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**ANALYSIS OF INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES OF
FAMILIES CONSISTING OF HUSBAND AND WIFE
60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER**

ALICE FERN BEESLEY

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ANALYSIS OF INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES
OF FAMILIES CONSISTING OF HUSBAND
AND WIFE 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

by

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A Thesis

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The problems of the aged are unusual, of an extensive nature, and relatively unexplored. While numerous studies have been made of incomes and expenditures of families of varying composition, living in different sections of the world, only a few of the many studies which include records from husbands and wives 60 years of age or older are broken down or classified so that it is possible to study separately those of families consisting of husband and wife, both within this age range, living together and with no dependents in the home. It is only recently that persons in this age group have received much attention in economic, social, and political movements. An effort to provide more adequately for the aged in this country resulted in the passage, in 1935, of the Social Security Act. This act provides for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old-age benefits and by enabling the several states to make more adequate provision for aged persons and others who are needy. Modern writers are attracting attention to this age group through their articles in current magazines and through books. These writers discuss the ability and lack of ability of the aged to adapt themselves to old age and to the changes which are taking place in the modern home and community life.

Life expectancy has been raised steadily during the last century due to improvement in medical and scientific research and to the actual

application of the results of these studies and discoveries. As a consequence, during the next 50 years there will be a decided increase in the percentage of older persons within the total productive group. The Committee on Population Problems states:

There are now about 7,500,000 people over 65 years of age. Forty-five years hence, in 1980 (according to the Scripps estimates, with medium mortality rates and no immigration), there will be 22,000,000 in this age class. The number of those 20-60 years will, on the same hypothesis, have increased from 73,200,000 to 91,600,000; but 87 per cent of the increase in this broad age group will be concentrated in the age class 45-64 years.¹

The changing population pattern in the United States carries far reaching implications for education, recreation, conditions of labor, and family living, and many studies are needed as a basis for analyzing problems and suggesting solutions to these problems.

A number of the studies which already have been made of families of husband and wife who are 60 years of age or over, will be summarized briefly in the following section. Studies which contain records of income and expenditure as well as those analyzing other problems of this age group will be included.

I. Studies of Family Incomes and Expenditures

An examination of studies of family incomes and expenditures indicates that only a few have been made which include families of husbands and wives who are 60 years of age or older. Only two are summarized here. One, Consumer Purchases Study, is an analysis of records of family in-

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National Resources Committee, The Problems of a Changing Population (Washington: Government Printing Office, May, 1938), p.32.

comes and expenditures for 1935-36 secured from five regions in the United States.

The plans for the present investigation were formulated by the National Resources Committee and the two agencies that administered the study--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. In addition, the Central Statistical Board was associated with the project as technical adviser and the Works Progress Administration participated both as adviser and as financial sponsor.¹

The other study, "An Analysis of Expenditures of Seven Small Families at the Professional Level," was made by Dr. Roy C. Cave, professor of economics at San Francisco State College.

Consumer Purchases Study

The Consumer Purchases Study was undertaken to provide data on the way American families of different income levels, occupations, and family types earn and spend their incomes. The study covers the 12-month period from July, 1935 through June, 1936. All of the nation's income spending units were included: the 29 million families of 2 or more persons, the 10 million "single" individuals living alone or as lodgers, and the 2 million persons living in institutions and in quasi-institutional groups.²

¹U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics in Cooperation with the Works Progress Administration, Family Income and Expenditures, 1935-36, Miscellaneous Publication No. 345 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939), I, p. 1.

²National Resources Committee, Consumer Incomes in the United States, 1935-36, (Washington: Government Printing Office, August, 1938), p. 1.

The sample income data in the Consumer Purchases Study were obtained from approximately 300,000 families living in cities and villages and on farms in 30 different states. In all, 66 farm counties were included in the sample, 140 villages, and 51 cities, ranging in size from 9,000 population to metropolises of more than 1,000,000.¹ These samples were taken from five geographical regions: New England, North Central, South, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific.²

The information on family expenditures and savings in the Consumer Purchases Study was obtained from a sample of families selected from the regular income sample. Certain requirements were set up for eligibility in the consumption sample in addition to those used for eligibility in the regular income sample. One of these requirements was that the family must not have received relief at any time during the schedule year.³ Approximately 200 different items of expenditure and savings were recorded on the expenditure schedule. Expenditure schedules, forming a definitely controlled sample, totaled about 60,000 and of these about 42,000 were used in preparing the family expenditure patterns in this report.⁴

This nation-wide study of family incomes and expenditures has been sub-divided for analysis. Published reports available deal with family income in the Pacific Region, Urban and Village Series; in the

¹ Ibid., p. 14.

