	48.7	63.6	57.8	33.3	29.8	59.4	46.5	50.0	45.5	16.4	10.6
1,250-1,499.....	69.8	64.2	67.5	72.0	49.3	47.7	62.8	57.8	61.4	57.7	26.1	16.5
1,500-1,749.....	78.4	76.5	81.2	81.5	64.6	58.7	76.3	69.2	68.7	69.8	31.8	24.8
1,750-1,999.....	76.8	80.0	84.5	88.4	63.3	65.3	84.1	77.1	79.4	75.2	40.5	36.6
2,000-2,249.....	86.6	84.4	90.8	85.4	78.2	74.0						
2,250-2,499.....	87.1	93.5	91.1	96.7	76.2	87.1	86.8	87.1	82.8	85.1	49.0	50.6
2,500-2,999.....	87.4	94.9	93.3	96.2	75.6	84.6	89.5	100.0	82.9	92.9	44.8	52.4
3,000-3,999.....	97.7	92.9	93.1	97.1	87.0	89.6	96.3	100.0	98.1	93.8	64.2	50.0
4,000-4,999.....	98.1	91.7	100.0	91.7	90.4	83.4	100.0	75.0	94.1	100.0	64.7	75.0
5,000-9,999.....	98.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	87.5	100.0	87.5	100.0	50.0	100.0

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.
² Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 14.—FACILITIES, BY TENURE: *Percentage of families having specified plumbing, lighting, and heating facilities in living quarters, by tenure and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Any running water indoors		Running hot and cold water indoors		Indoor flush toilet		Electric lights		Central furnace		Electric lights, hot and cold water, and indoor flush toilet	
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters
	Pct. 38.9	Pct. 33.0	Pct. 26.6	Pct. 17.7	Pct. 22.6	Pct. 15.9	Pct. 50.7	Pct. 45.6	Pct. 34.0	Pct. 24.7	Pct. 18.1	Pct. 11.9
0-249	30.0	0	15.0	0	15.0	0	55.0	0	30.0	0	15.0	0
250-499	17.9	27.3	14.1	9.1	12.8	4.5	23.0	31.8	21.8	9.1	10.3	4.5
500-749	23.5	13.4	12.1	10.0	12.1	11.7	30.9	23.4	18.8	15.3	8.8	6.8
750-999	24.2	15.0	11.7	5.0	9.4	3.8	36.6	18.8	21.0	7.5	6.7	3.8
1,000-1,249	29.8	28.4	17.2	12.6	15.1	15.8	33.2	37.9	28.6	19.1	10.1	6.4
1,250-1,499	39.8	30.7	28.4	14.9	23.7	16.8	56.0	41.6	39.3	24.7	19.4	9.9
1,500-1,749	34.0	31.5	22.1	21.9	29.6	16.4	56.2	47.9	33.5	34.2	18.0	12.4
1,750-1,999	44.4	45.5	27.5	29.1	22.7	20.0	58.5	63.7	37.7	34.5	17.7	20.0
2,000-2,499	58.5	46.3	40.4	18.3	37.4	15.7	62.6	62.7	46.2	31.3	27.7	13.5
2,500-2,999	61.0	70.0	44.8	33.3	41.0	23.3	68.6	73.3	46.7	26.7	35.2	16.7
3,000-3,999	66.3	48.6	43.8	42.9	38.3	40.0	75.3	80.0	46.9	51.4	33.7	40.0
4,000-4,999	66.7	40.0	52.4	20.0	42.8	20.0	90.4	100.0	66.7	20.0	42.9	20.0
5,000-9,999	72.2	100.0	72.2	100.0	72.2	100.0	83.3	100.0	61.1	100.0	66.7	100.0

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Even with respect to such elementary plumbing arrangements as running water (either hot or cold) and kitchen sink with drain, which are found in most city homes, there was an appreciable difference between the two occupational groups at the lower income levels, as is shown by the following figures for families of the North Central small cities, in the class \$750-\$999:

Percentage of families having specified facility in living quarters

Housing facility:	Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families
Any running water	86	94
Kitchen sink with drain	86	94
Hot and cold running water in kitchen and bath	41	59
Indoor flush toilet	72	86
Central furnace	37	57
Gas or electricity for cooking	48	62

The contrast between the facilities available in the homes of the two groups in these cities is most noticeable, however, with respect to the more adequate and more expensive plumbing arrangements—both hot and cold running water and an indoor flush toilet. At every income level a smaller percentage of wage-earners' homes had these facilities. The lower the income, the more marked was the difference between the two groups in the proportion of dwellings so equipped.

Not until incomes reached \$3,000 or over were nine-tenths of the wage-earner families supplied with both hot and cold running water, while this proportion of the other occupational group had such pro-

vision at income levels above \$1,500. Nine-tenths of the clerical, business, and professional group had an indoor flush toilet at income levels above \$1,000 but that proportion of the homes of wage-earning families was not so equipped until incomes reached \$1,750.

Homes of the two occupational groups were also dissimilar with respect to heating and cooking facilities, especially at the lower income levels. In every income class represented by the two groups, relatively more of the homes of the clerical, business, and professional group were centrally heated. Three-fourths of this occupational group lived in homes with such heating facilities at income levels above \$1,250; but not until the incomes of the wage-earner families were \$2,000 or over was the proportion this great.

Both gas and electricity were available for cooking in each of the cities of this group; but the proportion of families using one or the other (mainly gas) was greater in the clerical, business, and professional group than in the wage-earner group in income classes below \$2,250. Again the difference was especially marked at the lower levels. Four-fifths of the former group used one or the other of these cooking fuels at incomes above \$1,500; but the proportion of the wage-earner group was below 80 percent until incomes reached \$2,000 or over.

In the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, the homes of the clerical, business, and professional group tended to be more adequately provided with plumbing, heating, and cooking facilities than those of wage earners. The difference, as in the cities, was more marked, the more expensive the type of facility in question. For example, in the income class \$750-\$999, three-fourths of both occupational groups had running water; but 39 percent of the former as compared with 34 percent of the latter families had running water, both hot and cold, in kitchen and bath. Sixty-two percent of the former compared with 52 percent of the latter families had a flush toilet (table 37).

The families of the two occupational groups in these villages also differed appreciably with respect to their heating arrangements. Thus, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, two-thirds of the homes of the clerical, business, and professional families were centrally heated, but fewer than one-half of the homes of wage earners; in the class \$1,500-\$1,749, four-fifths of the former and somewhat fewer than two-thirds of the latter.

Similarly, a larger proportion of the white-collar than of the wage-earner group used gas or electricity for cooking. This difference persisted at the higher income levels represented. Gas was not available to all the village families studied. At the higher income levels it is possible that relatively more of the clerical, business, and professional families than of the wage-earner group used bottled gas or turned to electricity for cooking.

There was apparently an inverse relationship between size of family and the facilities in the home. Fairly clear differences among the family-type groups appeared in the proportion having the more expensive facilities or those not generally available in the community. Such differences were greater in the lower income classes than in the higher. In the North Central small cities where the provision of a kitchen sink and running water was almost universal, the family-type groups showed no consistent differences with respect to these facilities.

In the villages and in the farm sections, there was some tendency for such equipment to be more prevalent in the homes of the smaller than of the larger families.

Differences among the family types in the percentages having hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath were more marked than differences in percentages having any running water. In the small cities, the relative number of homes equipped with both hot and cold running water was greater for families of types 1, 2, 3, and 4 than for the other types in the income classes under \$1,750. In the villages of this region, the percentage was definitely high for type 1 families and low for those of type 7 at income levels below \$2,500. Families of types 2 and 3 tended to have such facilities with greater frequency than those of types 4, 5, and 6. In the farm section, the smaller families of types 1, 2, and 4 ranked high and the larger families of types 5 and 7, low (tables 15 and 38).

TABLE 15.—FACILITIES, BY FAMILY TYPE: *Percentage of families having specified plumbing, heating, and cooking facilities in living quarters, by family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type No.	Families in income class \$750-\$999 having—						Families in income class \$1,500-\$1,749 having—					
	Any running water indoors	Hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Any running water indoors	Hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES												
1.....	Pct. 89.9	Pct. 51.3	Pct. 77.3	Pct. 90.7	Pct. 52.9	Pct. 60.5	Pct. 97.5	Pct. 90.0	Pct. 97.5	Pct. 98.8	Pct. 82.5	Pct. 85.0
2.....	85.4	49.4	83.9	93.0	49.4	60.9	98.5	82.1	95.5	97.0	85.1	85.1
3.....	83.3	41.7	68.3	80.0	35.0	30.0	96.2	81.1	92.5	98.1	69.8	79.2
4.....	87.1	50.0	78.6	88.6	42.9	55.7	97.7	82.6	90.7	96.5	80.2	73.3
5.....	85.4	39.0	68.3	80.5	17.1	43.9	93.8	56.2	90.6	93.8	68.8	78.1
6.....	71.4	28.6	61.9	90.5	42.9	52.4	94.4	77.8	94.4	94.4	66.7	77.8
7.....	90.0	60.0	90.0	100.0	70.0	30.0	100.0	42.9	100.0	42.9	42.9	57.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES												
1.....	83.9	43.5	70.2	89.4	57.2	26.7	88.9	74.6	85.7	93.7	72.6	42.9
2.....	72.6	33.6	50.4	78.8	34.5	24.8	95.7	82.6	93.3	95.7	84.8	39.1
3.....	76.2	28.8	58.8	81.2	31.2	16.2	86.8	73.7	81.6	97.4	81.6	47.4
4.....	67.0	31.1	48.5	83.5	40.8	18.4	93.5	71.0	82.3	96.8	79.0	35.5
5.....	68.6	39.2	39.2	76.5	29.4	13.7	89.5	55.3	76.3	86.8	60.5	21.1
6.....	84.1	31.8	43.2	75.0	38.6	11.4	94.4	61.1	66.7	100.0	83.3	50.0
7.....	50.0	20.0	35.0	60.0	30.0	10.0	61.1	33.3	38.9	72.2	22.2	16.7
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS												
1.....	20.9	8.1	8.0	56.3	19.5	6.9	47.8	30.4	30.4	82.6	34.8	17.4
2.....	28.1	9.4	9.4	46.9	15.6	3.1	32.4	29.7	24.3	78.4	35.1	2.7
3.....	7.4	3.7	3.7	48.1	7.4	11.1	38.7	16.1	16.1	71.0	32.3	3.2
4.....	23.4	9.4	10.9	59.4	23.4	4.7	29.5	20.5	22.7	70.5	40.9	2.3
5.....	13.3	6.7	6.7	33.3	13.3	.0	21.4	7.1	11.9	54.8	31.0	4.6
6.....	25.0	5.6	8.3	44.4	22.2	.0	27.0	13.5	16.2	64.9	27.0	5.4
7.....	28.6	7.1	3.6	57.1	7.1	.0	36.7	13.3	10.0	56.7	33.3	.0

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See table 38 for similar data for all income classes.

A flush toilet was provided in a larger proportion of the homes of the smaller families (types 1, 2, 3, and 4) than of the larger (types 5, 6, and 7) in these villages at income levels below \$1,750. At upper levels where provision of this facility was more usual, differences among the types were less marked and less consistent. In the small cities the percentage of dwellings equipped with flush toilets was as great at the lower income levels as at intermediate levels in the villages; the family-type groups differed less consistently in the former communities than in the latter with respect to provision of this facility. The larger families of types 5 and 6 usually ranked in the lower half of the array when the seven types were ranked according to proportion having a flush toilet, while types 1, 2, and 4 tended to be in the upper half. Type 3 families with four members ranked below types 1, 2, and 4; the ranking of type 7 (with a comparatively small number of cases) tended to be better than in the villages; these large families fared about as well as the small ones. In the farm section, the differences among the types, although not so consistent as in the villages, were in the same direction.

The smaller families, likewise, more often had furnace-heated homes and used gas or electricity for cooking. In the small cities, types 1 and 2 were in the upper ranks throughout most of the income range while types 5, 6, and 7 tended to be in the lower half of the array. In the villages, the smallest families, those of type 1, were high and those of type 7, low. Types 2 and 4 tended to rank higher than the larger families in the low-income classes; but in the upper part of the income range types 3 and 6 were generally as high as any. In the farm section, the smaller families of types 1, 2, and 4 ranked above the others in the proportion having heat from a central furnace. The number using gas or electricity for cooking was generally so low that differences among the family types were not distinct. Families of types 1 and 4 usually ranked high and those of type 7, low.

SECTION 2. HOUSING OF OTHER GROUPS OF FAMILIES

Native-Negro Families

Negro families were studied in the cities, villages, and farm sections of the Southeast.¹ Their housing in general followed the pattern already described as characteristic of white families with comparable incomes in this region, but in certain respects was in marked contrast—particularly in the cities and villages.

The proportion of nonrelief Negro families studied in the cities living in one-family houses—77 percent—was about the same as that of white families. In the villages, a somewhat larger proportion of the Negro families studied lived in this type of dwelling—93 percent as compared with 86 percent.

Tenure of Family Homes

The percentage of home owners in these Southeast cities and villages was markedly higher among Negro than among white families in the same income class; in classes within the range \$750–\$1,249 it was higher than among white families in other regions. (The number of Negro families in the class \$1,000–\$1,249 is small in each group of communities, hence the ownership figures are somewhat less reliable than those for white families, numerous at this income level in every city and village analysis unit.) In both cities and villages, the proportion of home-owning Negro families was appreciably greater in classes above \$750 than below, as the following figures show:

Analysis unit and income class:	Percentage of Negro families occupying owned homes		
	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional ¹
Southeast small cities:			
\$250–\$499-----	15. 1	13. 5	27. 8
\$500–\$749-----	13. 9	7. 2	36. 0
\$750–\$999-----	42. 9	41. 7	47. 4
\$1,000–\$1,249-----	52. 0	47. 4	66. 7
Southeast villages:			
\$250–\$499-----	22. 8	19. 7	44. 2
\$500–\$749-----	36. 2	31. 2	58. 0
\$750–\$999-----	45. 0	32. 8	69. 7
\$1,000–\$1,249-----	75. 0	77. 8	70. 6

¹ See footnote 2, table 16.

Among Negroes as among white families, those in the clerical, business, and professional group were owners more frequently than the wage-earner families at every adequately represented income level in both cities and villages. If the difference in home tenure—the larger proportion of Negro than of white owners—had been found only among wage earners, it might have been explained by a differ-

¹ Negro farm operators are discussed here; sharecroppers on pp. 59–62.

ence in their employment, the Negro wage earner not being employed to the same extent in the industries renting company houses to their workers. But the difference was also appreciable between the clerical, business, and professional groups of the two races in these two groups of communities.

Lower standards of housing may be one explanation of the greater proportion of owners among the Negro than among the white families with comparable incomes. The homes of the Negroes tended to be less well equipped with modern lighting and plumbing facilities; hence it seems reasonable to assume that they could be purchased at a lower price than would be charged for the dwellings of the white families. Evidence that owned homes occupied by Negro families could be purchased for less than those of the white families at comparable income levels is provided by figures for monthly rental values. For example, in these villages the average monthly rental value of the homes of Negro families with incomes of less than \$500 was \$6 and of white families, \$10; at the level \$500-\$999, the two averages were \$9 and \$14, respectively. (For more detail concerning monthly rental values see Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1. Miscellaneous Publication No. 375.)

The proportion of operators owning their farms was smaller among the Negroes than among white families at comparable income levels, in both the farm sections, as is shown below:

Farm section and family-income class: ¹	Percentage of operators owning farms	
	White families	Negro families
North Carolina-South Carolina:		
\$0-\$249	45	21
\$250-\$499	50	20
\$500-\$749	56	36
\$750-\$999	61	43
\$1,000-\$1,249	67	63
Georgia-Mississippi:		
\$0-\$249	50	23
\$250-\$499	42	16
\$500-\$749	49	23
\$750-\$999	50	25
\$1,000-\$1,249	56	28

¹ Income classes above \$1,250 not shown because of the small number of Negro families above this level.

Relatively fewer Negro than white operators' families, therefore, were in a position, as owners, to make decisions concerning the improvement and modernization of their dwellings; relatively more, as tenants, took the dwellings provided by landlords.

Size of Living Quarters

Dwellings of the lower income Negro families tended to be somewhat smaller than those of the white in both the villages and the small cities. For example, in the cities in the class \$250-\$499, the average number of rooms in the Negro homes was 3.16 and in the white, 3.30; in the villages, the two averages were 3.21 and 3.36. At the one income level above \$1,000 where cases are sufficient for comparisons (\$1,000-\$1,249), the Negro homes were larger—in the villages, an average of 4.82 rooms as compared with 4.69 for the white families; in the cities, averages of 4.54 and 4.34 rooms (tables 6 and 16).

TABLE 16.—SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS: Average number of rooms in living quarters, by occupation and income, Southeast small-city, village, and farm analysis units, Negro families,¹ 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Small cities			Villages			North Carolina-South Carolina farm operators	Georgia-Mississippi farm operators
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional ²	All	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional		
	Number 3. 62	Number 3. 40	Number 4. 47	Number 3. 46	Number 3. 23	Number 4. 31	Number 4. 23	Number 3. 99
All incomes.....	3.00	2.90	3.67	2.92	2.91	3.25	3.50	3.48
0-249.....	3.16	3.11	3.50	3.21	3.12	3.87	3.55	3.79
250-499.....	3.44	3.28	3.98	3.63	3.45	4.44	4.19	4.03
500-749.....	3.97	3.85	4.42	4.03	3.84	4.42	4.42	4.26
750-999.....	4.54	4.39	5.00	4.82	4.48	5.35	4.61	4.30
1,000-1,249.....	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.64	4.64	4.64	4.83	4.41
1,250-1,499.....								

¹ Farm analysis units in this table are for Negro operator families only. Sharecroppers are excluded. See Glossary for definitions of terms.

² This group is not shown separately in appendix tables in this report because of the small number of families included, as follows: all incomes, 100; income class \$0-\$249, 6; \$250-\$499, 18; \$500-\$749, 25; \$750-\$999, 19; \$1,000-\$1,249, 12; \$1,250-\$1,499, 10; \$1,500-\$1,749, 5; \$1,750-\$1,999, 5.

TABLE 17.—ROOMS PER PERSON: Percentage of families having fewer rooms than 1 per person, percentage having 2 rooms or more per person, and percentage occupying living quarters with fewer than 5 rooms, by income, Southeast small-city, village, and farm analysis units, Negro families,¹ 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families having fewer rooms than 1 per person				Families having 2 rooms or more per person				Families having fewer than 5 rooms			
	Small cities		Villages		Small cities		Villages		Small cities		Villages	
	Pct. 33	Pct. 38	Pct. 56	Pct. 38	Pct. 14	Pct. 14	Pct. 6	Pct. 13	Pct. 77	Pct. 80	Pct. 64	Pct. 72
All incomes.....	53	46	50	19	9	12	11	23	89	90	86	87
0-249.....	36	44	55	37	10	10	7	15	87	87	79	77
250-499.....	32	31	55	46	9	15	5	14	86	78	57	73
500-749.....	35	37	60	33	16	21	7	8	68	66	63	60
750-999.....	14	20	54	36	26	36	4	4	52	43	52	64
1,000-1,249.....	0	9	67	41	60	36	8	18	30	27	42	65
1,250-1,499.....												

¹ Farm analysis units in this table are for Negro operator families only. Sharecroppers are excluded. See Glossary for definitions of terms.

The Negro clerical, business, and professional families tended to have larger houses than white families in similar occupations at comparable income levels but the reverse was true of the families of wage earners. In the class \$500-\$749 in the villages, the average size of the dwellings of the former occupational group was 4.44 rooms for the Negro families and 4.20 for the white; of the latter group, 3.45 for the Negro and 3.84 for the white families.

A large proportion of the Negro families were housed in small dwellings (fewer than five rooms)—77 percent of the entire group

studied in the cities and 80 percent in the villages. However, the proportion so living in the cities was not much greater than among white families with comparable incomes; at the highest level adequately represented, \$1,000–\$1,249, the proportion of white families in small houses was slightly larger. In the villages differences between the whites and Negroes were appreciable in the classes in the range \$500–\$999; thus, the proportion in fewer than five rooms was 66 percent of the former and 78 percent of the latter group at the lower of these two levels (tables 7 and 17).

The houses of the white farm operators were larger than those of the Negro operators at every income level in the two sections of the Southeast where both races were included; the difference was especially marked in the Georgia-Mississippi counties. The homes of the Negro operators were larger in the Carolinas than in Georgia and Mississippi, but among the white operators at comparable income levels the situation was reversed.

The relationship between urbanization and size of house followed the same general pattern among the Negro groups as among the white but was somewhat less consistent. The homes of the Negro farm operators were appreciably larger than those of the village families at each of the income levels under \$1,000 where the majority of both groups were found. In contrast, in the class \$1,000–\$1,249 the average number of rooms in the village homes was the greater; the number of families is somewhat small for comparisons, however. Even less clearly defined were differences between the city and village groups. The average number of rooms in the dwellings of the city families as a group was somewhat greater than for the village families, 3.62 as compared with 3.46. City averages were larger at the extremes of the income distribution, but in each of the four classes within the income range \$250–\$1,249, where five-sixths or more of the families of each unit were found, the averages for the villages were larger (table 16).

Number of Rooms in Relation to Persons Housed

The proportion of families with less space than one room per person was higher among Negro than white families in the cities and villages and on the farms of the Southeast region at most adequately represented income levels. Differences were especially marked among families of farm operators; the average number of persons in the households was larger and the average number of rooms in the dwellings smaller among the Negro families. One-third of all the Negro families studied in the cities had fewer rooms than one per person; more than one-third, 38 percent, of those in the villages and of the farm operators in the Georgia-Mississippi section; and more than one-half, 56 percent, of those in the Carolinas (table 17).

The large Negro families, those of types 6 and 7, were more crowded than the small, as was true of the white families. The average number of persons per room was more than one at all income levels represented among Negro families of types 6 and 7, both in villages and on farms. (These types were not included in the consumption study in the cities.) Families of types 4 and 5, at the three degrees of urbanization, were similarly crowded—an average of more than one person per room—

except in some of the income classes above \$1,000. Even families of types 2 and 3 (three and four members) showed a similar tendency to be in crowded quarters at the lower income levels. Only families of type 1 had an average of less than one person per room at every income level (table 18).

Facilities in Homes of Small-City and Village Families

Lighting Facilities

Electricity was by no means so commonly used as the principal means of lighting by the Negro families as by the white in the cities and villages. In spite of availability of electricity from power lines many of the dwellings occupied by Negro families were evidently not wired for its use. In the lowest-income class well represented by white families in the villages, \$500-\$749, somewhat more than one-fourth of the Negro families but about three-fourths of the white had electricity as their principal means of lighting, as is shown below:

Analysis unit and income class:	Percentage of families with living quarters lighted by electricity	
	Negro	White
Southeast small cities:		
\$250-\$499	18	76
\$500-\$749	47	93
\$750-\$999	55	95
\$1,000-\$1,249	72	99
Southeast villages:		
\$250-\$499	9	52
\$500-\$749	28	74
\$750-\$999	47	80
\$1,000-\$1,249	75	91

In the cities, at the same income level, \$500-\$749, 47 percent of the Negro families were using electricity for lighting as contrasted with 93 percent of the white. Not until the incomes of Negro families exceeded \$1,000 did approximately three-fourths have electric lights and at those income levels at least 9 out of 10 white families in villages had such facilities and 99 out of 100 in cities.

Cooking Fuels

A similar divergence from the practice of white urban families appeared in the fuels used by the Negroes for cooking. Although gas as well as electricity was available in the four cities studied in the Southeast region, only 3 Negro families of the 475 studied—not 1 percent of the entire group—were using one or the other as their principal cooking fuel. Only 11 percent used kerosene either alone or in combination with wood or coal. At the level \$500-\$749 only 32 percent of the white families in the cities used wood or coal as principal cooking fuels; 65 percent used gas, electricity, or kerosene. Ninety percent of the Negro families at the same income level, however, used either wood or coal or both. In the villages half the white families were using wood and coal, but again nine-tenths of the Negro families (tables 19 and 30).

TABLE 18.—PERSONS PER ROOM: Average number of persons per room, by family type and income, Southeast small-city, village, and farm analysis units, Negro families,¹ 1935-36

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All types	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	All types	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7
	Small cities					Villages				
All incomes.....	0.96	0.82	1.06	1.13	-----	1.03	0.64	1.09	1.10	1.75
0-249.....	1.25	.69	1.43	1.56	-----	1.14	.72	1.31	1.28	2.16
250-499.....	1.07	.71	1.17	1.34	-----	1.13	.70	1.21	1.14	1.77
500-749.....	1.00	.66	1.05	1.14	-----	.98	.63	.97	1.10	1.78
750-999.....	.89	.64	.95	1.01	-----	.94	.55	.92	1.03	1.45
1,000-1,249.....	.74	.44	.76	.90	-----	.73	.41	.71	.92	1.27
1,250-1,499.....	.63	.34	.79	.67	-----	.74	.48	.60	1.16	-----
	North Carolina-South Carolina farm operators					Georgia-Mississippi farm operators				
All incomes.....	1.22	0.59	1.01	1.09	1.61	1.00	0.57	0.94	1.07	1.55
0-249.....	1.24	.64	.87	1.42	1.82	.82	.60	1.11	.89	-----
250-499.....	1.28	.57	1.03	1.12	1.77	1.03	.55	1.00	1.07	1.71
500-749.....	1.20	.68	1.13	1.09	1.58	1.06	.61	.91	1.10	1.54
750-999.....	1.21	.51	1.00	1.11	1.54	.98	.60	.88	1.06	1.40
1,000-1,249.....	1.16	.50	.82	1.07	1.82	.96	.47	.90	1.01	1.23
1,250-1,499.....	1.20	.67	1.29	.96	1.50	.97	.43	.82	1.08	1.67

¹ Farm analysis units in this table are for Negro operator families only. Sharecroppers are excluded. See Glossary for definitions of terms.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 19.—FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF ROOMS IN LIVING QUARTERS: Average number of rooms in living quarters and percentage of families having specified facilities, white and Negro families in income class \$500-\$749, Southeast small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item	Small cities		Villages		North Carolina-South Carolina farm operators		Georgia-Mississippi farm operators	
	White families	Negro families	White families	Negro families	White families	Negro families	White families	Negro families
Average rooms in living quarters.....	Number 3.54	Number 3.44	Number 3.95	Number 3.63	Number 4.32	Number 4.19	Number 4.76	Number 4.03
Average persons per room.....	.96	1.00	.93	.98	.97	1.20	.82	1.06
Families having:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Owned homes.....	3.6	13.9	11.5	36.2	56.7	36.1	49.0	23.1
Living quarters with fewer than 5 rooms.....	84.3	86.1	66.5	78.4	61.9	57.4	48.2	72.8
Indoor water supply:								
Any.....	77.1	34.9	63.4	28.1	8.5	5.6	1.0	1.4
Hand pump only.....	0	1.9	5.1	4.5	7.7	6.6	.3	1.4
Kitchen sink with drain.....	59.0	18.5	44.3	14.6	4.6	0	1.7	2.1
Indoor flush toilet.....	75.9	27.8	42.8	9.7	.4	0	0	0
Kerosene as principal lighting method.....	7.2	52.8	26.3	71.6	99.6	98.2	97.0	99.3
Fireplace as principal heating method.....	72.3	62.9	56.8	56.9	85.1	83.7	94.7	95.2
Wood or coal as principal cooking fuel.....	32.5	89.8	52.1	90.3	96.2	98.2	96.3	97.9

¹ Farm analysis units in this table are for farm-operator families only. Sharecroppers are excluded. See Glossary for definition of terms.

Plumbing Facilities

The dwellings of Negro and white families in the same income classes in the Southeast cities and villages also differed in their plumbing facilities. Somewhat fewer than two-thirds, 63 percent, of the Negro families studied (at all income levels combined) in cities and three-fourths of those in villages had no indoor water supply. In the income class \$500-\$749, 23 percent of the white families in cities had none but 65 percent of the Negro families were without this convenience. In the villages, corresponding percentages were 37 for the white and 72 for the Negro families. The proportion of dwellings not having a kitchen sink with drain was considerably larger than the proportion without an indoor water supply among both white and Negro families. In the income class indicated (\$500-\$749) 82 percent of the Negro families in cities had no sink with drain and 85 percent of those in villages; the percentage of white families was much smaller in both types of communities (tables 19 and 29).

The contrast is equally marked on the positive side—the presence of modern plumbing. In the income class \$500-\$749 in the small cities, 28 percent of the Negro families and 76 percent of the white had an indoor flush toilet. Thirty-three percent of the Negro families had running water, either hot or cold (27 percent cold only), but 77 percent of the homes of white city families were so equipped. In the villages, 43 percent of the homes of white families in this income class had an indoor flush toilet but only 10 percent of the homes of Negro families. Fifty-eight percent of the white families had running water either hot or cold (46 percent cold only), but only 24 percent of the Negro families (20 percent cold only):

Heating Facilities

Dwellings of Negro families, like those of the white group at the same income levels, were generally heated by fireplaces or stoves. No Negro families and a negligible proportion of white families reported central heating. Moreover, there was no appreciable difference between the two groups in the proportion of homes that were stove heated. Among the Negroes, as among the whites, stoves displaced fireplaces fairly rapidly with increasing income.

Facilities in Homes of Farm Operators' Families

The dwellings of families of Negro farm operators like those of the corresponding white group were generally lacking in modern conveniences. Scarcely any of the Negro homes had kitchen sinks with drains and in the white group this convenience was almost as infrequent at all income levels below \$1,000. Indoor water supply was found as seldom in the Negro as in the white homes. Practically all of the farm families, white and Negro, used kerosene for lighting and wood or coal for cooking. Homes of both groups were heated by fireplaces or stoves. In the counties of the Carolinas stove heating appeared to be slightly more frequent among the Negro than among the white families. In the Georgia-Mississippi section, where the use of fireplaces was almost universal, there was no great difference between the two color groups in the small fraction of homes heated by other means.

Summary

The homes of Negro and white families at the same income level were in general most similar where the homes of the white families were least well equipped with modern conveniences, as in the farm sections. Urbanization and availability in the community of electricity, public water supply, and sewage-disposal system did not affect the provision of facilities in the Negro homes to the same extent as in those of the white population. Homes of Negro families thus were more similar from farm to village and from village to city than were those of white families. It required a much higher income among Negro families than among white to bring the dwellings to a given level with respect to size and facilities.

Sharecroppers' Families (Native-White and Negro)

Size of Living Quarters

Families of both Negro and white sharecroppers were included in the study of farm families in the Southeast region. Their dwellings were smaller than those of farm operators in the same section at each comparable income level—the white sharecroppers' homes were smaller than the white farm operators' and the Negro sharecroppers' than the Negro farm operators' (tables 20 and 28).

TABLE 20.—FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF ROOMS IN LIVING QUARTERS: Average number of rooms in living quarters, percentage of families having specified facilities in living quarters, and average expenditures for wood and for coal, white and Negro families in income class \$500-\$749, Southeast farm-operator and sharecropper analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item	White families				Negro families			
	North Carolina-South Carolina		Georgia-Mississippi		North Carolina-South Carolina		Georgia-Mississippi	
	Oper-ators	Share-crop-pers	Oper-ators	Share-crop-pers	Oper-ators	Share-crop-pers	Oper-ators	Share-crop-pers
Average rooms in living quarters.....	No. 4.32	No. 4.07	No. 4.76	No. 4.06	No. 4.19	No. 3.90	No. 4.03	No. 3.90
Average persons per room.....	.97	1.04	.82	1.07	1.20	1.27	1.06	1.20
Families having:								
Living quarters with fewer than 5 rooms.....	Pct. 61.9	Pct. 73.0	Pct. 48.2	Pct. 71.1	Pct. 57.4	Pct. 77.2	Pct. 72.8	Pct. 77.1
Fewer rooms than 1 per person.....	38.1	44.1	23.1	43.8	54.6	58.7	46.3	54.2
Indoor water supply:								
Any.....	8.5	7.2	1.0	2.0	5.6	5.3	1.4	.7
Hand pump only.....	7.7	7.2	.3	1.5	5.6	5.3	1.4	0
Kitchen sink with drain.....	4.6	0	1.7	1.0	0	1.0	2.1	2.1
Indoor flush toilet.....	.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene as principal lighting method.....	99.6	100.0	97.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	99.3	99.3
Fireplace as principal heating method.....	85.1	63.5	94.7	96.5	83.7	71.7	95.2	98.6
Wood or coal as principal cooking fuel.....	96.2	96.7	96.3	98.5	98.2	99.5	97.9	99.3
Average expenditures for wood.....	Dol. 1.26	Dol. .42	Dol. .73	Dol. .91	Dol. .66	Dol. .22	Dol. .05	Dol. .14
Average expenditures for coal.....	.43	.17	1.68	.48	.18	.36	.18	0

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms. See tables 28, 29, and 31 for similar data for all income classes. 81370°-40-5

At no comparable income level did the average size of the white sharecroppers' dwellings drop below that of white wage earners in the cities and villages of the Southeast or that of the Negro sharecroppers below that of the Negro urban wage earners. The average size of the Negro sharecroppers' dwellings even exceeded the average for white wage earners at most income classes in both cities and villages.

The proportion of sharecroppers' families occupying dwellings with fewer than five rooms was relatively high, markedly above that for operators of the same race at every adequately represented income level. Thus, in the income class \$500-\$749, 71 percent of the white sharecroppers, as contrasted with 48 percent of the white operators, in the Georgia-Mississippi section had fewer than five rooms in their living quarters. Similar percentages for the Negro families were 77 and 73—a less marked difference between the two tenure groups of Negroes than of whites.

Number of Rooms in Relation to Persons Housed

Not only were sharecroppers' dwellings smaller than those of operators but the number of occupants of their homes tended to be larger. The average number of persons per room, therefore, was higher among sharecroppers than among operators. The difference between the two tenure groups was more pronounced in the Georgia-Mississippi section than in the Carolinas. For example, in the former section at the income level \$500-\$749, the average number of persons per room was 0.82 among the white operators' families and 1.07 in the sharecropper group. Comparable figures for the Carolinas were 0.97 and 1.04 (tables 20 and 28). In both sections the average number of persons per room exceeded one at every income level for the Negro sharecroppers; at every adequately represented level except one, for the white sharecroppers. In size of house and space per person, the sharecroppers of the two sections—both white and Negro—were more similar than were operators of the same income class.

When the test of overcrowding previously suggested—fewer rooms than one per person—was applied to these families of sharecroppers, the extent of overcrowding was found to be relatively high. At every income level represented in the Carolinas, at least 40 percent of the white families and usually half or more of the Negro families had less space than one room per person. In the Georgia-Mississippi section the proportions were somewhat smaller but exceeded 35 percent.

Facilities in Family Homes

Lack of modern conveniences was almost universal in dwellings of sharecroppers of both races; in this respect they fared but little worse than operators' families of the same race and in the same income class. Practically all (at least nine-tenths) of both white and Negro sharecroppers' families had no indoor water supply. There was, however, some tendency for Negro homes to have this facility somewhat less frequently than those of white families, particularly in the Carolinas. Running cold water was available inside dwellings of only 4 of the 2,375 sharecroppers (white and Negro) in the 2 sections and in 65 of the 3,483 operators' dwellings at comparable income levels. Only

1 sharecropper's dwelling in the 2 sections had an indoor flush toilet; only 60 of the dwellings of the lower income operators.

Methods of lighting used by the two tenure groups were similar. In the Georgia-Mississippi counties only one Negro and two white sharecroppers reported anything other than kerosene as the principal means of lighting; but the use of kerosene for lighting was almost as widespread among operators at comparable income levels. The situation in the Carolinas was similar.

Wood and coal were the principal cooking fuels of both sharecroppers and operators; at no income level below \$1,500 did more than 10 percent of the families report the use of another fuel. So few families at any income level purchased either coal or wood that it is obvious wood obtained free was the major fuel for both cooking and heating. Only a small proportion of both sharecroppers and of operators with comparable incomes reported the purchase of wood or coal (table 21).

A fireplace was the principal means of heating the homes of both operators and sharecroppers. At the income levels at which both tenure groups were represented in the Georgia-Mississippi section, 9 out of 10 of the dwellings of both white and Negro sharecroppers' families were so heated and about the same proportion of the dwellings of operators.

TABLE 21.—HEATING FACILITIES: *Percentage of families heating living quarters principally by fireplace, and percentage purchasing wood and coal, selected income classes, Southeast farm-operator and sharecropper analysis units, white and Negro families,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families in specified income class using fireplace as principal heating method				Families in specified income class purchasing wood				Families in specified income class purchasing coal			
	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249
WHITE OPERATORS												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	Pct. 90.2	Pct. 85.1	Pct. 80.5	Pct. 79.6	Pct. 4.9	Pct. 6.8	Pct. 3.9	Pct. 5.9	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 6.7	Pct. 8.9
Georgia-Mississippi.....	93.4	94.7	92.9	87.3	3.0	5.0	6.7	7.7	6.0	8.7	12.1	12.7
WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	86.8	63.5	62.6	50.0	3.6	3.3	2.7	1.0	1.2	2.0	6.0	11.4
Georgia-Mississippi.....	97.4	96.6	98.7	-----	3.2	4.0	7.8	-----	.5	3.5	6.5	-----
NEGRO OPERATORS												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	92.0	83.7	78.1	79.6	5.4	2.8	7.1	3.7	.9	1.9	2.4	1.9
Georgia-Mississippi.....	95.5	95.2	91.2	87.2	1.7	.7	1.1	2.1	1.7	.7	1.1	2.1
NEGRO SHARECROPPERS												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	86.7	71.7	67.9	52.7	1.0	2.4	1.7	5.4	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.8
Georgia-Mississippi.....	99.4	98.6	95.7	-----	.3	1.4	0	-----	0	0	0	-----

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

In the Carolinas a fireplace was a little less frequently the principal means of heating except at the lowest income level. However, even among the white operators 85 percent of the houses of families in the class \$500-\$749 and 80 percent in the class \$1,000-\$1,249 were so heated. A curious difference appeared in this section between the sharecroppers and operators with respect to means of heating their dwellings. Relatively fewer of the homes of sharecroppers (both white and Negro) were heated by fireplaces; relatively more, by stoves other than the one used for cooking. Sharecroppers' dwellings, one must assume, were not so frequently built with fireplaces in the farm section of the Carolinas as in the Georgia-Mississippi counties.

Part-Time Farm Operators' Families

The special study of part-time farm operators made in five counties in Oregon indicates that homes of this group tended to be somewhat smaller than those of full-time operators but better equipped with sanitary facilities, electric lights, and other modern conveniences. However, they were somewhat less well-equipped than those of village families with comparable incomes.³

Homes of part-time operators are likely to be situated closer to cities and villages than those of full-time operators dependent primarily on the farm for their incomes. In one of the five counties surveyed, about three-fourths of the farm operators having employment off the farm in 1934 were engaged in nonagricultural occupations.³ The industries were those located in the cities in and near this county. It seems reasonable, therefore, to expect that the part-time farmers living sufficiently near their nonfarm work so that they can reach it by automobile or public transportation would tend to have dwellings better equipped with facilities and conveniences than the total group of farm families in the same region. Distances to electric power lines would usually be shorter and for some part-time farms there might be the possibility of arranging for services from public water systems.

Ownership of farms was less frequent among the part-time than the full-time farm operators at income levels below \$1,750, but was more frequent at higher levels. However, the proportion of owners in the part-time farm group was consistently greater than among the village families studied in the Pacific region. The village group included California families, as well as those from Washington and Oregon (as has been said), and home ownership was less prevalent in the former than in the latter communities. Nevertheless, the proportion of owners both in the entire group of villages from the Pacific region and in those from Washington and Oregon only was smaller than among families of farm operators having a relatively large part of their income from nonfarm sources.⁴ The percentages of part-time operators that owned their farms at each income level follow:

³ The sample of part-time operators was drawn from five counties in Oregon; of full-time operators from two of these counties and from one county in Washington. The village sample was drawn from communities in or near the farm counties surveyed in Oregon and Washington and from those in the California farm section, as well. The three samples thus differ somewhat with respect to geographic area covered but have sufficient similarity to warrant certain comparisons.

⁴ U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. PART-TIME FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES. Data for Clackamas County, Oreg.

⁵ Data for the California villages and the Washington-Oregon villages are given separately in the report Family Income and Expenditures, Pacific Region, Part 1, Family Income, Urban and Village Series. Misc. Pub. 339, p. 170.

Family-income class:	Percent
\$250-\$499-----	¹ 50
\$500-\$749-----	47
\$750-\$999-----	82
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	72
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	79
\$1,500-\$1,749-----	84
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	96
\$2,000-\$2,499-----	89
\$2,500-\$2,999-----	100
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	100

¹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

The dwellings of the part-time operators tended to be smaller than those of the full-time operators and of the village families. In the income class \$1,250-\$1,499 the houses of the part-time farmers had an average size of 4.90 rooms; those of the full-time, 6.21 rooms; and those of village families, 5.41 rooms. The average number of persons per room was generally greater in the part-time farm group than in the two others. In the middle of the income range, the percentage of families living in homes having 3 rooms or fewer was greater for the part-time operators than for the full-time or for village families. One-eighth of the dwellings of the part-time operators in the income class \$1,250-\$1,499 had at most 3 rooms, compared with 5 percent of the dwellings of full-time operators and 3 percent of those in the villages (table 28).

Electric lights were almost as prevalent in dwellings of the part-time farmers as in those of the village families. The former group fared a little better than the full-time farm operators in this respect. Running water was less usual in the homes of the part-time farm group than in those of village families, but tended to be slightly more frequent than in homes of the full-time farmers. However, the relative number of dwellings having complete installation—running hot and cold water, in both kitchen and bath—tended to be greater in the part-time than in the full-time farm group. In the income class \$1,750-\$1,999, for example, 70 percent of the former group, compared with 58 percent of the latter, had such facilities. The part-time farm group did not reach the level of the village families in this respect even in the higher-income classes (table 29).

Indoor flush toilets, found in 95 percent of the dwellings of the village families, were less frequent in those of part-time farm operators. The latter group, however, had this convenience more frequently than full-time farm operators. In the class \$1,750-\$1,999, 68 percent of the homes of the part-time farm families, compared with 54 percent of the full-time, were so equipped.

Gas or electricity as cooking fuel was found more often in the homes of part-time than of full-time operators. The most common fuels used by both groups, however, were wood and coal. A comparison with the villages is probably vitiated by the combination of States in the latter sample. The large proportion of village families using gas for cooking is probably representative of California but not of the north-west (tables 30 and 31).

Central furnaces provided heat for relatively more homes of part-time than of full-time farmers or of village families. The comparatively low proportion in villages again is probably a matter of the inclusion of California families in the sample.

SECTION 3. SUMMARY

Housing of Families of Similar Economic Rank in the Different Regions

The character of the housing of the families included in this study has been seen to vary with income, and in certain respects with occupation and with the age and number of the family members. Appreciable differences have been shown in the size of the dwellings and the facilities with which they were equipped from one region to another and from farm to village and from village to city. The marked regional differences in certain important aspects of family housing, and the equally marked differences between the housing of farm and urban families were independent of differences in income and family type. The homes of farm families in the same income class and of the same type (age and number of members) differed greatly in size and in facilities from one section to another. The housing of city and village families, homogeneous as to occupational group and income level, was also found to show regional differences. These variations with degree of urbanization and with region, emphasized in the preceding sections, were not associated with differences in economic status or the other variables held constant, but with differences in customs, tastes, or climatic and market conditions.

There is, however, another question of interest; that is, how did the housing of the families of the various regions, and communities within the regions, vary without allowing for differences in income or other conditioning factors? The problem here is one of description while the earlier problem was one of relationship—the relation of housing accommodations to income, family type, occupation, urbanization, and location. The housing of a community may be described by giving a composite picture of the size of the dwellings and their heating, lighting, cooking, and plumbing arrangements in the form of averages and frequencies for all families—all types and all incomes. Another method is to describe the housing of families of the same economic rank in each community. The latter method is used for the description that follows.

Three income classes were chosen that would represent groups of approximately the same relative economic rank among the families studied in each analysis unit—the classes in which the median, the first and the third quartiles of the family-income distribution fell. These three income classes thus represent three distinct levels of economic well-being. Three-fourths of the families in each analysis unit had incomes above that indicated by the first quartile, one-half above the median, but only one-fourth above the third quartile.

The median, the first- and the third-quartile incomes were determined from the income distributions of the native-born, unbroken, non-relief, white families in each group of communities and from distribu-

tions of similar Negro population groups in the Southeast. Not all families in the communities were represented in the picture; one-person, foreign-born, broken families, those on relief, and the Negroes (except in the Southeast) were excluded. (See Methodology, p. 208, for a list of the eligibility requirements for the income sample from which the nonrelief group was drawn.)

In the Southeast, Negro families were not combined with the white but the median, first- and third-quartile incomes were found for each race separately. Likewise in the farm sections of this region, operators and sharecroppers were separately ranked and the median and specified quartiles found for each group. It should be noted, therefore, that the median, first- and third-quartile incomes presented for each analysis unit were not those of the whole population but only of that part represented by the population groups surveyed. Had all families been included, the median and the first and third quartiles would probably have fallen at lower points on the income scale and the housing described as representative of each relative economic level would have been that of a lower income group. (See Methodology, pp. 212-214, for a further discussion of this point.)

It should also be noted that the families giving the detailed information about their consumption (including housing) were a more restricted group than those whose incomes were studied. Some of the more unusual family-type and occupational groups in the income sample were excluded from the consumption sample. (See Methodology, p. 208.) It may be assumed, however, that within a given group of communities, at a specified income level the housing of the families included in the consumption sample (those described in this report) did not differ greatly from that of the families in the income sample. The group of families included in the study of income but excluded from the study of consumption was relatively small; hence, if their housing had differed somewhat from that of the families providing consumption data, the differences would not have altered the general pattern of the larger group.

Native-White Families

Small Cities and Villages

Size of Living Quarters

The picture of the size of the living quarters of a group of families is more realistic if shown by the proportion having fewer or more than a specified number of rooms than if shown by the average number of rooms. If groups of families whose incomes fell approximately in the middle of the income array in each urban analysis unit are compared, it will be noted that approximately two-fifths were living in fewer than five rooms in all regions except the North Central and in that region, one-fifth. A smaller proportion of the village families of the same economic rank in their respective analysis units were living in fewer than five rooms, about one-third in the Plains and Mountain and in the Southeast regions, one-fifth in the Pacific region, and slightly more than one-twentieth in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region.

A very small proportion of this median income group lived in dwellings with nine rooms or more, fewer than 5 percent in each analysis unit except the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages where the

proportion was slightly larger. There was little overcrowding among families of this economic rank in either cities or villages. In the Southeast cities 14 percent of the families in the median income class had less space than one room per person and in the villages, 17 percent. In every other region the percentage was 10 or under in both cities and villages.

Also important to the picture of the housing of a population group is the description of the quarters of those families whose incomes place them in a lower or higher economic rank than the median. The lower and the upper quartiles may be near the median or far from it; their positions usually will be reflected in the uniformity or diversity of the housing of the three groups.

When the homes of families whose incomes fell approximately in the middle of the poorer half (lower quartile) and of the richer half (upper quartile) of their respective community units were compared as to size with those of the median income group, differences tended to be smaller in the North Central and the Pacific regions than in the others. For example, in the North Central cities, one-fifth, 20 percent, of the families of the median group were living in fewer than five rooms, 32 percent of those at or near the lower quartile, and 17 percent of those near the upper quartile. Thus, there was little difference between the middle and upper groups. In the cities of the Southeast, in contrast, the three proportions were 45, 66, and 12 percent—the proportion of the median group being nearly four times that of the upper (table 22).

A similar picture is shown if the average sizes of the dwellings of the three economic levels are compared in each group of communities. The difference between the average number of rooms occupied by families in the third-quartile income group and the average by those in the first-quartile group for each city and village analysis unit follows:

Analysis unit:	<i>Difference in average number of rooms in living quarters of families in the first- and third-quartile income groups</i>
Small city:	
North Central.....	0.58
Plains and Mountain.....	1.20
Pacific.....	.60
Southeast.....	1.75
Village:	
New England.....	.86
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	.49
Plains and Mountain.....	.94
Pacific.....	.39
Southeast.....	1.73

In the Middle Atlantic and North Central and the Pacific regions the lower- and middle-income groups were similar with respect to the average number of rooms occupied, and there was relatively little overcrowding among families of either group. In the Southeast, however, in both cities and villages about one-third of the families with incomes at or near the lower quartile had less space than one room per person; in the cities and villages of the Plains and Mountain region, approximately one-fifth (table 22).

If the homes of families of the same economic rank are compared by size from region to region, the greatest difference is found among the relatively poor in their respective communities and the least among the more well-to-do. Thus, among the lower-income urban

groups the greatest regional difference was that between the North Central and the Southeast—1.19 rooms; among the upper-income groups, between the North Central and the Pacific regions—only 0.35 rooms. In the villages, the relatively poor in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region had homes with an average size of 6.13 rooms; in the Southeast region, an average of 4.26 rooms, or a difference of 1.87. The relatively rich in the former villages had an average of 6.62 rooms; the similar group in the Pacific villages, 5.44 rooms, a difference of 1.18.

TABLE 22.—QUARTILES OF FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Quartiles of family income, average number of rooms in living quarters, and percentage of families having specified number of rooms and rooms per person, for families in the income classes in which the quartiles of income fall, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Description of income class ^a	Small cities				Villages				
	North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	Southeast	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	Southeast
Quartiles of family income ^b									
First quartile.....	\$917	\$1,123	\$1,172	\$880	\$1,042	\$806	\$354	\$954	\$937
Median.....	1,322	1,648	1,669	1,345	1,447	1,154	1,322	1,405	1,474
Third quartile.....	1,931	2,352	2,263	2,045	2,017	1,651	1,894	1,938	2,252
Average number of rooms in living quarters									
First quartile.....	5.16	4.25	4.79	3.97	6.15	6.13	4.60	5.05	4.26
Median.....	5.59	4.75	4.98	4.56	6.01	6.41	5.18	5.41	5.04
Third quartile.....	5.74	5.45	5.39	5.72	7.01	6.62	5.54	5.44	5.99
Percentage of families having fewer than 5 rooms									
First quartile.....	32.1	63.2	43.5	66.1	9.5	13.1	48.4	38.7	58.4
Median.....	19.6	45.9	37.4	44.9	14.2	6.4	35.7	20.1	32.5
Third quartile.....	16.7	20.7	23.8	11.5	2.8	5.3	26.4	16.1	10.6
Percentage of families having 9 rooms or more									
First quartile.....	2.7	0.6	1.0	0	6.3	7.0	3.3	1.6	0.8
Median.....	2.8	2.2	.6	1.5	4.2	6.8	2.3	2.5	1.4
Third quartile.....	2.1	1.2	.9	1.0	13.8	12.1	3.4	2.3	5.3
Percentage of families having fewer rooms than 1 per person									
First quartile.....	9.3	17.0	9.4	33.1	0.8	7.5	19.2	4.3	29.2
Median.....	8.0	10.5	8.2	14.0	1.7	5.0	9.4	.5	17.1
Third quartile.....	6.7	6.1	1.8	2.0	.9	6.4	3.4	4.6	7.8
Percentage of families having 2 rooms or more per person									
First quartile.....	31.7	15.8	25.7	10.2	45.2	44.5	27.5	39.3	17.9
Median.....	34.7	18.2	33.3	16.2	48.4	42.5	31.6	37.2	22.7
Third quartile.....	33.0	30.5	31.2	33.3	44.1	44.7	35.7	25.9	33.0

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Quartiles and medians were computed from the income distribution of nonrelief families in the income study. See the regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part I, Urban and Village Series.

Plumbing Facilities

At least 95 percent of the families in the median-income group in the small cities of the four regions had an indoor supply of running water. The lower-quartile group fared about as well in the Pacific and in the Plains and Mountain regions but in the two others the proportions were somewhat lower—88 percent in the North Central region and 85 percent in the Southeast. Differences were greater when the two economic groups were compared with respect to proportion having running hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath, except in the Pacific region. In the Southeast 49 percent of the median-income group, as contrasted with 27 percent of the lower-income families, had this facility (table 23).

City families in the third-quartile group differed but little from the middle group in the two regions (Pacific and Plains and Mountain) in which the proportion having running hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath was high; but in the Southeast and the North Central regions, the proportion of the more well-to-do group having such facilities was appreciably greater—79 percent as compared with 49 in the former, 87 as compared with 69 in the latter.

In the villages of the New England, Southeast, and Pacific regions, approximately 90 percent or more of the median-income group had running water; in the other villages the percentage was about 80. Running water, hot and cold, in both kitchen and bath was enjoyed by about nine-tenths of the families in the Pacific region, about two-thirds in New England, about three-fifths in the Plains and Mountain region, and about half in the Southeast and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions.

Among the lower-income village families in the New England and the Pacific regions, the proportion having any running water was approximately the same as that for the middle group, being practically universal at the two levels. In the three other regions the former group fared less well, but the proportion did not fall below 68 percent.

There was much greater variation among the economic groups in these villages in the frequency of provision of hot and cold running water in both kitchen and bath. The greatest difference was in the Southeast where only 21 percent of the homes of the families with incomes near the lower quartile were so equipped, and 82 percent of those near the third quartile. The variation was least in the Pacific region where such facilities were had by 77 percent of the families with incomes at or near the lower quartile, and 95 percent of those near the upper quartile.

For satisfactory plumbing arrangements a home should have a kitchen sink with drain and an indoor flush toilet in addition to a running-water supply. The sink was installed in approximately the same proportion of urban homes as the flush toilet—90 percent or more—at the middle economic level. Families of the lower economic group in the Pacific cities were as frequently provided with these two facilities as were the middle group; but in the other regions they tended to fare less well. In the Southeast, relatively fewer—about three-fourths—of the poorer group had a kitchen sink and only a slightly larger proportion a flush toilet. In the two other regions the difference between the two groups with respect to provision of these facilities was about the same or somewhat less.

TABLE 23.—FACILITIES: *Percentage of families having specified plumbing, lighting, cooking, and heating facilities, for families in the income classes in which the quartiles of income fall, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Percentage of families having—								
	Any running water in-doors	Hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath	Kitchen sink with drain	Indoor flush toilet	Electricity for lighting	Gas or electricity as principal cooking fuel	Living quarters heated principally by—		
							Central furnace	Fire-place	Kitchen stove
Families in the income class in which the first quartile falls ²									
SMALL CITIES									
North Central.....	88.2	47.1	88.4	76.2	97.6	52.4	44.1	2.5	0.2
Plains and Mountain.....	97.6	84.2	94.7	88.9	100.0	47.9	39.4	0	1.8
Pacific.....	100.0	94.2	100.0	97.9	99.5	18.3	19.4	1.6	3.7
Southeast.....	84.7	27.1	74.4	78.0	94.9	11.0	1.7	60.2	0
VILLAGES									
New England.....	99.2	62.7	100.0	89.7	98.4	5.6	42.9	0	11.1
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	75.0	35.1	81.8	54.7	95.6	20.5	41.2	0	1.8
Plains and Mountain.....	68.1	33.0	63.9	46.4	97.8	24.7	16.0	.6	2.2
Pacific.....	99.5	76.9	98.9	91.4	99.5	31.7	10.2	.5	3.2
Southeast.....	69.6	21.4	56.2	57.9	80.2	3.9	.8	53.1	.8
Families in the income class in which the median falls ²									
SMALL CITIES									
North Central.....	95.5	69.2	94.8	90.3	98.8	67.8	67.0	0.7	0.2
Plains and Mountain.....	99.4	96.7	99.4	98.3	99.4	55.2	50.2	.6	1.1
Pacific.....	100.0	94.2	100.0	97.7	100.0	28.5	31.4	1.7	1.7
Southeast.....	94.9	49.3	90.4	91.2	100.0	37.5	4.4	44.9	1.5
VILLAGES									
New England.....	99.2	65.5	100.0	94.2	99.2	8.4	56.7	0	10.0
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	82.1	47.8	89.2	65.3	97.6	27.7	52.9	0	1.6
Plains and Mountain.....	80.0	57.6	81.9	68.8	98.2	37.4	34.5	0	.6
Pacific.....	100.0	89.2	100.0	96.5	99.5	36.3	9.9	0	.5
Southeast.....	88.4	49.1	78.5	80.8	95.1	11.5	2.8	39.9	.3
Families in the income class in which the third quartile falls ²									
SMALL CITIES									
North Central.....	98.9	86.9	98.2	95.4	100.0	82.7	78.4	0.7	0
Plains and Mountain.....	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.6	79.3	1.2	0
Pacific.....	100.0	98.2	100.0	99.1	100.0	52.3	57.8	0	0
Southeast.....	100.0	79.2	100.0	97.2	100.0	67.0	17.9	26.4	0
VILLAGES									
New England.....	99.1	89.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	31.2	85.3	0	.9
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	89.4	68.6	93.3	80.2	99.6	37.0	73.1	0	1.4
Plains and Mountain.....	88.5	77.0	94.3	80.5	98.9	42.5	49.5	1.1	1.1
Pacific.....	100.0	95.4	100.0	98.8	100.0	61.5	14.5	4.0	0
Southeast.....	94.7	82.5	93.4	91.0	98.4	31.8	7.0	27.5	.4

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

² See table 22 for quartiles and medians for each analysis unit. These were computed from the income distribution of the families in the income study. See the regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part I, Urban and Village Series.

In the villages of the New England and the Pacific regions, 9 out of 10 families, even at the lower quartile level, had both a kitchen sink and an indoor flush toilet. In the other regions, where the dwellings of the median income group was less adequately equipped, the difference between this and the lower group was greater, especially in the Plains and Mountain and the Southeast regions.

Heating, Cooking, and Lighting Facilities

Homes with heat from a central furnace were occupied by two-thirds of the families in the median-income group in the North Central cities and by one-half of those in the Plains and Mountain region. The need for central heating is not so great in the cities of the Pacific region (all located in Washington and Oregon) and only one-third of the homes of families at this economic level were thus equipped; in the Southeast cities, where the need is even less, only 4 percent.

The homes of the equivalent economic group in the villages were less frequently heated by a central furnace. Slightly more than one-half of those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages and in New England had such equipment for heating; about one-third, in the villages of the Plains and Mountain region. Since the villages studied in the Pacific region included some in California, the proportion of homes so heated was low, only one-tenth; in the Southeast, it was even lower, 3 percent.

The extent of use of gas or electricity as cooking fuel by city families of the median income group in each region was approximately the same as the extent of provision of a central-heating system except in the Southeast. There, 38 percent of the families used one or the other of these cooking fuels while only 4 percent had a central furnace. In the villages, only the Plains and Mountain unit showed a similar relationship between central heating and the use of gas or electricity for cooking by families in the median income group. In some of the other villages, as was true in the Southeast cities, climatic conditions lessened the need for the central furnace; in some, gas was not generally available or its cost and that of electricity were so high as to make their use for cooking a luxury. Fewer than one-tenth of the New England village families of this economic rank were using one or the other of these cooking fuels, and a slightly larger proportion in the Southeast. Slightly more than a third were using one or the other in the Plains and Mountain and the Pacific regions and slightly more than one-fourth in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region.

The homes of the city families in the lower quartile and the upper quartile groups differed considerably from the middle income group and from each other with respect to provision of central heat (except in the Southeast) and use of gas or electricity for cooking. Income was evidently a major factor in determining type of heating equipment for the dwelling and the cooking fuel used. Houses lighted by electricity were the rule, however, at the three economic levels; even in the lower income group 95 percent or more of the urban homes were thus lighted.

In the three groups of villages where winters are cold—in the New England, the Middle Atlantic and North Central, and the

Plains and Mountain regions—the first and third quartile income groups differed considerably with respect to prevalence of central heating. Approximately twice as many of the comparatively well-to-do homes as of the poorer, 85 percent compared with 43 percent, in New England were equipped with a central furnace. In the villages of the Southeast and the Pacific regions, where fewer than one-sixth of the upper income group had central heat, differences between the two groups were small.

Electric lights were about as prevalent in the homes of the village families of the first quartile income group as of the third, except in the Southeast. But in all five regions the two groups differed appreciably with respect to the use of gas or electricity for cooking. For example, in the Southeast these fuels were used by approximately eight times the proportion of families in the upper as in the lower income group.

Farm Sections

Size of Living Quarters

Only in the section studied in the cattle-range area of the Plains and Mountain region and in the three sections of the Southeast did one-third or more of the white farm operators' families in the median income group live in fewer than five rooms. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado counties studied almost half of the families of this economic rank were so living; in Georgia and Mississippi and in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina, two-fifths; and in the section from the two Carolinas, one-third. In the California section, the proportion was lower, approximately one-fourth; in the Washington-Oregon and the North Dakota-Kansas sections, 18 and 16 percent, respectively; in the remaining sections—those of the Middle Atlantic and North Central and the New England regions—only 5 percent or fewer (table 24).

Overcrowded houses—less space than one room per person—were occupied by as many as one-fifth of the families in the middle income group only in the four sections where the percentage of families having fewer than five rooms was highest. Thirty-eight percent of the farm operators' families at this level in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina had less space than one room per person; 36 percent of those in the section from the two Carolinas; and about one-fourth of those in the Georgia-Mississippi and the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado sections.

At the lower-economic level—families with incomes at or near the first quartile—houses of fewer than five rooms were more common than among the middle-income group. However, the percentage having houses of this size at the former level did not exceed the percentage of those at the latter level by 8 or more except in six sections—the three in the Southeast, the two in the Plains and Mountain region, and the one in California. The difference between the two economic groups was greatest, about 15 percent, in the North Dakota-Kansas section and the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina. In the five sections of the New England and Middle Atlantic and North Central regions, where only 5 percent or fewer of the families in the middle-economic group had houses of this size (four rooms or fewer), the proportion in the lower income group did not reach 10 percent (table 24).

TABLE 24.—QUARTILES OF FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS: Quartiles of family income, average number of rooms in living quarters, and percentage of families having specified number of rooms and rooms per person, for families in the income classes in which the quartiles of income fall, 12 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief farm-operator families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Description of income class ²	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	California	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
Quartiles of family income³												
First quartile.....	\$837	\$954	\$906	\$858	\$835	\$396	\$571	\$784	\$863	\$816	\$601	\$650
Median.....	1,181	1,497	1,361	1,224	1,238	758	971	1,174	1,475	1,240	871	917
Third quartile.....	1,695	2,361	1,943	1,675	1,825	1,215	1,533	1,740	2,275	1,910	1,292	1,232
Average number of rooms in living quarters												
First quartile.....	8.82	7.71	7.88	7.63	6.38	5.65	4.51	5.75	5.22	4.82	4.76	4.62
Median.....	9.46	8.10	8.55	7.98	6.69	6.34	4.73	5.95	5.55	5.10	5.03	4.96
Third quartile.....	10.33	8.60	9.07	8.43	7.44	6.47	4.96	6.27	6.04	5.98	5.62	5.30
Percentage of families having fewer than 5 rooms												
First quartile.....	1.8	0	1.3	2.8	8.9	31.3	56.0	20.9	33.7	43.3	48.2	54.4
Median.....	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.5	5.2	15.8	48.2	18.3	23.1	33.2	39.6	39.6
Third quartile.....	0	1.6	0	1.7	2.8	15.1	39.1	16.0	8.9	11.7	20.6	34.0
Percentage of families having 9 rooms or more												
First quartile.....	51.4	30.6	28.6	27.8	8.6	8.6	1.3	6.1	4.7	1.4	2.0	1.5
Median.....	50.0	34.6	44.9	32.3	12.4	11.3	1.2	4.2	3.3	.7	1.2	1.9
Third quartile.....	69.4	50.0	57.9	40.9	19.6	14.2	.0	10.0	8.0	5.8	5.9	2.9
Percentage of families having fewer rooms than 1 per person												
First quartile.....	0	0	5.6	4.5	7.8	9.7	22.7	7.8	4.7	41.2	23.1	27.2
Median.....	2.1	0	2.6	6.2	8.0	6.8	22.9	2.5	11.0	35.9	25.4	37.7
Third quartile.....	0	0	3.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	17.4	4.0	5.0	26.7	22.5	27.4
Percentage of families having 2 rooms or more per person												
First quartile.....	71.2	67.4	59.2	52.8	50.6	33.8	34.7	42.6	39.5	18.7	22.4	26.5
Median.....	72.3	64.9	58.0	47.7	43.2	32.8	24.1	40.0	40.6	18.1	22.5	9.7
Third quartile.....	61.2	51.6	48.7	48.7	49.6	35.8	21.7	42.0	36.5	19.2	16.7	22.6

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Quartiles and medians were computed from the income distribution of families in the income study. See the regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Farm Series.

The comparatively large number of two-person, older families at the lower-income levels in most farm sections has already been noted. This doubtless is one explanation of the fact that overcrowding as defined for this study (less space than one room per person) was found with about the same or even less frequency among families in the first-quartile group as among those at the middle of the income distribution, in most sections. Thus, in California the proportion of the families at the lower level that were overcrowded, 5 percent, was less than half as great as at the middle level, 11 percent. Only in the Washington-Oregon and North Carolina-South Carolina sections was the

percentage of overcrowded families in the lower-economic group as much as 5 points greater than that in the middle group; percentages for the former section were 8 and 2; for the latter section they were 41 and 36.

The proportion of families in the third-quartile income group living in small houses, fewer than five rooms, was negligible—not even 3 percent—in the five more easterly sections of the study where the proportion in the middle-income group was low also. In the cattle-range section (counties in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado) and in the self-sufficing section of North Carolina, more than one-third of the families in this upper-quartile group had small dwellings—a decrease from the proportion in the middle group, but still a considerable number. Percentages in the other five sections (North Dakota-Kansas, California, Washington-Oregon, North and South Carolina, and Georgia-Mississippi) were between these two extremes, i. e., more than 3 and less than 34 percent; except in Georgia and Mississippi, they were 16 percent or below. In all sections except one (the Michigan-Wisconsin counties), where the increase was negligible, relatively fewer of the upper-quartile than of the middle-income group lived in houses with fewer than five rooms. As would be expected, the decrease in the proportion of families in small houses as income rose was greatest in the sections where small dwellings were most prevalent.

The proportion of these more well-to-do families having crowded quarters (less space than one room per person) exceeded 15 percent only in 4 of the 12 farm sections—in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado and in the three sections of the Southeast. In the other eight sections fewer than 6 percent of the families in the third-quartile group were thus crowded.

Houses of nine or more rooms were occupied by approximately one-third or more of the families in the middle-income group in four farm sections—Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Michigan and Wisconsin. Even among the families with incomes at or near the lower quartile, more than one-fourth of the families in these four sections had houses of this size. In the third-quartile group the proportions ranged from 41 to 69 percent.

In the other eight sections, the proportion of families in the upper-quartile income group having nine or more rooms ranged from none to 20 percent—percentages smaller than in the lower-income group of the four easterly sections mentioned above. In other words, the more well-to-do group in these eight sections tended to occupy nine-room houses less frequently than the lower-quartile groups in the four sections where large houses were fairly common.

Plumbing Facilities

More than nine-tenths of the farm families in the median-income group in the Vermont, New Jersey, and California sections had an indoor water supply; from 77 to 83 percent were so equipped in the Washington-Oregon, the Pennsylvania-Ohio, and the Michigan-Wisconsin sections; approximately one-half in the Illinois-Iowa and North Dakota-Kansas sections; one-third in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado; one-sixth or fewer in the three sections of the Southeast. The percentages having a kitchen sink with drain and those with an indoor water supply were fairly similar except in New

Jersey, where the former was appreciably smaller, 77 compared with 100 percent. Running water was decidedly less frequent than an indoor supply in all farm sections except in California. About two-thirds of the families in the median-income group in Vermont and in the Washington-Oregon section were supplied with running water, slightly over half in New Jersey, one-third in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and one-fifth in North Dakota and Kansas. In the six other farm sections the percentages were lower, ranging from 16 in Michigan and Wisconsin to 4 in Georgia and Mississippi (table 25).

An indoor flush toilet and running hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath were enjoyed by only a small proportion of the farm operators' families in this middle-income group in each section except in California where four-fifths had the former facility and about three-fourths, the latter. Approximately one-half of the Washington-Oregon farm families of this economic status had both kitchen and bath supplied with hot and cold water; about one-third of those in New Jersey; one-fourth in Vermont; and one-fifth in the Pennsylvania-Ohio counties. In none of the other farm sections did the percentage exceed 8. The percentage of families with an indoor flush toilet was about the same or not more than 12 points higher in all sections except in Washington and Oregon, where the percentage having this facility was smaller than the percentage having both kitchen and bath supplied with hot and cold water—36 percent compared with 47 percent.

The proportion of farm families having houses equipped with modern plumbing facilities varied more from one section to another than from the relatively poor to the median-income group or even the relatively prosperous group in the same section. In California almost all of the families in the lower-quartile income group had running water and a kitchen sink with drain; almost two-thirds had hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath and an indoor flush toilet. In the Georgia-Mississippi section, only one-tenth of the upper-quartile income group had any running water and smaller proportions had the other conveniences.

Among the relatively poor farm families the proportion having an indoor water supply ranged from 39 to 100 percent, except in the Southeast where it was below 10 percent. However, this indoor supply frequently was from a hand pump; only in the California section was it almost always running water. In Michigan and Wisconsin, for example, running water was provided in only one-sixth of the houses with an indoor supply. A flush toilet was provided in almost two-thirds, 63 percent, of the farm homes at this economic level in California; from one-fourth to one-fifth of those in the Washington-Oregon section, in New Jersey, and in Vermont; in the other sections, in fewer than 10 percent of the homes. With the exception of California and the Washington-Oregon counties, both kitchen and bath were supplied with hot and cold running water in fewer than one-fifth of these farm dwellings; in fewer than one-tenth in seven sections.

The third quartile income group usually fared better than the middle group with respect to the proportion having various plumbing facilities. But even among these more prosperous families fewer than one-half had running water and fewer than one-fourth had an indoor

flush toilet in all sections except Vermont, New Jersey, California, and the Washington-Oregon counties. Fewer than one-fourth had running hot and cold water in kitchen and bath in every section except these four.

TABLE 25.—FACILITIES: Percentage of families having specified plumbing, lighting, cooking, and heating facilities, for families in the income classes in which the quartiles of income fall, 12 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief farm-operator families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Percentage of families having—									
	Any indoor water supply	Any running water indoors	Hot and cold water in both kitchen and bath	Kitchen sink with drain	Indoor flush toilet	Electricity for lighting	Gas or electricity as principal cooking fuel	Living quarters heated principally by—		
								Central furnace	Fireplace	Kitchen stove
Families in the income class in which the first quartile falls²										
Vermont.....	88.3	62.2	13.5	92.8	21.6	35.1	0.9	10.8	0	1.8
New Jersey.....	98.0	42.8	18.4	67.3	24.5	63.3	12.3	34.7	0	2.0
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	68.4	21.8	7.6	51.6	7.9	31.9	4.3	17.4	3	3.3
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	74.0	11.6	4.0	77.6	8.0	34.7	1.7	27.3	0	0
Illinois-Iowa.....	46.7	10.5	4.7	43.2	8.6	13.6	1.4	18.2	0	4
North Dakota-Kansas.....	47.8	14.5	2.4	37.2	2.4	7.9	1.2	13.3	0	1.8
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	38.7	25.4	13.3	28.8	8.1	9.3	0	6.7	0	6.7
Washington-Oregon.....	87.0	61.8	40.9	78.4	26.5	82.0	0	3.4	0	1.7
California.....	100.0	97.7	60.9	98.9	63.3	90.9	46.0	0	10.3	5.7
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	8.2	1.8	.4	2.8	1.4	2.5	0	0	80.3	1.1
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1.0	.7	.3	1.7	0	2.3	0	0	94.7	.3
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	7.9	4.3	0	4.5	.7	5.1	0	0	84.3	0
Families in the income class in which the median falls²										
Vermont.....	93.6	64.9	25.5	94.7	34.0	37.2	1.1	22.3	0	0
New Jersey.....	100.0	54.7	30.2	77.4	39.6	71.7	11.3	50.9	0	3.8
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	76.6	36.9	19.6	66.7	21.5	51.3	2.2	34.6	0	1.6
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	78.4	15.0	5.7	83.1	7.7	38.8	2.0	32.7	0	0
Illinois-Iowa.....	49.2	11.5	5.6	51.8	6.3	8.0	0	17.9	0	4
North Dakota-Kansas.....	55.9	22.6	7.9	48.3	13.1	19.8	.6	20.3	0	0
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	34.5	13.1	4.8	28.9	3.6	8.4	0	6.0	0	4.8
Washington-Oregon.....	83.3	65.0	46.7	83.3	36.1	78.3	.8	5.0	9.8	2.5
California.....	97.8	97.8	69.9	96.8	81.5	97.8	59.1	4.3	0	4.3
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	16.3	5.2	2.6	8.9	3.0	7.0	0	0	79.6	0
Georgia-Mississippi.....	6.7	4.2	.4	5.9	.4	2.1	0	0	92.9	0
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	12.2	10.3	1.9	8.6	3.3	2.6	0	0	83.4	.6
Families in the income class in which the third quartile falls²										
Vermont.....	98.0	79.6	40.8	98.0	49.0	53.1	0	34.7	0	0
New Jersey.....	100.0	64.5	41.9	85.5	50.8	88.7	16.1	69.4	0	0
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	78.7	44.7	20.3	72.6	21.9	59.9	3.0	37.6	0	1.0
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	80.5	35.4	10.6	88.7	21.1	56.2	4.4	54.8	0	0
Illinois-Iowa.....	64.5	23.6	15.5	69.4	15.6	25.4	2.7	33.6	0	0
North Dakota-Kansas.....	66.7	30.5	10.5	50.0	8.6	19.8	.9	22.6	0	0
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	39.1	26.1	21.8	43.5	8.7	17.4	0	4.3	0	0
Washington-Oregon.....	87.0	77.0	56.0	87.0	46.0	71.0	1.0	11.0	1.0	1.0
California.....	100.0	100.0	86.1	100.0	88.3	97.8	66.5	9.5	8.8	0
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	28.5	10.9	5.9	17.5	8.3	13.2	0	8	67.8	0
Georgia-Mississippi.....	15.7	9.8	2.9	8.8	5.8	7.8	0	0	81.4	1.0
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	15.0	12.2	4.7	16.5	5.7	7.5	0	0	83.2	0

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

² See table 24 for quartiles and medians for each analysis unit. These were computed from the income distribution of the families in the income study. See the regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Farm Series.

Lighting, Cooking, and Heating Facilities

Electricity was used for lighting the homes of more than one-third of these operators' families in the middle-income group in 6 of the 12 farm sections; the percentages for these sections ranged from 37 in Vermont to 98 in California. In the North Dakota-Kansas section, one-fifth of the homes were so lighted; fewer than one-tenth in the other five sections (the three in the Southeast, the cattle-range section in the Plains and Mountain region, and the Illinois-Iowa counties).

The first- and the third-quartile income groups differed but little from the median-income group in the frequency of electric lighting in the two sections of the Pacific region (the Washington-Oregon counties and California); there, even among the relatively poor families the percentage with this means of lighting was high—82 and 91 percent. In some sections (as in the Southeast, the Illinois-Iowa counties, and the Plains and Mountain region) farmhouses with electric lights were infrequent even among the relatively rich. In Vermont, New Jersey, and the Michigan-Wisconsin section the proportion of farm families with such facilities was almost as great in the lower-quartile as in the median-income group but the proportion was decidedly higher in the group with incomes near the third quartile. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the percentage was not much higher in the upper- than in the middle-economic group; but in the lower-quartile group, it was decidedly smaller.

The use of gas or electricity as the principal fuel for cooking was rare among all three economic groups in all sections except California. There, as many as 46 percent of the families in the lower-quartile income class and 66 percent of those in the third-quartile class used one or the other of these fuels; in all other sections except New Jersey, fewer than 5 percent, even in the upper-income group.

Only in New Jersey were half of the houses in the median-income group centrally heated. About one-third were so heated in the Pennsylvania-Ohio and Michigan-Wisconsin sections; and one-fifth in Vermont, in the counties of Illinois and Iowa, and in North Dakota and Kansas. Elsewhere, even in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section where winters are cold, the proportion was less than one-tenth.

As with electric lighting, central heating was infrequent even in the third-quartile income group in some farm communities. Fewer than one-eighth of the families at this economic level had furnace-heated homes in six sections—three in the Southeast and two on the Pacific Coast (where the climate is comparatively mild) and one in the cold cattle-range section of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. In the other six sections (all northerly), the proportion of homes so heated ranged from 23 percent in North Dakota and Kansas to 69 percent in New Jersey; Vermont and the three sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region were between these extremes.

In the first-quartile income group, the proportion of houses having central heat was small—not so high as 7 percent—in the Southeast, on the Pacific Coast, and in the cattle-range section where even in the third-quartile group furnace-heated houses were rare. In the six other sections, the proportion ranged from 11 percent in Vermont to 35 percent in New Jersey; only in Illinois and Iowa did the percentage approximate that found in the middle-income level.

Native-Negro Families

About nine-tenths of the Negro families in the Southeast cities whose incomes fell at or near the median for the Negro group lived in houses with fewer than five rooms. Slightly more than one-third had less space than one room per person and thus would be considered as living in overcrowded quarters. In the villages the proportion—87 percent—of the Negro families of this economic rank living in fewer than five rooms was the same as in the cities; but relatively more, 44 percent, were overcrowded.

About one-fifth of the Negro families in this middle-income group in the cities had water indoors; a smaller proportion in the villages. In the cities, one-tenth had a kitchen sink with drain; and in the villages one-twentieth. Fifteen percent had an indoor flush toilet in the former communities but only 3 percent in the latter. Not even one-fifth of the homes of this Negro group in the cities were lighted by electricity and about half as many, 9 percent, in the villages. None of the families used gas or electricity for cooking. About three-fourths of those in the cities and two-thirds in the villages heated their homes by fireplaces (table 26).

Most of the Negro families studied in the Southeast cities and villages had incomes near the median for their analysis group. The lower-quartile income of the nonrelief Negro families included in the income study in both cities and villages was in the same \$250-income interval as the median, i. e., in the range \$250-\$499. The third quartile, although in the next higher-income interval (\$500-\$749), did not differ from the median by \$250. Accordingly, the housing of Negro families in the first-quartile and third-quartile groups was in general similar to that of the median-income group. In the villages overcrowding was less frequent in the third-quartile group; but about one-third had less space than one room per person and fewer than one-fourth lived in five rooms or more. In the cities the homes of these upper-income families were better equipped than those of the middle group. Almost half had electric lights, and slightly more than one-third had an indoor water supply. In the villages about one-fourth of this economic rank had these conveniences.

In the two Southeast farm sections the homes of the Negro operators whose incomes were at or near the median for all Negro farm operators tended to be larger than those of the Negro city and village families of similar economic rank. The average number of rooms was greater and the percentage of families living in fewer than five rooms was smaller. Thus, about three-fifths of the Negro operators in the Carolinas and three-fourths in the Georgia-Mississippi section had houses of fewer than five rooms, as compared with almost nine-tenths of the city and village families. There was more overcrowding, however, among the farm families because of their greater size; approximately one-half, somewhat more in the Carolinas and fewer in the Georgia-Mississippi section, had less space than one room per person.

The homes of the Negro farm operators in the median-income group were not so well equipped as the corresponding group in cities and villages. None had electric lights, or gas or electricity for cooking, and only 5 percent heated their houses other than by fire-

place in the Georgia-Mississippi section. In the Carolinas fewer than 1 percent had electric lights, none used gas or electricity for cooking, and but 16 percent had heat other than from fireplaces. None in either section had running water, although 6 percent of those in the Carolinas and 1 percent in Georgia and Mississippi had an indoor water supply. None in the Carolinas had a kitchen sink with drain and in Georgia and Mississippi only 2 percent.

In the lower-quartile group, the Carolinas' proportion of families having crowded quarters was the same as in the middle group but the proportion of families in small houses—fewer than five rooms—was greater. In the Georgia-Mississippi section the percentage of operators' families with fewer rooms than one per person was higher in the median-income group than in the lower-quartile—46 percent as compared with 37 percent—but was lowest in the upper-quartile group (33 percent). The homes of the three economic groups were similar in the lack of facilities.

Although the third-income quartile of the Negro operators in the Carolinas was \$300 greater than the median, families in the former group tended to have more crowded quarters than those in the latter; both the percentage of families with less space than one room per person and the percentage living in fewer than five rooms were greater. In the Georgia-Mississippi section, the situation was reversed; relatively fewer families in the third-quartile income group had crowded quarters than in the middle group.

TABLE 26.—QUARTILES OF FAMILY INCOME, SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS, AND FACILITIES: *Quartiles of family income, average number of rooms in living quarters, percentage of families having specified number of rooms per person, and percentage having specified facilities, for families in the income classes in which the quartiles of income fall, Southeast Negro small-city, village, and farm, and white share-cropper analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Income at specified quartile ¹	Average number of rooms in living quarters	Families having—									
			Fewer than 5 rooms	Fewer rooms than 1 per person	2 rooms or more per person	Any indoor water supply	Any running water indoors	Kitchen sink with drain	Indoor flush toilet	Electricity for lighting	Fireplace for principal heating	Kitchen stove for principal heating
Families in the income class in which the first quartile falls ²												
NEGRO FAMILIES												
Small cities ³	Dol. 326	No. 3.16	Pct. 86.7	Pct. 36.3	Pct. 10.2	Pct. 22.5	Pct. 19.9	Pct. 10.8	Pct. 15.2	Pct. 18.2	Pct. 72.8	Pct. 0.6
Villages ⁴	276	3.21	87.1	43.8	9.7	14.6	11.4	5.2	3.2	9.4	65.2	1.5
Farm operators:												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	451	3.85	79.1	54.5	7.3	4.6	0	0	0	0	92.0	1.8
Georgia-Mississippi.....	380	3.79	76.8	37.3	15.2	1.7	0	.6	0	.6	95.5	1.1
Sharecroppers:												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	269	3.51	89.2	57.5	5.6	5.2	0	.5	0	0	86.7	1.0
Georgia-Mississippi ⁵	306	3.47	90.6	46.8	9.5	.7	0	0	0	0	99.4	.3
WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	619	4.07	73.0	44.1	15.8	7.2	0	0	0	0	63.5	.7
Georgia-Mississippi.....	422	3.77	81.3	35.9	10.7	1.6	0	0	0	0	97.4	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—QUARTILES OF FAMILY INCOME, SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS, AND FACILITIES: *Quartiles of family income, average number of rooms in living quarters, percentage of families having specified number of rooms per person, and percentage having specified facilities, for families in the income classes in which the quartiles of income fall, Southeast Negro small-city, village, and farm, and white sharecropper analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Income at specified quartile ¹	Average number of rooms in living quarters	Families having—									
			Fewer than 5 rooms	Fewer rooms than 1 per person	2 rooms or more per person	Any indoor water supply	Any running water indoors	Kitchen sink with drain	Indoor flush toilet	Electricity for lighting	Fireplace for principal heating	Kitchen stove for principal heating
Families in the income class in which the median falls²												
NEGRO FAMILIES												
Small cities ³	486	3.16	86.7	36.3	10.2	22.5	19.0	10.8	15.2	18.2	72.8	0.6
Villages ⁴	415	3.21	87.1	43.8	9.7	14.6	11.4	5.2	3.2	9.4	65.2	1.5
Farm operators:												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	689	4.19	57.4	54.7	4.6	5.6	0	0	0	0	83.7	0
Georgia-Mississippi.....	557	4.03	72.8	46.3	13.6	1.4	0	2.1	0	0	95.2	1.4
Sharecroppers:												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	662	3.90	77.1	58.7	4.4	5.3	0	1.0	0	0	71.7	1.4
Georgia-Mississippi ⁵	422	3.47	90.6	46.8	9.5	.7	0	0	0	0	99.4	.3
WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	894	4.24	64.0	40.1	13.6	8.1	0	3.4	0	2.0	62.6	.7
Georgia-Mississippi ⁴	594	4.06	71.1	43.8	7.5	2.0	.5	1.0	0	0	96.5	0
Families in the income class in which the third quartile falls²												
NEGRO FAMILIES												
Small cities.....	691	3.44	86.1	32.4	9.3	34.9	33.0	18.5	27.8	47.2	62.9	2.8
Villages.....	613	3.63	78.4	31.0	14.6	28.1	23.6	14.6	9.7	28.0	56.9	1.9
Farm operators:												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	992	4.42	63.1	59.6	7.1	10.7	0	1.2	0	0	78.1	1.2
Georgia-Mississippi.....	759	4.26	60.1	33.3	7.8	3.3	1.1	2.3	1.1	0	91.2	1.1
Sharecroppers:												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	769	3.98	79.2	63.0	3.4	6.0	0	0	0	0	67.9	1.7
Georgia-Mississippi.....	583	3.90	77.1	54.2	4.9	.7	.7	2.1	0	.7	98.6	.7
WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	1,246	4.67	53.3	44.7	10.5	9.6	1.0	3.9	1.0	2.9	50.0	0
Georgia-Mississippi ⁴	748	4.06	71.1	43.8	7.5	2.0	.5	1.0	0	0	96.5	0

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

² These quartiles and medians were computed from the income distribution of the families in the income study. See the regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part I.

³ In this analysis unit the first quartile and the median fall in the same class.

⁴ In this analysis unit the median and the third quartile fall in the same class.

Sharecroppers' Families (Native-White and Negro)

Almost two-thirds of the white sharecroppers in the Carolinas whose incomes were at or near the median for their group were living in houses with fewer than five rooms. Two-fifths had less space than one room per person. In the Georgia-Mississippi section, a larger percentage of the white sharecroppers' families in the middle-income

group, 71 percent, were living in fewer than five rooms and 44 percent had less space than one room per person.

Ninety-one percent of the Negro sharecroppers in the median-income class in the Georgia-Mississippi section were living in fewer than five rooms and 47 percent had less space than one room per person. In the Carolinas, the proportion of the Negro sharecroppers at this economic level having such crowded quarters was appreciably greater, 59 percent, but the proportion, 77 percent, in small houses was lower than in the former section.

Eight percent of the white sharecroppers in the median-income group in the North Carolina-South Carolina section had an indoor water supply (none had running water, however); and 3 percent had a kitchen sink with drain. Smaller percentages of the Negro sharecroppers of equivalent rank in this section had these conveniences. In the Georgia-Mississippi section, only 2 percent of the white sharecroppers in the median-income class were provided with an indoor water supply—a proportion smaller than among the Negro sharecroppers in the Carolinas.

Among the Negro families of sharecroppers, as among those of farm operators and those in cities and villages, the housing of the median-income group depicts fairly well that of the entire group. There was little difference in the facilities provided in the houses of the three economic levels; all were poorly equipped. Although larger percentages of the families at the lower-quartile level than at the median had fewer than five rooms in the Carolinas, the families at or near the third quartile did not show a smaller proportion than the middle group; nor did the upper-income group less frequently have fewer rooms than one per person even though the third quartile was \$107 higher than the median in this section.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Tables

In analysis units for the North Central small cities and the Middle Atlantic and North Central and the Southeast villages and farms, seven types of families were studied—in the other analysis units, only five. In using data for all family types combined for comparisons among regions, allowances must be made for this variation in the composition of the families included in the analysis units. See Methodology and Appraisal in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, for a discussion of this, the use of the all-incomes line, and other limitations which should be recognized when these data are used for regional comparisons.

In tables giving the breakdown of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one point in order to have the sum of the various categories comprising the total agree with the total. In a few instances, therefore, discrepancies of one point may appear between figures as given on different tables.

TABLE 27.—COMMUNITY FACILITIES: ¹ *Percentage of families living in villages in which specified, public facilities were available, 5 village analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Public water system	Public system of sewage disposal	Electricity	Gas
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
New England.....	97	37	100	54
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	93	45	100	25
Plains and Mountain.....	90	67	100	52
Pacific.....	100	97	100	66
Southeast.....	99	85	100	23

¹ All small cities had each of the facilities specified in this table except Logan, Utah, in which there was no gas system.

TABLE 28.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁴							Average ³ rooms per household	Average ³ persons in living quarters	Average ³ persons per room	
	Any ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁵				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
SMALL CITIES																						
<i>North Central</i>																						
All incomes.....	No. 3,113	Pct. 0.1	Pct. 1.1	Pct. 4.6	Pct. 14.3	Pct. 27.6	Pct. 26.1	Pct. 13.5	Pct. 8.7	Pct. 2.3	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 37.2	Pct. 31.4	Pct. 24.9	Pct. 3.5	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 0.8	Pct. 0.1	No. 5.71	No. 3.62	No. 0.63	
250-499.....	61	0	8.2	16.4	29.5	19.7	18.0	6.6	1.6	0	0	39.3	27.9	23.0	0	8.2	1.6	0	4.49	2.84	.63	
500-749.....	228	0	3.5	10.1	29.3	29.4	16.7	5.3	4.4	.9	.4	32.0	31.1	22.3	5.3	7.5	1.8	0	4.86	3.38	.70	
750-999.....	408	2	2.2	7.8	21.9	32.6	20.4	8.8	3.4	2.0	.7	31.7	30.1	28.9	4.2	2.9	2.2	0	5.16	3.51	.68	
1,000-1,249.....	465	0	.6	6.0	17.6	31.6	23.4	12.3	6.7	.9	.9	33.3	28.9	29.9	4.9	1.7	1.3	0	5.45	3.66	.67	
1,250-1,499.....	424	0	.7	4.5	14.4	31.8	26.4	13.4	5.9	1.2	1.7	34.7	27.2	30.2	4.7	2.8	.2	.2	5.59	3.74	.67	
1,500-1,749.....	342	3	.6	2.9	9.6	29.9	33.1	14.0	7.0	2.0	.6	34.8	33.6	28.1	2.3	.9	.3	0	5.75	3.65	.64	
1,750-1,999.....	292	0	.7	1.4	14.5	29.1	29.7	12.8	9.6	1.1	1.1	33.0	36.1	24.1	5.0	1.4	0	.4	5.74	3.77	.66	
2,000-2,249.....	215	0	.5	2.3	12.1	30.2	22.3	13.5	13.5	2.3	3.3	40.9	33.5	22.3	8.3	0	0	0	6.04	3.67	.59	
2,250-2,499.....	163	0	.6	1.2	6.1	22.7	27.7	19.6	15.3	4.3	2.5	44.8	37.4	17.2	.6	0	0	0	6.35	3.62	.55	
2,500-2,999.....	198	0	.6	2.5	6.6	20.7	35.3	16.2	9.1	6.6	2.5	51.0	26.3	19.7	1.0	1.5	.5	0	6.23	3.53	.57	
3,000-3,999.....	201	0	0	1.5	2.0	14.4	34.8	21.4	15.9	4.0	6.0	49.3	33.3	13.9	2.5	0	1.0	0	6.68	3.78	.57	
4,000-4,999.....	64	0	0	1.6	1.6	14.1	32.8	24.9	18.7	4.7	1.6	45.8	32.8	21.9	0	0	0	0	6.62	3.80	.57	
5,000-9,999.....	62	0	0	0	1.6	3.2	16.1	29.1	35.5	9.7	4.8	48.4	41.9	8.1	1.6	0	0	0	7.44	3.90	.52	
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																						
All incomes.....	1,310	.4	4.9	14.0	23.5	28.1	16.8	7.0	3.3	.9	1.1	19.2	32.3	36.1	4.9	5.7	1.3	.5	4.84	3.63	.75	
250-499.....	¹⁰ 16	12.5	37.5	18.8	6.2	18.8	0	6.2	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	37.5	0	18.8	12.5	6.2	3.06	2.94	.96	
500-749.....	73	2.7	16.4	27.4	23.3	20.6	8.2	0	1.4	0	0	20.6	17.9	37.0	1.4	16.4	2.7	4.1	3.74	3.19	.85	
750-999.....	122	0	10.7	33.6	25.4	19.7	6.7	4.1	.8	0	0	12.3	30.3	36.1	3.3	11.5	5.7	.8	3.92	3.31	.84	
1,000-1,249.....	171	.6	7.0	18.1	37.5	22.2	8.2	5.8	0	.6	0	15.8	32.7	34.5	6.4	8.2	1.2	1.2	4.25	3.44	.81	
1,250-1,499.....	164	0	7.3	15.2	23.8	34.8	12.2	6.1	0	0	.6	14.6	33.6	37.8	6.1	6.7	1.2	0	4.52	3.52	.78	
1,500-1,749.....	181	0	1.7	15.5	28.7	32.0	14.4	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	14.2	32.0	39.3	6.0	5.5	0	0	4.76	3.56	.75	
1,750-1,999.....	165	0	1.9	10.3	25.9	32.3	16.1	7.1	3.9	.6	1.9	19.4	30.3	40.0	6.5	3.2	.6	0	5.06	3.75	.74	
2,000-2,249.....	116	0	.9	4.3	24.1	29.3	27.6	7.8	2.6	1.7	1.7	21.6	35.4	33.6	6.0	3.4	0	0	5.31	3.84	.72	

2,250-2,499.....	82	0	1.2	4.9	14.6	29.3	35.4	8.5	4.9	0	1.2	30.5	31.7	31.7	4.9	1.2	0	0	5.45	3.76	.69
2,500-2,999.....	109	0	0	6.4	10.1	36.7	24.8	12.8	5.5	.9	2.5	19.3	40.3	34.9	4.6	0	.9	0	5.66	4.04	.71
3,000-3,999.....	90	0	0	4.4	13.4	23.4	26.7	12.2	12.2	4.4	3.3	30.0	80.0	37.8	2.2	0	0	6.02	4.04	.67	
4,000-4,999.....	31	0	3.2	0	0	12.9	32.3	19.4	29.0	3.2	0	25.8	54.9	12.9	3.2	3.2	0	0	6.61	4.16	.63
<i>Pacific</i>																					
All incomes.....	1,499	.1	1.7	10.3	21.6	29.1	19.5	11.0	3.9	1.7	1.1	30.2	37.7	26.2	2.6	2.7	.5	.1	5.19	3.40	.66
250-499.....	12	8.3	8.3	25.0	33.4	8.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	25.0	41.7	25.0	0	0	8.3	0	3.75	2.67	.71
500-749.....	63	0	3.2	11.1	36.5	27.0	14.3	6.3	0	1.6	0	28.6	36.5	29.6	1.6	4.7	0	0	4.65	3.19	.69
750-999.....	115	9	5.2	16.5	20.9	26.9	13.9	8.7	2.6	3.5	5	26.1	44.4	24.3	1.7	2.6	.9	0	4.85	3.21	.66
1,000-1,249.....	191	0	2.1	13.6	27.7	33.6	11.0	9.4	1.6	5	5	25.7	38.8	20.2	3.1	5.2	.5	.5	4.79	3.30	.69
1,250-1,499.....	181	0	2.2	16.0	28.7	29.9	17.1	3.9	2.2	0	0	26.0	30.3	35.3	3.9	3.9	0	0	4.64	3.34	.72
1,500-1,749.....	171	0	2.3	12.3	22.8	28.6	21.1	8.2	4.1	0	.6	33.3	31.6	26.9	2.9	4.1	.6	.6	4.98	3.36	.67
1,750-1,999.....	174	0	1.7	9.8	24.7	34.0	13.2	10.9	3.4	.6	1.7	27.6	33.9	29.9	5.7	2.3	.6	.6	5.08	3.49	.69
2,000-2,249.....	144	0	0	9.7	18.7	36.8	25.6	4.9	2.8	0	2.8	31.2	36.1	29.0	1.4	1.4	0	0	5.22	3.35	.64
2,250-2,499.....	142	0	0	4.9	14.8	28.0	23.2	14.1	6.3	0	0	34.5	40.9	21.8	1.4	1.4	0	0	5.08	3.47	.61
3,000-3,999.....	128	0	1.6	3.1	11.7	20.3	26.6	23.4	5.5	5.5	2.3	33.6	43.7	20.3	1.6	.8	0	0	5.04	3.68	.61
4,000-4,999.....	44	0	0	0	6.8	6.8	20.5	13.8	9.1	4.5	4.5	47.7	43.2	6.8	2.3	0	0	0	6.95	3.70	.57
5,000-9,999.....	10 25	0	0	0	16.0	8.0	24.0	28.0	8.0	12.0	4.0	36.0	44.0	16.0	4.0	0	0	0	6.56	3.72	.53
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																					
All incomes.....	1,114	.1	4.9	13.8	17.7	28.3	21.1	8.4	3.9	1.3	.5	23.8	29.5	33.7	4.1	6.3	2.2	.4	4.97	3.62	.73
250-499.....	33	0	24.2	30.4	39.4	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0	6.1	15.2	51.5	0	18.1	9.1	0	3.30	3.42	1.04
500-749.....	83	0	16.9	30.1	37.3	13.3	2.4	0	0	0	0	8.4	25.4	39.8	6.0	10.8	7.2	2.4	3.64	3.42	.96
750-999.....	118	0	11.0	28.9	26.3	20.3	12.7	.8	0	0	0	10.2	23.7	33.1	8.5	20.3	3.4	.8	3.97	3.69	.84
1,000-1,249.....	153	0	7.2	23.5	24.1	27.4	13.7	2.0	.7	.7	.7	14.4	24.1	39.8	5.9	11.8	3.3	.7	4.34	3.63	.84
1,250-1,499.....	136	0	3.7	19.1	22.0	37.5	11.8	3.7	.7	1.5	0	16.2	31.6	38.2	5.9	4.4	3.7	0	4.56	3.66	.78
1,500-1,749.....	131	0	1.5	7.6	18.3	36.7	20.6	9.2	4.6	1.5	0	24.4	33.6	36.6	3.1	2.3	0	0	5.21	3.62	.70
1,750-1,999.....	138	0	1.4	5.8	10.9	39.2	29.7	9.4	2.9	.7	0	29.0	31.2	33.4	4.3	1.4	.7	0	5.33	3.70	.69
2,000-2,249.....	105	0	0	2.9	8.6	34.2	28.5	20.0	4.8	1.0	0	33.3	37.1	27.6	1.0	1.0	0	0	5.72	3.69	.63
2,250-2,499.....	67	0	0	1.5	3.0	31.3	43.3	9.0	11.9	0	0	41.8	20.9	34.3	1.5	1.5	0	0	5.91	3.73	.63
2,500-2,999.....	69	0	0	0	4.2	20.3	42.1	18.9	10.1	4.3	0	43.5	34.8	38.8	2.9	0	0	0	6.23	3.61	.58
3,000 or over ..	81	1.2	0	1.2	2.5	16.0	29.7	24.7	13.6	4.9	6.2	43.2	38.3	17.3	0	0	1.2	0	6.62	3.69	.56
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																					
All incomes.....	473	2.1	20.3	30.8	23.3	12.5	7.6	1.7	1.1	.4	.2	14.0	21.7	31.2	6.4	14.4	8.5	3.8	3.62	3.47	.96
0-249.....	46	10.9	30.5	21.7	26.1	6.5	4.3	0	0	0	0	8.9	17.8	20.0	6.7	24.4	11.1	11.1	3.00	3.77	1.25
250-499.....	158	2.5	31.6	34.2	18.4	7.6	3.8	1.9	0	0	0	10.2	16.6	36.9	3.2	15.9	12.1	5.1	3.16	3.40	1.07
500-749.....	108	0	19.4	37.1	29.6	10.2	2.8	0	.9	0	0	9.3	20.4	37.9	7.4	14.8	7.4	2.8	3.44	3.43	1.00
750-999.....	91	1.1	8.9	34.0	23.1	17.6	9.9	3.3	0	0	1.1	16.5	23.1	25.2	12.1	16.5	4.4	2.2	3.97	3.64	.89
1,000-1,249.....	50	0	4.0	18.0	30.0	26.0	18.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	26.0	34.0	26.0	4.0	2.0	8.0	0	4.64	3.38	.74
1,250-1,499.....	10 10	0	0	20.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	50.0	20.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	5.60	2.90	.53
1,500-1,749.....	10 5	0	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	0	20.0	0	0	40.0	40.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	6.00	4.00	.67
1,750-1,999.....	10 5	0	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	20.0	80.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.80	4.00	.59

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by income, 50 analysis units in 25 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹												Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room	
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES																						
<i>New England</i>																						
All incomes.....	No. 743	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.1	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 8.2	Pct. 20.7	Pct. 28.7	Pct. 20.6	Pct. 13.2	Pct. 4.6	Pct. 4.2	Pct. 49.2	Pct. 33.8	Pct. 18.0	Pct. 0.8	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0.1	No. 6.39	No. 3.42	No. 0.54		
250-499.....	107	0	0	0	14.3	42.8	14.3	28.6	0	0	0	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	0	5.57	2.14	.38		
500-749.....	42	0	0	7.1	16.7	31.0	33.3	9.5	0	0	2.4	45.2	42.9	9.5	0	2.4	0	5.33	2.95	.55		
750-999.....	95	0	1.1	4.2	14.7	23.2	30.5	12.6	10.5	2.1	1.1	42.1	28.4	27.4	2.1	0	0	5.78	3.28	.57		
1,000-1,249.....	126	0	0	.8	8.7	27.8	26.2	19.8	10.3	4.0	2.4	45.2	29.4	24.6	.8	0	0	6.15	3.44	.56		
1,250-1,499.....	120	0	0	2.5	11.7	27.5	19.1	12.5	11.7	2.5	1.7	48.4	32.5	17.5	.8	.8	0	6.01	3.32	.55		
1,500-1,749.....	98	0	0	2.0	8.2	18.4	27.5	17.3	14.3	4.1	8.2	60.2	34.7	4.1	0	1.0	0	6.68	3.24	.49		
1,750-1,999.....	89	0	0	0	3.4	19.1	23.6	22.5	20.2	5.6	5.6	50.5	31.5	18.0	0	0	0	6.79	3.65	.54		
2,000-2,499.....	109	0	0	0	2.8	10.1	26.6	31.1	15.6	9.2	4.6	44.1	43.1	11.9	0	0	.9	7.01	3.76	.54		
2,500-2,999.....	31	0	0	0	0	3.2	25.8	32.2	22.6	9.7	6.5	58.0	35.5	6.5	0	0	0	7.45	3.71	.50		
3,000-3,999.....	10 26	0	0	0	0	3.8	34.6	23.1	15.4	7.7	15.4	57.7	34.6	7.7	0	0	0	7.50	3.46	.46		
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>																						
All incomes.....	3,040	.1	.3	1.6	5.8	16.5	30.2	22.6	13.8	4.8	4.3	47.7	29.1	18.0	2.7	1.6	.8	6.50	3.73	.57		
250-499.....	84	0	0	2.4	16.7	25.0	26.2	14.3	7.1	8.3	0	64.3	23.8	10.7	1.2	0	0	5.88	2.80	.48		
500-749.....	360	.3	.6	4.2	10.8	21.1	28.6	20.0	8.3	3.9	2.2	54.2	20.3	19.4	2.2	2.5	1.1	6.00	3.32	.55		
750-999.....	571	0	.7	2.8	9.6	20.1	33.0	17.8	9.5	2.3	4.7	44.5	28.6	19.4	3.5	2.6	1.2	6.13	3.64	.59		
1,000-1,249.....	575	.2	.2	.9	5.2	16.9	34.2	22.7	12.9	3.8	8.0	42.5	30.4	22.1	2.8	1.7	.3	6.41	3.86	.60		
1,250-1,499.....	461	0	.2	.7	3.7	15.0	31.6	26.0	16.3	4.3	2.2	44.5	29.5	20.4	3.9	1.3	.4	6.58	3.94	.60		
1,500-1,749.....	282	.4	.4	2.1	2.5	16.3	29.4	25.2	11.7	7.4	4.6	44.7	30.5	18.4	2.8	1.8	1.8	6.62	3.93	.59		
1,750-1,999.....	235	0	.4	.4	3.4	12.8	33.2	20.0	20.0	4.7	5.1	44.7	36.6	14.9	2.1	1.3	.4	6.75	3.87	.57		
2,000-2,499.....	253	0	0	.8	2.0	12.3	24.5	20.0	20.6	6.3	7.5	56.9	30.4	11.1	.8	.4	.4	7.04	3.68	.52		
2,500-2,999.....	118	0	0	0	.8	7.6	24.6	31.4	19.5	9.3	6.8	55.1	30.5	11.9	1.7	.8	0	7.18	3.80	.53		
3,000-3,999.....	70	0	0	0	0	7.1	11.4	28.6	27.2	10.0	15.7	55.7	34.3	8.6	0	0	1.4	7.84	4.11	.52		
4,000-4,999.....	10 21	0	0	0	0	4.8	0	28.6	19.0	23.8	23.8	61.9	38.1	0	0	0	0	8.62	3.62	.42		
5,000-9,999.....	10 10	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	60.0	20.0	0	10.0	70.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0	0	7.70	3.80	.49		

Plains and Mountain

All incomes.....	1, 101	.9	5.1	10.6	20.7	25.8	17.6	8.7	6.6	2.5	1.5	31.3	31.8	25.2	2.7	6.4	2.0	.6	5.12	3.41	.67
250-499.....	31	9.7	22.6	16.1	22.6	16.1	3.2	9.7	0	0	0	25.8	22.6	19.4	0	19.4	3.2	9.7	3.61	3.03	.84
500-749.....	129	4.0	10.3	20.8	23.0	22.2	9.5	4.0	4.0	2.4	0	27.8	28.6	25.4	8	8.7	6.3	2.4	4.28	3.09	.72
750-999.....	163	.8	9.4	15.4	23.1	27.5	14.3	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	27.5	29.7	23.7	3.8	11.0	3.8	.5	4.60	3.35	.73
1,000-1,249.....	153	.7	5.2	8.5	24.8	24.8	18.3	7.2	4.6	1.3	4.6	28.7	29.4	27.4	4.6	9.2	.7	0	5.14	3.44	.67
1,250-1,499.....	171	0	2.9	11.7	21.1	24.0	21.6	9.4	7.0	2.3	0	31.0	39.2	19.9	2.3	4.1	2.9	0	5.18	3.37	.66
1,500-1,749.....	131	0	1.5	8.4	22.9	23.7	21.4	12.2	5.4	1.5	0	35.7	28.2	39.0	3.1	4.6	0	0	5.33	3.53	.66
1,750-1,999.....	87	0	1.1	4.8	16.0	31.1	16.1	10.3	12.7	2.3	1.1	35.7	33.3	37.6	1.1	2.3	0	0	5.54	3.40	.61
2,000-2,499.....	125	0	2.4	0	7.9	42.0	20.0	12.0	9.6	3.2	.8	34.4	32.8	25.6	4.0	3.2	0	0	5.67	3.50	.63
2,500-2,999.....	38	0	0	0	0	7.9	32.0	13.2	2.6	5.3	5.8	38.9	42.2	28.3	2.6	0	0	0	6.03	3.54	.64
3,000-3,999.....	36	0	0	5.6	13.9	13.9	22.2	18.7	19.4	8.3	0	38.9	36.1	25.0	0	0	0	0	6.22	3.78	.61
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 12	0	0	0	0	16.7	41.6	0	8.3	16.7	16.7	41.7	33.3	25.0	0	0	0	0	7.50	3.83	.61
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 9	0	0	0	22.2	22.2	11.1	11.1	33.4	0	0	44.4	11.2	44.4	0	0	0	0	6.11	3.39	.64

Pacific

All incomes.....	1, 471	.1	1.4	3.7	17.5	37.9	22.0	10.8	4.6	1.2	.8	35.2	35.4	25.8	1.9	1.3	.3	.1	5.38	3.37	.63
250-499.....	¹⁰ 28	0	8.6	3.6	32.1	17.9	21.4	7.1	10.7	0	3.6	71.4	21.4	3.6	0	3.6	0	0	5.43	2.50	.46
500-749.....	107	.9	5.6	8.4	20.6	36.4	15.9	7.5	1.9	2.3	0	36.5	30.8	27.1	.9	1.9	1.9	0	4.90	3.15	.64
750-999.....	186	0	2.7	6.9	27.4	27.4	16.7	11.8	3.8	1.6	0	39.3	34.9	21.5	1.6	2.2	0	.5	5.05	3.06	.60
1,000-1,249.....	211	0	1.4	3.8	23.7	36.5	16.6	10.4	5.2	.5	1.9	37.9	35.5	20.9	1.4	2.8	.5	0	5.20	3.25	.61
1,250-1,499.....	204	0	.5	2.9	16.7	42.6	19.6	10.3	4.9	2.0	.5	38.2	35.8	28.5	.5	0	0	0	5.41	3.27	.61
1,500-1,749.....	202	0	1.0	3.0	14.9	44.0	24.2	9.4	3.5	0	0	25.7	39.6	31.2	2.0	1.0	.5	0	5.30	3.52	.66
1,750-1,999.....	174	0	.6	2.3	13.3	46.6	23.6	8.0	3.4	1.1	1.1	25.9	34.5	35.0	4.0	.6	0	0	5.44	3.65	.67
2,000-2,499.....	208	0	.5	1.0	13.0	37.0	28.8	12.0	5.3	1.4	1.0	34.1	35.1	28.8	1.0	1.0	0	0	5.63	3.58	.64
2,500-2,999.....	100	0	0	0	9.0	36.0	31.0	17.0	6.0	1.0	0	39.0	36.0	20.0	5.0	0	0	0	5.78	3.55	.61
3,000-3,999.....	51	0	0	3.9	5.9	31.4	27.5	19.6	7.8	0	3.9	41.1	37.3	15.7	3.9	2.0	0	0	6.08	3.55	.68

Southeast—white families

All incomes.....	2, 098	.1	6.1	11.8	15.3	26.0	22.2	10.4	4.6	1.6	1.9	25.2	23.3	29.7	4.9	6.3	4.2	1.4	5.16	3.33	.74
250-499.....	63	0	31.7	27.0	23.8	11.1	8.2	3.2	0	0	0	9.5	14.3	38.1	4.8	14.3	12.7	6.3	3.36	3.60	1.07
500-749.....	236	.8	14.4	27.1	24.2	19.1	11.0	1.7	1.3	.4	0	13.1	21.2	85.1	5.1	11.9	10.2	3.4	3.95	3.66	.93
750-999.....	257	0	10.1	22.2	26.0	22.2	12.1	5.8	.8	.4	.4	17.9	23.3	29.6	8.2	11.3	7.4	2.3	4.26	3.77	.88
1,000-1,249.....	273	0	9.2	12.8	20.1	31.1	18.7	4.4	1.5	.7	1.5	16.8	30.0	32.7	6.9	7.3	5.1	2.2	4.69	3.81	.81
1,250-1,499.....	286	.3	4.9	10.1	17.2	32.9	20.3	8.4	4.5	.7	.7	22.7	27.0	33.3	4.5	7.3	8.5	1.7	5.04	3.90	.77
1,500-1,749.....	249	0	1.2	12.0	13.7	32.6	24.5	10.0	4.0	1.2	.8	27.7	33.0	26.5	4.4	4.4	4.0	0	5.24	3.74	.71
1,750-1,999.....	173	0	1.2	4.6	12.7	35.2	23.1	15.6	6.4	1.2	0	30.1	32.9	25.4	6.4	2.9	1.7	.6	5.53	3.82	.69
2,000-2,499.....	245	0	1.2	3.9	6.5	24.5	36.0	17.1	6.5	2.4	2.9	33.0	28.6	30.6	4.5	2.9	.4	0	5.99	3.97	.66
2,500-2,999.....	124	0	.8	.8	2.4	21.8	30.7	22.6	10.5	5.6	4.8	37.1	39.5	19.4	2.4	1.6	0	0	6.53	3.92	.60
3,000-3,999.....	116	0	0	0	2.6	12.9	38.8	19.0	11.2	5.2	10.3	44.0	31.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	6.96	4.01	.67
4,000-4,999.....	40	0	0	0	0	17.5	27.5	30.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	45.0	27.5	22.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	6.82	4.05	.60
5,000-9,999.....	36	0	0	0	0	13.9	41.6	16.7	13.9	2.8	11.1	47.2	30.6	22.2	0	0	0	0	6.86	3.88	.66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁴						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room		
	Any ²	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁶	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																						
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																						
All incomes.....	No. 971	Pct. 2.0	Pct. 23.2	Pct. 32.5	Pct. 22.7	Pct. 12.0	Pct. 5.4	Pct. 1.4	Pct. 0.5	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 0	Pct. 14.1	Pct. 19.7	Pct. 27.7	Pct. 2.9	Pct. 16.2	Pct. 12.9	Pct. 6.5	No. 3.46	No. 3.57	No. 1.03	
0-249.....	146	6.8	32.8	36.3	14.4	6.2	2.1	.7	.7	0	0	12.3	16.4	25.4	.7	16.4	17.1	11.7	2.92	3.32	1.14	
250-499.....	402	2.0	27.6	35.1	22.4	9.2	2.7	1.0	0	0	0	9.7	16.9	29.6	4.0	19.9	11.4	8.5	3.21	3.63	1.13	
500-749.....	268	0	17.9	33.6	26.9	13.4	6.3	1.1	.4	.4	0	14.6	25.7	28.7	2.6	11.9	13.1	3.4	3.63	3.58	.99	
750-999.....	100	1.0	14.0	22.0	29.0	21.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0	21.0	20.0	22.0	3.0	18.0	14.0	2.0	4.03	3.77	.94	
1,000-1,249.....	44	0	6.8	20.5	15.9	18.2	22.7	11.4	4.5	0	0	36.3	20.5	22.7	2.3	6.8	9.1	2.3	4.82	3.52	.73	
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 11	0	9.1	9.1	9.1	54.5	18.2	0	0	0	0	36.4	18.1	36.4	0	0	9.1	0	4.64	3.45	.74	
FARMS																						
<i>Vermont</i>																						
0-249.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	10.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	9.35	3.97	.42	
250-499.....	¹⁰ 28	0	0	0	0	35.7	7.1	14.3	3.6	25.0	71.4	17.9	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	8.65	3.78	.42	
500-749.....	82	1.2	0	0	1.2	4.9	12.2	13.4	25.6	12.2	29.3	70.7	22.0	6.1	0	1.2	0	0	8.82	3.70	.42	
750-999.....	111	0	0	1.8	0	1.8	6.3	26.1	12.6	19.8	31.6	71.2	23.4	5.4	0	0	0	0	9.45	3.88	.41	
1,000-1,249.....	94	0	0	1.1	0	3.2	7.4	12.8	25.5	9.6	40.4	72.3	17.0	8.5	0	1.1	1.1	0	9.81	4.11	.42	
1,250-1,499.....	74	0	0	0	0	2.7	0	17.6	18.9	6.8	54.0	67.5	31.1	1.4	0	0	0	0	10.33	4.57	.44	
1,500-1,749.....	49	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0	6.2	20.4	20.4	49.0	61.2	34.7	4.1	0	0	0	0	12.16	4.34	.43	
1,750-1,999.....	44	0	0	0	0	0	6.9	6.8	13.7	13.7	59.0	72.8	22.7	4.5	0	0	0	0	10.41	4.47	.43	
2,000-2,499.....	34	0	0	0	0	0	8.8	8.8	11.8	14.7	55.9	73.5	14.7	11.9	0	0	0	0	10.41	4.47	.43	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 11	0	0	0	0	9.1	0	0	9.1	27.3	54.5	45.4	30.4	9.1	0	9.1	0	0	10.64	5.36	.50	

New Jersey																					
All incomes.....	496	0	0	.2	2.4	4.6	16.3	20.4	18.2	13.1	24.8	56.0	30.3	11.7	1.4	.4	.2	0	8.11	4.15	.51
0-249.....	¹⁰ 11	0	0	0	9.1	0	9.1	9.1	18.2	36.3	18.2	81.8	9.1	9.1	0	0	0	0	8.18	4.00	.49
250-499.....	36	0	0	0	5.6	2.8	22.2	16.7	13.9	13.9	24.9	72.2	13.9	13.9	0	0	0	0	7.94	3.72	.47
1,250-1,499.....	¹¹ 41	0	0	0	9.8	9.8	17.0	17.0	19.6	17.0	9.8	61.0	26.9	7.3	2.4	2.4	0	0	7.49	3.66	.49
1,500-1,749.....	51	0	0	0	4.1	4.1	30.7	22.4	12.2	14.3	16.3	67.4	20.4	12.2	0	0	0	0	7.71	3.53	.46
1,750-1,999.....	50	0	0	0	4.0	4.0	6.0	22.0	14.9	24.9	12.3	58.9	28.8	8.2	2.7	1.4	0	0	7.49	3.89	.52
2,000-2,499.....	62	0	0	1.6	3.2	9.7	19.4	16.1	12.9	37.1	51.6	38.7	9.7	0	0	0	0	0	8.10	4.00	.49
2,500-2,999.....	33	0	0	0	3.0	3.0	30.3	18.2	6.1	39.4	39.4	45.5	12.1	3.0	0	0	0	0	8.70	4.29	.53
3,000-3,999.....	38	0	0	0	0	0	13.2	18.4	15.8	10.5	42.1	50.0	36.8	13.2	0	0	0	0	9.16	4.71	.51
Pennsylvania-Ohio																					
All incomes.....	2,253	(19)	.1	.1	1.1	3.2	9.5	17.7	23.7	16.1	28.5	54.6	27.6	14.5	2.1	.8	.3	.1	8.55	4.49	.52
0-249.....	¹⁰ 21	0	0	0	4.8	19.0	19.0	28.6	9.6	19.0	85.7	4.8	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	8.05	3.14	.39
250-499.....	100	1.0	0	1.0	4.0	9.0	20.0	25.0	13.0	8.0	20.0	70.0	21.0	8.0	0	0	0	1.0	7.43	3.18	.43
500-749.....	209	0	.5	0	3.3	7.2	18.2	24.9	20.1	11.0	14.8	63.6	23.0	10.5	1.4	1.0	.5	0	7.55	3.67	.49
750-999.....	304	0	0	.3	1.0	4.9	13.5	22.7	29.0	14.8	13.8	59.2	24.0	11.2	4.3	1.0	.3	0	7.88	4.04	.51
1,000-1,249.....	294	0	.3	0	1.0	2.4	10.9	21.4	22.4	15.0	26.6	55.9	26.2	14.6	1.7	1.0	.3	.3	8.35	4.36	.52
1,250-1,499.....	312	0	0	0	1.0	2.9	7.7	16.3	27.3	17.9	26.9	68.0	24.4	15.1	1.6	.6	.3	0	8.55	4.44	.52
1,500-1,749.....	267	0	0	0	.7	4.1	8.6	18.0	22.5	15.7	30.4	49.5	33.7	13.1	1.5	1.5	.7	0	8.65	4.66	.53
1,750-1,999.....	197	0	0	0	0	.5	3.6	14.2	23.9	25.9	31.9	48.7	30.5	17.9	3.0	0	0	9.07	4.94	.54	
2,000-2,499.....	253	0	0	0	1.2	2.0	4.0	11.9	26.8	16.6	37.5	48.2	31.2	17.4	2.4	.8	0	0	9.00	5.04	.56
2,500-2,999.....	135	0	0	0	0	4.4	9.6	26.7	14.3	44.5	47.4	32.6	17.0	1.5	1.5	0	0	9.59	5.33	.56	
3,000-3,999.....	116	0	0	0	0	5.2	9.5	11.2	19.0	55.1	48.3	28.4	19.8	2.6	.9	0	0	9.99	5.53	.55	
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 26	0	0	0	0	7.7	11.5	19.2	15.4	46.2	26.9	57.7	15.4	0	0	0	0	9.38	5.54	.59	
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	21.1	21.1	47.3	47.4	21.0	31.6	0	0	0	9.47	5.53	.58	
Michigan-Wisconsin																					
All incomes.....	1,083	.1	0	.7	1.4	4.7	15.5	18.8	24.6	13.6	20.6	50.6	29.8	14.9	2.9	1.3	.3	.2	8.03	4.36	.54
0-249.....	¹⁰ 12	0	0	0	8.3	41.7	8.3	0	25.0	16.7	41.7	41.7	8.3	8.3	0	0	0	0	7.67	4.00	.52
250-499.....	53	1.9	0	3.8	3.8	13.2	30.1	15.1	18.9	7.5	5.7	54.7	26.4	15.1	1.9	0	1.9	0	6.60	3.43	.52
500-749.....	115	0	0	.9	2.6	9.6	20.9	20.9	24.3	5.2	15.6	64.3	18.3	13.9	2.6	.9	0	0	7.48	3.63	.48
750-999.....	176	0	0	.6	2.3	4.5	22.2	21.0	21.6	15.3	12.5	52.8	23.3	19.3	4.0	0	.6	0	7.63	4.06	.53
1,000-1,249.....	195	0	0	.5	1.0	4.6	14.9	25.7	21.0	9.2	23.1	47.7	30.3	15.9	4.6	.5	0	1.0	7.98	4.52	.56
1,250-1,499.....	169	0	0	1.2	1.2	5.3	10.7	14.8	28.4	21.3	17.1	48.5	32.5	13.0	3.0	2.4	.6	0	8.06	4.53	.56
1,500-1,749.....	115	0	0	0	1.7	13.0	14.8	27.9	13.0	27.9	48.7	31.3	15.7	1.7	2.6	0	0	0	8.43	4.65	.55
1,750-1,999.....	80	0	0	0	2.5	17.5	15.0	23.7	20.0	21.3	42.5	40.0	13.7	0	3.8	0	0	8.36	4.76	.57	
2,000-2,499.....	94	0	0	0	0	4.3	17.0	29.8	14.9	34.0	47.9	38.3	10.6	2.1	1.1	0	0	8.92	4.74	.53	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 24	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	37.5	8.3	37.5	70.9	20.8	8.3	0	0	0	0	9.29	4.40	.47	
3,000-3,999.....	30	0	0	0	3.3	3.3	20.0	20.7	13.3	33.4	33.3	43.4	16.7	3.3	3.3	0	0	9.10	5.47	.60	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ³											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁴						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room		
	Any ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁶	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
FARMS—continued																						
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>																						
All incomes.....	No. 1,629	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.2	Pct. 1.1	Pct. 5.6	Pct. 16.1	Pct. 25.5	Pct. 20.7	Pct. 17.4	Pct. 6.3	Pct. 7.1	Pct. 47.0	Pct. 27.0	Pct. 19.4	Pct. 3.7	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 1.0	Pct. 0.1	No. 6.76	No. 3.96	No. 0.59	
0-249.....	10 26	0	0	7.7	3.8	19.2	27.0	15.4	15.4	3.8	7.7	42.4	34.6	19.2	3.8	0	0	0	6.46	3.58	.55	
250-499.....	105	0	1.0	4.8	16.2	20.9	26.6	14.3	9.5	2.9	3.8	52.3	19.0	21.0	1.0	3.8	2.9	0	5.87	3.46	.59	
500-749.....	204	0	0	3.4	9.3	18.6	25.5	23.6	13.2	4.4	2.0	52.4	21.1	21.1	2.9	1.5	1.0	0	6.24	3.58	.57	
750-999.....	257	0	.4	.8	7.8	24.5	26.8	15.9	15.2	3.5	5.1	50.6	24.5	17.1	3.9	1.9	1.6	.4	6.38	3.66	.57	
1,000-1,249.....	251	0	.4	.8	4.0	18.7	26.7	20.7	16.3	6.8	5.6	43.2	29.2	19.6	4.8	2.4	.8	0	6.69	4.01	.60	
1,250-1,499.....	205	0	0	0	3.4	16.1	28.3	23.9	13.7	8.3	6.3	47.3	24.4	22.9	3.4	2.0	0	0	6.82	4.02	.59	
1,500-1,749.....	161	0	0	0	2.5	10.6	27.3	26.7	18.6	6.8	7.5	45.4	27.3	20.5	4.3	2.5	0	0	7.01	4.18	.60	
1,750-1,999.....	107	0	0	0	2.8	8.4	16.8	23.4	29.0	8.4	11.2	49.6	33.6	11.2	2.8	.9	1.9	0	7.44	4.06	.54	
2,000-2,499.....	139	0	0	0	4.3	12.2	26.7	18.0	18.0	7.9	12.9	41.4	30.4	23.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	0	7.14	4.35	.60	
2,500-2,999.....	76	0	0	0	3.9	9.2	23.8	18.4	22.4	11.8	10.5	39.5	34.2	18.4	5.3	1.3	1.3	0	7.41	4.56	.62	
3,000-3,999.....	62	0	0	0	1.6	4.8	17.7	24.2	32.3	6.5	12.9	38.7	40.4	14.5	4.8	1.6	0	0	7.65	4.53	.59	
4,000-4,999.....	10 16	0	0	0	0	0	18.8	25.0	31.2	12.5	12.5	62.6	25.0	6.2	6.2	0	0	0	7.75	3.94	.51	
5,000-9,999.....	10 20	0	0	0	0	5.0	25.0	16.0	30.0	0	25.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	8.05	4.55	.57	
<i>North Dakota-Kansas</i>																						
All income classes.....	1,084	.4	1.4	4.0	13.3	17.9	21.7	14.5	15.0	5.4	6.4	34.3	33.2	24.1	3.8	2.9	1.4	.3	6.27	4.03	.64	
Net losses.....	193	1.0	0	5.8	10.7	17.5	19.4	20.3	15.5	4.9	4.9	30.1	40.7	15.6	7.5	3.9	1.0	1.0	6.29	4.12	.65	
Net incomes.....	931	.3	1.5	3.8	13.6	18.0	22.0	13.9	18.9	5.4	5.5	34.7	32.4	25.1	3.4	2.8	1.4	.2	6.27	4.02	.64	
0-249.....	66	2.2	3.4	4.5	14.6	15.7	20.3	18.0	12.4	2.2	6.7	38.2	31.5	20.2	0	3.4	4.5	2.2	5.98	3.89	.65	
250-499.....	163	.6	2.5	8.0	20.2	20.9	17.2	11.0	11.0	4.9	3.7	33.8	31.3	25.2	1.8	6.7	1.3	0	5.65	3.72	.64	
500-749.....	184	0	1.1	6.0	16.8	16.3	23.0	9.8	18.5	2.7	4.9	36.4	32.1	22.8	4.9	2.2	1.6	0	6.08	3.86	.66	
750-999.....	177	0	1.1	1.7	13.0	21.5	20.4	18.1	13.0	5.6	5.6	32.8	32.3	27.6	4.5	1.7	.6	0	6.34	4.09	.64	
1,000-1,249.....	106	0	.9	.9	13.2	19.9	22.7	11.3	17.0	6.6	7.5	35.8	29.3	29.3	2.8	1.9	.9	0	6.47	4.07	.63	
1,250-1,499.....	89	0	0	3.4	10.1	16.0	25.8	14.6	11.2	12.4	5.6	25.8	38.2	27.0	5.6	3.4	0	0	6.52	4.39	.67	
1,500-1,749.....	62	0	3.2	1.6	6.5	21.0	27.4	9.7	21.0	4.8	4.8	33.9	30.7	25.8	4.8	1.6	3.2	0	6.35	4.14	.65	
1,750-1,999.....	39	0	2.6	2.6	0	17.9	25.7	12.8	12.8	7.7	17.9	38.5	41.0	17.9	0	0	2.6	0	7.28	4.23	.58	

2,000-2,499.....	33	0	0	0	6.1	3.0	21.2	18.2	21.2	6.1	24.2	54.5	18.2	27.3	0	0	0	0	7.61	4.18	.55
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 23	0	0	0	8.7	4.3	21.8	21.8	30.4	4.3	8.7	34.8	43.5	17.4	4.3	0	0	0	7.17	4.52	.63
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	0	12.5	18.8	25.0	31.3	6.2	6.2	0	25.0	37.5	31.3	6.2	0	0	0	6.19	4.31	.70
<i>South Dakota-Montana-Colorado</i>																					
All Incomes.....	442	1.8	5.7	10.2	26.2	19.9	16.0	10.4	6.8	1.4	1.6	30.3	25.1	26.9	5.4	6.6	4.8	.9	5.06	3.60	.71
0-249.....	30	0	10.0	13.3	30.1	20.0	13.3	10.0	3.3	0	0	30.0	33.3	28.7	0	3.3	6.7	0	4.57	3.23	.70
250-499.....	58	1.7	6.9	8.6	27.6	24.1	12.1	6.9	12.1	0	0	41.4	25.9	20.7	0	10.3	0	1.7	4.90	3.08	.63
500-749.....	75	4.0	12.0	9.8	30.7	20.0	9.3	2.7	10.7	1.3	0	34.7	18.7	24.0	4.0	8.0	9.3	1.3	4.51	3.28	.73
750-999.....	83	3.6	6.0	12.0	28.6	21.7	12.0	10.9	6.0	1.2	0	24.1	30.2	22.9	6.0	9.6	6.0	1.2	4.73	3.49	.74
1,000-1,249.....	66	0	5.4	7.1	23.2	17.9	23.2	12.5	7.1	1.8	1.8	28.6	25.0	30.3	7.1	3.6	3.6	1.8	5.43	3.95	.73
1,250-1,499.....	45	0	0	8.9	24.5	26.7	8.0	20.0	4.4	2.2	4.4	20.0	24.4	40.1	11.1	4.4	0	0	5.53	4.11	.74
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 23	0	4.3	13.0	21.8	21.8	26.1	8.7	4.3	0	0	21.7	17.4	43.5	8.7	8.7	0	0	4.98	3.78	.76
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 25	0	0	12.0	28.0	4.0	28.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	28.0	28.0	24.0	8.0	4.0	8.0	0	5.72	4.24	.74
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 25	0	0	12.0	20.0	20.0	32.0	8.0	0	0	8.0	24.0	32.0	28.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	0	6.60	4.08	.73
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 13	0	0	7.7	30.7	7.7	23.1	23.1	0	7.7	7.7	53.8	15.4	23.1	7.7	0	0	0	5.77	3.46	.60
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 9	11.1	0	11.1	11.1	11.1	22.3	11.1	11.1	0	0	55.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	0	11.1	0	6.44	3.78	.69
<i>Washington-Oregon</i>																					
All Incomes.....	945	.2	1.4	4.0	10.7	22.9	22.4	20.6	10.3	4.1	3.4	44.4	32.5	18.7	1.4	2.2	.7	.1	6.06	3.49	.57
0-249.....	¹⁰ 17	5.9	11.7	11.7	0	53.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	0	0	47.0	29.4	5.9	0	11.8	5.9	0	4.53	2.47	.54
250-499.....	62	0	1.6	8.1	14.5	25.8	32.3	11.3	1.6	3.2	1.6	50.0	38.7	9.7	0	1.6	0	0	5.48	2.95	.54
500-749.....	142	0	3.5	7.7	16.9	28.9	19.8	16.2	4.9	0	1.4	47.2	34.7	20.4	2.1	3.5	1.4	.7	5.28	3.14	.59
750-999.....	115	0	1.7	4.3	14.8	27.8	20.9	15.7	8.7	5.2	1.9	42.6	34.8	14.8	2.6	5.2	0	0	5.75	3.42	.59
1,000-1,249.....	120	0	0	3.3	15.0	25.8	17.5	24.2	10.0	2.5	1.7	40.0	33.4	24.2	.8	8	0	0	5.95	3.52	.59
1,250-1,499.....	113	0	.9	4.4	4.4	23.0	25.7	22.1	12.4	5.3	4.0	40.7	33.6	21.2	.9	1.8	1.8	0	6.21	3.65	.59
1,500-1,749.....	100	0	0	2.0	4.0	22.0	15.0	25.0	12.0	6.0	4.0	42.0	29.0	25.0	2.0	2.0	0	0	6.27	3.71	.54
1,750-1,999.....	72	0	0	0	4.9	18.1	30.8	20.8	11.1	4.2	8.3	51.4	31.9	16.7	0	0	0	0	6.60	3.58	.60
2,000-2,499.....	102	0	2.0	2.9	9.5	20.4	20.6	17.6	6.0	6.9	6.9	50.9	31.4	15.7	0	1.0	1.0	0	6.74	3.65	.54
2,500-2,999.....	42	0	0	0	9.5	28.6	30.9	16.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	47.6	38.1	9.5	4.8	0	0	0	6.52	3.76	.58
3,000-3,999.....	46	0	0	2.2	0	17.4	23.9	30.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	32.6	43.4	19.6	2.2	2.2	0	0	6.96	3.89	.56
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 14	0	0	0	0	14.3	14.3	28.6	21.4	7.1	14.3	28.6	35.7	35.7	0	0	0	0	7.43	4.26	.56
<i>Oregon—part-time</i>																					
All Incomes.....	383	.3	1.8	6.5	24.3	32.2	15.9	11.7	4.7	1.3	1.3	32.6	31.6	28.2	2.9	3.1	1.6	0	5.22	3.43	.66
250-499.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	¹⁸ 5.50	¹⁸ 2.00	¹⁸ .36
500-749.....	¹⁰ 17	0	5.9	0	41.2	29.4	17.6	5.9	0	0	0	58.8	23.5	11.8	0	5.9	0	0	4.70	2.76	.59
750-999.....	44	0	4.5	13.7	27.2	18.2	14.1	13.7	4.5	2.3	4.5	40.9	34.1	13.6	0	9.1	2.3	0	5.18	3.11	.60
1,000-1,249.....	50	0	2.0	10.0	32.0	24.0	18.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	32.0	22.0	34.0	6.0	6.0	0	0	5.00	3.44	.69
1,250-1,499.....	63	0	1.6	11.1	28.6	34.9	7.9	11.1	3.2	1.6	0	28.6	31.7	28.6	6.3	0	4.8	0	4.90	3.46	.70
1,500-1,749.....	62	0	0	3.2	27.5	37.1	14.5	12.9	3.2	1.6	0	30.6	25.8	38.8	3.2	1.6	0	0	5.22	3.52	.67
1,750-1,999.....	44	2.3	0	6.8	20.4	38.7	15.9	6.8	6.8	0	2.3	31.8	29.5	31.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	5.20	3.39	.65
2,000-2,499.....	55	0	1.8	1.8	20.0	36.4	23.7	12.7	3.6	0	0	27.3	41.8	27.3	1.8	1.8	0	0	5.31	3.53	.66
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 29	0	3.4	3.4	.69	34.5	17.3	13.8	17.3	0	3.4	31.1	38.0	24.1	0	3.4	3.4	0	5.93	3.79	.64
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 17	0	0	0	85.3	29.4	23.5	5.9	5.9	0	0	23.5	47.1	29.4	0	0	0	0	6.18	3.76	.61

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵							Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room	
	Any ²	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
FARMS—continued																						
<i>California</i>																						
All incomes.....	No. 883	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.8	Pct. 3.4	Pct. 10.0	Pct. 29.8	Pct. 25.9	Pct. 12.1	Pct. 6.1	Pct. 2.8	Pct. 3.1	Pct. 42.6	Pct. 28.4	Pct. 23.9	Pct. 2.8	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 0.5	Pct. 0.1	No. 5.72	No. 3.41	No. 0.59	
0-249.....	10 20	0	5.0	10.0	30.0	35.0	23.0	0	0	0	0	35.0	35.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	4.55	2.95	.65	
250-499.....	51	0	2.0	9.8	35.2	25.5	15.7	5.9	2.0	0	3.9	52.9	25.5	13.7	5.9	2.0	0	0	4.96	2.90	.58	
500-749.....	74	0	2.7	5.4	23.0	31.0	29.7	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.4	48.6	24.3	25.7	0	1.4	0	0	5.14	3.01	.69	
750-999.....	86	0	2.3	4.7	26.7	31.4	19.8	7.0	3.5	2.3	2.3	39.5	31.4	24.4	3.5	1.2	0	0	5.22	3.20	.61	
1,000-1,249.....	71	0	0	0	24.0	35.2	22.5	8.5	4.2	5.6	0	47.9	21.1	26.8	2.8	1.4	0	0	5.51	3.22	.59	
1,250-1,499.....	91	0	1.1	5.5	16.5	28.5	25.3	14.3	5.5	1.1	2.2	40.6	28.6	19.8	5.5	4.4	1.1	0	5.55	3.46	.62	
1,500-1,749.....	90	0	0	3.3	7.8	35.5	26.7	16.7	6.7	2.2	1.1	43.4	30.0	24.4	0	1.1	1.1	0	5.80	3.41	.59	
1,750-1,999.....	76	0	0	2.6	21.1	27.7	25.0	10.5	10.5	1.3	1.3	36.8	34.2	23.7	0	5.3	0	0	5.83	3.47	.62	
2,000-2,499.....	137	0	0	2.2	6.6	29.9	31.4	19.0	2.9	5.1	2.9	36.5	32.9	25.6	3.6	7	7	0	6.04	3.72	.61	
2,500-2,999.....	79	0	0	2.5	6.3	33.0	34.2	7.6	7.6	2.5	6.3	39.2	22.8	30.3	5.1	1.3	1.3	0	6.04	3.72	.62	
3,000-3,999.....	66	0	0	0	12.1	25.8	21.2	15.2	13.6	4.5	7.6	47.0	25.8	22.7	3.0	0	0	1.5	6.42	3.50	.54	
4,000-4,999.....	10 23	0	0	0	6	17.4	28.1	30.5	17.4	4.3	4.3	47.9	30.4	17.4	4.3	0	0	0	6.87	3.74	.54	
5,000-9,999.....	10 19	0	0	0	0	5.3	31.5	26.3	15.8	5.3	15.8	57.9	26.3	15.8	0	0	0	0	7.84	2.58	.46	
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators																						
All incomes.....	600	.2	4.0	14.7	22.8	20.2	22.1	9.2	4.7	.8	1.3	19.7	24.1	26.6	9.2	9.2	8.5	2.7	5.00	4.34	.87	
0-249.....	10 10	0	50.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	0	2.90	3.00	1.03	
250-499.....	77	0	11.7	26.0	29.8	10.4	19.5	2.6	0	0	0	23.4	23.4	29.8	3.9	10.4	5.2	3.9	4.08	3.45	.85	
500-749.....	136	0	2.9	22.1	29.5	17.6	16.2	8.8	1.5	.7	.7	26.5	22.1	24.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	4.4	4.62	3.64	.83	
750-999.....	154	0	3.2	13.0	23.4	26.7	19.5	9.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	27.7	27.3	25.4	11.7	11.7	12.3	1.9	4.96	4.71	.95	
1,000-1,249.....	106	.9	.9	9.4	22.7	19.9	29.3	6.6	7.5	.9	1.9	9.6	24.6	25.5	11.3	6.6	6.6	2.8	5.30	4.52	.85	
1,250-1,499.....	62	0	0	4.8	6.5	19.4	29.0	17.7	12.9	0	3.2	25.8	21.0	32.2	8.1	6.5	4.8	1.6	6.10	4.89	.81	
1,500-1,749.....	39	0	0	7.7	15.4	25.6	23.0	10.3	12.8	2.6	2.6	15.4	24.2	23.1	15.4	12.8	5.1	0	5.79	4.90	.86	
1,750-1,999.....	10 16	0	0	0	12.6	25.0	25.0	25.0	6.2	0	6.2	6.2	25.0	43.9	6.2	12.5	6.2	0	6.12	5.44	.89	

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<i>N. C.-S. C.—white operators</i>																						
All incomes.....	1,942	.1	2.1	8.4	21.5	25.0	23.8	10.2	5.1	2.0	1.8	18.1	20.1	23.0	11.4	10.8	8.9	1.8	5.33	4.78	.89	
0-249.....	10	22	4.5	4.5	38.4	30.4	18.2	0	0	0	0	9.1	31.8	22.7	0	18.2	9.1	9.1	3.59	3.77	1.05	
250-499.....	123	0	8.1	20.3	40.7	21.2	8.1	1.6	0	0	0	15.4	18.7	30.9	8.1	13.8	9.8	3.3	4.06	4.06	1.00	
500-749.....	236	0	4.7	18.2	39.0	25.0	8.5	2.5	.8	1.3	0	14.4	25.4	22.0	11.9	9.3	14.0	3.0	4.32	4.20	.97	
750-999.....	284	0	3.0	11.6	27.8	28.2	18.3	6.0	2.8	.7	7	18.7	17.6	22.5	12.7	12.3	13.4	2.8	4.82	4.60	.95	
1,000-1,249.....	271	0	4	10.0	22.9	28.4	26.5	8.5	2.6	.7	0	18.1	19.3	26.7	13.0	11.1	10.7	1.1	5.10	4.71	.92	
1,250-1,499.....	177	0	.8	5.1	20.3	30.0	28.3	3.4	4.6	.8	1.7	16.5	16.8	35.4	11.4	9.3	8.9	1.7	5.41	4.89	.90	
1,500-1,749.....	237	0	1.1	3.4	17.5	28.8	29.4	13.6	4.5	1.7	0	14.8	22.2	28.4	13.6	11.4	8.5	1.1	5.49	5.02	.91	
1,750-1,999.....	120	0	-.8	2.5	8.3	29.2	25.0	20.9	7.5	5.0	.8	19.2	25.8	28.4	8.3	13.3	3.3	1.7	5.98	4.97	.83	
2,000-2,499.....	204	0	.5	1.5	11.3	31.0	39.7	15.7	7.8	1.0	1.5	21.7	16.3	32.5	11.3	10.8	6.9	.5	5.93	5.09	.86	
2,500-2,999.....	105	0	0	1.0	6.7	20.0	29.5	16.2	13.3	1.9	10.5	25.7	14.3	33.3	11.4	13.3	1.0	1.0	6.61	5.08	.77	
3,000-3,999.....	95	0	0	0	5.3	15.8	31.5	20.0	12.6	7.4	7.4	17.0	26.6	38.3	9.6	5.3	3.2	0	6.73	5.40	.80	
4,000-4,999.....	42	0	0	2.4	4.8	9.5	28.6	21.4	14.3	9.5	9.5	19.0	26.2	35.7	14.3	4.8	0	0	7.00	5.33	.76	
5,000-9,999.....	10	28	0	0	3.8	0	23.1	19.2	23.1	23.1	7.7	42.4	15.4	34.6	8.8	0	0	3.8	7.62	5.08	.67	
<i>Ga.—Miss.—white operators</i>																						
All incomes.....	1,256	0	1.3	10.0	25.2	26.9	18.9	8.8	4.6	2.7	1.6	26.0	25.3	27.7	7.9	6.9	5.7	.5	5.22	4.04	.77	
0-249.....	10	8	0	12.5	12.5	37.5	12.5	25.0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	4.25	2.62	.62	
250-499.....	168	0	2.4	22.6	35.1	25.0	8.3	4.2	.6	.6	1.2	28.0	22.6	27.4	6.0	7.1	8.3	.6	4.40	3.53	.80	
500-749.....	299	0	2.3	16.1	29.8	26.4	14.7	6.0	2.7	1.0	1.0	22.4	23.7	30.8	5.4	8.0	9.0	.7	4.76	3.92	.82	
750-999.....	240	0	1.7	8.8	29.1	28.7	17.1	9.6	3.8	0	1.2	23.5	20.8	31.8	10.0	9.6	4.6	1.2	5.03	4.18	.83	
1,000-1,249.....	142	0	0	3.5	26.8	33.1	18.3	8.5	5.6	2.8	1.4	22.3	28.2	22.5	12.7	7.0	6.3	0	5.40	4.33	.80	
1,250-1,499.....	102	0	0	3.9	16.7	33.4	22.5	12.7	4.9	5.9	0	16.7	29.4	31.3	11.8	5.9	4.9	0	5.62	4.62	.82	
1,500-1,749.....	62	0	0	4.8	12.9	19.4	33.9	14.5	9.7	3.2	1.6	37.1	25.8	17.7	9.7	6.5	3.2	0	5.90	4.13	.70	
1,750-1,999.....	45	0	0	4.4	20.0	28.9	24.5	4.4	11.1	6.7	0	24.4	26.7	33.4	8.9	2.2	4.4	0	5.64	4.29	.76	
2,000-2,499.....	41	0	0	2.4	22.0	29.2	29.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.4	22.0	34.1	34.1	2.4	7.4	0	0	5.66	3.98	.70	
2,500-2,999.....	45	0	0	0	11.1	17.8	28.9	24.5	11.1	4.4	2.2	28.9	31.1	33.4	4.4	2.2	0	0	6.29	4.27	.68	
3,000-3,999.....	38	0	0	2.6	10.5	23.7	23.7	18.4	5.3	7.9	7.9	50.1	26.3	7.9	10.5	2.6	2.6	0	6.45	3.87	.60	
4,000-4,999.....	10	24	0	0	4.2	20.8	25.0	29.2	8.3	8.3	0	33.3	41.7	12.5	4.2	8.3	0	0	5.62	3.62	.64	
5,000-9,999.....	10	28	0	0	0	25.0	35.7	7.1	14.3	14.3	3.6	39.2	28.6	28.6	3.6	0	0	0	6.68	4.18	.62	
10,000-19,999.....	10	14	0	0	0	0	28.6	21.4	7.1	28.6	14.3	78.6	21.4	0	0	0	0	0	8.21	3.36	.41	
<i>N. C.-S. C.—white sharecroppers</i>																						
All incomes.....	627	.3	3.5	19.5	37.1	21.0	13.4	3.7	1.3	0	.2	11.5	18.7	26.0	11.2	13.9	16.1	2.6	4.38	4.61	1.05	
0-249.....	10	7	14.3	14.3	28.5	14.3	28.6	0	0	0	0	28.5	14.3	14.3	0	14.3	28.6	0	3.28	2.86	.87	
250-499.....	84	1	2	7.1	26.2	46.4	11.9	4.8	1.2	1.2	0	10.7	23.9	19.0	8.3	13.1	21.4	3.6	3.86	4.21	1.09	
500-749.....	152	0	7.2	19.1	46.7	17.1	6.6	2.6	.7	0	0	15.8	20.4	19.7	7.9	17.8	14.5	3.9	4.07	4.20	1.04	
750-999.....	147	0	2.0	24.5	37.5	23.1	10.2	2.0	.7	0	0	13.6	17.7	28.6	10.2	11.6	15.6	2.7	4.24	4.42	1.04	
1,000-1,249.....	105	0	0	20.9	32.4	20.9	15.2	8.6	1.0	0	1.0	10.5	17.1	27.7	14.3	13.8	15.2	1.9	4.67	4.81	1.03	
1,250-1,499.....	69	0	0	13.0	84.8	31.9	18.9	0	1.4	0	0	5.9	14.7	38.9	13.2	13.2	17.6	1.5	4.62	5.19	1.12	
1,500-1,999.....	63	0	1.6	3.2	14.3	25.4	41.2	9.5	4.8	0	0	3.2	17.5	34.9	19.0	12.7	12.7	0	5.49	5.68	1.03	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by income, 90 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room	
	Any ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
FARMS—continued																					
<i>Ga.—Miss.—white sharecroppers</i>																					
All incomes.....	No. 481	Pct. 0	Pct. 6.4	Pct. 29.6	Pct. 36.4	Pct. 16.7	Pct. 6.4	Pct. 2.5	Pct. 1.2	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 0.2	Pct. 8.3	Pct. 22.5	Pct. 29.5	Pct. 9.8	Pct. 17.6	Pct. 9.8	Pct. 2.5	No. 4.04	No. 4.14	No. 1.02
0-249.....	10 16	0	0	50.1	31.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	0	0	0	12.5	37.5	25.0	0	6.2	18.8	0	3.88	3.69	.95
250-499.....	187	0	10.7	36.4	34.2	10.2	4.3	2.1	1.6	0	.5	10.7	24.6	28.8	7.0	17.1	9.1	2.7	3.77	3.72	.98
500-749.....	201	0	5.0	25.9	40.2	20.4	5.5	2.0	.5	.5	0	7.5	18.4	30.3	9.5	20.9	10.9	2.5	4.06	4.34	1.07
750-999.....	77	0	1.3	18.2	32.4	24.7	14.3	3.9	2.6	2.6	0	3.9	24.7	29.8	19.5	13.0	6.5	2.6	4.68	4.74	1.01
<i>N. C.—S. C.—Negro operators</i>																					
All incomes.....	431	.5	5.8	21.6	36.1	20.2	12.3	2.1	.9	.5	0	6.3	12.8	24.5	11.8	17.2	20.2	7.2	4.23	5.16	1.22
0-249.....	10 28	0	17.9	28.6	39.2	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	10.7	17.9	21.4	7.1	14.3	10.7	17.9	3.60	4.36	1.24
250-499.....	110	.9	10.0	24.5	43.7	12.7	6.4	0	1.8	0	0	7.3	11.8	26.4	3.6	16.4	24.5	10.0	3.85	4.95	1.28
500-749.....	108	.9	7.4	22.2	26.9	28.7	12.0	1.9	0	0	0	4.6	13.0	27.7	13.0	17.6	16.7	7.4	4.19	5.02	1.20
750-999.....	84	0	0	21.4	41.7	19.0	11.9	4.8	0	1.2	0	7.1	9.5	23.8	17.9	15.5	22.6	3.6	4.42	5.36	1.21
1,000-1,249.....	54	0	1.9	11.1	38.9	22.2	24.0	1.9	0	0	0	3.7	16.7	25.9	16.7	22.2	9.2	5.6	4.61	5.37	1.16
1,250-1,499.....	10 24	0	0	25.0	16.6	25.0	25.0	4.2	0	4.2	0	8.3	16.7	8.3	8.3	29.2	25.0	4.2	4.83	5.79	1.20
1,500-1,999.....	10 23	0	0	17.4	34.8	17.4	17.4	4.3	8.7	0	0	4.4	8.7	21.7	21.7	4.4	39.1	0	4.83	6.04	1.25
<i>Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators</i>																					
All incomes.....	509	.2	7.5	26.1	37.9	18.6	7.7	1.2	.6	.2	0	13.0	23.2	25.8	8.6	14.1	14.1	1.2	3.99	3.99	1.00
0-249.....	31	0	12.9	45.2	29.1	6.4	6.4	0	0	0	0	22.6	32.3	25.8	0	12.9	6.4	0	3.48	2.87	.82
250-499.....	177	0	8.5	32.8	35.5	18.1	4.5	.6	0	0	0	15.2	24.3	23.2	5.6	14.1	15.9	1.7	3.79	3.77	1.00
500-749.....	147	.7	5.4	24.5	42.2	18.4	5.4	2.0	1.4	0	0	13.6	15.6	24.5	9.5	17.0	18.4	1.4	4.03	4.30	1.06
750-999.....	90	0	6.7	20.0	33.4	24.4	13.3	1.1	1.1	0	0	7.8	26.7	32.2	12.2	11.1	8.9	1.1	4.26	4.17	.98
1,000-1,249.....	47	0	8.5	10.6	44.7	21.3	12.8	0	0	2.1	0	4.2	29.8	29.8	17.1	10.6	8.5	0	4.30	4.11	.96
1,250-1,499.....	10 17	0	5.9	11.8	47.0	11.8	17.6	5.9	0	0	0	17.7	23.6	17.6	5.9	17.6	17.6	0	4.41	4.29	.97

N. C.-S. C.—Negro sharecroppers

All incomes.....	635	.3	8.0	28.6	41.8	15.6	4.1	1.1	.5	0	0	4.9	11.2	24.5	10.4	21.9	20.8	6.3	3.83	4.85	1.26
0-249.....	41	2.4	17.1	34.1	29.3	9.8	4.9	2.4	0	0	0	12.2	12.2	26.8	4.9	19.5	12.2	12.2	3.51	4.15	1.18
250-499.....	195	.5	12.8	36.4	39.5	7.7	2.6	.5	0	0	0	5.6	14.9	22.0	10.3	23.1	18.5	6.6	3.51	4.28	1.22
500-749.....	206	0	6.3	28.1	42.7	17.0	3.9	1.5	.5	0	0	4.4	11.2	25.7	7.3	25.2	19.9	6.3	3.90	4.94	1.27
750-999.....	116	0	4.3	22.4	52.5	14.7	4.3	.9	.9	0	0	3.4	7.8	25.8	18.1	16.4	23.3	5.2	3.98	5.19	1.30
1,000-1,249.....	55	0	1.8	20.1	32.7	32.7	9.1	1.8	1.8	0	0	3.6	9.1	27.3	10.9	20.0	23.6	5.5	4.40	5.32	1.28
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 22	0	0	9.1	40.9	45.5	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.2	9.1	18.2	45.4	9.1	4.45	6.68	1.50
<i>Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers</i>																					
All incomes.....	623	0	13.2	35.2	39.5	8.0	3.5	.3	.3	0	0	8.0	19.2	24.4	7.1	22.3	16.4	2.6	3.56	4.04	1.14
0-249.....	126	0	20.6	41.3	33.3	4.0	.8	0	0	0	0	10.3	25.3	23.8	3.2	18.3	15.9	3.2	3.23	3.46	1.07
250-499.....	306	0	14.1	37.6	38.9	6.2	2.9	.3	0	0	0	9.5	20.5	23.2	6.2	23.2	15.4	2.0	3.47	3.84	1.10
500-749.....	144	0	8.3	25.7	43.1	15.3	6.9	0	.7	0	0	4.9	15.3	25.6	10.4	22.9	17.4	3.5	3.90	4.66	1.20
750-999.....	47	0	2.1	31.9	49.0	8.5	4.3	2.1	2.1	0	0	2.1	6.4	29.8	12.8	25.5	21.3	2.1	3.96	5.02	1.22

¹ See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See Methodology (tables 40 and 41) for small cities, villages, and counties studied. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. See Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

² Percentages are based on the number of families that reported number of rooms (column 2). Only rooms used for living purposes were counted. A finished basement, attic room, or glass-enclosed porch was counted as a room, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall were counted as one room.

³ Includes only families that reported the number of rooms in living quarters. The number not reporting was as follows: Small cities—North Central, 5; Plains and Mountain, 1; Pacific, 1; Southeast white, 2; Southeast Negro, 2. Villages—Middle Atlantic and North Central, 2; Plains and Mountain, 2; Southeast white, 2; and Southeast Negro, 1. Farms—New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania-Ohio, 1; Michigan-Wisconsin, 4; Illinois-Iowa, 13; North Dakota-Kansas, 4; South Dakota-Montana-Colorado, 5; Washington-Oregon, 3; California, 5; North Carolina self-sufficing counties, 7; North Carolina-South Carolina white operators, 2; white sharecroppers, 3; Negro operators, 2; Negro sharecroppers, 3; Georgia-Mississippi white operators, 1; Negro operators, 2; Negro sharecroppers, 1.

⁴ Includes members of the economic family, roomers, paid help, and others usually occupying the living quarters during the report year.

⁵ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported the number of persons per room.

⁶ The families that had more than 3 persons per room were as follows: Small cities—North Central, 1; Plains and Mountain, 3; Southeast Negro, 5. Villages—Middle Atlantic and North Central, 2; Plains and Mountain, 2; Southeast white, 1; Southeast Negro, 11. Farms—Pennsylvania-Ohio, 1; South Dakota-Montana-Colorado, 1; North Carolina self-sufficing counties, 2; North Carolina-South Carolina white operators, 4; white sharecroppers, 1; Negro operators, 5; Negro sharecroppers, 11; Georgia-Mississippi Negro operators, 2. In the Southeast small-city and village analysis units, all of these families had incomes of less than \$750.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported number of rooms in living quarters (column 2).

⁸ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported the number of persons occupying living quarters.

⁹ Averages were obtained by dividing the total number of persons occupying living quarters by the total number of rooms.

¹⁰ All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

¹¹ These families were distributed by income class as follows: \$3,000-\$3,999, 56; \$4,000-\$4,999, 16; \$5,000-\$9,999, 8; \$10,000-\$14,999, 1.

¹² 0.050 percent or less.

¹³ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 29.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,² 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Indoor water supply: Families having—														Toilet: Families having—				Families having kitchen sink with drain
		Running water in kitchen and/or bath				No running water		Kitchen with—				For bathtub or shower—				In-door flush	In-door other	Out-door privy	None	
		Any running water	Hot and cold in either	Hot and cold in both	Cold only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
SMALL CITIES																				
<i>North Central</i>																				
All incomes.....	No. 3, 118	Pct. 94.0	Pct. 73.1	Pct. 71.0	Pct. 20.7	Pct. 2.2	Pct. 3.8	Pct. 72.3	Pct. 21.5	Pct. 2.2	Pct. 4.0	Pct. 72.1	Pct. 13.4	Pct. 0.1	Pct. 14.4	Pct. 88.3	Pct. 1.4	Pct. 10.3	Pct. 0	Pct. 93.8
250-499.....	61	68.9	32.8	26.2	36.1	9.8	21.3	29.5	37.7	9.8	23.0	29.5	13.1	0	57.4	46.7	3.3	50.0	0	62.3
500-749.....	229	79.0	31.4	30.6	47.2	4.8	16.2	31.4	47.2	4.8	16.6	30.7	26.8	.4	42.1	66.9	1.7	31.4	0	77.6
750-999.....	408	88.2	50.2	47.1	37.3	4.7	7.1	48.7	39.2	4.7	7.4	48.9	22.0	0	29.1	76.2	2.0	21.8	0	88.4
1,000-1,249.....	467	92.5	60.8	57.2	31.3	3.0	4.5	59.3	32.8	3.0	4.9	59.2	21.0	.4	19.4	86.7	1.5	11.8	0	93.6
1,250-1,499.....	425	95.5	72.4	69.2	23.1	2.4	2.1	71.0	24.0	2.4	2.6	71.0	16.5	0	12.5	90.3	1.2	8.5	0	94.8
1,500-1,749.....	343	97.1	82.5	80.5	14.8	1.2	1.7	81.6	14.9	1.2	2.3	81.3	11.1	0	7.6	93.8	1.2	5.0	0	97.1
1,750-1,999.....	282	98.9	88.3	86.9	10.6	.7	.4	87.9	11.0	.7	.4	87.2	8.9	0	3.9	95.4	.7	3.9	0	98.2
2,000-2,249.....	215	99.0	89.7	88.4	9.3	.5	.5	89.3	9.7	.5	.5	88.8	6.5	0	4.7	96.3	1.4	2.3	0	99.1
2,250-2,499.....	163	99.4	94.5	94.5	4.9	.6	0	94.5	4.9	.6	0	94.5	3.7	.6	1.2	97.6	1.2	1.2	0	100.0
2,500-2,999.....	198	99.5	96.0	94.9	3.5	.5	0	95.5	4.0	.5	0	95.5	3.0	0	1.5	97.5	1.0	1.5	0	100.0
3,000-3,999.....	201	100.0	97.5	97.5	2.5	0	0	97.5	2.5	0	0	97.5	1.5	0	1.0	97.0	2.5	.5	0	99.5
4,000-4,999.....	64	98.4	98.4	98.4	0	1.6	0	98.4	0	1.6	0	98.4	0	0	1.6	98.4	0	1.6	0	98.4
5,000-9,999.....	62	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	98.4	1.6	0	0	100.0
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																				
All incomes.....	1, 311	98.2	91.7	90.6	5.0	.2	1.6	91.4	6.6	.2	1.8	92.4	2.4	.1	5.1	94.1	.5	5.3	.1	99.8
250-499.....	# 16	93.8	50.0	50.0	37.5	0	6.2	50.0	43.8	0	6.2	53.3	20.0	0	26.7	68.8	6.2	25.0	0	75.0
500-749.....	73	90.3	70.9	69.7	13.9	1.4	8.3	70.9	19.4	1.4	8.3	71.6	9.0	0	19.4	80.8	1.4	17.8	0	87.7
750-999.....	122	95.9	78.2	73.0	16.4	0	4.1	74.6	19.7	0	5.7	77.8	8.5	0	13.7	85.1	0	14.9	0	91.8
1,000-1,249.....	171	97.6	85.9	84.2	9.9	.6	1.8	85.9	11.7	.6	1.8	88.2	4.2	.6	9.0	88.9	0	10.5	.6	94.7
1,250-1,499.....	164	96.3	90.8	90.2	4.9	.6	3.1	90.8	5.5	.6	3.1	90.7	1.9	0	7.4	92.1	1.2	6.7	0	95.7
1,500-1,749.....	181	99.4	97.2	96.7	1.1	0	.6	97.2	2.2	0	.6	97.8	1.1	0	1.1	98.3	.6	1.1	0	99.4
1,750-1,999.....	155	100.0	96.8	95.5	1.9	0	0	96.1	3.9	0	0	97.4	0	0	2.6	97.4	0	2.6	0	98.7

2,000-2,249.....	118	100.0	99.1	99.1	0	0	0	99.1	.9	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	
2,250-2,499.....	82	100.0	98.8	98.8	0	0	0	98.8	1.2	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	
2,500-2,999.....	110	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	
3,000-3,999.....	90	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	98.9	1.1	0	100.0	
4,000-4,999.....	31	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	
<i>Pacific</i>																				
All incomes.....	1,500	99.7	98.2	95.1	2.9	.2	.1	96.1	3.6	.2	.1	96.3	1.8	0	1.9	97.7	.5	1.8	0	99.3
250-499.....	# 12	91.7	83.4	83.4	8.8	8.8	0	83.4	8.8	8.8	0	83.4	0	0	16.6	83.4	0	16.6	0	91.7
500-749.....	63	95.8	82.5	79.4	9.5	3.2	0	80.9	15.9	3.2	0	86.6	6.7	0	6.7	85.7	3.2	11.1	0	96.8
750-999.....	115	100.0	87.0	86.1	10.4	0	0	86.1	13.9	0	0	89.3	6.2	0	4.5	95.7	1.7	2.6	0	98.3
1,000-1,249.....	191	100.0	95.8	94.2	4.2	0	0	95.8	4.2	0	0	94.8	2.6	0	2.6	97.9	0	2.1	0	100.0
1,250-1,499.....	181	99.4	95.6	94.5	2.8	0	.6	95.6	3.8	0	.6	96.6	1.7	0	1.7	96.8	0	2.8	0	98.3
1,500-1,749.....	172	100.0	96.5	94.2	2.9	0	0	96.5	3.5	0	0	95.8	1.2	0	3.0	97.7	0	2.3	0	100.0
1,750-1,999.....	174	99.4	98.3	97.7	1.1	0	.6	98.3	1.1	0	.6	98.2	1.2	0	.6	98.2	.6	1.2	0	98.3
2,000-2,249.....	144	100.0	99.3	99.3	.7	0	0	99.3	.7	0	0	99.3	.7	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
2,250-2,499.....	109	100.0	99.1	98.2	.9	0	0	99.1	.9	0	0	98.2	.9	0	.9	99.1	.9	0	0	100.0
2,500-2,999.....	142	100.0	99.3	98.6	.7	0	0	99.3	.7	0	0	98.6	.7	0	.7	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
3,000-3,999.....	128	100.0	99.2	98.4	.8	0	0	99.2	.8	0	0	98.4	.8	0	.8	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
4,000-4,999.....	44	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
5,000-9,999.....	# 25	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																				
All incomes.....	1,116	92.9	57.9	57.2	34.4	0	7.1	57.5	34.6	0	7.9	57.9	31.9	0	10.2	90.8	.5	9.2	0	88.0
250-499.....	33	66.7	6.1	6.1	57.5	0	33.3	6.1	57.5	0	36.4	6.2	46.9	0	46.9	57.5	0	42.5	0	51.5
500-749.....	83	77.1	18.1	18.1	57.4	0	22.9	18.1	57.8	0	24.1	18.8	51.2	0	30.0	75.9	0	24.1	0	59.0
750-999.....	118	84.7	28.8	27.1	54.2	0	15.3	28.2	55.6	0	16.2	27.8	48.7	0	23.5	78.0	0	22.0	0	74.4
1,000-1,249.....	163	90.2	39.2	37.9	50.3	0	9.8	38.4	50.3	0	11.3	38.8	46.1	0	15.1	85.5	2.0	12.5	0	82.2
1,250-1,499.....	136	94.9	50.8	49.3	44.1	0	5.1	50.0	42.6	0	7.4	50.0	42.6	0	7.4	91.2	.7	8.1	0	90.4
1,500-1,749.....	132	94.7	59.8	59.1	34.0	0	5.3	59.1	35.6	0	5.3	59.8	34.1	0	6.1	94.7	0	5.3	0	93.2
1,750-1,999.....	138	98.6	73.2	73.2	25.4	0	1.4	73.2	25.4	0	1.4	73.2	23.9	0	2.9	98.4	.7	2.9	0	97.1
2,000-2,249.....	106	100.0	79.2	79.2	20.8	0	0	79.2	20.8	0	0	79.2	18.9	0	1.9	97.2	.9	1.9	0	100.0
2,250-2,499.....	67	100.0	85.1	85.1	14.9	0	0	85.1	14.9	0	0	85.1	14.9	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
2,500-2,999.....	69	100.0	94.2	94.2	5.8	0	0	94.2	5.8	0	0	94.2	5.8	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
3,000 or over.....	81	100.0	98.8	97.6	1.2	0	0	97.6	1.2	0	1.2	98.8	1.2	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	98.8
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																				
All incomes.....	475	35.3	6.6	6.0	27.9	2.1	62.6	6.6	28.0	2.1	63.3	6.0	17.6	.2	76.2	29.1	.4	70.3	.2	25.5
0-249.....	47	17.0	2.1	2.1	14.9	4.3	76.7	2.1	14.9	4.3	78.7	2.1	8.5	0	89.4	10.6	0	89.4	0	9.1
250-499.....	159	19.9	0	0	19.2	2.6	77.5	0	17.8	2.6	79.7	0	11.5	.6	87.9	15.2	0	84.2	.6	10.8
500-749.....	108	33.0	2.8	1.9	27.4	1.9	65.1	2.8	20.9	1.9	65.4	1.9	11.6	0	86.8	27.8	.9	71.3	0	18.5
750-999.....	91	46.2	8.8	7.7	37.4	2.2	51.6	8.8	37.4	2.2	51.6	7.7	31.9	0	60.4	42.9	0	57.1	0	39.6
1,000-1,249.....	50	68.0	20.0	18.0	48.0	0	32.0	20.0	48.0	0	32.0	18.0	28.0	0	54.0	52.0	2.0	46.0	0	54.0
1,250-1,499.....	# 10	70.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	0	30.0	30.0	40.0	0	30.0	30.0	20.0	0	60.0	50.0	0	50.0	0	70.0
1,500-1,749.....	# 5	80.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	0	20.0	40.0	40.0	0	20.0	40.0	40.0	0	20.0	80.0	0	20.0	0	80.0
1,750-1,999.....	# 5	100.0	80.0	80.0	20.0	0	80.0	20.0	20.0	0	80.0	20.0	20.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: *Percentage¹ of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by income, 50 analysis units in 23 States,² 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Indoor water supply: Families having—														Toilet: Families having—				Families having kitchen sink with drain
		Running water in kitchen and/or bath				No running water		Kitchen with—				For bathtub or shower—				Toilet: Families having—				
		Any running water	Hot and cold in either	Hot and cold in both	Cold only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	In-door flush	In-door other	Out-door privy	None	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES																				
<i>New England</i>																				
All incomes.....	No. 743	Pct. 99.1	Pct. 73.2	Pct. 70.7	Pct. 23.8	Pct. 0.8	Pct. 0.1	Pct. 72.7	Pct. 25.7	Pct. 1.5	Pct. 0.1	Pct. 72.6	Pct. 17.0	Pct. 0	Pct. 10.4	Pct. 91.7	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 7.9	Pct. 0	Pct. 99.9
250-499.....	* 7	100.0	28.6	28.6	71.4	0	0	28.6	71.4	0	0	28.6	28.6	0	42.8	57.2	0	42.8	0	100.0
500-749.....	42	100.0	47.6	42.9	52.4	0	0	47.6	52.4	0	0	42.9	23.8	0	33.3	83.3	2.4	14.3	0	100.0
750-999.....	95	96.7	46.7	43.5	45.7	3.3	0	45.3	48.4	6.8	0	46.0	33.3	0	20.7	83.2	0	16.8	0	98.9
1,000-1,249.....	126	99.2	67.5	62.7	29.4	.8	0	67.5	31.7	.8	0	64.7	23.0	0	12.3	89.7	0	10.3	0	100.0
1,250-1,499.....	120	99.2	68.1	65.5	28.6	0	.8	67.6	30.8	.8	.8	67.8	20.9	0	11.3	94.2	0	5.8	0	100.0
1,500-1,749.....	99	100.0	79.6	76.5	16.3	0	0	79.0	20.4	0	0	80.6	12.9	0	6.5	93.5	0	6.1	0	100.0
1,750-1,999.....	89	93.9	88.7	87.5	10.2	1.1	0	87.7	10.1	2.2	0	87.5	8.0	0	4.5	92.2	2.2	2.8	0	100.0
2,000-2,499.....	109	99.1	89.0	89.0	10.1	.9	0	89.0	10.1	.9	0	89.0	9.2	0	1.8	97.2	0	2.8	0	100.0
2,500-2,999.....	31	100.0	96.8	96.8	0	0	0	98.8	3.2	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
3,000-3,999.....	* 28	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>																				
All incomes.....	3,042	81.7	56.6	53.6	24.5	9.0	9.3	55.7	25.6	9.2	9.5	54.9	12.0	.3	32.8	68.2	1.2	30.5	.1	88.0
250-499.....	84	50.0	20.2	17.9	29.8	22.6	27.4	19.0	31.0	22.6	27.4	19.0	11.9	1.2	67.9	32.1	1.2	64.3	2.4	67.9
500-749.....	360	61.7	25.0	23.6	35.6	17.2	21.1	24.7	36.7	17.2	21.4	24.3	14.1	.3	61.3	40.5	3.1	56.1	.3	73.9
750-999.....	672	75.0	39.7	35.1	34.4	12.2	12.8	38.5	36.2	12.2	13.1	36.7	13.8	.5	49.0	54.7	1.4	43.9	0	81.8
1,000-1,249.....	675	82.1	62.3	47.8	29.0	10.1	7.8	50.8	30.6	10.6	8.0	49.8	15.6	0	34.6	65.3	.9	33.6	.2	89.2
1,250-1,499.....	461	85.0	62.3	59.2	22.6	7.8	7.2	61.6	23.2	7.8	7.4	60.2	12.4	.4	27.0	74.0	.4	25.6	0	91.5
1,500-1,749.....	283	89.4	70.3	68.6	18.4	5.3	5.3	70.0	19.4	5.3	5.3	69.6	10.4	0	20.0	80.2	.7	19.1	0	93.3
1,750-1,999.....	235	92.3	78.7	75.7	13.6	3.0	4.7	77.0	13.6	4.3	5.1	77.5	8.9	0	13.6	86.8	.4	12.8	0	93.6
2,000-2,499.....	253	94.8	83.4	82.2	11.1	2.4	2.8	82.6	11.8	2.4	3.2	83.4	7.5	.4	8.7	90.9	.8	8.3	0	97.6
2,500-2,999.....	118	98.8	89.8	88.1	8.5	1.7	0	89.8	8.5	1.7	0	88.9	6.8	0	4.3	95.0	.8	4.2	0	100.0

3,000-3,999	70	100.0	97.1	95.7	1.4	0	0	97.1	2.9	0	0	97.2	1.4	0	1.4	98.6	1.4	0	0	100.0
4,000-4,999	* 21	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	95.2	4.8	0	0	100.0
5,000-9,999	* 10	100.0	90.0	90.6	10.0	0	0	90.0	10.0	0	0	90.0	10.0	0	0	90.0	0	10.0	0	100.0
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																				
All incomes	1,103	78.2	58.5	55.0	19.4	15.4	6.4	58.1	20.0	15.5	6.4	55.5	7.6	.5	36.4	64.8	5.4	29.8	0	78.1
250-499	31	54.8	6.5	6.5	48.3	22.6	22.6	6.5	48.3	22.6	22.6	6.5	9.7	0	83.8	29.0	6.5	64.5	0	30.0
500-749	126	60.3	27.8	23.8	31.7	22.2	17.5	27.8	32.5	22.2	17.5	24.0	8.0	1.6	66.4	40.5	5.6	53.9	0	60.0
750-999	182	68.1	37.9	33.0	29.7	20.9	11.0	36.8	30.8	20.9	11.5	34.3	11.6	1.7	52.4	46.4	3.9	49.7	0	63.9
1,000-1,249	155	73.6	52.9	47.7	20.0	18.7	7.7	52.3	21.3	18.7	7.7	48.7	9.7	0	41.6	61.2	6.6	32.3	0	76.6
1,250-1,499	171	80.0	61.8	57.6	18.2	17.6	2.4	61.8	18.2	17.6	2.4	57.6	8.2	0	34.2	68.8	5.3	25.9	0	81.9
1,500-1,749	131	84.0	71.8	71.0	12.2	13.7	2.3	71.8	12.2	13.7	2.3	71.0	5.3	0	23.7	74.1	7.6	18.3	0	86.9
1,750-1,999	87	88.5	77.0	77.0	11.5	9.2	2.3	77.0	11.5	9.2	2.3	77.0	6.9	0	16.1	80.5	5.7	13.8	0	94.3
2,000-2,499	125	91.9	81.4	77.4	10.5	8.1	0	80.0	11.2	8.8	0	78.3	4.8	.8	16.1	84.0	4.8	11.2	0	92.0
2,500-2,999	34	100.0	97.4	89.5	2.6	0	0	97.4	2.6	0	0	89.5	0	0	10.5	92.1	0	7.9	0	94.7
3,000-3,999	36	94.4	91.6	88.9	2.8	5.6	0	91.6	2.8	5.6	0	88.9	2.8	0	8.3	86.1	8.3	5.6	0	94.4
4,000-4,999	* 12	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
5,000-9,999	* 9	100.0	77.8	77.8	22.2	0	0	77.8	22.2	0	0	77.8	11.1	0	11.1	88.9	0	11.1	0	88.9
<i>Pacific</i>																				
All incomes	1,471	99.7	90.5	88.4	8.0	.2	.1	89.8	9.9	.2	.1	90.5	6.0	0	3.5	94.8	.8	4.4	0	99.4
250-499	* 28	100.0	78.6	64.3	14.4	0	0	78.6	21.4	0	0	69.3	11.5	0	19.2	78.6	0	21.4	0	96.4
500-749	107	96.2	72.6	68.9	19.8	1.9	1.9	70.7	25.5	0	1.9	74.3	9.9	0	15.8	81.3	.9	17.8	0	96.3
750-999	186	99.5	80.6	76.9	16.7	.5	0	73.0	21.5	.5	0	81.3	13.2	0	5.5	91.4	.5	8.1	0	98.9
1,000-1,249	211	100.0	86.3	82.5	12.3	0	0	84.8	15.2	0	0	85.9	9.7	0	4.4	92.4	1.4	6.2	0	99.1
1,250-1,499	204	100.0	90.7	89.2	7.8	0	0	90.7	9.3	0	0	90.5	6.5	0	8.0	96.5	1.0	2.5	0	100.0
1,500-1,749	202	100.0	95.5	95.0	4.5	0	0	95.5	4.5	0	0	95.0	3.0	0	2.0	97.0	1.0	2.0	0	100.0
1,750-1,999	174	100.0	96.0	95.4	4.0	0	0	96.0	4.0	0	0	95.4	4.0	0	.6	98.8	.6	.6	0	100.0
2,000-2,499	208	100.0	93.6	97.6	.5	0	0	93.1	1.9	0	0	99.0	1.0	0	0	98.5	1.0	.5	0	100.0
2,500-2,999	100	100.0	98.0	98.0	2.0	0	0	98.0	2.0	0	0	98.0	2.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
3,000-3,999	51	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																				
All incomes	2,100	83.4	52.7	51.0	30.6	2.1	14.5	51.8	30.9	2.1	15.2	52.0	23.4	.4	24.2	75.4	1.3	23.3	0	76.5
250-499	63	49.2	1.6	1.6	47.6	3.2	47.6	1.6	47.6	3.2	47.6	1.6	28.6	0	69.8	28.6	4.8	66.6	0	33.4
500-749	236	58.3	12.3	10.6	46.0	5.1	36.6	11.1	45.5	5.1	38.3	11.9	31.1	1.3	55.7	42.8	.8	56.4	0	44.3
750-999	257	69.6	23.3	21.4	46.3	2.3	28.1	22.2	46.3	2.3	28.2	22.0	35.0	.4	42.0	57.9	1.6	40.5	0	56.2
1,000-1,249	274	79.6	37.2	35.4	42.0	2.2	18.2	36.1	42.7	2.2	19.0	36.6	33.7	.4	29.3	71.1	.4	28.5	0	72.4
1,250-1,499	286	88.4	50.9	49.1	37.5	1.8	9.8	50.3	37.1	2.1	10.5	49.5	29.8	0	20.7	80.8	1.0	18.2	0	78.5
1,500-1,749	249	90.8	58.3	55.4	32.5	2.4	6.8	57.2	33.1	2.4	7.3	56.9	24.6	0	17.3	82.3	2.0	15.7	0	87.5
1,750-1,999	173	95.4	75.2	71.1	20.2	1.7	2.9	72.8	22.0	1.7	2.5	73.8	16.9	.6	8.7	81.2	1.2	7.0	0	89.6
2,000-2,499	245	94.7	82.9	82.5	11.8	.8	4.5	82.5	12.2	.8	4.5	82.9	9.8	0	7.3	91.0	1.2	7.8	0	93.4
2,500-2,999	124	96.8	86.3	85.5	10.5	.8	2.4	85.5	11.3	.8	2.4	86.3	10.5	0	3.2	94.4	1.6	4.0	0	95.4
3,000-3,999	117	96.6	93.2	93.2	3.4	.9	2.5	93.2	3.4	.9	2.5	93.2	3.4	0	3.4	95.8	1.7	2.5	0	96.8
4,000-4,999	40	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
5,000-9,999	36	100.0	97.2	97.2	2.8	0	0	97.2	2.8	0	0	97.2	2.8	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: *Percentage¹ of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States² 1935-36—Continued*

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Indoor water supply: Families having—														Toilet: Families having—				Families having kitchen sink with drain
		Running water in kitchen and/or bath				No running water		Kitchen with—				For bathtub or shower—				In-door flush	In-door other	Out-door privy	None	
		Any running water	Hot and cold in either	Hot and cold in both	Cold only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply					
																(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																				
Indoor water supply: Families having—																				
Toilet: Families having—																				
Families having kitchen sink with drain																				
VILLAGES—continued																				
Southeast—Negro families																				
All incomes.....	No. 972	Pct. 20.8	Pct. 8.9	Pct. 3.2	Pct. 16.3	Pct. 3.2	Pct. 76.0	Pct. 8.9	Pct. 16.8	Pct. 3.2	Pct. 76.1	Pct. 3.2	Pct. 6.4	Pct. 0.7	Pct. 89.7	Pct. 9.9	Pct. 0.5	Pct. 87.3	Pct. 2.3	Pct. 13.4
0-249.....	146	8.3	0	0	7.6	2.8	88.9	0	8.3	2.8	88.9	0	2.1	1.4	96.5	3.4	.7	87.7	8.2	6.2
250-499.....	403	11.4	.5	.2	10.9	3.2	85.4	.5	10.9	3.2	85.4	.2	2.0	.5	97.3	3.2	.2	95.1	1.5	5.2
500-749.....	208	23.6	2.2	1.9	20.2	4.5	71.9	2.2	21.4	4.5	71.9	1.9	7.6	1.1	89.4	9.7	.4	88.4	1.5	14.6
750-999.....	100	46.5	13.1	10.1	33.4	0	53.5	13.1	33.4	0	53.5	10.1	20.2	0	69.7	28.0	2.0	70.0	0	34.0
1,000-1,249.....	44	61.3	34.1	29.5	25.0	2.3	36.4	34.9	25.6	2.3	37.2	29.5	18.2	0	52.3	45.5	0	54.5	0	50.0
1,250-1,499.....	* 11	63.7	18.2	18.2	45.5	9.0	27.3	18.2	45.5	9.0	27.3	18.2	27.3	0	54.5	36.3	0	63.7	0	45.5
FARMS																				
Vermont																				
All incomes.....	537	66.8	31.9	25.6	34.7	25.0	8.2	31.7	35.0	25.1	8.2	25.9	2.3	.4	71.4	32.5	4.7	62.8	0	95.7
0-249.....	* 10	40.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	80.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	0	0	90.0	20.0	0	80.0	0	100.0
250-499.....	* 28	39.3	14.3	3.6	25.0	50.0	10.7	14.3	25.0	50.0	10.7	3.6	0	0	96.4	3.6	3.6	92.8	0	92.8
500-749.....	82	54.3	18.5	16.0	35.8	32.1	13.6	18.3	35.4	32.9	13.4	16.0	1.2	0	82.8	19.8	6.2	74.0	0	92.7
750-999.....	111	62.2	21.6	13.5	40.6	26.1	11.7	20.7	41.5	20.1	11.7	14.4	1.8	.9	82.9	21.6	8.1	70.3	0	92.8
1,000-1,249.....	94	64.9	28.7	25.5	36.2	24.7	6.4	28.7	36.2	24.7	6.4	25.5	4.3	1.1	69.1	34.0	4.3	61.7	0	94.7
1,250-1,499.....	74	71.6	31.1	28.7	40.5	21.6	6.8	31.1	40.5	21.6	6.8	28.0	0	0	74.0	31.1	2.7	66.2	0	98.6
1,500-1,749.....	49	79.6	49.0	40.8	28.6	18.4	2.0	49.0	30.6	18.4	2.0	41.7	6.2	0	52.1	49.0	0	51.0	0	98.0
1,750-1,999.....	44	81.9	61.4	59.1	20.5	13.6	4.5	61.4	20.5	13.6	4.5	59.1	2.3	0	34.6	66.0	4.5	29.5	0	100.0
2,000-2,499.....	34	91.2	53.0	44.1	38.2	8.9	0	53.0	34.2	8.9	0	45.5	3.0	0	51.5	53.0	5.9	41.1	0	100.0
2,500-2,999.....	* 11	90.9	54.5	27.3	30.4	0	0	54.5	30.4	9.1	0	27.3	0	0	72.7	45.5	0	54.5	0	100.0

New Jersey																				
All incomes.....	407	55.9	37.1	31.0	18.8	42.3	1.8	36.9	18.8	42.5	1.8	31.0	5.9	.4	62.7	38.9	.8	60.3	0	73.2
0-249.....	*11	30.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	20.0	9.1	18.2	54.5	18.2	10.0	0	0	90.0	0	9.1	90.9	0	63.6
250-499.....	36	33.3	13.9	8.3	19.4	61.1	5.6	13.9	19.4	61.1	5.6	8.3	5.6	0	86.1	19.4	0	80.6	0	47.2
500-749.....	41	39.0	21.9	19.5	17.1	58.6	2.4	21.9	17.1	58.6	2.4	19.5	7.3	0	73.2	29.3	0	70.7	0	51.2
750-999.....	49	42.8	26.5	18.4	16.3	55.2	2.0	26.5	16.3	55.2	2.0	18.4	2.0	0	79.6	24.5	0	75.5	0	67.3
1,000-1,249.....	73	56.9	33.3	20.8	23.6	41.7	1.4	32.9	23.3	42.4	1.4	20.8	2.8	0	76.4	26.0	1.4	72.6	0	70.8
1,250-1,499.....	53	54.7	35.8	30.2	18.9	45.3	0	35.8	18.9	45.3	0	30.2	7.5	1.9	60.0	39.6	0	60.4	0	77.4
1,500-1,749.....	51	60.0	36.0	30.0	24.0	36.0	4.0	36.0	24.0	36.0	4.0	30.0	14.0	0	56.4	45.1	0	54.9	0	74.5
1,750-1,999.....	50	60.0	40.0	36.0	20.0	40.0	0	40.0	20.0	40.0	0	36.0	4.0	0	60.0	42.0	2.0	56.0	0	70.0
2,000-2,499.....	62	64.5	45.1	41.9	19.4	35.0	0	45.1	19.4	35.0	0	41.9	9.7	1.6	46.8	50.8	0	49.2	0	85.5
2,500-2,999.....	33	66.7	54.6	54.6	12.1	33.3	0	54.6	12.1	33.3	0	54.6	3.0	0	42.4	57.6	0	42.4	0	93.9
3,000-3,999.....	38	84.2	73.7	63.2	10.5	15.8	0	73.7	10.5	15.8	0	63.2	2.6	0	34.2	73.7	2.6	23.7	0	94.7
Pennsylvania-Ohio																				
All incomes.....	2,254	37.2	23.2	19.2	13.9	35.7	27.1	22.9	14.2	35.9	27.0	19.5	2.0	.6	77.9	20.7	2.0	77.2	.1	64.2
0-249.....	*21	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	33.3	38.1	14.3	14.3	33.3	38.1	14.3	4.8	0	80.9	14.3	0	85.7	0	52.4
250-499.....	100	20.0	13.0	10.0	7.0	30.0	50.0	13.0	7.0	30.0	50.0	10.0	0	1.0	89.0	11.0	1.0	88.0	0	38.0
500-749.....	209	20.6	11.5	10.5	8.6	38.3	41.1	11.5	9.1	38.3	41.1	10.6	1.0	.5	87.9	12.0	.5	87.0	0	47.6
750-999.....	304	21.8	9.9	7.6	11.9	41.6	36.6	9.9	11.8	41.6	36.5	7.6	1.6	.3	90.5	7.9	2.0	90.1	0	51.6
1,000-1,249.....	294	29.4	15.7	12.6	13.7	42.3	28.3	15.0	14.4	42.3	28.3	13.4	1.4	.7	84.5	15.3	.7	83.3	0	59.9
1,250-1,499.....	312	36.9	24.1	19.6	12.8	39.7	23.4	23.1	13.5	40.0	23.4	20.5	2.9	.3	76.3	21.5	2.9	75.6	0	66.7
1,500-1,749.....	267	33.3	22.1	19.1	11.2	40.1	26.6	22.1	11.2	40.1	26.6	19.1	1.5	1.9	77.5	19.5	.7	79.8	0	68.9
1,750-1,999.....	197	44.7	27.9	25.3	16.8	34.0	21.3	27.9	16.8	34.0	21.3	20.3	3.0	.5	76.2	21.9	3.1	75.0	0	72.6
2,000-2,499.....	254	54.5	33.2	25.7	21.3	34.5	17.0	32.8	21.6	28.7	16.9	26.3	4.0	.4	69.3	30.3	3.1	68.6	0	76.4
2,500-2,999.....	135	63.0	42.3	38.5	20.7	23.7	13.3	41.5	21.5	23.7	13.3	39.2	2.2	0	58.6	37.0	4.4	58.6	0	80.8
3,000-3,999.....	116	60.9	43.5	37.4	17.4	24.3	14.8	43.5	17.4	24.3	14.8	37.4	.9	0	61.7	38.8	3.4	57.8	0	77.6
4,000-4,999.....	*26	61.5	46.1	42.3	15.4	23.1	15.4	46.1	15.4	23.1	15.4	42.3	0	0	57.7	38.5	3.8	57.7	0	76.9
5,000-9,999.....	*19	73.7	73.7	73.7	0	10.5	15.8	73.7	0	10.5	15.8	73.7	0	0	26.3	73.7	0	26.3	0	94.7
Michigan-Wisconsin																				
All incomes.....	1,067	24.2	12.7	10.1	11.5	54.0	21.8	12.0	11.7	54.4	21.9	10.7	3.2	1.5	84.6	13.6	2.9	83.4	.1	84.1
0-249.....	*13	30.8	23.1	23.1	7.7	46.1	23.1	23.1	7.7	46.1	23.1	23.1	0	0	76.9	30.8	0	69.2	0	84.6
250-499.....	53	13.2	1.9	1.9	11.3	47.2	39.6	1.9	11.3	47.2	39.6	1.9	0	0	93.1	3.8	1.9	94.3	0	73.1
500-749.....	115	10.5	6.1	5.2	4.4	57.0	32.5	6.1	4.4	57.0	32.5	5.2	.9	.9	93.0	5.2	4.4	90.4	0	79.6
750-999.....	176	11.6	5.2	4.0	6.4	62.4	26.0	5.1	6.2	63.1	25.6	4.0	3.5	0	92.5	8.0	2.8	88.6	0	77.6
1,000-1,249.....	196	16.0	7.2	5.7	8.8	62.4	21.6	6.7	8.8	62.4	22.1	6.1	2.1	2.6	89.2	7.7	2.1	90.2	0	83.1
1,250-1,499.....	169	25.0	13.1	9.5	11.9	56.0	19.0	11.2	12.4	56.9	19.5	11.3	3.0	3.6	82.1	11.8	1.8	86.4	0	83.2
1,500-1,749.....	115	35.4	16.8	10.6	18.6	45.1	19.5	15.7	19.1	46.1	19.1	11.5	7.1	0	81.4	21.1	1.8	77.1	0	88.7
1,750-1,999.....	80	38.8	18.8	16.2	20.0	42.4	13.8	18.8	20.0	42.4	18.8	16.2	3.8	0	80.0	21.2	5.0	73.8	0	92.5
2,000-2,499.....	95	47.4	32.7	27.4	14.7	42.1	10.6	31.6	15.8	42.1	10.6	28.4	4.2	1.1	66.3	31.6	4.2	64.2	0	92.6
2,500-2,999.....	*25	36.0	20.0	20.0	16.0	56.0	8.0	20.0	16.0	56.0	8.0	20.0	0	4.0	76.0	24.0	0	76.0	0	96.0
3,000-3,999.....	30	50.0	26.7	23.3	23.3	43.3	6.7	26.7	23.3	43.3	6.7	23.3	10.0	6.7	60.0	23.3	10.0	66.7	0	93.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: Percentage of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States, 1936-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Indoor water supply: Families having—														Toilet: Families having—				Families having kitchen sink with drain	
		Running water in kitchen and/or bath				No running water		Kitchen with—				For bathtub or shower—				In-door flush	In-door other	Out-door privy	None		
		Any running water	Hot and cold in either	Hot and cold in both	Cold only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
FARMS—continued																					
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>																					
All incomes.....	No. 1,642	Pct. 17.4	Pct. 12.3	Pct. 10.9	Pct. 5.1	Pct. 37.0	Pct. 45.6	Pct. 12.3	Pct. 5.0	Pct. 37.0	Pct. 45.7	Pct. 11.0	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 84.5	Pct. 11.0	Pct. 1.2	Pct. 87.6	Pct. 0.2	Pct. 54.1	
0-249.....	26	11.5	7.7	7.7	3.8	11.5	77.0	7.7	3.8	11.5	77.0	7.7	0	0	92.3	3.8	0	92.4	3.8	30.8	
250-499.....	106	7.5	2.8	1.9	4.7	17.9	74.6	2.8	4.7	17.9	74.6	1.9	.9	0	97.2	2.8	1.9	95.3	0	29.2	
500-749.....	206	8.3	5.4	4.9	2.9	26.5	65.2	5.4	2.9	26.5	65.2	4.9	1.0	2.5	91.6	5.8	1.0	92.7	.5	38.4	
750-999.....	258	10.5	5.8	4.7	4.7	36.2	53.3	5.8	4.3	36.4	53.5	4.7	1.9	1.6	91.8	6.6	1.2	91.8	.4	43.2	
1,000-1,249.....	252	11.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	37.7	50.8	5.9	5.2	37.7	51.2	5.6	2.4	2.4	89.6	6.3	1.6	92.1	0	51.8	
1,250-1,499.....	207	12.1	7.8	6.3	4.3	46.4	41.5	7.3	4.8	46.4	41.5	6.8	1.4	4.3	87.5	7.2	.5	92.3	0	53.7	
1,500-1,749.....	161	26.2	19.3	17.5	6.9	42.5	31.3	19.3	6.8	41.6	32.3	17.5	3.8	1.9	77.7	17.4	.6	81.4	.6	64.8	
1,750-1,999.....	110	23.6	16.3	15.5	7.3	40.9	35.5	16.3	7.3	40.9	35.5	15.5	3.6	.9	80.0	15.6	2.8	81.6	0	69.4	
2,000-2,499.....	139	25.9	19.4	16.5	6.5	43.9	30.2	19.4	6.5	43.9	30.2	16.5	2.9	2.9	77.7	12.9	.7	86.4	0	69.1	
2,500-2,999.....	78	39.0	32.5	31.2	6.5	45.4	15.6	32.1	6.4	46.1	15.4	31.2	2.6	5.2	61.0	29.5	2.6	67.9	0	78.9	
3,000-3,999.....	63	34.9	31.7	28.6	3.2	41.3	23.8	31.7	3.2	41.3	23.8	28.6	1.6	1.6	68.2	23.8	0	76.2	0	72.6	
4,000-4,999.....	16	62.5	62.5	43.8	0	25.0	12.5	62.5	0	25.0	12.5	43.7	0	12.5	43.8	43.8	0	56.2	0	87.5	
5,000-9,999.....	20	50.0	45.0	45.0	5.0	35.0	15.0	45.0	5.0	35.0	15.0	45.0	0	0	55.0	40.0	5.0	55.0	0	96.0	
<i>North Dakota-Kansas</i>																					
All income classes.....	1,088	26.3	12.5	10.3	13.8	33.7	40.0	12.4	13.9	33.7	40.0	10.4	3.3	1.2	85.1	10.3	4.3	84.8	.6	48.8	
Net losses.....	104	24.3	7.8	5.8	16.5	31.1	44.6	7.8	16.5	31.1	44.6	5.8	1.9	1.0	91.3	6.7	2.9	90.4	0	41.3	
Net incomes.....	984	26.4	13.0	10.8	13.4	34.0	39.6	12.9	13.5	34.0	39.6	10.9	3.5	1.2	84.4	10.7	4.5	84.2	.6	49.6	
0-249.....	89	23.6	9.0	7.9	14.6	36.0	40.4	7.9	15.7	36.0	40.4	9.0	1.1	1.1	88.8	9.0	5.6	85.4	0	47.7	
250-499.....	165	14.5	3.6	2.4	10.9	33.3	52.2	3.6	10.9	33.3	52.2	2.4	1.8	1.8	93.4	2.4	4.2	92.8	.6	37.2	
500-749.....	185	18.5	8.2	7.1	10.3	39.7	41.8	8.2	10.3	39.7	41.8	7.1	3.8	.5	88.6	6.5	3.8	89.7	0	43.2	
750-999.....	177	22.6	10.2	7.9	12.4	33.3	44.1	10.2	12.4	33.3	44.1	7.9	3.4	1.1	87.6	13.1	2.8	83.0	1.1	48.3	
1,000-1,249.....	106	30.5	14.3	10.5	16.2	36.2	33.3	14.3	16.2	36.2	33.3	10.5	2.9	1.9	84.7	8.6	2.9	88.5	0	50.0	
1,250-1,499.....	89	34.8	18.8	15.7	18.0	32.6	32.6	18.8	18.0	32.6	32.6	15.7	4.5	0	79.8	10.1	7.9	80.9	1.1	51.7	

1,500-1,749	62	30.8	16.1	11.3	14.5	29.0	40.4	16.1	14.5	29.0	40.4	11.3	3.2	0	85.5	14.5	1.6	83.9	0	62.9
1,750-1,999	39	48.7	33.4	28.3	15.3	33.4	17.9	33.4	15.3	33.4	17.9	28.3	5.1	0	66.6	20.6	10.3	66.6	0	66.6
2,000-2,499	33	69.7	48.5	39.4	21.2	18.2	12.1	48.5	21.2	18.2	12.1	39.4	6.1	0	54.5	27.3	15.2	57.5	0	78.8
2,500-2,999	23	47.8	34.8	34.8	13.0	26.1	26.1	34.8	13.0	26.1	26.1	34.8	4.3	4.3	56.6	39.1	0	60.9	0	78.3
3,000-3,999	16	37.6	25.1	25.1	12.5	31.2	31.2	25.1	12.5	31.2	31.2	25.1	12.5	12.5	49.9	31.2	0	62.6	6.2	68.8
<i>South Dakota-Montana-Colorado</i>																				
All incomes	447	21.2	14.3	11.0	6.9	18.8	60.0	14.3	6.9	18.8	60.0	11.0	2.2	5.8	81.0	7.9	1.3	90.6	2	33.8
0-249	31	19.4	6.5	3.2	12.9	16.1	64.5	6.5	12.9	16.1	64.5	3.2	9.7	3.2	83.9	3.2	0	96.8	0	32.3
250-499	80	23.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	64.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	64.9	11.7	3.3	1.7	83.3	10.2	1.7	88.1	0	28.3
500-749	75	25.4	13.7	13.3	6.7	13.3	61.3	18.7	6.7	13.3	61.3	13.3	1.3	9.3	76.1	8.1	0	91.9	0	28.8
750-999	84	13.1	7.1	4.8	6.0	21.4	65.5	7.1	6.0	21.4	65.5	4.8	2.4	5.9	86.9	3.6	0	95.4	0	28.9
1,000-1,249	58	17.9	14.3	7.1	3.6	21.4	60.7	14.3	3.6	21.4	60.7	7.1	0	0	92.9	7.1	1.8	91.1	0	33.9
1,250-1,499	45	20.0	13.3	6.7	6.7	28.9	51.1	13.3	6.7	28.9	51.1	6.7	0	0	82.2	6.7	4.4	86.7	2.2	40.0
1,500-1,749	23	26.1	21.8	21.8	4.3	13.0	60.9	21.8	4.3	13.0	60.9	21.7	0	4.3	74.0	8.7	4.3	87.0	0	43.5
1,750-1,999	25	20.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	20.0	60.0	12.0	8.0	20.0	60.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	80.0	12.0	0	88.0	0	36.0
2,000-2,499	26	26.9	19.2	19.2	7.7	19.2	53.9	19.2	7.7	19.2	53.9	19.2	3.8	7.7	69.3	11.5	3.8	84.7	0	35.5
2,500-2,999	13	30.8	30.8	30.8	0	15.4	53.8	30.8	0	15.4	53.8	30.8	0	0	69.2	7.7	0	92.3	0	46.2
3,000-3,999	9	44.4	44.4	33.3	0	44.4	11.2	44.4	0	44.4	11.2	33.4	0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0	66.7	0	66.7
<i>Washington-Oregon</i>																				
All incomes	948	66.5	55.4	48.9	10.8	20.8	12.7	55.0	11.1	21.2	12.7	49.1	2.5	2.6	45.8	39.3	2.3	58.4	0	81.0
0-249	17	35.2	17.6	5.9	17.6	53.0	11.8	17.6	17.6	53.0	11.8	6.2	0	6.2	87.6	11.8	0	88.2	0	41.2
250-499	63	38.1	25.4	20.6	12.7	44.4	17.5	25.4	12.7	44.4	17.5	20.6	3.2	6.3	69.9	19.0	0	81.0	0	68.1
500-749	142	45.0	31.4	27.1	13.6	31.4	23.6	31.0	13.4	32.4	23.2	27.1	4.3	3.6	65.0	21.8	2.1	76.1	0	67.6
750-999	117	61.8	46.1	40.9	15.7	25.2	13.0	45.3	15.4	26.5	12.8	41.2	1.8	9	59.1	26.5	0	73.5	0	78.4
1,000-1,249	120	65.0	54.2	46.7	10.0	18.3	16.7	54.2	10.8	18.3	16.7	47.0	3.4	1.7	47.9	36.1	1.7	62.2	0	83.3
1,250-1,499	113	71.6	62.8	54.0	8.0	20.4	8.0	62.8	8.8	20.4	8.0	54.4	2.7	9	42.0	42.9	4.5	52.6	0	84.1
1,500-1,749	100	77.0	62.0	56.0	14.0	10.0	13.0	62.0	15.0	10.0	13.0	56.6	1.0	2.0	40.4	46.0	0	54.0	0	87.0
1,750-1,999	72	72.2	62.5	58.3	9.7	19.5	8.3	62.5	9.7	19.5	8.3	58.3	1.4	2.8	37.5	53.5	0	46.5	0	87.1
2,000-2,499	102	85.1	78.2	68.3	6.9	9.9	5.0	77.4	6.9	10.8	4.9	68.3	1.0	4.0	26.7	55.9	4.9	39.2	0	90.2
2,500-2,999	42	88.1	81.0	69.0	7.1	4.8	7.1	81.0	7.1	4.8	7.1	69.0	4.8	0	26.2	64.3	2.4	33.3	0	88.1
3,000-3,999	46	84.8	82.6	82.6	2.2	8.7	6.5	82.6	2.2	8.7	6.5	82.6	0	4.3	13.1	57.8	13.3	28.9	0	97.8
4,000-4,999	14	92.9	86.8	78.6	7.1	7.1	0	85.8	7.1	7.1	0	78.6	7.1	0	14.3	71.4	0	28.6	0	92.9
<i>Oregon-part-time</i>																				
All incomes	383	74.9	64.4	59.9	10.5	15.2	9.9	64.3	10.4	15.4	9.9	59.9	3.7	3.9	32.5	56.9	1.6	41.5	0	88.0
250-499	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
500-749	17	47.1	35.3	35.3	11.8	29.4	23.5	35.3	11.8	29.4	23.5	35.3	0	11.8	52.9	23.5	0	76.5	0	76.5
750-999	44	68.2	43.2	34.1	25.0	15.9	15.9	43.2	25.0	15.9	15.9	34.1	9.1	2.3	54.5	40.9	0	59.1	0	79.5
1,000-1,249	50	68.0	60.0	50.0	8.0	24.0	8.0	60.0	8.0	24.0	8.0	50.0	0	2.0	48.0	44.0	0	58.0	0	86.0
1,250-1,499	63	65.1	49.2	44.4	15.9	15.9	19.0	49.2	15.9	15.9	19.0	44.4	8.0	3.2	44.4	38.1	1.6	60.3	0	82.5
1,500-1,749	62	75.8	66.1	61.3	9.7	14.5	9.7	66.1	9.7	14.5	9.7	61.3	3.2	3.2	32.3	61.3	1.6	37.1	0	91.8
1,750-1,999	44	89.7	75.1	70.5	13.6	6.8	4.5	75.1	13.6	6.8	4.5	70.5	6.8	4.5	18.2	68.2	2.3	29.5	0	90.9
2,000-2,499	55	75.9	75.9	75.9	0	18.5	8.6	74.5	0	20.0	5.5	75.9	0	9.3	14.8	69.1	3.6	27.3	0	90.9
2,500-2,999	29	93.1	93.1	93.1	0	6.9	0	93.1	0	6.9	0	93.1	0	0	6.9	93.1	0	6.9	0	100.0
3,000-3,999	17	100.0	94.1	94.1	5.9	0	0	94.1	5.9	0	0	94.1	0	0	5.9	88.2	5.9	5.9	0	94.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Indoor water supply: Families having—														Toilet: Families having—				Families having kitchen sink with drain	
		Running water in kitchen and/or bath				No running water		Kitchen with—				For bathtub or shower—				In-door flush	In-door other	Out-door privy	None		
		Any running water	Hot and cold in either	Hot and cold in both	Cold only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
FARMS—continued																					
<i>California</i>																					
All incomes.....	No. 888	Pct. 98.8	Pct. 79.1	Pct. 76.9	Pct. 18.7	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 78.6	Pct. 20.2	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 78.6	Pct. 15.1	Pct. 0.2	Pct. 6.1	Pct. 82.0	Pct. 2.5	Pct. 15.5	Pct. 0	Pct. 98.5	
0-249.....	20	100.0	70.0	70.0	25.0	0	0	70.0	30.0	0	0	73.7	15.8	0	10.5	70.0	5.0	25.0	0	100.0	
250-499.....	51	94.1	59.9	52.9	33.3	2.0	3.9	54.9	39.2	2.0	3.9	57.2	30.6	0	12.2	62.7	2.0	35.3	0	94.0	
500-749.....	74	100.0	62.2	62.2	26.5	0	0	62.2	37.8	0	0	63.0	28.8	0	8.2	75.7	5.4	18.9	0	98.6	
750-999.....	87	97.7	64.4	60.9	29.9	2.3	0	62.1	35.6	2.3	0	65.5	23.8	0	10.7	63.3	5.7	31.0	0	98.9	
1,000-1,249.....	71	95.8	77.5	73.2	16.9	2.8	1.4	77.5	18.3	2.8	1.4	74.3	15.7	1.4	8.6	75.7	1.4	22.9	0	95.8	
1,250-1,499.....	93	97.8	72.0	69.9	24.7	0	2.2	72.0	25.8	0	2.2	72.2	18.9	0	8.9	81.5	2.2	16.3	0	96.8	
1,500-1,749.....	91	100.0	82.4	82.4	17.6	0	0	82.4	17.6	0	0	82.4	13.2	0	4.4	89.0	1.1	9.9	0	100.0	
1,750-1,999.....	76	100.0	90.8	88.1	9.2	0	0	89.5	10.5	0	0	90.7	9.3	0	6	92.1	0	7.9	0	100.0	
2,000-2,499.....	137	100.0	89.7	86.1	10.3	0	0	89.7	10.3	0	0	86.8	8.8	.7	3.7	88.3	1.5	10.2	0	100.0	
2,500-2,999.....	79	100.0	87.3	84.8	12.7	0	0	87.3	12.7	0	0	84.8	8.9	0	6.3	82.3	6.3	11.4	0	98.7	
3,000-3,999.....	66	100.0	87.9	86.4	12.1	0	0	87.9	12.1	0	0	87.7	9.2	0	3.1	95.5	0	4.5	0	98.5	
4,000-4,999.....	24	100.0	95.8	95.8	4.2	0	0	95.8	4.2	0	0	95.8	4.2	0	0	95.8	0	4.2	0	100.0	
5,000-9,999.....	19	100.0	100.0	94.7	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	
<i>N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators</i>																					
All incomes.....	607	11.4	4.5	3.8	6.6	2.8	85.8	4.5	6.9	2.8	85.8	3.8	1.8	1.0	93.4	4.5	.8	87.7	7.0	11.9	
0-249.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	80.0	20.0	0	
250-499.....	78	6.4	1.3	1.3	5.1	0	93.6	1.3	5.1	0	93.6	1.3	1.3	0	97.4	1.3	0	92.3	6.4	6.4	
500-749.....	133	4.3	.7	0	3.6	3.6	92.1	.7	3.6	3.6	92.1	0	1.4	0	99.6	.7	.7	87.6	11.0	4.5	
750-999.....	156	10.3	3.2	1.9	7.1	1.9	87.8	3.2	7.1	1.9	87.8	1.9	1.9	.7	95.5	3.3	.7	87.5	8.5	8.6	
1,000-1,249.....	107	12.2	4.7	4.7	7.5	2.8	85.0	4.7	7.5	2.8	85.0	4.7	1.9	.9	92.5	5.7	0	89.5	4.8	16.5	
1,250-1,499.....	63	19.4	8.1	6.5	9.7	4.8	75.8	8.1	11.3	4.8	75.8	6.5	1.6	1.6	90.3	6.3	1.6	88.9	3.2	21.7	
1,500-1,749.....	39	30.8	15.4	15.4	12.8	7.7	61.8	15.4	15.4	7.7	61.5	15.8	5.3	7.9	71.0	17.9	2.6	79.5	0	29.0	
1,750-1,999.....	16	31.2	25.0	25.0	6.2	0	68.8	25.0	6.2	0	68.8	25.0	0	0	75.0	18.8	6.2	75.0	0	31.2	

North Carolina-South Carolina—white operators

All incomes.....	1,944	8.3	5.1	5.0	3.2	12.9	78.8	5.1	3.2	13.2	78.5	5.0	1.8	2.7	90.5	6.5	.5	90.7	2.3	13.8
0-249.....	* 22	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
250-499.....	123	.8	0	0	.8	8.1	91.1	0	.8	8.1	91.1	0	0	0	100.0	.8	0	92.7	6.5	2.5
500-749.....	237	.8	.4	.4	.4	7.7	91.5	.4	.4	8.0	91.2	.4	0	1.3	98.3	.4	0	96.2	3.4	4.6
750-999.....	284	1.8	.4	.4	1.4	6.4	91.8	.4	1.4	6.7	91.5	.4	.7	1.4	99.5	1.4	.4	94.6	3.6	2.8
1,000-1,249.....	271	5.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	11.1	83.7	2.6	2.6	11.1	83.7	2.6	.4	2.2	94.8	3.0	0	93.7	3.3	8.9
1,250-1,499.....	237	8.5	2.1	2.1	3.4	13.6	80.9	2.1	3.4	13.5	81.0	2.1	1.7	3.4	92.8	2.6	0	95.3	1.7	11.9
1,500-1,749.....	177	5.7	1.7	1.7	4.0	18.3	76.0	1.7	4.0	18.6	75.7	1.7	2.3	5.1	90.9	4.0	1.1	93.2	1.7	11.9
1,750-1,999.....	121	10.9	5.9	5.9	5.0	17.6	71.5	5.8	5.0	19.0	70.2	5.9	3.4	4.2	86.5	8.3	.8	90.9	0	17.5
2,000-2,499.....	204	13.4	7.5	7.5	5.5	19.4	67.2	7.4	5.9	20.6	66.1	7.5	3.5	3.0	86.0	10.3	.5	87.7	1.5	20.1
2,500-2,999.....	105	15.2	11.4	9.5	3.8	20.0	64.8	11.4	3.8	20.0	64.8	9.5	2.8	4.8	82.9	10.5	1.9	87.6	0	26.7
3,000-3,999.....	95	34.7	24.2	24.2	10.5	21.0	44.3	24.2	10.5	21.0	44.3	24.2	7.4	6.3	62.1	30.5	0	69.5	0	46.8
4,000-4,999.....	42	35.7	33.3	31.0	2.4	9.5	54.8	33.3	2.4	9.5	54.8	31.7	2.4	2.4	63.5	38.1	0	61.9	0	45.2
5,000-9,999.....	* 26	46.2	42.4	42.4	3.8	15.4	38.4	42.4	3.8	15.4	38.4	42.4	3.8	7.6	46.2	46.2	3.8	50.0	0	69.8

Georgia-Mississippi—white operators

All incomes.....	1,257	11.0	6.5	6.2	4.3	2.4	86.6	6.5	4.5	2.5	86.5	6.2	2.7	.4	90.7	7.6	.7	90.7	1.0	12.6
0-249.....	* 8	12.5	12.5	12.5	0	0	87.5	12.5	0	0	87.5	12.5	0	0	87.5	12.5	0	87.5	0	0
250-499.....	168	1.2	.6	.6	.6	0	98.8	.6	.6	0	98.8	.6	.6	0	98.8	1.2	0	96.4	2.4	2.4
500-749.....	300	.7	.4	.3	.3	.3	99.0	.3	.3	.4	99.0	.3	0	0	99.7	0	.3	97.7	2.0	1.7
750-999.....	240	4.2	.4	.4	3.3	2.5	93.3	.4	3.8	2.9	92.9	.4	2.5	.4	96.7	.4	.4	98.4	.8	5.9
1,000-1,249.....	142	4.3	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.9	92.8	1.4	2.8	2.8	93.0	1.4	.7	0	97.9	2.1	0	97.9	0	6.4
1,250-1,499.....	102	9.8	2.9	2.9	6.9	5.9	84.3	2.9	6.9	5.9	84.3	2.9	3.9	1.0	92.2	5.8	2.0	92.2	0	8.8
1,500-1,749.....	62	21.0	9.7	9.7	11.3	4.8	74.2	9.7	11.3	4.8	74.2	9.7	8.1	3.2	79.0	11.3	1.6	87.1	0	22.6
1,750-1,999.....	45	4.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	95.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	93.4	2.3	0	0	97.7	2.2	0	97.8	0	6.6
2,000-2,499.....	41	36.6	9.8	9.8	26.8	9.8	53.6	9.8	26.8	9.8	53.6	9.8	12.2	0	78.0	19.5	4.9	75.6	0	36.6
2,500-2,999.....	45	40.0	26.7	26.7	11.1	6.7	53.3	26.7	13.3	6.7	53.3	27.3	9.1	0	63.6	33.3	2.2	64.5	0	46.7
3,000-3,999.....	38	31.6	28.3	21.1	5.3	0	68.4	26.3	5.3	0	68.4	21.6	5.4	0	73.0	28.9	0	71.1	0	50.0
4,000-4,999.....	* 24	66.6	45.8	41.7	20.8	4.2	29.2	46.8	20.8	4.2	29.2	41.6	16.7	4.2	37.5	41.7	4.2	54.1	0	62.5
5,000-9,999.....	* 28	63.0	55.6	55.6	7.4	3.7	33.3	53.6	7.1	3.6	35.7	55.6	7.4	0	37.0	60.7	0	39.3	0	60.7
10,000-19,999.....	* 14	92.9	92.9	85.7	0	7.1	0	92.9	0	7.1	0	92.3	0	0	7.7	92.9	0	7.1	0	92.9

North Carolina-South Carolina—white sharecroppers

All incomes.....	630	.2	0	0	.2	8.4	91.4	0	.2	8.4	91.4	0	6	1.1	98.9	.2	.3	94.7	4.8	2.7
0-249.....	* 7	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
250-499.....	84	0	0	0	0	3.6	98.4	0	0	3.6	98.4	0	0	1.2	98.8	0	0	90.5	9.5	0
500-749.....	153	0	0	0	0	7.2	92.8	0	0	7.2	92.8	0	0	1.3	98.7	0	0	92.8	7.2	0
750-999.....	149	0	0	0	0	8.1	91.9	0	0	8.1	91.9	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	98.0	4.0	3.4
1,000-1,249.....	105	1.0	0	0	1.0	8.6	90.4	0	1.0	8.6	90.4	0	0	1.9	98.1	1.0	1.0	98.1	1.9	2.9
1,250-1,499.....	69	0	0	0	0	10.1	89.9	0	0	10.1	89.9	0	0	1.4	98.6	0	0	97.1	2.9	8.8
1,500-1,999.....	63	0	0	0	0	17.5	82.5	0	0	17.5	82.5	0	0	1.6	98.4	0	1.6	98.8	1.6	3.2

TABLE 29.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Indoor water supply: Families having—														Toilet: Families having—				Families having kitchen sink with drain	
		Running water in kitchen and/or bath				No running water		Kitchen with—				For bathtub or shower—				In-door flush	In-door other	Out-door privy	None		
		Any running water	Hot and cold in either	Hot and cold in both	Cold only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
FARMS—continued																					
<i>Georgia—Mississippi—white sharecroppers</i>																					
All incomes.....	No. 481	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 1.5	Pct. 98.1	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 97.9	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.2	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 99.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.2	Pct. 96.7	Pct. 3.1	Pct. 0.6	
0-249.....	# 16	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	93.8	6.2	0	
250-499.....	187	0	0	0	0	1.6	93.4	0	0	2.1	97.9	0	0	1.1	98.9	0	0	97.3	2.7	0	
500-749.....	201	.5	0	0	.5	1.5	98.0	0	.5	1.5	98.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	97.5	2.5	1.0	
750-999.....	77	1.3	0	0	1.3	1.3	97.4	0	1.3	1.3	97.4	0	1.3	0	98.7	0	1.3	93.5	6.5	1.3	
<i>North Carolina—South Carolina—Negro operators</i>																					
All incomes.....	433	0	0	0	0	6.2	93.8	0	0	6.5	93.5	0	0	1.9	98.1	.2	.2	90.4	9.2	.2	
0-249.....	# 28	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	3.6	78.6	17.8	0	
250-499.....	112	0	0	0	0	4.6	95.4	0	0	5.4	94.6	0	0	1.8	98.2	0	0	91.1	8.9	0	
500-749.....	108	0	0	0	0	5.6	94.4	0	0	5.6	94.4	0	0	3.7	96.3	0	0	82.6	7.4	0	
750-999.....	84	0	0	0	0	10.7	89.3	0	0	10.7	89.3	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	85.7	14.3	1.2	
1,000-1,249.....	54	0	0	0	0	7.4	92.6	0	0	7.4	92.6	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	90.7	7.4	0	
1,250-1,499.....	# 24	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	# 23	0	0	0	0	13.0	87.0	0	0	13.0	87.0	0	0	8.7	91.3	0	0	95.7	4.3	0	

<i>Georgia-Mississippi—Negro operators</i>																				
All incomes.....	511	.4	0	0	.4	2.7	96.9	0	.4	2.9	96.7	0	.2	.2	99.6	.2	.6	92.7	6.5	1.2
0-249.....	31	0	0	0	0	6.5	93.5	0	0	6.5	93.5	0	0	0	100.0	0	3.2	87.1	9.7	0
250-499.....	178	0	0	0	0	1.7	98.3	0	0	1.7	98.3	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	90.4	9.6	.6
500-749.....	147	0	0	0	0	1.4	98.6	0	0	2.0	98.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	.7	93.9	5.4	2.1
750-999.....	91	1.1	0	0	1.1	2.2	96.7	0	1.1	2.2	96.7	0	0	0	100.0	1.1	0	93.4	5.5	2.3
1,000-1,249.....	47	0	0	0	0	8.5	91.5	0	0	8.5	91.5	0	0	2.1	97.9	0	0	100.0	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	*17	5.9	0	0	5.9	5.9	88.2	0	5.9	5.9	88.2	0	5.9	0	94.1	0	5.9	94.1	0	0
<i>North Carolina-South Carolina—Negro sharecroppers</i>																				
All incomes.....	640	0	0	0	0	5.2	94.8	0	0	5.5	94.5	0	0	.8	99.2	0	0	85.9	14.1	.8
0-249.....	42	0	0	0	0	2.4	97.6	0	0	2.4	97.6	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	69.0	31.0	0
250-499.....	196	0	0	0	0	5.2	94.8	0	0	5.6	94.4	0	0	2.1	97.9	0	0	83.5	16.5	.5
500-749.....	208	0	0	0	0	5.3	94.7	0	0	5.8	94.2	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	88.5	11.5	1.0
750-999.....	116	0	0	0	0	6.0	94.0	0	0	6.0	94.0	0	0	.9	99.1	0	0	85.3	14.7	0
1,000-1,249.....	56	0	0	0	0	5.4	94.6	0	0	5.4	94.6	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	92.9	7.1	3.6
1,250-1,499.....	*22	0	0	0	0	4.5	95.5	0	0	4.5	95.5	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
<i>Georgia-Mississippi—Negro sharecroppers</i>																				
All incomes.....	624	.2	0	0	.2	1.3	98.5	0	.2	1.3	98.5	0	0	0	100.0	0	.2	90.0	9.8	.6
0-249.....	126	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	84.4	13.6	.8
250-499.....	307	0	0	0	0	.7	99.3	0	0	.7	99.3	0	0	0	100.0	0	.3	90.2	9.5	0
500-749.....	144	.7	0	0	.7	0	99.3	0	.7	0	99.3	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	91.7	8.3	2.1
750-999.....	47	0	0	0	0	12.8	87.2	0	0	12.8	87.2	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	83.6	6.4	0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class that reported on a specified plumbing facility or combination of facilities. Since in a few cases families reported on one or more facilities but failed to report on others, there may be small differences within an income class in the count on which the various percentages are based. In each analysis unit the percentage of families that failed to report was as follows: On

water supply in kitchen or bath, fewer than 1.5 percent; in kitchen, fewer than 1.0 percent; in bath or shower, fewer than 3.5 percent; on type of toilet; fewer than 1.0 percent; on kitchen sink with drain, fewer than 3.0 percent.

² See table 28, footnote 1.

³ All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 30.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ¹ —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ¹ —				Average ⁶ number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted principally by ¹ —			Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ¹⁰ —		
		Wood, coal, coals ²	Kerosene ⁴	Combination of wood, coal, or coals and kerosene ^{3,4}	Other combinations	Gas	Electricity	Central furnace	Stoves other than kitchen	Fireplace	Kitchen stove		Electricity ⁵	Kerosene	Gas or other ⁷	Gas or electricity for cooking, and—		No gas or electricity for cooking
																Central furnace	No central furnace	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
SMALL CITIES																		
<i>North Central</i>																		
All incomes	Number 3,118	Percent 6.3	Percent 9.5	Percent 7.2	Percent 6.3	Percent 68.2	Percent 2.5	Percent 67.8	Percent 31.4	Percent 0.6	Percent 0.2	Number 1.30	Percent 98.5	Percent 1.5	Percent (11)	Percent 53.1	Percent 7.6	Percent 10.8
250-499	61	31.1	21.3	14.8	4.0	27.0	0	21.3	77.1	1.0	0	1.16	86.9	13.1	0	16.7	6.7	5.0
500-749	220	20.1	21.8	15.7	6.1	35.9	1.4	31.4	68.6	0	0	1.23	91.7	8.3	0	17.5	5.3	7.6
750-999	408	11.0	15.2	15.0	6.4	51.2	1.2	44.1	53.2	2.5	.2	1.20	97.6	2.0	.4	27.7	8.4	12.3
1,000-1,249	467	9.2	14.1	10.5	7.0	57.9	1.4	53.9	45.3	.4	.4	1.28	99.4	.6	0	31.3	12.1	16.8
1,250-1,499	425	8.8	10.3	9.4	8.7	64.7	3.1	67.0	32.1	.7	.2	1.38	98.8	1.2	0	48.4	8.3	13.0
1,500-1,749	343	2.3	7.6	2.9	7.6	77.0	2.6	77.5	21.9	.3	.3	1.43	99.7	.3	0	61.8	8.2	11.4
1,750-1,999	282	2.8	5.3	2.5	6.7	80.2	2.5	78.4	20.9	.7	0	1.35	100.0	0	0	64.3	10.0	12.1
2,000-2,249	215	1.9	3.7	1.9	2.8	89.3	1.4	85.6	14.4	0	0	1.39	99.1	.9	0	76.3	7.0	8.1
2,250-2,499	163	1.8	0	1.8	0.2	84.7	5.5	89.6	9.8	0	.6	1.56	100.0	0	0	80.4	4.9	8.0
2,500-2,999	198	1.5	3.6	1.5	4.6	84.2	4.6	90.4	9.1	.5	0	1.88	100.0	0	0	79.1	5.1	10.2
3,000-3,999	201	0	1.0	1.0	3.0	89.0	6.0	96.0	4.0	0	0	1.88	99.5	.5	0	88.0	2.5	4.6
4,000-4,999	64	0	3.1	1.6	4.7	84.4	6.2	91.9	8.1	0	0	11 1.00	100.0	0	0	89.0	1.8	7.8
5,000-9,999	62	0	0	0	1.6	90.3	8.1	98.4	1.6	0	0	12 4.00	100.0	0	0	95.2	1.6	1.6

TABLE 30.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ¹ —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ¹ —				Average ² number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted principally by ¹ —			Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ³ —		
		Wood, coal, cobs ⁴	Kerosene ⁴	Combination of wood, coal, or cobs and kerosene ^{4 4}	Other combinations	Gas	Electricity	Central furnace	Stoves other than kitchen	Fireplace	Kitchen stove		Electricity ⁵	Kerosene	Gas or other ⁶	Gas or electricity for cooking, and—		No gas or electricity for cooking
																Central furnace	No central furnace	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
SMALL CITIES—CON.																		
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																		
All incomes.....	Number 475	Percent 88.6	Percent 8.0	Percent 2.6	Percent 0.2	Percent 0.4	Percent 0.2	Percent 0	Percent 34.0	Percent 64.3	Percent 1.7	Number 1.27	Percent 40.2	Percent 59.4	Percent 0.4	Percent 0	Percent 0.6	Percent 5.4
0-249.....	47	89.4	10.6	0	0	0	0	0	25.5	70.2	4.3	1.00	12.8	85.1	2.1	0	0	0
250-499.....	159	88.6	7.0	4.4	0	0	0	0	28.6	72.8	.6	1.18	18.2	81.8	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	108	89.8	6.6	8.7	0	0	0	0	34.3	62.9	2.8	1.18	47.2	52.8	0	0	0	1.0
750-999.....	91	90.1	7.7	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	40.7	87.1	2.2	1.25	54.9	44.0	1.1	0	1.1	7.7
1,000-1,249.....	60	94.0	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	60.0	0	1.88	72.0	28.0	0	0	0	20.0
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 10	60.0	40.0	0	0	10.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	1.00	90.0	10.0	0	0	10.0	20.0
1,500-1,749.....	¹¹ 5	60.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	4.00	100.0	0	0	0	0	40.0
1,750-1,999.....	¹² 5	80.0	0	0	0	20.0	0	0	60.0	40.0	0	1.00	100.0	0	0	0	20.0	60.0

TABLE 30.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ¹ —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ² —					Average ³ number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted principally by ⁷ —			Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ¹⁰ —		
		Wood, coal, cobs ³	Kerosene ⁴	Combination of wood, coal, or cobs and kerosene ^{5,4}	Other combinations	Gas	Electricity	Central furnace	Stoves other than kitchen	Fireplace	Kitchen stove	Electricity ⁶		Kerosene	Gas or other ⁸	Gas or electricity for cooking, and—		No gas or electricity for cooking	
																Central furnace	No central furnace		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
VILLAGES—CON.																			
<i>Pacific</i>																			
All incomes.....	Number 1,471	Percent 40.6	Percent 1.6	Percent 1.9	Percent 10.1	Percent 36.2	Percent 9.6	Percent 14.1	Percent 82.6	Percent 1.9	Percent 1.4	Number 1.14	Percent 99.6	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.1	Percent 6.7	Percent 36.3	Percent 47.2	
250-499.....	19	28	74.9	3.6	3.6	0	17.9	0	0	96.4	0	3.6	1.11	96.4	3.6	0	0	15.4	57.7
500-749.....	107	72.9	4.7	1.9	6.5	13.1	.9	3.7	91.6	0	4.7	1.05	97.2	1.9	.9	0	0	10.8	60.8
750-999.....	186	52.1	3.8	4.3	8.1	27.9	3.8	10.2	86.1	.5	3.2	1.07	99.5	.5	0	2.2	22.5	57.2	57.2
1,000-1,249.....	211	51.7	2.8	2.4	10.0	32.2	.9	7.6	88.6	1.9	1.9	1.11	100.0	0	0	1.9	26.4	57.3	57.3
1,250-1,499.....	204	48.5	1.0	1.0	15.2	30.9	5.4	9.9	89.6	0	.5	1.08	99.5	.5	0	3.5	31.3	55.2	55.2
1,500-1,749.....	202	35.6	0	2.0	7.9	45.1	9.4	12.9	82.1	4.0	1.0	1.16	100.0	0	0	5.5	46.2	43.3	43.3
1,750-1,999.....	174	31.0	.8	.6	6.3	46.0	15.5	14.5	81.5	4.0	0	1.20	100.0	0	0	7.5	50.5	36.8	36.8
2,000-2,499.....	208	22.6	0	1.9	12.5	45.7	17.3	18.8	77.8	2.9	.5	1.25	100.0	0	0	9.7	53.4	35.9	35.9
2,500-2,999.....	100	14.0	1.0	0	15.0	47.0	23.0	34.0	66.0	0	0	1.26	100.0	0	0	21.0	47.0	30.0	30.0
3,000-3,999.....	51	21.6	0	2.0	13.7	33.3	29.4	47.1	49.0	3.9	0	1.44	100.0	0	0	33.3	29.4	37.3	37.3

<i>Southeast—white families</i>																		
All incomes.....	2 100	38.0	20.4	9.9	5.2	6.4	11.1	3.7	55.3	40.7	.3	1.80	90.6	9.4	(11)	1.4	14.8	35.2
250-499.....	63	65.1	31.7	3.2	0	0	0	0	36.5	63.5	0	1.09	52.4	47.6	0	0	0	1.6
500-749.....	236	52.1	37.3	8.5	8	0	1.3	0	42.4	56.8	.8	1.21	73.7	26.3	0	0	.4	10.2
750-999.....	257	47.1	38.9	8.2	1.9	1.6	2.3	.8	45.3	53.1	.8	1.30	80.2	19.8	0	0	1.2	20.3
1,000-1,249.....	274	39.1	39.4	12.8	2.9	1.8	4.0	.4	54.5	45.1	0	1.39	90.9	9.1	0	0	4.8	31.6
1,250-1,499.....	286	34.7	37.8	12.9	3.1	3.1	8.4	2.8	57.0	39.9	.3	1.52	95.1	4.6	.3	.4	10.2	39.6
1,500-1,749.....	249	39.0	25.3	10.0	3.6	6.4	15.7	4.0	55.4	40.6	0	1.78	97.2	2.8	0	.8	19.6	35.2
1,750-1,999.....	173	33.5	24.3	11.0	4.6	9.8	16.8	2.3	63.6	34.1	0	1.99	97.1	2.9	0	1.7	22.7	49.4
2,000-2,499.....	245	26.6	19.2	11.8	10.6	11.0	20.8	7.0	65.1	27.5	.4	2.05	98.4	1.6	0	2.9	27.8	50.4
2,500-2,999.....	124	29.8	20.2	9.7	10.5	12.1	17.7	8.1	60.4	31.5	0	2.53	100.0	0	0	1.6	28.2	55.7
3,000-3,999.....	117	23.9	10.3	6.0	13.7	21.4	24.7	11.1	63.3	25.6	0	2.89	100.0	0	0	6.0	38.5	47.8
4,000-4,999.....	40	25.0	5.0	0	15.0	22.5	32.5	17.5	67.5	15.0	0	2.70	100.0	0	0	15.0	40.0	45.0
5,000-9,999.....	36	30.5	5.6	2.8	22.2	22.2	16.7	16.7	69.4	13.9	0	2.92	100.0	0	0	5.6	33.3	58.3
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																		
All incomes.....	972	91.3	5.7	2.5	.4	.1	0	0	26.4	62.3	1.3	1.24	21.3	78.6	.1	0	0	2.9
0-249.....	146	94.5	4.8	.7	0	0	0	0	20.5	78.8	.7	1.17	4.1	95.9	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	403	91.8	5.2	2.5	.5	0	0	0	33.3	65.2	1.6	1.12	9.4	90.6	0	0	0	.2
500-749.....	268	90.3	6.7	2.6	.4	0	0	0	41.2	56.9	1.9	1.23	28.0	71.6	.4	0	0	.8
750-999.....	100	90.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	0	0	0	49.0	51.0	0	1.43	47.0	53.0	0	0	0	10.3
1,000-1,249.....	44	91.0	4.5	4.5	0	0	0	0	47.7	50.0	2.3	1.67	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	30.2
1,250-1,499.....	¹¹ 11	72.7	18.2	0	0	9.1	0	0	90.9	9.1	0	1.50	72.7	27.3	0	0	0	18.2

¹ See table 28, footnote 1. See table 31 for similar data for farm analysis units.

² Percentages are based on the number of families reporting on cooking fuel. In each analysis unit the percentage of families that failed to report was less than 0.1.

³ Includes briquettes, coke, and similar fuels.

⁴ Includes gasoline and fuel oil.

⁵ Percentages are based on the number of families reporting principal heating method.

⁶ In each analysis unit the percentage of the families that failed to report was less than 0.5.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families that used stoves other than kitchen as principal heating method and reported the number of stoves used.

⁸ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported the method of lighting.

⁹ In each analysis unit the percentage of families that failed to report was less than 0.1.

¹⁰ A few families provided their electricity from a home plant, as follows: Small cities—North Central, 9; Plains and Mountain, 2; Pacific, 2. Villages—Middle Atlantic and North Central, 9; Plains and Mountain, 2; Southeast—white families, 3.

¹¹ Includes carbide gas, acetylene, gasoline, and similar products used for lighting.

¹² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class that reported on all items. In each analysis unit the percentage of families that failed to report was less than 3.

¹³ 0.050 percent or less.

¹⁴ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹⁵ All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 31.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ² —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ¹ —				Average ³ number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted principally by ⁴ —					Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ⁵ —			
		Wood, coal, cobs ⁶	Kerosene ⁶	Combination of wood, coal, or cobs and kerosene ⁶	Other combinations	Gas	Electricity	Central furnaces	Stoves other than kitchen	Fire-place	Kitchen stove		Electricity			Kerosene	Other ⁶	Gas or electricity for cooking, and—		No gas or electricity for cooking	
													Any	From power line	From home plant			Central furnace	No central furnace		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VERMONT																					
All incomes.....	No. 537	Pct. 67.6	Pct. 3.2	Pct. 27.2	Pct. 3.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 21.4	Pct. 77.1	Pct. 0	Pct. 1.5	No. 1.32	Pct. 44.1	Pct. 39.4	Pct. 4.7	Pct. 54.8	Pct. 1.1	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 20.8	
0-249.....	10	50.0	10.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	1.20	20.0	20.0	0	80.0	0	0	0	10.0	
250-499.....	28	64.2	3.6	28.6	3.6	0	0	14.8	85.7	0	0	1.25	25.0	21.4	3.6	75.0	0	0	0	3.6	
500-749.....	82	68.3	3.7	25.6	2.4	0	0	12.2	82.9	0	4.9	1.22	37.8	32.9	4.9	62.2	0	0	0	12.5	
750-999.....	111	68.5	1.8	26.1	2.7	0	0	10.8	87.4	0	1.8	1.31	35.1	30.6	4.5	64.0	0	0	0	8.1	
1,000-1,249.....	94	70.2	2.1	26.6	0	0	1.1	22.3	77.7	0	0	1.27	37.2	31.9	5.3	61.7	1.1	1.1	0	17.0	
1,250-1,499.....	74	69.0	1.3	27.1	1.3	0	1.3	23.0	74.3	0	2.7	1.36	52.7	47.3	5.4	45.9	1.4	0	0	27.0	
1,500-1,749.....	49	69.4	2.0	26.6	2.0	0	0	34.7	65.3	0	0	1.88	53.1	51.1	2.0	44.9	2.0	0	0	31.2	
1,750-1,999.....	44	75.0	2.3	20.4	2.3	0	0	38.6	61.4	0	0	1.62	54.5	50.0	4.5	43.2	2.3	0	0	47.7	
2,000-2,499.....	34	55.9	0	38.2	5.9	0	0	35.3	64.7	0	0	1.60	73.5	67.6	5.9	23.6	2.9	0	0	41.2	
2,500-2,999.....	10	45.4	0	36.4	18.2	0	0	45.4	54.6	0	0	1.50	81.8	72.7	9.1	18.2	0	0	0	58.4	
NEW JERSEY																					
All incomes.....	497	15.1	10.5	43.0	17.5	3.4	10.5	51.7	45.9	0	2.4	1.61	77.8	75.0	2.8	20.8	1.4	8.7	.2	21.7	
0-249.....	10	18.2	9.1	54.5	18.2	0	0	18.2	81.8	0	0	1.38	90.9	90.9	0	9.1	0	0	0	0	
250-499.....	36	25.0	8.3	38.9	16.7	2.8	8.3	30.1	61.1	0	2.8	1.55	63.9	63.9	0	27.8	8.3	5.6	0	2.8	
500-749.....	41	12.2	14.0	58.6	7.3	2.4	4.9	36.6	59.1	0	7.3	1.43	63.4	63.4	0	36.6	0	4.9	0	17.1	
750-999.....	49	14.3	16.3	40.8	16.3	4.1	8.2	34.7	63.3	0	2.0	1.40	63.3	63.3	0	34.7	2.0	8.2	0	12.2	
1,000-1,249.....	73	11.0	8.2	50.6	15.1	5.5	9.6	50.6	48.0	0	1.4	1.68	77.8	73.6	4.3	19.4	2.8	4.3	0	14.1	
1,250-1,499.....	63	17.0	3.8	54.7	13.2	3.8	7.5	50.9	45.3	0	3.8	1.88	71.7	67.9	3.8	28.3	0	5.7	0	24.5	
1,500-1,749.....	51	15.7	19.6	33.3	15.7	3.9	11.8	54.9	43.1	0	2.0	1.64	86.3	80.4	5.9	13.7	0	12.0	0	20.0	
1,750-1,999.....	50	20.0	10.0	42.0	16.0	2.0	10.0	54.0	40.0	0	6.0	1.85	78.0	78.0	0	20.0	0	12.0	0	22.0	
2,000-2,499.....	02	14.5	11.3	42.0	16.1	4.8	11.3	04.0	30.6	0	0	1.89	88.7	83.9	4.8	11.3	0	8.2	0	31.1	
2,500-2,999.....	33	21.2	6.1	27.3	24.2	3.0	18.2	63.6	36.4	0	0	1.45	84.8	84.8	0	15.2	0	15.2	3.0	36.4	
3,000-3,999.....	38	2.6	5.3	28.9	42.1	0	21.1	71.1	28.9	0	0	2.09	94.7	88.5	7.9	5.3	0	18.4	0	47.4	

PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO

All incomes-----	2,254	30.1	4.1	58.0	3.6	3.6	.6	31.4	66.2	.1	2.3	1.24	49.2	41.6	7.6	45.0	5.8	.8	.2	15.4
0-249-----	10 21	47.6	0	52.4	0	2 0	0	28.6	66.6	0	4.8	1.14	52.4	47.6	4.8	47.6	0	0	0	14.3
250-499-----	100	43.0	7.0	47.0	1.0	0 0	0	19.0	72.0	0	9.0	1.08	25.0	20.0	5.0	72.0	3.0	0	0	9.0
500-749-----	209	42.1	4.8	48.3	1.0	4 3	0	17.8	76.4	.5	5.3	1.20	28.7	23.9	4.8	68.4	2.9	0	.5	7.7
750-999-----	304	37.1	4.9	53.0	.7	4 3	0	17.4	79.0	.3	3.3	1.20	31.9	25.0	6.9	58.9	9.2	0	0	5.9
1,000-1,249-----	294	31.4	5.1	57.0	2.7	3 8	0	25.6	72.7	0	1.7	1.27	38.1	30.6	7.5	55.1	6.8	.7	0	8.2
1,250-1,499-----	312	27.0	5.1	57.0	3.8	1 9	.3	34.6	63.8	0	1.6	1.28	51.3	45.2	6.1	44.5	4.2	.6	0	15.7
1,500-1,749-----	267	27.3	2.6	62.6	1.9	5 2	.4	33.7	65.2	0	1.1	1.26	53.9	45.7	8.2	38.2	7.9	1.1	.4	15.0
1,750-1,999-----	197	21.8	5.1	65.0	5.1	2 5	.5	37.6	61.4	0	1.0	1.23	69.9	50.8	9.1	34.0	6.1	.5	0	17.9
2,000-2,499-----	254	25.3	1.6	58.9	6.7	5 5	2.0	41.3	57.5	0	1.2	1.29	62.6	55.1	7.5	31.1	6.3	2.4	.8	19.8
2,500-2,999-----	135	23.0	3.7	64.4	6.2	2 2	1.5	42.2	56.3	0	1.5	1.32	69.8	57.0	12.6	26.7	3.7	1.5	0	29.6
3,000-3,999-----	116	22.4	2.6	60.4	9.5	3 4	1.7	48.3	50.8	.9	0	1.41	78.7	68.1	8.6	18.1	5.2	1.7	0	33.9
4,000-4,999-----	26	15.4	0	65.4	7.7	7 7	3.8	57.7	42.3	0	0	1.18	92.4	73.1	19.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	0	34.6
5,000-9,999-----	10 19	31.6	5.3	47.3	15.8	0	0	63.2	36.8	0	0	1.14	84.2	73.7	10.5	15.8	0	0	0	68.4

MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN

All incomes-----	1,067	31.8	8.1	52.2	5.2	1.4	1.3	40.3	59.5	.1	.1	1.21	47.1	37.4	9.7	47.3	5.6	1.0	0	7.1
0-249-----	10 13	61.5	0	15.4	7.7	0	15.4	53.8	46.2	0	0	1.67	69.2	61.5	7.7	30.8	0	15.4	0	7.7
250-499-----	53	28.3	7.5	60.4	3.8	0	0	18.9	81.1	0	0	1.10	26.4	26.4	0	69.8	3.8	0	0	1.9
500-749-----	115	33.9	6.1	58.3	1.7	0	0	28.7	70.4	0	.9	1.16	32.2	23.7	3.5	61.7	6.1	0	0	3.5
750-999-----	176	29.0	13.1	54.5	1.7	.6	1.1	27.3	72.7	0	0	1.16	34.7	26.7	8.0	57.9	7.4	.6	0	2.3
1,000-1,249-----	196	31.5	10.8	49.5	6.2	1.5	.5	32.7	67.3	0	0	1.18	38.9	30.6	8.2	56.1	5.1	0	0	3.6
1,250-1,499-----	169	35.3	6.6	50.9	4.8	1.2	1.2	36.9	63.1	0	0	1.21	53.0	41.1	11.9	41.1	5.9	.6	0	8.5
1,500-1,749-----	115	31.3	5.2	52.1	7.0	3.5	.9	54.8	45.2	0	0	1.31	56.2	45.5	10.7	40.2	3.6	.9	0	8.0
1,750-1,999-----	80	22.8	7.6	55.7	10.1	1.3	2.5	62.6	36.2	1.2	0	1.24	60.8	46.9	13.9	32.9	6.3	1.3	0	9.0
2,000-2,499-----	95	38.9	5.3	45.3	6.3	2.1	2.1	56.8	43.2	0	0	1.27	65.2	48.4	16.8	29.5	5.3	3.2	0	22.1
2,500-2,999-----	10 25	20.0	4.0	56.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	76.0	24.0	0	0	1.40	64.0	52.0	12.0	32.0	4.0	4.0	0	16.0
3,000-3,999-----	30	30.0	6.7	50.0	10.0	0	3.3	66.7	33.3	0	0	1.60	83.3	63.3	20.0	6.7	10.0	3.3	0	10.0

ILLINOIS-IOWA

All incomes-----	1,642	40.4	3.1	54.0	1.9	.3	.3	23.8	76.0	0	.2	1.15	16.3	8.3	8.0	75.8	7.9	.2	0	5.1
0-249-----	10 28	38.5	7.7	53.8	0	0	0	23.1	76.9	0	0	1.05	19.2	3.8	15.4	80.8	0	0	0	0
250-499-----	106	44.3	3.8	51.0	.9	0	0	14.2	84.9	0	.9	1.03	5.7	3.8	1.9	89.6	4.7	0	0	.9
500-749-----	206	43.7	1.0	53.8	1.0	0	.5	11.2	89.8	0	0	1.08	11.2	5.9	5.3	83.0	5.8	0	0	2.9
750-999-----	258	39.5	3.1	55.1	1.9	0	.4	18.2	81.4	0	.4	1.10	13.6	5.8	7.8	80.2	6.2	0	0	2.7
1,000-1,249-----	252	40.5	3.6	55.5	.4	0	0	17.9	81.7	0	.4	1.19	8.0	2.4	5.6	83.3	8.7	0	0	1.2
1,250-1,499-----	207	45.9	3.4	49.7	0	1.0	0	18.4	81.6	0	0	1.19	14.5	9.7	4.8	75.8	9.7	.5	0	1.4
1,500-1,749-----	161	39.2	3.7	52.2	4.3	.6	0	29.8	70.2	0	0	1.20	13.7	6.2	7.5	77.6	8.7	.6	0	6.9
1,750-1,999-----	110	40.0	4.5	51.0	1.8	0	2.7	33.6	66.4	0	0	1.11	25.4	12.7	12.7	66.4	8.2	.9	0	8.3
2,000-2,499-----	139	38.1	1.4	58.3	2.2	0	0	30.2	69.8	0	0	1.23	19.4	12.2	7.2	70.5	10.1	0	0	5.3
2,500-2,999-----	78	33.3	3.8	60.3	2.6	0	0	46.2	53.8	0	0	1.24	30.8	21.8	9.0	58.9	10.3	0	0	14.3
3,000-3,999-----	63	34.9	3.2	57.1	3.2	1.6	0	46.0	54.0	0	0	1.12	39.7	17.5	22.2	52.4	7.9	1.6	0	20.6
4,000-4,999-----	10 16	31.2	6.2	43.9	12.5	6.2	0	63.8	31.2	0	0	1.20	56.2	31.2	25.0	25.0	18.8	0	0	31.2
5,000-9,999-----	10 20	20.0	.0	60.0	20.0	0	0	70.0	30.0	0	0	1.50	70.0	20.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	0	0	35.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ¹ —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ² —					Average ³ number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted principally by ⁴ —					Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ⁵ —		
		Wood, coal, cobs ³	Kero-sene ⁴	Combination of wood, coal, or cobs and kero-sene ^{3,4}	Other combinations	Gas	Elec-tricity	Central furnace	Stoves other than kitchen	Fire-place	Kitch-en stove	Electricity			Kero-sene	Other ⁵	Gas or electricity for cooking, and—		No gas or elec-tricity for cooking		
												Any		From power line			From home plant	Central furnace		No central furnace	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	No. 1,088	Pct. 24.2	Pct. 28.7	Pct. 44.5	Pct. 1.6	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 20.9	Pct. 78.6	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.5	No. 1.07	Pct. 20.2	Pct. 2.8	Pct. 17.4	Pct. 63.1	Pct. 16.7	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0.1	Pct. 5.6	
All income classes.....	104	25.0	14.4	58.7	1.9	0	0	19.2	80.8	0	0	1.06	18.3	1.9	16.4	65.3	16.4	0	0	2.9	
Net losses.....	984	24.1	30.2	43.1	1.5	.7	.4	21.0	78.5	0	.5	1.07	20.4	2.9	17.5	62.8	16.8	.4	.1	5.9	
Net incomes.....																					
0-249.....	89	25.8	28.1	43.9	2.2	0	0	20.2	77.6	0	2.2	1.04	11.2	0	11.2	63.0	25.8	0	0	4.5	
250-499.....	165	27.9	29.1	41.2	.6	.6	.6	13.3	84.9	0	1.8	1.04	7.9	2.4	5.5	75.7	16.4	.6	0	1.2	
500-749.....	185	23.8	21.6	51.3	2.2	1.1	0	20.0	80.0	0	0	1.09	17.3	1.1	16.2	65.9	16.8	.5	0	2.2	
750-999.....	177	29.4	28.2	41.2	.6	.6	0	20.3	79.7	0	0	1.06	19.8	2.3	17.5	66.1	14.1	.6	0	5.7	
1,000-1,249.....	106	20.8	34.0	40.5	3.8	0	.9	22.6	77.4	0	0	1.04	19.8	2.8	17.0	60.4	19.8	0	0	6.7	
1,250-1,499.....	89	19.1	37.1	41.6	1.1	1.1	0	20.2	79.8	0	0	1.04	27.0	5.6	21.4	57.3	15.7	0	0	5.6	
1,500-1,749.....	62	19.7	39.4	36.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	16.1	83.9	0	0	1.10	27.5	6.5	21.0	54.8	17.7	1.6	0	8.2	
1,750-1,999.....	39	15.4	33.3	46.1	2.6	2.6	0	35.9	64.1	0	0	1.32	43.6	5.1	38.5	43.6	12.8	0	0	20.5	
2,000-2,499.....	33	21.2	39.4	39.4	0	0	0	39.4	60.6	0	0	1.05	42.4	3.0	39.4	48.5	9.1	0	0	12.1	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 23	30.5	34.7	30.5	0	0	4.3	43.5	56.5	0	0	1.08	47.8	17.3	30.5	30.6	21.7	0	4.3	21.7	
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 16	6.2	43.8	50.0	0	0	0	31.2	68.8	0	0	1.09	43.8	0	43.8	56.2	0	0	0	25.0	

**SOUTH DAKOTA-
MONTANA-COLO-
RADO**

All incomes	447	74.3	2.0	23.3	.4	0	0	6.9	89.5	0	3.6	1.15	13.4	4.7	8.7	66.2	20.4	0	0	4.9
0-249	31	71.0	0	29.0	0	0	0	3.2	93.6	0	3.2	1.14	9.7	3.2	6.5	83.8	6.5	0	0	0
250-499	60	76.7	3.3	18.3	1.7	0	0	8.3	85.0	0	6.7	1.20	18.3	8.3	10.0	61.7	20.0	0	0	8.5
500-749	75	78.6	2.7	18.7	0	0	0	6.7	86.6	0	6.7	1.17	9.3	4.0	5.3	74.7	16.0	0	0	4.1
750-999	84	69.0	1.2	29.8	0	0	0	6.0	89.2	0	4.8	1.08	8.4	3.6	4.8	69.0	22.6	0	0	3.4
1,000-1,249	56	76.8	1.8	21.4	0	0	0	7.1	91.1	0	1.8	1.14	12.5	5.4	7.1	66.1	21.4	0	0	3.6
1,250-1,499	45	71.2	4.4	24.4	0	0	0	15.6	84.4	0	0	1.11	13.3	4.4	8.9	66.7	20.0	0	0	6.7
1,500-1,749	¹⁰ 23	78.3	0	21.7	0	0	0	4.3	95.7	0	0	1.05	17.4	0	17.4	56.5	26.1	0	0	4.3
1,750-1,999	¹⁰ 25	64.0	4.0	28.0	4.0	0	0	8.0	89.0	0	4.0	1.09	4.0	0	4.0	60.0	36.0	0	0	4.0
2,000-2,499	¹⁰ 26	76.9	0	23.1	0	0	0	3.8	96.2	0	0	1.28	23.1	7.7	15.4	53.8	23.1	0	0	3.8
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 13	84.6	0	15.4	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	1.23	23.1	0	23.1	53.8	23.1	0	0	7.7
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 9	77.8	0	22.2	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	1.44	55.5	22.2	33.3	33.3	11.2	0	0	33.3

**WASHINGTON-
OREGON**

All incomes	948	87.2	.2	3.8	6.8	.2	2.0	9.3	86.4	2.8	1.5	1.07	78.8	77.6	1.2	18.7	2.5	1.3	.6	33.0
0-249	¹⁰ 17	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88.2	0	11.8	1.00	82.4	82.4	0	17.6	0	0	0	11.8
250-499	63	90.5	0	7.9	1.8	0	0	4.8	93.6	0	1.6	1.07	68.2	68.2	0	30.2	1.6	0	0	19.0
500-749	142	93.0	0	2.8	3.5	0	.7	3.5	94.4	.7	1.4	1.06	74.0	74.0	0	23.9	2.1	.7	0	17.9
750-999	117	89.7	.9	3.4	6.0	0	0	3.4	91.5	3.4	1.7	1.05	82.1	82.1	0	17.9	0	0	0	21.7
1,000-1,249	120	87.5	.8	6.7	4.2	0	.8	5.0	91.7	.8	2.5	1.04	78.3	77.5	.8	18.4	3.3	0	0	31.1
1,250-1,499	113	84.9	0	4.4	3.9	0	2.7	13.3	78.7	6.2	1.8	1.10	81.4	78.7	2.7	15.1	3.5	0	1.8	36.9
1,500-1,749	100	87.0	0	2.0	10.0	0	1.0	11.0	87.0	1.0	1.0	1.02	71.0	69.0	2.0	23.0	6.0	1.0	0	35.4
1,750-1,999	72	91.6	0	1.4	5.6	0	1.4	15.3	81.9	2.8	0	1.03	73.6	72.2	1.4	20.8	5.6	0	1.4	47.2
2,000-2,499	102	84.3	0	5.9	5.9	1.0	2.9	9.8	84.3	4.9	1.0	1.12	83.3	81.3	2.0	14.7	2.0	2.0	1.0	49.5
2,500-2,999	42	73.8	0	2.4	11.9	2.4	9.5	21.4	69.1	9.5	0	1.10	85.7	85.7	0	14.3	0	11.9	0	45.2
3,000-3,999	46	69.6	0	0	21.7	0	8.7	19.6	76.1	4.3	0	1.20	95.7	93.5	2.2	4.3	0	6.7	2.2	46.7
4,000-4,999	¹⁰ 14	85.8	0	0	7.1	0	7.1	35.7	64.3	0	0	1.00	100.0	92.9	7.1	0	0	0	7.1	64.3

**OREGON—PART-
TIME**

All incomes	383	65.0	.3	2.3	17.0	6.8	8.6	25.6	69.4	2.1	2.9	1.06	91.4	90.9	.5	7.6	1.0	7.1	5.2	41.4
250-499	¹⁰ 2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	¹¹ 1.00	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
500-749	¹⁰ 17	82.3	0	5.9	5.9	5.9	0	82.3	82.3	5.9	11.8	1.00	82.3	82.3	0	11.8	5.9	0	5.9	11.8
750-999	44	81.8	0	11.4	4.5	2.3	15.9	75.0	2.3	6.8	1.09	75.0	75.0	0	22.7	2.3	2.3	0	29.5	
1,000-1,249	50	80.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	22.0	70.0	4.0	4.0	1.03	98.0	88.0	0	12.0	0	6.0	2.0	36.0	
1,250-1,499	63	79.3	0	1.6	12.7	3.2	3.2	15.9	82.5	1.6	0	1.02	87.3	87.3	0	11.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	31.7
1,500-1,749	62	61.3	0	4.8	21.0	9.7	3.2	19.4	75.8	1.6	3.2	1.08	96.8	96.8	0	3.2	0	6.5	4.8	45.2
1,750-1,999	44	69.2	0	4.5	20.4	4.5	11.4	25.0	72.7	0	2.3	1.00	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	6.8	6.8	50.0
2,000-2,499	55	62.8	0	0	27.3	5.4	14.5	40.0	58.2	0	1.8	1.06	94.5	92.7	1.8	3.7	1.8	7.4	5.6	55.5
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 29	38.0	0	0	10.3	24.1	27.6	41.4	58.6	0	0	1.29	100.0	96.6	3.4	0	0	27.6	24.1	41.4
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 17	17.6	0	5.9	47.1	11.8	17.6	76.4	11.8	11.8	0	¹¹ 1.00	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	17.6	5.9	64.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: *Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ² —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ¹ —					Average ³ number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted principally by ⁷ —					Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ⁸ —		
		Wood, coal, cobs ³	Kerosene ⁴	Combination of wood, coal, or cobs and kerosene ^{3,4}	Other combinations	Gas	Electricity	Central furnace	Stoves other than kitchen	Fireplace	Kitchen stove	Electricity			Kerosene	Other ⁶	Gas or electricity for cooking, and ⁵ —		No gas or electricity for cooking		
												Any		From power line			From home plant	Central furnace		No central furnace	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
CALIFORNIA																					
All incomes.....	No. 888	Pct. 14.3	Pct. 6.9	Pct. 7.9	Pct. 10.7	Pct. 31.1	Pct. 29.1	Pct. 8.7	Pct. 78.4	Pct. 9.5	Pct. 3.4	No. 1.25	Pct. 95.3	Pct. 95.0	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 3.8	Pct. 0.9	Pct. 6.6	Pct. 45.1	Pct. 20.5	
0-249.....	¹⁰ 20	10.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	25.0	15.0	0	90.0	5.0	5.0	1.24	85.0	85.0	0	15.0	0	0	31.6	21.1	
250-499.....	51	19.7	15.7	7.8	17.6	21.6	17.6	2.0	90.2	0	7.8	1.11	88.2	88.2	0	9.8	2.0	0	22.4	20.4	
500-749.....	74	25.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	27.0	18.9	2.7	83.7	9.5	4.1	1.05	93.2	93.2	0	6.8	0	1.4	30.1	21.9	
750-999.....	87	19.6	13.8	12.6	8.0	28.8	17.2	0	84.0	10.3	5.7	1.14	90.9	90.9	0	5.7	3.4	0	35.7	17.9	
1,000-1,249.....	71	15.5	9.9	12.7	6.6	33.8	22.5	2.8	81.7	9.9	5.6	1.22	91.6	91.6	0	7.0	1.4	1.4	50.8	15.9	
1,250-1,499.....	93	10.8	9.7	7.5	12.9	29.0	30.1	4.3	81.6	9.8	4.3	1.13	97.8	96.7	1.1	2.2	0	4.4	46.7	18.9	
1,500-1,749.....	91	16.5	3.3	6.6	12.1	28.6	32.9	6.6	75.8	13.2	4.4	1.43	97.8	97.8	0	2.2	0	2.2	48.3	26.4	
1,750-1,999.....	76	13.2	3.9	6.6	15.8	36.8	23.7	10.5	79.9	9.2	1.3	1.32	97.4	97.4	0	1.3	1.3	7.9	46.0	31.6	
2,000-2,499.....	137	12.4	3.6	8.0	9.6	36.5	30.0	9.5	81.7	8.8	0	1.33	97.8	97.8	0	1.5	1.7	8.8	53.0	20.6	
2,500-2,999.....	79	10.1	2.5	1.3	11.4	35.4	39.3	15.2	72.2	10.1	2.5	1.31	94.9	93.6	1.3	3.8	1.3	10.1	50.6	16.5	
3,000-3,999.....	66	7.6	1.5	9.1	9.1	28.8	43.9	25.8	60.6	12.1	1.5	1.28	100.0	98.5	1.5	0	0	19.7	47.0	19.7	
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 24	8.3	0	0	4.2	37.5	50.0	25.0	62.5	8.3	4.2	1.67	96.8	95.8	0	4.2	0	20.8	66.7	8.3	
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 19	5.3	0	0	5.3	26.3	63.1	31.6	57.9	10.5	0	1.54	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	33.3	55.6	11.1	
N. C. SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTIES—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All incomes.....	607	98.3	1.0	.5	.2	0	0	0	15.5	84.3	.2	1.07	6.9	5.6	1.3	92.9	.2	0	0	1.4	
0-249.....	¹⁰ 10	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	80.0	0	¹¹ 1.00	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	
250-499.....	78	98.7	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	11.5	88.5	0	1.00	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	
500-749.....	138	97.8	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	15.7	84.3	0	1.00	5.1	5.1	0	94.2	0.7	0	0	0	
750-999.....	156	98.8	.6	.6	0	0	0	0	18.0	83.4	.6	1.05	2.6	2.6	0	97.4	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,249.....	107	99.1	0	0	.9	0	0	0	18.8	83.2	0	1.12	7.5	4.7	2.8	92.5	0	0	0	1.9	
1,250-1,499.....	63	98.4	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	15.9	84.1	0	1.22	20.6	15.8	4.8	79.4	0	0	0	3.3	

1,500-1,749.....	39	97.4	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	18.4	81.6	0	1.00	12.8	10.2	2.6	87.2	0	0	0	5.4
1,750-1,999.....	10 16	93.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	6.7	93.3	0	2.00	31.2	25.0	6.2	68.8	0	0	0	13.3
N. C.—S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All incomes.....	1,944	88.9	2.4	7.9	.6	0	.2	.4	24.2	75.0	.4	1.65	11.3	6.7	4.6	86.8	1.9	0	.1	3.2
0-249.....	10 22	95.5	0	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	123	97.6	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	9.8	90.2	0	1.25	1.6	1.6	0	97.6	.8	0	0	0
500-749.....	237	96.2	2.1	1.7	0	0	0	0	14.5	85.1	.4	1.21	0	0	0	99.6	.4	0	0	0
750-999.....	284	93.0	2.8	4.2	0	0	0	0	18.4	80.5	1.1	1.26	2.5	2.1	.4	96.1	1.4	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	271	91.2	1.8	6.3	.7	0	0	0	20.4	79.6	.0	1.52	7.0	5.9	1.1	91.5	1.5	0	0	1.5
1,250-1,499.....	237	84.8	3.4	11.4	.4	0	0	.4	23.7	75.5	.4	1.46	10.6	7.2	3.4	88.6	2.3	0	0	2.1
1,500-1,749.....	177	89.8	1.1	8.5	0	0	.6	.8	25.7	72.6	1.1	1.52	8.4	6.6	2.8	89.3	2.3	0	0	1.2
1,750-1,999.....	121	79.4	4.1	16.5	0	0	0	.8	31.4	67.8	0	1.57	13.2	9.9	3.3	85.1	1.7	0	0	2.5
2,000-2,499.....	204	83.3	4.4	11.3	1.0	0	0	.5	36.0	68.5	0	1.78	18.1	10.3	7.8	79.0	4.8	0	0	3.5
2,500-2,999.....	105	80.9	2.9	13.3	2.9	0	0	0	33.7	65.3	0	2.38	22.8	15.2	7.6	72.4	4.9	0	0	5.8
3,000-3,999.....	95	84.1	2.1	10.6	2.1	0	0	2.1	36.2	61.7	0	1.85	40.0	13.7	26.3	52.6	7.4	0	0	18.1
4,000-4,999.....	42	83.3	0	9.5	4.8	0	2.4	0	50.0	50.0	0	2.30	45.2	26.2	19.0	54.8	0	0	2.4	23.8
5,000-9,999.....	10 26	84.6	0	15.4	0	0	0	3.8	50.0	46.2	0	2.38	65.4	19.2	46.2	30.8	3.8	0	0	30.8
GA.—MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All incomes.....	1,257	90.5	4.5	3.9	.5	0	.6	.2	11.3	88.0	.5	1.38	-8.3	5.1	3.2	90.4	1.3	.2	.5	2.8
0-249.....	19 8	87.5	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	168	96.4	1.2	2.4	0	0	0	0	6.0	93.4	.6	1.10	.6	.6	0	99.4	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	300	96.3	1.7	2.0	0	0	0	0	5.0	94.7	.3	1.20	2.3	1.6	.7	97.0	.7	0	0	0
750-999.....	240	93.7	4.2	1.7	.4	0	0	0	7.1	92.9	0	1.25	2.1	2.1	0	96.2	1.7	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	142	92.3	5.6	2.1	0	0	0	0	12.0	87.3	.7	1.27	3.5	2.8	.7	95.8	1.7	0	0	.7
1,250-1,499.....	102	90.2	3.9	5.9	0	0	0	0	17.6	81.4	1.0	1.11	7.8	2.9	4.9	91.2	1.0	0	0	0
1,500-1,749.....	62	88.7	6.5	4.8	0	0	0	0	16.1	82.3	1.6	1.11	13.0	6.5	6.5	83.8	3.2	0	0	1.6
1,750-1,999.....	45	77.8	8.9	11.1	2.2	0	0	0	13.3	86.7	0	1.40	11.1	6.7	4.4	88.9	0	0	0	2.3
2,000-2,499.....	41	73.2	14.6	12.2	0	0	0	0	29.3	70.7	0	1.67	26.8	14.6	12.2	68.3	4.9	0	0	7.3
2,500-2,999.....	45	80.0	4.4	13.4	2.2	0	0	0	27.3	70.4	2.3	1.67	24.5	17.8	6.7	73.3	2.2	0	0	11.6
3,000-3,999.....	38	78.9	5.3	7.9	5.3	0	2.6	0	21.6	78.4	0	1.88	21.1	13.2	7.9	73.6	5.3	0	2.8	5.6
4,000-4,999.....	10 24	66.6	16.7	4.2	0	0	12.5	0	25.0	75.0	0	1.33	33.3	25.0	8.3	62.5	4.2	0	12.5	8.3
5,000-9,999.....	10 28	82.1	14.3	3.6	0	0	0	0	17.9	82.1	0	1.60	60.7	17.9	42.8	39.3	0	0	0	51.9
10,000-19,999.....	10 14	50.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	0	28.7	21.4	35.7	42.9	0	2.40	71.3	64.2	7.1	28.7	0	15.4	15.4	46.1
N. C.—S. C.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																				
All incomes.....	630	93.7	2.7	3.6	0	0	0	.3	38.4	60.3	1.0	1.24	1.6	1.4	.2	98.4	0	0	0	0
0-249.....	10 7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	84	98.8	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	9.6	86.8	3.6	1.00	1.2	0	1.2	99.8	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	153	96.7	2.6	.7	0	0	0	.7	35.1	63.5	.7	1.09	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
750-999.....	149	90.6	2.7	6.7	0	0	0	0	36.7	62.6	.7	1.07	2.0	2.0	0	98.0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	105	90.5	5.7	3.8	0	0	0	1.0	49.0	50.0	0	1.24	2.9	2.9	0	97.1	0	0	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	69	94.2	2.9	2.9	0	0	0	0	55.1	44.9	0	1.47	2.9	2.9	0	97.1	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	63	90.5	1.6	7.9	0	0	0	0	57.4	41.0	1.6	1.56	1.6	1.6	0	98.4	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ¹ —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ² —					Average ³ number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted principally by ⁴ —					Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ⁵ —		
		Wood, coal, cobs ¹	Kero-sene ⁴	Combination of wood, coal, or cobs and kero-sene ⁵	Other combinations	Gas	Elec-tricity	Central furnace	Stove other than kitchen	Fire-place	Kitchen stove	Electricity			Kero-sene	Other ⁷	Gas or electricity for cooking, and—		No gas or electricity for cooking		
												Any		From power line			From home plant	Central furnace		No central furnace	
																					(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
GA.—MISS.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
All incomes.....	481	98.1	1.5	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	97.3	0.2	1.00	0.2	0	0.2	99.6	0.2	0	0	0
0-249.....	¹⁰ 16	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	-----	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	187	97.9	1.6	.5	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	97.4	.5	1.00	0	0	0	99.5	.5	0	0	0
500-749.....	201	98.5	1.0	.5	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	96.5	0	1.00	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
750-999.....	77	97.4	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	98.7	0	¹¹ 1.00	1.3	0	1.3	98.7	0	0	0	0
N. C.—S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS																					
All incomes.....	433	98.6	.5	.9	0	0	0	0	17.3	82.0	.7	1.55	.4	.2	.2	99.1	.5	0	0	0	
0-249.....	¹⁰ 28	96.4	0	3.6	0	0	0	0	10.7	89.3	0	1.33	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	
250-499.....	112	99.1	.9	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	92.0	1.8	1.14	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	
500-749.....	108	98.2	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	16.3	83.7	0	1.47	.9	.9	0	98.2	.9	0	0	0	
750-999.....	84	98.8	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	20.7	78.1	1.2	1.53	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,249.....	54	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.4	79.6	0	1.45	0	0	0	98.1	1.9	0	0	0	
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 24	95.8	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	37.5	62.5	0	2.00	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	¹⁰ 23	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.5	56.5	0	1.80	4.3	0	4.3	95.7	0	0	0	0	

GA.—MISS.—NEGRO OPERATORS																				
All incomes.....	511	98.8	.4	.8	0	0	0	0	5.3	93.7	1.0	1.10	.2	.2	0	99.6	.2	0	0	0
0-249.....	31	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	96.7	0	11 1.00	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	178	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	95.5	1.1	1.00	.6	.6	0	99.4	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	147	97.9	1.4	.7	0	0	0	0	3.4	95.2	1.4	1.00	0	0	0	99.3	.7	0	0	0
750-999.....	91	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.7	91.2	1.1	1.17	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	47	95.7	0	4.3	0	0	0	0	12.8	87.2	0	1.20	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	10 17	94.1	0	5.9	0	0	0	0	11.8	88.2	0	11 1.00	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
N. C.—S. C.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																				
All incomes.....	640	99.2	.5	.3	0	0	0	0	24.1	74.8	1.1	1.33	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
0-249.....	42	97.6	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	95.1	0	11 1.50	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	196	99.5	0	.5	0	0	0	0	12.3	86.7	1.0	1.17	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	208	99.5	0	.5	0	0	0	0	26.9	71.7	1.4	1.13	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
750-999.....	116	98.3	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	30.4	67.9	1.7	1.43	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	56	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.3	52.7	0	1.62	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	10 22	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46.5	54.5	0	1.70	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
GA.—MISS.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																				
All incomes.....	624	99.6	.2	.2	0	0	0	0	1.0	98.4	.6	1.17	.2	.2	0	99.8	0	0	0	0
0-249.....	126	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	96.8	1.6	11 1.00	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	307	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.3	99.4	.3	11 1.00	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	144	99.3	0	.7	0	0	0	0	.7	98.6	.7	11 1.00	.7	.7	0	99.3	0	0	0	0
750-999.....	47	97.9	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	95.7	0	11 1.50	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0

¹ See table 23, footnote 1. See table 30 for similar data for small-city and village analysis units.

² Percentages are based on the number of families reporting on cooking fuel. In each analysis unit the percentage of families that failed to report was less than 0.50.

³ Includes briquettes, coke, and similar fuels.

⁴ Includes gasoline and fuel oil.

⁵ Percentages are based on the number of families reporting principal heating method. In each analysis unit the percentage of the families that failed to report was less than 2.0.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families that used stoves other than kitchen as principal heating method and reported the number of stoves used.

⁷ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported the method of lighting. In each analysis unit the percentage of families that failed to report was less than 0.50.

⁸ Includes carbide gas, acetylene, gasoline, and similar products used for lighting.

⁹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class that reported on all items. In each analysis unit the percentage of families that failed to report was less than 3.0.

¹⁰ All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

¹¹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 32.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units and Southeast village analysis unit,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, tenure, ¹ and family-income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²											Families having specified number of persons ³ per room ⁴						Average ⁵ rooms per household	Average ⁶ persons per household	Average ¹⁰ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.75-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.25-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁷
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.
Owning families.....	1,844	0	0.4	1.6	10.1	24.2	29.5	18.6	11.9	3.1	2.6	46.8	28.0	20.4	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	6.12	3.57	0.58
250-499.....	24	0	0	8.3	20.8	16.7	37.5	12.5	4.2	0	0	75.0	12.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	5.38	2.50	.47
500-749.....	75	0	1.3	6.7	22.7	29.3	20.0	9.3	6.7	2.7	1.3	54.6	26.7	12.0	2.7	2.7	1.3	0	5.36	2.97	.55
750-999.....	141	0	1.4	3.5	20.6	29.1	24.2	9.9	6.4	2.8	2.1	46.1	25.6	22.0	3.5	.7	2.1	0	5.66	3.37	.61
1,000-1,249.....	199	0	.5	1.5	16.6	28.7	24.1	17.6	9.0	.5	1.5	42.3	26.1	23.1	5.5	2.0	1.0	0	5.77	3.60	.62
1,250-1,499.....	210	0	0	1.4	9.5	32.8	28.6	14.3	8.6	1.9	2.9	42.3	23.8	28.1	4.3	1.0	.5	0	5.93	3.64	.61
1,500-1,749.....	180	0	.6	1.7	6.7	26.6	38.3	17.2	6.1	2.8	0	38.8	30.6	27.2	1.7	1.7	0	0	5.91	3.67	.62
1,750-1,999.....	142	0	.7	0	12.7	24.6	30.6	11.3	12.0	.7	1.4	41.6	28.2	23.9	4.9	.7	0	.7	5.91	3.71	.63
2,000-2,249.....	119	0	0	.8	9.2	28.6	25.2	14.3	16.9	1.7	4.2	47.1	30.3	17.6	5.0	0	0	0	6.30	3.50	.55
2,250-2,499.....	101	0	0	1.0	2.0	19.8	25.7	21.8	19.8	5.0	4.0	51.5	30.7	16.8	1.0	0	0	0	6.73	3.57	.53
2,500-2,999.....	119	0	0	.8	5.0	16.8	36.2	19.3	10.1	8.4	3.4	54.7	24.4	18.5	.8	.8	.8	0	6.50	3.60	.54
3,000-3,999.....	131	0	0	.3	2.3	10.7	34.3	23.6	17.6	4.6	6.1	55.0	32.8	8.4	3.8	0	0	0	6.82	3.68	.54
4,000-4,999.....	52	0	0	0	15.4	34.6	25.0	21.2	1.9	1.9	46.1	32.7	21.2	0	0	0	0	0	6.67	3.79	.57
5,000-9,999.....	51	0	0	0	2.0	11.8	29.4	39.2	11.8	5.8	5.8	54.9	39.2	3.9	2.0	0	0	0	7.67	3.82	.50
Renting families.....	1,509	.1	1.8	7.5	18.5	31.1	22.8	10.4	5.5	1.5	.8	27.9	34.6	29.3	3.8	3.2	.1	.1	5.31	3.67	.69
250-499.....	37	0	13.5	21.6	35.2	21.6	5.4	2.7	0	0	0	16.2	37.9	29.7	0	13.5	2.7	0	3.92	3.05	.78
500-749.....	153	0	4.6	11.8	32.6	29.4	15.0	3.3	3.3	0	0	20.9	33.3	27.5	6.5	9.8	2.0	0	4.61	3.68	.78
750-999.....	207	0	2.6	10.1	22.5	34.4	18.4	8.2	1.9	1.5	0	24.0	32.6	32.6	4.5	4.1	2.2	0	4.94	3.59	.73
1,000-1,249.....	208	0	.8	9.4	18.4	33.8	22.9	8.3	4.9	1.1	0	26.7	30.8	35.0	4.5	1.6	1.5	0	5.21	3.71	.71
1,250-1,499.....	214	0	1.4	7.5	19.2	30.8	24.2	12.6	3.3	.5	.5	27.1	30.4	32.2	5.1	4.7	0	.5	5.26	3.84	.73
1,500-1,749.....	162	0	.6	4.3	13.0	33.4	27.2	10.5	8.0	1.2	1.2	30.2	37.1	29.0	3.1	0	.6	0	5.57	3.64	.65
1,750-1,999.....	140	0	.7	2.9	16.4	33.6	22.9	14.3	7.1	1.4	1.7	24.3	44.3	24.3	5.0	2.1	0	0	5.59	3.83	.69
2,000-2,249.....	96	0	1.0	4.2	15.6	32.3	18.8	12.5	10.4	3.1	2.1	33.3	37.6	38.1	1.0	0	0	0	5.72	3.66	.64
2,250-2,499.....	62	0	1.6	1.6	12.9	27.4	30.7	16.1	8.1	1.6	0	33.9	44.4	17.7	0	0	0	0	5.73	3.44	.60
2,500-2,999.....	79	0	1.3	5.1	8.9	26.5	34.1	11.4	7.6	3.8	1.3	45.6	29.1	21.5	1.3	2.3	0	0	5.81	3.43	.59
3,000-9,999.....	70	0	0	2.9	1.4	21.4	35.7	17.1	12.9	3.9	5.7	38.6	34.3	34.3	0	0	2.9	0	6.41	3.97	.62

4,000-4,999	11	12	0	0	8.3	8.3	8.3	25.1	25.1	8.3	16.6	0	41.7	33.3	25.0	0	0	0	0	6.42	3.83	.60		
5,000-9,999	11	11	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	36.3	27.3	18.2	0	0	18.2	54.5	27.3	0	0	0	0	6.36	4.27	.67		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																								
Owning families	1,564	.1	0	.8	3.8	14.6	27.9	25.0	15.5	6.4	5.9	54.3	26.9	14.3	2.6	1.2	.6	.1	6.78	3.63	.54			
250-499	53	0	0	1.9	7.5	28.4	26.4	18.9	7.5	11.4	0	77.3	20.8	1.9	0	0	0	0	6.21	2.55	.41			
500-749	163	0	6	1.2	7.4	17.8	27.0	25.8	10.4	4.9	4.9	73.1	14.7	8.0	1.6	1.2	.6	.6	6.45	2.90	.45			
750-999	232	0	0	1.7	6.9	17.7	30.6	21.6	11.2	4.7	5.6	56.5	22.9	14.2	3.4	1.7	1.3	0	6.46	3.44	.53			
1,000-1,249	280	0	0	1.0	3.8	17.0	29.0	26.6	14.2	4.2	4.2	46.0	29.8	10.7	2.8	1.4	.3	0	6.58	3.74	.57			
1,250-1,499	242	0	0	0	3.3	13.6	27.3	27.3	18.6	6.2	3.7	49.0	29.4	16.9	4.5	1.2	0	0	6.93	3.88	.57			
1,500-1,749	152	0	7	2.0	2.0	11.8	29.6	22.4	15.1	10.5	5.6	44.0	28.9	20.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	6.87	4.03	.59			
1,750-1,999	126	0	0	0	1.6	11.1	35.7	21.4	19.0	5.6	6.9	50.7	34.1	11.9	1.6	1.6	.8	0	6.87	3.81	.55			
2,000-2,499	152	0	0	0	2.0	13.2	24.3	28.9	17.8	5.9	7.9	56.6	30.9	11.2	1.3	0	0	0	7.03	3.66	.52			
2,500-2,999	76	0	0	0	0	7.9	27.6	23.7	23.7	9.2	7.9	57.9	23.7	14.5	2.6	1.3	0	0	7.25	3.88	.54			
3,000-3,999	54	0	0	0	0	5.6	13.0	25.9	27.7	9.3	18.5	61.1	29.6	7.4	0	0	1.9	0	7.96	4.07	.51			
4,000-4,999	17	0	0	0	0	5.9	0	29.4	11.8	23.5	29.4	64.7	35.3	0	0	0	0	0	8.76	3.47	.40			
5,000-9,999	11	8	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	50.0	12.5	0	12.5	62.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0	0	0	7.75	4.00	.52			
Renting families	1,476	.1	.7	2.5	7.9	18.4	32.7	20.0	11.9	3.2	2.6	40.7	31.5	21.9	2.8	2.1	.9	.1	6.20	3.83	.62			
250-499	31	0	0	3.2	32.2	22.6	25.8	6.5	6.5	3.2	0	42.0	29.0	25.8	3.2	0	0	0	5.32	3.23	.61			
500-749	197	0	1.0	6.6	13.7	23.9	30.0	15.2	6.6	3.0	0	38.6	24.9	28.9	2.5	3.6	1.5	0	5.62	3.66	.65			
750-999	339	0	1.2	3.5	11.5	21.8	34.5	14.5	8.3	.6	4.1	36.3	32.5	23.0	3.5	3.2	1.2	.3	5.90	3.77	.64			
1,000-1,249	286	.3	.3	.7	6.6	16.8	39.6	18.9	11.6	3.5	1.7	38.9	31.1	24.5	2.8	2.1	.3	3	6.24	3.99	.64			
1,250-1,499	219	0	.5	1.4	4.1	16.4	36.6	24.6	13.7	2.3	.5	40.6	29.7	24.2	3.2	1.4	.9	0	6.30	4.00	.63			
1,500-1,749	130	0	.8	2.3	3.1	21.5	29.2	28.5	7.7	3.8	3.1	44.7	32.3	16.2	3.8	1.5	1.5	0	6.32	3.82	.60			
1,750-1,999	109	0	.9	.9	5.5	14.7	30.3	18.3	21.1	3.7	4.6	38.5	39.5	18.3	2.8	.9	0	0	6.61	3.94	.60			
2,000-2,499	101	0	0	2.0	2.0	10.9	24.8	21.7	24.8	6.9	6.9	57.4	29.7	10.9	0	1.0	1.0	0	7.05	3.69	.52			
2,500-2,999	42	0	0	0	2.4	7.1	19.0	45.3	11.9	9.5	4.8	50.0	42.9	7.1	0	0	0	0	7.05	3.67	.52			
3,000-3,999	11	16	0	0	0	12.5	6.2	37.6	25.0	12.5	6.2	37.5	50.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	7.44	4.25	.57			
4,000-4,999	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	4.25	.53			
5,000-9,999	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7.50	11	3.00	12	.40
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES—WHITE FAMILIES																								
Owning families	782	0	.3	3.1	8.4	21.1	32.9	17.8	9.2	3.4	3.8	38.5	31.4	24.9	2.9	1.4	.8	.1	6.16	3.82	.62			
250-499	11	7	0	14.3	0	28.5	14.3	28.6	14.3	0	0	42.9	14.2	42.9	0	0	0	0	4.86	3.29	.68			
500-749	11	29	0	0	10.4	31.0	20.7	20.7	10.4	3.4	3.4	0	38.0	34.5	17.2	0	0	0	5.14	3.17	.62			
750-999	58	0	0	8.6	24.2	25.9	20.7	15.5	3.4	1.7	0	0	38.0	25.9	24.1	6.9	1.7	3.4	0	5.14	3.15	.67		
1,000-1,249	70	0	1.4	7.1	15.7	25.8	34.3	10.0	1.4	1.4	2.9	25.7	37.1	28.6	4.3	0	2.9	1.4	5.44	3.77	.69			
1,250-1,499	89	0	0	4.5	13.5	27.0	30.3	12.4	11.2	1.1	0	41.6	31.1	31.5	2.2	2.2	1.1	0	5.71	3.65	.64			
1,500-1,749	84	0	0	4.8	8.3	28.5	32.1	17.9	4.8	2.4	1.2	38.1	32.1	22.6	2.4	3.6	1.2	0	5.81	3.62	.62			
1,750-1,999	68	0	0	1.5	5.9	30.8	29.4	19.1	11.8	1.5	0	39.7	29.4	23.5	5.9	1.5	0	0	6.00	3.76	.63			
2,000-2,499	125	0	0	1.6	3.2	17.6	39.2	22.4	8.8	4.0	3.2	35.2	34.4	25.6	4.0	.8	0	0	6.38	4.06	.64			
2,500-2,999	79	0	0	0	0	16.5	32.9	24.1	13.9	6.3	6.3	36.7	40.5	21.5	1.3	0	0	0	6.87	4.08	.59			
3,000-3,999	88	0	0	0	1.1	10.2	38.7	17.1	13.6	6.8	12.5	43.2	30.7	26.1	0	0	0	0	7.23	4.11	.57			
4,000-4,999	33	0	0	0	0	12.1	33.3	27.2	15.2	6.1	6.1	45.5	30.3	21.2	0	3.0	0	0	6.84	4.03	.58			
5,000-9,999	32	0	0	0	0	12.5	37.5	18.8	15.6	3.1	12.5	53.1	28.1	18.8	0	0	0	0	7.00	3.78	.54			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units and Southeast village analysis unit,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, tenure, ² and family-income class (dollars): (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ³											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵							Average ⁶ rooms per household	Average ⁷ persons per household	Average ¹⁰ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁷				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES—WHITE FAMILIES—continued	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
Renting families.....	1,336	0.2	9.4	16.8	19.3	28.7	16.2	6.2	1.9	0.5	0.8	17.6	26.6	32.3	6.0	9.1	6.2	2.2	4.59	3.94	0.84	
250-499.....	56	0	33.9	30.4	23.2	10.7	0	1.8	0	0	0	5.4	14.3	37.5	5.4	16.0	14.3	7.1	3.18	3.64	1.15	
500-749.....	207	1.0	16.4	29.5	23.1	18.8	9.7	.5	1.0	0	0	9.7	19.3	37.6	5.3	12.6	11.6	3.9	3.73	3.73	.99	
750-999.....	199	0	13.1	26.1	26.7	21.1	9.5	3.0	0	.5	.5	12.1	22.6	31.2	8.5	14.1	8.5	3.0	4.00	3.86	.86	
1,000-1,249.....	203	0	11.8	14.8	21.6	33.0	13.3	2.5	1.5	.5	1.0	13.8	27.6	33.9	6.4	9.9	5.9	2.5	4.43	3.82	.86	
1,250-1,499.....	197	.5	7.1	12.7	18.8	35.6	15.7	6.6	1.5	.5	1.0	14.2	29.4	34.1	5.6	9.6	4.6	2.5	4.74	4.02	.85	
1,500-1,749.....	165	0	1.8	15.8	16.4	31.5	20.6	6.1	3.6	.6	0	22.4	33.3	28.5	6.5	4.8	5.5	0	4.96	3.80	.77	
1,750-1,999.....	105	0	1.9	6.7	17.1	38.1	19.0	13.3	2.9	1.0	0	23.8	35.2	26.6	6.7	3.9	2.9	1.0	5.22	3.85	.74	
2,000-2,499.....	120	0	2.5	4.2	10.0	31.6	32.5	11.7	4.2	.8	2.5	30.8	22.5	35.9	5.0	5.0	.8	0	5.58	3.88	.69	
2,500-2,999.....	45	0	2.2	2.2	6.7	31.2	26.7	20.0	4.4	4.4	2.2	37.8	37.8	15.6	4.4	4.4	0	0	5.93	3.64	.61	
3,000-3,999.....	11	0	0	0	7.1	21.4	39.3	25.0	3.6	0	3.6	46.5	32.1	21.4	0	0	0	0	6.14	3.69	.60	
4,000-4,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	42.9	0	42.9	14.2	0	0	42.8	14.3	28.6	14.3	0	0	0	6.29	4.14	.66	
5,000-9,999.....	11	4	0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	8.75	4.50	.78	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS																						
Owning families.....	1,613	0	.1	.1	1.1	3.0	9.9	17.8	23.6	16.1	28.3	58.3	25.4	13.4	2.1	.6	.2	0	8.50	4.35	.51	
0-249.....	11	20	0	0	0	5.0	15.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	85.0	5.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	8.15	3.20	.39	
250-499.....	78	0	0	1.3	3.8	9.0	20.5	24.4	12.8	7.7	20.5	73.1	10.2	7.7	0	0	0	0	7.53	3.04	.40	
500-749.....	149	0	.7	0	3.4	5.4	18.1	24.1	21.6	9.4	17.4	73.2	18.8	6.0	1.3	.7	0	0	7.64	3.38	.44	
750-999.....	224	0	0	.4	.9	4.5	13.8	21.9	28.6	15.2	14.7	64.8	21.4	9.4	3.6	.4	.4	0	7.94	3.85	.48	
1,000-1,249.....	199	0	0	0	1.5	3.0	10.6	22.6	22.6	15.1	24.6	59.8	23.1	13.1	2.0	1.5	.5	0	8.25	4.20	.51	
1,250-1,499.....	211	0	0	0	.5	2.8	8.1	10.1	26.5	19.9	26.1	62.6	21.8	13.7	1.4	0	.5	0	8.55	4.26	.50	
1,500-1,749.....	194	0	0	0	.5	3.1	11.3	18.1	23.2	16.5	27.3	49.0	34.6	13.4	1.5	1.0	.5	0	8.55	4.51	.53	
1,750-1,999.....	142	0	0	0	.7	4.3	13.4	24.6	24.6	32.4	32.4	51.4	26.8	17.6	4.2	0	0	0	9.08	4.89	.54	
2,000-2,499.....	171	0	0	0	1.2	1.8	4.1	12.9	25.1	16.9	38.0	50.9	29.8	16.4	2.3	.6	0	0	9.05	4.91	.54	
2,500-2,999.....	105	0	0	0	0	4.8	10.5	26.6	12.4	45.7	45.7	49.5	29.5	18.1	1.9	1.0	0	0	9.69	5.26	.54	

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3,000-3,999.....	81	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	9.9	9.9	17.8	59.2	51.8	25.9	19.8	2.5	0	0	0	10.21	5.42	.53
4,000-4,999.....	11 21	0	0	0	0	0	9.5	14.3	23.8	19.0	33.4	14.3	66.7	19.0	0	0	0	0	8.90	5.67	.64
5,000-9,999.....	11 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	22.2	22.2	44.5	50.0	22.2	27.8	0	0	0	0	9.39	5.33	.57
Renting families.....	640	.2	.2	0	1.2	3.7	8.3	17.5	23.8	16.2	28.9	45.6	33.0	17.2	2.0	1.6	.3	.3	8.52	4.85	.57
0-249.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19 6.00	19 2.00	19 .33
250-499.....	11 22	4.5	0	0	4.5	4.5	18.2	27.3	13.7	9.1	19.2	59.1	27.3	9.1	0	0	0	4.5	7.32	3.68	.50
500-749.....	60	0	0	0	3.3	11.7	18.3	28.7	16.7	15.0	8.3	40.0	33.3	21.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	7.32	4.57	.60
750-999.....	80	0	0	0	1.2	6.2	12.5	25.0	30.1	13.8	11.2	43.8	31.3	16.2	6.2	2.5	0	0	7.71	4.56	.69
1,000-1,249.....	95	0	1.1	0	0	1.1	11.6	18.9	22.1	14.7	30.5	47.3	32.6	17.9	1.1	0	0	1.1	8.55	4.71	.55
1,250-1,499.....	101	0	0	0	2.0	3.0	6.9	16.8	28.7	13.9	28.7	48.5	29.7	17.8	2.0	2.0	0	0	8.53	4.80	.66
1,500-1,749.....	73	0	0	0	1.4	6.8	1.4	17.8	20.5	13.7	38.4	50.7	31.5	12.3	1.4	2.7	1.4	0	8.95	4.70	.53
1,750-1,999.....	55	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	16.4	21.8	29.1	30.9	41.8	40.0	18.2	0	0	0	0	9.04	5.09	.66
2,000-2,499.....	82	0	0	0	1.2	2.4	3.7	9.8	30.5	15.9	36.5	42.7	34.2	19.5	2.4	1.2	0	0	8.89	5.33	.60
2,500-2,999.....	30	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	6.7	26.7	23.3	40.0	40.0	43.4	13.3	0	3.3	0	0	9.23	5.60	.61
3,000-3,999.....	35	0	0	0	0	0	8.6	8.6	14.3	22.8	45.7	40.0	34.2	20.0	2.9	2.9	0	0	9.49	5.77	.61
4,000-4,999.....	11 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	11.40	5.00	.44
5,000-9,999.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	19 11.00	19 9.00	19 .82

¹ See table 28, footnote 1.

² Tenure at the end of the report year for city and village families, throughout the entire year for farm families.

³ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported number of rooms (column 2). Only rooms used for living purposes were counted. A finished basement, attic room, or glass-enclosed porch was counted as a room, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall were counted as one room.

⁴ Excludes a few families that did not report the number of rooms in living quarters. For the number that failed to report in each analysis unit, see table 28, footnote 3.

⁵ Includes members of the economic family, roomers, paid help, and others usually occupying the living quarters during the report year.

⁶ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported the number of persons per room.

⁷ For the number of families that had more than 3 persons per room, see table 28, footnote 6.

⁸ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported number of rooms in living quarters (column 2).

⁹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported the number of persons occupying living quarters.

¹⁰ Averages were obtained by dividing the total number of persons occupying living quarters by the total number of rooms.

¹¹ All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

¹² A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 33.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by tenure and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units and Southeast village analysis unit,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, tenure, ² and family income class (dollars)	Families	Indoor water supply: Families having—													Toilet: Families having—				Families having kitchen sink with drain		
		Running water in kitchen and/or bath				No running water		Kitchen with—				For bathtub or shower—				Indoor flush	Indoor other	Outdoor privy		None	
		Any running water	Hot and cold in either	Hot and cold in both	Cold only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Indoor flush	Indoor other	Outdoor privy		None	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Owning families.....	1,545	94.4	78.3	76.1	15.9	2.2	3.4	77.5	16.8	2.2	3.5	77.2	10.3	0.1	12.4	89.1	1.6	9.3	0	94.7	
250-499.....	424	83.2	50.0	41.7	33.3	8.4	8.4	45.8	37.4	8.4	8.4	45.8	8.4	0	45.8	62.8	0	37.4	0	75.0	
500-749.....	75	74.7	38.7	38.7	36.0	5.3	20.0	38.7	36.0	5.3	20.0	38.7	24.0	0	37.3	65.4	1.3	33.3	0	74.7	
750-999.....	141	83.0	52.5	48.2	29.1	8.5	8.5	51.1	31.9	8.5	8.5	50.4	16.5	0	33.1	70.2	2.1	27.7	0	85.0	
1,000-1,249.....	199	91.5	63.8	60.3	27.1	3.0	5.5	61.9	29.1	3.0	6.0	62.9	18.8	0	18.3	87.4	1.5	11.1	0	92.0	
1,250-1,499.....	210	94.2	70.4	65.7	23.8	2.9	2.9	69.0	24.8	2.9	3.3	67.5	17.2	0	15.3	87.6	1.4	11.0	0	94.8	
1,500-1,749.....	181	96.1	83.4	81.8	12.7	.6	3.3	82.3	13.8	.6	3.3	82.9	6.6	0	10.5	91.7	1.7	6.6	0	97.2	
1,750-1,999.....	142	99.3	86.6	85.2	12.7	.7	0	88.6	12.7	.7	0	85.2	9.9	0	4.9	94.4	.7	4.9	0	97.9	
2,000-2,249.....	119	99.2	90.8	89.1	8.4	.8	0	90.8	8.4	.8	0	89.1	5.9	0	5.0	98.3	0	1.7	0	100.0	
2,250-2,499.....	101	99.0	93.1	93.1	5.9	1.0	0	93.1	5.9	1.0	0	93.1	3.9	1.0	2.0	96.0	2.0	2.0	0	100.0	
2,500-2,999.....	119	100.0	95.0	93.3	5.0	0	0	94.1	5.9	0	0	94.1	4.2	0	1.7	97.5	1.7	.8	0	100.0	
3,000-3,999.....	131	100.0	97.7	97.7	2.3	0	0	97.7	2.3	0	0	97.7	.8	0	1.5	95.4	3.8	.8	0	99.2	
4,000-4,999.....	52	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	
5,000-9,999.....	51	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	99.0	2.0	0	0	100.0	
Renting families.....	1,573	93.6	68.0	65.9	25.4	2.3	4.1	67.0	26.1	2.3	4.6	67.0	16.5	.2	16.3	87.3	1.3	11.4	0	93.0	
250-499.....	37	59.5	21.6	16.2	37.8	10.8	29.7	18.9	37.8	10.8	32.5	18.9	16.2	0	64.9	36.1	5.6	58.3	0	54.0	
500-749.....	164	81.2	27.9	26.6	52.6	4.5	14.8	27.9	52.6	4.5	15.0	26.8	28.1	.7	44.4	67.6	1.9	30.5	0	79.1	
750-999.....	267	91.0	49.1	46.4	41.6	2.6	6.4	47.6	43.1	2.6	6.7	48.1	24.8	0	27.1	79.4	1.9	18.7	0	90.2	
1,000-1,249.....	268	93.3	58.6	54.9	34.3	3.0	3.7	57.5	35.4	3.0	4.1	56.3	22.6	.8	20.3	86.2	1.5	12.3	0	94.8	
1,250-1,499.....	215	96.7	74.4	72.6	22.8	1.9	1.4	73.0	23.2	1.9	1.9	74.3	15.9	0	9.8	93.0	.9	6.1	0	94.9	

1,500-1,749.....	162	98.1	81.4	79.0	16.7	1.9	0	80.9	16.0	1.9	1.2	79.7	16.0	0	4.3	96.3	.6	3.1	0	96.9
1,750-1,999.....	140	98.6	90.0	88.6	8.6	.7	.7	89.3	9.3	.7	.7	89.3	7.8	0	2.9	96.4	.7	2.9	0	98.6
2,000-2,249.....	96	99.0	88.5	87.5	10.5	0	1.0	87.5	11.5	0	1.0	88.5	7.3	0	4.2	93.8	2.1	3.1	0	97.9
2,250-2,499.....	62	100.0	96.8	96.8	3.2	0	0	96.8	3.2	0	0	96.8	3.2	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
2,500-2,999.....	79	98.7	97.4	97.4	1.3	1.3	0	97.4	1.3	1.3	0	97.4	1.3	0	1.3	97.4	0	2.6	0	100.0
3,000-3,999.....	70	100.0	97.1	97.1	2.9	0	0	97.1	2.9	0	0	97.1	2.9	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
4,000-4,999.....	*12	91.7	91.7	91.7	0	8.3	0	91.7	0	8.3	0	91.7	0	0	8.3	91.7	0	8.3	0	91.7
5,000-9,999.....	*11	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																				
Owning families.....	1,564	82.4	61.8	68.8	19.8	9.5	8.1	60.9	21.0	9.7	8.4	60.2	10.4	.5	28.9	70.8	1.0	28.0	.2	89.6
250-499.....	53	54.7	24.5	22.6	30.2	32.1	13.2	22.6	32.1	32.1	13.2	24.5	17.0	1.9	56.6	41.5	0	54.7	3.8	76.6
500-749.....	163	64.4	31.9	30.1	31.9	18.4	17.2	31.3	32.5	18.4	17.8	31.1	13.7	.6	54.6	45.4	3.7	50.3	.6	80.4
750-999.....	232	71.5	48.3	43.1	22.0	14.7	13.8	47.4	24.1	14.7	13.8	44.5	9.2	.9	45.4	56.1	.4	43.5	0	83.2
1,000-1,249.....	289	80.6	55.0	50.9	24.9	10.4	9.0	54.0	25.6	11.1	9.3	52.3	13.2	0	34.5	63.7	.7	35.6	0	87.5
1,250-1,499.....	242	84.7	64.5	61.2	19.8	8.7	6.6	63.6	21.1	8.3	7.0	62.5	10.0	.8	28.7	74.0	.8	25.2	0	90.9
1,500-1,749.....	162	90.1	70.4	67.8	18.4	4.6	5.3	69.7	20.4	4.6	5.3	69.8	10.1	0	20.1	79.0	1.3	19.7	0	93.4
1,750-1,999.....	126	94.4	80.2	78.5	14.2	2.4	3.2	78.5	15.1	3.2	3.2	80.2	11.1	0	8.7	90.5	0	9.5	0	95.2
2,000-2,499.....	152	92.8	82.2	80.9	9.9	3.3	3.9	81.6	10.5	3.3	4.6	82.1	6.6	.7	10.6	90.1	.7	9.2	0	96.7
2,500-2,999.....	76	97.4	86.9	84.2	10.5	2.6	0	86.9	10.5	2.6	0	85.3	8.0	0	6.7	93.4	0	6.6	0	100.0
3,000-3,999.....	*4	100.0	96.3	94.4	1.9	0	0	96.3	3.7	0	0	96.2	1.9	0	1.9	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
4,000-4,999.....	*17	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	94.1	5.9	0	0	100.0
5,000-9,999.....	*8	100.0	87.5	87.5	12.5	0	0	87.5	12.5	0	0	87.5	12.5	0	0	87.5	0	12.5	0	100.0
Renting families.....	1,478	80.9	51.1	48.0	29.4	8.5	10.6	50.0	30.4	8.8	10.8	49.3	13.8	.1	36.8	65.3	1.4	33.2	.1	86.3
250-499.....	81	41.9	12.9	9.7	29.0	6.5	51.6	12.9	29.0	6.5	51.6	9.7	3.2	0	87.1	16.1	3.2	80.7	0	54.8
500-749.....	197	59.4	19.3	18.3	38.6	16.2	24.4	19.3	40.1	16.2	24.4	18.7	14.5	0	66.8	36.5	2.5	61.0	0	65.5
750-999.....	340	77.4	33.8	29.7	42.9	10.6	12.0	32.4	44.4	10.6	12.6	31.4	16.9	.3	51.4	53.8	2.1	44.1	0	80.9
1,000-1,249.....	286	83.6	49.7	44.5	33.2	9.8	6.6	47.6	35.7	10.1	6.6	47.4	18.0	0	34.6	67.2	1.0	31.5	.3	90.9
1,250-1,499.....	219	85.4	59.8	57.1	25.6	6.8	7.8	58.3	25.6	7.3	7.8	57.5	15.1	0	27.4	74.0	0	26.0	0	92.2
1,500-1,749.....	131	88.5	70.2	69.5	18.3	6.2	5.3	70.2	18.3	6.2	5.3	69.5	10.7	0	19.8	81.6	0	18.5	0	93.1
1,750-1,999.....	109	89.9	77.1	75.5	12.8	3.7	6.4	75.3	11.9	5.5	7.8	74.3	6.4	0	19.8	82.6	.9	16.5	0	91.7
2,000-2,499.....	101	93.0	85.1	84.1	12.9	3.7	1.0	84.1	13.9	1.0	1.0	85.1	9.0	0	18.9	82.1	1.0	6.9	0	99.0
2,500-2,999.....	42	100.0	95.2	95.2	4.8	0	0	95.2	4.8	0	0	95.2	4.8	0	0	97.6	2.4	0	0	100.0
3,000-3,999.....	*16	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	93.8	6.2	0	0	100.0
4,000-4,999.....	*4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
5,000-9,999.....	*2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—PLUMBING FACILITIES: *Percentage*¹ of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by tenure and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units and Southeast village analysis unit,² 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, tenure, ¹ and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Indoor water supply: Families having—														Toilet: Families having—				Families having kitchen sink with drain	
		Running water in kitchen and/or bath				No running water		Kitchen with—				For bathtub or shower—				Toilet: Families having—					
		Any running water	Hot and cold in either	Hot and cold in both	Cold only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Running hot and cold water	Running cold water only	Hand pump only	No in-door water supply	Indoor flush	Indoor other	Outdoor privy	None		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES—WHITE FAMILIES																					
Owning families	No. 762	Pct. 89.0	Pct. 70.9	Pct. 69.6	Pct. 18.1	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 8.9	Pct. 70.2	Pct. 18.4	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 9.3	Pct. 70.3	Pct. 14.7	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 14.7	Pct. 83.5	Pct. 1.3	Pct. 15.2	Pct. 0	Pct. 86.0	
250-499	47	42.9	0	0	42.9	0	87.1	0	42.9	0	57.1	0	28.6	0	71.4	28.6	0	71.4	0	42.9	
500-749	29	62.1	20.7	20.7	41.4	3.4	34.5	20.7	41.4	3.4	34.5	20.7	31.0	3.4	44.9	41.4	0	58.6	0	53.6	
750-999	58	67.3	31.0	27.6	36.3	1.7	31.0	29.3	36.3	1.7	32.7	29.3	31.0	0	39.7	56.9	3.4	39.7	0	58.6	
1,000-1,249	70	74.3	45.7	44.3	28.6	7.1	18.6	44.3	30.0	7.1	18.6	45.7	21.4	0	32.9	68.6	0	31.4	0	75.7	
1,250-1,499	89	92.1	55.0	51.7	37.1	3.4	4.5	55.0	37.1	3.4	4.5	51.7	30.3	0	18.0	82.0	1.1	16.9	0	83.0	
1,500-1,749	84	90.5	68.7	66.7	23.8	2.4	7.1	66.7	22.6	2.4	8.3	66.7	19.0	1.2	13.1	83.1	2.4	14.5	0	85.7	
1,750-1,999	68	97.1	80.9	77.9	16.2	0	2.9	79.4	16.2	0	4.4	80.6	11.9	0	7.5	91.1	1.5	7.4	0	88.2	
2,000-2,499	125	92.8	84.8	84.0	8.0	1.6	5.6	84.0	8.8	1.6	5.6	84.8	7.2	0	8.0	89.6	.8	9.6	0	92.7	
2,500-2,999	79	97.4	91.1	89.8	6.3	1.3	1.3	89.8	7.6	1.3	1.3	91.1	6.3	0	2.6	94.8	2.6	2.6	0	100.0	
3,000-3,999	88	95.5	92.1	92.1	3.4	1.1	3.4	92.1	3.4	1.1	3.4	92.1	3.4	0	4.5	95.5	1.1	3.4	0	95.5	
4,000-4,999	33	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	
5,000-9,999	32	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	
Renting families	1,338	80.2	42.4	40.5	37.7	2.1	17.7	41.3	38.0	2.2	18.5	41.7	28.3	.5	29.5	70.9	1.3	27.8	0	71.0	
250-499	56	50.0	1.8	1.8	48.2	3.6	46.4	1.8	48.2	3.6	46.4	1.8	28.6	0	69.6	28.6	5.4	66.0	0	32.1	
500-749	207	57.8	11.2	9.2	46.6	5.3	36.9	9.7	46.2	5.3	38.8	10.7	31.1	1.0	57.2	43.0	1.0	56.0	0	43.0	
750-999	199	70.4	21.1	19.6	49.3	2.5	27.1	20.1	49.3	2.5	28.1	20.6	36.2	.5	42.7	58.3	1.0	40.7	0	55.6	
1,000-1,249	204	91.4	34.3	32.4	46.6	.5	18.1	33.3	47.1	.5	19.1	33.5	37.9	0	28.1	72.0	.5	27.5	0	71.3	
1,250-1,499	197	86.8	49.0	48.0	37.8	1.0	12.2	48.2	37.1	1.5	13.2	48.5	29.6	0	21.9	80.2	1.0	18.8	0	78.5	
1,500-1,749	165	90.9	53.9	49.7	37.0	2.4	6.7	52.5	38.4	2.4	6.7	51.9	27.4	1.2	19.5	81.8	1.8	16.4	0	88.4	
1,750-1,999	105	94.2	71.4	66.7	22.8	2.9	2.9	68.5	25.7	2.9	2.9	69.5	20.0	1.0	9.5	91.3	1.0	7.7	0	90.5	
2,000-2,499	120	96.7	80.8	80.8	15.9	0	3.8	80.8	15.9	0	3.3	80.8	12.8	0	7.7	92.8	1.7	5.8	0	94.	

2,500-2,999.....	45	95.6	77.8	77.8	17.8	0	4.4	77.8	17.8	0	4.4	77.8	17.8	0	4.4	83.3	0	6.7	0	95.6
3,000-3,999.....	429	100.0	96.6	96.6	3.4	0	0	96.6	3.4	0	0	96.6	3.4	0	0	96.6	3.4	0	0	100.0
4,000-4,999.....	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
5,000-9,999.....	44	100.0	75.0	75.0	25.0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMs																				
Owning families.....	1,613	38.9	25.5	21.2	13.4	34.5	26.6	25.1	13.7	34.6	26.6	21.5	2.2	.4	75.9	22.6	2.2	75.1	.1	65.3
0-249.....	420	30.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	35.0	35.0	15.0	15.0	35.0	35.0	15.0	5.0	0	80.0	15.0	0	85.0	0	55.0
250-499.....	78	17.9	14.1	11.5	3.8	33.3	48.8	14.1	3.8	33.3	48.8	11.5	0	1.3	87.2	12.8	0	87.2	0	37.2
500-749.....	149	23.5	12.1	10.7	10.7	36.2	40.3	12.1	11.4	36.2	40.3	10.8	1.4	.7	87.1	12.1	.7	87.2	0	47.7
750-999.....	224	24.2	11.7	9.0	12.5	38.1	37.7	11.6	12.5	38.4	37.5	9.0	2.2	0	88.8	9.4	2.2	88.4	0	51.3
1,000-1,249.....	199	29.8	17.2	13.1	12.6	41.9	28.3	16.2	13.6	41.9	28.3	14.2	1.0	1.0	83.8	15.1	1.0	82.9	1.0	60.3
1,250-1,499.....	211	39.8	28.4	23.2	11.4	40.3	19.9	27.5	12.3	40.3	19.9	24.2	2.4	0	73.4	23.7	3.8	72.5	0	69.7
1,500-1,749.....	194	34.0	22.1	19.6	11.9	37.1	28.9	22.1	11.9	37.1	28.9	19.6	1.5	.5	78.4	20.6	.5	78.9	0	68.6
1,750-1,999.....	142	44.4	27.5	20.4	16.9	35.2	20.4	27.5	16.9	35.2	20.4	20.4	4.2	0	75.4	22.7	2.1	75.2	0	73.2
2,000-2,499.....	171	58.5	40.4	32.7	13.1	25.7	15.8	40.4	18.1	25.7	15.8	33.1	4.7	.6	61.6	37.4	4.1	58.5	0	80.7
2,500-2,999.....	105	61.0	44.8	40.0	16.2	25.7	13.3	43.9	17.1	25.7	13.3	41.0	2.9	0	56.1	41.0	3.8	55.2	0	81.0
3,000-3,999.....	81	66.3	43.8	37.5	22.5	21.2	12.5	43.8	22.5	21.2	12.5	37.5	1.2	0	61.3	38.3	4.9	56.8	0	82.7
4,000-4,999.....	421	66.7	52.4	47.6	14.3	19.0	14.3	52.4	14.3	19.0	14.3	47.6	0	0	52.4	42.8	4.8	52.4	0	81.0
5,000-9,999.....	418	72.2	72.2	72.2	0	11.1	16.7	72.2	0	11.1	16.7	72.2	0	0	27.8	72.2	0	27.8	0	94.0
Renting families.....	641	33.0	17.7	14.2	15.3	38.9	28.1	17.3	15.4	39.2	28.1	14.5	1.4	1.1	83.0	15.9	1.6	82.3	.2	61.5
0-249.....	41	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	18.2	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
250-499.....	22	27.3	9.1	4.5	18.2	18.2	54.5	9.1	18.2	18.2	54.5	4.5	0	0	95.5	4.5	4.5	91.0	0	40.9
500-749.....	60	13.4	10.0	10.0	3.4	43.3	43.3	10.0	3.4	43.3	43.3	10.0	0	0	90.0	11.7	0	86.6	1.7	48.3
750-999.....	80	15.0	5.0	3.8	10.0	51.2	33.8	5.0	10.0	51.2	33.8	3.8	0	1.2	95.0	3.8	1.2	95.0	0	52.5
1,000-1,249.....	95	28.4	12.6	11.6	15.8	43.2	28.4	12.6	15.8	43.2	28.4	11.6	2.1	0	86.3	15.8	0	84.2	0	58.9
1,250-1,499.....	101	30.7	14.9	11.9	15.8	38.6	30.7	13.9	15.8	39.6	30.7	12.9	4.0	1.0	82.1	16.8	1.0	82.2	0	60.4
1,500-1,749.....	73	31.5	21.9	17.8	9.6	48.0	20.5	21.9	9.6	48.0	20.5	17.8	1.4	5.5	75.3	16.4	1.4	82.2	0	69.9
1,750-1,999.....	85	45.5	29.1	20.0	16.4	30.9	23.6	29.1	16.4	30.9	23.6	20.0	0	1.8	78.2	20.0	5.5	74.5	0	70.9
2,000-2,499.....	63	46.3	18.5	11.0	28.0	34.2	19.5	16.9	28.9	34.9	19.5	12.2	2.4	0	85.4	15.7	1.2	83.1	0	67.5
2,500-2,999.....	30	70.0	33.3	33.3	36.7	16.7	13.3	33.3	36.7	16.7	13.3	33.3	0	0	66.7	23.3	6.7	70.0	0	80.0
3,000-3,999.....	35	48.6	42.9	37.1	5.7	31.4	20.0	42.9	5.7	31.4	20.0	37.1	0	0	62.9	40.0	0	60.0	0	65.7
4,000-4,999.....	46	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0	0	80.0	20.0	0	80.0	0	60.0
5,000-9,999.....	41	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0

† Percentages are based on the number of families that reported on a specified plumbing facility or combination of facilities. Since in a few cases families reported on one or more facilities but failed to report on others, there may be small differences within an income class in the count on which the various percentages are based. In most classes this is the same as the total number of families (column 2) since very few families failed to report. See table 29, footnote 1.

‡ See table 28, footnote 1.
 § Tenure as of the end of the report year for city and village families, throughout the entire year for farm families.
 ¶ All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 34.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by tenure and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units and Southeast village analysis unit,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, tenure, ¹ and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ¹ —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ¹ —					Average number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted prin- cipally by ¹ —			Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ¹ —		
		Wood, coal, coals ²	Kero- sene ³	Combina- tion of wood, coal, or coals and kero- sene ^{4,5}	Other com- bina- tions	Gas	Elec- tricity	Central furnace	Stoves other than kitchen	Fire- place	Kitch- en stove	Elec- tricity		Kero- sene	Gas and other ⁶	Gas or electric- ity for cooking, and—		No gas or elec- tricity for cooking	
																Central furnace	No central furnace		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES																			
Owning families.....	Number 1,545	Percent 5.0	Percent 5.7	Percent 5.1	Percent 7.8	Percent 73.0	Percent 3.4	Percent 74.6	Percent 24.8	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Number 1.34	Percent 99.1	Percent 0.8	Percent 0.1	Percent 59.5	Percent 6.4	Percent 10.5	
250-499.....	24	16.7	20.8	8.3	4.2	50.0	0	45.8	54.2	0	0	1.17	95.8	4.2	0	33.3	4.2	8.3	
500-749.....	75	26.7	13.3	8.0	8.0	44.0	0	38.7	61.3	0	0	1.26	94.7	5.3	0	25.3	6.7	5.3	
750-999.....	141	9.9	10.6	12.1	12.1	52.5	2.8	49.6	49.6	0.8	0	1.30	97.1	2.1	0.8	32.4	5.0	12.9	
1,000-1,249.....	199	10.1	7.5	10.6	9.5	62.3	0	60.8	38.7	0	.5	1.32	100.0	0	0	33.3	11.6	18.7	
1,250-1,499.....	210	8.3	7.1	7.6	13.8	63.4	4.8	69.8	29.2	.5	.5	1.33	99.0	1.0	0	49.3	6.2	12.0	
1,500-1,749.....	181	8.3	6.1	3.3	8.3	75.1	3.9	78.4	20.4	.6	.6	1.36	99.4	.6	0	64.6	5.0	11.6	
1,750-1,999.....	142	.7	6.3	1.4	7.1	82.4	2.1	76.8	22.5	.7	0	1.45	100.0	0	0	78.2	7.6	5.0	
2,000-2,249.....	119	.8	2.5	.8	3.4	90.0	2.5	83.6	13.4	0	0	1.33	100.0	0	0	78.2	5.0	9.9	
2,250-2,499.....	101	2.0	0	3.0	6.9	81.2	6.9	87.1	11.9	0	1.0	1.42	100.0	0	0	75.6	7.6	10.1	
2,500-2,999.....	119	1.7	2.5	2.5	4.2	84.1	5.0	87.4	11.8	.8	0	1.62	100.0	0	0	87.0	1.5	4.6	
3,000-3,999.....	131	0	1.5	.8	3.1	89.3	5.3	97.7	2.3	0	0	1.33	99.2	.8	0	90.4	1.9	7.7	
4,000-4,999.....	52	0	0	1.9	5.8	88.5	3.8	98.1	1.9	0	0	1.00	100.0	0	0	94.1	1.9	2.0	
5,000-9,999.....	51	0	0	0	2.0	90.2	7.8	98.0	2.0	0	0	14.00	100.0	0	0				
Renting families.....	1,573	7.5	13.2	9.2	4.8	63.6	1.7	61.1	37.8	1.0	.1	1.28	97.7	2.2	.1	46.8	8.8	11.0	
250-499.....	87	40.6	21.6	18.9	5.4	13.5	0	5.4	91.9	2.7	0	1.15	81.1	18.9	0	5.6	8.3	2.8	
500-749.....	154	16.9	26.0	19.5	5.2	31.8	.6	27.9	72.1	0	0	1.22	90.3	9.7	0	13.7	4.6	8.5	
750-999.....	207	11.6	17.6	18.5	3.4	50.8	.4	41.2	55.0	3.4	.4	1.15	97.7	1.9	.4	25.2	10.2	12.0	
1,000-1,249.....	268	8.8	19.1	10.4	6.7	54.5	.7	48.7	50.2	.7	.4	1.26	98.9	1.1	0	29.8	12.5	15.5	
1,250-1,499.....	216	4.2	13.5	11.2	3.7	66.0	1.4	64.2	34.9	.9	0	1.42	98.6	1.4	0	47.7	10.3	14.0	

1,600-1,749	162	1.2	9.3	2.5	6.8	79.0	1.2	76.5	23.5	0	0	1.50	100.0	0	0	58.7	11.7	11.1
1,750-1,999	140	5.0	4.3	3.6	6.4	77.8	2.9	80.0	19.3	.7	0	1.23	100.0	0	0	65.3	10.1	13.0
2,000-2,249	96	3.1	5.2	1.0	2.1	88.6	0	84.4	15.6	0	0	1.43	97.9	2.1	0	74.0	6.2	5.2
2,250-2,499	62	1.6	0	0	4.8	90.4	3.2	93.5	6.5	0	0	2.00	100.0	0	0	87.1	4.8	4.8
2,500-2,999	79	1.3	5.1	0	5.1	84.7	3.5	94.9	5.1	0	0	3.00	100.0	0	0	84.6	1.3	10.2
3,000-3,999	79	0	0	1.4	2.9	88.6	7.1	92.9	7.1	0	0	2.20	100.0	0	0	89.5	4.3	2.9
4,000-4,999	11 12	0	16.7	0	0	66.6	16.7	91.7	8.3	0	0	11 1.00	100.0	0	0	83.4	0	5.3
5,000-9,999	11 11	0	0	0	0	90.9	9.1	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																		
Owning families	1,564	12.4	19.4	24.1	8.0	21.0	15.1	66.0	33.4	0	.6	1.21	98.1	1.6	.3	25.2	3.0	30.9
250-499	53	32.1	20.7	32.1	5.7	9.4	0	32.1	67.9	0	0	1.03	90.6	9.4	0	1.9	1.9	17.0
500-749	163	19.0	22.7	36.2	4.3	12.9	4.9	44.2	55.2	0	.6	1.16	96.9	2.5	.6	4.3	1.9	24.1
750-999	232	17.2	22.5	28.9	7.3	18.1	6.0	52.2	47.4	0	.4	1.19	96.2	3.4	.4	9.2	4.4	30.6
1,000-1,249	289	12.1	25.6	28.4	6.2	20.1	7.6	69.4	38.9	0	1.7	1.28	98.7	1.0	.3	15.4	2.8	31.8
1,250-1,499	242	9.5	19.0	24.0	7.8	24.0	15.7	62.8	36.4	0	.8	1.30	98.4	.8	.8	26.1	6.8	29.5
1,500-1,749	162	12.5	19.1	23.0	7.2	19.1	19.1	76.3	23.0	0	.7	1.11	99.3	.7	0	31.3	1.3	36.1
1,750-1,999	126	12.7	11.1	16.7	9.5	27.0	23.0	84.1	15.9	0	0	1.10	99.2	.8	0	40.5	2.4	36.6
2,000-2,499	152	4.6	12.5	13.8	10.5	30.3	28.3	86.8	13.2	0	0	1.25	100.0	0	0	49.0	2.0	31.8
2,500-2,999	76	7.9	18.4	11.8	14.5	11.8	35.6	89.5	10.5	0	0	1.38	98.7	1.3	0	44.8	1.3	36.8
3,000-3,999	64	0	13.0	11.1	9.8	38.8	27.8	96.3	3.7	0	0	11 2.50	100.0	0	0	64.2	3.7	30.2
4,000-4,999	11 17	0	0	5.9	23.5	23.5	47.1	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	64.7	0	29.4
5,000-9,999	11 8	0	0	25.0	25.0	12.5	37.5	87.5	12.5	0	0	11 100.0	100.0	0	0	50.0	0	37.5
Renting families	1,478	14.2	23.3	28.1	4.8	20.9	8.7	49.8	48.3	.1	1.8	1.17	95.8	3.9	.3	16.5	4.8	27.3
250-499	81	32.2	22.5	32.3	0	12.9	0	9.7	83.8	0	6.5	1.12	74.2	25.8	0	0	0	9.7
500-749	197	20.8	27.9	34.6	3.0	12.7	1.0	16.2	80.2	0	3.6	1.11	87.3	12.2	0	1.0	5.7	9.8
750-999	340	15.6	24.1	38.2	4.1	16.2	1.8	33.7	63.6	0	2.7	1.16	95.3	4.7	0	4.8	3.9	22.3
1,000-1,249	286	14.0	25.2	28.7	4.5	22.7	4.9	46.5	52.1	0	1.4	1.23	96.6	2.4	1.0	10.6	7.4	27.5
1,250-1,499	219	13.2	26.5	25.6	4.1	20.6	10.0	57.8	40.8	.5	.9	1.22	98.6	.9	.5	16.5	5.0	36.2
1,500-1,749	131	13.7	24.5	19.8	6.1	15.3	20.6	69.2	28.5	0	2.3	1.19	100.0	0	0	24.8	2.3	42.7
1,750-1,999	109	5.5	16.5	19.3	10.1	31.2	17.4	77.1	22.9	0	0	1.20	99.1	.9	0	36.6	3.7	34.9
2,000-2,499	101	6.9	15.8	10.9	5.9	42.6	17.9	87.1	11.9	1.0	0	1.25	100.0	0	0	50.5	5.9	28.7
2,500-2,999	42	11.9	9.5	16.7	4.8	30.9	26.2	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	62.4	0	40.5
3,000-3,999	11 16	6.2	6.2	25.0	12.6	6.2	43.8	75.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	50.0	0	43.8
4,000-4,999	11 4	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	0	0	11 1.00	100.0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0
5,000-9,999	11 2	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—COOKING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FACILITIES: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by tenure and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units and Southeast village analysis unit,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, tenure, ² and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families using as principal cooking fuel ¹ —						Families having living quarters heated principally by ¹ —					Average ³ number of heating stoves	Families having living quarters lighted pri- ncipally by ¹ —			Families having electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, and ¹ —		
		Wood, coal, coals ⁴	Kero- sene ⁵	Combina- tion of wood, coal, or coals, and kero- sene ⁶	Other combina- tions	Gas	Elec- tricity	Central furnace	Stove other than kitchen	Fire- place	Kitch- en stove	Elec- tricity		Kero- sene	Gas and other ⁷	Gas or electric- ity for cooking, and—		No gas or elec- tricity for cooking	
																Central furnace	No central furnace		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES— WHITE FAMILIES																			
Owning families.....	Number 762	Percent 38.2	Percent 19.1	Percent 10.4	Percent 9.3	Percent 7.3	Percent 15.7	Percent 7.1	Percent 57.0	Percent 35.8	Percent 0.1	Number 2.06	Percent 95.4	Percent 4.6	Percent 0	Percent 3.2	Percent 18.6	Percent 47.4	
250-499.....	117	71.4	14.3	14.3	0	0	0	0	28.6	71.4	0	1.00	71.4	28.6	0	0	0	0	
500-749.....	1129	48.3	31.1	17.2	3.4	0	0	0	48.3	51.7	0	1.50	72.4	27.6	0	0	0	13.8	
750-999.....	58	62.1	22.4	5.2	1.7	1.7	6.9	0	48.3	51.7	0	1.21	82.8	17.2	0	0	3.4	24.1	
1,000-1,249.....	70	41.4	30.0	18.6	4.3	1.4	4.3	1.4	52.2	46.4	0	1.59	88.6	11.4	0	0	2.9	39.1	
1,250-1,499.....	89	34.8	29.2	14.6	7.9	3.4	10.1	3.4	57.3	39.3	0	1.59	96.6	3.4	0	1.1	11.2	41.6	
1,500-1,749.....	84	44.1	21.4	13.1	8.3	1.2	11.9	6.0	53.5	40.5	0	1.91	98.8	1.2	0	2.4	8.4	54.3	
1,750-1,999.....	68	38.3	27.9	8.8	4.4	7.4	13.2	4.4	61.8	33.8	0	1.90	98.5	1.5	0	2.9	16.2	60.3	
2,000-2,499.....	125	36.0	14.4	11.2	12.8	3.2	22.4	10.5	59.7	29.0	.8	1.86	98.4	1.6	0	3.2	22.6	57.3	
2,500-2,999.....	79	36.7	10.1	7.6	10.1	16.5	19.0	7.6	57.0	35.4	0	2.87	100.0	0	0	1.3	34.2	64.4	
3,000-3,999.....	88	25.0	10.2	6.8	13.6	18.2	26.2	11.4	61.3	27.3	0	2.70	100.0	0	0	6.8	35.2	50.0	
4,000-4,999.....	33	24.2	3.0	0	15.2	18.2	39.4	21.2	60.6	18.2	0	2.60	100.0	0	0	18.2	39.4	42.4	
5,000-9,999.....	32	28.1	6.2	3.1	25.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	68.7	12.5	0	2.95	100.0	0	0	6.2	31.2	62.6	
Renting families.....	1,338	37.9	35.3	9.6	2.9	5.9	8.4	1.8	54.3	43.5	.4	1.65	87.8	12.1	.1	.5	12.7	28.1	
250-499.....	56	64.3	33.9	1.8	0	0	0	0	37.5	62.5	0	1.10	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	1.8	
500-749.....	207	52.7	38.2	7.2	.5	0	1.4	0	41.5	57.5	1.0	1.16	73.9	26.1	0	0	.5	9.7	
750-999.....	199	42.7	43.8	9.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	44.4	53.6	1.0	1.32	79.4	20.6	0	0	.5	19.2	
1,000-1,249.....	204	38.2	42.6	10.8	2.5	2.0	3.9	0	55.4	44.6	0	1.33	91.7	8.3	0	0	5.4	29.1	
1,250-1,499.....	197	34.5	41.7	12.2	1.0	3.0	7.6	2.5	56.9	40.1	.5	1.48	94.4	5.1	.5	0	9.7	38.8	

1,500-1,749	165	36.3	27.3	8.5	1.2	9.1	17.6	3.0	56.4	40.6	0	1.72	96.4	3.6	0	0	25.6	25.6
1,750-1,999	105	30.5	21.9	12.4	4.8	11.4	19.0	1.0	64.7	34.3	0	2.04	96.2	3.8	0	1.0	26.9	42.3
2,000-2,499	120	18.7	24.1	12.5	8.3	19.2	19.2	3.3	70.9	25.8	0	2.21	98.3	1.7	0	2.5	33.3	43.4
2,500-2,999	45	17.8	37.8	13.3	11.1	4.4	15.6	8.9	66.7	24.4	0	2.03	100.0	0	0	2.2	17.8	57.8
3,000-3,999	11 29	20.7	10.3	3.4	13.8	31.1	20.7	10.3	69.0	20.7	0	3.44	100.0	0	0	3.4	48.3	41.4
4,000-4,999	11 7	28.5	14.3	0	14.3	42.9	0	0	100.0	0	0	3.00	100.0	0	0	0	42.9	57.1
5,000-9,999	11 4	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	2.67	100.0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS																		
Owning families	1,613	30.7	4.5	56.0	4.1	4.0	.7	34.0	63.4	.2	2.4	1.26	¹³ 50.7	43.0	6.3	.9	.2	17.0
0-249	11 20	45.0	0	55.0	0	0	0	30.0	65.0	0	5.0	1.08	55.0	45.0	0	0	0	15.0
250-499	78	47.4	9.0	41.0	1.3	1.3	0	21.8	69.2	0	9.0	1.04	23.0	74.4	2.6	0	0	10.3
500-749	149	39.6	4.0	51.7	.7	4.0	0	18.8	75.1	.7	5.4	1.21	30.9	66.4	2.7	0	.7	8.1
750-999	224	37.9	5.4	52.3	.4	4.0	0	21.0	74.6	.4	4.0	1.20	30.6	54.0	9.4	0	0	6.7
1,000-1,249	193	33.9	5.6	53.6	3.0	4.5	0	28.6	70.4	0	1.0	1.25	38.2	54.3	7.5	1.0	0	9.1
1,250-1,499	211	28.0	5.2	59.2	4.3	2.8	.5	39.3	58.3	0	2.4	1.34	56.0	39.3	4.7	0	0	13.5
1,500-1,749	194	31.4	2.6	57.7	2.1	5.7	.5	33.5	65.5	0	1.0	1.30	56.2	35.6	8.2	1.0	.5	16.5
1,750-1,999	142	21.9	7.0	62.0	4.9	3.5	.7	38.7	59.9	0	1.4	1.30	58.5	34.5	7.0	.7	0	17.0
2,000-2,499	171	22.9	2.4	67.0	9.4	5.9	2.4	46.2	53.2	0	.6	1.28	62.6	29.8	7.6	1.8	1.2	24.7
2,500-2,999	105	22.8	2.9	63.8	5.7	2.9	1.9	46.7	51.4	0	1.9	1.35	68.6	28.5	2.9	1.9	0	33.3
3,000-3,999	81	18.5	2.5	58.0	13.6	4.9	2.5	46.9	51.9	1.2	0	1.46	75.3	17.3	7.4	2.5	0	31.2
4,000-4,999	11 21	14.2	0	71.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	66.7	33.0	0	0	1.28	90.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	0	38.1
5,000-9,999	11 18	33.3	5.6	44.4	16.7	0	0	61.1	38.9	0	0	1.14	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	66.7
Renting families	641	28.5	3.3	63.1	2.2	2.7	.2	24.7	73.4	0	1.0	1.21	¹³ 45.5	49.8	4.7	.6	0	11.3
0-249	11 1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	¹² 2.00	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
250-499	11 22	27.3	0	68.2	0	4.5	0	9.1	81.8	0	9.1	1.22	31.8	63.7	4.5	0	0	4.5
500-749	60	48.3	6.7	40.0	1.7	3.3	0	15.3	79.6	0	5.1	1.19	23.4	73.3	3.3	0	0	6.8
750-999	80	35.0	3.8	55.0	1.2	5.0	0	7.5	91.3	0	1.2	1.19	18.8	72.5	8.7	0	0	3.8
1,000-1,249	95	27.4	4.2	64.2	2.1	2.1	0	19.1	77.7	0	3.2	1.32	37.9	56.8	5.3	0	0	6.4
1,250-1,499	101	24.7	5.0	67.3	3.0	0	0	24.7	75.3	0	0	1.13	41.6	55.4	3.0	0	0	9.9
1,500-1,749	73	16.4	2.7	75.4	1.4	4.1	0	34.2	64.4	0	1.4	1.15	47.9	45.3	6.8	1.4	0	11.0
1,750-1,999	55	21.8	0	72.7	5.5	0	0	34.5	65.5	0	0	1.05	63.7	32.7	3.6	0	0	20.0
2,000-2,499	83	30.1	0	62.7	1.2	4.8	1.2	31.3	66.3	0	2.4	1.31	62.7	33.7	3.6	3.7	0	9.8
2,500-2,999	30	23.4	6.7	66.6	3.3	0	0	26.7	73.3	0	0	1.23	73.3	20.0	6.7	0	0	16.7
3,000-3,999	85	31.4	2.9	65.7	0	0	0	51.4	48.6	0	0	1.29	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	40.0
4,000-4,999	11 5	20.0	0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	80.0	0	0	1.00	100.0	0	0	0	0	20.0
5,000-9,999	11 1	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	-----	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0

¹ See table 28, footnote 1.

² Tenure as of the end of the report year for city and village families, throughout the entire year for farm families.

³ Percentages are based on the number of families reporting on cooking fuel. 1 small-city family and 2 farm families failed to report.

⁴ Includes briquettes, coke, and similar fuels.

⁵ Includes gasoline and fuel oil.

⁶ Percentages are based on the number of families reporting principal heating method; 2 families in the small cities, 5 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, 3 in the Southeast, and 2 in the farm section failed to report.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families that used stoves other than kitchen as principal heating method and reported the number of stoves used.

⁸ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported the method of lighting, 1 small-city family failed to report.

⁹ Includes carbide gas, acetylene, gasoline, and similar products used for lighting.

¹⁰ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class that reported on all items. In each analysis unit the percentage of families that failed to report was less than 1.0.

¹¹ All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

¹² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹³ Of the owning families 42.2 percent had electricity from power lines, 8.5 percent from home plants; of the renting families, 40.2 percent had electricity from power lines, 5.3 percent from home plants

TABLE 35.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure, family type, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, tenure, ¹ and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms											Families having specified number of persons ² per room ³						Average ⁴ rooms per household	Average ⁵ persons per household	Average ⁶ persons per room		
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁷	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES																						
<i>Type 1</i>																						
Owning families	No. 446	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.7	Pct. 3.1	Pct. 12.1	Pct. 24.0	Pct. 25.3	Pct. 17.5	Pct. 11.0	Pct. 3.4	Pct. 2.9	Pct. 91.7	Pct. 6.3	Pct. 1.6	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	No. 6.06	No. 2.20	No. 0.36	
250-499.....	11 15	0	0	13.3	20.0	13.3	40.1	13.3	0	0	0	86.7	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.20	2.00	.38	
500-749.....	37	0	0	10.8	18.9	27.1	18.9	10.8	10.8	2.7	0	83.8	13.5	0	0	2.7	0	0	5.43	2.24	.41	
750-999.....	57	0	1.8	1.8	22.8	24.5	26.3	10.5	3.5	5.3	3.5	89.5	7.0	3.5	0	0	0	0	5.68	2.26	.40	
1,000-1,249.....	60	0	1.7	3.3	13.3	30.0	21.7	20.0	8.3	0	1.7	88.3	8.3	1.7	0	1.7	0	0	5.73	2.18	.38	
1,250-1,499.....	58	0	0	3.4	12.1	22.4	31.1	12.1	10.3	3.4	5.2	93.1	5.2	1.7	0	0	0	0	6.07	2.16	.36	
1,500-1,749.....	41	0	2.4	2.4	14.7	29.3	29.3	14.7	2.4	4.6	0	87.8	9.8	2.4	0	0	0	0	5.58	2.17	.39	
1,750-1,999.....	32	0	0	0	12.5	34.	25.0	9.4	15.6	0	3.1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.94	2.06	.35	
2,000-2,249.....	31	0	0	3.2	12.9	22.6	25.8	12.9	16.1	0	6.5	93.6	3.2	3.2	0	0	0	0	6.52	2.16	.33	
2,250-2,499.....	11 28	0	0	0	3.6	17.8	17.8	21.4	32.2	3.6	3.6	92.8	3.6	3.6	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.46	.35	
2,500-2,999.....	32	0	0	0	3.1	21.9	25.0	34.4	9.4	3.1	3.1	96.9	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	6.50	2.22	.34	
3,000-3,999.....	31	0	0	3.2	0	19.4	29.0	29.0	9.7	6.5	3.2	93.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	6.52	2.22	.34	
4,000-4,999.....	11 11	0	0	0	0	18.1	36.4	36.4	9.1	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.36	2.09	.33	
5,000-9,999.....	11 13	0	0	0	0	0	30.8	38.4	23.1	7.7	7.7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.08	2.15	.27	
Renting families	308	.5	4.3	13.3	25.3	27.0	19.9	6.8	1.6	.8	.5	72.8	18.8	7.6	0	.3	.5	0	4.77	2.19	.46	
250-499.....	11 13	0	23.1	23.1	38.4	0	15.4	0	0	0	0	46.1	30.8	15.4	0	7.7	0	0	3.62	2.15	.60	
500-749.....	36	0	2.8	13.9	30.5	33.3	13.9	2.8	2.8	0	0	69.4	27.8	2.8	0	0	0	0	4.61	2.17	.47	
750-999.....	62	1.6	4.8	14.5	24.2	29.1	16.1	8.1	0	1.6	0	75.8	14.5	8.1	0	1.6	0	0	4.84	2.13	.46	
1,000-1,249.....	57	0	3.5	12.3	26.3	29.8	19.2	7.0	1.8	0	0	73.8	21.1	5.3	0	0	0	0	4.77	2.18	.46	
1,250-1,499.....	46	0	4.3	15.2	32.7	21.7	19.6	6.5	0	0	0	73.9	15.2	10.9	0	0	0	0	4.56	2.22	.48	
1,500-1,749.....	39	2.6	2.6	12.8	17.9	23.0	25.6	7.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	71.8	20.5	5.1	0	2.6	0	0	5.10	2.23	.44	
1,750-1,999.....	30	0	3.3	10.0	30.0	30.0	10.7	6.7	3.3	0	0	70.0	16.7	13.3	0	0	0	0	4.80	2.33	.49	
2,000-2,249.....	11 26	0	3.8	15.4	27.0	23.1	23.1	3.8	3.8	0	0	80.8	11.5	7.7	0	0	0	0	4.73	2.08	.44	
2,250-2,499.....	11 17	0	5.9	5.9	17.6	47.0	11.8	5.9	5.9	0	0	64.7	29.4	5.9	0	0	0	0	4.94	2.24	.45	
2,500-2,999.....	11 23	0	4.3	17.4	17.4	26.1	21.8	8.7	0	4.3	0	69.6	17.4	13.0	0	0	0	0	4.91	2.26	.46	
3,000-3,999.....	11 16	0	0	6.2	6.2	25.0	37.6	18.8	0	0	6.2	87.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	5.88	2.19	.37	
4,000-4,999.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	¹⁹ 6.00	¹⁹ 2.00	¹⁹ .33	
5,000-9,999.....	11 1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	¹⁹ 4.00	¹⁹ 2.00	¹⁹ .60	

<i>Type 2</i>																					
Owning families.....	228	0	.4	.9	16.2	30.8	27.6	12.3	9.6	.9	1.3	46.5	46.1	6.1	.4	0	.9	0	5.73	3.18	.85
250-499.....	11 8	0	0	0	33.4	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.67	3.00	.83
500-749.....	11 7	0	0	0	42.8	14.3	28.6	14.3	0	0	0	42.9	57.1	0	0	0	0	0	5.14	3.00	.89
750-999.....	11 16	0	6.7	0	46.6	28.6	6.7	0	6.7	0	6.7	20.0	73.3	0	0	0	6.7	0	5.07	3.13	.62
1,000-1,249.....	11 27	0	0	0	37.1	29.6	11.1	14.8	7.4	0	0	29.6	70.4	0	0	0	0	0	5.28	3.07	.88
1,250-1,499.....	11 32	0	0	3.1	12.5	40.7	18.8	15.6	8.3	0	3.1	37.5	46.9	9.4	3.1	0	3.1	0	5.66	3.34	.69
1,500-1,749.....	11 24	0	0	4.2	4.2	45.8	9.3	25.0	6.2	4.2	0	45.8	37.5	16.7	0	0	0	0	5.88	3.16	.64
1,750-1,999.....	11 32	0	0	6	18.6	25.0	0	16.0	0	0	0	46.9	37.5	15.6	0	0	0	0	5.56	3.31	.80
2,000-2,249.....	11 25	0	0	0	4.0	52.0	24.0	4.0	6.2	0	0	52.0	44.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	5.76	3.08	.63
2,250-2,499.....	11 14	0	0	0	0	50.0	42.9	0	7.1	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.64	3.00	.53
2,500-2,999.....	11 16	0	0	0	18.8	12.5	50.0	12.5	6.2	0	0	68.8	31.2	0	0	0	0	0	5.75	3.48	.52
3,000-3,999.....	11 19	0	0	0	5.3	5.3	42.1	28.2	21.0	0	0	73.7	26.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.53	3.21	.49
4,000-4,999.....	11 7	0	0	0	0	28.6	42.9	14.2	0	14.3	0	42.9	42.9	14.2	0	0	0	0	6.28	3.48	.54
5,000-9,999.....	11 7	0	0	0	0	0	42.9	0	42.9	0	14.2	85.8	14.2	0	0	0	0	0	7.43	3.43	.46
Renting families.....	374	0	2.1	9.4	20.3	34.5	21.9	7.5	3.5	.5	.3	27.8	55.8	3.4	.3	2.7	0	0	5.05	3.16	.62
250-499.....	11 12	0	8.3	8.3	41.7	33.4	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	75.0	16.7	0	8.3	0	0	4.33	3.17	.73
500-749.....	36	0	11.1	16.7	38.9	25.0	8.3	0	0	0	0	8.3	61.2	19.4	0	11.1	0	0	4.03	3.17	.70
750-999.....	72	0	2.8	12.5	20.8	37.5	15.3	11.1	0	0	0	19.4	62.5	15.3	0	2.8	0	0	4.83	3.10	.65
1,000-1,249.....	63	0	0	19.0	22.2	36.6	12.7	7.9	0	1.6	0	23.4	49.2	25.4	0	1.6	0	0	4.75	3.11	.64
1,250-1,499.....	53	0	1.9	9.4	22.6	30.2	26.4	3.8	3.8	1.9	0	34.0	45.2	15.1	1.9	3.8	0	0	5.06	3.23	.64
1,500-1,749.....	42	0	0	4.8	16.7	45.2	21.4	7.1	4.8	0	0	28.6	61.9	9.5	0	0	0	0	5.24	3.14	.60
1,750-1,999.....	31	0	0	0	16.1	43.4	25.8	6.5	3.2	0	0	19.4	80.6	0	0	0	0	0	5.32	3.22	.61
2,000-2,249.....	11 15	0	0	0	13.3	46.6	26.7	6.7	0	0	6.7	40.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.60	3.00	.54
2,250-2,499.....	11 14	0	0	0	7.1	21.5	50.0	14.3	7.1	0	0	57.1	42.9	0	0	0	0	0	5.93	3.14	.53
2,500-2,999.....	11 20	0	0	0	5.0	20.0	60.0	10.0	15.0	0	0	70.0	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	6.10	3.15	.52
3,000-3,999.....	11 11	0	0	0	0	18.2	45.4	9.1	27.3	0	0	54.5	45.5	0	0	0	0	0	6.45	3.54	.55
4,000-4,999.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 7.50	13.50	14.47
5,000-9,999.....	11 3	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	4.00	.67
Owning families.....	162	0	.6	2.5	9.9	33.3	28.4	17.3	6.8	.6	.6	7.4	42.0	47.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	5.72	4.16	.73
250-499.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	11 5.00	11 4.00	11 80
500-749.....	11 6	0	16.6	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	50.0	0	16.7	16.7	0	4.17	4.00	.96
750-999.....	11 9	0	0	11.1	11.1	44.5	22.2	11.1	0	0	0	0	44.4	55.6	0	0	0	0	5.11	4.00	.78
1,000-1,249.....	11 17	0	0	5.9	35.3	7.0	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	11.8	82.3	0	5.9	0	0	4.70	4.06	.86
1,250-1,499.....	11 28	0	0	0	14.3	50.0	14.3	17.8	3.6	0	0	3.6	28.6	67.8	0	0	0	0	5.46	4.18	.76
1,500-1,749.....	11 23	0	0	0	4.3	43.5	39.2	4.3	8.7	0	0	4.3	43.5	47.9	4.3	0	0	0	5.70	4.13	.72
1,750-1,999.....	11 21	0	0	0	4.8	33.3	52.3	4.8	4.8	0	0	4.8	47.6	47.6	0	0	0	0	5.71	4.14	.72
2,000-2,249.....	11 14	0	0	0	14.3	35.3	28.6	14.3	7.1	0	0	7.1	35.8	50.0	7.1	0	0	0	5.64	4.21	.75
2,250-2,499.....	11 10	0	0	0	0	10.0	30.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	0	20.0	70.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	6.90	4.00	.68
2,500-2,999.....	11 8	0	0	12.5	0	0	60.0	12.5	12.5	0	0	25.0	60.0	12.5	0	12.5	0	0	6.38	4.38	.69
3,000-3,999.....	11 13	0	0	0	0	7.7	38.5	46.1	7.7	0	0	7.7	76.9	15.4	0	0	0	0	6.54	4.31	.66
4,000-4,999.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	16.7	33.3	16.7	33.3	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	6.67	4.17	.62
5,000-9,999.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	16.7	83.3	0	0	0	0	0	7.17	4.50	.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure, family type, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Con.

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, tenure, ² and income class (dollars).	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ³											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵							Average ⁶ rooms per household	Average ⁷ persons per household	Average ⁸ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁷				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—continued																						
<i>Type 3—Continued</i>																						
Renting families.....	No. 204	Pct. 0	Pct. 1.4	Pct. 5.4	Pct. 16.7	Pct. 38.0	Pct. 22.8	Pct. 8.2	Pct. 5.4	Pct. 1.4	Pct. 0.7	Pct. 5.8	Pct. 29.2	Pct. 55.1	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 5.1	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 0	No. 5.34	No. 4.17	No. 0.78	
250-499.....	11	6	0	16.7	50.0	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	50.0	16.7	0	3.17	4.00	1.26
500-749.....	11	23	0	4.3	13.1	30.4	34.8	13.1	4.3	0	0	0	0	13.1	69.5	0	13.1	4.3	0	4.52	4.04	.89
750-999.....	51	0	3.9	9.8	23.5	39.2	13.7	5.9	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	21.6	60.7	2.0	9.8	3.9	0	4.84	4.08	.84	
1,000-1,249.....	39	0	0	5.9	17.6	51.0	19.6	5.9	0	0	0	0	25.5	66.6	2.0	2.0	3.9	0	5.02	4.18	.83	
1,250-1,499.....	39	0	0	5.1	15.4	35.9	28.2	10.3	5.1	0	0	5.1	28.2	59.0	5.1	2.6	0	0	5.38	4.28	.80	
1,500-1,749.....	30	0	0	0	13.3	33.4	36.7	3.3	10.0	3.3	0	10.0	40.0	46.7	3.3	0	0	0	5.73	4.10	.72	
1,750-1,999.....	11	27	0	0	0	14.8	40.8	18.5	14.8	7.4	3.7	7.4	37.0	44.5	7.4	3.7	0	0	5.70	4.26	.75	
2,000-2,249.....	11	19	0	0	0	5.3	36.8	26.3	10.5	15.8	0	5.3	21.1	31.6	47.3	0	0	0	6.21	4.16	.87	
2,250-2,499.....	11	18	0	0	0	16.7	22.2	38.8	16.7	5.6	0	5.6	50.0	44.4	0	0	0	0	5.72	4.06	.81	
2,500-2,999.....	11	12	0	0	0	8.4	33.4	25.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	41.6	33.4	0	8.3	0	0	6.50	4.25	.65	
3,000-3,999.....	11	15	0	0	0	40.0	33.3	6.7	20.0	0	0	13.3	33.3	46.7	0	6.7	0	0	6.07	4.53	.75	
4,000-4,999.....	11	2	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	19 6.00	13 4.00	11 0.77	
5,000-9,999.....	11	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	15 5.00	13 5.00	11 1.00	
<i>Type 4</i>																						
Owning families.....	445	0	0	.7	7.4	20.0	31.9	17.7	14.2	4.7	3.4	43.1	38.2	17.1	1.6	0	0	0	6.39	3.65	.57	
250-499.....	11	5	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	40.0	0	20.0	0	60.0	0	40.0	0	0	0	0	5.80	3.40	.59	
500-749.....	11	20	0	0	0	30.0	35.0	25.0	0	5.0	0	35.0	40.0	20.0	5.0	0	0	0	5.35	3.40	.64	
750-999.....	37	0	0	2.7	13.6	32.4	32.4	8.1	10.8	0	0	29.7	37.9	29.7	2.7	0	0	0	5.62	3.59	.64	
1,000-1,249.....	53	0	0	0	7.5	22.6	28.4	24.5	11.3	1.9	3.8	43.4	35.8	20.8	0	0	0	0	6.36	3.60	.57	
1,250-1,499.....	51	0	0	0	5.9	27.4	33.3	15.7	11.8	2.0	3.9	43.1	37.3	19.6	0	0	0	0	6.24	3.63	.58	
1,500-1,749.....	61	0	0	0	4.9	14.8	50.8	19.7	4.9	3.3	0	36.1	47.5	14.8	1.6	0	0	0	6.10	3.66	.60	
1,750-1,999.....	35	0	0	0	17.1	20.0	25.7	20.0	14.3	0	2.9	31.4	37.2	25.7	5.7	0	0	0	6.08	3.91	.64	
2,000-2,249.....	31	0	0	0	0	22.5	25.9	25.9	16.1	6.5	6.5	48.4	38.7	12.9	0	0	0	0	6.81	3.58	.53	
2,250-2,499.....	36	0	0	2.8	2.8	19.4	22.3	19.4	19.4	11.1	2.8	47.2	36.1	16.7	0	0	0	0	6.72	3.71	.53	
2,500-2,999.....	42	0	0	0	4.8	14.3	28.6	11.9	14.3	19.0	7.1	50.0	40.5	9.5	0	0	0	0	7.05	3.71	.53	
3,000-3,999.....	47	0	0	0	4.3	8.5	34.0	19.1	23.4	4.3	0.4	55.3	38.3	3.1	4.3	0	0	0	6.91	3.70	.54	

4,000-4,999	11	16	0	0	0	0	12.5	43.7	25.0	18.8	0	0	43.7	31.3	25.0	0	0	0	0	6.50	3.81	.69
5,000-9,999	11	11	0	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	27.3	45.4	9.1	0	63.6	27.3	9.1	0	0	0	0	7.36	3.64	.49
Renting families	238	0	.4	4.2	17.6	31.6	24.4	11.8	7.1	2.1	.8	18.9	49.6	29.4	.8	1.3	0	0	5.55	3.69	.66	
250-499	11	5	0	0	20.0	20.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	80.0	0	0	0	0	4.40	3.60	.82
500-749	11	26	0	8.8	7.7	30.8	27.0	11.5	7	11.5	0	0	15.4	53.8	23.1	0	7.7	0	0	5.04	3.42	.68
750-999	33	0	0	0	6.1	30.3	36.4	24.2	3.0	0	0	0	6.1	51.5	39.4	3.0	0	0	0	4.88	3.64	.74
1,000-1,249	40	0	0	0	5.0	20.0	22.5	32.5	7.5	12.5	0	0	32.5	40.0	25.0	2.5	0	0	0	5.55	3.50	.63
1,250-1,499	33	0	0	0	3.0	15.2	39.4	18.2	18.2	3.0	0	3.0	12.1	54.6	30.3	0	3.0	0	0	5.64	3.73	.60
1,500-1,749	25	0	0	0	8.0	40.0	28.0	16.0	8.0	0	0	0	24.0	24.0	52.0	0	0	0	0	5.76	4.04	.70
1,750-1,999	23	0	0	4.3	8.7	30.5	30.5	13.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	21.7	56.6	21.7	0	0	0	0	5.91	3.65	.62
2,000-2,249	11	14	0	0	28.6	35.7	7.1	21.5	0	7.1	0	7.1	7.1	71.4	21.5	0	0	0	0	5.50	3.57	.65
2,250-2,499	11	7	0	0	14.3	14.3	42.8	14.3	14.3	0	0	0	14.3	71.4	14.3	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.86	.64
2,500-2,999	11	15	0	0	0	0	33.3	40.0	6.7	13.3	6.7	0	26.7	53.3	20.0	0	0	0	0	6.20	3.73	.60
3,000-3,999	11	10	0	0	0	0	30.0	40.0	20.0	0	10.0	0	30.0	60.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	6.20	3.60	.58
4,000-4,999	11	3	0	0	33.4	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	5.33	3.33	.62
5,000-9,999	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	7.50	4.25	.57
<i>Type 5</i>																						
Owning families	171	0	0	0	5.3	19.9	36.8	14.0	15.8	4.7	3.5	2.3	29.3	54.4	11.7	2.3	0	0	6.47	5.51	.85	
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	7.00	5.00	.71
500-749	11	2	0	0	0	11.1	33.4	22.2	2.2	0	11.1	0	0	22.2	55.6	11.1	11.1	0	0	6.00	5.67	.94
750-999	11	9	0	0	0	7.1	25.0	46.5	7.1	14.3	0	0	0	21.4	50.0	25.0	3.6	0	0	5.96	5.54	.93
1,000-1,249	11	23	0	0	0	4.3	47.9	30.4	8.7	8.7	0	0	0	13.0	74.0	13.0	0	0	0	5.70	5.35	.94
1,250-1,499	11	23	0	0	0	5.6	11.1	55.5	16.7	11.1	0	0	0	11.1	77.8	0	11.1	0	0	6.17	5.67	.92
1,500-1,749	11	18	0	0	0	0	10.0	60.0	0	20.0	10.0	0	0	30.0	60.0	10.0	0	0	0	6.80	5.60	.85
1,750-1,999	11	10	0	0	0	25.0	12.5	25.0	12.5	18.8	0	6.2	0	31.2	37.6	31.2	0	0	0	6.25	5.56	.89
2,000-2,249	11	16	0	0	0	0	30.0	40.4	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	30.0	70.0	0	0	0	0	7.10	6.00	.84
2,250-2,499	11	16	0	0	0	0	26.7	53.3	20.0	0	0	0	0	13.3	86.7	0	0	0	0	5.93	5.27	.89
2,500-2,999	11	15	0	0	0	11.8	35.2	11.8	11.8	11.8	17.6	11.8	11.8	35.2	41.2	11.8	0	0	0	7.41	5.65	.76
3,000-3,999	11	9	0	0	0	11.1	22.2	11.1	44.5	0	11.1	11.1	11.1	66.7	22.2	0	0	0	0	7.44	5.11	.69
4,000-4,999	11	17	0	0	0	0	21.4	42.9	14.3	8.8	14.3	7.1	7.2	72.0	7.1	7.1	0	0	0	7.86	5.43	.69
5,000-9,999	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	10.00	5.00	.50
Renting families	182	0	0	2.7	12.1	21.5	25.3	18.1	13.7	4.4	2.2	1.6	27.0	49.5	12.1	7.1	2.7	0	6.14	5.48	.89	
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-749	11	21	0	0	9.5	33.3	19.0	28.6	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	9.5	38.1	28.6	14.3	9.5	0	5.00	5.38	1.08
750-999	32	0	0	6.2	18.8	34.3	18.8	9.4	9.4	3.1	0	0	0	12.5	50.0	18.8	12.5	6.2	0	5.47	5.44	.99
1,000-1,249	11	24	0	0	0	8.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	12.5	8.3	4.2	4.2	33.3	45.0	8.3	8.3	0	0	6.50	5.46	.84
1,250-1,499	11	24	0	0	0	8.3	29.2	29.2	25.0	8.3	0	0	0	16.7	66.7	8.3	8.3	0	0	5.96	5.62	.94
1,500-1,749	11	14	0	0	0	7.1	14.3	21.5	21.5	28.5	0	7.1	0	35.7	57.2	7.1	0	0	0	6.78	5.57	.82
1,750-1,999	11	23	0	0	0	8.7	17.4	30.5	21.7	21.7	0	0	0	30.5	47.8	13.0	8.7	0	0	6.30	5.78	.90
2,000-2,249	11	15	0	0	0	6.7	33.3	6.7	13.3	13.3	0	0	0	46.7	46.7	6.6	0	0	0	6.60	5.27	.82
2,250-2,499	11	7	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	7.25	5.25	.72
2,500-2,999	11	4	0	0	0	14.3	14.3	23.6	42.8	0	0	0	0	28.6	57.1	14.3	0	0	0	6.00	5.28	.88
3,000-3,999	11	14	0	0	7.1	0	0	28.6	28.6	14.3	7.1	14.3	14.3	35.7	42.9	0	0	7.1	0	7.14	5.28	.74
4,000-4,999	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	0	33.3	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	7.33	5.67	.77
5,000-9,999	11	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	10.00	5.00	.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure, family type, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Con.

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, tenure, ² and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ³											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁴							Average ⁵ rooms per household	Average ⁶ persons per household	Average ¹⁰ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁷				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—continued																						
<i>Type 6</i>																						
Owning families.....	No. 59	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 3.4	Pct. 8.5	Pct. 27.1	Pct. 30.5	Pct. 18.6	Pct. 10.2	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	No. 5.90	No. 5.44	No. 0.92	
250-499.....	0					33.3	0	66.7	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	6.33	5.67	.89	
500-749.....	11 3	0	0	0	20.0	40.0	10.0	0	10.0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	50.0	20.0	0	20.0	4.80	5.10	1.06	
750-999.....	11 10	0	0	20.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.38	5.38	1.00	
1,000-1,249.....	11 8	0	0	0	12.5	50.0	25.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	12.5	62.5	12.5	12.5	0	0	5.38	5.38	1.00	
1,250-1,499.....	11 13	0	0	0	7.7	15.4	46.1	15.4	7.7	7.7	0	0	15.4	61.5	23.1	0	0	0	6.23	5.62	.90	
1,500-1,749.....	11 9	0	0	0	0	44.5	33.3	22.2	0	0	0	0	11.1	88.9	0	0	0	0	5.78	5.22	.89	
1,750-1,999.....	11 6	0	0	0	16.6	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	0	0	6.00	5.33	.89	
2,000-2,249.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 6.00	12 5.00	12 1.83	
2,250-2,499.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 7.00	12 7.00	12 1.00	
2,500-2,999.....	11 4	0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	6.25	6.00	.96	
3,000-3,999.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12 9.00	12 5.50	12 6.99	
4,000-4,999.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	12 7.50	12 5.50	12 7.73	
5,000-9,999.....	0																					
Renting families.....	80	0	0	1.2	7.5	37.6	30.0	18.8	2.5	1.2	1.2	0	15.0	61.2	18.8	3.8	1.2	0	5.76	5.50	.95	
250-499.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 5.00	12 5.00	12 1.00	
500-749.....	11 10	0	0	0	30.0	40.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	5.00	5.60	1.12	
750-999.....	11 11	0	0	0	9.1	38.4	45.4	0	0	9.1	0	0	9.1	72.7	18.2	0	0	0	5.73	5.36	.94	
1,000-1,249.....	11 23	0	0	4.3	0	47.9	34.8	4.3	8.7	0	0	0	0	74.0	13.0	0	4.3	0	5.61	5.43	.97	
1,250-1,499.....	11 12	0	0	0	8.3	33.4	25.0	33.3	0	0	0	0	8.3	50.0	33.4	8.3	0	0	5.83	6.00	1.03	
1,500-1,749.....	11 9	0	0	0	0	44.5	22.2	33.3	0	0	0	0	33.3	55.6	11.1	0	0	0	5.89	5.22	.89	
1,750-1,999.....	11 5	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	0	60.0	0	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	6.00	5.20	.87	
2,000-2,249.....	11 3	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	6.00	5.67	.94	
2,250-2,499.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12 7.00	12 5.00	12 7.71	
2,500-2,999.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 6.00	12 5.00	12 8.13	
3,000-3,999.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	12 8.00	12 6.00	12 7.75	
4,000-4,999.....	0																					
5,000-9,999.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 7.00	12 6.00	12 8.6	

<i>Type 7</i>																					
Owning families.....	33	0	3.0	0	6.1	9.1	30.3	27.2	18.2	0	6.1	0	0	42.4	36.4	12.1	6.1	3.0	6.54	7.24	1.11
250-499.....	0																				
500-749.....	0																				
750-999.....	11	4	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	1.00
1,000-1,249.....	11	6	0	0	0	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	16.7	50.0	0	33.3	0	6.00	7.33	1.22
1,250-1,499.....	11	5	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	40.0	40.0	0	0	5.80	7.00	1.21
1,500-1,749.....	11	4	0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	6.75	7.25	1.07
1,750-1,999.....	11	6	0	16.7	0	0	33.3	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	33.3	50.0	0	0	16.7	6.00	7.17	1.19
2,000-2,249.....	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12.80	12.80	12.10
2,250-2,499.....	11	2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	12.80	12.75	12.94
2,500-2,999.....	11	2	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	12.65	12.75	12.15
3,000-3,999.....	11	2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	12.80	12.75	12.94
4,000-4,999.....	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12.70	12.70	12.10
5,000-9,999.....	0																				
Renting families.....	33	0	0	3.0	6.1	12.1	27.3	30.3	21.2	0	0	0	3.0	36.4	36.4	13.1	6.1	3.0	6.39	7.21	1.13
250-499.....	0																				
500-749.....	11	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	12.50	12.70	12.14
750-999.....	11	6	0	0	0	16.7	0	33.3	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	50.0	33.3	0	16.7	0	6.33	7.00	1.10
1,000-1,249.....	11	8	0	0	0	12.5	0	37.5	25.0	0	0	0	0	25.0	62.5	0	12.5	0	6.50	7.50	1.15
1,250-1,499.....	11	7	0	0	14.2	0	28.0	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	28.6	42.8	0	14.3	5.57	7.43	1.33
1,500-1,749.....	11	3	0	0	0	0	66.7	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	6.67	7.00	1.05
1,750-1,999.....	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	12.70	12.80	12.14
2,000-2,249.....	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	7.50	6.75	.90
2,250-2,499.....	0																				
2,500-2,999.....	11	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	12.50	12.70	12.14
3,000-3,999.....	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12.75	12.70	12.93
4,000-4,999.....	0																				
5,000-9,999.....	0																				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																					
<i>Type 1</i>																					
Owning families.....	474	0	0	1.1	4.6	15.2	28.6	24.7	14.6	5.3	5.9	95.6	3.4	.8	0	.2	0	0	6.72	2.20	.33
250-499.....	33	0	0	3.0	9.1	30.3	27.3	12.1	9.1	9.1	0	97.0	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	2.00	.33
500-749.....	93	0	0	1.1	6.5	15.1	32.2	27.9	9.7	4.3	3.2	95.6	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	0	0	6.42	2.14	.33
750-999.....	90	0	0	1.1	5.6	11.1	32.2	22.2	16.7	6.7	4.4	95.6	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	6.70	2.28	.34
1,000-1,249.....	77	0	0	1.3	2.6	11.7	29.8	23.4	18.2	5.2	7.8	94.8	3.9	1.3	0	0	0	0	6.80	2.21	.32
1,250-1,499.....	52	0	0	0	3.8	11.6	25.0	28.9	25.0	1.9	3.8	96.2	1.9	1.9	0	0	0	0	7.02	2.27	.32
1,500-1,749.....	11	29	0	0	3.4	0	13.8	27.6	24.2	13.8	3.4	13.8	96.6	3.4	0	0	0	0	7.07	2.14	.30
1,750-1,999.....	30	0	0	0	6.7	10.0	40.0	10.0	20.0	2.3	10.0	93.3	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	6.87	2.23	.32
2,000-2,499.....	38	0	0	0	5.2	34.2	18.4	26.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	92.1	7.9	0	0	0	0	0	6.34	2.29	.36
2,500-2,999.....	11	14	0	0	0	7.1	21.5	42.9	21.4	7.1	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.07	.30
3,000-3,999.....	11	9	0	0	0	0	11.1	55.6	0	11.1	22.2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	2.22	.28
4,000-4,999.....	11	5	0	0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	40.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.40	2.00	.24
5,000-9,999.....	11	4	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.25	2.00	.32

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure, family type, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, tenure, ² and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ³											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵						Average ⁶ persons per household	Average ⁷ persons per household	Average ⁸ persons per room		
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁷	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued																						
<i>Type 1—Continued</i>																						
Renting families.....	No. 333	Pct. 0	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 5.1	Pct. 12.6	Pct. 21.6	Pct. 29.5	Pct. 15.6	Pct. 8.4	Pct. 2.7	Pct. 2.7	Pct. 86.8	Pct. 9.9	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.9	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	No. 8.83	No. 2.22	No. 0.38	
250-499.....	" 11	0	0	9.1	36.3	9.1	27.3	18.2	0	0	0	81.8	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	5.09	2.09	.41	
500-749.....	56	0	1.8	5.4	14.3	30.3	26.7	12.5	3.6	5.4	0	80.3	12.5	5.4	0	1.8	0	0	5.54	2.32	.42	
750-999.....	70	0	1.4	5.8	15.7	18.6	23.0	15.7	7.1	0	7.1	88.6	8.6	1.4	0	1.4	0	0	5.98	2.21	.39	
1,000-1,249.....	60	0	1.7	1.7	20.0	21.6	25.0	18.3	10.0	0	1.7	90.0	8.3	0	0	1.7	0	0	6.72	2.23	.36	
1,250-1,499.....	48	0	2.1	6.2	6.2	20.9	32.6	14.6	8.3	2.1	0	85.4	10.4	4.2	0	0	0	0	5.77	2.21	.38	
1,500-1,749.....	34	0	2.9	5.9	2.9	35.3	32.4	14.8	2.9	0	2.9	88.3	8.8	2.9	0	0	0	0	5.65	2.12	.38	
1,750-1,999.....	" 19	0	5.3	5.3	5.3	15.7	36.9	10.5	15.7	0	5.3	84.2	10.5	5.3	0	0	0	0	6.16	2.21	.36	
2,000-2,499.....	" 22	0	0	9.1	9.1	4.6	22.7	9.1	22.7	22.7	0	90.9	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	6.73	2.18	.32	
2,500-2,999.....	" 11	0	0	0	0	18.2	27.3	36.3	9.1	0	9.1	90.9	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	6.73	2.18	.32	
3,000-3,999.....	" 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 7.50	13 2.00	13 2.27	
4,000-4,999.....	0																					
5,000-9,999.....	0																					
<i>Type 2</i>																						
Owning families.....	203	0	0	1.5	2.5	20.6	35.9	20.2	9.4	6.0	3.0	61.6	35.0	3.4	0	0	0	0	6.45	3.22	.50	
250-499.....	" 3	0	0	0	33.4	0	0	33.3	0	33.3	0	68.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.67	3.00	.45	
500-749.....	" 18	0	0	0	11.1	18.7	27.7	11.1	5.6	18.7	11.1	61.1	33.3	5.6	0	0	0	0	6.94	3.28	.47	
750-999.....	35	0	0	2.9	0	34.2	31.4	14.3	0	2.9	0	45.7	42.9	11.4	0	0	0	0	6.11	3.31	.54	
1,000-1,249.....	36	0	0	0	2.8	30.5	33.3	27.8	5.6	0	0	55.6	44.4	0	0	0	0	0	6.03	3.11	.52	
1,250-1,499.....	37	0	0	0	2.7	13.5	46.0	21.6	8.1	5.4	2.7	70.3	29.7	0	0	0	0	0	6.46	3.22	.50	
1,500-1,749.....	" 17	0	0	11.8	0	5.9	35.2	11.8	11.8	23.5	0	70.6	17.6	11.8	0	0	0	0	6.65	3.18	.48	
1,750-1,999.....	" 18	0	0	0	0	22.2	27.7	33.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	55.6	44.4	0	0	0	0	0	6.61	3.28	.50	
2,000-2,499.....	" 17	0	0	0	0	17.6	53.0	17.6	11.8	0	0	64.7	35.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.24	3.24	.52	
2,500-2,999.....	" 14	0	0	0	0	14.3	42.9	14.3	21.4	7.1	0	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.64	3.00	.45	

3,000-3,999	11	4	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.09	3.00	.60
4,000-4,999	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	0	50.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	9.75	4.00	.41
5,000-9,999	0																					
Renting families	311	0	.6	4.5	9.0	23.8	32.2	15.8	10.3	1.9	1.9	53.3	37.0	8.4	0	1.3	0	0	5.92	3.18	.64	
250-499	11	4	0	0	0	25.0	60.0	25.0	0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	3.00	.60	
500-749	41	0	0	14.6	19.5	19.5	29.3	9.8	4.0	2.4	0	41.5	39.0	17.1	0	2.4	0	0	5.24	3.17	.60	
750-999	78	0	2.6	7.7	14.1	32.0	26.9	6.4	7.7	0	2.6	39.7	44.9	12.8	0	2.6	0	0	5.40	3.10	.67	
1,000-1,249	65	0	0	1.5	4.6	21.5	43.1	18.5	8.1	6.2	1.5	63.1	29.2	6.2	0	1.5	0	0	6.14	3.17	.62	
1,250-1,499	40	0	0	0	7.5	17.5	27.5	25.0	17.5	2.5	2.5	72.5	25.0	2.5	0	0	0	0	6.45	3.12	.48	
1,500-1,749	11	29	0	0	3.4	0	24.2	37.9	24.2	6.9	0	48.3	41.4	10.3	0	0	0	0	6.17	3.38	.65	
1,750-1,999	11	21	0	0	9.5	23.8	23.8	14.3	28.6	0	3.4	38.1	67.1	4.8	0	0	0	0	6.28	3.43	.64	
2,000-2,499	11	24	0	0	0	25.0	29.2	20.8	20.8	0	4.2	70.8	29.2	0	0	0	0	0	6.54	3.17	.48	
2,500-2,999	11	5	0	0	0	0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.40	3.00	.47	
3,000-3,999	11	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	4.00	.67	
4,000-4,999	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	3.00	.38	
5,000-9,999	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.75	3.00	.40	
Type 3																						
Owning families	146	0	0	2.1	2.7	19.2	28.1	24.0	14.4	6.8	2.7	19.2	47.2	30.1	1.4	2.1	0	0	6.58	4.25	.64	
250-499	11	2	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	4.00	.67	
500-749	11	8	0	0	12.5	0	60.0	0	25.0	12.5	0	37.5	0	50.0	0	12.5	0	0	6.00	4.00	.67	
750-999	11	10	0	0	20.0	0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	30.0	50.0	0	20.0	0	0	6.20	4.00	.77	
1,000-1,249	11	29	0	0	6.9	20.7	31.1	24.1	17.2	0	0	17.2	44.9	34.5	3.4	0	0	0	6.20	4.24	.68	
1,250-1,499	11	34	0	0	2.9	26.5	28.5	23.5	11.8	5.9	2.9	11.8	50.0	35.3	2.9	0	0	0	6.47	4.26	.66	
1,500-1,749	11	29	0	0	0	5.0	15.0	40.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	0	10.0	55.0	35.0	0	0	0	6.40	4.40	.66	
1,750-1,999	11	15	0	0	0	6.7	40.0	20.0	20.0	13.3	0	33.3	53.4	13.3	0	0	0	0	6.93	4.07	.66	
2,000-2,499	11	14	0	0	0	0	28.6	35.8	21.4	7.1	7.1	28.6	57.1	14.3	0	0	0	0	7.28	4.28	.66	
2,500-2,999	11	5	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	40.0	0	0	0	20.0	40.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	7.00	4.60	.66	
3,000-3,999	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	42.8	28.6	0	42.8	57.2	0	0	0	0	8.00	4.43	.65	
4,000-4,999	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12.00	4.00	.67	
5,000-9,999	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	5.00	.63	
Renting families	260	0	.4	1.2	7.7	18.8	32.3	22.3	11.9	3.1	2.3	14.6	49.6	33.0	1.2	1.2	.4	0	6.27	4.19	.67	
250-499	11	8	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	4.75	4.00	.84	
500-749	11	29	0	3.4	8.9	10.3	31.1	27.6	13.8	6.9	0	10.3	34.5	44.9	0	6.9	3.4	0	5.41	4.00	.74	
750-999	70	0	0	1.4	11.4	25.8	40.0	10.0	7.1	0	4.3	10.0	45.8	41.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	5.91	4.11	.70	
1,000-1,249	57	0	0	0	5.3	12.3	43.8	19.3	14.0	1.8	3.5	12.3	52.6	35.1	0	0	0	0	6.44	4.32	.67	
1,250-1,499	38	0	0	0	2.6	26.3	23.7	42.1	5.3	0	0	5.3	55.3	36.8	2.6	0	0	0	6.21	4.37	.70	
1,500-1,749	11	18	0	0	0	5.6	0	16.7	38.8	16.7	22.2	0	38.8	55.0	0	5.6	0	0	7.28	4.11	.66	
1,750-1,999	11	17	0	0	0	0	5.9	47.0	29.4	11.8	5.9	0	17.6	76.5	5.9	0	0	0	6.65	4.12	.62	
2,000-2,499	11	12	0	0	0	16.7	8.3	16.7	41.7	8.3	8.3	41.7	33.3	25.0	0	0	0	0	7.58	4.33	.67	
2,500-2,999	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	71.4	28.6	0	28.6	71.4	0	0	0	0	0	7.28	4.00	.65	
3,000-3,999	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	4.50	.83	
4,000-4,999	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	12.75	4.50	.80	
5,000-9,999	0																					

See footnotes at end of table.

Type 6																					
Owning families.....	170	.6	0	.6	2.9	12.4	21.7	25.9	21.7	7.1	7.1	6.3	45.2	42.4	5.9	.6	.6	0	7.05	5.45	.77
250-499.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12 8.50	12 5.00	12 .59
500-749.....	11 5	0	0	0	0	40.0	0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	6.40	5.00	.78
750-999.....	11 19	0	0	0	5.3	21.0	21.0	26.4	10.5	5.3	10.5	0	52.6	31.6	15.8	0	0	0	6.74	5.37	.80
1,000-1,249.....	40	0	0	2.5	7.5	12.5	25.0	27.5	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	30.0	52.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	0	6.68	5.58	.84
1,250-1,499.....	27	0	0	0	3.7	14.8	25.9	25.9	22.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	48.2	37.0	11.1	0	0	0	6.74	5.33	.79
1,500-1,749.....	14	4.2	0	0	0	12.4	25.0	25.0	25.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	33.3	58.3	4.2	0	0	0	6.75	5.54	.82
1,750-1,999.....	11 26	0	0	0	0	0	31.2	18.8	37.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	62.6	31.2	0	0	0	0	7.44	5.38	.72
2,000-2,499.....	11 16	0	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	25.0	31.3	6.2	12.5	12.6	43.7	43.7	0	0	0	0	7.69	5.50	.72
2,500-2,999.....	11 11	0	0	0	0	0	18.2	36.4	18.2	18.2	9.0	0	63.6	36.4	0	0	0	0	7.73	5.45	.70
3,000-3,999.....	11 9	0	0	0	0	11.1	11.1	11.1	44.5	0	22.2	22.2	55.6	22.2	0	0	0	0	8.44	5.56	.66
4,000-4,999.....	0																				
5,000-9,999.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 7.00	12 6.00	12 .86
Renting families.....	132	0	0	0	6.1	11.4	31.8	25.7	13.6	7.6	3.8	3.0	35.6	47.8	9.8	3.0	.8	0	6.70	5.54	.82
250-499.....	11 1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 4.00	12 5.00	12 1.25
500-749.....	11 12	0	0	0	16.7	8.3	41.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	0	0	8.3	66.7	16.7	8.3	0	0	6.17	5.92	.96
750-999.....	32	0	0	0	3.1	12.5	37.5	18.8	12.5	6.2	9.4	6.2	31.3	46.9	12.5	0	3.1	0	6.84	5.62	.82
1,000-1,249.....	11 23	0	0	0	4.3	13.0	39.2	21.8	13.0	8.7	0	0	34.8	52.2	8.7	4.3	0	0	6.62	5.52	.85
1,250-1,499.....	11 16	0	0	0	0	6.2	37.5	37.5	6.2	12.6	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	6.81	5.38	.79
1,500-1,749.....	11 14	0	0	0	7.1	21.4	28.6	28.6	14.3	0	0	0	35.7	42.9	14.3	7.1	0	0	6.21	5.43	.87
1,750-1,999.....	11 18	0	0	0	11.1	16.7	11.1	33.3	27.8	0	0	0	33.3	50.0	11.1	5.6	0	0	6.60	5.67	.87
2,000-2,499.....	11 7	0	0	0	0	0	57.1	14.3	14.3	0	14.3	14.3	71.4	0	0	0	0	0	7.28	5.43	.74
2,500-2,999.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	16.7	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.17	5.33	.65
3,000-3,999.....	11 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	0	0	33.3	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	8.33	4.67	.66
4,000-4,999.....	0																				
5,000-9,999.....	0																				
Owning families.....	78	0	0	0	10.3	11.6	33.3	19.2	19.2	1.3	5.1	3.8	33.3	48.8	14.1	0	0	0	6.54	5.35	.82
250-499.....	0																				
500-749.....	11 2	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	12 4.50	12 5.00	12 1.11
750-999.....	11 8	0	0	0	37.5	0	50.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	62.5	37.5	0	0	0	5.38	5.25	.98
1,000-1,249.....	11 17	0	0	0	11.8	17.6	35.3	5.9	23.5	5.9	0	0	29.4	53.0	17.6	0	0	0	6.29	5.29	.84
1,250-1,499.....	11 21	0	0	0	4.8	9.5	38.1	28.6	19.0	0	0	0	38.1	52.4	9.5	0	0	0	6.48	5.48	.84
1,500-1,749.....	11 8	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	12.5	12.5	60.0	25.0	12.5	0	0	0	6.88	5.00	.73
1,750-1,999.....	11 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	6.25	5.25	.74
2,000-2,499.....	11 7	0	0	0	0	0	42.8	28.6	14.3	0	14.3	14.3	28.6	67.1	0	0	0	0	7.28	5.43	.82
2,500-2,999.....	11 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	0	25.0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	6.25	5.75	.82
3,000-3,999.....	11 5	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	40.0	0	20.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	7.80	5.00	.64
4,000-4,999.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12 10.00	12 6.50	12 .65
5,000-9,999.....	0																				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure, family type, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Con.

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, tenure, ² and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ³											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵						Average ⁶ rooms per household	Average ⁷ persons per household	Average ⁸ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁷
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued																					
<i>Type 6—Continued</i>																					
Renting families.....	No. 166	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 6.6	Pct. 16.3	Pct. 39.8	Pct. 15.7	Pct. 12.0	Pct. 3.0	Pct. 3.6	Pct. 3.0	Pc 26.5	Pct. 56.1	Pct. 9.0	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 1.2	No. 6.24	No. 5.41	No. 0.87
250-499.....	¹¹ 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	¹² 5.00	¹³ 5.00	¹⁴ 1.00
500-749.....	¹¹ 28	0	0	7.1	14.3	10.7	39.3	10.7	14.3	3.6	0	0	21.4	57.2	10.7	3.6	7.1	0	5.89	5.36	.91
750-999.....	36	0	2.8	2.8	19.4	11.1	38.9	16.7	8.3	0	0	2.8	19.4	50.0	13.8	5.6	5.6	2.8	5.64	5.42	.96
1,000-1,249.....	35	2.9	0	0	0	17.1	48.5	8.6	17.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	22.8	65.7	5.7	0	2.9	0	6.31	6.46	.86
1,250-1,499.....	32	0	0	0	0	18.8	53.1	15.6	9.4	3.1	0	0	21.9	65.6	12.5	0	0	0	6.25	5.56	.89
1,500-1,749.....	¹¹ 10	0	0	0	0	40.0	20.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	30.0	60.0	10.0	0	0	0	6.00	5.30	.88
1,750-1,999.....	¹¹ 10	0	0	0	0	10.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	0	0	0	7.60	5.40	.71
2,000-2,499.....	¹¹ 8	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	37.5	25.0	0	25.0	12.5	75.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	8.00	6.12	.64
2,500-2,999.....	¹¹ 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	7.50	5.25	.70
3,000-3,999.....	¹¹ 2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	¹² 6.00	¹³ 5.00	¹⁴ .83
4,000-4,999.....	0																				
5,000-9,999.....	0																				
<i>Type 7</i>																					
Owning families.....	62	1.6	0	0	4.8	19.4	24.2	27.5	14.5	4.8	3.2	0	1.6	33.9	27.4	22.6	12.9	1.6	6.47	7.44	1.15
250-499.....	0																				
500-749.....	¹¹ 5	20.0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	40.0	0	20.0	20.0	5.20	7.40	1.42
750-999.....	¹¹ 11	0	0	0	18.2	18.2	18.2	36.4	0	0	9.0	0	9.0	27.3	18.2	18.2	27.3	0	6.18	7.36	1.10
1,000-1,249.....	¹¹ 8	0	0	0	12.5	25.0	25.0	37.5	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	12.5	37.5	0	0	6.88	7.50	1.09
1,250-1,499.....	¹¹ 8	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	36.3	27.3	9.1	9.1	0	0	0	27.3	45.4	27.3	0	0	6.45	7.18	1.11
1,500-1,749.....	¹¹ 10	0	0	0	0	30.0	20.0	30.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	40.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	0	6.60	7.60	1.15
1,750-1,999.....	¹¹ 6	0	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	0	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	0	6.17	7.67	1.24
2,000-2,499.....	¹¹ 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	25.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	7.75	7.50	.97
2,500-2,999.....	¹¹ 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	6.50	7.00	1.08
3,000-3,999.....	¹¹ 2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	¹³ 6.50	¹⁴ 7.50	¹⁵ 1.15
4,000-4,999.....	0																				
5,000-9,999.....	¹¹ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	¹³ 8.00	¹⁴ 9.00	¹⁵ 1.12

Renting families.....	57	0	0	0	5.3	14.0	29.8	29.8	14.0	5.3	1.8	0	5.3	40.3	17.5	24.6	12.3	0	6.56	7.42	1.13			
250-499.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	19	9.00	12	7.00	12	7.8
500-749.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	0	25.0	0	0	6	6.75	7.25	1.07		
750-999.....	11	0	0	0	0	44.4	44.4	11.2	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	22.2	55.6	11.1	0	5	5.67	7.44	1.31		
1,000-1,249.....	11	0	0	0	0	6.7	26.7	46.6	20.0	0	0	0	0	46.6	26.7	20.0	6.7	0	6	6.80	7.60	1.12		
1,250-1,499.....	11	0	0	0	14.3	7.1	28.6	21.4	28.6	0	0	0	0	50.0	14.3	21.4	14.3	0	6	6.43	7.43	1.16		
1,500-1,749.....	11	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	25.0	37.5	0	0	12.5	0	12.5	37.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	0	6	6.50	7.25	1.12		
1,750-1,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	13	6.00	13	7.00	13	1.17
2,000-2,499.....	11	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	33.4	0	33.3	33.3	0	6	6.33	8.00	1.26		
2,500-2,999.....	0																							
3,000-3,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	13	9.00	13	8.00	13	8.89
4,000-4,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9.00	13	5.00	13	5.66
5,000-9,999.....	0																							
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS																								
<i>Type 1</i>																								
Owning families.....	353	0	0	0	1.7	4.5	14.2	18.7	22.4	14.4	24.1	97.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	8.21	2.27	.28			
0-249.....	11	0	0	0	0	8.3	25.0	25.0	33.4	8.3	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7.08	2.03	.29		
250-499.....	40	0	0	0	2.5	7.5	25.0	25.0	10.0	7.5	22.5	95.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7.72	2.25	.29		
500-749.....	53	0	0	0	5.7	3.8	18.8	26.4	18.8	5.7	20.8	98.1	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	7	6.77	2.13	.28		
750-999.....	71	0	0	0	0	8.5	15.5	19.7	25.3	15.5	15.5	97.2	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	7	7.87	2.21	.28		
1,000-1,249.....	39	0	0	0	2.6	2.6	7.7	17.9	25.6	12.8	30.8	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8.49	2.18	.26		
1,250-1,499.....	41	0	0	0	0	2.4	14.6	17.1	19.5	19.5	26.9	97.6	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	8	8.56	2.29	.27		
1,500-1,749.....	36	0	0	0	2.8	2.8	11.1	8.3	27.8	13.9	33.3	97.2	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	8	8.72	2.23	.26		
1,750-1,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	4.2	12.5	20.8	33.3	29.2	95.8	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9.12	2.50	.27		
2,000-2,499.....	11	0	0	0	0	4.8	0	14.3	19.0	33.3	28.6	95.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	9	9.05	2.43	.27		
2,500-2,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	9.0	0	45.5	0	45.5	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9.18	2.91	.32		
3,000-3,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	0	0	25.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7.50	2.25	.30		
4,000-4,999.....	0																							
5,000-9,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8.00	13	2.00	13	2.5
Renting families.....	75	0	0	0	2.7	6.7	9.3	16.0	25.3	16.0	24.0	97.3	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	8.29	2.45	.30			
0-249.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6.00	13	2.00	13	3.3
250-499.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	25.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8.25	2.75	.33		
500-749.....	11	0	0	0	0	30.0	10.0	20.0	0	30.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7.60	2.30	.30		
750-999.....	11	0	0	0	0	6.2	6.2	25.0	37.6	12.5	12.5	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7.88	2.25	.28		
1,000-1,249.....	11	0	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	45.4	4.4	9.1	27.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8.54	2.35	.28		
1,250-1,499.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	16.7	35.3	16.7	16.7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8.37	2.50	.26		
1,500-1,749.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.0	0	30.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8.40	2.30	.27		
1,750-1,999.....	11	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0	25.0	12.5	25.0	37.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	9	9.00	3.12	.35		
2,000-2,499.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	100.0	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	8	8.33	2.33	.37		
2,500-2,999.....	11	0	0	0	33.4	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	12.00	13	3.00	13	2.5
3,000-3,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9.25	2.50	.27		
4,000-4,999.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	0	25.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11.00	13	3.00	13	2.7
5,000-9,999.....	0																							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure, family type, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Con.

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, tenure, ¹ and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²											Families having specified number of persons ³ per room ⁴						Average ⁵ persons per household	Average ⁶ persons per household	Average ⁷ persons per room		
	Any ⁸	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁹	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS—CON.																						
<i>Type #</i>																						
Owning families.....	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
	157	0	0.6	0.6	1.9	5.1	10.2	23.6	26.1	13.4	18.5	82.9	14.0	2.6	0	0.6	0	0	8.03	3.32	0.41	
0-249.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	17.00	16.00	19.56	
250-499.....	11	0	0	9.1	0	13.1	9.1	0	27.3	9.1	27.3	72.8	18.1	9.1	0	0	0	0	7.64	3.09	4.40	
500-749.....	11	0	5.3	0	5.3	10.5	15.8	26.3	26.3	10.5	0	73.6	15.8	5.3	0	5.3	0	0	6.68	3.21	4.48	
750-999.....	11	23	0	0	4.3	4.3	8.7	30.5	30.5	8.7	13.0	91.3	8.7	0	0	0	0	0	7.56	3.04	4.40	
1,000-1,249.....	11	29	0	0	0	6.0	10.3	84.5	17.2	6.9	24.2	93.1	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	8.07	3.14	4.39	
1,250-1,499.....	11	15	0	0	0	0	6.7	20.0	33.3	26.7	13.3	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.33	3.60	4.43	
1,500-1,749.....	11	23	0	0	0	4.3	21.8	8.7	34.7	21.8	8.7	87.0	13.0	0	0	0	0	0	7.91	3.35	4.42	
1,750-1,999.....	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	28.6	14.2	28.6	71.4	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	9.43	3.24	3.35	
2,000-2,499.....	11	19	0	0	5.3	0	5.3	21.0	21.0	21.0	26.4	78.9	15.5	5.3	0	0	0	0	8.58	3.58	4.42	
2,500-2,999.....	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	0	25.0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	3.75	4.47	
3,000-3,999.....	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.00	4.07	3.31	
4,000-4,999.....	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	17.00	4.00	11.57	
5,000-9,999.....	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.00	3.00	11.38	
Renting families.....	104	1.0	0	0	1.0	4.8	9.6	22.1	20.2	10.6	30.7	84.6	12.5	.9	1.0	0	0	1.0	8.28	3.39	.41	
0-249.....	0																					
250-499.....	11	8	12.5	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	25.0	0	12.5	25.0	62.5	25.0	0	0	0	12.5	6.88	3.50	5.51	
500-749.....	11	15	0	0	0	6.7	13.3	20.0	26.7	13.3	6.7	73.3	20.0	0	6.7	0	0	0	7.27	3.20	4.44	
750-999.....	11	9	0	0	0	11.1	0	22.2	44.5	11.1	11.1	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	8.11	3.33	4.41	
1,000-1,249.....	11	14	0	0	0	7.1	14.2	35.8	7.1	0	35.8	71.5	21.4	7.1	0	0	0	0	7.93	3.43	4.43	
1,250-1,499.....	11	19	0	0	0	0	10.5	15.8	10.5	10.5	82.7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.21	3.32	3.39	
1,500-1,749.....	11	14	0	0	0	0	7.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	60.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.28	3.24	3.35	
1,750-1,999.....	11	9	0	0	0	0	11.1	33.4	22.2	11.1	22.2	84.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	8.11	3.56	4.44	
2,000-2,499.....	11	11	0	0	0	0	9.1	36.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	72.7	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	8.18	3.45	4.42	
2,500-2,999.....	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	64.7	0	33.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.00	4.00	4.44	
3,000-3,999.....	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.00	4.00	11.44	
4,000-4,999.....	0																					
5,000-9,999.....	0																					

		Type 3																				
		128	0	0	0	3.9	4.7	6.2	17.2	22.7	20.3	25.0	52.3	39.1	8.6	0	0	0	0			8.36	4.40	.53
Owning families.....		128	0	0	0	3.9	4.7	6.2	17.2	22.7	20.3	25.0	52.3	39.1	8.6	0	0	0	0	8.36	4.40	.53
0-249	0																					
250-499	11 6	0	0	0	33.3	0	18.7	33.3	0	16.7	0	0	68.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	6.17	4.17	.68	
500-749	11 5	0	0	0	0	20.0	0	20.0	40.0	20.0	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	7.40	4.40	.59	
750-999	11 13	0	0	0	7.7	0	0	30.8	30.8	23.0	7.7	63.8	38.5	7.7	0	0	0	0	8.00	4.23	.63	
1,000-1,249	11 22	0	0	0	4.5	4.5	9.0	22.8	18.2	18.2	22.8	45.5	45.5	9.0	0	0	0	0	8.14	4.32	.53	
1,250-1,499	11 28	0	0	0	3.6	10.7	10.7	7.2	25.0	21.4	25.0	53.6	32.1	14.3	0	0	0	0	8.04	4.36	.54	
1,500-1,749	11 15	0	0	0	0	0	13.3	26.7	13.3	13.3	33.4	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	8.80	4.80	.64		
1,750-1,999	11 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.0	9.0	15.2	27.3	91.0	9.0	0	0	0	0	8.64	4.09	.57		
2,000-2,499	11 10	0	0	0	0	10.0	0	20.0	40.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	40.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	8.00	4.40	.55	
2,500-2,999	11 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	30.0	50.0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	10.20	4.80	.47	
3,000-3,999	11 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	0	80.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.80	4.40	.45	
4,000-4,999	11 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	10.00	4.33	.43	
5,000-9,999	0																					
Renting families.....		116	0	0	0	1.7	3.4	6.0	19.0	28.5	10.8	21.6	47.4	44.8	6.9	.9	0	0	0	8.40	4.60	.54
0-249	0																					
250-499	11 2	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	12.50	4.00	12.80	
500-749	11 8	0	0	0	0	12.5	37.5	37.5	12.5	0	0	12.5	75.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	6.50	4.12	.63	
750-999	11 14	0	0	0	7.2	7.1	7.1	42.9	28.6	7.1	0	35.7	42.9	14.3	7.1	0	0	0	7.00	4.28	.61	
1,000-1,249	11 18	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	22.2	22.2	33.3	16.7	55.5	38.9	5.6	0	0	0	0	8.56	4.39	.51	
1,250-1,499	11 26	0	0	0	0	3.8	3.8	7.7	42.3	11.6	30.9	53.9	42.3	3.8	0	0	0	0	8.73	4.46	.61	
1,500-1,749	11 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	31.2	18.8	25.0	43.8	50.0	6.2	0	0	0	0	8.94	4.75	.53	
1,750-1,999	11 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	66.7	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	9.33	4.67	.56	
2,000-2,499	11 15	0	0	0	0	6.7	0	6.7	46.6	20.0	20.0	60.0	33.3	6.7	0	0	0	0	8.33	4.47	.54	
2,500-2,999	11 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	9.80	4.80	.49	
3,000-3,999	11 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.2	0	42.9	42.9	42.9	57.1	0	0	0	0	0	9.71	5.14	.53	
4,000-4,999	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	4.50	12.38	
5,000-9,999	0																					
Owning families.....		Type 4																				
		413	0	0	0	.5	1.7	11.4	18.4	25.2	14.5	28.3	80.1	18.2	1.7	0	0	0	0	8.64	3.68	.42
0-249	11 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	75.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.75	3.75	.36	
250-499	11 13	0	0	0	0	7.7	30.7	23.1	15.4	0	23.1	84.6	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	7.46	3.38	.45	
500-749	47	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	25.6	21.2	19.2	10.6	19.2	80.9	17.0	2.1	0	0	0	0	7.76	3.38	.44	
750-999	58	0	0	0	0	3.4	17.2	22.5	31.1	15.5	10.3	72.4	25.9	1.7	0	0	0	0	7.91	3.60	.46	
1,000-1,249	46	0	0	0	0	0	13.0	28.3	15.2	19.6	23.9	84.8	15.2	0	0	0	0	0	8.33	3.62	.42	
1,250-1,499	65	0	0	0	0	1.5	6.2	10.8	35.4	16.9	29.2	86.2	12.3	1.5	0	0	0	0	8.82	3.69	.42	
1,500-1,749	40	0	0	0	0	2.5	10.0	82.5	22.5	10.0	22.5	65.0	32.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	8.25	3.82	.46	
1,750-1,999	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	13.9	30.6	19.4	36.1	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	9.30	3.89	.42	
2,000-2,499	46	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	4.3	15.2	28.3	13.0	34.5	32.6	6.5	0	0	0	0	8.83	3.72	.42	
2,500-2,999	11 20	0	0	0	0	0	7.7	11.5	34.6	7.7	38.5	80.8	19.2	0	0	0	0	0	9.51	3.85	.39	
3,000-3,999	11 24	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	8.3	4.2	25.0	54.2	79.2	20.8	0	0	0	0	0	10.21	3.88	.38	
4,000-4,999	11 3	0	0	0	0	0	33.4	0	33.3	0	33.3	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	8.33	4.07	.56	
5,000-9,999	11 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	80.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.40	3.80	.36	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure, family type, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, tenure, ¹ and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²										Families having specified number of persons ³ per room ⁴							Average ⁵ rooms per household	Average ⁶ persons per household	Average ⁷ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁷
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)
(1)	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS—continued																					
Type 4—Continued																					
Renting families.....	62	0	0	0	3.2	4.8	9.7	21.0	21.0	14.5	25.8	61.3	29.0	9.7	0	0	0	8.34	3.94	0.47	
0-249.....	0				0	0	16.7	50.0	16.7	0	16.6	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	7.67	3.67	.48	
250-499.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	33.4	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	6.67	4.00	.60	
500-749.....	11 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	50.0	16.7	0	0	0	7.33	4.00	.54	
750-999.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	0	16.6	33.3	50.0	16.7	7.6	0	0	8.08	4.00	.50	
1,000-1,249.....	11 13	0	0	0	0	0	23.1	23.1	15.4	23.0	23.0	46.2	44.2	7.6	0	0	0	7.45	3.73	.60	
1,250-1,499.....	11 11	0	0	0	18.2	9.0	0	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	63.6	18.2	18.2	0	0	0	9.75	4.00	.41	
1,500-1,749.....	11 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	0	50.0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	9.83	3.67	.37	
1,750-1,999.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	16.6	50.0	53.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	9.60	4.20	.44	
2,000-2,499.....	11 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	80.0	10.0	10.0	0	0	0	13 8.50	13 3.50	13 1.41	
2,500-2,999.....	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	13 9.00	13 6.00	13 1.67	
3,000-3,999.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0				
4,000-4,999.....	0																				
5,000-9,999.....	0																				
Type 5																					
Owning families.....	235	0	0	.4	0	1.3	7.7	11.5	23.8	17.9	37.4	21.3	58.7	18.3	1.3	0	.4	0	9.04	5.69	.63
0-249.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	11 11.00	12 5.00	12 1.45	
250-499.....	11 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	75.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	6.50	5.25	.81	
500-749.....	11 12	0	0	0	0	8.4	8.3	8.3	41.7	8.3	25.0	16.7	66.6	16.7	0	0	0	8.58	5.58	.65	
750-999.....	11 23	0	0	4.3	0	0	21.8	8.7	21.8	17.4	24.0	17.4	52.2	17.4	8.7	0	4.3	8.04	5.52	.69	
1,000-1,249.....	11 25	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	20.0	28.0	20.0	24.0	12.0	68.0	20.0	0	0	0	8.48	5.76	.68	
1,250-1,499.....	11 26	0	0	0	0	0	3.9	26.9	26.9	15.4	26.9	19.2	53.9	26.9	0	0	0	8.58	5.65	.66	
1,500-1,749.....	11 37	0	0	0	0	2.7	13.5	8.1	18.9	27.0	29.8	18.9	56.8	21.6	2.7	0	0	8.78	5.54	.63	
1,750-1,999.....	11 20	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	15.0	35.0	30.0	15.0	60.0	25.0	0	0	0	8.70	5.65	.65	
2,000-2,499.....	11 30	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	30.0	16.7	46.7	20.0	20.0	70.0	10.0	0	0	0	9.57	5.87	.61	
2,500-2,999.....	11 25	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	28.0	8.0	60.0	36.0	44.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	10.24	6.04	.69	
3,000-3,999.....	11 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	10.0	10.0	75.0	40.0	55.0	5.0	0	0	0	10.85	5.75	.53	

4,000-4,999	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	0	50.0	16.7	16.7	0	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	8.17	5.50	.67
5,000-9,999	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	16.7	16.7	50.0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	9.50	5.67	.60
Renting families	65	0	0	0	0	1.5	7.7	12.3	16.9	20.0	41.6	21.5	61.6	16.9	0	0	0	0	9.15	5.74	.63
0-249	0																				
250-499	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	68.8	16.7	0	0	0	0	8.00	5.33	.67
500-749	11 7	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	14.3	28.5	14.3	28.6	14.3	71.4	14.3	0	0	0	0	8.43	5.71	.68
750-999	11 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	0	14.3	0	28.6	57.1	28.6	42.8	28.6	0	0	9.71	5.86	.60
1,000-1,249	11 7	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	14.3	14.3	28.5	28.6	14.3	71.4	14.3	0	0	0	0	8.71	5.67	.64
1,250-1,499	11 5	0	0	0	0	20.0	0	0	20.0	0	40.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	9.00	5.60	.62
1,500-1,749	11 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.75	6.00	.56
1,750-1,999	11 12	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	0	33.3	16.7	41.7	25.0	58.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	9.00	5.92	.66
2,000-2,499	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	83.3	0	0	0	0	9.17	5.67	.62
2,500-2,999	11 10	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	50.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	9.60	5.80	.60
3,000-3,999	11 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	6.00	12.50
4,000-4,999	0																				
5,000-9,999	0																				
Type 6																					
Owning families	124	0	0	0	.8	2.4	9.7	18.5	23.4	16.9	28.3	12.1	56.5	29.0	1.6	.8	0	0	8.61	5.80	.67
0-249	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12 9.00	12 5.00	12.56
250-499	11 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	8.50	5.75	.68
500-749	11 7	0	0	0	0	14.3	0	28.5	14.3	28.6	14.3	14.3	57.1	28.6	0	0	0	0	8.14	5.43	.67
750-999	11 18	0	0	0	0	5.6	11.1	16.7	38.8	11.1	16.7	11.1	50.0	33.3	5.6	0	0	0	8.22	5.72	.70
1,000-1,249	11 15	0	0	0	6.7	0	20.0	6.7	26.6	20.0	20.0	6.7	53.3	33.3	0	6.7	0	0	7.93	5.53	.70
1,250-1,499	11 14	0	0	0	0	14.3	0	7.1	28.6	21.4	28.6	28.6	50.0	21.4	0	0	0	0	8.64	5.43	.63
1,500-1,749	11 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.0	20.0	10.0	35.0	5.0	75.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	8.70	5.80	.67
1,750-1,999	11 15	0	0	0	0	6.7	20.0	6.7	26.6	20.0	20.0	6.7	46.6	40.0	6.7	0	0	0	8.33	5.87	.70
2,000-2,499	11 11	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	45.4	18.2	54.5	27.3	0	0	0	0	9.27	6.36	.69
2,500-2,999	11 10	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	50.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	9.70	6.10	.63
3,000-3,999	11 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	0	75.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	10.75	6.25	.58
4,000-4,999	11 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	0	0	33.3	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	5.67	.71
5,000-9,999	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 7.00	12 7.00	12.93
Renting families	133	0	0	0	0	3.0	6.8	15.8	23.3	18.8	32.3	15.0	55.6	27.1	1.5	.8	0	0	8.71	5.84	.67
0-249	0																				
250-499	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12 9.00	12 5.00	12.56
500-749	11 10	0	0	0	0	0	30.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	7.50	5.30	.71
750-999	11 18	0	0	0	0	5.6	11.1	22.2	22.2	16.7	16.7	16.7	55.5	22.2	5.6	0	0	0	7.94	5.44	.68
1,000-1,249	11 22	0	0	0	0	18.2	0	13.6	18.2	13.6	36.4	22.7	45.5	31.8	0	0	0	0	8.68	5.68	.65
1,250-1,499	11 18	0	0	0	0	5.6	0	27.8	27.8	22.2	16.6	11.1	55.6	33.3	0	0	0	0	8.33	5.83	.70
1,500-1,749	11 17	0	0	0	0	5.9	0	17.6	17.6	11.8	47.1	11.8	58.8	23.5	0	5.9	0	0	9.41	6.00	.64
1,750-1,999	11 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.2	33.3	33.3	22.2	5.6	72.2	22.2	0	0	0	0	9.00	6.08	.67
2,000-2,499	11 17	0	0	0	0	5.9	0	0	29.4	11.8	52.9	23.5	47.1	23.5	5.9	0	0	0	9.29	6.06	.65
2,500-2,999	11 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	22.2	11.1	55.6	22.2	55.6	22.2	0	0	0	0	9.11	6.22	.68
3,000-3,999	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	12 9.00	12 6.00	12.67
4,000-4,999	0																				
5,000-9,999	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	12 11.00	12 9.00	12.82

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by tenure, family type, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, tenure, and income class (dollars) (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹											Families having specified number of persons ² per room ³						Average ⁴ rooms per household	Average ⁵ persons per household	Average ⁶ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁷
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	No.	No.	No.	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS—continued																					
Type 7																					
Owning families.....	No. 203	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 2.5	Pct. 4.4	Pct. 17.7	Pct. 21.2	Pct. 18.7	Pct. 35.5	Pct. 1.5	Pct. 22.7	Pct. 56.6	Pct. 14.3	Pct. 8.4	Pct. 1.5	Pct. 0	No. 8.95	No. 7.65	No. 0.85
0-249.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	8.00	8.00	11 1.00
250-499.....	0																				
500-749.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.7	50.0	0	33.8	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	8.00	7.33	.92
750-999.....	11 18	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	33.3	27.7	16.7	16.7	0	16.7	50.0	27.7	5.6	0	0	8.28	7.83	.95
1,000-1,249.....	11 23	0	0	0	0	8.7	8.7	17.4	34.8	8.7	21.7	0	8.7	60.9	17.4	8.7	4.3	0	8.00	7.65	.96
1,250-1,499.....	11 22	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	31.9	13.6	22.7	27.3	0	18.2	63.7	13.6	0	4.5	0	8.50	7.54	.89
1,500-1,749.....	11 23	0	0	0	0	8.7	8.7	13.0	21.7	17.4	30.5	4.3	17.4	56.6	8.7	8.7	4.3	0	8.74	7.39	.84
1,750-1,999.....	11 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.2	17.2	24.2	41.4	0	34.5	48.3	17.2	0	0	0	9.48	7.72	.81
2,000-2,499.....	34	0	0	0	0	0	5.9	11.8	20.5	11.8	50.0	2.9	32.4	50.0	11.8	2.9	0	0	9.38	7.59	.81
2,500-2,999.....	11 19	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	10.5	21.0	21.0	42.2	0	26.3	57.9	10.5	5.3	0	0	9.18	7.63	.83
3,000-3,999.....	11 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	5.0	15.0	70.0	10.0	0	0	0	9.55	7.95	.83
4,000-4,999.....	11 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	60.0	0	40.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	10.40	7.60	.73
5,000-9,999.....	11 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	9.67	8.00	.83
Renting families.....	85	0	1.2	0	1.2	2.4	10.6	15.3	28.2	12.9	28.2	4.7	14.1	56.4	10.6	10.6	2.4	1.2	8.52	7.67	.90
0-249.....	0																				
250-499.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	8.00	7.00	11 88
500-749.....	11 5	0	0	0	12.5	0	12.5	25.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	0	0	75.0	0	12.5	12.5	0	7.38	7.62	11 03
750-999.....	11 10	0	0	0	0	0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	0	0	0	80.0	30.0	20.0	0	0	7.40	7.70	11 04
1,000-1,249.....	11 10	0	10.0	0	0	0	10.0	50.0	0	0	30.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	10.0	0	0	10.0	8.90	7.60	11 85
1,250-1,499.....	11 14	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	28.6	35.7	0	21.4	0	14.3	57.1	14.3	14.3	0	0	8.21	7.57	11 92
1,500-1,749.....	11 7	0	0	0	0	28.6	0	28.6	14.2	0	28.6	0	14.3	42.8	14.3	0	0	0	7.43	7.43	11 06
1,750-1,999.....	11 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	0	28.6	0	14.3	57.1	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.71	11 86
2,000-2,499.....	11 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	57.1	14.3	0	14.3	57.1	0	0	0	0	9.60	7.71	11 81
2,500-2,999.....	11 4	0	0	0	0	0	7.1	7.1	21.6	14.3	30.0	0	28.6	57.1	7.1	7.1	0	0	9.50	8.00	11 91
3,000-3,999.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	50.0	0	25.0	50.0	0	25.0	0	0	8.75	8.00	11 91
4,000-4,999.....	11 6	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	11.1	22.2	11.1	44.5	33.3	0	44.5	11.1	11.1	0	0	9.58	8.00	11 84
5,000-9,999.....	11 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	10 10	7 00	11 70

¹ See table 28, footnote 1.

² Tenure at the end of the report year for city and village families, throughout the entire year for farm families.

³ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported number of rooms (column 2). Only rooms used for living purposes were counted. A finished basement, attic room, or glass-enclosed porch was counted as a room, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, stove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall were counted as one room.

⁴ Excludes a few families that did not report the number of rooms in living quarters.

⁵ For the number that failed to report in each analysis unit, see table 28, footnote 3.

⁶ Includes members of the economic family, roomers, paid help, and others usually occupying the living quarters during the report year.

⁷ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported the number of persons per room.

⁸ For the number of families that had more than 2 persons per room, see table 28, footnote 6.

⁹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported number of rooms in living quarters (column 2).

¹⁰ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported the number of persons occupying living quarters.

¹¹ Averages were obtained by dividing the total number of persons occupying living quarters by the total number of rooms.

¹² All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

¹³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars) (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²										Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵							Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room							
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁶						
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)						
SMALL CITIES North Central																											
Occupational groups:	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wage-earner.....	1,565	0	1.7	5.3	18.0	31.9	24.1	11.6	5.3	1.0	0.6	30.3	30.7	29.5	5.0	3.4	1.0	0.1	5.38	3.72	0.69						
250-499.....	61	0	8.2	16.4	29.5	19.7	18.0	6.6	1.6	0	0	39.3	27.9	23.0	0	8.2	1.6	0	4.49	2.84	0.63						
500-749.....	186	0	4.2	10.2	30.1	31.4	16.9	2.6	3.0	0.6	0	29.5	29.5	25.9	4.2	9.7	1.2	0	4.72	3.45	0.73						
750-999.....	270	0	3.0	8.9	24.1	31.9	20.0	8.1	3.3	0.7	0	25.9	32.2	31.5	4.1	3.7	2.6	0	4.99	3.62	0.73						
1,000-1,249.....	302	0	7	5.6	13.9	34.7	21.2	11.9	6.0	0.7	3	28.5	28.1	32.7	7.0	2.0	1.7	0	5.36	3.80	0.71						
1,250-1,499.....	239	0	4	8.8	15.5	30.6	28.0	14.6	5.0	1.3	.8	31.0	29.7	27.2	7.1	4.2	0	4	5.68	3.89	0.70						
1,500-1,749.....	159	0	7	6	10.7	34.6	32.1	14.5	5.0	1.3	0.6	27.7	33.8	34.0	3.1	1.9	0	0	5.70	3.88	0.68						
1,750-1,999.....	138	0	7	1.5	14.0	30.8	27.2	14.0	10.3	0	1.5	29.4	28.7	31.6	8.1	1.5	0	.7	5.75	4.04	0.70						
2,000-2,249.....	77	0	1.3	2.6	13.0	33.7	22.1	11.7	13.0	1.3	1.3	37.6	35.1	22.1	5.2	0	0	0	5.77	3.74	0.65						
2,250-2,499.....	51	0	2.0	2.0	5.9	41.1	17.6	15.7	13.7	2.0	0	43.1	29.4	27.5	0	0	0	0	5.82	3.27	0.56						
2,500-2,999.....	63	0	0	0	4.3	26.9	34.9	23.8	4.3	3.2	1.6	36.5	33.3	28.6	0	1.6	0	0	6.14	3.81	0.62						
3,000-3,999.....	41	0	0	0	4.9	26.8	41.4	9.8	9.8	4.9	2.4	31.7	41.4	22.0	4.9	0	0	0	6.17	3.85	0.62						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars) (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms: ²											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ³						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room	
	Any ²	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.61	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁵
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—continued North Central—Continued Occupational groups—Continued. Clerical, business, and professional.....	No. 1,548	Pct. 0.1	Pct. 0.5	Pct. 3.8	Pct. 10.7	Pct. 23.3	Pct. 28.2	Pct. 15.4	Pct. 11.6	Pct. 3.6	Pct. 2.8	Pct. 44.3	Pct. 32.0	Pct. 20.3	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 0.7	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 0	No. 6.04	No. 3.52	No. 0.58
500-749.....	62	0	1.6	9.7	27.4	24.2	16.1	9.7	8.1	1.6	1.6	38.7	35.5	12.9	8.1	1.6	3.2	0	5.23	3.21	.61
750-999.....	133	0	.7	5.8	17.4	34.1	21.1	10.1	3.6	4.3	2.2	42.8	26.1	24.0	4.3	1.4	1.4	0	5.49	3.30	.60
1,000-1,249.....	183	0	.6	6.7	15.3	25.8	27.7	12.9	8.0	1.2	1.8	42.4	30.1	24.5	1.2	1.2	.6	0	5.63	3.40	.60
1,250-1,749.....	183	0	1.1	5.4	13.0	33.5	24.3	11.9	7.0	1.1	2.7	39.4	23.8	34.1	1.6	1.1	0	0	5.61	3.56	.63
1,750-1,999.....	146	0	.5	4.9	8.8	25.7	33.9	13.7	8.8	2.7	.5	41.0	33.9	23.0	1.6	0	.5	0	5.79	3.45	.60
2,000-2,249.....	138	0	.7	1.4	15.1	27.4	32.1	11.6	8.9	2.1	.7	36.3	43.1	17.1	2.1	1.4	0	0	5.74	3.52	.61
2,250-2,499.....	112	0	0	2.2	11.6	28.2	22.5	14.5	13.8	2.9	4.3	42.7	32.6	22.5	2.2	0	0	0	6.20	3.47	.56
2,500-2,999.....	112	0	0	.9	6.2	14.3	32.1	21.4	16.1	5.4	3.6	45.5	41.1	12.5	.9	0	0	0	6.59	3.63	.55
3,000-3,499.....	135	0	.7	3.7	7.4	17.8	35.6	12.6	11.1	8.1	3.0	57.7	23.0	15.6	1.5	1.5	.7	0	6.27	3.40	.54
3,500-3,999.....	161	0	0	1.0	1.0	14.9	31.6	20.8	20.8	4.0	5.9	53.4	31.7	12.9	2.0	0	0	0	6.82	3.70	.54
4,000-4,999.....	59	0	0	3.4	1.7	5.1	35.5	30.5	11.9	3.4	8.5	54.2	30.5	10.2	1.7	0	3.4	0	6.80	3.86	.57
5,000-9,999.....	64	0	0	1.6	1.6	14.0	32.8	25.0	18.7	4.7	1.6	45.3	32.8	21.9	0	0	0	0	6.62	3.80	.57
5,000-9,999.....	62	0	0	0	1.6	3.2	16.1	29.1	35.5	9.7	4.8	48.4	41.9	8.1	1.6	0	0	0	7.44	3.90	.62
Family-type groups: Type I.....	814	.2	2.3	7.7	18.1	25.3	22.9	12.7	6.8	2.2	1.8	83.2	11.9	4.3	0	.4	.2	0	6.48	2.19	.40
250-499.....	¹⁰ 28	0	10.7	17.9	28.6	7.1	28.6	7.1	0	0	0	67.9	21.4	7.1	0	3.6	0	0	4.46	2.07	.46
500-749.....	73	0	1.4	12.3	24.7	30.2	16.4	6.8	6.8	1.4	0	78.7	20.5	1.4	0	1.4	0	0	5.03	2.20	.44
750-999.....	119	.8	3.4	8.4	23.5	26.9	21.0	9.2	1.7	3.4	1.7	82.4	10.9	5.9	0	0	.8	0	5.14	2.19	.43
1,000-1,249.....	117	0	2.6	7.7	19.6	29.9	20.5	13.7	5.1	0	.9	81.2	14.5	3.4	0	0	0	0	5.26	2.18	.41
1,250-1,499.....	104	0	1.9	8.7	21.2	22.1	25.9	9.6	5.8	1.9	2.9	84.6	9.6	5.8	0	0	0	0	5.40	2.13	.40
1,500-1,749.....	80	1.2	2.5	7.5	16.2	26.3	27.6	11.2	2.5	3.8	1.2	80.0	15.0	3.8	0	0	1.2	0	5.35	2.20	.41
1,750-1,999.....	62	0	1.6	4.8	21.0	32.2	21.0	8.1	9.7	0	1.6	85.4	8.1	6.5	0	0	0	0	5.39	2.19	.41
2,000-2,249.....	57	0	1.8	8.8	19.3	22.8	24.5	8.8	10.5	0	3.5	87.7	7.0	5.3	0	0	0	0	5.70	2.12	.37
2,250-2,499.....	45	0	2.2	2.2	8.9	28.9	15.6	15.6	22.2	2.2	2.2	82.3	13.3	4.4	0	0	0	0	6.22	2.38	.38
2,500-2,999.....	55	0	1.8	7.3	9.1	23.6	23.6	23.6	5.5	3.7	1.8	85.4	9.1	5.5	0	0	0	0	5.84	2.24	.38
3,000-3,999.....	47	0	0	4.3	2.1	21.2	31.9	25.5	6.4	4.3	4.3	91.5	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	6.30	2.21	.35

4,000-4,999	10	13	0	0	0	0	15.4	46.1	30.8	7.7	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	6.31	2.08	.33	
5,000-9,999	10	14	0	0	0	7.1	0	28.6	35.8	21.4	7.1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	7.79	2.14	.28	
Type 2	602	0	1.5	6.1	18.7	33.1	24.1	9.3	5.8	.7	.7	34.9	52.2	10.6	.3	1.7	.3	5.31	3.17	.60	
250-499	10	15	0	6.7	6.7	40.0	26.6	6.7	13.3	0	0	0	13.3	66.7	13.3	0	6.7	0	4.60	3.13	.68
500-749	43	0	9.3	14.0	39.5	23.3	11.6	2.3	3.0	0	0	0	14.0	60.4	16.3	0	9.3	0	4.21	3.14	.74
750-999	87	0	3.4	10.4	25.3	35.7	13.8	9.2	1.1	0	1.1	19.6	64.4	12.6	0	2.3	1.1	4.87	3.10	.64	
1,000-1,249	90	0	0	13.3	26.7	34.5	12.2	10.0	2.2	1.1	0	0	25.6	55.5	17.8	0	1.1	0	4.90	3.10	.63
1,250-1,499	85	0	1.2	7.1	18.8	34.1	28.5	8.2	4.7	1.2	1.2	35.3	45.8	12.9	2.4	2.4	1.2	5.28	3.27	.62	
1,500-1,749	66	0	0	4.5	12.1	45.5	16.7	13.6	6.1	1.5	0	34.8	53.1	12.1	0	0	0	5.47	3.15	.68	
1,750-1,999	63	0	0	0	17.5	36.5	34.9	6.3	4.8	0	0	33.3	55.8	7.9	0	0	0	5.44	3.27	.60	
2,000-2,249	40	0	0	0	7.5	50.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	0	2.5	42.5	58.0	2.5	0	0	0	5.70	3.05	.54	
2,250-2,499	38	0	0	0	3.6	35.7	46.5	7.1	7.1	0	0	53.6	46.4	0	0	0	0	5.79	3.07	.53	
2,500-2,999	26	0	0	0	11.1	16.7	50.0	11.1	11.1	0	0	69.4	25.0	5.6	0	0	0	5.94	3.08	.52	
3,000-3,999	80	0	0	0	3.3	10.0	43.4	20.0	23.3	0	0	60.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	6.50	3.33	.51	
4,000-4,999	10	9	0	0	0	22.2	33.4	22.2	11.1	11.1	0	55.6	33.3	11.1	0	0	0	6.56	3.44	.52	
5,000-9,999	10	10	0	0	0	60.0	0	30.0	0	0	10.0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	7.00	3.60	.51	
Type 3	456	0	1.1	4.4	14.3	36.3	24.8	11.4	5.9	1.1	.7	6.4	33.8	62.1	2.0	3.7	2.0	5.47	4.17	.76	
250-499	10	7	0	14.3	42.8	28.6	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	13.8	42.9	0	42.9	14.2	3.43	4.00	1.17	
500-749	10	29	0	6.9	13.8	27.6	34.5	13.8	8.4	0	0	0	13.8	65.5	0	13.8	6.9	4.45	4.03	.91	
750-999	60	0	3.3	10.0	21.6	40.0	15.0	6.7	1.7	1.7	0	1.7	25.0	60.0	1.7	3.3	3.3	4.88	4.07	.83	
1,000-1,249	68	0	0	5.9	22.0	50.0	16.2	5.9	4.5	0	0	0	22.1	70.6	1.5	2.9	2.9	4.94	4.15	.84	
1,250-1,499	67	0	0	3.0	14.9	41.8	22.4	13.4	4.5	0	0	4.5	28.4	62.2	3.0	1.5	0	5.42	4.24	.78	
1,500-1,749	53	0	0	0	9.4	37.8	37.7	3.8	9.4	1.9	0	7.5	41.5	47.2	3.8	0	0	5.72	4.11	.72	
1,750-1,999	48	0	0	0	10.4	37.6	33.3	10.4	6.2	2.1	0	6.2	41.7	45.8	4.2	2.1	0	5.71	4.21	.74	
2,000-2,249	33	0	0	0	9.1	36.4	27.3	12.1	12.1	0	3.0	15.2	33.3	3.0	0	0	0	5.97	4.15	.73	
2,250-2,499	28	0	0	0	10.7	17.9	35.7	25.0	7.1	0	3.6	10.7	37.2	32.1	0	0	0	6.14	4.04	.67	
2,500-2,999	10	20	0	0	5.0	5.0	20.0	35.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	20.0	45.0	25.0	0	5.0	5.0	6.45	4.20	.67	
3,000-3,999	10	28	0	0	0	25.0	35.7	25.0	14.3	0	0	10.7	53.6	32.1	0	3.6	3.6	6.29	4.43	.70	
4,000-4,999	10	8	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	25.0	37.5	37.5	0	0	0	6.50	4.12	.63	
5,000-9,999	10	9	0	0	0	14.3	0	71.4	14.3	0	0	14.3	71.4	14.3	0	0	0	6.86	4.57	.67	
Type 4	633	0	.1	1.9	11.0	24.0	29.3	15.7	11.7	3.8	2.5	34.7	42.2	21.4	1.3	.4	0	6.10	3.65	.60	
250-499	10	10	0	0	10.0	40.0	20.0	0	10.0	0	0	30.0	10.0	60.0	0	0	0	5.10	3.50	.69	
500-749	46	0	2.2	4.4	30.4	30.4	17.3	4.4	8.7	0	2.2	23.9	47.9	21.7	2.2	4.3	0	5.17	3.41	.66	
750-999	70	0	0	4.3	21.4	34.3	28.6	5.7	5.7	0	0	18.6	44.2	34.3	2.9	0	0	5.27	3.61	.68	
1,000-1,249	93	0	0	2.2	12.9	22.5	30.1	17.2	11.8	1.1	2.2	38.7	37.6	22.6	1.1	0	0	6.01	3.56	.59	
1,250-1,499	84	0	0	1.2	9.5	32.1	27.4	16.7	8.3	1.2	3.6	31.0	44.0	23.8	0	1.2	0	6.09	3.67	.61	
1,500-1,749	86	0	0	1.2	5.8	22.1	44.2	18.6	5.8	2.3	0	32.6	40.6	25.6	1.2	0	0	6.00	3.77	.63	
1,750-1,999	58	0	0	1.7	13.8	24.2	27.6	17.3	10.3	1.7	3.4	27.6	44.9	24.1	3.4	0	0	6.02	3.81	.63	
2,000-2,249	45	0	0	0	8.9	26.7	17.8	24.4	11.1	6.7	4.4	35.6	48.8	15.6	0	0	0	6.40	3.58	.56	
2,250-2,499	43	0	0	2.3	4.7	18.6	25.6	18.6	18.6	9.3	2.3	41.9	41.9	16.2	0	0	0	6.60	3.60	.55	
2,500-2,999	67	0	0	0	3.5	19.3	31.6	10.5	14.0	15.8	5.3	43.9	43.9	12.2	0	0	0	6.82	3.72	.54	
3,000-3,999	67	0	0	0	3.5	12.3	35.0	19.3	19.3	5.3	5.3	50.9	42.1	3.5	3.5	0	0	6.79	3.68	.54	
4,000-4,999	10	19	0	0	5.3	5.3	10.5	36.8	21.0	15.8	5.3	42.1	31.6	28.3	0	0	0	6.32	3.74	.59	
5,000-9,999	10	15	0	0	0	6.7	6.7	33.3	46.6	6.7	0	53.3	40.0	6.7	0	0	0	7.40	3.80	.51	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 23 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹											Families having specified number of persons ² per room ³						Average ¹ rooms per household	Average ¹ persons in living quarters	Average ¹ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—continued																					
North Central—Continued																					
Family-type groups—Continued.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.
Type 5.....	363	0	0	1.4	8.8	20.7	30.9	16.2	14.7	4.5	2.8	2.0	28.0	51.9	11.9	4.8	1.4	0	6.30	5.60	0.87
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	10 23	0	0	8.7	30.5	21.8	28.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	0	0	13.0	39.2	26.1	13.0	8.7	0	5.17	5.35	1.03
750-999.....	41	0	0	4.9	17.1	34.1	19.5	12.2	7.3	4.9	0	0	14.6	51.2	17.1	12.2	4.9	0	5.59	5.49	.98
1,000-1,249.....	52	0	0	0	7.7	21.2	40.4	11.5	13.5	3.8	1.9	1.9	26.9	48.1	17.3	5.8	0	0	6.21	5.50	.89
1,250-1,499.....	47	0	0	0	6.4	38.3	29.8	17.0	8.5	0	0	0	14.9	70.2	10.6	4.3	0	0	5.83	5.49	.94
1,500-1,749.....	32	0	0	0	6.2	12.5	40.6	18.8	0	0	3.1	0	21.9	68.8	3.1	6.2	0	0	6.44	5.62	.87
1,750-1,999.....	33	0	0	0	6.1	15.2	39.3	15.2	21.2	3.0	0	0	30.3	51.5	12.1	6.1	0	0	6.39	5.73	.90
2,000-2,249.....	31	0	0	0	16.1	22.6	16.1	12.9	22.6	6.5	3.2	0	38.7	41.9	19.4	0	0	0	6.42	5.42	.84
2,250-2,499.....	10 14	0	0	0	0	7.1	21.4	35.8	21.4	14.3	0	0	42.9	57.1	0	0	0	0	7.14	5.78	.81
2,500-2,999.....	10 22	0	0	0	4.5	22.7	45.5	27.3	0	0	0	0	18.2	77.3	4.5	0	0	0	5.95	5.27	.89
3,000-3,999.....	31	0	0	3.2	0	6.5	32.2	19.4	12.9	9.7	16.1	12.9	35.5	41.9	6.5	0	3.2	0	7.29	5.48	.75
4,000-4,999.....	10 12	0	0	0	0	8.3	25.0	16.7	33.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	66.7	25.0	0	0	0	0	7.42	5.25	.71
6,000-9,999.....	10 15	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	40.0	13.3	6.7	6.7	73.3	13.3	6.7	0	0	0	7.73	5.40	.70
Type 6.....	139	0	0	2.2	7.9	33.1	30.2	18.7	5.8	1.4	.7	0	16.5	60.4	17.3	3.6	2.2	0	5.82	5.47	.94
250-499.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	11 5.00	11 5.00	11 1.00
500-749.....	10 13	0	0	0	23.1	38.4	23.1	15.4	0	0	0	0	7.7	38.5	38.5	15.3	0	0	5.31	5.62	1.06
750-999.....	10 21	0	0	9.5	14.3	38.0	28.6	0	4.8	4.8	0	0	9.5	62.0	19.0	0	9.5	0	5.29	5.24	.99
1,000-1,249.....	31	0	0	3.2	3.2	48.3	32.3	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	9.7	71.0	12.9	3.2	3.2	0	5.55	5.42	.98
1,250-1,499.....	10 25	0	0	0	8.0	24.0	36.0	24.0	4.0	4.0	0	0	12.0	56.0	28.0	4.0	0	0	6.04	5.80	.96
1,500-1,749.....	10 18	0	0	0	0	44.4	27.8	27.8	0	0	0	0	22.2	72.2	5.6	0	0	0	6.83	5.22	.90
1,750-1,999.....	10 11	0	0	0	18.2	18.2	36.3	9.1	0	0	0	0	36.4	36.4	18.1	9.1	0	0	6.00	5.27	.88
2,000-2,249.....	10 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	5.50	.92
2,250-2,499.....	10 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	7.00	5.67	.81
2,500-2,999.....	10 5	0	0	0	0	0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	6.20	5.80	.94

3,000-3,999.....	10 4	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	50.0	0	25.0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	8.00	5.75	.72
4,000-4,999.....	10 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	11 7.50	11 5.50	11 .73
5,000-9,999.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	11 7.00	11 6.00	11 .86
Type 7.....	06	0	1.5	1.5	6.1	10.6	28.8	28.8	19.7	0	3.0	0	1.5	39.4	36.4	13.6	6.1	3.0	6.47	7.23	1.12
250-499.....	0																				
500-749.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	11 5.00	11 7.00	11 1.40
750-999.....	10 10	0	0	0	10.0	0	30.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	60.0	30.0	0	10.0	0	6.60	7.00	1.06
1,000-1,249.....	10 14	0	0	0	21.4	0	28.6	28.6	21.4	0	0	0	0	21.4	57.2	0	21.4	0	6.29	7.43	1.18
1,250-1,499.....	10 12	0	0	8.4	0	33.3	33.3	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	33.3	41.7	0	8.3	5.67	7.25	1.28
1,500-1,749.....	10 7	0	0	0	0	57.1	14.3	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	42.9	42.9	14.2	0	0	6.71	7.14	1.06
1,750-1,999.....	10 7	0	14.3	0	0	28.6	42.8	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	57.1	0	0	14.8	6.14	7.28	1.19
2,000-2,249.....	10 5	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	20.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	7.60	7.00	.92
2,250-2,499.....	10 2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	11 8.00	11 7.50	11 .94
2,500-2,999.....	10 3	0	0	0	0	66.7	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	66.7	0	0	6.00	7.33	1.22
3,000-3,999.....	10 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	25.0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	7.75	7.25	.94
4,000-4,999.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	11 7.00	11 7.00	11 1.00
5,000-9,999.....	0																				
Plains and Mountain																					
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner.....	423	.9	7.3	17.8	30.5	25.3	12.1	5.4	.5	.2	0	15.8	29.4	35.3	6.1	10.6	1.9	.9	4.34	3.55	.82
250-499.....	10 18	12.5	37.5	18.7	6.3	18.7	0	6.3	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	37.5	0	18.8	12.5	6.2	3.06	2.94	.96
500-749.....	49	4.3	15.2	28.3	21.7	24.0	4.3	0	2.2	0	0	19.3	13.0	37.0	2.2	17.4	4.3	6.5	3.70	3.37	.91
750-999.....	63	0	11.1	34.2	30.2	19.0	3.2	6.3	0	0	0	12.7	27.0	36.5	6.3	12.7	4.8	0	3.92	3.36	.86
1,000-1,249.....	70	0	4.3	14.3	45.7	21.4	10.0	4.3	0	0	0	15.7	32.9	32.9	6.1	19.0	0	0	4.47	3.57	.83
1,250-1,499.....	66	0	6.1	16.6	28.8	12.1	7.6	0	0	0	0	15.2	30.3	36.3	6.1	12.1	0	0	4.47	3.92	.89
1,500-1,749.....	57	0	3.5	21.1	28.0	22.8	19.3	3.5	0	1.8	0	17.6	33.3	33.3	3.5	12.3	0	0	4.53	3.56	.81
1,750-1,999.....	53	0	1.9	9.4	32.1	37.8	11.3	7.5	0	0	0	13.2	34.0	39.6	7.5	3.8	1.9	0	4.70	3.70	.80
2,000-2,249.....	30	0	3.3	3.3	30.1	36.7	23.3	3.3	0	0	0	13.3	33.4	36.7	13.3	3.3	0	0	4.93	3.87	.79
2,250-2,499.....	10 8	0	0	6.2	31.3	12.5	43.8	0	6.2	0	0	18.3	37.6	31.2	6.2	8.2	0	0	5.19	4.00	.77
2,500-2,999.....	10 6	0	0	0	16.6	16.7	50.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.50	.58
Clerical, business, and professional.....	887	.1	3.7	12.3	20.1	29.4	19.1	7.8	4.6	1.2	1.7	20.9	33.7	36.4	4.3	3.4	1.0	.3	5.03	3.67	.72
500-749.....	10 27	0	18.6	25.9	25.9	14.8	14.8	0	0	0	0	22.2	25.9	37.1	0	14.8	0	0	3.81	2.89	.76
750-999.....	59	0	10.2	37.3	20.3	20.3	8.5	1.7	1.7	0	0	11.9	33.9	35.5	0	10.2	6.8	1.7	3.92	3.25	.80
1,000-1,249.....	101	1.0	8.9	20.8	31.7	22.8	6.9	6.9	0	1.0	0	15.8	32.7	35.6	5.0	6.9	2.0	2.0	4.21	3.35	.83
1,250-1,499.....	98	0	8.2	14.3	20.4	38.8	12.2	5.1	0	0	1.0	14.3	35.7	38.8	6.1	3.1	2.0	0	4.56	3.45	.76
1,500-1,749.....	124	0	.8	12.9	29.1	36.3	12.1	4.8	1.6	.8	1.6	18.5	31.5	42.0	5.6	2.4	0	0	4.55	3.56	.73
1,750-1,999.....	102	0	2.0	10.8	22.5	29.4	18.6	6.9	5.9	1.0	2.9	22.5	28.5	40.2	5.9	2.9	0	0	5.24	3.77	.72
2,000-2,249.....	86	0	0	4.7	22.1	26.7	29.1	9.3	3.5	2.3	2.3	24.4	36.0	32.6	3.5	3.5	0	0	5.48	3.82	.70
2,250-2,499.....	66	0	1.5	4.5	10.6	33.4	33.4	10.6	4.5	0	1.5	33.4	30.3	31.8	4.5	0	0	0	5.52	3.70	.67
2,500-2,999.....	103	0	0	6.8	9.7	37.9	25.2	10.7	5.8	1.0	2.9	17.5	39.8	36.8	4.9	0	1.0	0	5.63	4.07	.72
3,000-3,999.....	90	0	0	4.4	13.4	23.4	26.7	12.2	12.2	4.4	8.3	30.0	30.0	37.8	2.2	0	0	0	6.02	4.04	.67
4,000-4,999.....	31	0	3.2	0	0	12.9	32.3	19.4	29.0	3.2	0	25.8	54.9	12.9	3.2	3.2	0	0	6.61	4.16	.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ³							Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room	
	Any ⁵	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—continued																						
<i>Plains and Mountain—Con.</i>																						
Family-type groups:	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
Type 1.....	311	0.6	10.3	24.4	22.2	23.2	13.2	2.9	1.6	0.3	1.3	64.7	27.3	16.1	0	1.3	0.6	0	4.31	2.24	0.52	
250-499.....	10 6	16.6	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	16.7	33.3	0	0	16.7	0	2.83	2.00	.70	
500-749.....	30 3.3	20.0	30.1	23.3	13.3	13.3	10.0	0	0	0	0	40.	23.3	23.3	0	10.0	3.3	0	3.53	2.30	.65	
750-999.....	36 0	16.7	36.2	8.3	19.4	11.1	8.3	0	0	0	0	36.1	33.3	27.8	0	2.8	0	0	3.97	2.33	.69	
1,000-1,249.....	47 0	14.9	27.6	34.0	14.9	4.3	4.3	0	0	0	0	46.8	31.9	21.3	0	0	0	0	3.79	2.19	.68	
1,250-1,499.....	36 0	19.4	33.4	11.1	27.8	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	38.9	27.8	33.3	0	0	0	0	3.72	2.22	.60	
1,500-1,749.....	42 0	0	28.6	33.3	23.8	7.1	0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	57.1	38.1	4.8	0	0	0	0	4.57	2.31	.60	
1,750-1,999.....	10 26	0	3.8	15.4	26.9	26.9	11.6	0	7.7	0	7.7	80.8	11.5	7.7	0	0	0	0	5.27	2.19	.42	
2,000-2,249.....	10 24	0	4.2	8.3	20.8	83.3	25.0	4.2	0	0	4.2	62.5	33.3	4.2	0	0	0	0	5.04	2.29	.45	
2,250-2,499.....	10 20	0	5.0	15.0	30.0	25.0	20.0	5.0	0	0	0	75.0	20.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	4.55	2.10	.46	
2,500-2,999.....	10 21	0	0	23.8	9.5	33.4	23.8	9.5	0	0	0	61.9	28.6	9.5	0	0	0	0	4.86	2.41	.50	
3,000-3,999.....	10 18	0	0	11.1	22.2	27.8	33.3	0	5.6	0	0	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	5.06	2.11	.42	
4,000-4,999.....	10 5	0	20.0	0	0	20.0	40.0	0	20.0	0	0	80.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	0	5.40	2.00	.37	
Types 2 and 3.....	539	.4	5.0	17.8	28.4	27.6	14.8	4.3	1.3	0	.4	6.0	33.8	46.2	2.0	9.3	2.0	.7	4.49	3.68	.82	
250-499.....	10 5	0	60.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	0	40.0	20.0	0	2.80	3.40	1.21	
500-749.....	10 23	4.3	21.8	39.2	8.7	17.4	4.3	0	4.3	0	0	8.7	0	52.2	0	30.4	0	8.7	3.48	3.56	1.02	
750-999.....	56	0	12.5	41.1	35.7	8.9	1.8	0	0	0	0	1.8	25.0	42.9	0	19.6	8.9	1.8	3.46	3.50	1.01	
1,000-1,249.....	80	1.2	5.0	21.2	42.6	18.8	6.2	5.0	0	0	0	2.5	35.0	45.1	1.2	12.5	2.5	1.2	4.11	3.60	.88	
1,250-1,499.....	71	0	4.2	18.3	31.0	35.3	7.0	4.2	0	0	0	7.0	31.0	45.1	2.8	11.3	2.8	0	4.35	3.63	.83	
1,500-1,749.....	82	0	3.7	18.3	30.4	31.7	11.0	3.7	0	0	1.2	3.7	35.3	51.2	0	9.8	0	0	4.46	3.62	.81	
1,750-1,999.....	73	0	2.7	13.7	31.6	30.2	12.3	6.8	2.7	0	0	8.2	37.0	46.6	2.7	4.1	1.4	0	4.67	3.62	.77	
2,000-2,249.....	43	0	0	7.0	27.0	27.9	32.5	4.7	0	0	0	7.0	41.9	39.5	9.3	2.3	0	0	5.00	3.93	.79	
2,250-2,499.....	10 29	0	0	3.4	13.8	34.5	44.9	0	3.4	0	0	17.2	34.5	44.9	3.4	0	0	0	5.34	3.90	.73	
2,500-2,999.....	38	0	0	5.3	15.8	44.7	28.9	5.3	0	0	0	2.6	44.7	50.1	2.6	0	0	0	5.13	3.87	.75	

3,000-3,999	31	0	0	6.5	16.1	35.4	19.4	9.7	9.7	0	3.2	12.9	35.5	51.6	0	0	0	0	5.55	3.94	.71
4,000-4,999	10	8	0	0	0	12.5	75.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	6.00	4.12	.69
Types 4 and 5																					
	460	.2	1.1	2.6	18.5	32.0	21.5	13.0	6.7	2.4	2.0	10.8	33.9	37.6	11.5	4.6	.9	.7	5.61	4.62	.80
250-499	10	5	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	0	20.0	40.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	3.60	3.60	1.00
500-749	10	20	0	5.0	10.0	40.0	35.0	10.0	0	0	0	5.0	30.0	40.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	4.35	4.10	.94
750-999	30	0	0	16.7	26.6	40.0	6.7	6.7	3.3	0	0	3.3	36.7	33.3	13.3	6.7	6.7	0	4.70	4.13	.88
1,000-1,249	44	0	2.3	2.3	31.8	36.3	15.9	9.1	0	2.3	0	6.8	29.5	22.8	9.1	0	2.3	0	5.00	4.48	.90
1,250-1,499	57	0	3.5	0	22.8	38.5	21.1	12.3	0	0	1.8	8.8	40.3	31.6	14.0	5.3	0	0	5.25	4.19	.80
1,500-1,749	57	0	0	1.8	22.8	38.5	24.5	8.8	1.8	1.8	0	10.5	22.8	47.4	15.8	3.5	0	0	5.28	4.38	.83
1,750-1,999	56	0	0	3.6	17.8	37.5	23.2	10.7	3.6	1.8	1.8	5.4	30.3	46.4	14.3	3.6	0	0	5.46	4.64	.85
2,000-2,249	49	0	0	0	22.5	28.6	24.5	12.2	6.1	4.1	2.0	14.3	30.6	42.9	6.1	6.1	0	0	5.71	4.51	.79
2,250-2,499	33	0	0	0	6.1	27.3	36.3	18.2	9.1	0	3.0	15.1	36.4	38.4	9.1	3.0	0	0	6.09	4.64	.78
2,500-2,999	60	0	0	0	6.0	32.0	22.0	20.0	12.0	2.0	6.0	14.0	42.0	34.0	8.0	0	2.0	0	6.33	4.88	.78
3,000-3,999	41	0	0	0	7.3	12.2	29.2	19.5	17.1	9.8	4.9	19.5	31.7	43.9	4.9	0	0	0	6.80	4.98	.73
4,000-4,999	10	18	0	0	0	11.1	11.1	27.8	44.4	5.6	0	22.2	61.0	6.6	5.6	5.6	0	0	7.22	4.78	.66
Pacific																					
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner																					
	603	.3	2.0	13.8	25.0	30.1	16.7	7.6	2.2	1.5	.8	27.0	35.4	28.1	4.1	4.3	.8	.3	4.80	3.39	.69
250-499	10	12	8.3	8.3	25.0	33.4	8.3	16.7	0	0	0	25.0	41.7	25.0	0	0	8.3	0	3.75	2.67	.71
500-749	37	0	5.4	13.5	27.0	37.9	10.8	2.7	0	2.7	0	24.3	32.4	35.2	2.7	5.4	0	0	4.57	3.22	.70
750-999	67	1.5	7.5	14.9	20.9	26.8	11.9	7.5	3.0	6.0	0	19.4	43.2	29.4	3.0	4.5	1.5	0	4.81	3.37	.70
1,000-1,249	114	0	.9	17.5	33.3	31.5	8.8	6.3	.9	.9	.9	23.7	38.6	25.4	4.4	6.1	.9	.9	4.61	3.32	.72
1,250-1,499	78	0	1.3	20.5	26.9	24.4	17.9	6.4	2.6	0	0	26.9	23.1	37.2	5.1	7.7	0	0	4.67	3.45	.74
1,500-1,749	84	0	1.2	16.7	19.0	28.6	22.6	8.3	3.6	0	0	33.3	29.7	29.2	4.8	3.6	1.2	1.2	4.94	3.36	.68
1,750-1,999	75	0	1.3	8.0	32.1	29.3	8.0	12.0	4.0	1.3	4.0	24.0	40.0	25.3	6.7	2.7	1.3	0	5.20	3.60	.69
2,000-2,249	44	0	0	9.1	15.9	36.3	31.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	34.1	27.2	34.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	5.18	3.43	.66
2,250-2,499	36	0	0	8.3	16.7	36.1	25.0	11.1	2.8	0	0	30.6	44.4	22.2	0	2.8	0	0	5.22	3.39	.65
2,500-2,999	35	0	0	5.7	22.9	28.5	31.4	8.6	0	0	2.9	31.4	34.3	25.7	5.7	2.9	0	0	5.29	3.49	.66
3,000-3,999	10	21	0	0	14.3	38.1	19.0	23.8	0	4.8	0	33.3	47.6	14.3	4.8	0	0	0	5.71	3.43	.60
Clerical, business and professional																					
	896	0	1.6	7.9	19.3	28.4	21.3	13.3	5.0	1.9	1.3	32.4	39.3	24.9	1.6	1.6	.2	0	5.38	3.40	.63
800-749	10	26	0	0	7.7	59.1	11.5	19.2	11.5	0	0	34.6	42.4	19.2	0	3.8	0	0	4.77	3.15	.66
750-999	48	0	2.1	18.8	20.9	27.0	16.7	10.4	2.1	0	2.1	35.4	45.8	18.8	0	0	0	0	4.92	2.98	.61
1,000-1,249	77	0	3.9	7.8	19.5	36.3	14.3	15.6	2.6	0	0	28.6	38.9	27.3	1.3	3.9	0	0	5.08	3.27	.75
1,250-1,499	103	0	2.9	12.6	30.1	34.0	16.6	1.9	1.9	0	0	25.2	35.9	34.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	0	4.62	3.25	.70
1,500-1,749	87	0	3.4	8.0	26.5	28.8	19.6	8.0	4.6	0	1.1	33.3	33.3	27.6	1.2	4.6	0	0	5.02	3.36	.67
1,750-1,999	99	0	2.0	11.1	19.2	37.4	17.2	10.1	3.0	0	0	30.3	29.3	33.4	5.0	2.0	0	0	4.99	3.41	.68
2,000-2,249	100	0	0	10.0	17.0	37.0	23.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	30.0	40.0	28.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	5.24	3.31	.63
2,250-2,499	73	0	0	5.5	17.8	31.5	24.6	11.0	8.2	1.4	0	31.5	45.2	21.9	0	0	1.4	0	5.48	3.41	.62
2,500-2,999	107	0	0	4.7	12.2	28.0	28.0	15.9	8.4	0	2.8	35.5	43.0	20.6	0	.9	0	0	5.80	3.47	.60
3,000-3,499	71	0	1.4	4.2	14.1	21.1	23.4	18.3	4.2	8.5	2.8	39.5	36.6	22.5	1.4	0	0	0	5.99	3.59	.64
3,500-3,999	38	0	2.8	2.8	5.6	6.8	33.3	33.3	11.1	0	2.8	22.2	55.6	19.4	0	2.8	0	0	6.33	4.06	.64
4,000-4,999	44	0	0	0	6.8	6.8	20.5	35.7	13.6	0	4.5	47.7	43.2	6.8	2.3	0	0	0	6.95	3.70	.63
5,000-9,999	10	25	0	0	16.0	8.0	24.0	28.0	8.0	12.0	4.0	36.0	44.0	16.0	4.0	0	0	0	6.58	3.72	.67

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁴						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room				
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁶			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—continued																								
Pacific—Continued																								
Family-type groups:	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.		
Type 1.....	435	0.5	4.1	18.4	26.0	26.0	13.2	6.4	3.4	0.9	1.1	68.9	23.4	6.7	0	0.5	0.5	0	4.69	2.16	0.46			
250-499.....	108	12.5	12.5	37.5	25.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	37.5	37.5	12.5	0	0	12.5	0	3.12	2.00	.64			
500-749.....	1023	0	8.7	8.7	34.8	34.8	8.7	0	0	4.3	0	55.2	17.4	17.4	0	0	0	0	4.48	2.26	.50			
750-999.....	45	2.2	13.3	28.9	15.6	24.5	8.9	4.4	0	2.2	0	44.4	35.6	17.8	0	0	2.2	0	4.04	3.22	.55			
1,000-1,249.....	58	0	1.7	22.4	31.1	24.2	10.3	6.9	3.4	0	0	62.1	32.8	3.4	1.7	0	0	4.53	2.26	.50				
1,250-1,499.....	50	0	4.0	26.0	36.0	14.0	12.0	2.0	6.0	0	0	66.0	24.0	10.0	0	0	0	4.34	2.08	.48				
1,500-1,749.....	54	0	3.7	16.7	25.9	27.8	11.1	7.4	7.4	0	0	75.9	16.7	7.4	0	0	0	4.78	2.15	.45				
1,750-1,999.....	43	0	4.7	16.3	30.2	32.6	9.3	2.3	2.3	0	2.3	72.1	18.6	9.3	0	0	0	4.54	2.14	.47				
2,000-2,249.....	44	0	0	20.5	20.5	31.8	20.5	4.5	2.2	0	0	69.2	31.8	0	0	0	0	4.75	2.11	.44				
2,250-2,499.....	1025	0	0	12.0	32.0	28.0	20.0	8.0	0	0	0	84.0	14.0	0	0	0	0	4.80	2.08	.43				
2,500-2,999.....	33	0	0	12.1	30.4	24.2	3.0	3.0	0	6.1	0	84.9	15.2	0	0	0	0	5.24	2.12	.40				
3,000-3,999.....	35	0	5.7	11.4	17.2	28.6	17.1	11.4	6.7	2.9	0	77.1	17.1	2.9	2.9	0	0	5.20	2.17	.42				
4,000-4,999.....	109	0	0	0	11.1	22.2	0	55.6	11.1	0	0	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	6.33	2.22	.35				
5,000-9,999.....	108	0	0	0	25.0	0	12.5	25.0	0	25.0	12.5	87.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.50	.36				
Types 2 and 3.....	655	0	.9	9.9	26.7	35.9	16.6	7.9	1.1	.5	.5	10.5	45.3	37.5	1.4	6.0	0	4.92	3.60	.73				
250-499.....	102	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	11.60	11.40	11.80				
500-749.....	20	0	0	20.0	40.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	0	0	0	5.0	55.0	30.0	0	10.0	0	4.40	3.40	.77				
750-999.....	38	0	0	13.2	29.0	29.0	10.5	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	13.2	60.0	26.3	2.6	0	0	5.10	3.61	.71				
1,000-1,249.....	86	0	2.3	12.8	31.8	33.7	7.0	7.0	1.2	1.2	0	9.3	40.6	38.4	1.2	10.6	0	4.62	3.63	.77				
1,250-1,499.....	74	0	1.4	17.6	33.8	36.4	8.1	2.7	0	0	0	2.7	36.5	51.3	4.1	8.4	0	4.41	3.61	.69				
1,500-1,749.....	61	0	1.6	14.8	29.5	32.8	16.4	4.9	0	0	0	6.6	47.5	37.7	0	8.2	0	4.62	3.66	.75				
1,750-1,999.....	75	0	1.3	8.0	30.7	37.4	13.3	8.0	1.3	0	0	9.3	42.7	41.3	2.7	4.0	0	4.62	3.63	.75				
2,000-2,249.....	51	0	0	5.9	23.8	47.0	21.8	0	2.0	0	0	15.7	39.2	36.2	0	3.9	0	4.92	3.67	.73				
2,250-2,499.....	47	0	0	6.4	14.9	46.8	25.6	6.4	0	0	0	8.6	55.3	36.2	0	0	0	5.11	3.60	.70				
2,500-2,999.....	50	0	0	2.0	16.0	42.0	30.0	10.0	0	0	0	22.0	52.0	24.0	2.0	0	0	5.30	3.44	.65				
3,000-3,999.....	36	0	0	0	11.4	26.7	26.5	22.9	2.9	2.9	5.7	17.1	40.0	42.9	0	0	0	6.17	4.06	.66				

4,000-4,999	¹⁰ 11	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	38.3	36.4	9.1	0	0	36.4	63.6	0	0	0	0	2.27	3.45	.55		
5,000-9,999	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	40.0	20.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	6.00	4.00	.67		
Types 4 and 5		509	0	.6	3.7	12.4	24.2	28.0	18.3	7.3	3.7	1.8	18.3	41.8	30.4	6.1	2.0	1.0	.4	5.90	4.23	.72
250-499	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	60.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 5.00	¹¹ 4.00	¹¹ 8.00
500-749	¹⁰ 20	0	0	5.0	35.0	20.0	25.0	15.0	0	0	0	0	10.0	40.0	40.0	5.0	5.0	0	0	5.10	4.05	.79
750-999	32	0	0	3.1	18.8	28.2	25.0	12.5	6.2	6.2	0	0	15.6	50.1	31.2	3.1	0	0	0	5.69	4.12	.73
1,000-1,249	47	0	2.1	4.3	10.6	44.7	19.2	17.0	0	0	2.1	0	10.6	42.6	32.0	10.6	0	2.1	2.1	5.43	4.15	.76
1,250-1,499	57	0	1.8	5.3	15.8	35.0	33.3	7.0	1.8	0	0	0	21.1	28.0	36.8	7.0	5.3	1.8	0	5.21	4.09	.77
1,500-1,749	66	0	1.8	5.4	12.5	24.9	35.7	12.5	5.4	0	1.8	0	21.4	28.6	33.9	8.9	3.6	1.8	1.8	5.57	4.30	.78
1,750-1,999	56	0	0	7.1	12.5	30.4	16.1	21.4	7.1	1.8	3.6	0	17.9	33.9	30.3	14.3	1.8	1.8	0	5.82	4.36	.75
2,000-2,249	49	0	0	4.1	6.1	30.6	34.7	10.2	4.1	8.2	2.0	0	14.3	36.7	44.9	4.1	0	0	0	5.96	4.22	.71
2,250-2,499	37	0	0	2.7	10.8	18.9	27.1	18.9	18.9	2.7	0	0	24.3	51.4	18.9	0	2.7	2.7	0	6.16	4.05	.66
2,500-2,999	59	0	0	3.4	10.2	15.2	30.5	23.7	13.6	0	3.4	0	16.9	45.8	32.2	1.7	3.4	0	0	6.24	4.25	.68
3,000-3,999	58	0	0	0	8.6	12.1	31.0	31.0	6.9	10.4	0	0	17.3	62.1	17.2	3.4	0	0	0	6.47	4.36	.67
4,000-4,999	¹⁰ 24	0	0	0	4.2	0	20.8	33.3	16.7	16.7	8.3	0	37.5	45.8	12.5	4.2	0	0	0	7.60	4.38	.58
5,000-9,999	¹⁰ 12	0	0	0	16.7	0	33.3	25.0	16.7	8.3	0	0	16.7	50.0	25.0	8.3	0	0	0	6.50	4.42	.68
Southeast—white families																						
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner		466	0	7.5	22.3	25.6	28.0	12.0	4.7	1.5	.2	.2	13.1	25.8	38.4	7.9	10.1	4.3	.4	4.36	3.71	.85
250-499	33	0	24.2	30.4	39.4	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	15.2	51.5	0	18.1	9.1	0	3.30	3.42	1.04
500-749	65	0	16.9	29.2	37.0	13.8	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	30.7	40.0	6.2	6.2	7.6	3.1	3.57	3.40	.95
750-999	74	0	8.1	32.4	32.4	21.7	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	5.4	20.3	35.1	12.2	22.9	4.1	0	3.84	3.85	1.00
1,000-1,249	80	0	8.8	30.1	28.8	21.2	7.5	1.2	1.2	0	1.2	0	11.2	16.2	42.6	8.8	15.0	6.2	0	4.08	3.76	.92
1,250-1,499	57	0	1.8	28.0	28.0	25.1	10.5	1.8	0	1.8	0	0	14.0	29.8	33.4	10.5	5.3	7.0	0	4.32	3.61	.84
1,500-1,749	54	0	3.7	13.0	20.4	46.2	7.4	7.4	1.9	0	0	0	14.8	31.5	42.5	5.6	5.6	0	0	4.70	3.63	.77
1,750-1,999	45	0	0	6.7	13.3	42.2	26.7	6.7	4.4	0	0	0	17.8	28.9	37.8	11.1	4.4	0	0	5.27	4.13	.78
2,000-2,249	¹⁰ 28	0	0	3.6	7.1	25.0	35.7	28.6	0	0	0	0	17.9	42.8	35.7	3.6	0	0	0	5.78	4.00	.69
2,250-2,499	¹⁰ 20	0	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	0	0	0	40.0	25.0	30.0	5.0	0	0	0	5.90	3.65	.62
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 10	0	0	0	0	30.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	0	0	0	60.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	0	0	0	6.20	3.50	.56
Clerical, business, and professional																						
		648	.2	3.1	7.7	12.0	29.9	27.6	11.1	5.6	2.0	.8	31.5	32.3	30.2	1.4	3.5	.6	.5	5.41	3.55	.66
500-749	¹⁰ 18	0	16.7	33.3	39.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	5.6	38.8	5.6	27.7	5.6	0	3.44	3.50	.98
750-999	44	0	15.9	22.7	15.9	13.2	25.0	2.3	0	0	0	0	18.2	29.5	29.5	2.3	15.9	2.3	2.3	4.20	3.41	.81
1,000-1,249	73	0	5.5	16.4	19.2	34.3	20.5	2.7	0	1.4	0	0	17.8	32.0	37.0	2.7	8.2	0	1.4	4.20	3.48	.75
1,250-1,499	79	0	5.1	12.6	17.7	44.3	12.6	5.1	1.3	1.3	0	0	17.7	32.9	41.8	2.5	3.8	1.3	0	4.73	3.52	.74
1,500-1,749	77	0	0	3.9	16.8	29.9	29.9	10.4	6.5	2.6	0	0	31.2	35.0	32.5	1.3	0	0	0	5.56	3.62	.65
1,750-1,999	93	0	2.2	5.4	9.7	37.6	31.1	10.7	2.2	1.1	0	0	34.4	32.1	31.2	1.1	0	1.1	0	5.36	3.45	.65
2,000-2,249	77	0	0	2.6	9.1	37.6	26.0	16.9	6.5	1.3	0	0	38.9	35.1	24.7	0	1.3	0	0	5.70	3.45	.60
2,250-2,499	47	0	0	2.1	4.3	27.7	44.6	8.5	12.8	0	0	0	42.6	19.1	36.2	0	2.1	0	0	5.91	3.76	.64
2,500-2,999	59	0	0	0	5.1	18.6	44.1	16.9	10.2	5.1	0	0	42.4	35.8	20.3	1.7	0	0	0	6.24	3.63	.58
3,000 or over	81	1.2	0	1.2	2.5	16.0	29.7	24.7	13.6	4.9	6.2	0	43.2	38.3	17.3	0	0	0	0	6.62	3.69	.56

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars) (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²										Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ³						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room			
	Any ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50				1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
SMALL CITIES—continued																						
<i>Southeast—white families—Con.</i>																						
Family-type groups:	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
Type 1.....	239	0	11.7	19.2	17.2	26.3	15.1	6.3	2.5	1.7	0	58.6	23.4	15.9	0	2.1	0	0	4.51	2.23	0.49	
250-499.....	10 9	0	55.6	22.2	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.2	22.2	55.6	0	0	0	0	2.67	2.00	.75	
500-749.....	10 21	0	28.5	28.5	33.4	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	33.3	19.0	42.9	0	4.8	0	0	3.29	2.33	.71	
750-999.....	10 25	0	24.0	40.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	0	0	0	32.0	32.0	24.0	0	12.0	0	0	3.48	2.28	.66	
1,000-1,249.....	32	0	12.5	37.5	21.8	9.4	18.8	0	0	0	0	43.8	37.5	15.4	0	3.1	0	0	3.94	2.16	.56	
1,250-1,499.....	31	0	9.7	29.0	12.9	41.9	0	6.5	0	0	0	41.9	41.9	16.2	0	0	0	0	4.13	2.29	.55	
1,500-1,749.....	10 27	0	7.4	7.4	25.9	29.7	7.4	11.1	3.7	7.4	0	66.7	14.8	18.5	0	0	0	0	5.07	2.54	.50	
1,750-1,999.....	10 29	0	6.9	6.9	6.9	51.7	27.6	0	0	0	0	79.3	13.8	6.9	0	0	0	0	4.86	2.07	.42	
2,000-2,249.....	10 25	0	0	8.0	24.0	36.0	20.0	8.0	4.0	0	0	72.0	24.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	5.08	2.24	.44	
2,250-2,499.....	10 11	0	0	0	0	27.3	45.4	18.2	9.1	0	0	90.9	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	6.09	2.18	.36	
2,500-2,999.....	10 14	0	0	0	7.1	28.6	28.6	21.5	7.1	7.1	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.14	2.07	.34	
3,000 or over.....	10 15	0	0	6.7	7.1	33.3	20.0	13.3	13.3	6.7	0	86.7	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.93	2.07	.35	
Types 2 and 3.....	440	0	5.0	17.0	21.6	26.9	19.3	7.0	2.3	.9	0	13.9	35.2	36.3	1.6	10.5	2.0	.5	4.73	3.60	.76	
250-499.....	10 13	0	23.1	23.1	46.1	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	53.8	0	23.1	7.7	0	3.38	3.54	1.05	
500-749.....	37	0	16.2	29.7	46.0	8.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.6	40.6	8.1	18.9	10.5	0	3.46	3.70	1.07	
750-999.....	80	0	10.0	38.0	28.0	18.0	6.0	0	0	0	0	2.0	30.0	32.0	2.0	30.0	2.0	2.0	3.72	3.56	.96	
1,000-1,249.....	65	0	9.2	27.7	24.6	26.2	10.8	0	0	1.5	0	6.2	24.6	43.1	4.6	18.5	1.5	1.5	4.09	3.63	.89	
1,250-1,499.....	59	0	3.4	18.6	27.1	35.6	11.9	0	1.7	1.7	0	10.2	30.5	49.1	0	6.8	3.4	0	4.49	3.58	.79	
1,500-1,749.....	53	0	0	14.0	29.0	38.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	0	0	10.0	42.0	44.0	0	4.0	0	0	4.76	3.48	.73	
1,750-1,999.....	60	0	0	7.5	17.0	32.1	28.3	11.3	1.9	1.9	0	20.8	45.2	32.1	0	1.9	0	0	5.32	3.55	.67	
2,000-2,249.....	37	0	0	2.7	2.7	37.8	40.6	16.2	0	0	0	21.6	46.0	29.7	0	2.7	0	0	5.85	3.68	.65	
2,250-2,499.....	10 21	0	0	4.8	4.8	38.1	33.3	9.5	9.5	0	0	33.3	33.3	28.6	0	4.8	0	0	5.67	3.57	.63	
2,500-2,999.....	10 25	0	0	0	4.0	20.0	44.0	24.0	4.0	4.0	0	40.0	48.0	12.0	0	0	0	0	6.16	3.44	.56	
3,000 or over.....	30	0	0	0	0	13.3	46.7	30.0	10.0	0	0	30.0	50.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	6.37	3.83	.60	
Types 4 and 5.....	435	.2	1.1	7.6	14.0	30.9	26.2	11.0	6.2	1.4	1.4	14.7	27.1	40.7	9.0	4.4	3.4	.7	5.46	4.41	.81	
250-499.....	10 11	0	0	45.5	45.5	0	9.0	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	45.4	0	27.3	18.2	0	3.73	4.45	1.20	
500-749.....	10 26	0	8.0	32.0	28.0	28.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	36.0	36.0	8.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	3.88	3.92	1.01	

750-999	43	0	4.7	11.6	30.2	30.2	23.3	0	0	0	0	7.0	11.6	39.5	20.9	14.0	7.0	0	4.66	4.65	1.02	
1,000-1,249	66	0	1.8	10.7	25.0	39.2	14.2	5.4	1.8	0	1.8	7.1	10.1	50.1	10.7	8.9	7.1	0	4.91	4.40	.91	
1,250-1,499	46	0	0	13.0	21.7	37.0	19.6	6.5	0	2.2	0	6.5	20.1	39.2	17.4	4.3	6.5	0	4.93	4.41	.89	
1,500-1,749	54	0	0	1.9	5.6	38.8	35.1	13.0	5.6	0	0	16.7	55.2	38.8	7.4	1.9	0	0	5.69	4.81	.76	
1,750-1,999	66	0	0	8.6	7.1	39.3	32.1	12.5	5.4	0	0	10.7	29.8	48.2	10.7	1.8	1.8	0	5.50	4.68	.84	
2,000-2,249	43	0	0	0	4.7	30.2	23.3	30.2	9.3	2.8	0	20.9	37.2	39.6	2.3	0	0	0	6.16	4.30	.70	
2,250-2,499	85	0	0	0	2.9	28.6	48.5	7.7	14.3	0	0	31.4	17.1	48.6	2.9	0	0	0	6.09	4.81	.72	
2,500-2,999	36	0	0	0	3.3	16.7	40.7	13.3	16.7	3.8	0	20.0	40.0	33.3	6.7	0	0	0	6.33	4.43	.70	
3,000 or over	36	2.8	0	0	2.8	11.1	10.4	25.0	16.7	8.3	13.9	86.1	88.9	22.2	0	0	0	2.9	7.11	4.25	.60	
Southeast—Negro families																						
Occupational group:¹⁵																						
Wage-earner																						
	873	2.4	23.0	83.0	23.9	11.3	4.8	1.8	0	.8	0	10.8	19.7	30.9	6.5	17.0	10.8	4.3	8.40	8.53	1.04	
0-249																						
	40	12.5	35.0	17.5	25.0	5.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	7.7	7.7	23.1	7.7	28.2	12.8	12.8	2.90	8.98	1.37	
250-499																						
	140	2.1	32.2	36.5	17.1	7.9	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	8.6	15.8	37.5	3.6	15.8	13.7	5.0	3.11	8.45	1.11	
500-749																						
	83	0	22.9	38.6	27.7	9.6	1.2	0	0	0	0	4.8	20.5	35.0	8.4	18.1	9.6	3.6	3.28	3.52	1.07	
750-999																						
	72	1.4	9.7	34.7	26.4	15.3	9.7	2.8	0	0	0	16.7	22.2	33.6	11.1	19.4	5.6	1.4	3.85	3.51	.91	
1,000-1,249																						
	38	0	2.6	21.1	34.2	26.3	13.2	0	0	2.6	0	23.7	39.5	21.1	2.6	2.6	10.5	0	4.39	3.39	.77	
Family-type groups:																						
Type 1																						
	144	.7	27.1	31.2	20.8	11.1	4.2	1.4	2.1	1.4	0	34.7	31.9	30.8	.7	1.4	.7	0	3.51	2.18	.62	
0-249																						
	¹⁰ 13	0	38.4	30.8	23.1	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	23.0	38.5	38.5	0	0	0	0	3.00	2.07	.69	
250-499																						
	64	0	42.5	25.9	24.1	5.6	0	1.0	0	0	0	22.3	31.5	42.6	1.8	1.8	0	0	3.00	2.17	.71	
500-749																						
	28	0	25.0	42.9	25.0	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	32.1	39.3	25.0	0	3.6	0	0	3.14	2.07	.66	
750-999																						
	¹⁰ 27	3.7	11.1	40.8	14.8	22.2	3.7	3.7	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	29.7	0	0	3.7	0	3.67	2.33	.64	
1,000-1,249																						
	¹⁰ 14	0	7.1	21.5	21.5	14.8	21.4	0	7.1	7.1	0	71.5	21.4	7.1	0	0	0	0	4.80	2.14	.44	
1,250-1,499																						
	¹⁰ 5	0	0	20.0	0	20.0	40.0	0	0	20.0	0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.89	2.00	.34	
1,500-1,749																						
	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 6.59	¹¹ 3.00	¹¹ .46	
1,750-1,999																						
	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 8.90	¹¹ 3.00	¹¹ .33	
Types 2 and 3																						
	155	5.2	24.5	31.0	21.9	0.0	5.8	2.6	0	0	0	3.9	21.3	32.3	2.6	21.9	11.0	6.4	3.31	3.51	1.06	
0-249																						
	¹⁰ 20	25.0	40.0	10.0	20.0	0	5.0	0	0	0	0	5.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	20.0	25.0	2.45	5.50	1.43	
250-499																						
	66	5.4	35.7	32.1	10.7	8.9	3.6	3.6	0	0	0	5.4	8.9	35.7	0	23.2	17.9	8.9	3.02	3.53	1.17	
500-749																						
	39	0	15.4	41.0	38.4	2.6	2.6	0	0	0	0	2.6	17.9	43.6	5.1	23.1	7.7	0	3.50	3.64	1.05	
750-999																						
	26	0	16.0	40.0	20.0	12.0	12.0	0	0	0	0	4.0	32.0	28.0	4.0	28.0	4.0	0	3.64	3.44	.95	
1,000-1,249																						
	¹⁰ 8	0	0	12.5	50.0	37.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.5	37.5	0	0	0	0	4.25	3.25	.76	
1,250-1,499																						
	¹⁰ 9	0	0	33.4	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	4.67	3.67	.70	
1,500-1,749																						
	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 5.50	¹¹ 3.50	¹¹ .64	
1,750-1,999																						
	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 7.00	¹¹ 4.50	¹¹ .64	
Types 4 and 5																						
	174	.6	10.9	30.5	28.4	16.7	12.1	1.1	1.1	0	.6	5.8	13.4	30.8	14.5	18.6	12.2	4.7	3.98	4.50	1.13	
0-249																						
	¹⁰ 13	0	7.7	30.8	38.4	15.4	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	16.7	50.0	8.3	0	3.85	6.00	1.56	
250-499																						
	48	2.1	14.6	45.9	20.8	8.3	8.3	0	0	0	0	2.1	8.5	32.0	8.5	23.4	10.1	8.4	3.44	4.62	1.34	
500-749																						
	41	0	19.5	29.3	24.4	19.5	4.9	0	2.4	0	0	0	9.8	41.5	14.6	14.6	12.2	7.3	3.71	4.24	1.14	
750-999																						
	30	0	5.1	25.7	30.8	17.9	12.8	5.1	0	0	2.6	12.8	10.3	20.5	25.7	20.5	5.1	5.1	4.98	4.44	1.01	
1,000-1,249																						
	¹⁰ 28	0	8.6	17.8	28.6	28.6	21.4	0	0	0	0	10.8	32.1	32.1	7.1	3.6	14.3	0	4.46	4.04	.90	
1,250-1,499																						
	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 6.00	¹¹ 4.00	¹¹ .67	
1,500-1,749																						
	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	¹¹ 8.00	¹¹ 7.00	¹¹ 1.17	
1,750-1,999																						
	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 8.00	¹¹ 4.00	¹¹ .67	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ³						Average ¹ rooms per household	Average ¹ persons in living quarters	Average ¹ persons per room	
	Any ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁵
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)
VILLAGES																					
<i>New England</i>																					
Occupational groups:	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Wage-earner</i>	392	0	0.3	2.6	10.4	26.0	27.8	17.6	10.2	2.3	2.8	44.1	34.9	19.1	0.8	0.8	0	0.3	6.02	3.40	0.56
250-499.....	107	0	0	0	14.3	42.8	14.3	28.6	0	0	0	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	0	5.57	2.14	.38	
500-749.....	36	0	0	8.3	19.4	30.6	30.6	8.3	0	0	2.8	44.4	44.4	8.4	0	2.8	0	0	8.25	2.92	.56
750-999.....	63	0	1.6	3.2	9.5	27.0	27.0	17.4	12.7	1.6	0	42.9	31.7	23.8	1.6	0	0	0	5.86	3.29	.56
1,000-1,249.....	85	0	0	1.2	11.8	25.8	29.4	17.6	10.6	2.4	1.2	42.3	24.7	31.8	1.2	0	0	0	5.99	3.50	.60
1,250-1,499.....	69	0	0	2.9	15.9	30.5	21.8	14.5	10.1	2.9	1.4	43.5	37.7	16.0	1.4	1.4	0	0	6.78	3.33	.53
1,500-1,749.....	50	0	0	4.0	10.0	18.0	34.0	18.0	6.0	4.0	8.0	54.0	40.0	4.0	0	2.0	0	0	8.28	3.34	.58
1,750-1,999.....	42	0	0	0	2.4	26.2	26.2	14.3	21.4	2.4	7.1	49.5	33.3	23.2	0	0	0	0	6.57	3.81	.57
2,000-2,499.....	40	0	0	0	0	22.5	30.0	32.5	10.0	2.5	2.5	55.0	47.5	15.0	0	0	2.5	6.62	3.70	.57	
Clerical, business, and professional	351	0	0	.9	5.7	14.8	25.4	23.9	16.5	7.1	5.7	54.7	32.5	12.5	.3	0	0	0	6.79	3.44	.60
500-749.....	106	0	0	0	0	33.3	50.0	16.7	0	0	0	50.0	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	5.83	3.17	.54
750-999.....	32	0	0	6.2	25.1	15.6	37.6	3.1	6.2	3.1	8.1	40.6	21.9	34.4	3.1	0	0	0	5.66	3.28	.69
1,000-1,249.....	41	0	0	0	2.4	31.7	19.5	24.4	9.8	7.3	4.9	51.2	30.0	9.8	0	0	0	0	6.49	3.20	.49
1,250-1,499.....	51	0	0	2.0	5.0	23.5	23.5	25.4	15.7	2.0	2.0	54.9	25.5	19.6	0	0	0	0	6.31	3.29	.52
1,500-1,749.....	45	0	0	0	6.2	20.8	20.8	16.7	23.0	4.2	8.3	66.6	29.2	4.2	0	0	0	0	6.90	3.15	.46
1,750-1,999.....	47	0	0	0	4.3	12.8	21.8	20.7	19.1	8.5	4.9	59.6	29.8	10.6	0	0	0	0	6.89	3.51	.51
2,000-2,499.....	37	0	0	0	5.4	5.4	18.2	37.0	21.6	8.1	5.4	45.9	45.9	8.2	0	0	0	0	7.10	3.80	.54
2,500-2,999.....	32	0	0	0	3.1	0	34.4	21.9	15.6	18.8	6.2	53.1	34.4	12.5	0	0	0	0	7.41	3.69	.50
3,000-3,999.....	81	0	0	0	0	3.2	25.8	32.2	22.6	9.7	6.5	58.0	35.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	7.45	3.71	.50
4,000-4,999.....	1028	0	0	0	0	3.8	34.6	33.1	15.4	7.7	15.4	57.7	34.6	7.7	0	0	0	0	7.50	3.46	.46

Family-type groups: Type 1.....	202	0	.5	3.0	11.9	21.7	23.2	19.3	12.4	4.5	3.5	92.1	6.4	1.5	0	0	0	0	6.20	2.19	.35
250-499.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	16.7	33.3	16.7	33.3	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.67	2.00	.35
500-749.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	6.2	25.1	25.0	12.5	0	0	6.2	87.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.44	2.06	.38
750-999.....	34	0	2.0	5.9	11.8	11.8	35.3	8.8	17.6	5.9	0	88.2	5.9	5.9	0	0	0	0	5.97	2.12	.35
1,000-1,249.....	30	0	0	3.3	10.0	30.1	20.0	16.7	13.3	3.3	3.3	86.7	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.07	2.30	.38
1,250-1,499.....	36	0	0	2.8	16.6	36.1	13.9	13.9	13.9	2.8	0	97.2	0	2.8	0	0	0	0	5.72	2.08	.36
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 29	0	0	3.4	17.3	17.3	27.6	17.3	3.4	3.4	10.3	82.8	17.2	0	0	0	0	0	6.24	2.34	.38
1,750-1,999.....	16	0	0	0	6.2	18.8	18.8	31.2	18.8	6.2	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.56	2.31	.35
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 23	0	0	0	0	13.0	39.2	17.4	4.3	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.74	2.28	.34
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	0	16.6	16.7	0	16.7	33.3	16.7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.50	2.17	.25
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	49.9	16.7	0	16.7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	2.00	.25
Types 2 and 3.....	277	0	0	2.5	11.2	26.4	29.6	14.4	10.5	2.9	2.5	31.4	47.3	20.2	0	1.1	0	0	5.99	3.61	.60
250-499.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.50	11.30	11.60
500-749.....	¹⁰ 17	0	0	11.8	17.6	29.4	29.4	11.8	0	0	0	23.5	58.9	11.7	0	5.9	0	0	5.12	3.35	.68
750-999.....	37	0	0	5.4	21.6	37.9	21.6	2.7	8.1	0	2.7	16.2	43.3	40.5	0	0	0	0	5.35	3.62	.68
1,000-1,249.....	50	0	0	0	14.0	34.0	22.0	16.0	8.0	2.0	4.0	28.0	40.0	32.0	0	0	0	0	5.94	3.60	.61
1,250-1,499.....	49	0	0	4.1	16.3	28.6	28.6	12.2	8.2	0	2.0	24.5	51.1	22.4	0	2.0	0	0	5.65	3.55	.63
1,500-1,749.....	35	0	0	2.9	5.7	28.5	37.1	5.7	14.3	2.9	2.9	61.4	40.0	5.7	0	2.9	0	0	6.08	3.40	.69
1,750-1,999.....	36	0	0	0	2.8	22.2	36.1	19.4	13.9	5.6	0	36.1	47.2	16.7	0	0	0	0	6.36	3.78	.69
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 29	0	0	0	6.9	13.8	27.6	24.2	17.2	10.3	0	27.6	62.1	10.3	0	0	0	0	6.62	3.83	.68
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	0	0	30.0	50.0	20.0	0	0	0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.90	3.50	.61
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 13	0	0	0	0	53.8	15.4	7.7	7.7	15.4	46.2	46.2	7.6	0	0	0	0	0	7.23	3.85	.63
Types 4 and 5.....	264	0	0	0	2.3	14.0	26.1	28.1	16.7	6.4	6.4	34.8	40.6	22.7	1.5	0	0	.4	6.94	4.16	.60
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	44.4	55.6	0	0	0	11.1	66.7	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	5.56	3.78	.68
500-749.....	¹⁰ 9	0	0	0	0	16.7	37.5	33.3	4.2	0	0	16.7	37.5	37.5	0	0	0	0	6.08	4.42	.73
750-999.....	¹⁰ 24	0	0	0	8.3	19.6	34.7	26.1	10.9	6.5	0	36.9	28.3	32.6	2.2	0	0	0	6.43	4.02	.62
1,000-1,249.....	46	0	0	0	2.2	17.1	22.9	34.3	17.1	5.7	2.9	31.4	40.0	25.7	2.9	0	0	0	6.80	4.26	.63
1,250-1,499.....	35	0	0	0	0	8.8	17.6	29.5	23.5	5.9	11.8	50.0	44.1	5.9	0	0	0	0	7.41	3.85	.62
1,500-1,749.....	34	0	0	0	2.9	8.8	17.6	29.5	23.5	5.9	11.8	50.0	44.1	5.9	0	0	0	0	7.30	4.11	.66
1,750-1,999.....	37	0	0	0	2.7	16.2	13.5	21.6	27.1	5.4	13.5	43.3	29.7	27.0	0	0	0	1.8	7.32	4.33	.69
2,000-2,499.....	57	0	0	0	1.8	7.0	26.3	31.6	14.0	10.5	8.8	29.8	50.9	17.5	0	0	0	0	7.40	4.47	.60
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 15	0	0	0	0	26.6	33.3	26.7	6.7	6.7	40.0	46.7	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	7.40	4.47	.60
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	0	14.3	14.3	14.3	28.5	14.3	14.3	42.9	42.9	14.2	0	0	0	0	7.57	4.00	.63
Middle Atlantic and North Central																					
Occupational groups: Wage-earner.....	1,652	.1	.4	2.0	7.7	18.7	33.6	19.7	11.4	3.4	3.0	43.2	28.4	21.5	3.5	2.2	1.2	0	6.24	3.81	.61
250-499.....	84	0	0	2.4	16.7	25.0	26.2	14.3	7.1	8.3	0	64.3	23.8	10.7	1.2	0	0	0	5.88	2.80	.48
500-749.....	264	0	.8	4.7	12.2	20.5	29.1	18.9	8.3	3.9	1.6	50.3	20.9	21.7	2.0	3.5	1.6	0	5.92	3.43	.58
750-999.....	409	0	.2	2.2	10.0	22.5	35.2	15.2	8.6	1.7	4.4	41.1	28.6	22.2	4.2	2.2	1.7	0	6.06	3.76	.62
1,000-1,249.....	374	0	.3	.8	5.3	18.2	36.4	19.8	12.0	3.7	3.5	41.7	28.1	24.3	3.5	2.4	0	0	6.37	3.93	.62
1,250-1,499.....	246	0	.4	.8	5.3	13.0	35.0	26.1	15.4	2.0	2.0	38.6	31.7	22.0	4.9	2.0	.8	0	6.43	4.12	.64
1,500-1,749.....	129	.8	.8	3.9	4.6	18.6	31.0	24.0	8.5	6.2	1.6	38.8	27.9	24.0	3.9	2.3	3.1	0	6.19	4.05	.65
1,750-1,999.....	72	0	0	0	1.4	12.5	40.2	12.5	27.8	4.2	1.4	29.2	43.0	20.8	4.2	2.8	0	0	6.71	4.39	.65
2,000-2,499.....	50	0	0	0	1.7	11.9	28.8	30.5	16.9	1.7	8.5	55.9	28.8	11.9	1.7	0	1.7	0	6.95	3.88	.56
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 20	0	0	0	0	5.0	40.0	30.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	35.0	60.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	6.95	4.00	.58
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	60.0	0	20.0	0	0	20.0	40.0	0	40.0	0	0	20.0	0	6.40	4.40	.69

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹												Families having specified number of persons ² per room ³						Average ¹ rooms per household	Average ² persons in living quarters	Average ³ persons per room
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁵			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																					
Middle Atlantic and North Central—Continued																					
Occupational groups—Continued.																					
Clerical, business, and professional.....	No. 1,388	Pct. 0.1	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 1.2	Pct. 3.5	Pct. 13.9	Pct. 26.0	Pct. 26.0	Pct. 16.6	Pct. 6.6	Pct. 5.8	Pct. 53.1	Pct. 30.0	Pct. 13.8	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 0.9	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 0.2	No. 6.81	No. 3.64	No. 0.53
500-749.....	106	.9	0	2.8	7.6	22.6	27.4	22.6	8.5	3.8	3.8	63.2	18.9	14.2	2.8	0	0	.9	6.19	3.04	.49
750-999.....	162	0	1.9	4.3	8.6	14.2	27.2	22.8	11.7	3.7	5.6	53.1	28.4	12.3	1.9	2.7	0	.6	6.31	3.35	.58
1,000-1,249.....	201	.5	0	1.0	5.0	14.4	30.3	28.4	14.4	4.0	2.0	43.8	34.8	17.9	1.5	.5	1.0	.5	6.49	3.73	.58
1,250-1,499.....	215	0	0	.5	1.9	17.2	27.9	26.0	17.2	7.0	2.3	51.1	27.0	18.6	2.8	.5	0	0	6.74	3.73	.55
1,500-1,749.....	153	0	0	.7	7.4	14.4	28.1	26.1	14.4	8.4	7.2	49.6	32.7	13.7	2.0	1.3	.7	0	6.97	3.83	.55
1,750-1,999.....	163	0	.6	.6	4.3	12.9	30.1	23.3	16.6	4.9	6.7	51.6	33.7	12.3	1.2	.6	.6	0	6.77	3.64	.54
2,000-2,249.....	118	0	0	.8	.8	11.9	24.6	24.6	22.9	5.1	9.3	55.1	33.1	10.2	.8	.8	0	0	7.15	3.50	.50
2,250-2,499.....	76	0	0	1.3	3.9	13.2	21.1	25.0	19.8	11.8	3.9	60.6	27.6	11.8	0	0	0	0	6.63	3.78	.52
2,500-2,999.....	98	0	0	0	1.0	8.2	21.4	31.7	20.4	10.2	7.1	59.2	24.5	13.3	2.0	1.0	0	0	7.22	4.09	.51
3,000-3,999.....	65	0	0	0	0	3.1	12.3	29.2	29.2	10.8	15.4	56.9	36.9	6.2	0	0	0	0	7.95	4.09	.52
4,000-4,999.....	10 21	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	28.6	19.0	23.8	23.8	61.9	38.1	0	0	0	0	0	8.62	3.62	.42
5,000-9,999.....	10 10	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	60.0	20.0	0	10.0	70.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0	0	0	7.70	3.80	.49
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	807	0	.7	2.7	7.9	17.9	29.0	21.0	12.0	4.2	4.6	91.9	6.1	1.5	0	.5	0	0	6.35	2.20	.35
250-499.....	44	0	0	4.5	15.9	25.1	27.3	13.6	6.8	6.8	0	93.2	6.8	0	0	0	0	0	5.77	2.02	.35
500-749.....	149	0	.7	2.7	9.4	20.8	30.2	22.1	7.4	4.7	2.0	90.0	6.0	2.7	0	1.3	0	0	6.09	2.21	.36
750-999.....	180	0	.6	3.1	10.0	14.4	30.6	19.4	12.5	3.8	5.6	92.6	5.6	1.2	0	.6	0	0	6.33	2.25	.35
1,000-1,249.....	137	0	.7	1.5	10.2	16.1	27.7	21.2	14.8	2.9	5.1	92.8	5.8	.7	0	.7	0	0	6.38	2.22	.35
1,250-1,499.....	100	0	1.0	3.0	5.0	16.0	32.0	22.0	17.0	2.0	2.0	91.0	6.0	3.0	0	0	0	0	6.42	2.24	.35
1,500-1,749.....	63	0	1.6	4.8	1.6	25.4	30.2	19.0	7.9	1.6	7.9	92.1	6.3	1.6	0	0	0	0	6.30	2.13	.34
1,750-1,999.....	49	0	2.0	2.0	6.1	12.3	38.8	10.2	18.4	2.0	8.2	89.8	8.2	2.0	0	0	0	0	6.69	2.22	.34
2,000-2,499.....	60	0	0	3.3	6.7	23.3	20.0	20.0	11.7	11.7	3.3	91.7	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.48	2.25	.35
2,500-2,999.....	10 25	0	0	0	0	12.0	24.0	40.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	96.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.88	2.12	.31

3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 11	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	54.5	9.1	9.1	18.2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.91	2.18	.28	
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	40.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.40	2.00	.34	
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	60.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.25	2.00	.32	
Type 2.....		514	0	.4	3.3	6.4	22.6	33.7	17.5	9.9	3.9	2.3	56.6	36.2	6.4	0	.8	0	0	6.13	3.19	.52
250-499.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	28.5	28.6	14.3	14.3	0	14.3	0	42.9	57.1	0	0	0	0	0	5.71	3.00	.52	
500-749.....	59	0	0	10.2	16.9	18.6	28.8	10.2	5.1	6.8	3.4	47.4	37.3	13.6	0	1.7	0	0	5.76	3.20	.56	
750-999.....	113	0	1.8		6.2	9.7	32.3	28.3	8.8	9.7	0	2.7	41.6	44.2	12.4	1.8	0	0	5.62	3.17	.56	
1,000-1,249.....	101	0	0	1.0	4.0	24.7	39.6	21.7	4.0	4.0	1.0	60.3	34.7	4.0	1.0	0	0	0	6.10	3.15	.52	
1,250-1,499.....	77	0	0	0	5.2	15.6	36.3	23.4	13.0	3.9	2.6	71.4	27.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	6.45	3.17	.49	
1,500-1,749.....	46	0	0	6.5	0	17.4	36.9	19.6	8.7	8.7	2.2	56.5	32.6	10.9	0	0	0	0	6.35	3.30	.52	
1,750-1,999.....	39	0	0	0	5.1	23.1	25.6	23.1	17.9	2.6	2.6	46.2	51.2	2.6	0	0	0	0	6.41	3.36	.52	
2,000-2,499.....	41	0	0	0	0	22.0	39.0	19.5	17.1	0	2.4	68.3	31.7	0	0	0	0	0	6.41	3.20	.50	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 19	0	0	0	0	10.5	47.3	21.1	15.8	5.3	0	89.5	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	6.58	3.00	.46	
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	0	0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.20	.53	
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	9.40	3.80	.40	
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.0	60.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 7.50	¹¹ 3.00	¹¹ .40	
Type 3.....		406	0	.2	1.5	5.9	10.0	30.8	22.9	12.8	4.4	2.5	16.3	48.8	32.0	1.2	1.5	.2	0	6.38	4.21	.66
250-499.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	0	40.0	20.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	5.00	4.00	.80	
500-749.....	37	0	2.7	8.1	8.1	35.2	21.6	10.8	10.8	2.7	0	16.2	27.0	46.0	0	8.1	2.7	0	5.54	4.00	.72	
750-999.....	80	0	0	3.8	10.0	27.5	37.5	11.2	6.2	0	3.8	8.8	43.7	42.5	1.2	3.8	0	0	6.82	4.10	.70	
1,000-1,249.....	86	0	0	0	5.8	15.1	39.6	20.9	15.1	1.2	2.3	14.0	49.9	34.9	1.2	0	0	0	6.37	4.29	.67	
1,250-1,499.....	72	0	0	0	2.8	26.4	25.0	33.3	8.3	2.8	1.4	8.3	52.8	36.1	2.8	0	0	0	6.33	4.32	.68	
1,500-1,749.....	38	0	0	0	5.3	7.9	28.9	31.6	10.5	15.8	0	23.7	55.3	18.4	2.6	0	0	0	6.82	4.26	.62	
1,750-1,999.....	32	0	0	0	0	6.2	43.8	25.0	15.6	9.4	0	25.0	65.6	9.4	0	0	0	0	6.78	4.09	.60	
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 26	0	0	0	0	7.7	19.2	26.9	30.8	7.7	7.7	34.6	46.2	19.2	0	0	0	0	7.42	4.31	.58	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 12	0	0	0	0	8.3	8.3	58.4	16.7	0	8.3	25.0	58.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	7.17	4.25	.59	
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.2	44.5	33.3	0	44.4	55.6	0	0	0	0	0	8.11	4.44	.55	
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	7.33	4.33	.59	
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 15.00	¹¹ 5.00	¹¹ .33	
Type 4.....		648	0	0	.2	2.6	11.1	28.1	27.9	17.3	6.3	6.5	51.0	30.2	9.6	0	0	.2	0	6.93	3.64	.52
250-499.....	¹⁰ 18	0	0	0	0	27.8	27.8	27.8	11.1	5.5	0	55.5	38.9	5.6	0	0	0	0	6.99	3.22	.50	
500-749.....	59	0	0	0	8.5	22.0	25.4	28.8	10.2	0	5.1	45.8	35.6	18.6	0	0	0	0	6.36	3.49	.55	
750-999.....	103	0	0	0	5.8	14.6	36.0	25.2	8.7	3.9	5.8	47.6	39.8	12.6	0	0	0	0	6.63	3.56	.55	
1,000-1,249.....	113	0	0	.9	15.9	32.8	29.2	12.4	4.4	3.5	36.3	49.5	14.2	0	0	0	0	0	6.81	3.78	.57	
1,250-1,499.....	91	0	0	0	1.1	7.7	24.2	28.5	25.3	8.8	4.4	57.1	38.5	4.4	0	0	0	0	7.14	3.63	.51	
1,500-1,749.....	61	0	0	0	1.6	6.6	31.1	26.2	16.4	11.5	6.6	50.8	41.0	6.6	0	1.6	0	0	7.15	3.69	.52	
1,750-1,999.....	60	0	0	0	1.7	10.0	34.9	20.0	20.0	6.7	6.7	55.0	31.7	13.3	0	0	0	0	6.93	3.72	.54	
2,000-2,499.....	81	0	0	0	1.2	3.7	21.0	34.6	23.5	7.4	8.6	58.0	38.3	8.7	0	0	0	0	7.37	3.62	.40	
2,500-2,999.....	33	0	0	0	3.0	0	21.2	27.3	27.3	9.1	12.1	60.6	33.3	6.1	0	0	0	0	7.64	3.76	.46	
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	4.8	8.7	26.1	30.5	8.7	21.7	73.9	26.1	0	0	0	0	0	8.04	3.74	.48	
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.20	3.20	.39	
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 7.00	¹¹ 4.00	¹¹ .87	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: *Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-38—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹											Families having specified number of persons ² per room ³							Average ⁴ rooms per household	Average ⁵ persons in living quarters	Average ⁶ persons per room	
	Any ⁷	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁸				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																						
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central—Continued</i>																						
Family-type groups—Continued.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
Type 5.....	302	0.3	0	0.3	4.3	11.9	26.2	25.9	18.2	7.3	5.6	4.3	41.0	44.7	7.6	1.7	0.7	0	6.80	5.49	0.80	
250-499.....	10 3	0	0	0	33.4	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	66.7	0	33.3	0	0	0	7.00	5.00	.71	
500-749.....	10 17	0	0	0	11.8	17.6	29.4	23.5	11.3	5.9	0	0	23.5	58.8	11.8	6.9	0	0	6.24	5.65	.91	
750-999.....	51	0	0	0	3.9	15.7	31.3	21.6	11.8	6.9	9.8	3.9	39.2	41.2	13.7	0	2.0	0	6.80	5.53	.81	
1,000-1,249.....	63	0	0	1.6	6.3	12.7	30.2	25.4	11.1	9.5	3.2	3.2	31.7	52.4	7.9	3.2	1.6	0	6.62	5.56	.84	
1,250-1,499.....	43	0	0	0	2.3	11.7	30.2	20.2	16.3	7.0	2.3	2.3	48.8	41.9	7.0	0	0	0	6.77	5.35	.79	
1,500-1,749.....	38	2.6	0	0	2.6	15.8	26.4	26.4	21.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	34.2	52.7	7.9	2.6	0	0	6.55	5.50	.84	
1,750-1,999.....	34	0	0	0	5.9	8.8	20.6	26.5	32.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	47.1	41.2	5.9	2.9	0	0	6.94	5.53	.80	
2,000-2,499.....	10 23	0	0	0	0	8.7	26.1	21.8	26.1	4.3	13.0	13.0	34.8	52.2	0	0	0	0	7.56	5.48	.72	
2,500-2,999.....	10 17	0	0	0	0	11.8	35.3	17.6	29.4	5.9	0	0	76.5	23.5	0	0	0	0	7.88	5.41	.69	
3,000-3,999.....	10 12	0	0	0	0	8.3	25.0	33.4	0	25.0	25.0	0	58.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	8.42	5.33	.63	
4,000-4,999.....	0																					
5,000-9,999.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	7.00	6.00	.88	
Type 6.....	244	.4	.4	1.2	7.8	14.8	37.7	16.8	14.3	2.5	4.1	3.3	28.7	53.7	10.7	1.2	1.6	.8	6.34	5.39	.85	
250-499.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	5.00	5.00	1.00	
500-749.....	30	0	0	0	6.7	16.7	13.3	36.7	10.0	13.3	3.3	0	0	20.0	56.7	13.3	3.3	6.7	5.80	5.33	.92	
750-999.....	44	0	2.3	2.3	22.7	9.1	40.9	15.9	6.8	0	0	2.3	15.9	52.3	18.2	4.5	4.5	2.3	5.59	5.39	.96	
1,000-1,249.....	52	1.9	0	0	3.8	17.3	44.3	7.7	19.3	3.8	1.9	1.9	25.0	61.6	9.6	0	0	1.9	6.31	5.40	.86	
1,250-1,499.....	53	0	0	0	1.9	15.1	47.1	20.8	13.2	1.9	0	0	28.3	60.4	11.3	0	0	0	6.34	5.53	.87	
1,500-1,749.....	10 18	0	0	0	5.6	27.7	16.7	33.3	11.1	0	5.6	5.6	38.9	44.4	11.1	0	0	0	6.39	5.17	.81	
1,750-1,999.....	10 14	0	0	0	0	14.3	28.6	21.4	14.3	7.1	14.3	7.1	42.9	50.0	0	0	0	0	7.21	5.36	.74	
2,000-2,499.....	10 15	0	0	0	0	0	26.7	33.3	20.0	0	20.0	13.3	53.4	33.3	0	0	0	0	7.67	5.27	.69	
2,500-2,999.....	10 8	0	0	0	0	25.0	37.5	0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	60.0	12.5	0	0	0	6.88	5.50	.80	

3,000-3,999	107	0	0	0	0	14.3	14.3	28.5	28.6	0	14.3	14.3	57.1	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	7.28	5.00	.69
4,000-4,999	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.00	6.60	.65
5,000-9,999	0																					
Type 7	119	.8	0	0	5.0	18.9	26.9	28.6	14.3	5.0	2.5	0	3.4	37.0	22.7	23.6	12.8	.8	6.61	7.43	1.14	
250-499	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.00	7.00	.78
500-749	109	11.1	0	0	0	11.1	22.2	55.6	0	0	0	0	11.1	33.4	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	6.89	7.33	1.24	
750-999	1020	0	0	0	10.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	0	0	5.0	0	5.0	20.0	20.0	35.0	20.0	0	8.95	7.40	1.24	
1,000-1,249	1023	0	0	0	0	8.7	26.1	39.1	28.1	0	0	0	0	47.9	21.7	28.1	4.3	0	6.83	7.56	1.11	
1,250-1,499	1025	0	0	0	12.0	8.0	32.0	24.0	20.0	4.0	0	0	0	40.0	28.0	24.0	8.0	0	6.44	7.32	1.14	
1,500-1,749	1018	0	0	0	5.6	22.2	22.2	33.3	0	11.1	5.6	0	5.6	38.9	11.1	22.2	22.2	0	6.66	7.44	1.14	
1,750-1,999	1017	0	0	0	0	28.6	42.8	14.3	14.3	0	0	0	14.3	42.8	28.6	14.3	0	0	6.14	7.57	1.23	
2,000-2,499	107	0	0	0	0	14.3	28.5	14.3	28.6	0	14.3	0	0	42.8	28.6	14.3	14.3	0	7.14	7.71	1.08	
2,500-2,999	104	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	6.50	7.00	1.08	
3,000-3,999	102	0	0	0	0	33.4	0	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	66.7	0	0	0	33.3	7.33	7.67	1.05	
4,000-4,999	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	9.00	5.00	.56	
5,000-9,999	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	8.00	9.00	1.12	
Plains and Mountain																						
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner	398	2.1	9.5	17.2	26.8	24.7	11.3	5.7	2.1	.3	.3	19.1	30.4	28.1	3.9	12.1	4.6	1.8	4.33	3.44	.79	
250-499	31	9.7	22.6	18.1	22.6	16.1	3.2	9.7	0	0	0	25.7	22.6	19.4	0	19.4	3.2	9.7	3.61	3.03	.84	
500-749	78	5.1	12.8	27.0	21.8	19.3	6.4	3.8	3.8	0	0	19.2	32.1	25.7	0	10.2	9.0	3.8	3.91	3.12	.80	
750-999	102	0	9.8	15.7	22.5	28.4	14.7	5.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	26.5	26.5	25.5	3.9	12.7	3.9	1.0	4.55	3.45	.78	
1,000-1,249	56	1.8	8.9	16.1	30.4	23.2	10.7	7.1	1.8	0	0	5.4	35.7	35.7	5.4	18.0	1.8	0	4.34	3.63	.84	
1,250-1,499	55	0	7.3	14.5	27.2	25.5	18.2	5.5	1.8	0	0	18.4	36.3	27.3	3.6	7.3	9.1	0	4.56	3.58	.78	
1,500-1,749	39	0	0	15.4	35.9	33.3	10.3	0	5.1	0	0	17.9	28.3	35.9	7.7	10.2	0	0	4.59	3.62	.79	
1,750-1,999	1012	0	0	16.7	41.7	25.0	8.3	8.3	0	0	0	25.0	41.7	25.0	0	8.3	0	0	4.60	3.08	.69	
2,000-2,499	1015	0	6.7	0	40.0	26.7	13.3	13.3	0	0	0	13.3	20.0	33.4	20.0	13.3	0	0	4.80	4.40	.92	
Clerical, business, and professional																						
	713	.3	2.7	7.0	17.4	26.4	21.0	10.4	9.1	3.6	2.1	38.0	32.5	23.6	2.1	3.2	.6	0	5.54	3.39	.63	
500-749	48	2.1	6.2	10.4	25.0	27.1	14.6	4.2	4.2	6.2	0	41.7	22.9	25.0	2.1	6.2	2.1	0	4.88	3.04	.62	
750-999	80	1.2	8.8	15.0	23.7	26.2	13.8	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	28.7	33.7	21.2	3.8	8.8	3.8	0	4.68	3.22	.69	
1,000-1,249	97	0	3.1	4.1	21.6	25.8	22.7	7.2	6.2	2.1	7.2	42.3	35.7	22.7	4.1	5.2	0	0	5.60	3.33	.59	
1,250-1,499	116	0	.9	10.3	18.1	23.3	23.3	11.2	9.5	3.4	0	-38.8	40.5	16.4	1.7	2.6	0	0	5.47	3.27	.60	
1,500-1,749	92	0	2.2	5.4	17.4	19.6	26.0	17.4	9.8	2.2	0	42.3	28.3	26.1	1.1	2.2	0	0	5.64	3.49	.62	
1,750-1,999	75	0	1.3	5.3	14.7	32.0	17.3	10.7	14.7	2.7	1.3	37.4	32.0	28.0	1.3	1.3	0	0	5.71	3.45	.61	
2,000-2,249	69	0	1.7	3.4	13.6	32.1	18.6	11.9	13.6	3.4	1.7	40.7	25.4	28.8	3.4	1.7	0	0	5.80	3.44	.59	
2,250-2,499	61	0	2.0	7.8	11.8	31.4	23.5	11.8	7.8	3.9	0	33.3	45.1	19.6	0	2.0	0	0	5.63	3.31	.60	
2,500-2,999	33	0	0	0	7.9	42.1	23.6	13.2	2.6	5.3	5.3	28.9	42.2	26.3	2.6	0	0	0	6.03	3.84	.64	
3,000-3,999	36	0	0	5.6	13.9	13.9	22.2	16.7	19.4	8.3	0	38.9	36.1	25.0	0	0	0	0	6.22	3.78	.61	
4,000-4,999	1012	0	0	0	0	16.7	41.6	0	8.3	16.7	16.7	41.7	33.3	25.0	0	0	0	0	7.60	3.83	.61	
5,000-9,999	109	0	0	0	22.2	22.2	11.1	11.1	83.4	0	0	44.4	11.2	44.4	0	0	0	0	6.11	3.89	.64	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ^a											Families having specified number of persons ^b per room ^c							Average ^d rooms per household	Average ^e persons in living quarters	Average ^f persons per room	
	Any ^g	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ^h				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
VILLAGES—continued																						
Plains and Mountain—Con.																						
Family-type groups:	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
Type 1.....	333	1.2	6.9	15.6	23.2	20.7	13.8	5.7	8.7	3.0	1.2	63.7	24.3	8.7	0	2.1	1.2	0	4.92	2.32	0.47	
250-499.....	10 13	0	15.4	23.1	46.1	7.7	7.7	0	0	0	0	61.5	23.1	7.7	0	7.7	0	0	3.69	2.08	.56	
500-749.....	56	3.6	10.7	19.6	19.6	21.6	10.7	3.6	7.1	3.6	0	55.3	25.0	12.5	0	3.6	3.6	0	4.48	2.29	.51	
750-999.....	51	2.0	7.6	17.6	29.4	27.5	9.8	0	3.9	0	0	60.7	23.6	11.8	0	2.0	2.0	0	4.33	2.27	.62	
1,000-1,249.....	44	2.3	9.1	11.4	18.2	13.6	22.7	9.1	4.5	2.3	6.8	70.4	18.2	6.9	0	3.3	2.3	0	5.27	2.26	.43	
1,250-1,499.....	51	0	3.9	17.6	19.7	21.6	13.7	9.8	9.8	3.9	0	60.8	33.3	5.9	0	0	0	0	5.12	2.33	.46	
1,500-1,749.....	37	0	5.4	16.2	32.5	18.0	13.5	2.7	8.1	2.7	0	73.0	0	8.1	0	2.7	0	0	4.73	2.24	.47	
1,750-1,999.....	31	0	0	9.7	19.4	32.2	12.9	6.5	16.1	3.2	0	70.9	22.6	4.5	0	0	0	0	5.48	2.32	.42	
2,000-2,499.....	35	0	8.6	11.5	17.1	17.1	14.3	14.3	17.1	0	0	65.7	20.0	11.4	0	2.9	0	0	5.29	2.43	.46	
2,500-2,999.....	10 4	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.40	.58	
3,000-3,999.....	10 5	0	0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0	0	20.0	0	0	40.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	4.60	2.40	.52	
4,000-4,999.....	10 3	0	0	0	0	0	33.4	0	0	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	9.67	3.00	.31	
5,000-9,999.....	10 3	0	0	0	33.4	0	33.3	0	33.3	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	2.33	.39	
Types 2 and 3.....	451	1.3	6.4	12.0	22.8	27.5	17.1	9.1	2.9	.7	.2	12.6	38.6	31.5	1.8	11.3	2.9	1.3	4.76	3.67	.77	
250-499.....	10 13	23.1	30.7	7.7	7.7	23.1	0	7.7	0	0	0	0	15.4	23.1	0	30.7	7.7	23.1	3.08	3.69	1.20	
500-749.....	48	6.2	14.6	27.1	23.1	14.6	4.2	4.2	0	0	0	4.2	20.8	39.6	0	18.9	10.4	6.2	3.60	3.62	1.00	
750-999.....	83	0	13.3	13.1	20.5	28.9	8.4	9.6	1.2	0	0	9.6	36.2	30.1	1.2	18.1	4.8	0	4.35	3.55	.82	
1,000-1,249.....	67	0	4.5	11.9	35.8	20.9	19.4	4.5	1.5	0	1.5	9.0	38.8	31.3	4.5	16.4	0	0	4.69	3.78	.80	
1,250-1,499.....	70	0	4.3	11.4	25.7	32.9	18.6	5.7	0	1.4	0	8.6	47.2	31.4	1.4	7.1	4.3	0	4.74	3.67	.77	
1,500-1,749.....	67	0	0	7.0	15.8	28.3	28.1	17.5	5.3	0	0	19.3	43.8	29.8	1.8	5.3	0	0	5.49	3.75	.63	
1,750-1,999.....	32	0	3.1	9.4	25.0	28.2	15.6	6.2	12.5	0	0	12.5	53.2	28.1	0	6.2	0	0	5.12	3.62	.71	
2,000-2,499.....	48	0	0	4.2	14.6	43.7	16.7	12.5	6.2	2.1	0	22.9	37.5	31.2	4.2	4.2	0	0	5.46	3.67	.67	
2,500-2,999.....	10 14	0	0	0	7.1	28.6	50.0	14.3	0	0	0	28.6	50.0	21.4	0	0	0	0	5.71	3.50	.61	
3,000-3,999.....	10 12	0	0	0	25.0	16.7	25.0	25.0	8.3	0	0	33.3	41.7	25.0	0	0	0	0	5.75	3.58	.62	

4,000-4,999	10 4	0	0	0	0	0	75.0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	6.75	4.80	.67
5,000-9,999	10 3	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	4.67	4.00	.86
Types 4 and 5	317	0	1.3	3.5	15.1	28.7	22.3	11.4	9.8	4.4	3.5	24.0	30.0	33.4	6.9	3.8	1.6	.3	5.83	4.20	.72
250-499	10 5	0	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	40.0	0	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	0	20.0	0	0	4.80	3.80	.79
500-749	10 22	0	0	9.1	18.2	41.0	18.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0	9.1	54.6	27.3	4.5	0	4.5	5.23	3.95	.78
750-999	48	0	4.2	8.3	20.8	25.0	20.2	2.1	0	4.2	6.2	22.9	25.0	25.0	12.5	8.3	4.2	2.1	5.33	4.15	.73
1,000-1,249	42	0	2.4	0	14.3	42.9	11.9	0	9.5	2.4	7.1	16.7	26.2	42.8	9.5	4.8	0	0	5.71	4.19	.73
1,250-1,499	50	0	0	6.0	16.0	14.0	34.0	14.0	14.0	2.0	0	34.0	34.0	18.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	0	5.84	4.00	.69
1,500-1,749	37	0	0	2.7	24.3	24.3	19.0	13.5	2.7	0	2.1	21.6	16.2	48.7	8.1	5.4	0	0	5.68	4.43	.79
1,750-1,999	24	0	0	0	8.3	33.4	20.8	20.8	8.3	4.2	4.2	20.8	20.8	54.2	4.2	0	0	0	6.17	4.50	.73
2,000-2,499	42	0	0	0	6.7	28.6	28.6	9.5	7.1	7.1	2.4	21.4	38.1	31.0	7.1	2.4	0	0	5.93	4.21	.71
2,500-2,999	10 20	0	0	0	5.0	55.0	5.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	5.0	0	0	0	6.25	4.15	.66
3,000-3,999	10 19	0	0	0	5.3	10.5	26.3	15.8	0	0	0	42.1	28.3	31.6	0	0	0	0	6.95	4.26	.61
4,000-4,999	10 5	0	0	0	40.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	6.80	3.80	.56
5,000-9,999	10 3	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	7.67	5.33	.70
<i>Pacific</i>																					
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner	676	0	1.9	5.5	22.3	40.5	19.1	6.7	2.8	.9	.3	27.8	35.4	31.7	2.8	1.8	.4	.1	5.07	3.44	.68
250-499	10 28	0	3.6	3.6	32.1	17.9	21.4	7.1	10.7	0	3.6	71.4	21.4	3.6	0	3.6	0	0	5.43	2.50	.46
500-749	65	0	6.2	9.2	21.5	41.5	10.8	6.2	3.1	1.5	0	30.8	35.4	29.2	0	3.1	1.5	0	4.80	3.17	.66
750-999	105	0	3.8	11.4	34.3	27.6	13.3	6.7	1.9	1.0	0	28.6	34.2	31.4	2.9	1.9	0	1.0	4.63	3.18	.68
1,000-1,249	110	0	.9	6.4	28.2	40.9	11.8	6.4	3.6	.9	.9	26.4	40.9	26.4	1.8	3.6	.9	0	6.00	3.39	.68
1,250-1,499	100	0	0	2.0	16.0	51.0	21.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	0	29.0	35.0	35.0	1.0	0	0	0	5.29	3.50	.66
1,500-1,749	108	0	.9	3.7	15.7	39.8	27.8	9.3	2.8	0	0	23.1	38.9	34.3	2.8	0	.9	0	5.29	3.61	.68
1,750-1,999	70	0	1.4	4.3	20.0	52.9	15.7	5.7	0	0	0	14.3	28.6	47.1	8.6	1.4	0	0	4.94	3.86	.78
2,000-2,499	64	0	1.6	3.1	17.2	40.6	29.7	6.2	1.6	0	0	26.5	34.4	34.4	1.6	3.1	0	0	5.19	3.67	.71
2,500-2,999	10 26	0	0	0	11.5	42.3	30.8	7.7	7.7	0	0	30.8	38.5	19.2	11.5	0	0	0	5.58	3.77	.68
Clerical, business, and professional	795	.1	.9	2.1	13.5	35.7	24.5	14.5	6.0	1.4	1.3	41.6	35.3	20.9	1.1	.9	.1	.1	5.64	3.31	.59
500-749	42	2.4	4.8	7.1	19.0	28.6	23.8	9.5	0	4.8	0	45.2	23.8	23.8	2.4	0	2.4	2.4	5.05	3.12	.62
750-999	81	0	1.2	4.9	18.5	27.2	21.0	18.5	6.2	2.5	0	53.1	35.8	8.6	0	2.5	0	0	5.54	2.90	.52
1,000-1,249	101	0	2.0	1.0	18.8	31.6	21.8	14.9	6.9	0	3.0	52.4	29.7	14.9	1.0	2.0	0	0	5.60	3.10	.55
1,250-1,499	104	0	1.0	3.8	17.3	34.6	18.2	15.4	7.7	1.0	1.0	45.2	36.5	18.3	0	0	0	0	5.53	3.06	.55
1,500-1,749	94	0	1.1	2.1	13.8	48.9	20.2	9.6	4.3	0	0	28.7	40.4	27.7	1.1	2.1	0	0	5.31	3.41	.64
1,750-1,999	104	0	0	1.0	8.7	42.3	28.8	9.6	5.8	1.9	1.9	33.7	38.4	26.9	1.0	0	0	0	5.77	3.51	.61
2,000-2,249	96	0	0	0	12.8	34.9	26.7	14.0	7.0	2.3	2.3	40.7	30.2	27.9	1.2	0	0	0	5.85	3.56	.61
2,250-2,499	78	0	0	0	8.6	36.3	31.0	15.5	6.9	1.7	0	32.8	43.1	24.1	0	0	0	0	5.81	3.52	.61
2,500-2,999	64	0	0	0	8.1	33.7	31.1	20.3	5.4	1.4	0	41.9	35.1	20.3	2.7	0	0	0	5.85	3.67	.59
3,000-3,999	51	0	0	3.9	5.9	31.4	27.5	19.6	7.8	0	3.9	41.1	37.3	15.7	3.9	2.0	0	0	6.08	3.55	.58

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹												Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁶ persons per room	
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																						
Pacific—Continued																						
Family-type groups:	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
Types 1.....	426	0	2.8	9.2	20.9	37.7	14.3	8.2	4.5	1.2	1.2	79.6	15.5	4.7	0	0.2	0	0	5.08	2.19	0.43	
250-499.....	10 19	0	0	5.3	36.8	21.0	10.5	5.3	15.8	0	5.3	94.7	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.58	2.05	.37	
500-749.....	47	0	4.3	19.1	17.1	34.1	19.1	2.1	2.1	0	0	63.8	27.7	8.5	0	0	0	0	4.70	2.30	.49	
750-999.....	82	0	4.9	15.8	20.7	28.0	11.0	12.2	3.7	8.7	0	69.5	19.5	9.8	0	1.2	0	0	4.94	2.24	.45	
1,000-1,249.....	66	0	3.0	4.5	21.3	44.0	10.6	10.6	1.5	0	4.5	80.3	16.7	3.0	0	0	0	0	5.20	2.15	.41	
1,250-1,499.....	56	0	1.8	7.1	17.9	35.7	16.1	10.7	8.9	1.8	0	83.9	14.3	1.8	0	0	0	0	5.34	2.20	.41	
1,500-1,749.....	45	0	2.2	11.1	26.7	28.9	24.5	2.2	4.4	0	0	82.3	13.3	4.4	0	0	0	0	4.87	2.16	.44	
1,750-1,999.....	36	0	2.8	8.3	16.7	50.0	11.1	8.3	2.8	0	0	72.2	22.2	5.6	0	0	0	0	4.94	2.33	.47	
2,000-2,499.....	40	0	2.5	0	27.5	45.0	12.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	95.0	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	5.18	2.10	.41	
2,500-2,999.....	10 28	0	0	0	11.5	67.7	15.4	15.4	0	0	0	98.2	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	5.35	2.12	.40	
3,000-3,999.....	10 9	0	0	11.1	11.1	55.6	11.1	0	11.1	0	0	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	5.11	2.00	.39	
Types 2 and 3.....	581	.2	1.2	1.9	20.6	42.5	19.8	8.8	4.0	.5	.5	15.3	46.5	35.6	.2	1.5	.7	.2	5.25	3.62	.69	
250-499.....	10 3	0	33.4	0	33.3	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	0	0	33.3	0	0	4.00	3.00	.75	
500-749.....	30	8.3	13.8	0	30.0	43.4	0	6.7	8.3	0	0	10.0	40.0	33.3	0	6.7	6.7	3.3	4.40	3.47	.79	
750-999.....	53	0	0	5.7	39.7	22.6	17.0	7.5	7.5	0	0	15.1	47.1	32.1	0	5.7	0	0	5.04	3.58	.71	
1,000-1,249.....	89	0	1.1	3.4	30.3	33.7	16.9	10.1	4.5	0	0	19.1	47.2	31.5	0	1.1	1.1	0	5.10	3.52	.69	
1,250-1,499.....	87	0	0	1.1	23.0	50.6	15.0	5.8	2.3	1.1	1.1	16.1	48.3	35.6	0	0	0	0	5.18	3.47	.67	
1,500-1,749.....	80	0	1.2	1.2	16.3	53.4	22.1	3.5	2.3	0	0	8.1	52.3	37.2	0	1.2	1.2	0	5.14	3.64	.71	
1,750-1,999.....	85	0	0	1.2	14.1	49.4	20.0	8.2	4.7	1.2	1.2	12.9	42.4	43.5	1.2	0	0	0	5.46	3.75	.69	
2,000-2,499.....	86	0	0	1.2	12.8	44.2	26.7	11.6	2.3	1.2	0	18.6	45.4	36.0	0	0	0	0	5.47	3.65	.67	
2,500-2,999.....	37	0	0	0	10.8	35.2	27.0	16.2	10.8	0	0	13.6	43.2	43.2	0	0	0	0	5.81	4.00	.69	
3,000-3,999.....	10 25	0	0	4.0	4.0	36.0	32.0	20.0	0	0	4.0	28.0	48.0	20.0	0	4.0	0	0	5.80	3.60	.62	
Types 4 and 5.....	464	0	.2	.9	10.6	32.3	31.0	15.9	5.4	1.9	.9	19.4	39.7	33.0	5.8	1.9	0	.2	5.81	4.14	.71	
250-499.....	10 6	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	49.9	16.7	0	0	0	16.7	66.6	16.7	0	0	0	0	5.67	3.67	.65	
500-749.....	30	0	0	0	10.7	33.3	20.6	16.7	0	6.7	0	20.0	20.7	50.0	3.3	0	0	0	5.70	4.17	.73	

750-999	51	0	2.0	0	25.6	31.3	25.5	15.7	0	0	15.7	47.0	29.4	5.9	0	0	2.0	5.25	3.82	.73	
1,000-1,249	56	0	0	3.6	16.1	32.1	23.2	10.7	10.7	1.8	21.4	39.3	25.0	5.4	8.9	0	0	5.70	4.12	.72	
1,250-1,499	61	0	0	1.6	6.6	37.7	23.2	16.4	4.9	3.3	24.6	37.7	38.1	1.6	0	0	0	5.80	3.98	.69	
1,500-1,749	71	0	0	0	5.6	42.3	26.8	21.1	4.2	0	11.2	40.9	40.9	5.6	1.4	0	0	5.78	4.24	.74	
1,750-1,999	53	0	0	0	8.4	39.7	37.7	7.5	1.9	1.9	15.1	30.2	41.5	11.3	1.9	0	0	5.74	4.38	.78	
2,000-2,499	82	0	0	1.2	6.1	25.6	39.1	15.9	8.5	2.4	20.7	40.3	34.2	2.4	2.4	0	0	6.04	4.23	.70	
2,500-2,999	37	0	0	0	5.4	21.6	46.0	18.9	5.4	2.7	24.3	51.4	19.8	13.5	0	0	0	6.05	4.11	.69	
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 17	0	0	0	5.9	11.8	29.4	29.4	17.6	0	35.3	35.3	17.6	11.8	0	0	0	7.00	4.29	.81	
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																					
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner																					
	787	.3	11.3	21.3	24.9	25.4	10.7	3.9	1.5	.3	.4	11.8	22.1	33.4	8.4	12.0	9.1	3.2	4.24	3.98	.94
250-499	63	0	31.7	27.0	23.8	11.1	3.2	3.2	0	0	9.5	14.3	38.1	4.8	14.3	12.7	6.3	3.36	3.60	1.07	
500-749	167	0	15.0	30.5	23.9	16.8	10.8	1.2	1.2	0	12.0	18.5	32.9	6.6	15.0	11.4	3.6	3.84	3.77	.98	
750-999	145	0	13.1	27.6	32.4	20.0	4.8	2.1	0	0	6.2	17.2	35.9	9.7	14.5	12.4	4.1	3.82	4.12	1.08	
1,000-1,249	144	0	9.7	18.1	22.9	30.5	11.8	4.2	.7	1.4	10.4	29.9	32.0	9.0	9.0	6.2	3.5	4.53	3.92	.88	
1,250-1,499	113	0	7.1	14.2	24.7	34.5	10.6	4.4	2.7	.9	14.2	20.3	38.9	6.2	13.3	4.4	2.7	4.53	4.08	.90	
1,500-1,749	88	0	2.3	17.0	23.9	31.8	15.9	5.7	3.4	0	18.2	27.2	25.0	10.2	8.0	11.4	0	4.73	4.08	.86	
1,750-1,999	41	0	0	7.3	17.1	36.6	19.5	14.6	4.9	0	17.1	29.3	29.3	14.6	2.4	4.9	2.4	5.32	4.49	.84	
2,000-2,499	¹⁰ 28	0	3.8	0	19.3	38.5	23.1	7.7	3.8	0	15.4	27.0	30.8	11.5	11.5	3.8	0	5.38	4.50	.81	
Clerical, business, and professional																					
	1,311	.1	3.0	6.1	9.5	26.2	29.2	14.3	6.4	2.4	2.8	33.2	32.0	27.4	2.7	3.0	1.3	.4	5.72	3.73	.65
500-749	69	1.4	13.0	18.9	24.7	24.7	11.6	2.9	1.4	1.4	16.0	27.6	40.6	1.4	4.3	7.2	2.9	4.20	3.42	.81	
750-999	112	0	6.2	15.2	17.9	25.0	21.4	10.7	1.8	.9	33.1	31.3	21.4	6.2	7.1	.9	0	4.82	3.31	.69	
1,000-1,249	129	0	8.5	7.0	17.1	31.7	26.3	4.7	2.3	.8	1.6	24.0	30.2	33.4	2.3	5.4	.8	4.97	3.69	.74	
1,250-1,499	173	0	3.5	7.5	12.1	31.7	26.6	11.0	5.8	.6	1.2	28.3	31.2	29.4	3.5	3.5	2.9	5.37	3.79	.70	
1,500-1,749	161	0	.6	9.3	8.1	33.0	29.2	12.4	4.3	1.9	1.2	32.9	38.1	27.3	1.2	2.5	0	5.53	3.56	.64	
1,750-1,999	132	0	1.5	3.8	11.4	34.9	24.2	15.9	6.8	1.5	0	34.1	34.1	24.2	3.8	3.0	.8	5.59	3.61	.64	
2,000-2,499	126	0	0	2.4	5.6	25.3	41.2	18.7	3.2	3.2	2.4	36.5	26.2	30.1	5.6	1.6	0	6.00	3.90	.65	
2,500-2,999	93	0	2.2	4.3	4.3	19.4	32.2	20.4	11.8	2.2	3.2	33.3	32.2	31.2	1.1	2.2	0	6.14	3.91	.64	
3,000-3,999	124	0	.8	.8	2.4	21.8	30.7	22.6	10.5	5.6	4.8	37.1	39.5	19.4	2.4	1.6	0	6.53	3.92	.60	
4,000-4,999	116	0	0	0	2.6	12.9	38.8	19.0	11.2	5.2	10.3	44.0	31.0	25.0	0	0	0	6.98	4.01	.57	
5,000-9,999	40	0	0	0	0	17.5	27.5	30.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	45.0	27.5	22.5	2.5	2.5	0	6.82	4.05	.59	
	36	0	0	0	0	13.9	41.6	16.7	13.9	2.8	11.1	47.2	30.6	22.2	0	0	0	6.86	3.86	.58	
Family-type groups:																					
Type I																					
	464	.4	11.9	14.9	15.1	23.2	18.1	9.5	3.7	1.5	1.7	65.1	20.1	13.1	0	1.3	.4	0	4.82	2.22	.46
250-499	¹⁰ 18	0	49.9	11.1	22.2	5.6	5.6	0	0	0	27.8	16.7	49.9	0	5.6	0	0	3.22	2.33	.72	
500-749	54	1.9	20.3	25.9	22.2	13.0	13.0	3.7	0	0	44.4	29.6	24.1	0	1.9	0	0	3.78	2.13	.56	
750-999	63	0	15.9	28.5	17.5	15.9	11.1	6.3	1.6	1.6	53.9	27.0	15.9	0	3.2	0	0	4.21	2.14	.51	
1,000-1,249	55	0	20.0	12.7	20.0	27.3	12.7	3.7	1.8	1.8	0	52.7	25.5	20.0	0	1.8	0	4.27	2.25	.53	
1,250-1,499	69	1.4	11.6	8.7	18.9	17.4	21.8	10.1	8.7	1.4	0	62.4	23.2	11.6	0	1.4	1.4	4.97	2.38	.49	
1,500-1,749	67	0	3.0	20.9	13.4	35.9	13.4	10.4	0	3.0	0	68.6	23.9	7.5	0	0	0	4.82	2.13	.44	
1,750-1,999	38	0	2.6	7.9	10.5	39.5	18.4	15.8	5.3	0	0	86.9	10.5	2.6	0	0	0	5.32	2.13	.40	
2,000-2,499	50	0	6.0	8.0	10.0	24.0	32.0	14.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80.0	10.0	8.0	0	2.0	0	5.44	2.18	.40	
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 19	0	0	5.3	5.3	21.0	21.0	15.8	21.0	0	10.6	89.5	10.5	0	0	0	0	6.58	2.21	.34	
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 17	0	0	0	0	29.4	41.2	5.9	5.9	0	17.6	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.88	2.41	.35	
4,000-4,999	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	0	14.3	14.3	42.8	14.3	14.3	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.43	.35	
5,000-9,999	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	0	28.6	42.8	14.3	0	0	14.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.43	2.23	.36	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²												Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ³						Average rooms per household	Average persons in living quarters	Average persons per room	
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁵				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
VILLAGES—continued																						
<i>Southeast—white families—Con.</i>																						
Family-type groups—Continued.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	
Types 2 and 3.....	731	0.1	8.2	15.5	16.1	31.6	17.5	7.5	2.3	0.7	0.5	13.8	35.7	35.0	1.8	8.9	3.8	1.0	4.73	3.62	0.76	
250-499.....	¹⁰ 29	0	27.6	44.9	17.2	6.9	0	3.4	0	0	0	0	20.7	27.6	3.4	27.6	20.7	0	3.17	3.62	1.14	
500-749.....	90	1.1	21.1	32.2	17.8	17.8	8.9	0	1.1	0	0	4.4	15.6	45.6	2.2	18.9	11.1	2.2	3.62	3.57	.98	
750-999.....	88	0	14.8	21.6	26.1	23.9	10.2	3.4	0	0	0	6.8	28.4	39.8	2.3	19.3	3.4	0	4.03	3.57	.88	
1,000-1,249.....	112	0	9.8	15.2	19.6	42.9	10.7	0	.9	0	0	7.1	33.0	44.7	1.8	7.1	5.4	.9	4.38	3.57	.81	
1,250-1,499.....	92	0	6.5	18.5	21.7	40.2	8.7	0	3.3	0	1.1	9.8	35.9	39.1	2.2	6.5	2.2	4.3	4.47	3.64	.82	
1,500-1,749.....	89	0	1.1	13.5	14.6	33.7	24.7	9.0	3.4	0	0	16.9	45.3	30.3	1.1	6.7	0	0	5.08	3.58	.70	
1,750-1,999.....	56	0	1.8	5.4	17.9	39.2	17.9	14.2	1.8	1.8	0	10.7	59.9	25.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	5.25	3.62	.69	
2,000-2,499.....	76	0	3.9	6.6	34.3	31.6	15.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	0	29.9	35.6	31.6	2.6	1.3	0	0	6.80	3.76	.65	
2,500-2,999.....	40	0	2.5	0	2.5	35.0	32.5	22.5	2.5	2.5	0	25.0	52.5	20.0	0	2.5	0	0	5.85	3.65	.62	
3,000-3,999.....	36	0	0	0	8.3	22.3	38.8	22.3	8.3	0	0	33.3	47.3	19.4	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.70	.62	
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 14	0	0	0	0	21.4	28.6	28.6	14.3	7.1	0	42.9	35.7	21.4	0	0	0	0	6.57	3.64	.55	
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 9	0	0	0	0	33.3	44.5	11.1	11.1	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.67	.61	
Types 4 and 5.....	693	0	.7	5.9	12.4	22.2	30.4	14.1	8.2	2.3	3.8	17.7	34.0	34.1	6.6	4.2	3.0	.4	5.87	4.40	.75	
250-499.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	10.0	40.0	40.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	10.0	0	70.0	20.0	0	0	0	4.50	4.30	.96	
500-749.....	63	0	1.6	17.5	34.9	25.3	12.7	3.2	3.2	1.6	0	4.8	31.7	38.1	6.3	14.3	4.8	0	4.60	4.14	.90	
750-999.....	70	0	1.4	17.1	30.1	27.2	15.7	7.1	1.4	0	1.4	8.6	25.7	35.7	8.6	8.6	12.8	0	4.54	4.33	.95	
1,000-1,249.....	79	0	3.8	11.4	13.9	21.5	32.9	7.6	3.8	0	1.3	3.8	11.4	39.3	25.3	10.1	7.6	2.5	3.8	3.55	3.81	
1,250-1,499.....	94	0	0	4.3	9.6	36.1	28.7	14.9	3.2	1.1	1.1	13.8	28.7	42.6	8.5	4.3	2.1	0	5.61	4.47	.80	
1,500-1,749.....	71	0	0	4.2	9.9	25.3	36.6	12.7	8.5	0	2.8	11.3	35.2	36.7	7.0	2.8	7.0	0	5.84	4.69	.80	
1,750-1,999.....	62	0	0	1.6	9.7	27.4	30.7	17.7	11.3	1.6	0	21.0	30.6	35.5	11.3	1.6	0	0	5.94	4.29	.72	
2,000-2,499.....	100	0	0	0	5.0	17.0	40.0	10.0	13.0	2.0	4.0	19.0	37.0	39.0	4.0	1.0	0	0	6.44	4.55	.71	
2,500-2,999.....	56	0	0	0	1.8	14.3	35.7	21.4	12.5	8.9	5.4	32.1	46.4	17.9	3.6	0	0	0	6.84	4.21	.62	
3,000-3,999.....	54	0	0	0	0	3.7	33.3	22.2	14.8	9.3	16.7	40.8	33.3	25.9	0	0	0	0	7.08	4.46	.58	
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	0	0	12.5	31.2	25.0	18.8	0	12.5	31.2	37.6	31.2	0	0	0	0	7.12	4.62	.65	
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 18	0	0	0	0	0	44.5	22.2	22.2	0	11.1	33.3	44.5	22.2	0	0	0	0	7.11	4.28	.60	

Types 6 and 7	210	0	3.8	11.9	22.3	24.7	21.0	10.5	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	2.4	32.8	20.5	15.7	18.1	9.5	5.07	6.22	1.23
250-499.....	10 6	0	50.0	16.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	2.83	6.17	2.18
500-749.....	10 29	0	10.3	34.5	24.2	20.7	10.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.2	27.7	6.9	34.5	20.7	3.86	5.79	1.50
750-999.....	36	0	5.6	22.2	33.4	19.4	11.1	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	36.1	11.1	19.4	16.7	4.33	6.00	1.38
1,000-1,249.....	10 27	0	0	7.4	40.8	18.5	22.2	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	29.7	22.2	18.5	22.2	7.4	4.89	6.49	1.32
1,250-1,499.....	31	0	0	6.5	22.6	35.4	22.6	9.7	3.2	0	0	0	3.2	35.5	9.7	32.3	16.1	3.2	5.16	6.35	1.23
1,500-1,749.....	10 22	0	0	4.5	22.8	41.0	14.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0	4.5	36.4	22.7	13.7	22.7	0	5.27	6.19	1.17
1,750-1,999.....	10 17	0	0	5.9	11.8	41.1	23.5	11.8	5.9	0	0	0	5.9	41.2	17.6	17.6	11.8	5.9	5.41	6.47	1.20
2,000-2,499.....	10 19	0	0	0	5.3	26.3	42.1	21.0	0	5.3	0	0	5.3	42.1	26.3	21.0	5.3	0	6.00	6.47	1.09
2,500-2,999.....	10 9	0	0	0	0	11.1	11.1	44.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0	66.7	11.1	11.1	0	0	7.56	6.78	.90
3,000-3,999.....	10 9	0	0	0	0	66.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0	0	11.1	89.9	0	0	0	0	6.67	5.56	.83
4,000-4,999.....	10 3	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	6.00	6.67	1.11
5,000-9,999.....	10 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	11 10.00	11 6.50	11 6.65
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																					
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner	800	2.4	26.4	34.8	22.0	9.2	3.6	1.2	.2	.2	0	10.8	18.0	27.5	3.1	18.1	14.7	7.8	3.23	3.64	1.11
0-249.....	138	7.2	34.1	34.8	14.5	5.8	2.2	.7	.7	0	0	12.3	15.2	24.0	.7	17.4	18.1	12.3	2.91	3.37	1.16
250-499.....	350	2.3	29.8	36.6	21.1	7.1	2.0	1.1	0	0	0	8.0	14.3	29.7	4.3	21.4	12.6	9.7	3.12	3.71	1.19
500-749.....	218	0	20.2	37.2	26.1	11.5	4.1	.9	0	0	0	11.0	24.8	29.3	2.8	13.3	15.1	3.7	3.45	3.61	1.05
750-999.....	10 67	1.5	19.4	22.4	31.3	14.9	4.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	0	10.4	20.9	22.4	3.0	20.9	19.4	3.0	3.84	4.06	1.06
1,000-1,249.....	10 27	0	11.1	22.2	14.8	18.5	26.0	7.4	0	0	0	37.1	18.5	14.8	3.7	11.1	11.1	3.7	4.48	3.43	.78
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>																					
0-249	171	0	8.2	22.2	25.7	25.7	13.5	2.3	1.8	.6	0	29.8	28.1	28.6	1.8	7.0	4.1	.6	4.31	3.22	.75
0-249.....	10 8	0	12.5	62.5	12.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	37.5	50.0	0	0	0	0	3.25	2.50	.77
250-499.....	52	0	13.5	25.0	30.7	23.1	7.7	0	0	0	0	21.2	34.7	23.8	1.9	9.6	3.8	0	3.97	3.09	.80
500-749.....	50	0	8.0	18.0	30.0	22.0	16.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	30.0	30.0	26.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	4.44	3.34	.75
750-999.....	33	0	3.0	21.2	24.2	33.4	18.2	0	0	0	0	42.5	18.2	21.2	3.0	12.1	3.0	0	4.42	3.18	.72
1,000-1,249.....	10 17	0	0	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.6	11.8	0	0	35.3	23.5	35.3	0	0	5.9	0	5.35	3.59	.67
1,250-1,499.....	10 11	0	9.1	9.1	9.1	54.5	18.2	0	0	0	0	36.4	18.1	36.4	0	0	9.1	0	4.04	3.45	.75
<i>Family-type groups:</i>																					
Type 1	332	2.4	28.0	31.7	19.9	12.3	3.9	1.5	.3	0	0	33.2	32.8	29.8	0	1.5	2.1	.6	3.31	2.12	.84
0-249.....	62	8.1	27.4	33.8	19.4	9.7	0	1.6	0	0	0	24.2	33.8	32.3	0	1.6	6.5	1.6	3.02	2.18	.72
250-499.....	123	1.6	37.4	33.4	17.9	8.1	.8	.8	0	0	0	26.0	33.3	35.0	0	3.3	1.6	.8	2.09	2.10	.70
500-749.....	98	0	25.5	35.6	22.4	11.2	4.1	1.0	0	0	0	32.7	37.7	29.6	0	0	0	0	3.36	2.10	.63
750-999.....	10 29	3.4	13.8	20.7	24.2	24.2	10.3	3.4	0	0	0	55.2	24.2	17.2	0	0	3.4	0	3.97	2.17	.55
1,000-1,249.....	10 14	0	0	14.3	14.3	28.6	28.6	7.1	7.1	0	0	78.6	14.3	7.1	0	0	0	0	5.21	2.14	.41
1,250-1,499.....	10 6	0	16.6	0	16.7	50.0	16.7	0	0	0	0	66.6	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	0	4.50	2.17	.48
<i>Types 2 and 3</i>																					
0-249	257	3.1	29.1	34.6	19.1	8.6	3.1	1.6	0	.8	0	5.1	15.6	28.0	1.2	32.2	14.4	3.5	3.21	3.51	1.09
0-249.....	45	6.7	42.2	35.6	8.9	4.4	2.2	0	0	0	0	2.2	4.4	28.9	0	35.6	20.0	8.9	2.69	3.53	1.31
250-499.....	109	4.6	33.9	35.8	19.3	3.7	.9	1.8	0	0	0	2.8	13.8	22.9	1.8	36.7	17.4	4.6	2.94	3.54	1.21
500-749.....	73	0	19.2	34.2	26.0	13.7	4.1	1.4	0	1.4	0	6.8	21.9	34.3	1.4	26.0	9.6	0	3.60	3.49	.97
750-999.....	10 22	0	22.7	31.9	9.1	22.7	9.1	0	0	4.5	0	9.1	18.2	27.3	0	36.3	9.1	0	3.86	3.54	.92
1,000-1,249.....	10 7	0	0	28.6	42.8	0	14.3	14.3	0	0	0	28.6	28.6	42.8	0	0	0	0	4.43	3.14	.70
1,250-1,499.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	11 5.00	11 3.00	11 6.61

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²											Families having specified number of persons ³ per room ⁴						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room	
	Any ⁵	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																					
<i>Southeast—Negro families—Con.</i>																					
Family-type groups—Continued.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.
Types 4 and 5.....	267	0.7	14.6	33.3	24.4	14.6	9.4	1.5	1.5	0	0	5.2	16.1	32.6	6.0	18.7	15.0	6.4	3.79	4.18	1.10
0-249.....	¹⁰ 24	8.3	33.4	33.3	8.3	4.2	8.3	0	4.2	0	0	8.3	4.2	16.7	4.2	24.9	20.8	20.9	3.12	4.00	1.29
250-499.....	114	0	15.8	39.4	24.5	13.2	6.1	.9	0	0	0	3.5	10.5	41.2	7.9	20.2	7.9	8.8	3.57	4.03	1.14
500-749.....	69	0	7.2	33.4	29.0	17.4	10.2	1.4	1.4	0	0	2.9	23.2	29.0	5.8	13.0	26.1	0	4.00	4.39	1.10
750-999.....	35	0	14.3	20.0	40.0	14.3	8.5	0	2.9	0	0	8.6	25.7	22.8	2.9	25.7	11.4	2.9	3.94	4.05	1.03
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 21	0	14.3	23.8	4.8	19.0	23.8	9.5	4.8	0	0	14.2	23.8	23.8	4.8	14.3	14.3	4.8	4.62	4.24	.92
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 4	0	0	25.0	0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75.0	0	0	25.0	0	4.75	5.50	1.16
Types 6 and 7.....	115	.9	15.7	28.7	34.7	13.0	5.2	.9	0	.9	0	0	0	9.6	7.8	18.5	35.7	30.4	3.68	6.44	1.75
0-249.....	¹⁰ 15	0	26.7	33.3	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.7	46.6	44.7	2.93	6.33	2.16
250-499.....	56	1.8	17.9	24.5	33.9	14.3	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.1	8.9	23.2	28.6	32.2	3.52	6.23	1.77
500-749.....	¹⁰ 28	0	14.3	25.0	39.3	10.7	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.7	7.1	14.3	35.8	32.1	3.79	6.75	1.78
750-999.....	¹⁰ 14	0	0	14.3	42.9	28.6	7.1	0	0	7.1	0	0	0	21.5	14.3	7.0	50.0	7.1	4.64	6.71	1.45
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	¹¹ 5.50	¹¹ 7.00	¹¹ 1.27
1,250-1,499.....	0																				
FARMS																					
<i>Vermont</i>																					
Type 1.....	171	.6	0	.6	0	7.6	4.1	15.2	18.1	12.9	40.9	92.4	5.8	1.2	0	.6	0	0	9.30	2.98	.32
0-249.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	0	14.3	0	14.3	28.5	28.6	14.3	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	8.57	2.71	.32
250-499.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	0	0	37.6	0	6.2	25.0	6.2	25.0	93.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	7.56	2.50	.33
500-749.....	¹⁰ 28	3.6	0	0	0	7.1	3.6	17.9	14.3	14.3	39.2	85.7	7.1	3.6	0	3.0	0	0	9.25	3.39	.37
750-999.....	46	0	0	2.2	0	2.2	6.5	21.7	13.0	19.6	34.8	91.3	8.7	0	0	0	0	0	8.87	2.85	.32
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 24	0	0	0	0	4.2	0	16.7	29.2	8.3	41.6	95.8	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	9.67	2.63	.27

1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 21	0	0	0	0	4.8	0	14.3	19.0	0	61.9	95.2	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	10.24	3.10	.30
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 8	0	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	0	12.5	12.5	50.0	87.5	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	10.12	3.88	.38
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	20.0	10.0	60.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.50	3.50	.37
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 9	0	0	0	0	0	22.2	11.1	0	22.2	44.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.00	2.89	.29
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.50	2.50	.26
Types 2 and 3.....	134	0	0	1.5	0	2.2	6.7	14.2	22.4	11.2	41.8	71.7	26.1	1.5	0	0	.7	0	9.58	4.15	.43
0-249.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.00	3.00	.27
250-499.....	¹⁰ 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.00	3.50	.35
500-749.....	¹⁰ 24	0	0	0	0	4.2	20.8	8.3	33.3	4.2	29.2	75.0	20.8	4.2	0	0	0	0	8.67	3.79	.44
750-999.....	¹⁰ 24	0	0	4.2	0	0	4.2	37.4	12.5	25.0	16.7	66.6	29.2	4.2	0	0	0	0	8.25	3.79	.46
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 26	0	0	3.8	0	0	3.8	11.5	34.7	7.7	38.5	77.0	19.2	0	0	0	3.8	0	9.54	4.06	.42
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 19	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	15.8	26.3	5.3	47.3	68.4	31.6	0	0	0	0	0	9.26	4.37	.47
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.7	13.3	20.0	60.0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	11.67	4.47	.38
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 13	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	0	15.4	15.4	53.8	53.8	46.2	0	0	0	0	0	9.62	4.69	.49
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	0	83.3	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	12.67	5.17	.41
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.350	5.50	.41
Types 4 and 5.....	232	0	0	0	.9	3.4	7.3	14.7	17.2	15.5	41.0	52.1	34.5	12.5	0	.9	0	0	9.26	4.60	.60
0-249.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	11.60	4.00	.67
250-499.....	¹⁰ 8	0	0	0	0	37.5	25.0	25.0	0	0	12.5	37.5	25.0	37.5	0	0	0	0	6.38	4.00	.63
500-749.....	30	0	0	0	3.3	3.3	13.3	13.3	30.1	16.7	20.0	53.3	36.7	10.0	0	0	0	0	8.07	4.20	.52
750-999.....	41	0	0	0	0	2.4	7.3	24.4	12.2	17.1	36.6	51.2	36.6	12.2	0	0	0	0	9.10	4.61	.51
1,000-1,249.....	44	0	0	0	0	4.5	13.6	11.4	18.2	11.4	40.9	56.8	22.7	18.2	0	2.3	0	0	9.30	4.50	.48
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	14.7	11.5	52.9	50.0	47.1	2.9	0	0	0	0	9.85	4.59	.47
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 26	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.7	26.9	23.1	42.3	42.3	53.9	3.8	0	0	0	0	9.62	4.85	.50
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 21	0	0	0	0	4.8	9.5	9.5	14.3	61.9	71.5	19.0	9.5	19.0	0	0	0	0	10.33	4.52	.44
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 19	0	0	0	0	5.3	10.5	15.8	15.8	52.6	57.8	21.1	21.1	0	0	0	0	0	9.89	5.00	.51
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	0	14.2	0	0	0	42.9	42.9	14.3	57.1	14.3	0	14.3	0	0	10.14	6.14	.61
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>																					
Type 1.....	428	0	0	0	1.9	4.9	13.3	18.2	22.9	14.7	24.1	97.4	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	8.22	2.30	.28
0-249.....	¹⁰ 13	0	0	0	0	7.7	30.8	23.0	30.8	7.7	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.08	.30
250-499.....	44	0	0	0	2.3	6.8	25.0	25.0	11.4	6.8	22.7	95.5	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	7.77	2.30	.30
500-749.....	63	0	0	0	4.8	7.9	17.5	25.4	15.9	9.5	19.0	96.8	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	7.57	2.18	.29
750-999.....	87	0	0	0	0	8.1	13.8	20.7	27.6	14.9	14.9	97.7	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	7.87	2.22	.28
1,000-1,249.....	60	0	0	0	2.0	2.0	8.0	16.0	30.0	12.0	30.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.50	2.22	.26
1,250-1,499.....	47	0	0	0	0	2.1	14.9	17.0	21.3	19.1	25.6	97.9	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	8.57	2.32	.27
1,500-1,749.....	46	0	0	0	4.3	4.3	8.7	6.5	28.3	15.2	32.7	97.5	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	8.65	2.28	.26
1,750-1,999.....	32	0	0	0	0	0	8.1	15.7	18.8	31.2	31.2	93.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	9.09	2.66	.29
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 24	0	0	0	4.2	4.2	0	18.7	20.8	29.1	25.0	95.8	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	8.71	2.46	.28
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 12	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	0	41.7	0	50.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.42	2.92	.31
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 8	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	0	12.5	37.5	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.38	2.38	.28
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.00	3.00	.27
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.800	2.00	.25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 23 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars) (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²										Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ³						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room		
	Any ⁵	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50				1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
FARMS—continued																					
Pennsylvania-Ohio—Continued																					
Type 2.....	No. 261	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 1.5	Pct. 5.0	Pct. 10.0	Pct. 23.0	Pct. 23.7	Pct. 12.3	Pct. 23.3	Pct. 83.5	Pct. 13.4	Pct. 1.9	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.4	No. 8.13	No. 3.35	No. 0.41
0-249.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	11 7.00	11 6.00	11 86
250-499.....	10 19	5.3	0	5.3	0	15.8	10.5	10.5	15.8	10.5	26.3	68.4	21.0	5.3	0	0	0	5.3	7.32	3.26	.45
500-749.....	34	0	2.9	0	5.9	11.8	14.7	23.5	26.5	11.8	2.9	73.6	17.7	2.9	2.9	0	0	0	6.94	3.21	.46
750-999.....	32	0	0	0	3.1	6.2	6.2	28.2	34.4	9.4	12.5	90.6	9.4	0	0	0	0	0	7.72	3.12	.40
1,000-1,249.....	43	0	0	0	0	5.9	11.6	34.9	14.0	4.7	27.9	86.1	11.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	8.02	3.23	.40
1,250-1,499.....	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.7	23.6	17.6	35.3	91.2	8.8	0	0	0	0	0	8.82	3.44	.39
1,500-1,749.....	37	0	0	0	0	-2.7	16.2	10.3	27.1	18.0	25.0	81.2	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	8.43	3.32	.39
1,750-1,999.....	10 16	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	31.3	25.0	12.5	25.0	81.2	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	8.69	3.44	.40
2,000-2,499.....	30	0	0	0	3.3	0	6.7	26.7	20.0	20.0	23.3	76.7	20.0	3.3	0	0	0	0	8.43	3.53	.42
2,500-2,999.....	10 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	42.8	0	28.6	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	8.43	3.88	.46
3,000-3,999.....	10 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	0	83.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.67	4.00	.34
4,000-4,999.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	11 7.00	11 4.00	11 57
5,000-9,999.....	10 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 8.00	11 3.00	11 38
Type 3.....	244	0	0	0	2.9	4.1	6.1	18.0	25.4	20.1	23.4	50.0	41.8	7.8	.4	0	0	0	8.38	4.45	.53
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	37.5	0	25.0	25.0	0	12.5	0	0	62.5	37.5	0	0	0	0	8.88	4.12	.70
250-499.....	10 8	0	0	0	15.4	23.1	30.7	23.1	7.7	0	23.1	61.5	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	6.85	4.23	.62
500-749.....	10 13	0	0	0	7.4	3.7	37.1	29.6	14.8	3.7	44.5	40.7	11.1	3.7	0	0	0	0	7.48	4.26	.57
750-999.....	10 27	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	22.5	20.0	25.0	20.0	50.0	42.5	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	8.32	4.35	.52
1,000-1,249.....	40	0	0	0	1.9	7.4	7.4	31.5	18.5	25.9	53.7	37.0	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	8.37	4.41	.53
1,250-1,499.....	54	0	0	0	0	6.5	25.8	22.5	16.1	29.1	38.7	58.1	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	8.87	4.77	.54
1,500-1,749.....	31	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	35.7	28.6	21.4	78.6	21.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.57	4.21	.49
1,750-1,999.....	10 14	0	0	0	0	0	12.0	44.0	16.0	20.0	56.0	36.0	8.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.20	4.44	.54
2,000-2,499.....	10 25	0	0	0	0	0	6.7	13.3	33.3	46.7	60.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.07	4.80	.48
2,500-2,999.....	10 15	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	8.3	25.0	58.4	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.75	4.83	.50
3,000-3,999.....	10 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.75	4.83	.50

4,000-4,999	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	60.0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.80	4.40	.41	
5,000-9,999	0																												
Type 4	475	0	0	0	.8	2.1	11.2	18.7	24.7	14.5	28.0	77.7	19.6	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.60	3.71	.43
0-249	¹⁰ 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	75.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.75	8.75	.35
250-499	¹⁰ 19	0	0	0	0	5.3	28.3	31.5	15.8	0	21.1	78.9	21.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.53	3.47	.46
500-749	60	0	0	0	2.0	4.0	24.0	22.0	20.0	10.0	18.0	78.0	18.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.70	3.42	.44
750-999	64	0	0	0	0	4.7	18.8	21.9	29.6	14.1	10.9	68.8	23.1	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.86	3.64	.46
1,000-1,249	59	0	0	0	0	0	15.3	27.1	15.3	18.6	23.7	76.3	22.0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.27	3.63	.44
1,250-1,499	76	0	0	0	2.6	2.6	5.3	11.8	32.9	17.1	27.7	82.9	13.2	3.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.62	3.70	.43
1,500-1,749	44	0	0	0	0	2.3	9.1	31.8	22.7	9.1	25.0	65.9	31.8	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.39	3.84	.46
1,750-1,999	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	28.6	19.0	38.1	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.38	3.86	.41
2,000-2,499	56	0	0	0	1.8	1.8	3.6	14.3	28.6	14.3	35.6	82.2	10.7	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.96	3.80	.42
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 28	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2	10.7	35.7	10.7	35.7	82.2	17.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.71	3.82	.39
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	8.0	4.0	28.0	52.0	78.0	24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.16	3.96	.39
4,000-4,999	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.4	0	0	33.3	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.33	4.67	.56
5,000-9,999	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	80.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.40	3.80	.37
Type 5	300	0	0	.3	0	1.3	7.7	11.7	22.3	13.3	39.4	21.3	59.4	18.0	1.0	0	.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.07	5.70	.63
0-249	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.00	11.00	.85
250-499	¹⁰ 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.50	5.25	.81
500-749	¹⁰ 18	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	11.1	16.7	33.3	11.4	22.2	16.7	66.6	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.39	5.50	.66
750-999	30	0	0	3.3	0	0	20.0	10.0	23.3	16.7	26.7	16.7	55.6	16.7	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.13	5.57	.68
1,000-1,249	32	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	18.8	21.9	21.9	31.2	15.6	62.5	21.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.75	5.78	.66
1,250-1,499	33	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	24.2	24.2	18.2	27.3	18.2	57.6	24.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.71	5.64	.65
1,500-1,749	42	0	0	0	0	4.8	11.9	9.5	16.7	26.2	30.9	19.0	57.2	21.4	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.81	5.55	.63
1,750-1,999	¹⁰ 24	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	8.3	12.5	26.2	41.7	16.7	62.5	20.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.04	5.71	.63
2,000-2,499	¹⁰ 42	0	0	0	0	0	4.8	2.4	30.8	16.7	45.2	21.4	66.7	11.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.40	5.88	.63
2,500-2,999	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5	29.0	12.9	61.6	32.3	51.6	16.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.03	5.97	.69
3,000-3,999	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	6.7	10.0	13.3	66.7	33.3	53.4	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.43	5.97	.59
4,000-4,999	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	0	42.8	14.3	28.6	14.3	71.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.71	5.77	.55
5,000-9,999	¹⁰ 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	16.7	49.9	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.50	5.67	.60
Type 6	257	0	0	0	.4	2.7	8.2	17.1	23.3	17.9	30.4	13.6	56.0	28.0	1.6	.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.67	5.82	.67
0-249	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.9.00	11.5.00	11.58
250-499	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.60	5.60	.85
500-749	¹⁰ 17	0	0	0	0	5.9	17.6	29.4	11.8	23.5	11.8	11.8	52.9	35.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.76	5.35	.69
750-999	36	0	0	0	0	5.6	11.1	19.4	30.5	16.7	16.7	13.9	52.7	27.8	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.08	5.58	.69
1,000-1,249	37	0	0	0	2.7	0	18.9	10.8	21.6	16.2	29.8	16.2	48.7	32.4	0	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.38	5.62	.67
1,250-1,499	32	0	0	0	0	3.1	6.2	18.8	28.1	21.9	21.9	18.8	53.1	28.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.47	5.68	.67
1,500-1,749	37	0	0	0	0	2.7	0	27.0	18.9	10.8	40.6	8.1	67.6	21.6	0	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.03	5.69	.65
1,750-1,999	33	0	0	0	0	3.0	9.1	9.1	30.3	27.3	21.2	6.1	60.6	30.3	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.70	5.97	.69
2,000-2,499	¹⁰ 28	0	0	0	0	3.6	3.6	3.6	25.0	14.3	49.9	21.4	50.0	25.0	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.29	6.17	.69
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 19	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	15.8	15.8	15.8	47.3	21.1	52.6	26.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.42	6.16	.65
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	0	66.6	16.7	66.6	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.17	6.17	.61
4,000-4,999	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	0	0	33.3	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	5.67	.71
5,000-9,999	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	0	33.3	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.67	7.67	.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars) (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵							Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				(20)	(21)	(22)
FARMS—continued																					
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio—Continued</i>																					
Type 7.....	No. 288	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 6.3	Pct. 17.0	Pct. 23.3	Pct. 17.0	Pct. 33.4	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 20.2	Pct. 56.6	Pct. 13.2	Pct. 5.6	Pct. 1.7	Pct. .3	No. 8.82	No. 7.66	No. 0.87
0-249.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	11 8.00	11 8.00	11 1.00
250-499.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	11 8.00	11 7.00	11.88
500-749.....	¹⁰ 14	0	0	0	7.1	0	14.3	35.8	14.3	7.1	21.4	0	14.3	57.2	14.3	7.1	7.1	0	7.64	7.50	.98
750-999.....	¹⁰ 28	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	23.6	28.6	17.8	10.7	0	10.7	50.0	28.6	10.7	0	0	7.96	7.79	.98
1,000-1,249.....	33	0	3.0	0	0	6.1	6.1	15.2	39.3	6.1	24.2	3.0	12.1	57.6	15.2	6.1	3.0	0	8.27	7.64	.92
1,250-1,499.....	36	0	0	0	0	2.8	5.6	30.5	22.2	13.9	25.0	0	16.6	61.1	13.9	5.6	2.8	0	8.39	7.56	.90
1,500-1,749.....	30	0	0	0	0	13.3	6.7	16.7	20.0	13.3	30.0	3.3	16.7	53.3	10.0	10.0	6.7	0	8.43	7.40	.89
1,750-1,999.....	36	0	0	0	0	4.0	0	13.9	19.4	30.6	36.1	0	30.6	55.5	13.9	0	0	0	9.39	7.72	.82
2,000-2,499.....	48	0	0	0	0	6.2	10.4	20.9	12.5	50.0	2.1	31.2	52.1	10.4	4.2	0	0	0	9.42	7.62	.81
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 23	0	0	0	0	0	8.7	8.7	17.4	21.7	43.5	0	26.1	56.5	8.7	8.7	0	0	9.09	7.70	.85
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 29	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	10.3	20.7	24.2	41.4	13.8	10.3	62.1	10.3	3.5	0	0	9.55	7.97	.83
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	66.6	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	10.33	7.50	.73
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	9.67	8.00	.83
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>																					
Type 1.....	219	.4	0	.9	1.4	4.6	17.4	18.7	21.5	12.3	22.8	93.6	4.5	1.4	0	0	.5	0	8.10	2.48	.31
0-249.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	0	0	60.0	0	0	20.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	7.60	3.00	.39
250-499.....	¹⁰ 23	4.4	0	4.3	4.3	13.1	43.5	8.7	17.4	0	4.3	78.3	8.7	8.7	0	0	4.3	0	6.13	2.52	.41
500-749.....	35	0	0	0	0	11.5	17.1	17.1	23.6	6.7	20.0	97.1	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	7.04	2.20	.28
750-999.....	48	0	0	2.1	4.2	2.1	16.7	20.8	18.7	14.6	20.8	95.8	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0	7.90	2.27	.29
1,000-1,249.....	32	0	0	0	0	3.1	9.4	31.2	18.8	6.3	31.2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.44	2.41	.28
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 23	0	0	0	0	4.3	3.3	30.5	39.2	13.0	3.7	95.7	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	2.61	.33
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 20	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	5.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	95.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	9.10	2.75	.30
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.50	2.70	.28
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 14	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	14.3	7.1	28.6	35.7	92.9	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	8.71	2.78	.32

2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	50.0	0	16.7	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	9.00	3.50	.39
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	0	33.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.33	2.00	.19
Types 2 and 3	267	0	0	1.5	2.6	4.9	17.6	17.2	23.6	12.7	19.9	61.1	27.3	10.1	0	1.5	0	0	7.86	3.96	.50
0-249	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	11 5.00	11 3.00	11 .60
250-499	¹⁰ 10	0	0	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	0	20.0	20.0	0	60.0	20.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	6.80	3.00	.63
500-749	30	0	0	3.3	6.7	3.3	26.6	20.0	16.7	6.7	16.7	53.4	30.0	13.3	0	3.3	0	0	7.23	3.80	.62
750-999	44	0	0	0	2.3	6.8	34.1	15.9	20.5	13.6	6.8	56.9	29.5	13.6	0	0	0	0	7.30	3.70	.51
1,000-1,249	56	0	0	0	1.8	3.6	23.2	16.1	26.7	10.7	17.9	58.9	30.4	10.7	0	0	0	0	7.73	4.00	.60
1,250-1,499	41	0	0	4.9	2.4	9.8	12.2	14.6	17.1	17.1	21.9	56.1	26.8	12.2	0	4.9	0	0	7.66	3.93	.51
1,500-1,749	35	0	0	0	2.9	2.9	5.7	20.0	25.7	11.4	31.4	65.7	25.7	5.7	0	2.9	0	0	8.68	4.34	.60
1,750-1,999	¹⁰ 15	0	0	0	0	6.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	13.3	73.3	20.0	6.7	0	0	0	0	7.67	3.73	.49
2,000-2,499	¹⁰ 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	33.3	4.8	47.6	76.2	23.8	0	0	0	0	0	9.67	4.10	.43
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.6	16.7	16.7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.50	3.86	.45
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 8	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	37.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	8.88	5.00	.56
Types 4 and 5	375	0	0	0	.5	4.3	13.6	19.5	26.1	14.1	21.9	44.3	40.5	13.1	2.1	0	0	0	8.18	4.57	.56
0-249	¹⁰ 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	8.50	4.50	.63
250-499	¹⁰ 17	0	0	0	0	23.5	11.8	23.5	11.8	23.5	11.8	5.9	29.4	52.9	11.8	5.9	0	0	6.94	4.18	.60
500-749	33	0	0	3.0	6.1	18.2	24.2	30.3	3.0	15.2	69.7	21.2	6.1	3.0	0	0	0	0	7.64	3.79	.60
750-999	52	0	0	0	5.8	19.2	23.1	17.3	11.5	42.3	32.7	23.1	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	7.73	4.46	.58
1,000-1,249	65	0	0	0	4.6	15.4	27.6	18.5	7.7	21.2	41.6	36.9	16.9	4.6	0	0	0	0	8.09	4.60	.57
1,250-1,499	65	0	0	1.5	3.1	10.8	15.4	27.7	21.5	20.0	55.3	35.4	6.2	3.1	0	0	0	0	8.25	4.40	.63
1,500-1,749	28	0	0	0	2.6	15.8	18.4	31.6	7.9	23.7	36.8	44.8	18.4	0	0	0	0	0	8.10	4.84	.69
1,750-1,999	40	0	0	0	2.5	12.5	15.0	27.5	20.0	22.5	32.5	55.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	8.50	4.82	.69
2,000-2,499	40	0	0	0	0	2.5	15.0	37.5	17.5	27.5	37.5	55.0	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	8.78	4.85	.65
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 10	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	20.0	10.0	60.0	70.0	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	9.80	4.80	.48
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 11	0	0	0	0	9.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	36.3	27.3	63.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.09	5.27	.58
Types 6 and 7	202	0	0	.5	1.5	5.4	14.4	19.8	26.3	15.3	16.8	2.0	40.5	39.1	11.4	5.0	1.0	1.0	7.90	6.58	.83
0-249	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	11 7.60	11 6.00	11 .80
250-499	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	0	33.3	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.67	5.67	.74
500-749	¹⁰ 17	0	0	0	23.5	23.5	23.5	17.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	58.8	11.8	0	0	0	0	0	6.82	5.94	.87
750-999	32	0	0	3.1	3.1	18.8	25.0	25.0	15.6	9.4	31.3	46.8	18.8	0	3.1	0	0	0	7.63	6.69	.86
1,000-1,249	42	0	0	2.4	7.1	7.1	31.0	19.0	12.0	19.0	2.4	42.8	33.3	14.3	2.4	0	4.8	0	7.78	6.69	.86
1,250-1,499	40	0	0	0	5.0	12.5	5.0	35.0	30.0	12.5	2.5	50.0	32.5	7.5	5.0	2.5	0	0	8.22	6.45	.78
1,500-1,749	¹⁰ 22	0	0	4.5	0	18.2	9.1	45.5	9.1	13.6	0	40.9	9.1	9.1	0	0	0	0	7.82	6.54	.84
1,750-1,999	¹⁰ 15	0	0	0	0	26.7	13.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	0	46.7	33.3	0	20.0	0	0	0	7.93	6.73	.85
2,000-2,499	¹⁰ 19	0	0	0	0	5.3	26.3	26.3	10.5	31.6	5.3	42.1	36.8	10.5	5.3	0	0	0	8.68	6.63	.76
2,500-2,999	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 9.50	11 7.00	11 .74
3,000-3,999	¹⁰ 8	0	0	0	12.5	0	25.0	25.0	0	37.5	0	37.5	37.5	12.5	12.5	0	0	0	8.88	7.50	.84

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²												Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ³							Average ¹ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room
	Any ⁵	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				
FARMS—continued	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.		
Type 1.—Illinois-Iowa	419	0	0.2	1.9	8.8	16.9	21.5	19.9	18.6	5.3	6.9	94.1	5.0	0.7	0	0	0.2	6.61	2.26	0.34		
0-249	10 9	0	0	11.1	0	11.1	22.3	22.2	22.2	0	11.1	77.8	22.2	0	0	0	0	6.67	2.44	.37		
250-499	34	0	0	2.9	17.6	20.6	29.5	14.7	5.9	0	8.8	97.1	2.9	0	0	0	0	6.00	2.06	.34		
500-749	72	0	0	6.9	12.5	22.3	18.1	20.8	11.1	8.3	0	86.1	12.5	1.4	0	0	0	6.00	2.20	.37		
750-999	80	0	1.1	10.0	21.1	24.4	16.7	16.7	5.6	3.3	94.5	3.3	1.4	0	0	1.1	0	6.31	2.26	.36		
1,000-1,249	60	0	0	10.0	16.7	20.0	24.9	16.7	5.0	6.7	98.3	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	6.67	2.13	.32		
1,250-1,499	48	0	0	6.2	18.8	23.0	20.8	14.6	8.3	8.3	93.7	4.2	2.1	0	0	0	0	6.77	2.44	.36		
1,500-1,749	31	0	0	3.2	12.9	22.6	22.6	25.8	3.2	9.7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.03	2.23	.32		
1,750-1,999	10 26	0	0	0	11.5	15.4	19.2	34.7	3.8	15.4	92.3	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	7.58	2.30	.30		
2,000-2,499	10 22	0	0	13.6	4.5	31.9	18.2	4.5	9.1	18.2	95.5	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.65	.36		
2,500-2,999	10 6	0	0	0	16.7	0	33.3	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.17	2.33	.33		
3,000-3,999	10 12	0	0	0	0	8.3	8.3	66.7	0	16.7	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.58	.31		
4,000-4,999	10 5	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	60.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.25	2.58	.33		
5,000-9,999	10 4	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	0	25.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.40	2.40	.32		
Types 2 and 3.	380	0	.5	.5	6.3	18.9	28.5	20.8	13.7	5.8	5.0	41.2	38.8	18.7	.8	.5	0	6.53	3.74	.57		
0-249	10 6	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	7.20	4.20	.58		
250-499	10 25	0	4.0	0	28.0	24.0	28.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	0	32.0	28.0	36.0	0	4.0	0	5.36	3.58	.60		
500-749	47	0	0	2.1	12.5	17.0	23.4	25.6	14.9	2.1	2.1	38.3	38.3	21.3	2.1	0	0	6.21	3.63	.59		
750-999	66	0	0	6.1	27.3	33.4	13.6	12.1	3.0	4.5	40.0	40.9	14.2	0	0	0	0	6.32	3.57	.56		
1,000-1,249	73	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	21.9	28.7	17.6	17.6	11.8	5.0	52.9	31.4	15.7	0	0	0	6.90	3.73	.54		
1,250-1,499	51	0	0	0	4.0	19.6	25.0	30.6	8.3	13.9	8.3	38.9	47.2	13.9	0	0	0	7.08	3.86	.65		
1,500-1,749	36	0	0	2.8	11.1	32.0	24.0	28.0	0	12.0	56.0	40.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	7.24	3.80	.52		
1,750-1,999	10 25	0	0	0	4.0	0	25.0	18.5	14.8	0	11.1	44.5	29.6	2.9	0	0	0	6.67	3.74	.57		
2,000-2,499	10 27	0	0	0	29.7	25.0	24.0	28.0	0	12.0	56.0	40.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	6.58	3.92	.60		
2,500-2,999	10 12	0	0	0	8.4	8.3	58.4	0	8.3	8.3	41.7	33.3	16.7	8.3	0	0	0	6.88	4.00	.58		
3,000-3,999	10 8	0	0	0	12.5	0	12.5	60.0	12.5	12.5	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	6.00	5.00	.83		
4,000-4,999	10 1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	6.00	5.00	.83		
5,000-9,999	10 4	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	7.00	3.75	.54		

	585	0	0	1.2	3.4	13.7	27.0	21.3	18.3	7.2	7.9	35.6	37.7	22.6	2.9	.7	.6	0	6.94	4.28	.62
Types 4 and 5																					
0-249	10 10	0	0	10.0	0	30.0	30.0	0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.1	60.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.70	.62
250-499	63	0	0	0.1	9.1	21.2	30.3	18.2	6.1	3.0	3.0	42.4	21.2	27.3	3.0	6.1	0	0	6.85	3.70	.63
500-749	39	0	0	1.6	4.8	15.9	26.9	24.5	14.8	3.2	4.8	4.28	23.8	28.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	0	6.56	4.11	.63
750-999	78	0	0	1.7	5.2	27.6	27.6	13.8	15.5	1.7	6.9	20.3	46.6	20.7	1.7	0	1.7	0	6.45	3.93	.61
1,000-1,249	69	0	0	1.8	1.3	14.5	32.9	13.2	25.0	9.2	2.6	30.3	42.1	23.7	2.6	1.3	0	0	6.42	4.30	.63
1,250-1,499	70	0	0	0	2.9	15.7	30.0	28.5	12.9	5.7	4.3	32.9	38.5	25.7	2.9	0	0	0	6.70	4.21	.62
1,500-1,749	68	0	0	0	2.9	8.8	30.0	28.0	16.2	4.4	8.8	41.1	80.9	22.1	5.9	0	0	0	6.07	4.32	.63
1,750-1,999	44	0	0	0	4.5	11.4	9.1	25.0	27.3	13.6	9.1	81.8	43.2	18.2	4.5	0	2.3	0	7.43	4.08	.63
2,000-2,499	66	0	0	0	3.0	6.1	27.3	19.7	21.2	9.1	13.6	85.4	41.6	21.5	1.5	0	0	0	7.38	4.45	.69
2,500-2,999	45	0	0	0	4.2	6.2	20.8	20.8	25.1	12.5	10.4	37.5	37.5	20.8	4.2	0	0	0	7.68	4.65	.61
3,000-3,999	32	0	0	0	9.4	24.9	21.9	18.8	9.4	15.6	16.4	81.2	50.0	18.8	0	0	0	0	7.69	4.60	.69
4,000-4,999	10 9	0	0	0	0	11.1	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	55.0	44.4	0	0	0	0	0	8.22	4.22	.61
5,000-9,999	10 8	0	0	0	0	12.5	60.0	0	12.5	0	25.0	50.0	12.5	0	12.5	0	0	0	7.02	4.20	.59
Types 6 and 7																					
	245	0	0	.4	4.1	15.9	24.9	20.8	18.8	6.5	8.6	2.9	20.8	44.9	16.3	9.8	5.3	0	6.94	6.44	.93
0-249	10 2	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	6.00	6.50	1.08
250-499	10 13	0	0	7.7	7.7	15.4	7.7	23.1	30.7	7.7	0	0	38.4	30.8	0	7.7	23.1	0	6.64	6.08	.93
500-749	10 22	0	0	0	4.6	18.2	50.0	13.6	13.6	0	0	0	4.5	63.7	18.2	9.1	4.5	0	6.14	6.20	1.02
750-999	43	0	0	0	9.3	23.3	20.9	20.9	16.3	2.8	7.0	2.3	14.0	44.2	20.9	11.6	7.0	0	6.63	6.40	.98
1,000-1,249	42	0	0	0	4.8	23.8	21.4	19.0	9.5	4.8	16.7	2.4	21.4	40.5	21.4	9.5	4.8	0	6.98	6.52	.94
1,250-1,499	36	0	0	0	2.8	8.3	36.2	27.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	5.6	13.9	55.5	13.9	11.1	0	0	7.00	6.19	.88
1,500-1,749	10 26	0	0	0	11.5	26.9	23.1	80.8	7.7	0	0	0	23.1	50.0	11.5	15.4	0	0	6.90	6.58	.94
1,750-1,999	10 12	0	0	0	8.3	16.7	25.0	25.0	16.7	8.3	8.3	41.7	25.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	0	7.66	6.25	.82
2,000-2,499	10 24	0	0	0	4.2	16.7	20.8	12.5	25.0	12.5	8.3	4.2	25.0	50.0	8.3	4.2	8.3	0	7.17	6.38	.89
2,500-2,999	10 10	0	0	0	20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0	7.70	6.30	.82
3,000-3,999	10 10	0	0	0	0	10.0	30.0	50.0	0	10.0	0	30.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	0	0	0	7.70	7.40	.96
4,000-4,999	10 1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	7.00	8.00	1.14	
5,000-9,999	10 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	80.0	0	50.0	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	9.50	8.00	.84
<i>North Dakota-Kansas</i>																					
Type 1	236	1.3	1.3	5.9	16.5	23.3	21.2	14.0	8.9	3.4	4.2	73.3	21.6	3.0	.8	0	1.3	0	5.75	2.55	.45
Net losses	10 29	0	0	10.4	3.4	24.2	24.2	20.6	10.4	3.4	3.4	58.7	81.0	8.4	6.9	0	0	0	6.07	3.00	.49
Net incomes	207	1.4	1.4	5.3	18.4	23.2	20.8	13.1	8.7	3.4	4.3	75.4	20.3	2.9	0	0	1.4	0	5.70	2.49	.44
0-249	10 23	8.6	0	0	21.8	21.8	21.8	17.4	8.6	0	0	82.6	8.7	0	0	0	8.7	0	5.26	2.48	.47
250-499	46	2.2	0	8.7	23.9	28.3	19.6	6.5	4.3	4.3	2.2	65.2	32.6	0	0	0	2.2	0	5.24	2.46	.47
500-749	47	0	4.3	8.5	21.3	14.8	21.3	8.5	12.8	0	8.5	74.4	21.3	4.3	0	0	0	0	5.68	2.49	.44
750-999	85	0	2.9	2.9	14.3	28.5	14.3	22.8	8.6	5.7	0	74.3	20.0	5.7	0	0	0	0	5.80	2.60	.45
1,000-1,249	10 18	0	0	0	18.6	83.8	22.2	5.6	11.1	5.6	5.6	83.3	11.1	5.6	0	0	0	0	6.00	2.39	.40
1,250-1,499	10 11	0	0	9.1	18.2	9.1	27.2	18.2	0	9.1	9.1	72.7	18.2	9.1	0	0	0	0	6.09	2.54	.42
1,500-1,749	10 9	0	0	0	22.2	83.4	0	22.2	11.1	11.1	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.60	.36
1,750-1,999	10 8	0	0	12.5	0	37.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0	12.5	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.25	2.50	.40
2,000-2,499	10 3	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.00	.28
2,500-2,999	10 3	0	0	0	83.3	0	66.7	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.33	2.33	.44
3,000-3,999	10 4	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.50	2.75	.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-38—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹											Families having specified number of persons ² per room ³						Average ¹ persons per household	Average ² persons in living quarters	Average ³ persons per room	
	Any ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00				2.01 or more ⁵
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				(18)	(19)
FARMS—continued																					
<i>North Dakota-Kansas—Con.</i>																					
Types 2 and 3.....	No. 369	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 2.7	Pct. 4.6	Pct. 14.4	Pct. 20.0	Pct. 21.6	Pct. 12.5	Pct. 13.8	Pct. 4.1	Pct. 6.0	Pct. 23.6	Pct. 39.0	Pct. 30.3	Pct. 1.6	Pct. 3.3	Pct. 1.4	Pct. 0.8	No. 6.10	No. 4.02	No. 0.66
Net losses.....	30	3.3	0	10.0	6.7	20.0	23.3	6.7	20.0	6.7	3.3	16.7	53.4	20.0	0	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.07	4.10	.68
Net incomes.....	339	0	2.9	4.1	15.0	20.1	21.6	13.0	13.3	3.8	6.2	24.2	37.7	31.3	1.8	3.2	1.2	.6	6.10	4.01	.66
0-249.....	10 27	0	11.1	3.7	18.5	14.9	18.5	7.4	11.1	3.7	11.1	25.9	37.1	22.2	0	3.7	3.7	7.4	5.85	4.04	.69
250-499.....	65	0	4.6	10.8	16.9	21.6	13.8	9.2	15.4	4.6	3.1	26.2	29.2	33.9	1.5	9.2	0	0	6.02	3.83	.68
500-749.....	63	0	0	6.3	17.6	17.6	27.0	6.3	15.9	3.2	6.3	22.2	38.1	33.3	1.6	4.8	0	0	6.17	4.03	.65
750-999.....	67	0	1.5	1.5	14.9	24.8	22.4	16.4	9.0	4.6	6.0	20.9	40.3	34.3	3.0	1.5	0	0	6.22	4.03	.65
1,000-1,249.....	38	0	2.6	0	21.0	26.3	15.8	13.2	0	7.9	7.9	23.6	36.9	38.9	0	0	2.6	0	5.95	3.97	.67
1,250-1,499.....	31	0	0	3.2	9.7	29.0	22.6	12.9	16.1	6.8	0	12.9	61.6	32.3	3.2	0	0	0	6.06	4.06	.67
1,500-1,749.....	18	0	5.6	0	0	22.2	27.7	22.2	16.7	5.6	0	38.9	38.9	16.6	0	0	5.6	0	6.28	3.83	.61
1,750-1,999.....	10 10	0	10.0	0	0	50.0	20.0	10.0	0	10.0	0	20.0	50.0	20.0	0	0	10.0	0	7.60	3.50	.68
2,000-2,499.....	10 10	0	0	0	20.0	0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	0	30.0	70.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	6.80	4.60	.68
2,500-2,999.....	16 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	0	0	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	7.50	5.00	.67
3,000-3,999.....	16 6	0	0	0	16.7	0	33.3	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	6.17	5.17	.84
Types 4 and 5.....	479	0	.4	2.5	10.9	13.8	22.1	16.3	19.0	7.3	7.7	23.4	34.4	29.8	6.9	4.0	1.5	0	6.67	4.76	.71
Net losses.....	44	0	0	0	18.2	11.4	13.6	29.6	15.9	4.5	6.8	20.5	38.6	20.5	13.6	6.8	0	0	6.59	4.66	.74
Net incomes.....	435	0	.5	2.8	10.1	14.0	23.0	14.0	19.3	7.6	7.8	23.7	34.0	30.8	6.2	3.7	1.6	0	6.68	4.75	.71
0-249.....	39	0	0	7.7	7.7	12.8	20.6	25.6	15.4	2.6	7.7	20.5	41.0	30.8	0	5.1	2.6	0	6.49	4.62	.71
250-499.....	62	0	1.9	3.8	21.2	13.5	19.2	17.3	11.5	5.8	5.8	15.4	32.7	36.6	3.8	9.6	1.9	0	6.06	4.69	.77
500-749.....	74	0	0	4.1	13.5	16.2	22.9	13.5	24.8	4.1	1.4	24.3	33.7	25.7	10.8	1.4	4.1	0	6.24	4.69	.74
750-999.....	75	0	0	1.3	10.7	16.0	21.3	17.3	18.7	6.7	8.0	24.0	32.0	32.0	8.0	2.7	1.3	0	6.71	4.84	.72
1,000-1,249.....	60	0	0	2.0	6.0	10.0	28.0	12.0	22.0	8.0	8.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	6.0	4.0	0	0	7.04	4.74	.67
1,250-1,499.....	47	0	0	2.1	8.5	10.6	27.7	14.9	10.6	17.1	8.5	23.4	34.0	27.7	8.5	6.4	0	0	6.91	5.02	.73
1,500-1,749.....	35	0	2.9	2.9	11.4	20.0	25.7	5.7	23.8	2.9	5.7	17.1	31.4	37.1	8.6	2.9	2.9	0	6.23	4.71	.76
1,750-1,999.....	10 21	0	0	0	0	19.0	19.0	9.5	14.3	14.3	23.9	33.3	42.9	23.8	0	0	0	0	7.90	4.71	.60

2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 20	0	0	0	0	5.0	80.0	10.0	25.0	5.0	25.0	40.0	25.0	35.0	0	0	0	0	7.70	4.85	.63	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	0	6.2	6.2	12.6	18.8	43.8	6.2	6.2	25.0	50.0	18.8	6.2	0	0	0	7.44	4.81	.65	
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	0	33.3	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	0	16.7	33.3	50.0	0	0	0	0	6.67	4.60	.68	
<i>South Dakota-Montana-Colorado</i>																						
Type 1.....	129	3.1	5.4	9.3	20.9	24.1	14.7	12.4	7.0	2.3	.8	72.0	17.1	7.0	0	.8	3.1	0	5.09	2.27	.44	
0-249.....	¹⁰ 10	0	10.0	20.0	40.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	0	60.0	30.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	3.90	2.10	.54	
250-499.....	¹⁰ 23	0	8.7	8.7	26.1	17.4	17.4	13.0	8.7	0	0	82.7	4.3	8.7	0	4.3	0	0	5.00	2.29	.46	
500-749.....	¹⁰ 28	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.5	28.6	14.3	0	14.3	0	0	71.5	14.3	7.1	0	0	7.1	0	4.71	2.11	.45	
750-999.....	¹⁰ 24	8.3	4.2	16.7	12.5	29.1	0	20.8	4.2	4.2	0	50.0	37.5	4.2	0	0	8.3	0	4.79	2.25	.47	
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 14	0	7.1	0	7.1	35.8	35.8	7.1	7.1	0	0	85.7	0	14.3	0	0	0	0	5.43	2.50	.46	
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 8	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	0	50.0	12.5	12.5	0	87.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	6.75	2.38	.35	
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	4.89	2.40	.50	
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	33.4	0	33.3	0	0	0	33.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	2.33	.29	
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.50	2.67	.48	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	20.0	60.0	0	0	20.0	0	0	0	80.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	0	4.40	2.20	.50	
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	0	33.3	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.33	2.00	.27	
Type 2 and 3.....	136	1.5	11.8	9.6	36.0	18.4	14.0	2.9	2.9	.7	2.2	11.0	31.7	34.6	3.7	13.2	4.4	1.4	4.55	3.70	.81	
0-249.....	¹⁰ 12	0	16.7	8.3	33.3	8.3	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	16.7	33.4	33.3	0	8.3	8.3	0	6.2	4.50	3.58	.80
250-499.....	¹⁰ 16	6.2	12.6	12.6	31.2	25.0	0	6.2	6.2	0	0	6.2	50.0	12.6	0	25.0	0	0	4.12	3.38	.82	
500-749.....	¹⁰ 28	3.6	25.0	10.7	42.8	10.7	3.6	0	3.6	0	0	7.2	28.5	28.5	3.6	14.3	14.3	3.6	3.61	3.54	.98	
750-999.....	¹⁰ 28	0	10.7	7.1	35.8	17.9	21.4	0	7.1	0	0	17.9	28.5	28.5	7.2	17.9	0	0	4.61	3.64	.79	
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 15	0	6.7	0	46.6	13.3	20.0	0	0	6.7	6.7	6.7	40.0	46.6	0	0	6.7	0	5.53	4.07	.73	
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	18.8	43.8	31.2	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	58.3	6.2	12.5	0	0	4.25	3.81	.90	
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 9	0	11.1	22.2	11.1	33.4	22.2	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	66.7	0	22.2	0	0	4.33	3.78	.87	
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	6.33	3.67	.58	
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	42.8	14.3	25.6	0	0	0	14.3	14.2	42.9	42.9	0	0	0	0	6.14	4.00	.65	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	¹¹ 8.50	¹¹ 5.00	¹¹ .59	
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 0																					
Type 4 and 5.....	177	1.1	1.1	11.3	22.6	18.1	18.7	14.7	9.6	1.1	1.7	14.7	26.0	35.6	10.8	5.6	6.2	1.1	5.42	4.49	.83	
0-249.....	¹⁰ 8	0	0	12.5	12.5	25.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	0	0	12.5	37.5	37.5	0	0	12.5	0	5.60	4.00	.73	
250-499.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	5.3	26.3	31.5	15.8	0	21.1	0	0	21.1	81.5	42.1	0	5.3	0	0	5.42	3.84	.71	
500-749.....	¹⁰ 19	0	0	10.5	26.3	21.1	10.5	10.5	15.8	5.3	0	9.7	10.5	42.1	10.5	10.5	5.3	0	5.53	4.63	.84	
750-999.....	¹⁰ 31	3.2	3.2	12.9	20.0	19.4	12.9	12.9	6.5	0	0	0	25.8	32.2	9.7	9.7	9.7	3.2	4.81	4.32	.90	
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 27	0	3.7	14.8	18.5	11.1	18.5	22.3	11.1	0	0	11.1	28.6	29.6	14.9	7.4	3.7	3.7	5.37	4.63	.86	
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 21	0	0	4.8	14.3	28.5	14.3	23.8	4.8	0	9.5	9.5	28.6	42.9	19.0	0	0	0	6.05	5.00	.83	
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 9	0	0	0	33.4	11.1	22.2	22.2	11.1	0	0	11.1	22.2	44.5	22.2	0	0	0	5.67	4.56	.80	
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 19	0	0	15.8	31.5	5.3	21.0	15.8	5.3	5.3	0	15.8	26.3	31.6	10.5	5.3	10.5	0	5.26	4.68	.88	
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 12	0	0	25.0	8.3	16.7	33.4	8.3	0	0	8.3	8.3	25.0	33.4	8.3	8.3	16.7	0	5.33	4.77	.89	
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	16.7	0	50.0	33.3	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	6.00	4.00	.67	
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 6	16.6	0	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	0	16.7	0	0	33.3	16.6	16.7	16.7	0	16.7	0	6.00	4.67	.78	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹												Families having specified number of persons ¹ per room ²							Average ¹ rooms per household	Average ² persons in living quarters	Average ² persons per room	
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ³					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				(20)	(21)	(22)
FARMS—continued																							
<i>Washington—Oregon</i>																							
Type 1.....	No. 265	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 2.3	Pct. 5.7	Pct. 14.3	Pct. 28.6	Pct. 20.8	Pct. 14.3	Pct. 9.1	Pct. 1.9	Pct. 2.6	Pct. 83.3	Pct. 12.5	Pct. 3.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0.4	Pct. 0	No. 5.64	No. 2.21	No. 0.39		
0-249.....	10 11	9.1	0	18.2	0	45.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	0	0	72.7	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	4.82	2.09	.43		
250-499.....	10 23	0	4.3	17.4	13.1	34.7	13.1	13.1	4.3	0	0	60.6	26.1	4.3	0	0	0	0	4.91	2.09	.42		
500-749.....	60	0	5.0	8.3	21.6	25.0	16.7	16.7	5.0	0	1.7	76.7	15.0	8.3	0	0	0	0	5.20	2.23	.43		
750-999.....	83	0	3.0	3.0	21.2	30.4	18.2	12.1	9.1	3.0	0	90.9	6.1	0	0	3.0	0	0	5.45	2.21	.40		
1,000-1,249.....	37	0	0	0	18.9	32.5	10.8	24.3	13.5	0	0	89.5	13.5	0	0	0	0	0	5.81	2.24	.39		
1,250-1,499.....	10 20	0	0	5.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	90.0	5.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	5.95	2.15	.36		
1,500-1,749.....	10 19	0	0	0	10.5	47.3	21.1	10.5	8.3	0	5.3	94.7	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.74	2.05	.36		
1,750-1,999.....	10 15	0	0	0	20.0	26.0	20.0	13.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	89.7	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.07	2.20	.36		
2,000-2,499.....	10 27	0	3.7	7.4	3.7	14.8	40.8	7.4	11.1	3.7	7.4	85.2	7.4	7.4	0	0	0	0	6.18	2.33	.38		
2,500-2,999.....	10 9	0	0	0	0	22.2	44.5	22.2	11.1	0	0	77.8	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	6.22	2.44	.38		
3,000-3,999.....	10 9	0	0	0	0	11.1	33.4	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	7.33	2.22	.30		
4,000-4,999.....	10 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 7.50	11 2.00	11 2.27		
Types 2 and 3.....	293	.3	2.0	6.1	12.6	22.6	19.5	20.1	9.6	3.1	3.8	30.4	42.0	20.8	0	5.5	1.0	.3	5.90	3.62	.61		
0-249.....	10 6	0	33.3	0	0	86.7	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	16.7	0	0	33.3	0	0	4.00	3.17	.70		
250-499.....	10 20	0	0	5.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	0	10.0	5.0	40.0	15.0	0	0	5.0	0	0	6.05	3.40	.66		
500-749.....	42	0	2.4	5.8	15.7	26.1	14.3	16.7	2.7	0	0	21.7	20.7	20.7	0	10.8	5.4	2.7	4.80	3.68	.75		
750-999.....	37	0	0	0	7.3	23.6	13.2	13.2	13.2	0	2.4	26.2	47.6	14.3	0	11.9	0	0	5.82	3.69	.63		
1,000-1,249.....	38	0	0	0	7.3	23.6	13.2	13.2	13.2	0	2.6	18.4	44.8	34.2	0	2.6	0	0	5.63	3.71	.66		
1,250-1,499.....	41	0	2.4	0	0	10.5	22.0	20.2	9.8	4.0	0	20.3	51.2	12.2	0	4.9	2.4	0	6.02	3.56	.59		
1,500-1,749.....	38	0	0	0	5.3	18.4	13.2	10.5	20.3	13.2	7.8	30.5	31.6	20.3	0	2.6	0	0	6.32	3.66	.55		
1,750-1,999.....	10 24	0	0	0	4.2	12.5	41.6	14.7	16.7	0	8.3	80.0	37.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	6.71	3.67	.58		
2,000-2,499.....	10 22	0	0	0	13.6	22.8	22.8	13.6	13.6	4.5	9.1	81.8	45.5	22.7	0	0	0	0	6.41	3.77	.59		
2,500-2,999.....	10 11	0	0	0	9.1	0.1	27.3	30.3	9.1	0	9.1	84.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.64	3.54	.53		
3,000-3,999.....	10 11	0	0	9.1	0	9.1	27.3	30.3	0	9.1	9.1	27.3	54.6	18.2	0	0	0	0	6.73	3.64	.54		
4,000-4,999.....	10 3	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	6.67	3.60	.54		

Types 4 and 5.....	387	0	.3	1.8	6.7	19.1	25.6	25.3	11.6	6.5	3.6	28.2	39.0	27.6	3.4	1.0	.8	0	6.48	4.27	.66
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	10 10	0	0	0	21.1	10.5	57.9	10.5	0	0	0	36.8	52.7	10.5	0	0	0	0	5.58	3.53	.63
500-749.....	45	0	0	2.2	13.3	33.3	26.7	15.6	6.7	0	2.2	28.9	33.3	28.9	6.7	2.2	0	0	5.71	3.91	.68
750-999.....	45	0	0	0	7.5	27.5	30.0	17.5	5.0	12.5	0	20.0	45.0	27.5	7.5	0	0	0	6.22	4.28	.69
1,000-1,249.....	40	0	0	4.4	4.4	17.8	26.7	33.4	4.4	6.7	2.2	20.0	40.0	35.6	2.2	0	2.2	0	6.33	4.42	.70
1,250-1,499.....	62	0	0	1.9	1.9	23.1	26.9	23.1	15.4	5.8	1.9	30.8	30.8	34.6	1.9	0	1.9	0	6.46	4.31	.67
1,500-1,749.....	43	0	0	0	11.6	18.6	16.3	30.2	14.0	7.0	2.3	20.9	37.2	34.9	4.7	2.3	0	0	6.46	4.40	.69
1,750-1,999.....	33	0	0	0	3.0	18.1	27.3	27.3	9.1	6.1	9.1	36.4	36.4	27.2	0	0	0	0	6.76	4.15	.61
2,000-2,499.....	53	0	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.7	20.8	30.1	22.6	9.4	5.7	41.5	37.7	17.0	0	1.9	1.9	0	7.17	4.26	.59
2,500-2,999.....	10 22	0	0	0	13.6	4.5	22.8	31.8	22.8	4.5	0	31.8	40.9	18.2	9.1	0	0	0	6.59	4.41	.67
3,000-3,999.....	0 26	0	0	0	0	23.1	19.2	34.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	15.4	50.0	27.0	3.8	3.8	0	0	6.92	4.58	.66
4,000-4,999.....	10 0	0	0	0	0	22.3	11.1	11.1	22.2	11.1	22.2	22.2	44.5	33.3	0	0	0	0	7.67	4.67	.61
<i>California</i>																					
Type 1.....	245	0	2.0	4.1	19.6	27.3	24.5	7.8	9.8	2.9	2.0	90.7	7.3	1.6	0	.4	0	0	5.58	2.09	.37
0-249.....	10 10	0	10.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	70.0	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	4.40	2.10	.43
250-499.....	10 21	0	4.8	14.3	38.0	33.3	0	0	4.8	0	4.8	60.9	14.3	4.8	0	0	0	0	4.62	2.00	.43
500-749.....	10 27	0	7.4	8.7	25.9	25.9	29.7	3.7	0	3.7	0	81.5	11.1	3.7	0	3.7	0	0	4.96	2.15	.43
750-999.....	10 26	0	3.8	7.7	46.2	15.4	11.6	7.7	3.8	3.8	0	84.7	11.6	3.8	0	0	0	0	4.81	2.04	.42
1,000-1,249.....	10 25	0	0	0	20.0	32.0	28.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.72	2.00	.35
1,250-1,499.....	31	0	0	0	12.9	29.0	38.7	12.9	6.5	0	0	93.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	5.71	2.19	.38
1,500-1,749.....	10 23	0	0	4.3	13.0	34.8	21.8	8.7	17.4	0	0	95.7	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.70	2.04	.36
1,750-1,999.....	10 18	0	0	5.6	16.7	38.8	22.2	0	16.7	0	0	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	5.44	2.06	.38
2,000-2,499.....	10 22	0	0	4.5	4.5	27.3	27.3	13.7	13.7	4.5	4.5	95.5	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	6.23	2.09	.34
2,500-2,999.....	10 17	0	0	0	5.9	29.4	23.5	11.8	17.6	5.9	5.9	94.1	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	6.47	2.18	.34
3,000-3,999.....	10 14	0	0	0	7.1	14.3	42.9	7.1	21.5	0	7.1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.50	2.07	.32
4,000-4,999.....	10 4	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.50	2.00	.31
5,000-9,999.....	10 7	0	0	0	0	28.5	28.5	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.86	2.14	.27
Types 2 and 3.....	294	0	.7	4.8	19.0	34.0	22.8	11.2	2.7	1.7	3.1	22.8	43.8	30.3	0	3.1	0	0	5.47	3.56	.65
0-249.....	10 5	0	0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.40	.85
250-499.....	10 13	0	0	15.4	46.1	15.4	23.1	0	0	0	0	23.1	30.8	38.4	0	7.7	0	0	4.46	3.38	.76
500-749.....	10 23	0	0	13.0	34.8	34.8	13.0	0	4.4	0	0	17.4	39.1	43.5	0	0	0	0	4.65	3.39	.73
750-999.....	10 20	0	3.4	6.9	24.2	41.4	17.3	3.4	0	0	3.4	6.9	55.2	34.5	0	3.4	0	0	4.93	3.45	.70
1,000-1,249.....	10 24	0	0	0	29.2	37.5	20.8	12.5	0	0	0	25.0	37.5	37.5	0	0	0	0	5.17	3.46	.67
1,250-1,499.....	10 26	0	3.8	11.6	23.1	30.8	7.7	11.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	11.5	46.2	30.8	0	11.5	0	0	5.19	3.63	.70
1,500-1,749.....	31	0	0	3.2	3.2	35.5	32.3	22.6	3.2	0	0	29.0	42.0	25.8	0	3.2	0	0	5.77	3.65	.63
1,750-1,999.....	10 29	0	0	3.4	31.1	24.2	24.2	10.3	3.4	3.4	0	20.7	44.8	27.6	0	6.9	0	0	5.31	3.59	.68
2,000-2,499.....	60	0	0	0	3.6	42.8	28.5	17.9	0	3.6	3.6	33.9	41.1	25.0	0	0	0	0	5.98	3.54	.59
2,500-2,999.....	10 29	0	0	3.4	6.9	27.6	34.5	6.9	6.9	3.4	10.4	31.1	41.4	24.1	0	3.4	0	0	6.24	3.63	.61
3,000-3,999.....	10 18	0	0	0	27.8	38.8	5.6	11.1	5.6	0	11.1	22.2	55.6	22.2	0	0	0	0	5.83	3.44	.59
4,000-4,999.....	10 7	0	0	0	0	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.2	0	0	28.6	42.8	28.6	0	0	0	0	6.29	3.71	.59
5,000-9,999.....	10 4	0	0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	5.75	4.25	.74

See footnotes at end of table.

Types 2 and 3.....	140	.7	8.6	20.7	28.6	17.9	13.6	6.4	1.4	1.4	.7	12.9	33.6	37.1	.7	8.6	6.4	.7	4.41	3.58	.81
0-249.....	¹⁰ 5	0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	0	40.0	40.0	0	2.20	3.40	1.55
250-499.....	¹⁰ 23	0	8.7	43.5	84.8	8.7	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	84.8	39.1	0	17.4	8.7	0	3.67	3.43	.98
500-749.....	38	0	5.3	21.0	34.2	15.8	13.2	7.9	0	2.6	0	13.2	26.3	47.3	0	5.3	7.9	0	4.47	3.60	.81
750-999.....	30	0	10.0	16.7	33.3	26.8	6.7	6.7	0	0	0	3.3	43.4	33.3	0	13.3	6.7	0	4.23	3.60	.85
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 25	4.0	4.0	16.0	24.0	12.0	24.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	0	28.0	44.0	24.0	0	0	0	4.0	4.84	3.44	.71
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 13	0	0	7.7	7.7	30.8	38.4	7.7	7.7	0	0	30.8	30.8	38.4	0	0	0	0	5.54	3.62	.65
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	11 4.00	11 4.50	11 1.12
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 4	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	25.0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	6.75	4.60	.67
Types 4 and 5.....	243	0	1.6	8.6	18.9	23.5	28.1	11.1	6.2	.4	1.6	13.2	28.4	34.6	10.3	7.8	4.5	1.2	5.38	4.63	.84
0-249.....	0																				
250-499.....	¹⁰ 24	0	8.3	12.5	33.3	12.5	29.2	4.2	0	0	0	12.5	16.7	41.6	8.3	12.5	4.2	4.2	4.54	4.21	.93
500-749.....	50	0	2.0	20.0	26.0	22.0	18.0	10.0	2.0	0	0	14.0	26.0	28.0	12.0	8.0	10.0	2.0	4.72	4.27	.90
750-999.....	74	0	1.4	6.7	18.9	20.7	27.0	10.8	2.7	1.4	1.4	8.1	32.4	32.4	12.2	8.1	5.4	1.4	5.32	4.69	.88
1,000-1,249.....	41	0	0	2.4	17.1	29.3	34.1	7.3	4.9	0	4.9	17.1	21.9	41.4	9.8	9.8	0	0	5.66	4.66	.81
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 24	0	0	0	4.2	8.3	37.5	29.2	20.8	0	0	25.0	20.2	33.3	8.3	4.2	0	0	6.54	4.83	.74
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 22	0	0	9.1	13.6	22.8	27.3	4.5	18.2	0	4.5	13.6	41.0	27.3	9.1	4.5	4.5	0	5.91	4.41	.75
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 8	0	0	0	0	25.0	37.5	25.0	12.5	0	0	0	37.5	62.5	0	0	0	0	6.25	4.88	.78
Types 6 and 7.....	119	0	3.4	16.0	26.9	21.0	21.0	5.0	5.9	.8	0	0	3.4	16.0	24.3	20.2	26.0	10.1	4.83	6.62	1.37
0-249.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	11 4.00	11 5.00	11 1.25
250-499.....	¹⁰ 6	0	33.3	16.6	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	16.7	10.7	16.7	33.3	3.67	6.17	1.68
500-749.....	¹⁰ 16	0	6.2	50.1	37.5	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.8	18.8	31.2	31.2	3.44	6.25	1.82
750-999.....	37	0	2.7	18.9	29.8	24.3	18.9	2.7	2.7	0	0	0	0	13.5	24.3	21.6	35.2	5.4	4.67	6.51	1.43
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 26	0	0	7.7	30.8	3.8	30.8	3.8	11.5	0	0	0	7.7	15.4	30.7	11.5	27.0	7.7	5.27	6.81	1.29
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 18	0	0	5.6	11.1	27.6	38.8	5.6	11.1	0	0	0	5.6	38.8	16.6	16.7	16.7	5.6	5.61	6.68	1.19
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 11	0	0	0	9.1	45.4	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	0	9.1	18.2	27.3	36.3	9.1	0	0	6.00	7.00	1.17
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 4	0	0	0	50.0	0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	5.25	7.50	1.43
<i>N. C.-S. C.—white operators</i>																					
Type 1.....	250	0	5.2	11.2	19.2	28.0	18.8	8.4	5.2	1.6	2.4	75.9	15.3	5.6	0	2.0	.4	.8	5.12	2.26	.44
0-249.....	¹⁰ 8	0	12.5	50.0	25.0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	3.38	2.25	.67
250-499.....	30	0	16.7	23.3	39.6	16.7	6.7	0	0	0	0	56.7	20.0	20.0	0	3.3	0	0	3.73	2.13	.57
500-749.....	45	0	2.2	24.4	31.2	26.7	6.7	4.4	2.2	2.2	0	62.2	31.1	6.7	0	0	0	0	4.44	2.18	.49
750-999.....	39	0	10.3	5.1	15.4	35.8	15.4	5.1	10.3	0	2.6	84.6	2.5	5.1	0	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.13	2.31	.45
1,000-1,249.....	45	0	0	6.7	8.9	40.0	24.5	13.3	4.4	2.2	0	77.8	17.8	2.2	0	2.2	0	0	5.51	2.49	.45
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 24	0	4.2	0	15.6	37.5	25.0	4.2	8.3	4.2	0	87.5	8.3	0	0	4.2	0	0	5.46	2.21	.46
1,500-1,749.....	¹⁰ 14	0	0	7.1	21.5	21.5	42.8	7.1	0	0	0	92.3	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	5.21	2.00	.36
1,750-1,999.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	14.3	0	42.8	28.6	0	0	14.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.57	2.14	.33
2,000-2,499.....	¹⁰ 19	0	5.8	0	10.5	18.8	31.6	25.3	10.5	0	0	89.4	5.8	0	0	0	0	5.3	5.89	2.42	.41
2,500-2,999.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	0	28.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	0	0	28.6	85.7	0	0	0	14.3	0	0	7.28	2.00	.27
3,000-3,999.....	¹⁰ 6	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	0	16.7	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	8.83	2.33	.40
4,000-4,999.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 8.50	11 2.50	11 2.29
5,000-9,999.....	¹⁰ 4	0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	0	0	25.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.25	2.25	.81

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 28 States,¹ 1935-38—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ⁵								Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
FARMS—continued																						
N. C.-S. C.—white operators—Continued																						
Types 2 and 3.....	No. 372	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 8.0	Pct. 16.3	Pct. 32.3	Pct. 23.1	Pct. 16.1	Pct. 5.6	Pct. 1.9	Pct. 1.1	Pct. 1.3	Pct. 14.8	Pct. 35.4	Pct. 34.2	Pct. 2.4	Pct. 10.2	Pct. 2.2	Pct. 0.8	No. 4.74	No. 3.62	No. 0.76	
0-249.....	10 4	25.0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	3.25	3.25	1.00	
250-499.....	85	0	2.9	28.5	46.7	20.0	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	37.1	40.0	2.9	20.0	0	0	3.94	3.80	.91	
500-749.....	68	0	7.4	19.1	56.9	11.8	2.9	2.9	0	0	0	2.9	36.8	39.2	4.4	11.8	5.9	0	3.93	3.57	.91	
750-999.....	70	0	5.7	21.5	30.0	24.3	11.4	5.7	1.4	0	0	12.9	32.8	30.0	5.7	14.3	1.4	2.9	4.37	3.66	.84	
1,000-1,249.....	47	0	2.1	17.0	31.9	34.1	12.8	0	2.1	0	0	10.6	31.9	42.6	2.1	8.8	4.3	0	4.47	3.60	.80	
1,250-1,499.....	46	0	0	6.5	28.2	20.1	29.1	10.9	0	2.2	19.6	32.6	43.5	0	4.8	0	0	0	5.30	3.67	.69	
1,500-1,749.....	10 29	0	0	3.4	27.6	20.7	31.1	6.9	6.9	3.4	0	21.2	55.2	17.2	0	3.4	0	0	5.45	3.48	.64	
1,750-1,999.....	22	0	0	9.1	9.1	41.0	13.6	13.6	9.1	4.5	0	18.2	45.4	27.3	0	9.1	0	0	5.59	3.73	.67	
2,000-2,499.....	10 21	0	0	9.5	9.5	19.1	42.9	9.5	0	0	9.5	42.9	28.0	19.0	0	9.5	0	0	5.90	3.57	.69	
2,500-2,999.....	10 13	0	0	7.7	18.4	23.1	38.4	0	0	15.4	30.8	7.7	46.1	0	7.7	7.7	0	0	6.15	3.77	.61	
3,000-3,999.....	10 10	0	0	20.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	0	0	33.3	44.8	22.2	0	0	0	0	5.20	3.67	.59	
4,000-4,999.....	10 4	0	0	25.0	0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	4.75	3.25	.58	
5,000-9,999.....	10 3	0	0	0	0	60.7	0	0	33.3	0	0	66.7	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	7.00	4.33	.62	
Types 4 and 5.....	731	0	1.1	4.7	17.0	23.7	27.9	13.4	6.4	2.7	2.2	14.4	29.0	37.8	11.9	8.1	4.0	.7	5.68	4.66	.82	
0-249.....	10 7	0	0	14.3	57.1	29.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.2	42.9	0	42.9	0	0	4.14	4.57	1.10	
250-499.....	81	0	6.5	12.9	45.1	19.4	16.1	0	0	0	0	6.5	12.9	42.0	16.1	18.1	3.2	3.2	4.26	4.45	1.04	
500-749.....	67	0	6.0	11.9	28.0	34.3	16.4	0	1.5	3.0	0	6.0	20.9	20.9	14.9	6.0	10.4	2.9	4.64	4.33	.93	
750-999.....	91	0	1.1	11.0	27.4	21.2	20.4	6.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	12.1	23.1	20.6	18.7	4.4	12.1	0	5.00	4.55	.91	
1,000-1,249.....	96	0	0	7.3	22.9	20.2	30.3	8.3	1.0	1.0	0	8.4	25.2	40.0	15.8	3.2	7.4	0	5.17	4.60	.90	
1,250-1,499.....	97	0	0	3.1	18.0	24.7	35.0	12.4	4.1	0	2.1	9.3	22.7	46.3	13.4	6.2	2.1	0	5.60	4.80	.89	
1,500-1,749.....	75	0	1.3	16.0	28.0	25.4	20.0	8.0	1.3	0	9.3	29.4	42.7	9.3	8.0	1.3	0	0	5.76	4.76	.83	
1,750-1,999.....	48	0	2.1	10.4	25.0	22.9	25.0	10.4	4.2	0	25.0	33.3	33.3	6.3	0	0	2.1	0	6.04	4.27	.71	
2,000-2,499.....	91	0	0	6.6	20.9	40.6	19.8	8.8	2.2	1.1	19.8	27.5	38.4	11.0	8.8	0	0	0	6.19	4.64	.75	
2,500-2,999.....	62	0	0	7.7	19.2	21.2	23.1	13.8	8.8	11.5	30.8	21.2	39.4	5.8	3.8	0	0	0	6.85	4.71	.69	
3,000-3,999.....	43	0	0	2.8	14.0	30.2	18.6	18.6	9.3	7.0	18.6	37.2	37.2	4.7	2.3	0	0	0	6.93	5.02	.72	
4,000-4,999.....	10 22	0	0	4.5	0	36.4	22.8	13.6	13.6	13.6	22.7	40.9	27.8	9.1	0	0	0	0	7.36	4.95	.67	
5,000-9,999.....	10 11	0	0	0	0	18.2	18.2	27.2	18.2	9.1	45.4	27.3	18.2	0	0	0	9.1	0	7.54	5.00	.66	

Types 6 and 7.....		589	0	1.4	7.5	20.2	26.6	25.8	10.0	5.4	1.9	1.2	0.3	4.6	24.8	21.3	21.9	22.8	4.3	5.37	6.07	1.24
0-249	10 3	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	3.33	6.67	2.00	
250-499	10 27	0	7.4	14.8	33.4	29.6	11.1	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.5	14.5	14.8	40.8	11.1	4.33	6.37	1.47
500-749	56	0	1.8	19.6	39.3	28.6	7.1	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	5.4	26.8	17.9	39.2	8.9	4.30	6.45	1.60
750-999	84	0	2.4	7.1	32.1	32.1	16.7	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	16.7	17.8	23.8	29.7	6.0	4.87	6.49	1.33
1,000-1,249	83	0	0	10.8	25.3	18.1	31.4	10.8	3.6	0	0	0	1.2	6.0	16.7	22.9	26.5	24.1	3.6	5.17	6.60	1.28
1,250-1,499	70	0	1.4	8.6	18.6	37.2	21.4	2.9	7.1	1.4	1.4	0	0	1.4	27.1	20.0	18.6	27.1	5.8	5.21	6.73	1.29
1,500-1,749	59	0	3.4	5.1	13.6	35.5	30.5	10.2	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	22.0	28.9	22.0	23.7	3.4	5.24	6.78	1.29
1,750-1,999	43	0	0	2.3	4.7	32.5	30.2	18.6	4.7	7.0	0	0	0	11.6	27.9	16.3	32.6	9.3	2.3	6.00	6.84	1.14
2,000-2,499	73	0	0	1.4	17.8	23.3	39.7	9.6	8.2	0	0	0	0	1.4	37.6	18.0	23.6	19.4	0	5.63	6.80	1.21
2,500-2,999	33	0	0	3.0	3.0	18.2	42.5	12.1	18.2	0	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.1	27.3	27.3	30.3	0	3.0	6.27	6.82	1.09
3,000-3,999	36	0	0	0	2.8	13.9	36.1	25.0	18.3	0	8.3	0	0	11.1	50.0	19.5	11.1	8.3	0	6.78	6.50	1.00
4,000-4,999	10 14	0	0	0	7.1	14.3	21.4	28.6	14.3	0	14.3	0	0	7.1	50.0	28.6	14.3	0	0	6.66	6.93	1.01
5,000-9,999	10 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	37.5	37.5	0	0	0	12.5	75.0	12.5	0	0	0	8.12	6.85	.85
10,000-19,999	262	0	3.1	14.5	22.1	29.4	16.0	6.9	2.7	4.2	1.1	74.4	17.9	6.1	.8	.4	.4	0	5.01	2.22	.44	
0-249	10 4	0	25.0	0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	75.0	0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.75	2.00	.63
250-499	56	0	3.6	19.6	32.1	28.6	10.7	5.4	0	0	0	69.7	23.2	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	4.39	2.14	.49
500-749	75	0	4.0	21.3	18.7	25.3	18.7	5.3	1.3	2.7	2.7	69.3	22.7	6.7	0	0	1.3	0	0	4.88	2.19	.45
750-999	43	0	4.7	11.6	23.2	27.9	11.6	14.0	7.0	0	0	79.1	9.3	7.0	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	5.00	2.16	.43
1,000-1,249	10 20	0	0	15.0	30.0	35.0	15.0	0	0	5.0	0	85.0	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.75	2.05	.43
1,250-1,499	10 14	0	0	14.3	14.3	21.5	21.4	14.3	7.1	7.1	0	67.2	28.6	7.1	7.1	0	0	0	0	5.67	2.93	.62
1,500-1,749	10 13	0	0	7.7	15.4	30.7	23.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	0	76.9	23.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.62	2.15	.38
1,750-1,999	10 3	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.67	2.00	.43
2,000-2,499	10 5	0	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	0	0	20.0	0	60.0	20.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.20	2.80	.45
2,500-2,999	10 5	0	0	0	0	60.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	80.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.20	2.40	.39
3,000-3,999	10 12	0	0	0	16.7	41.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	91.7	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.75	2.25	.39
4,000-4,999	10 4	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.25	2.25	.43
5,000-9,999	10 4	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.25	2.75	.38
10,000-19,999	10 4	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.50	2.00	.27
Types 2 and 3.....	304	0	2.0	15.1	33.6	24.4	13.8	6.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	12.8	40.2	36.2	1.3	8.2	1.3	0	4.74	3.58	.75	
0-249	10 3	0	0	33.4	33.3	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	4.33	3.00	.69
250-499	48	0	4.2	35.4	33.3	22.9	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0	27.1	52.0	2.1	16.7	2.1	0	0	3.90	3.64	.94
500-749	81	0	2.5	14.8	42.0	25.9	6.2	6.2	1.2	0	1.2	6.2	41.9	41.9	0	6.2	3.8	0	0	4.49	3.57	.79
750-999	59	0	3.4	15.3	44.0	20.3	10.2	5.1	1.7	0	0	10.2	38.9	37.3	1.7	11.9	0	0	0	4.41	3.51	.80
1,000-1,249	10 26	0	0	0	38.5	23.1	34.6	0	3.8	0	0	19.2	46.2	30.8	3.8	0	0	0	0	5.08	3.54	.70
1,250-1,499	10 26	0	0	3.8	15.4	30.8	30.8	11.5	0	7.7	0	19.2	67.7	19.2	0	3.9	0	0	0	5.62	3.65	.65
1,500-1,749	10 13	0	0	15.4	15.4	38.4	15.4	15.4	0	0	0	23.1	15.4	46.1	0	15.4	0	0	0	5.00	3.69	.74
1,750-1,999	10 8	0	0	25.0	25.0	0	25.0	0	12.5	12.5	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.38	3.25	.60
2,000-2,499	10 9	0	0	0	44.4	44.4	0	11.2	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	4.78	3.44	.72
2,500-2,999	10 10	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	0	0	10.0	30.0	60.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	6.10	3.60	.67
3,000-3,999	10 5	0	0	20.0	0	20.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	20.0	40.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	5.20	4.00	.77
4,000-4,999	10 6	0	0	16.7	16.7	49.9	0	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	49.9	16.7	0	16.7	0	0	0	5.33	3.50	.66
5,000-9,999	10 5	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	20.0	0	60.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	6.80	4.60	.68
10,000-19,999	10 5	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	60.0	0	20.0	0	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.20	3.40	.47

See footnotes at end of table.

N. C.—S. C.—white sharecroppers

Type 1.....	96	2 1	5.2	24.0	35.4	21.9	8.3	3.1	0	0	0	55.2	30.2	11.5	0	1.0	2.1	0	4.07	2.25	.56
0-249.....	10 3	83.3	0	0	0	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	2.67	2.00	.54
250-499.....	10 14	7.1	21.4	21.4	35.8	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	35.8	28.6	21.4	0	7.1	7.1	0	3.28	2.28	.70
500-749.....	37	0	5.4	40.6	21.6	8.1	5.4	0	0	0	0	54.1	35.1	10.8	0	0	0	0	4.24	2.32	.55
750-999.....	10 26	0	0	28.9	42.4	19.2	11.5	0	0	0	0	65.4	26.9	7.7	0	0	0	0	4.15	2.19	.53
1,000-1,249.....	10 10	0	0	40.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	60.0	30.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	4.40	2.10	.48
1,250-1,499.....	10 2	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.50	11.20	1.40
1,500-1,999.....	10 4	0	0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	0	0	0	0	3.75	2.50	.67
Type 2 and 3.....	192	0	5.7	26.6	38.6	18.1	9.9	2.6	.5	0	0	7.3	30.2	39.1	3.1	15.6	4.7	0	4.08	3.60	.88
0-249.....	10 2	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	11.2.50	11.4.00	11.1.60	
250-499.....	31	0	9.7	19.4	48.3	12.9	9.7	0	0	0	0	9.7	35.5	32.2	0	19.4	3.2	0	3.94	3.42	.87
500-749.....	47	0	8.5	25.5	46.8	10.6	4.3	4.3	0	0	0	8.5	29.8	27.7	6.4	17.0	10.6	0	3.89	3.68	.94
750-999.....	50	0	4.0	32.0	34.0	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	4.0	32.0	46.0	2.0	16.0	0	0	4.00	3.48	.87
1,000-1,249.....	31	0	0	38.7	29.0	9.7	12.9	9.7	0	0	0	12.9	22.6	38.7	3.2	19.4	3.2	0	4.26	3.68	.86
1,250-1,499.....	10 22	0	0	18.2	45.5	22.7	13.6	0	0	0	0	0	31.9	59.1	4.5	4.5	0	0	4.32	3.73	.86
1,500-1,999.....	10 9	0	11.1	0	11.1	44.5	22.2	0	11.1	0	0	11.1	33.3	44.5	0	0	11.1	0	5.11	3.89	.76
Type 4 and 5.....	146	0	2.7	11.6	31.6	24.7	18.5	6.8	3.4	0	.7	3.4	19.1	39.0	15.8	11.0	10.3	1.4	4.94	4.94	1.00
0-249.....	10 2	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	11.3.50	11.3.00	11.86
250-499.....	10 14	0	0	35.8	42.9	7.1	7.1	0	7.1	0	0	7.1	28.6	21.4	14.3	0	28.6	0	4.14	4.14	1.00
500-749.....	30	0	10.0	13.3	46.7	20.0	6.7	0	3.3	0	0	0	13.3	33.4	10.0	30.0	10.0	3.3	4.13	4.73	1.14
750-999.....	32	0	3.1	12.5	34.4	25.1	15.6	6.2	3.1	0	0	3.1	9.4	43.8	15.6	9.4	15.6	3.1	4.69	5.09	1.09
1,000-1,249.....	10 27	0	0	3.7	29.6	37.1	11.1	11.1	3.7	0	2.7	3.7	29.6	33.4	25.9	3.7	3.7	0	5.30	4.78	.90
1,250-1,499.....	10 17	0	0	11.8	23.5	23.5	23.5	0	5.9	0	0	11.8	17.6	29.4	23.5	11.8	5.9	0	4.94	4.76	.96
1,500-1,999.....	10 24	0	0	0	8.3	20.8	50.1	20.8	0	0	0	0	20.8	62.5	8.3	4.2	4.2	0	5.83	5.33	.91
Type 6 and 7.....	193	0	1.0	16.1	41.0	22.8	15.5	2.6	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	10.4	21.4	20.8	39.1	7.8	4.48	6.61	1.48
0-249.....	0	0	0	32.0	52.0	12.0	0	4.0	0	0	0	0	4.0	0	20.0	16.0	48.0	12.0	3.92	6.32	1.61
250-499.....	10 25	0	0	15.8	52.6	18.4	7.9	0	0	0	0	0	7.9	15.8	26.3	36.8	13.2	4.08	6.47	1.59	
500-749.....	39	0	5.3	23.1	41.0	28.2	5.1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	7.7	23.1	15.4	46.1	7.7	4.23	6.50	1.64
750-999.....	39	0	0	13.5	40.6	21.6	18.9	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	18.9	18.9	18.9	37.9	5.4	4.62	6.51	1.41
1,000-1,249.....	10 37	0	0	10.7	35.8	32.1	21.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.5	14.8	22.2	40.8	3.7	4.64	6.89	1.48
1,250-1,499.....	10 28	0	0	0	19.2	23.1	46.2	3.8	7.7	0	0	0	3.8	7.7	38.5	26.9	23.1	0	5.58	7.12	1.28
1,500-1,999.....	10 26	0	0	0	19.2	23.1	46.2	3.8	7.7	0	0	0	3.8	7.7	38.5	26.9	23.1	0	5.58	7.12	1.28
Ga.—Miss.—white sharecroppers																					
Type 1.....	77	0	15.6	33.7	29.9	15.6	2.6	0	2.6	0	0	40.3	40.3	14.3	0	3.8	1.3	0	3.66	2.21	.60
0-249.....	10 4	0	0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.75	2.00	.83
250-499.....	41	0	24.4	36.6	29.3	7.3	0	0	2.4	0	0	36.6	36.6	19.5	0	4.9	2.4	0	3.32	2.15	.65
500-749.....	10 23	0	8.7	26.1	34.8	17.4	8.7	0	4.3	0	0	52.2	30.5	13.0	0	4.3	0	0	4.09	2.26	.55
750-999.....	10 9	0	0	33.3	22.2	44.5	0	0	0	0	0	22.2	77.8	0	0	0	0	0	4.11	2.44	.59

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE

TABLE 86.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States, 1 1935-38—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

A Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ¹										Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ²						Average ⁷ rooms per household	Average ⁸ persons in living quarters	Average ⁹ persons per room		
	Any ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.76-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.26-1.50				1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
FARMS—continued																					
<i>Gen.-Mtes.—white sharecroppers—Continued</i>																					
Types 2 and 3.....	No. 171	Pct. 0	Pct. 9.9	Pct. 39.8	Pct. 36.3	Pct. 9.0	Pct. 2.3	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 25.7	Pct. 40.9	Pct. 2.9	Pct. 23.4	Pct. 5.3	Pct. 0	No. 3.60	No. 3.53	No. 0.98
0-240.....	¹⁰ 8	0	0	50.0	37.5	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	37.5	0	12.5	0	0	3.75	3.25	0.87
250-400.....	80	0	11.2	45.1	31.3	10.0	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	2.5	23.8	38.7	1.2	25.0	8.8	0	3.49	3.51	1.01
500-749.....	67	0	11.9	32.9	40.3	10.4	3.0	1.5	0	0	0	1.5	23.9	44.7	4.5	22.4	3.0	0	3.64	3.55	0.98
750-999.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	37.5	43.8	12.5	0	6.2	0	0	0	0	31.2	37.6	6.2	25.0	0	0	3.94	3.60	0.94
Types 4 and 5.....	103	0	1.2	10.0	41.8	19.6	12.3	1.8	2.5	1.2	0.8	3.7	19.6	33.7	16.0	16.6	8.6	1.8	4.48	4.60	1.08
0-240.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	113.00	118.00	111.67
250-400.....	47	0	2.1	21.3	40.5	14.9	12.8	2.1	4.2	0	2.1	6.4	25.6	29.8	10.6	17.0	8.5	2.1	4.51	4.40	0.98
500-749.....	78	0	0	21.8	43.5	24.8	0.0	2.6	0	1.3	0	2.6	16.7	34.6	14.1	21.7	9.0	1.3	4.32	4.60	1.06
750-999.....	80	0	2.8	5.6	41.6	22.2	19.4	0	5.6	2.8	0	2.8	19.4	38.8	27.8	5.8	2.8	2.8	4.86	4.80	0.99
Types 6 and 7.....	70	0	0	24.3	31.5	27.1	7.1	8.6	0	1.4	0	0	1.4	8.6	22.9	21.4	32.8	12.9	4.50	6.68	1.48
0-240.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	115.50	117.50	111.26
250-400.....	¹⁰ 19	0	0	36.8	42.1	8.3	5.3	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	36.8	10.5	29.3	21.1	4.10	6.26	1.52
500-749.....	33	0	0	21.2	35.4	39.4	0	3.0	0	0	0	0	3.0	3.0	15.2	27.3	39.4	12.1	4.27	6.76	1.54
750-999.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	18.8	6.2	31.3	25.0	12.5	0	6.2	0	0	0	18.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	6.2	5.31	6.94	1.20
<i>N. C.—S. C.—Negro operators</i>																					
Type 1.....	49	0	10.2	34.7	32.7	14.3	4.1	2.0	2.0	0	0	44.9	38.8	14.3	0	0	0	2.0	3.52	2.27	0.59
0-240.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	42.9	57.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.9	42.9	14.2	0	0	0	0	3.57	2.29	0.64
250-400.....	¹⁰ 13	0	23.1	15.4	46.1	7.7	0	0	7.7	0	0	33.8	15.4	30.8	0	0	0	0	3.77	2.15	0.57
500-749.....	¹⁰ 12	0	16.7	33.3	8.3	25.0	10.7	0	0	0	0	33.3	41.7	18.7	0	0	8.3	0	3.92	3.67	0.98
750-999.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	40.0	30.0	20.0	0	10.0	0	0	0	60.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	4.10	3.10	0.51
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 3	0	0	33.4	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	0.50
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	113.00	112.00	111.67
1,500-1,999.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	113.50	112.00	111.67

Types 2 and 3.....	63	1.6	12.7	31.7	38.1	11.1	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	25.4	39.7	1.6	19.0	11.1	1.6	3.69	3.63	1.01
0-249.....	¹⁰ 6	0	16.7	16.7	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	50.0	0	16.7	0	0	3.83	3.33	.87
250-499.....	¹⁰ 24	0	12.5	33.4	37.5	8.3	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	20.8	41.7	0	12.5	20.8	0	3.67	3.79	1.03
500-749.....	¹⁰ 15	6.7	26.7	26.7	39.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.6	26.7	0	33.3	6.7	6.7	3.00	3.40	1.13
750-999.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	40.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	20.0	0	40.0	0	0	3.60	3.60	1.00
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 0	0	0	33.3	22.3	33.3	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	4.22	3.44	.82
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	¹¹ 3.60	¹¹ 4.60	¹¹ 1.29
1,500-1,999.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	¹¹ 3.50	¹¹ 4.60	¹¹ 1.29
Types 4 and 5.....	164	0	1.8	16.5	36.6	28.1	12.2	3.0	.6	1.2	0	0	2.4	11.6	37.9	18.3	19.5	9.1	1.2	4.60	4.91	1.09
0-249.....	¹⁰ 4	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	25.0	3.00	4.25	1.42
250-499.....	32	0	3.1	15.7	62.5	12.5	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.8	37.5	6.2	25.0	12.5	0	4.05	4.63	1.12
500-749.....	49	0	2.0	16.3	24.5	44.9	8.2	4.1	0	0	0	0	2.0	8.2	44.9	18.4	16.3	8.2	2.0	4.53	4.92	1.09
750-999.....	36	0	0	25.0	33.3	25.0	11.1	2.8	0	2.8	0	2.8	2.8	47.2	22.2	13.9	11.1	0	0	4.44	4.92	1.11
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 28	0	0	0	42.3	30.8	23.1	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	19.3	26.9	26.9	26.9	0	0	4.88	5.23	1.07
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	20.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	0	10.0	0	20.0	20.0	10.0	0	30.0	20.0	0	0	5.30	5.10	.96
1,500-1,999.....	¹⁰ 7	0	0	14.3	28.5	28.5	14.3	0	14.3	0	0	0	0	14.3	28.5	42.8	0	14.3	0	5.03	5.57	1.11
Types 6 and 7.....	155	.6	5.8	18.7	36.2	17.4	18.1	1.9	1.3	0	0	0	.6	7.7	12.9	19.4	42.0	17.4	4.32	6.97	1.61	
0-249.....	¹⁰ 11	0	27.3	18.2	36.3	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	18.2	27.3	36.3	3.45	6.27	1.82	
250-499.....	41	2.4	9.8	29.3	31.7	17.1	7.3	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	7.3	4.9	17.1	43.9	20.8	3.85	6.83	1.77	
500-749.....	32	0	3.1	25.0	31.2	18.8	21.9	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	6.2	15.6	18.8	40.7	15.6	4.31	6.81	1.88	
750-999.....	33	0	0	9.1	51.4	15.2	18.2	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	21.2	18.2	45.4	9.1	4.61	7.09	1.54	
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 16	0	6.2	12.5	43.8	0	37.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	12.5	31.3	31.3	18.7	4.50	7.31	1.62	
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 10	0	0	10.0	10.0	50.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	30.0	40.0	10.0	5.00	7.60	1.50	
1,500-1,999.....	¹⁰ 12	0	0	8.3	33.4	16.7	25.0	8.3	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	8.3	58.3	0	5.17	7.25	1.40
Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators																						
Type 1.....	118	0	12.9	33.7	34.5	12.9	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	35.4	12.9	0	1.7	0	0	3.66	2.08	.57
0-249.....	¹⁰ 16	0	18.8	37.5	37.5	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.7	37.5	18.8	0	0	0	0	3.21	2.00	.60
250-499.....	48	0	10.4	31.3	37.5	12.5	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	54.2	33.3	12.5	0	0	0	0	3.77	2.06	.55
500-749.....	¹⁰ 27	0	18.5	29.6	29.6	18.5	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	48.2	29.6	14.8	0	7.4	0	0	3.59	2.18	.61
750-999.....	¹⁰ 18	0	11.1	44.5	33.3	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.9	50.0	11.1	0	0	0	0	3.44	2.06	.60
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 4	0	0	50.0	0	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	4.25	2.00	.47
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 3	0	0	0	66.7	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.67	2.00	.43
Types 2 and 3.....	124	.8	12.9	20.7	33.9	17.7	5.6	2.4	0	0	0	0	2.4	33.0	32.3	1.6	21.0	8.1	1.6	3.81	3.60	.94
0-249.....	¹⁰ 11	0	9.1	63.6	18.2	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.1	36.4	0	36.4	9.1	0	3.27	3.64	1.11
250-499.....	43	0	16.3	30.2	37.2	16.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.6	30.2	0	25.6	11.6	0	3.63	3.63	1.00
500-749.....	31	3.2	6.4	29.1	35.5	12.9	9.7	3.2	0	0	0	0	9.7	22.6	38.7	6.5	16.1	0	6.4	3.90	3.55	.91
750-999.....	¹⁰ 20	0	5.0	10.0	40.0	30.0	10.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	40.0	0	15.0	5.0	0	4.45	3.90	.88
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 15	0	26.7	6.7	33.3	20.0	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4	13.3	0	20.0	13.3	0	3.87	3.47	.90
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 4	0	25.0	25.0	0	25.0	0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	25.0	0	25.0	0	0	4.25	3.50	.82

See footnotes at end of table.

Types 2 and 3.....	146	.7	11.0	42.5	32.2	11.0	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	1.4	18.5	41.7	2.7	29.5	4.8	1.4	3.51	3.62	1.03
0-249.....	¹⁰ 9	0	33.4	22.2	22.2	11.1	0	11.1	0	0	0	0	22.2	33.4	0	22.2	11.1	11.1	3.56	3.78	1.06
250-499.....	71	1.4	15.5	34.0	32.4	9.9	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	1.4	23.9	33.9	4.2	31.0	4.2	1.4	3.44	3.51	1.02
500-749.....	44	0	2.3	54.5	29.6	13.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.6	43.2	0	33.7	4.5	0	3.54	3.80	1.07
750-999.....	¹⁰ 19	0	5.3	36.8	42.1	10.5	5.3	0	0	0	0	5.3	10.5	63.1	5.3	10.5	5.3	0	3.74	3.63	.97
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 2	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 3.00	¹¹ 3.00	¹¹ 1.00
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 4.00	¹¹ 4.00	¹¹ 1.00
Types 4 and 5.....	217	0	3.7	25.8	44.7	19.8	4.1	1.4	.5	0	0	1.4	10.6	30.0	16.6	26.7	11.5	3.2	4.01	4.77	1.19
0-249.....	¹⁰ 10	0	10.9	50.0	30.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	3.40	4.90	1.44
250-499.....	48	0	6.2	39.6	43.8	8.3	2.1	0	0	0	0	2.1	12.5	29.8	12.5	31.2	18.8	2.1	3.60	4.43	1.24
500-749.....	73	0	4.1	21.9	48.0	17.8	4.1	2.7	1.4	0	0	1.4	15.1	34.2	11.0	27.4	6.8	4.1	4.10	4.66	1.14
750-999.....	51	0	2.0	21.6	50.9	19.6	3.9	2.0	0	0	0	0	5.9	29.4	27.4	21.6	11.8	3.9	4.03	5.08	1.24
1,000-1,249.....	30	0	0	16.7	33.3	40.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	3.3	10.0	36.7	29.0	29.0	10.0	0	4.43	4.90	1.10
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 5	0	0	0	40.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.0	20.0	20.0	0	0	4.60	5.00	1.09
Types 6 and 7.....	206	.5	6.3	19.9	47.0	17.0	7.3	1.0	1.0	0	0	.5	.5	5.3	12.6	17.5	48.6	15.0	4.04	6.68	1.65
0-249.....	¹⁰ 10	10.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	10.0	0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	3.80	5.90	1.55
250-499.....	51	0	7.8	33.3	47.1	5.9	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	21.6	11.8	47.0	17.6	3.69	6.20	1.63
500-749.....	71	0	8.5	16.9	46.5	19.7	7.0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	7.0	9.9	21.1	47.9	14.1	4.04	6.68	1.65
750-999.....	37	0	2.7	13.5	64.9	10.8	5.4	0	2.7	0	0	0	0	2.7	18.2	16.2	54.1	10.8	4.14	6.89	1.67
1,000-1,249.....	¹⁰ 21	0	4.8	14.3	33.3	28.5	9.5	4.8	4.8	0	0	4.8	9.5	0	23.8	47.6	14.3	4.57	7.24	1.58	
1,250-1,499.....	¹⁰ 16	0	0	12.5	37.5	43.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	18.8	62.5	12.5	4.44	7.33	1.66	
<i>Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers</i>																					
Type 1.....	123	0	23.6	37.4	34.1	4.1	.8	0	0	0	0	35.0	39.8	22.8	0	1.6	.8	0	3.21	2.09	.65
0-249.....	40	0	22.5	42.5	30.0	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	32.5	42.5	25.0	0	0	0	0	3.20	2.05	.64
250-499.....	70	0	22.9	35.7	37.1	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	37.1	38.6	21.4	0	2.9	0	0	3.23	2.03	.65
500-749.....	¹⁰ 12	0	33.4	25.0	33.3	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	25.0	0	0	8.4	0	3.17	2.25	.71
750-999.....	¹⁰ 1	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	¹¹ 3.00	¹¹ 2.00	¹¹ .67
Types 2 and 3.....	184	0	19.6	38.0	36.4	3.8	2.2	0	0	0	0	1.1	25.0	33.7	1.1	27.7	10.9	.5	3.31	3.51	1.06
0-249.....	41	0	26.8	36.6	31.7	4.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.3	29.3	0	26.8	14.6	0	3.15	3.39	1.08
250-499.....	98	0	18.4	40.8	34.6	3.1	3.1	0	0	0	0	2.0	21.5	34.7	1.0	29.6	10.2	1.0	3.32	3.55	1.07
500-749.....	37	0	18.9	29.7	43.3	5.4	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	32.5	29.7	2.7	24.3	10.8	0	3.43	3.51	1.02
750-999.....	¹⁰ 8	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	62.5	0	25.0	0	0	3.50	3.62	1.04
Types 4 and 5.....	220	0	7.3	33.7	45.4	8.6	3.6	.9	.5	0	0	1.8	11.4	27.3	12.7	29.5	16.4	.9	3.72	4.44	1.19
0-249.....	¹⁰ 27	0	18.5	33.3	44.5	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	25.9	11.1	33.4	14.8	3.7	3.33	4.18	1.26
250-499.....	99	0	9.1	37.4	43.4	7.1	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	15.2	22.2	11.1	30.3	20.2	0	3.58	4.28	1.19
500-749.....	67	0	1.5	24.4	44.7	14.9	9.0	0	1.5	0	0	3.0	9.0	34.3	14.9	25.4	13.4	0	4.07	4.70	1.15
750-999.....	¹⁰ 27	0	3.7	33.3	55.6	3.7	0	3.7	0	0	0	3.7	3.7	29.6	14.8	33.4	11.1	3.7	3.74	4.63	1.24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—LIVING QUARTERS: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by occupation and income and by family type and income, 28 analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars) (1)	Families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms ²											Families having specified number of persons ⁴ per room ³							Average rooms per household	Average persons in living quarters	Average persons per room	
	Any ⁵	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Fewer than 0.51	0.51-0.75	0.75-1.00	1.01-1.25	1.25-1.50	1.51-2.00	2.01 or more ⁶				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
FARMS—continued																						
Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers—Continued																						
Types 6 and 7.....	No. 96	Pct. 0	Pct. 1.0	Pct. 30.2	Pct. 38.6	Pct. 19.8	Pct. 9.4	Pct. 0	Pct. 1.0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 1.0	Pct. 0	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 14.6	Pct. 21.9	Pct. 46.9	Pct. 13.5	No. 4.10	No. 6.64	No. 1.62	
0-249.....	10 18	0	5.6	61.1	27.7	8.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	5.6	16.6	65.6	16.6	3.33	5.67	1.70	
250-499.....	39	0	0	33.3	41.0	15.4	10.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.9	25.7	43.6	12.8	4.02	6.56	1.63	
500-749.....	10 28	0	0	14.3	42.9	32.1	10.7	0	0	0	0	3.6	0	0	14.3	25.0	39.2	17.9	4.39	7.11	1.62	
750-999.....	10 11	0	0	9.1	36.3	27.3	18.2	0	9.1	0	0	0	0	9.1	18.2	9.1	63.6	0	4.91	7.27	1.48	

¹ See table 23, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the number of families that reported number of rooms (column 2). Only rooms used for living purposes were counted. A finished basement, attic room, or glass-enclosed porch was counted as a room, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall were counted as one room.

³ Excludes a few families that did not report the number of rooms in living quarters. For the number that failed to report in each analysis unit, see table 23, footnote 3.

⁴ Includes members of the economic family, roomers, paid help, and others usually occupying the living quarters during the report year.

⁵ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported the number of persons per room.

⁶ For the number of families that had more than 3 persons per room, see table 23, footnote 6.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported number of rooms in living quarters (column 2).

⁸ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported the number of persons occupying living quarters.

⁹ Averages were obtained by dividing the total number of persons occupying living quarters by the total number of rooms.

¹⁰ All percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

¹¹ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹² Clerical, business, and professional families are not shown because of the small number of cases. See table 16 for average number of rooms for these families.

TABLE 37.—HOUSING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities in living quarters, by occupation and income, 10 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families						Clerical, business, and professional families					
	Running water		In-door flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Running water		In-door flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking
	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath					Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SMALL CITIES												
<i>North Central</i>												
All incomes.....	Pct. 90.1	Pct. 57.4	Pct. 81.7	Pct. 90.0	Pct. 53.8	Pct. 59.1	Pct. 97.9	Pct. 85.0	Pct. 94.8	Pct. 97.7	Pct. 82.0	Pct. 82.7
250-499.....	68.9	26.2	46.7	62.3	21.3	27.9	87.1	45.2	79.0	85.5	40.3	53.2
500-749.....	76.0	25.1	62.3	74.7	28.1	29.9	87.1	58.7	85.5	94.2	57.2	61.6
750-999.....	85.6	41.1	71.5	85.5	37.4	47.8	93.5	70.6	90.2	96.9	63.8	73.0
1,000-1,249.....	90.5	50.7	84.9	91.8	48.5	50.3	96.3	78.4	92.4	95.7	78.4	73.0
1,250-1,499.....	94.2	62.9	88.7	94.2	58.2	63.8	97.3	92.0	97.8	98.9	85.8	87.4
1,500-1,749.....	94.4	69.4	89.4	95.0	68.1	70.6	99.3	90.4	97.2	98.6	86.3	86.3
1,750-1,999.....	98.5	83.1	93.4	97.8	69.9	78.7	99.5	92.0	99.1	100.0	91.3	93.5
2,000-2,249.....	97.4	81.8	90.9	97.4	75.3	85.7	100.0	92.0	99.3	100.0	90.2	90.2
2,250-2,499.....	99.0	88.2	94.1	100.0	88.2	90.2	100.0	97.0	99.1	100.0	94.0	95.0
2,500-2,999.....	100.0	88.9	95.2	100.0	82.5	88.9	99.3	97.8	98.5	100.0	94.1	88.5
3,000-3,499.....	100.0	95.1	92.7	100.0	90.2	92.7	100.0	97.0	99.0	99.0	98.0	95.0
3,500-3,999.....	100.0						100.0	96.0	100.0	96.6	96.6	96.6
4,000-4,999.....							98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	96.9	90.6
5,000-9,999.....							100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	98.4	98.4
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>												
All incomes.....	95.5	80.3	87.2	93.4	36.6	39.7	99.4	95.8	97.4	98.4	66.5	63.5
250-499.....	93.8	50.0	68.8	75.0	6.2	6.2	96.3	81.5	89.9	92.6	18.5	37.0
500-749.....	86.7	60.0	76.1	84.8	15.2	26.1	96.6	84.7	94.9	93.2	29.3	35.6
750-999.....	95.2	63.5	75.8	90.5	20.6	28.6	96.6	88.1	89.1	95.0	44.0	54.5
1,000-1,249.....	95.7	80.0	88.6	94.3	32.9	38.6	99.0	94.8	96.9	98.0	59.2	64.3
1,250-1,499.....	92.4	83.3	84.8	92.4	34.8	36.4	99.0	97.6	98.4	100.0	52.4	54.8
1,500-1,749.....	98.2	94.7	98.2	98.2	45.6	56.1	100.0	97.1	100.0	99.0	69.6	59.8
1,750-1,999.....	100.0	92.5	92.5	98.1	58.5	56.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.7	66.3
2,000-2,249.....	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	74.2
2,250-2,499.....	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	62.5	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.3	79.1
2,500-2,999.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.1	82.2
3,000-3,499.....	100.0						100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.1	82.2
4,000-4,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.2
<i>Pacific</i>												
All incomes.....	99.5	92.4	96.2	98.8	24.7	22.5	99.8	97.8	98.8	99.6	55.7	50.9
250-499.....	91.7	83.4	83.4	91.7	16.7	25.0	99.8	97.8	98.8	99.6	55.7	50.9
500-749.....	100.0	86.5	91.9	100.0	8.1	10.8	92.3	73.1	76.9	92.3	11.5	19.2
750-999.....	100.0	80.6	94.0	98.5	10.4	14.9	100.0	93.8	97.9	97.9	27.1	25.0
1,000-1,249.....	100.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	13.2	14.9	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	28.6	23.4
1,250-1,499.....	99.7	93.6	93.6	95.2	16.7	3.8	100.0	97.1	99.0	100.0	29.1	23.3
1,500-1,749.....	100.0	92.9	95.5	100.0	27.1	20.0	100.0	97.7	98.8	100.0	35.6	36.8
1,750-1,999.....	99.7	96.0	97.3	97.3	32.0	29.3	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	52.5	45.5
2,000-2,249.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.6	34.1	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	67.0	58.0
2,250-2,499.....	100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	38.9	36.1	100.0	98.6	98.6	100.0	67.1	60.3
2,500-2,999.....	100.0	94.3	100.0	100.0	48.6	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.6	72.0
3,000-3,499.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	85.7	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	78.9	77.5
3,500-3,999.....							100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	91.7	75.0
4,000-4,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	86.4
5,000-9,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	84.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—HOUSING FACILITIES: *Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities in living quarters, by occupation and income, 10 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1955-56—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families						Clerical, business, and professional families					
	Running water		In-door flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Running water		In-door flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking
	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath					Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SMALL CITIES—CON.												
<i>Southeast—white families</i>												
All incomes.....	Pct. 85.2	Pct. 35.4	Pct. 80.4	Pct. 75.5	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 21.5	Pct. 98.5	Pct. 73.1	Pct. 97.2	Pct. 98.9	Pct. 15.7	Pct. 59.4
250-499.....	66.7	6.1	57.5	51.5	0	0	83.3	16.7	94.4	77.8	0	5.6
500-749.....	75.4	18.5	70.8	53.8	0	6.2	95.5	40.9	90.9	85.4	4.5	22.7
750-999.....	78.4	20.3	70.3	66.2	0	4.1	95.5	45.2	89.0	89.0	2.7	32.9
1,000-1,249.....	87.5	32.5	82.3	75.9	1.2	18.2	93.2	45.2	89.0	89.0	2.7	45.1
1,250-1,499.....	87.7	36.8	80.7	78.9	1.8	22.8	100.0	58.2	98.7	98.7	6.3	62.4
1,500-1,749.....	87.0	42.6	86.8	83.3	0	27.8	100.0	70.5	100.0	100.0	7.7	66.7
1,750-1,999.....	95.6	60.0	93.3	93.3	2.2	51.1	100.0	79.6	97.8	98.9	12.9	82.4
2,000-2,249.....	100.0	60.7	96.4	100.0	3.6	46.4	100.0	85.9	97.4	100.0	23.1	74.4
2,250-2,499.....	100.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	15.0	50.0	100.0	93.6	100.0	100.0	34.0	74.5
2,500-2,999.....	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	10.0	60.0	100.0	94.9	100.0	100.0	13.6	72.9
3,000 or over.....	100.0						100.0	97.6	100.0	98.8	40.7	82.7
VILLAGES												
<i>New England</i>												
All incomes.....	99.0	59.0	87.8	99.7	48.5	8.7	99.1	85.1	96.0	100.0	73.2	21.7
250-499.....	100.0	28.6	57.2	100.0	28.6	14.3	100.0	50.0	83.3	100.0	33.3	0
500-749.....	100.0	41.7	83.3	100.0	19.4	8.3	100.0	50.0	87.5	100.0	34.4	0
750-999.....	96.8	41.9	81.0	98.4	33.3	1.6	96.7	50.0	87.5	100.0	34.4	0
1,000-1,249.....	98.8	54.1	84.7	100.0	31.8	3.5	100.0	82.9	100.0	100.0	65.9	9.8
1,250-1,499.....	100.0	54.4	91.3	100.0	50.7	4.3	98.0	82.4	93.0	100.0	64.7	13.7
1,500-1,749.....	100.0	68.0	92.0	100.0	68.0	18.0	100.0	87.5	95.8	100.0	85.4	18.8
1,750-1,999.....	97.6	83.3	92.9	100.0	73.8	9.5	100.0	91.3	91.5	100.0	85.1	25.5
2,000-2,249.....							97.3	89.2	94.6	100.0	83.8	29.7
2,250-2,499.....	100.0	87.5	97.5	100.0	82.6	25.0	100.0	90.6	100.0	100.0	90.6	40.6
2,500-2,999.....							100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	87.1	35.5
3,000-3,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.5	34.6
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>												
All incomes.....	77.3	41.6	58.2	84.6	45.1	24.1	86.8	68.3	80.1	92.0	73.4	43.4
250-499.....	50.0	17.9	32.1	67.9	23.8	10.7						16.0
500-749.....	64.6	22.4	40.2	74.0	24.4	15.4	54.7	28.3	41.5	73.6	39.6	25.8
750-999.....	75.1	33.7	51.8	81.2	39.3	18.3	74.8	38.7	62.0	83.4	46.0	37.2
1,000-1,249.....	82.6	43.3	62.8	89.6	46.4	24.3	81.1	56.7	70.1	88.6	65.2	33.8
1,250-1,499.....	82.1	50.8	65.9	90.2	51.6	33.7	88.4	69.3	83.3	93.0	70.6	37.2
1,500-1,749.....	85.3	69.7	73.6	92.2	63.3	28.7	92.9	76.6	85.6	94.2	81.2	44.2
1,750-1,999.....	87.5	62.5	76.4	87.5	72.2	38.9	94.5	81.6	91.4	96.3	84.7	54.0
2,000-2,249.....							93.2	81.4	90.7	93.3	89.8	61.0
2,250-2,499.....	93.2	78.0	84.7	94.9	76.3	49.2	93.7	86.8	98.1	98.7	90.8	64.5
2,500-2,999.....	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	95.0	30.0	93.0	88.8	95.9	100.0	92.9	55.1
3,000-3,999.....	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	100.0	96.9	98.5	100.0	96.9	66.2
4,000-4,999.....							100.0	100.0	95.2	100.0	95.2	76.2
5,000-9,999.....							100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	60.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—HOUSING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities in living quarters, by occupation and income, 10 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families						Clerical, business, and professional families					
	Running water		In-door flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Running water		In-door flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking
	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath					Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES—CON.												
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>												
All incomes	Pct. 72.9	Pct. 36.2	Pct. 51.7	Pct. 67.2	Pct. 15.2	Pct. 25.4	Pct. 81.1	Pct. 65.0	Pct. 72.0	Pct. 84.0	Pct. 46.9	Pct. 39.4
250-499.....	64.8	6.5	29.0	30.0	3.2	3.2	52.1	27.1	41.7	67.4	25.5	29.2
500-749.....	65.4	21.8	39.7	61.5	5.1	17.9	73.8	40.0	51.2	71.2	22.5	25.0
750-999.....	63.7	27.5	42.6	68.0	10.8	24.5	73.5	53.1	62.2	78.6	34.4	30.9
1,000-1,249.....	73.7	38.6	59.6	73.2	12.3	31.6	78.5	60.3	72.4	83.6	39.7	41.4
1,250-1,499.....	87.0	61.9	61.1	78.2	23.6	29.1	76.7	69.6	71.7	85.9	51.6	33.7
1,500-1,749.....	87.2	74.4	79.5	89.5	39.5	43.6	82.6	69.6	71.7	93.3	63.3	45.3
1,750-1,999.....	100.0	75.0	91.7	100.0	25.0	25.0	86.7	77.3	78.7	93.8	62.7	44.1
2,000-2,249.....							84.7	71.2	83.1	89.8	68.6	54.9
2,250-2,499.....	100.0	42.9	53.3	86.7	33.3	33.3	98.0	94.1	94.1	96.1	68.5	64.9
2,500-2,999.....							100.0	89.5	94.1	94.7	60.5	44.7
3,000-3,999.....							94.4	88.9	86.1	94.4	75.0	63.9
4,000-4,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	75.0
5,000-9,999.....							100.0	77.8	88.9	88.9	44.4	11.1
<i>Pacific</i>												
All incomes	99.4	82.4	91.9	98.8	5.8	47.2	99.9	94.0	97.4	99.9	21.2	44.5
250-499.....	100.0	64.3	78.6	96.4	0	17.9						
500-749.....	95.3	68.8	76.9	95.4	1.6	12.3	97.6	71.4	88.1	97.6	7.1	16.7
750-999.....	99.0	82.4	88.6	98.1	3.8	34.3	100.0	82.7	95.1	100.0	18.5	28.4
1,000-1,249.....	100.0	77.3	90.0	98.2	4.5	43.6	100.0	90.1	95.0	100.0	11.0	21.8
1,250-1,499.....	100.0	84.0	96.0	100.0	7.0	38.0	100.0	94.2	97.1	100.0	12.5	34.6
1,500-1,749.....	100.0	91.7	96.3	100.0	10.3	66.5	100.0	98.9	97.9	100.0	16.0	52.1
1,750-1,999.....	100.0	94.3	98.6	100.0	4.3	74.3	100.0	96.2	99.0	100.0	21.2	62.9
2,000-2,249.....							100.0	98.8	98.8	100.0	22.1	57.0
2,250-2,499.....	100.0	93.8	96.9	100.0	6.2	76.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.6	56.9
2,500-2,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.5	64.9
3,000-3,999.....	100.0	92.3	100.0	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.1	62.7
4,000-4,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
5,000-9,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
<i>Southeast—white families</i>												
All incomes	69.4	21.2	54.4	56.0	.4	4.6	91.8	69.2	88.1	88.7	5.7	25.3
250-499.....	49.2	1.6	28.6	33.3	0	0						
500-749.....	53.3	7.8	36.5	38.0	0	1.2	70.6	17.6	58.0	59.4	0	1.4
750-999.....	63.4	8.3	46.2	44.1	0	2.1	77.7	38.4	73.2	72.1	1.8	6.2
1,000-1,249.....	75.2	24.1	62.8	65.7	0	.7	84.5	48.1	80.6	79.8	.8	11.6
1,250-1,499.....	84.1	38.9	75.2	70.3	.9	9.7	91.3	55.8	84.4	83.8	4.0	12.7
1,500-1,749.....	81.8	33.0	63.6	74.7	1.1	8.0	95.7	68.9	92.5	94.4	5.6	29.8
1,750-1,999.....	85.4	46.3	75.0	75.6	2.4	19.5	98.5	79.5	96.2	93.9	2.3	28.8
2,000-2,249.....							93.7	83.3	92.1	93.7	8.7	29.4
2,250-2,499.....	92.3	53.8	78.9	84.6	0	15.4	96.8	89.2	93.5	95.7	6.5	39.8
2,500-2,999.....							96.8	85.5	94.4	98.4	8.1	29.8
3,000-3,999.....							96.6	93.2	95.7	96.6	11.1	46.2
4,000-4,999.....							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.5	55.0
5,000-9,999.....							100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	16.7	38.9
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>												
All incomes	18.2	2.1	8.1	11.4	0	0	32.9	8.2	18.2	22.8	0	.6
0-249.....	8.1	0	2.9	5.8	0	0	12.5	0	12.5	12.5	0	0
250-499.....	11.7	3	3.1	4.8	0	0	9.6	0	3.9	7.7	0	0
500-749.....	22.0	1.8	10.1	14.7	0	0	30.6	2.0	8.0	14.0	0	0
750-999.....	42.4	7.6	23.9	32.8	0	0	54.6	15.2	36.4	36.4	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	63.0	25.9	44.4	44.4	0	0	68.8	35.3	47.1	68.8	0	0
1,250-1,499.....							63.6	18.2	36.4	45.5	0	9.1

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported on a specified facility.

² See table 23, footnote 1.

³ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 38.—HOUSING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities in living quarters, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units, and 4 farm-operator analysis units in 8 States,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Running water						Running water						Running water					
	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking
	North Central small cities						Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						Pennsylvania-Ohio farms					
Type 1.....	Percent 94.4	Percent 72.5	Percent 89.7	Percent 93.0	Percent 71.0	Percent 78.3	Percent 85.3	Percent 67.9	Percent 74.9	Percent 90.2	Percent 63.5	Percent 37.3	Percent 32.2	Percent 19.1	Percent 19.9	Percent 62.9	Percent 29.7	Percent 6.8
0-249.....	75.0	21.4	50.0	80.7	25.0	32.1	61.4	13.6	38.6	72.7	18.2	9.1	30.8	15.4	15.4	53.8	30.8	0
250-499.....	82.4	33.8	74.3	81.1	35.1	44.6	66.4	31.5	49.0	79.2	34.2	19.5	20.5	11.4	11.4	40.9	18.2	2.3
500-749.....	89.9	51.3	77.3	90.7	62.9	60.5	83.9	43.5	70.2	89.4	57.2	26.7	20.9	8.1	8.0	56.3	19.5	6.9
750-999.....	95.7	65.8	92.3	94.9	60.7	74.4	94.2	65.0	84.7	95.6	69.3	34.3	30.0	14.0	18.0	58.0	26.0	6.0
1,000-1,249.....	93.3	71.2	90.4	92.3	73.1	77.9	93.0	72.0	86.0	94.0	78.0	47.0	42.6	29.8	29.8	78.7	44.7	2.1
1,250-1,499.....	97.5	90.0	97.5	98.8	82.5	85.0	88.9	74.6	85.7	93.7	72.6	42.9	47.8	30.4	30.4	82.6	34.8	17.4
1,500-1,749.....	100.0	88.7	98.4	98.4	86.5	90.8	98.0	85.7	93.9	93.8	89.8	55.1	50.0	81.2	34.4	81.2	46.9	3.1
1,750-1,999.....	100.0	86.0	100.0	100.0	86.0	93.0	95.0	91.7	95.0	100.0	93.3	80.0	43.5	39.1	33.3	79.2	45.8	16.7
2,000-2,249.....	100.0	97.8	97.8	100.0	95.6	91.1	100.0	88.0	96.0	100.0	96.0	68.0	53.3	41.7	50.0	83.3	58.3	8.3
2,250-2,499.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	92.6	100.0	80.0	96.0	100.0	96.0	68.0	71.4	57.1	37.5	75.0	75.0	12.5
2,500-2,999.....	100.0	97.9	97.9	100.0	97.9	97.9	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.6	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
3,000-3,999.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
4,000-4,999.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	60.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
5,000-9,999.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	60.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Type 2.....	94.9	71.4	88.3	94.0	70.4	73.1	80.5	53.7	69.4	88.3	56.9	36.0	85.6	21.1	19.9	64.4	30.7	3.4
0-249.....	46.7	20.0	33.3	46.7	13.3	20.0	14.3	14.3	0	57.1	14.3	28.6	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
250-499.....	83.7	34.9	67.4	79.1	27.9	34.9	54.2	22.0	39.0	72.9	30.5	18.6	10.5	5.3	5.3	36.8	15.8	0
500-749.....	95.4	46.4	83.9	93.0	49.4	60.9	72.6	33.6	50.4	78.8	34.5	24.8	17.6	11.8	11.8	44.1	23.5	2.9
750-999.....	92.4	63.7	87.0	93.5	50.5	59.7	81.2	44.6	68.3	89.1	52.5	27.7	28.1	9.4	9.4	46.9	15.6	3.1
1,000-1,249.....	98.5	69.4	92.9	95.3	70.6	71.8	85.7	63.6	80.5	97.4	60.5	40.3	32.6	16.3	16.3	65.1	27.9	4.7
1,250-1,499.....	98.5	82.1	95.5	97.0	85.1	85.1	95.7	82.6	93.3	95.7	84.8	39.1	44.1	26.5	26.5	70.6	38.2	0
1,500-1,749.....	98.4	84.1	92.1	98.4	90.5	87.8	92.3	76.9	89.7	97.4	87.2	51.3	32.4	29.7	24.3	78.4	35.1	2.7
1,750-1,999.....	100.0	92.5	95.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	100.0	80.5	92.7	97.6	82.9	61.0	31.2	0	0	68.8	12.5	0
2,000-2,249.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	92.9	100.0	80.5	92.7	97.6	82.9	61.0	66.7	43.3	43.3	83.3	56.7	100.0
2,250-2,499.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	92.9	100.0	80.5	92.7	97.6	82.9	61.0	57.1	28.6	28.6	100.0	14.3	14.3
2,500-2,999.....	100.0	100.0	94.4	100.0	97.2	91.7	94.7	89.5	94.7	100.0	89.5	57.9	57.1	28.6	28.6	100.0	14.3	14.3

3,000-3,999	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.8	96.7	96.7	83.3	83.8	0
4,000-4,999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0
5,000-9,999	100.0	100.0	90.0	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	100.0	0
Type 3	93.2	71.6	80.0	93.0	93.9	64.8	81.8	83.7	97.7	88.2	84.7	33.8	38.5	18.9	18.9	62.7	30.0	5.3
0-249																		
250-499	71.4	42.9	33.3	57.1	14.3	14.3	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	0	0	25.0	0	0	
500-749	69.0	13.8	48.3	65.5	17.2	24.1	64.1	16.2	21.6	67.0	10.8	0	15.4	15.4	38.5	8.3	0	
750-999	83.3	41.7	64.3	80.0	35.0	30.0	79.2	28.8	58.8	81.2	31.2	16.2	7.4	3.7	48.1	7.4	11.1	
1,000-1,249	97.1	57.4	88.2	97.1	45.6	48.5	81.4	48.8	96.3	93.0	81.4	32.5	18.0	17.5	47.5	20.0	7.5	
1,250-1,499	92.6	73.5	80.8	95.0	63.2	64.7	80.1	59.7	72.2	91.7	58.3	30.6	37.0	14.8	16.7	64.8	27.8	
1,500-1,749	96.2	81.1	92.5	98.1	69.8	79.2	86.8	73.7	81.6	97.4	81.6	47.4	38.7	16.1	16.1	71.0	32.3	
1,750-1,999	100.0	91.7	97.9	97.9	79.2	75.0	93.8	81.2	87.5	93.8	84.4	62.5	50.0	42.9	35.7	71.4	7.1	
2,000-2,249	100.0	80.9	93.9	100.0	84.8	93.9	100.0	92.8	100.0	100.0	96.2	65.4	60.0	12.0	16.0	80.0	28.0	
2,250-2,499	100.0	96.4	96.4	100.0	96.4	80.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	41.7	80.0	83.8	6.7	
2,500-2,999	95.0	95.0	95.0	100.0	95.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.3	40.0	93.3	8.0	
3,000-3,999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.3	41.7	75.0	8.3	
4,000-4,999	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	40.0	40.0	80.0	20.0	
5,000-9,999	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Type 4	94.4	75.0	80.0	94.0	69.8	72.0	82.1	84.9	68.3	89.7	62.2	30.7	30.8	23.2	24.5	67.4	36.2	4.9
0-249																		
250-499	80.0	30.0	60.0	90.0	30.0	30.0	44.4	33.3	44.4	72.2	80.0	11.1	25.3	6.3	10.5	36.8	5.3	
500-749	69.6	30.4	60.9	71.7	34.8	28.3	66.1	25.4	42.4	71.2	37.3	15.8	30.0	16.0	18.0	68.0	8.0	
750-999	87.1	80.0	78.6	84.6	42.0	55.7	67.0	81.1	48.5	83.5	88.8	18.4	23.4	9.4	10.9	60.4	2.4	
1,000-1,249	96.3	65.6	87.1	91.4	60.2	66.2	79.6	44.2	57.5	86.7	61.3	23.9	28.8	10.2	11.9	62.7	1.7	
1,250-1,499	97.0	63.1	88.1	97.6	65.5	61.9	86.8	58.8	73.5	95.6	88.2	27.5	42.1	28.9	26.8	64.5	3.9	
1,500-1,749	97.7	82.6	90.7	96.8	80.2	73.3	93.5	71.0	82.3	96.8	79.0	35.5	26.5	20.5	22.7	70.5	2.3	
1,750-1,999	100.0	91.4	96.4	100.0	67.2	87.9	91.7	71.7	85.6	93.8	73.8	41.7	40.5	23.8	19.5	71.4	4.8	
2,000-2,249	100.0	93.3	97.8	100.0	84.4	91.1	91.4	75.3	84.0	96.8	84.0	51.9	62.5	33.9	39.3	76.8	10.9	
2,250-2,499	100.0	93.0	97.7	100.0	76.7	88.4	91.4	84.8	90.9	100.0	90.9	42.4	50.0	35.7	35.7	82.1	8.7	
2,500-2,999	100.0	86.5	90.5	100.0	89.5	80.0	97.0	84.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.5	78.0	52.0	60.0	92.0	9.0	
3,000-3,999	100.0	96.8	96.8	100.0	96.8	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	33.3	100.0	0	
4,000-4,999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	33.3	100.0	0	
5,000-9,999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	
Type 5	93.5	65.0	88.1	93.2	63.1	63.7	80.1	53.0	64.9	85.1	65.6	25.5	87.0	19.7	22.3	64.0	31.8	2.7
0-249																		
250-499																		
500-749	82.8	26.1	66.6	81.8	30.1	30.4	64.7	5.9	26.4	76.5	5.9	11.8	18.7	5.0	5.0	50.0	0	
750-999	84.4	30.0	68.3	80.5	17.1	43.0	68.0	89.2	89.2	76.5	24.4	13.7	19.3	6.7	6.7	33.8	11.1	
1,000-1,249	88.5	36.5	78.8	92.3	51.9	38.5	79.2	47.0	55.6	81.0	44.4	22.2	28.0	6.4	15.0	50.4	0	
1,250-1,499	97.9	72.8	95.7	95.7	86.5	48.9	72.1	46.6	62.8	83.7	85.8	30.2	30.8	6.1	9.1	63.0	0	
1,500-1,749	93.8	59.2	90.6	93.8	68.8	78.1	86.5	55.8	76.8	86.8	60.5	21.1	21.4	7.1	11.0	84.8	8.0	
1,750-1,999	100.0	84.8	100.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	88.2	70.0	85.8	94.1	76.5	35.3	41.7	12.5	20.8	76.0	8.8	
2,000-2,249	93.5	77.4	90.8	93.5	74.2	77.4	84.9	78.8	87.0	91.8	91.8	20.1	42.0	23.8	28.0	66.7	5.7	
2,250-2,499	92.9	85.7	92.9	100.0	92.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.7	48.4	80.6	8.2	
2,500-2,999	100.0	95.5	100.0	100.0	81.8	86.4	100.0	88.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.7	48.4	80.6	8.2	
3,000-3,999	100.0	93.5	96.8	96.8	87.1	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	83.3	80.7	6.7	
4,000-4,999	91.7	61.7	91.7	91.7	61.7	61.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.1	42.0	83.3	8.2	
5,000-9,999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	83.3	100.0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 38.—HOUSING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities in living quarters, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units, and 4 farm-operator analysis units in 8 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Running water						Running water						Running water						
	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
	North Central small cities						Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						Pennsylvania-Ohio farms						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Type 6.....	91.4	58.3	83.5	93.5	56.1	66.9	80.7	46.7	57.0	85.7	50.8	34.0	38.0	17.1	19.0	65.9	32.6	2.3	
0-249					0	100.0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	40.0	40.0	40.0	0	60.0	0	
250-499	100.0	46.2	84.6	100.0	30.8	61.5	50.0	10.0	26.7	60.0	20.0	13.3	23.5	11.8	11.8	41.2	29.4	0	
500-749	71.4	28.6	61.9	90.5	42.9	52.4	84.1	31.8	43.2	75.0	38.6	11.4	25.0	5.6	8.3	44.4	22.2	0	
750-999	87.1	35.5	77.4	90.3	38.7	48.4	73.1	28.8	48.1	90.4	40.4	26.9	37.8	16.2	18.9	70.3	21.6	5.4	
1,000-1,249	100.0	72.0	88.0	92.0	68.0	80.0	84.9	62.3	66.0	88.7	50.9	34.0	25.0	9.4	15.6	75.0	31.2	0	
1,250-1,499	94.4	77.8	94.4	94.4	66.7	77.8	94.4	61.1	66.7	100.0	83.3	50.0	27.0	13.5	16.2	64.9	27.0	5.4	
1,500-1,749	90.9	72.7	81.8	90.9	54.5	63.6	92.9	64.3	78.6	92.9	78.6	78.6	39.4	15.2	15.2	69.7	39.4	0	
1,750-1,999	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	93.3	80.3	93.3	100.0	80.0	66.7	51.7	20.7	24.1	75.9	48.3	6.9	
2,000-2,249	100.0	66.7	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	100.0	100.0	0
2,250-2,499	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0
2,500-2,999	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0
3,000-3,999	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0
4,000-4,999	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0
5,000-9,999	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0
Type 7.....	90.9	62.1	87.9	93.9	59.1	57.6	66.4	35.3	49.6	73.1	36.4	17.6	39.7	13.9	17.7	61.1	26.8	2.4	
0-249							0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499							0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-749	0	0	0	0	0	0	65.7	22.2	44.4	77.8	22.2	11.1	21.4	7.1	7.1	50.0	7.1	0	
750-999	90.0	60.0	90.0	100.0	70.0	30.0	50.0	20.0	35.0	60.0	30.0	10.0	28.6	7.1	3.6	57.1	7.1	0	
1,000-1,249	85.7	57.1	78.6	92.9	57.1	50.0	65.2	28.1	39.1	69.6	31.8	8.7	15.2	9.1	9.1	54.5	28.1	0	
1,250-1,499	91.7	66.7	91.7	91.7	58.3	58.3	64.0	32.0	48.0	68.0	32.0	28.0	27.8	8.3	19.4	50.0	27.8	2.8	
1,500-1,749	100.0	42.9	100.0	100.0	42.9	57.1	61.1	33.3	38.9	72.2	22.2	16.7	36.7	13.3	10.0	56.7	33.3	0	

	\$ 85.7	\$ 57.1	\$ 71.4	\$ 85.7	\$ 57.1	\$ 85.7	\$ 71.4	\$ 57.1	\$ 57.1	\$ 71.4	\$ 57.1	\$ 14.3	55.6	16.7	25.0	69.4	22.2	0	
1,750-1,999.....	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 57.1	\$ 28.6	54.2	14.6	25.0	77.1	33.3	6.2	
2,000-2,249.....	\$ 100.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 57.1	\$ 5.0	\$ 20.6	52.2	26.1	30.4	56.5	52.2	4.3	
2,250-2,499.....	\$ 100.0	\$ 33.3	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 33.3	\$ 66.7	\$ 100.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 5.0	\$ 50.0	52.2	26.1	30.4	56.5	52.2	4.3	
2,500-2,999.....	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 66.7	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	50.0	14.3	13.8	58.6	13.8	0	
3,000-3,999.....	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 66.7	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 83.3	\$ 66.7	\$ 33.3	
4,000-4,999.....	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	\$ 33.3	\$ 33.3	\$ 33.3	\$ 100.0	\$ 33.3	\$ 0	
5,000-9,999.....																			
	North Dakota-Kansas farms						Washington-Oregon farms					North Carolina-South Carolina farms							
Type 1.....	25.8	8.9	8.1	47.2	18.2	0.8	64.6	46.8	38.9	76.2	7.1	3.4	11.3	8.5	9.7	18.3	0.4	0	
Net losses.....	20.7	0	3.4	44.8	13.8	0													
Net incomes.....	26.6	10.1	8.7	47.3	18.8	1.0	64.6	46.8	38.9	76.2	7.1	3.4	11.3	8.5	9.7	18.3	0.4	0	
0-249.....	30.4	6.7	8.7	43.5	26.1	0	27.3	18.2	18.2	36.4	0	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
250-499.....	15.2	2.2	2.2	32.6	10.9	2.2	37.5	12.5	16.7	58.3	8.3	0	0	0	0	3.4	0	0	0
500-749.....	25.5	10.6	8.5	51.1	23.4	0	48.3	29.3	30.0	60.0	1.7	0	2.3	2.3	2.2	6.7	0	0	0
750-999.....	8.6	2.9	2.9	50.0	14.3	0	65.6	34.4	15.2	81.8	3.0	0	2.6	2.6	2.7	10.5	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	33.3	5.6	5.6	33.3	11.1	0	64.9	43.2	32.4	83.8	2.7	0	17.8	11.1	13.3	22.7	0	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	54.5	27.3	0	72.7	18.2	0	75.0	65.0	60.0	85.0	5.0	10.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	25.0	0	0	0
1,500-1,749.....	\$ 44.4	\$ 22.2	\$ 22.2	\$ 66.7	\$ 44.4	\$ 0	84.2	63.2	57.9	89.5	21.1	5.3	14.3	7.1	14.3	23.1	7.1	0	0
1,750-1,999.....	\$ 50.0	\$ 37.5	\$ 37.5	\$ 62.5	\$ 25.0	\$ 0	80.0	66.7	53.3	86.7	6.7	6.7	\$ 42.9	\$ 28.6	\$ 42.9	\$ 57.1	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2,000-2,499.....	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	\$ 33.3	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	\$ 0	92.6	85.2	70.4	92.6	14.8	7.4	21.1	15.8	15.8	31.6	0	0	0
2,500-2,999.....	\$ 66.7	\$ 66.7	\$ 66.7	\$ 33.3	\$ 33.3	\$ 33.3	\$ 88.9	\$ 77.8	\$ 77.8	\$ 88.9	\$ 11.1	\$ 11.1	\$ 28.6	\$ 28.6	\$ 14.3	\$ 42.9	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
3,000-3,999.....	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 0	\$ 77.8	\$ 77.8	\$ 62.5	\$ 100.0	\$ 11.1	\$ 22.2	\$ 50.0	\$ 33.3	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
4,000-4,999.....							\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
5,000-9,999.....													\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Types 2 and 3.....	23.5	8.4	9.2	45.7	19.1	1.1	67.1	49.3	36.8	83.5	6.5	1.7	9.7	5.1	7.8	13.7	.5	.3	
Net losses.....	26.7	3.3	3.3	40.0	20.0	0													
Net incomes.....	23.2	8.8	9.7	46.2	19.1	1.2	67.1	49.3	36.8	83.5	6.5	1.7	9.7	5.1	7.8	13.7	.5	.3	
0-249.....	11.1	3.7	7.4	37.0	22.2	0	\$ 50.0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 50.0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
250-499.....	13.6	1.5	1.5	38.5	10.6	1.5	40.0	25.0	25.0	78.9	5.0	0	2.9	0	0	5.9	0	0	0
500-749.....	14.1	3.1	3.1	40.6	17.2	1.6	45.9	27.0	19.9	70.3	5.4	2.7	1.5	0	0	7.4	0	0	0
750-999.....	20.9	7.5	13.4	38.8	19.4	0	61.0	48.8	33.3	78.0	2.4	0	2.9	0	4.3	4.3	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	23.7	2.6	2.7	41.7	13.2	0	73.7	52.6	31.6	84.2	0	0	4.3	2.1	2.1	10.6	0	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	32.3	16.1	12.9	48.4	22.6	3.2	70.7	51.2	40.0	85.4	9.8	2.4	8.7	4.3	4.3	13.0	2.2	0	0
1,500-1,749.....	33.3	11.1	16.7	66.7	11.1	5.9	81.6	57.9	42.1	92.1	10.5	0	13.8	3.4	13.8	17.2	0	0	3.4
1,750-1,999.....	60.0	30.0	20.0	70.0	50.0	0	62.5	54.2	56.5	83.3	8.3	0	26.1	13.0	21.7	30.4	4.3	0	0
2,000-2,499.....	80.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	40.0	0	81.8	63.6	50.0	95.5	4.5	4.5	35.0	20.0	19.0	38.1	0	0	0
2,500-2,999.....	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 0	81.8	54.5	54.5	90.9	18.2	9.1	7.7	7.7	15.4	7.7	0	0	0
3,000-3,999.....	\$ 50.0	\$ 33.3	\$ 50.0	\$ 83.3	\$ 50.0	\$ 0	\$ 90.9	\$ 90.9	\$ 45.5	\$ 100.0	\$ 9.1	\$ 0	\$ 50.0	\$ 40.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
4,000-4,999.....							\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 66.7	\$ 100.0	\$ 33.3	\$ 33.3	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
5,000-9,999.....													\$ 66.7	\$ 66.7	\$ 66.7	\$ 66.7	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 38.—HOUSING FACILITIES: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities in living quarters, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units, and 4 farm-operator analysis units in 8 States,² 1935-36—Continued
 [White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Running water						Running water						Running water						
	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	Any	Hot and cold, kitchen and bath	Indoor flush toilet	Kitchen sink with drain	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
	North Dakota-Kansas farms						Washington-Oregon farms						North Carolina-South Carolina farms						
Types 4 and 5.....	Percent 28.7	Percent 12.6	Percent 12.3	Percent 52.1	Percent 23.5	Percent 1.0	Percent 67.3	Percent 50.5	Percent 41.5	Percent 82.2	Percent 12.9	Percent 1.8	Percent 8.4	Percent 4.8	Percent 6.3	Percent 14.8	Percent 4.1	Percent 0.3	
Net losses.....	25.0	11.4	11.1	40.0	22.2	0													
Net incomes.....	29.0	12.7	12.4	53.3	23.6	1.1	67.3	50.5	41.5	82.2	12.9	1.8	8.4	4.8	6.3	14.8	4.1	.3	
0-249.....	28.2	10.3	10.3	57.9	15.4	0							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	15.1	3.8	3.8	39.8	18.9	0	36.8	26.3	15.8	63.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	17.8	8.1	8.1	40.5	20.3	1.4	40.0	24.4	13.3	75.6	4.4	0	0	0	0	2.9	0	0	0
750-999.....	30.7	10.7	17.3	56.0	24.0	1.8	59.5	40.5	28.6	70.2	4.8	0	2.2	0	0	1.1	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	34.7	18.0	14.0	60.0	34.0	2.0	57.8	44.4	43.2	82.2	11.1	2.2	3.1	1.0	1.0	5.3	0	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	31.9	12.8	10.6	48.9	19.1	0	71.2	51.9	42.3	82.7	19.2	0	4.1	1.0	2.1	9.2	0	0	0
1,500-1,749.....	25.7	8.6	11.4	60.0	11.4	2.9	69.8	51.2	44.2	81.4	7.0	0	4.0	1.3	1.3	12.0	0	0	0
1,750-1,999.....	42.9	23.8	14.3	64.7	33.3	4.8	75.8	57.6	51.5	87.5	24.2	0	4.2	2.1	2.1	12.5	0	0	0
2,000-2,499.....	60.0	35.0	20.0	65.0	45.0	0	82.7	61.5	50.9	86.8	9.4	1.9	12.4	5.6	11.0	22.0	1.1	0	0
2,500-2,999.....	43.8	25.0	31.2	75.0	43.8	0	90.9	72.7	63.6	86.4	27.3	13.6	11.5	5.8	5.8	28.8	0	2.3	
3,000-3,999.....	33.3	16.7	16.7	66.7	16.7	0	84.6	80.8	61.5	96.2	26.9	7.7	37.2	25.6	30.2	52.4	2.3	4.5	
4,000-4,999.....							88.9	66.7	66.7	88.0	22.2	0	45.5	40.9	50.0	50.0	0	0	
5,000-9,999.....													36.4	27.3	36.4	81.8	9.1	0	
Types 6 and 7.....													6.2	3.8	4.6	10.6	.2	0	
0-249.....													0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....													0	0	3.7	0	0	0	0
500-749.....													0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0
750-999.....													0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....													1.2	0	0	4.8	0	0	0
1,250-1,499.....													4.3	0	0	11.6	0	0	0
1,500-1,749.....													1.8	0	0	8.8	0	0	0
1,750-1,999.....													4.9	2.4	2.4	9.5	0	0	0
2,000-2,499.....													6.8	4.1	5.5	9.6	0	0	0
2,500-2,999.....													21.2	12.1	15.2	27.3	0	0	0
3,000-3,999.....													25.0	16.7	22.2	34.9	2.9	0	0
4,000-4,999.....													21.4	21.4	21.4	35.7	0	0	0
5,000-9,999.....													22.5	62.6	62.6	75.0	0	0	0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families that reported on a specified facility.

² See table 23, footnote 1.

³ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 39.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: Median age of husbands, by family type, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit (1)	All types (2)	Type 1 (3)	Types 2 and 3 (4)	Types 4 and 5 (5)	Types 6 and 7 (6)
SMALL CITIES					
North Central.....	43	48	38	49	38
Plains and Mountain.....	41	41	35	49	.....
Pacific.....	42	43	36	49	.....
Southeast—white families.....	41	37	35	50	.....
Southeast—Negro families.....	40	42	34	47	.....
VILLAGES					
New England.....	44	54	35	49	.....
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	44	53	38	50	39
Plains and Mountain.....	42	47	36	50	.....
Pacific.....	44	53	36	49	.....
Southeast—white families.....	42	41	36	50	39
Southeast—Negro families.....	39	42	35	45	36
FARMS					
Vermont.....	52	57	42	53	.....
New Jersey.....	49	57	38	52	43
Pennsylvania—Ohio.....	47	53	38	52	40
Michigan—Wisconsin.....	47	56	39	51	42
Illinois—Iowa.....	46	51	37	52	40
North Dakota—Kansas.....	45	46	37	50	.....
South Dakota—Montana—Colorado.....	49	55	38	53	.....
Washington—Oregon.....	51	59	42	53	.....
Oregon—part-time.....	46	52	41	48	.....
California.....	49	59	42	51	.....
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators.....	49	59	38	56	42
N. C.—S. C.—white operators.....	47	53	37	53	44
Ga.—Miss.—white operators.....	49	56	38	54	44
N. C.—S. C.—white sharecroppers.....	36	29	29	48	37
Ga.—Miss.—white sharecroppers.....	39	30	29	53	39
N. C.—S. C.—Negro operators.....	50	53	41	55	45
Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators.....	54	53	52	56	51
N. C.—S. C.—Negro sharecroppers.....	40	36	29	50	39
Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers.....	43	38	36	48	44

¹ See table 28, footnote 1. For median age of husbands and age distribution by family type and income, see the regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1.

² In the Middle Atlantic and North Central analysis units median age of husbands in the uncombined types was as follows:

Family type:	North Central small cities	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages	Pennsylvania—Ohio farms
2.....	36	35	39
3.....	36	35	36
4.....	52	52	55
5.....	46	47	48
6.....	36	37	36
7.....	43	43	45

Appendix B. Methodology

Procedures Used in Collection of the Data

The consumer purchases study was planned to provide information about variations in family consumption with region, size of community, income, occupation, family type, and race. The procedures followed at every step—from the selection of communities through the tabulation and analysis of the data—were determined by this purpose. The general plan of the study and the procedures used in carrying out the plan have been described at length in the volumes dealing with family income.¹ A brief summary of the plan and procedures, as they affect the expenditure data presented in this volume, is given below.

Communities Included in the Sample

The sample was limited to communities of certain size ranges in five broad geographic regions, New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast.² Communities were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanization in each region as follows: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. New York City and Chicago, Ill., representing a sixth degree of urbanization, the metropolis, were also studied.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the geographic areas chosen and fall in the specified size ranges. In the selection of the cities additional factors considered were independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, proportion of native-white population, economic activities, and cultural patterns. Each farm section was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together, these 13 sections represent the major types of agricultural enterprise in this country. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties surveyed, although some in adjacent counties were added to provide a sufficiently large sample of families. For the same reason a few villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were included. (A list of the cities and villages surveyed is shown in table 40. The farm sections included in the study and the counties in each are given in table 41.)

Within each region, the sample included 1 or 2 large cities, 2 to 5 middle-sized cities, 4 to 12 small cities, 14 to 46 villages, and 4 to 22 farm counties. Expenditure data have been tabulated for each of the metropolitan and large cities separately. Communities of each of the other degrees of urbanization—middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties—have been grouped to form analysis units. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, in addition to the two metropolises and two large cities, the tabulations cover two groups of middle-sized cities, two groups of small cities, one group of villages, and four groups of farm counties. In the other regions data are given for one large city, one group of middle-sized cities, one of small cities, one of villages, and one to three of farm counties. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in the 140 villages and 66 farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all larger cities including 14 of middle size, 6 large, and 2 metropolitan (fig. 5).

¹ Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Methodology. See Reports of the study, p. 216.

² Some of these regions do not correspond to the census regions and therefore have been given distinctive names, as Southeast and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of the study includes part of the States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the West North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census.

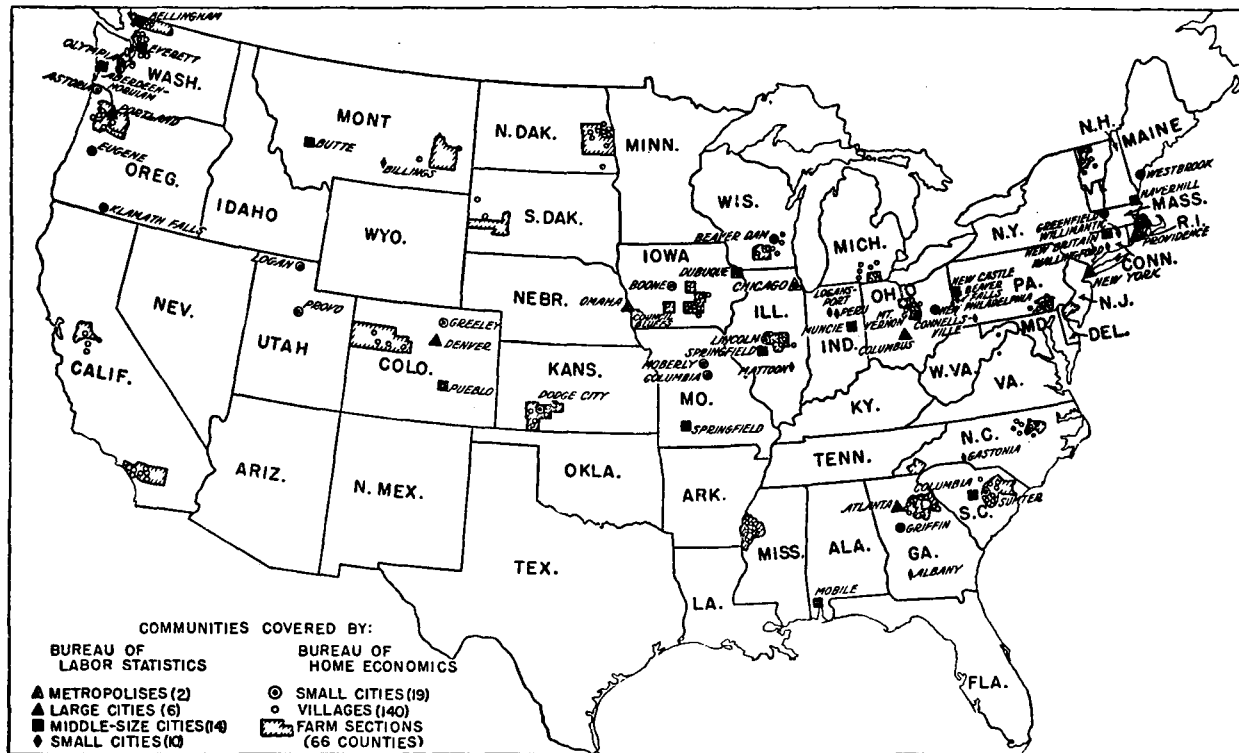


FIGURE 5.—Communities surveyed by each agency in the study of consumer purchases. Transfers of data for some communities were made for the analysis of consumption; see page 216 and table 40.

The sample provides for comparisons of family expenditures and consumption between communities of different size in the same region and between communities of the same size range in different regions. For a discussion of use of the consumption data from this survey in regional and national estimates, see page 212 of this report, and the Appraisal in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1.

Population Groups Included in the Sample

In making the plans for this survey, it was assumed that consumption patterns would vary with color, nativity, composition of family, occupation, and income. Since it was not possible, within the administrative limitations of the survey, to provide for adequate samples of all groups exhibiting variations in these factors, the consumption study was confined to those numerically most important in the population—native-white, unbroken, nonrelief families. Native-Negro families were included only in the Southeast region and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where they were studied separately (See pp. 212-214 for a discussion of the comparability of the sample with all families in the communities.)

The schedule of an economic family (see Glossary, Economic Family, for definition) that kept house and could furnish reliable estimates of a year's income and expenditures was the basic unit of the consumption study. Families in certain situations could not provide the information needed for the schedule and therefore were excluded. For example, if the husband and wife had not been married a year, neither the family's income nor its expenditures for a 12-month period could be determined; if the household included several boarders, the separation of the expenditures for such household members from those of the economic family would present difficulties. Similarly, if a farm family had not lived on a farm throughout the report year, its income from home-produced food and its pattern of consumption might not be representative of a farming community.

TABLE 40.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region*

Degree of urbanization ¹	Region				
	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
Metropolis. ³		New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city. ³	Providence, R. I.	Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city. ³	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city.	*Westbrook, Me. ⁴ *Greenfield, Mass. ⁴ †Wallingford, Conn. †Williamantic, Conn.	*Mt. Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. †Beaver Falls, Pa. †Connellsville, Pa. †Logansport, Ind. †Peru, Ind. †Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. †Gastonia, N. C. ⁵ †Albany, Ga. ⁵	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. †Billings, Mont. ⁵	*Olympia, Wash. *Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region—Continued*

Decree of urbanization ¹	Region				
	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
Village. ³	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Avon. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridgewater. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Raynham.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown. Mount Gilead. Perrysville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonesville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon. Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Sun Prairie. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pulaski. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dallas. Earlham. Eddyville. Melcher. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	North Carolina: Elm City. Franklinton. Louisburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitakers. Zebulon. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indianola. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. M o u n d Bayou ⁴ Roseale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmons ville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Portland. Kansas: Bucklin. Cimarron. Fowler. Kinsley. Meade. Speerville. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: G l e n w o o d Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Monroe. Snohomish. Oregon: McMinnville. Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manteca. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

¹ The population range in each type of community was as follows: Metropolis, 3,376,438 to 6,930,446; large city, 214,006 to 301,815; middle-sized city, 30,567 to 71,864; small city, 9,370 to 18,901; village, 544 to 5,183. Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.

² Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.

³ All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See page 216.)

⁵ Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Home Economics. (See page 216.)

⁶ All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

⁷ Negro families only.

⁸ Designates small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁹ Designates small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 41.—Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics as combined for analysis in the consumption sample, and important type of farming in each group of counties

Analysis unit	Counties studied	Major type of farming ¹
Vermont.....	Chittenden, Franklin.....	Dairy.
New Jersey.....	Camden, Gloucester, Salem.....	Truck.
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	(Pennsylvania: Lancaster.....	General.
	(Ohio: Crawford, Knox, Richland.....	Do.
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	Michigan: Lenawee.....	General and dairy.
	Wisconsin: Dane.....	Dairy.
Illinois-Iowa.....	(Illinois: DeWitt, Logan, Macon, Piatt.....	Corn and other cash grain.
	(Iowa: Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.....	Animal specialty.
North Dakota-Kansas.....	(North Dakota: Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.....	Wheat and other cash grain.
	(Kansas: Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade.....	Do.
South Dakota-Montana-Colo- rado.	(South Dakota: Pennington.....	Range livestock and cash grain.
	(Montana: Custer.....	Do.
	(Colorado: Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco.....	Range livestock and crop special- ty.
Washington-Oregon.....	Washington: Whatcom.....	Dairy and poultry.
	Oregon: Marion, Polk.....	General and fruit, part-time.
Oregon—part-time ²	(Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington.....	Do. ³
California.....	(Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin.....	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.	(Jackson, Macon.....	Self-sufficing.
North Carolina-South Caro- lina:		
White operators.....	(North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash.....	Cotton and tobacco.
White sharecroppers.....	(South Carolina: Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter.....	Do.
Negro operators.....	(North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash.....	Do.
Negro sharecroppers.....	(South Carolina: Darlington, Florence.....	Do.
Georgia-Mississippi:		
White operators.....	(Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.....	Cotton.
White sharecroppers.....	(Mississippi: Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.....	Do.
Negro operators.....	(Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.....	Do.
Negro sharecroppers.....	(Mississippi: Leflore, Washington.....	Do.

¹ For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census.

² All schedules included in this analysis unit are from families of farmers classified as part-time.

Eligibility Requirements

The families eligible for the consumption study were part of a larger group included in the study of family income. To be included in the income investigation, a family had to meet the following requirements: The family included a husband and wife who were native-white (or native-Negro in the Southeast region and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio), had been married at least 1 year, were keeping house when interviewed, and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year. In addition, in the farm sections the family was that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, of a Sharecropper) and had operated the farm for at least 1 year.³

To be eligible for the consumption study, a family had to meet the following additional requirements:

The family had not received relief at any time during the year.

The family was of specified family composition, i. e., of types 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 in certain communities. In other communities, types 6 and 7 were included also (see Glossary, Family Type). Families with five or more persons 16 or older and none younger, and all families of nine or more members (types 8 and 9) were excluded in all communities.

³ An eligible family had operated a farm which met the census definition and the requirement that some money income from the sale of farm products had been received, unless special circumstances existed to explain the absence of such money income. Farm laborers and paid managers of farms were not included in the study.

The city or village family was in the wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional group. Families of farm operators in cities or villages and those without earnings were excluded. (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.)

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family had been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

The family had not moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

The city or village family had lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year.

The farm family had not been operating a part-time farm except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farm operators was made.

Sampling Procedures

The information on family income and expenditures was obtained through personal interviews with the housewife or other responsible members of the family. In order to select a representative group that satisfied the requirements for the consumption study from the total population of families, the following scheme of collection, involving four samples, was used.

The first or record-card sample was a random sample of all dwelling units in the cities and villages studied; in the farm counties, of dwellings of farm operators (and, in the Southeast, of sharecroppers). Families were asked to give the information needed to fill a record card which indicated whether the requirements for the income study were satisfied.

The second or income sample included families shown by entries on the record card to be eligible for the study of income. These families were requested to give the information on family composition, occupation, and income shown in the income schedule. The third or eligible sample consisted of the families from the second sample whose entries on the income schedule indicated eligibility for the consumption study.

The fourth or consumption sample was derived from the third sample. It included every eligible family willing or able to furnish data concerning its expenditures from the group drawn in the first of the series of random subsamples. Some limitation of the number of eligible families asked to provide expenditure schedules was imposed in the later stages of field work. The consumption sample was planned to provide enough cases for analysis by income, family type, and occupation. A minimum of 6 or 10 cases was desired in each of the so-called cells, i. e., the subdivisions of the city or village sample by a three-way classification—income, family type, and occupation. Since all farm families were in the same occupational group, a two-way classification by family type and income was made.

Obviously, a group of eligible families large enough to provide six cases of a less frequent income, family-type, and occupational class (such as high-income business families of six or more members) would include more cases than were needed of the more usual groups (such as the three- or four-member, wage-earner families with incomes of about \$1,000). It was considered advisable, therefore, to exercise some control of the final stages of schedule collection in order to avoid obtaining an excessive number of families from some groups while securing a barely adequate number from others. Although it did not prove possible to obtain the preassigned minimum number of schedules for all cells, many cells of the less frequent types were represented by more schedules than would have been secured without this control of the sampling.

The percentage of eligible families included in the consumption sample was greater for some cells than for others because of this collection control. In other words, the consumption sample differed from the eligible group in that some of the occupational, family-type, and income cells included a smaller proportion of the total number than they did in the eligible group, while in other cells the proportion was larger.⁴

⁴ The procedures used in selecting the families included in the consumption sample are described in greater detail in the Methodology section of regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part I.

Data From the Consumption Sample

Representative Character of the Consumption Sample

In appraising the representative character of the consumption sample two questions must be answered: (1) Were the families in each of the cells representative of all eligible families within the same income, family-type, and occupational class? (2) Was the distribution of families by cells in the consumption sample similar to the distribution of the eligible group? The answer to the first question affects the applicability of the data concerning families within a given class or cell to other eligible families of the same income, family-type, and occupational classification, within the same group of communities. The answer to the second question affects the use of data relating to a group of families from a combination of several cells in the consumption sample (as from all family types at a given income level) as applicable to a similar group of eligible families. This second question, therefore, involves procedures to be followed in combining cells to obtain averages.

There is reason to believe that the first question may be answered in the affirmative. As a result of collection procedures, the individual cells of the consumption sample, i. e., families within the same occupational and family-type groups at a given income level, may be judged adequately representative of all eligible families of the same family-type, occupational, and income class. Although some families could not be reached, there is no evidence that the nonreporting families differed from those included in respect to consumption patterns. Revisits and special visits by supervisors served to reduce the number of nonreporting families.

The answer to the second question is also affirmative, with minor qualifications. The consumption sample may be taken as fairly representative of the eligible group with respect to the distribution of families by occupation, family type, and income, despite the control of collection. The differences between the consumption and the eligible sample were small enough that, in the tabulation and analysis of the expenditure data, the consumption sample may be treated as a random sample.

In general, the consumption sample in the small cities and villages included a smaller proportion of wage-earner families than the eligible sample; in the Pacific small-city unit, for example, 41 percent of the families giving expenditure schedules compared with 48 percent of the eligible families were in the wage-earner classification. Similarly, families of type 1 (husband and wife only) were usually not fully represented in the consumption sample. For example, the percentages in the Pacific small-city unit were 29 for the consumption sample and 33 for the eligible sample. In some of the city and village analysis units, the proportion of families in the higher-income classes was greater in the consumption than in the eligible sample; in others the reverse was true.⁵

In the farm sections, the consumption sample generally included relatively more high-income families than the eligible sample. Thus, in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section 28 percent of the families in the consumption sample had incomes of \$2,000 or more, compared with 22 percent of the eligible families. In the Washington-Oregon section these percentages were 24 percent and 15 percent, respectively. In some of the analysis units, such as Illinois-Iowa and North Carolina-South Carolina (white operators), the consumption sample did not differ from the eligible sample in the distribution of families by type. However, in others, including the Pennsylvania-Ohio, Michigan-Wisconsin, Washington-Oregon, and California units, families of types 2 and 3 (husband and wife, and one or two persons under 16) constituted a somewhat larger proportion of the consumption than of the eligible sample; families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5 were less numerous in the former than in the latter samples in these sections. In most of the analysis units in the Southeast, families of types 6 and 7 were not fully represented in the consumption sample.

These differences between the third or eligible sample and the fourth or consumption sample, although not large, were sufficient that a special study was made of methods to be followed in combining cells. Two types of combinations have been made in analyzing data from this study: Combinations of family-type and of occupational groups at the same income level; combinations of income classes to obtain an all-incomes figure. The problems met in making these two types of combinations and the limitations on the use of the combined cells as applicable to other population groups are discussed below.

⁵ A comparison of the two samples for each analysis unit is given in the Appraisal section of the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Urban and Village Series.

III. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED

At end of schedule year

1. Type of living quarters -----
2. Total number of *rooms* (exclude bathroom) -----
3. Total number of *persons* occupying these rooms (include family, paid help, roomers, others) -----
4. If family is now renting, does rent include:

Yes	No		Yes	No
a. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garage.	e. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Furnishings.	f. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heat.		
d. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water.	g. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HOUSING FACILITIES

	A	B
	For kitchen	For bathtub or shower
5. Water supply, indoors:		
a. Running hot and cold.....	-----	-----
b. Running cold only.....	-----	-----
c. Hand pump, only.....	-----	-----
d. None.....	-----	-----
6. Kitchen sink with drain pipe:		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7. Toilet (check one):		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor, flush.		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor, other.		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor (privy).		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> None.		
8. Cooking fuel (check one):		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Wood, coal, coals.		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene or gaso- line.		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity.		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.		
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Both a and b.		
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Other combina- tions.		
9. Heating (check principal method):		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Central furnace.		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Stoves other than kitchen. Number.....		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Fireplace.		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen stove only.		
e. <input type="checkbox"/> None.		
10. Lighting (check one):		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene. Electricity:		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Power line.		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Home plant.		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.		
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.		

Combinations of Occupational and Family-Type Groups at the Same Income Level

The eligible sample provides a somewhat more accurate picture of the relative importance of the groups (cells) of families represented in the consumption study than does the consumption sample. In theory, therefore, it would be preferable to use the distribution of eligible families by income, occupation, and family type as a system of weights to be applied to the average expenditures for each group in order to obtain averages for combinations of the groups, such as wage-earner families of all types in a given income class. The calculation of averages for combined groups by pooling the data is equivalent to using the distribution from the consumption sample as a weight system in place of the distribution from the eligible sample.

Practically, the two samples were sufficiently similar with respect to the distributions of families that averages computed in the two ways did not differ greatly. The procedure of computing the average by pooling, i. e., on the basis of consumption sample weights, has the advantage of simplicity; it is the simple average of all the reports for a given class. Since tests indicated that the differences between this type of average and that based on weights from the eligible sample were relatively small with few exceptions, the simpler average has been used uniformly for all tables in the reports on family expenditures.

These pooled averages for all family types combined for each income class may be considered fairly representative of the consumption of eligible families with similar incomes. However, in using these averages it must be recalled that very large families (types 8 and 9, and, in some analysis units, types 6 and 7) are excluded from the consumption sample. This exclusion may serve to exaggerate the importance of consumption of goods and services more generally used by small than by large families.

Combinations of Income Classes

Combinations of all income classes, however, present a somewhat different situation from combinations of family-type or occupational groups at a specified income level. Two points must be remembered: First, the consumption sample did not include those families drawn in the eligible sample that had very low or very high incomes; second, the eligible sample obtained by the survey tended to underrepresent the high-income families in some communities. The consumption patterns of families of all income classes combined, as shown by pooled averages, may be considered representative of the patterns of the eligible families within the income classes presented for the specified analysis unit, but not of all eligible families in the small cities, villages, or farm sections.

Had the data for the well-to-do families (omitted from the tabulations because of the small number of schedules obtained) been included and had weighted rather than pooled averages been used, the averages for the all-incomes line would have been improved somewhat. However, such averages would not provide an accurate estimate of the total consumption of all eligible families; both the weights in respect to the number of high-income families in the eligible sample and the data for consumption of high-income families (based on comparatively few cases) were inadequate for this purpose. The well-to-do families which have a large share of the aggregate income in relation to their number also have a large share of aggregate disbursements, especially for some so-called luxury items of family living. These considerations should be recognized, therefore, in the use of averages from the all-incomes line of a table to represent the total expenditures of all eligible families.

The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population

The consumption study was limited to the so-called eligible groups—native-white (except in the Southeast), unbroken, nonrelief families having certain characteristics. This restriction of the scope of the study limits the applicability of the data from the consumption sample to the entire population of the communities surveyed. Eligible families did not account for more than two-thirds of the total population of families in the communities surveyed except in the Southeast where the study included Negro as well as white families. In several groups of communities fewer than one-third of the families were eligible for the consumption study, as the following estimates based on census, record-card, and income-sample data show:

Region and State:	Percentage of families eligible in—		
	Farm sections	Villages	Small cities
New England.....	--	26	(1)
Vermont.....	23	--	--
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	--	42	45
New Jersey.....	22	--	--
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	54	--	--
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	52	--	--
Illinois-Iowa.....	59	--	--
Plains and Mountain.....	--	31	34
North Dakota-Kansas.....	30	--	--
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	29	--	--
Pacific.....	--	30	37
Washington-Oregon.....	25	--	--
California.....	21	--	--
Southeast.....	--	77	76
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	39	--	--
Georgia-Mississippi.....	42	--	--
North Carolina self-sufficing coun- ties.....	30	--	--

¹Consumption data are published in reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Since the eligible families were outnumbered by the ineligible, differences between the two groups must be carefully considered in adapting the data relating to the consumption sample to all families in these communities. The families excluded from the study of consumption on the basis of the eligibility requirements may be classified in two groups: Those ineligible for both the income and the consumption study; those eligible for the former study but ineligible for the latter.

The group ineligible for both studies consisted mainly of nonwhite families (except native-Negroes living in the Southeast), one-person, broken and foreign-born families, and families of farm managers and laborers. (See p. 208, Eligibility Requirements.) Information concerning this group of ineligible families was limited to the number excluded for each reason for ineligibility and to the income data obtained from a small sample in nine of the small cities and five of the farm sections. In these small cities and farm sections, the ineligible families as a group were found to have incomes much lower than those of the eligible (native-white, unbroken) families. That is, among the ineligible families the relative number in the lowest-income classes was greater than among the eligible families. Since this group, ineligible for both studies, constituted one-fifth or more of the families in each analysis unit, their exclusion from the survey served to limit the study of income as well as of consumption to a group whose median income was higher than that of the population of these communities as a whole. Families eligible for the income study probably had median incomes several hundred dollars above the medians for the total population (table 42). For example, the difference was estimated to be about \$300 in the Pacific small cities. (See Appraisal in regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1.)

The group of families eligible for the income study but ineligible for the consumption study consisted chiefly of those that had received relief at any time during the report year and of family-type and occupational groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis (p. 203). Incomes of this second group of ineligible families (those in the income sample but excluded from the study of consumption) tended to be below those of the consumption sample as a whole, chiefly because of the relatively large proportion of relief families in the former group. Income data, although incomplete, obtained from families that had received relief, indicate that few had incomes of \$1,000 or more during the year. Moreover, in the small cities and villages, nonrelief families that were ineligible because of occupation or residence also tended to be concentrated in the lower-income classes.

The two sets of eligibility requirements thus had the effect of excluding from the study of consumption a relatively larger number of families with incomes under than above \$1,000. Estimates made for the Pacific small-city analysis unit showed that only 11 percent of the families with incomes under \$1,000 (including those receiving relief) were eligible for the study, compared with 55 to 60 percent of the families in the higher-income classes. Similar estimates for the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section indicated that of all families with incomes under

\$1,000 approximately 41 percent were eligible for the consumption sample as contrasted with from 60 to 70 percent of those in the income classes above \$1,000.

In addition to having a somewhat higher general income level, the families in the consumption sample may have differed somewhat from the excluded group with respect to expenditure patterns. For example, in the cities and villages, the excluded families that had no earnings from an occupation tended to be older than those classed as wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional; a larger percentage of them owned their homes. Farm families that lived in the cities and villages (and were excluded) had relatively substantial amounts of home-produced food, as compared with other city and village families. In the farm sections the excluded families that had moved may have had less home-produced food and higher food expenditures than families that had lived on the same farm a year or more. The extent to which consumption patterns were found to differ among the family-type groups included in the survey suggests that the consumption patterns of the one-person families, of those with two or more members not including a husband and a wife, and of the large unbroken families of types 8 and 9 may have differed appreciably from the patterns of the groups studied. The ways of living of the foreign-born and of the nonwhite families also may have differed from the native-white because of different cultural patterns.

In general, there is but limited information upon which to judge differences between the consumption patterns of the ineligible groups and the eligible families of comparable incomes. However, as the data in this volume show, income level affects family consumption more strongly than other factors. Accordingly, the consumption patterns of the families studied may be judged representative in broad outline of those of all families of similar economic status. Estimates of community, regional, and national consumption may thus be made on the basis of data from this survey and additional information available concerning distribution of income to give a general picture of the ways of spending of all families.

TABLE 42.—MEDIAN INCOME: *Median income of relief and nonrelief families combined and of nonrelief families only, families included in the income sample with analysis units as combined for the consumption sample,¹ 1935-36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Relief and non-relief families ²	Non-relief families	Analysis unit	Relief and non-relief families ²	Non-relief families
SMALL CITIES			FARMS—continued		
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
North Central.....	1,164	1,322	Pennsylvania—Ohio.....	1,330	1,361
Plains and Mountain.....	1,430	1,648	Michigan—Wisconsin.....	1,208	1,224
Pacific.....	1,555	1,669	Illinois—Iowa.....	1,211	1,238
Southeast—white families.....	1,211	1,345	North Dakota—Kansas.....	637	758
Southeast—Negro families.....	417	486	South Dakota—Montana—Colorado.....	731	971
VILLAGES			Washington—Oregon.....	1,070	1,174
New England.....	1,233	1,447	Oregon—part-time.....	1,462	1,562
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	962	1,154	California.....	1,424	1,475
Plains and Mountain.....	1,064	1,322	N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators.....	611	917
Pacific.....	1,164	1,405	N. C.—S. C.—white operators.....	1,148	1,240
Southeast—white families.....	1,268	1,474	Ga.—Miss.—white operators.....	775	871
Southeast—Negro families.....	346	415	N. C.—S. C.—white sharecroppers.....	833	894
FARMS			Ga.—Miss.—white sharecroppers.....	556	594
Vermont.....	1,143	1,181	N. C.—S. C.—Negro operators.....	680	689
New Jersey.....	1,400	1,497	Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators.....	533	557
			N. C.—S. C.—Negro sharecroppers.....	649	662
			Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers.....	415	422

¹ These medians for families in the income sample are higher than those for the entire population since the eligibility requirements for this sample, based principally on race, nativity, family composition, and conditions under which the farm was operated, eliminated from the study many families of types that would usually be found in the lower-income classes. The composition and numerical importance of this ineligible group varied in the different analysis units.

² Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.

Reliability of the Data

The completeness and reliability of the schedules were insured by various procedures adopted for field collection, and for editing and tabulating the data. Field agents were carefully trained before they began to interview families. The work of each interviewer was checked by a supervisor. One out of eight or ten families interviewed was visited a second time to determine whether the schedule was an authentic report. In addition, the families giving the information for the food record were asked to check certain items on the expenditure schedule. This system of checking served to eliminate the invention of schedules on the part of agents.

Each expenditure schedule was subjected to careful editing for reasonableness and internal consistency first in the local collection office and then in the regional office where the data were transcribed for machine tabulation. If an expenditure schedule was incomplete or inconsistent, the supervisor or field agent revisited the family to obtain the missing information. In general, no schedule was considered complete unless an entry was given for every item. A few schedules were accepted in which certain minor expenditure items were unknown but the total for the group of which the item was a part was given. Expenditure schedules judged reliable were accepted for tabulation only if the total receipts and total disbursements balanced within 5.5 percent for city and village families and within 10.5 percent for farm families.

The Variable Report Year

The period covered by the survey cannot be defined exactly. Each family that supplied facts on income and expenditures was left free to choose for its report a continuous 12-month period, beginning not earlier than January 1935 and ending not later than December 1936. The period of schedule collection in a community affected the dates chosen by families. Many preferred to give information for the year ending only a few weeks before the date of interview; others, interviewed late in 1936, still preferred 1935 because of availability of data from their business records and household accounts. Obviously, families in the communities in which field work was concluded in the summer of 1936 had less choice of a period for the report year than those interviewed in December.

Within each city and village analysis unit there was a fair similarity in the distribution of schedules by report year for each of the three occupational groups. However, there was considerable difference among these and the farm units with respect to the periods covered by the majority of the schedules from families in the consumption sample. Among the small-city and village units the percentage of reports relating to the calendar year 1935 ranged from 20 in the Pacific small cities to 71 in the New England villages. Among the farm units the lowest percentage was 38 in the Illinois-Iowa unit and the highest 94, for the white operators and for the white and negro sharecroppers in the Carolinas.

Whether a 12-month difference between two analysis units with respect to the periods covered by the majority of the reports is of major or only minor consequence in a study such as this depends upon the economic conditions prevalent during the 2 years. Consumption patterns of families of a given income level may differ appreciably in 2 consecutive years if there are marked changes in the general price level or if a large number of the group anticipate a change in income. The years 1935 and 1936 were, however, sufficiently similar to justify the assumption that appreciable shifts in consumption patterns would not have occurred during the period. Although in certain farm sections differences in gross farm income in the 2 years were appreciable, national income from agriculture and the index numbers for prices paid by farm families for maintenance were sufficiently similar during these 2 years to justify the assumption that appreciable shifts in consumption patterns of farm families the country over would not have occurred during this period.

An unusual event, namely the distribution of the soldiers' bonus, may have exerted considerable influence on family expenditures in the period covered by the study. The families whose outlays were affected by the bonus payment influenced the level of expenditures of the entire group. This effect was probably distributed unequally among the expenditure items since it is reasonable to assume that under such circumstances large single outlays, such as those for the purchase of an automobile or of expensive household equipment, would be frequent.

Reports of the Study

The reports of the study of consumer purchases published by the Bureau of Home Economics cover the communities for which this agency had the responsibility for the survey except for certain small cities. This Bureau surveyed two cities in the Northeast—Greenfield, Mass., and Westbrook, Maine—for which it presents only income data. Data concerning family expenditures are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with those for Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn., which it surveyed. In turn, the Bureau of Home Economics presents expenditure data for certain small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—two in the Southeast, Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., and one in the Plains and Mountain region, Billings, Mont.

The reports in the series published by the Bureau of Home Economics fall in two groups: (1) Those presenting data concerning family income and the summary of expenditures; (2) those presenting details of expenditures for specific commodities. The reports of the first group are in two parts—part 1, family income, family composition, occupation, and for city and village families, rent paid and rental values of owned homes; and part 2, a summary of expenditures for the major consumption categories. The publications included in this group of reports are as follows:

Urban and village series:

Part 1:

- Misc. Publication 339, Pacific region.
- Misc. Publication 345, Plains and Mountain region.
- Misc. Publication 370, Middle Atlantic and North Central region and New England region.
- Misc. Publication 375, Southeast region.

Part 2:

- Misc. Publication 396, Five regions.

Farm series:

Part 1:

- Misc. Publication 356, Pacific region and Plains and Mountain region.
- Misc. Publication 383, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions.
- Misc. Publication —, Southeast region.

Part 2:

- Misc. Publication —, Five regions.

Details of consumption for the major categories of family living are presented in separate reports for food; clothing; automobile, and other transportation; housing and household operation; housing facilities; household furnishings and equipment; formal education, reading, and recreation; medical care; personal care, tobacco, and miscellaneous items; and gifts, welfare, and selected taxes, and change in assets and liabilities. Farm data are presented in a separate volume for some categories, as for food; for others, they are combined with data for small cities and villages.

Appendix C. Glossary⁶

Analysis unit.—The schedules from a group of communities combined for purposes of tabulation. In all regions, schedules were combined into units on the basis of the degree of urbanization and geographic location of the community in which the family lived. That is, city families in a given region form one analysis unit; village families, another; and farm families in a State or group of States, a third. In the Southeast, separate analysis units for Negro families and for white families were established, and, in the farm samples, for the families of farm operators and of sharecroppers. For the analysis of consumption, schedules were grouped in 30 analysis units as compared with 72 for analysis of income. For a list of cities and villages studied see table 40; for farm counties, table 41.

Cell.—A group of families of specified family type and occupation, at a specific income level.

Cooking fuel, principal.—The type of fuel which is used most frequently for cooking, even though some other fuel is used for a part of the time. One of the following classifications was checked for each family:

Gas.—Includes natural and manufactured gas connected to a gas main or tank, and bottled gas such as Skelgas, Pyrofax, Protane.

Electricity.—Electricity from a power line or home plant.

Wood, coal, cobs.—Includes coke, briquettes, charcoal, and similar fuels.

Kerosene.—Includes gasoline and fuel oil.

Combination of wood, coal, cobs, kerosene.—Any combination of the two subclasses of fuel.

Other combinations.—Any combination of the four subclasses of fuel, not included above.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined includes sons and daughters who were away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons and daughters living at home who earned but paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, are considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents, such as aged parents, living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; or persons living in institutions at no expense to the family. See also Year-equivalent Person.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. For enumeration of these requirements, see Methodology, Eligibility Requirements, page 208.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth, and other items. (See housing facilities section of expenditure schedule, p. 211.)

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, City or Village Family; and Income, Farm Family.

Family occupation.—See Occupational Classification.

Family size.—See Economic Family, and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—Based on age and number of year-equivalent family members other than husband and wife. (See Year-equivalent Person.) Each family

⁶ This Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout. For definitions of terms not included here see Glossary in reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2.

studied included both husband and wife. The classification as one of nine types depended on the number and age grouping of persons other than husband and wife, as follows:

Family type:	Number of year-equivalent persons (including husband and wife)	Persons other than husband and wife
1-----	2	None.
2-----	3	1 child under 16.
3-----	4	2 children under 16.
4-----	3 or 4	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.
5-----	5 or 6	1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older; and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.
6-----	5 or 6	3 or 4 children under 16.
7-----	7 or 8	1 child under 16; and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.
8-----	5 or 6	3 or 4 persons 16 or older.
9-----	7 or more	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons, regardless of age (all combinations of 5 or more persons not included in type 7).

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect classification as to family type. Thus, a family of type 1 may include a child or other person present for fewer than 27 weeks; a family of types 2, 3, or 6 may include persons 16 or older (other than husband and wife), provided they were members for a total of fewer than 27 weeks. Families with such additional members appeared frequently enough to affect the average size of the group; for example, type-1 families (by definition, husband and wife only) may have averaged 2.02 instead of 2.00 year-equivalent persons.

Expenditure data are presented for the first five family types only in most analysis units. Types 6 and 7 are included in the city, village, and farm analysis units of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and in the village and farm analysis units for white and Negro families in the Southeast region. Data are presented for each family type separately in the city and village analysis units of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region; and in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm unit of the same region; in other regions, for the family-type groups: 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. The number of types studied in each analysis unit and the combinations for purposes of analysis are as follows:

Region and analysis unit: ¹	Family types as combined for analysis
New England:	
Small cities-----	1, 2-3, 4-5. ²
Villages-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Farms-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	
Small cities-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. ³
Villages-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Farms:	
New Jersey ⁴ -----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Illinois-Iowa-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Plains and Mountain:	
Small cities-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Villages-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Farms:	
North Dakota-Kansas-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Pacific:	
Small cities-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Villages-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Farms:	
Washington-Oregon-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
California-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Oregon, part-time ⁴ -----	1, 2-3, 4-5.

See footnotes on p. 219.

	Family types or combined for analysis
Small cities:	
White families.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Negro families.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Villages:	
White families.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
Negro families.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
Farms:	
White operators:	
North Carolina-South Caro- lina.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
North Carolina self-sufficing counties ⁷	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
White sharecroppers:	
North Carolina-South Caro- lina.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
Negro operators:	
North Carolina-South Caro- lina.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
Negro sharecroppers:	
North Carolina-South Caro- lina.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶

¹ For a list of cities, villages, and farm counties included in each analysis unit see tables 40 and 41.

² Consumption data are published in reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ Data for family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.

⁴ Because of the small number of cases, data are not shown by family type.

⁵ Data for types 6 and 7 represent the villages in Georgia and South Carolina only. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.

⁶ Data for family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in the Mississippi farm counties.

⁷ Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. To exclude suburban homes which were not farms, a further requirement was made that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure, to explain the absence of such money income. In the special study of the Oregon part-time farm area, fewer than 3 acres of land were classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more.

Farm family income.—See *Income, Farm Family*.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Paid farm managers and laborers were excluded. Farm operators are classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows: Owners (owning all or part of operated land) and cash or share renters.

Sharecroppers were distinguished from operators in all analyses in the Southeast region as a separate occupational group. See *Sharecropper*.

Farm type.—See *Part-time Farm, and Self-sufficing Farm*; also regional reports on *Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Glossary: Farm Type*.

Heating method.—Only the principal method of heating during the winter was indicated for each family. The methods were as follows:

Central furnace.—Includes any system by which steam, hot water, or warm air are piped to the rooms and a pipeless warm-air furnace located in a cellar or utility room.

Stove, other than kitchen.—Includes regular heating stoves (electric, gas, and oil) and circulator heaters.

Fireplace.—Includes any fireplace regardless of type of fuel used.

Kitchen stove only.—Wood, coal, coke, or oil range used for cooking.

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling at the date of interview, including, in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help living in (both farm and household help), and overnight guests.

Income, city or village family.—Includes net money and nonmoney income received by all family members, as follows:

I. Total family income (sum of A and B).

A. Net money income (sum of 1 and 2 minus 3).

1. Earnings from employment (sum of a and b).

a. Earnings from occupation other than keeping roomers and boarders.

(1) Reported net earnings minus additional items of occupational expenditures not deducted from the reported figure, such as automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to business, dues to unions and business associations, technical books and periodicals.

b. Income from keeping roomers and boarders.

(1) Gross income minus cost of boarders' food.

2. Net money income from other sources.

a. Interest, dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, etc.

3. Business losses, not elsewhere deducted.

B. Nonmoney income (sum of 1, 2, and 3).

1. Value of occupancy of owned family and vacation homes.

a. Rental value minus expenditures.

2. Rent received as gift or pay.

3. Value of home-produced food (village families only).

Income, farm family.—Includes net income received by all family members from both agricultural and nonagricultural sources, as follows:

I. Total family income (sum of A and B).

A. Net farm income (sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3).

1. Net money income (a minus b).

a. Gross income (sum of 1, 2, and 3).

(1) Receipts from sale of farm products.

(2) Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program.

(3) Income from work done off the farm but involving the use of farm animals or equipment.

b. Farm expenditures (sum of 1 and 2).

(1) Major items of farm business expenditures.

(2) Minor items of expenditures: Automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to farm business, food expenditures for farm help, dues to business associations, technical books and journals.

2. Value of farm products used by family (sum of a, b, and c).

a. Food, home-produced.

(1) Value of home-produced food used by household minus value of food served to farm help and boarders.

b. Value of occupancy of farm dwelling.

c. Value of fuel, ice, and other nonfood products furnished by farm for family use.

3. Net increase or decrease in value of livestock owned and of crops stored for sale.

B. Net money income from sources other than farm (sum of 1 and 2 minus 3).

1. Earnings from employment (sum of a and b).

a. Earnings from occupations other than from keeping roomers and boarders.

(1) Reported net earnings minus additional items of occupational expenditures not deducted from the reported figure, such as automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to business, dues to business associations, periodicals, and technical journals.

b. Income from keeping roomers and boarders.

(1) Gross income minus cost of boarders' food.

2. Money income (not earnings) from sources other than the operated farm.

- a. Interest, dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, etc.
3. Business losses other than from operating farm.
- a. Net losses from business other than farming, not elsewhere deducted.

Lighting method, principal.—The method of lighting used most frequently by the family, even though some other method was used for a part of the time. The classifications were as follows:

Electricity.—From power line or home plant.

Kerosene.—Includes any oil lamps for lighting.

Gas.—Natural or manufactured gas from a gas main or tank.

Other.—Includes carbide gas, acetylene, gasoline, and candles.

Living quarters.—The dwelling unit occupied by the family at the time of interview. The types of dwelling units were classified according to definitions used in the Financial Survey of Urban Housing (published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1937) as follows: Apartment, dwelling unit in business building, one-family house, room or rooms, two-family house, other types of living quarters. Throughout the text discussion, the terms house and dwelling are used interchangeably with living quarters in the interests of brevity. The great majority of dwelling units in the communities studied were one-family houses.

Apartment.—Building which is primarily residential in character, containing three or more dwelling units.

Dwelling unit in business building.—Building in which at least one-third of the floor space is for business uses, but which contains one or more dwelling units.

One-family house.—Dwelling designed for occupancy by one family. It is detached when it is free-standing with open space on all four sides, and attached when at least one wall is built directly against an adjoining structure. Row houses are included in the attached type.

Room or rooms.—Living quarters (except in a hotel) providing no kitchen or other housekeeping facilities.

Two-family house.—Dwelling designed to provide separate units for two families. If a side-by-side type, the separation extends from basement to roof; if a two-decker type, the dwelling units are one above the other.

Other types of living quarters.—Rooms in a hotel; other living arrangements not classifiable above, such as living quarters in a trailer or in a house with another family but not in a two-family house as defined.

Native-Negro family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are Negro and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Nonfamily members.—See Household.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if it contained no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups, such as clothing or automobile expenditures. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report on an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expenditures for specific items within a main expenditure group. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expenditure for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data later, the total expenditure reported was allocated to the individual items of expenditure on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expenditures for specific items.

Occupational classification.—The occupational group from which the largest proportion of the family's total earnings was derived. Two groups, the clerical and the business and professional, have been combined in the analysis of the consumption sample for all city and village units. However, for Negro families in the Southeast cities, only limited tabulations were made for the occupational groups; data for the wage-earner families only are given in table 36 and for each

occupational group in table 16. The classifications include the following types of occupations:

Business and professional.—Entrepreneurs or proprietors (including those having net income from roomers and boarders); salaried managers and officials of business enterprises; independent professional workers such as doctors, lawyers, and architects; salaried professional workers such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.

Clerical.—Office workers; salespeople; mail carriers; telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.

Wage-earner.—Skilled workers and foremen; semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, farm laborers.

Other.—Occupations other than those defined above. This group may include the following: Farm operators and farm sharecroppers living in cities or villages, families having no member earning during the year, and families of unknown occupation. Detailed expenditure data are not presented for this occupational group; however, in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2, Urban and Village Series, income data for these families in all regions studied and a summary of expenditure data for such families in selected localities are presented.

Only farm families in one occupational group, farm-operator (as distinguished from farm laborers and paid managers), were studied except in the Southeast region where sharecroppers were studied separately. See Farm Operator and Sharecropper.

Owning family, city or village.—A family that occupied an owned family home at the end of the report year was considered an owning family for the analysis of housing facilities.

Owning family, farm.—A family that owned any part of the operated farm for any part of the report year.

Part-time farm.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. Operators of part-time farms were excluded from the samples of families from which expenditure schedules were obtained, except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farms was made and a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time; instead, the value of farm products not only had to be less than \$750 but also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income).

Persons per room.—Total number of persons usually occupying the rooms in the dwelling (members of the economic family, paid help, roomers, sons and daughters even if away at school) divided by the number of rooms in the dwelling. See also Room.

Renting family, city or village.—A family that occupied a rented family home at the end of the report year was considered a renting family for the analysis of housing facilities.

Renting family, farm.—A family that rented the entire operated farm throughout the report year, regardless of whether all or part of the rent was free.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. The same report year was used for all schedules obtained from any one family.

Room.—Any room used for living purposes, including kitchen, finished basement or attic, and glass-enclosed porch. Bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or rooms used entirely for business purposes are excluded. Kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall are counted as one room.

Running water.—Water obtained from a pressure or gravity system piped into some part of the dwelling. A family was classified as having running cold water only or as having running hot and cold water. The latter included all those having any method of providing hot running water, even though for only part of the time. See Water Supply, Indoor.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology, Procedures Used in Collection of the Data.

Schedule.—See Expenditure Schedule.

Self-sufficing farm.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. Self-sufficing farms were included with those of other types in all sections, and a special study of them was made in some North Carolina counties where self-sufficing farms predominate.

Sharecropper.—Farmer who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The operator usually makes the important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less. In the Southeast region, separate analysis units for families of farm sharecroppers and operators were established.

Share tenant.—A farm operator who rents the land, assumes responsibility for its operation, and pays the rent with a definite share or a stipulated amount of the farm products. See Farm Operator.

Tenure of family homes, city or village.—See *Owning Family, City or Village; and Renting Family, City or Village.*

Tenure of family homes, farm.—See *Owning Family, Farm; and Renting Family, Farm.*

Toilet facilities.—A family having more than one kind of toilet facility was classified by one of the following, in the order listed below. To be considered an indoor toilet, it may be located anywhere within the dwelling unit even if it is necessary to go outdoors to reach the part of the structure in which it is located.

Indoor flush.—Any toilet flushed by means of water piped to the toilet.

Indoor other.—Any nonflush toilet (including chemical) within the dwelling.

Outdoor (privy).—Any toilet outside the dwelling unit.

Type of family.—See *Family Type.*

Type of farm.—See *Part-time Farm, and Self-sufficing Farm.*

Water supply, bathtub or shower.—Water supply for bathtub or shower which may be in a fully equipped bathroom, or in an improvised bathroom anywhere within the dwelling, or in a shed or enclosed porch attached to the house.

Water supply, indoor.—Any water supply within the dwelling; may be from hand pump only or may be running water.

Water supply, kitchen.—Water supply in kitchen which may be a shed, a summer or back kitchen attached to house, a hallway, an enclosed porch or other enclosed portion of the dwelling adjacent to the kitchen; may not be a summer kitchen or shed separated from the dwelling.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife under 16 were separated from those 16 or over and the total number of weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group was not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families, two methods of handling year-equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife, by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or over was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year-equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.