² Ibid., p. 42.

³ National Resources Committee, Consumer Expenditures in the United States, 1935-36, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939), p.106.

⁴ Ibid., p. 107.

Plains and Mountain Region, Urban and Village Series; and in four urban communities in the Pacific Northwest Region. A published report is also available which deals with family income in Chicago, Urban Series. Succeeding reports will analyze the manner in which families spend their income. The portions of the reports which are summarized here are those dealing with families of the husband-wife type either or both of whom were 60 years of age or over.

Pacific Region, Part One, Family Income, Urban and Village Series.--The Pacific Region consisted of four small cities and twenty-four Pacific coast villages. In this region 7,190 relief and non-relief family schedules were obtained.¹ Almost one-third of the four-city group studied were of the husband-wife family type.²

In the Pacific villages, among the relief and non-relief families combined, 21 per cent of the husbands and 14 per cent of the wives were 60 years of age or over.³ In combined relief and non-relief families in the Pacific cities, 13 per cent of the husbands and 7 per cent of the wives were 60 years of age or over.⁴

In the villages, as in the cities, the average earnings of husbands show a distinct tendency to increase up to a point of maximum earnings and then to decrease. In the villages, one-third of the husbands

¹U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics in Cooperation with the Works Progress Administration, Family Income and Expenditures, 1935-36, Miscellaneous Publication No. 339, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939), I, p. 7.

²Ibid., p. 72.

³Ibid., p. 298, Table 157.

⁴Ibid., p. 220, Table 119.

60 years of age or over were without earnings, about 6 per cent were supplementary earners, and only 61 per cent were principal earners. Small-city husbands, 65 and over, averaged \$1,277 in earnings.¹ In the small-cities group, 37 per cent of the wives in families with incomes below \$1,000 were 60 years of age or over.²

Plains and Mountain Region, Part One, Family Income, Urban and Village Series.--In the Plains and Mountain Region, 4,186 family income schedules were obtained for analysis. Nearly one-fourth (23 per cent) of the economic families, relief and non-relief combined, living in the five-city group, consisted of husband and wife only.³ Families of this husband-wife type represented a variety of age classes. In all groups studied, approximately one-third of the husbands were 60 years of age or older.⁴ Of the non-relief husband-wife type, 24 per cent of the husbands and 17 per cent of the wives were 60 years of age or older.

Families of the husband-wife type, including all ages both relief and non-relief, had a median income of \$1,478. Thirteen per cent of the families of this type, all ages combined, received relief.⁵ For almost one-third (32 per cent) of the families of this husband-wife type, 10 per

¹Ibid., p. 145-146.

²Ibid., p. 76.

³U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics in Cooperation with the Works Progress Administration, Family Income and Expenditures, 1935-36, Miscellaneous Publication No. 345, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939), I, p. 55.

⁴Ibid., p. 113.

⁵Ibid., p. 56-57.

cent of the total income was received from sources such as interest, rent, and pensions.¹ In the villages, as in the small cities, more than two-thirds of the husbands in the non-relief families who did not earn during the year were 60 years of age or older. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages husbands aged 65 years or older in the non-relief families had average earnings of only \$776, while in the cattle-area villages, the average earnings of husbands 65 years or older were \$1,922.² In the 3,473 husband-wife type non-relief families, in the Plains and Mountains small cities, there were 317 husbands 60 years of age or older who were earning money. Among the 3,207 husband-wife type, non-relief families in which the husband was the principal earner 289 of the husbands were 60 years of age or older.³

Four Urban Communities in the Pacific Northwest Region, Family Income, Urban Series, 1935-36, Volume I.--The communities of Portland, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Bellingham, and Everett, constitute the Pacific Northwest group of urban units surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There were more husbands in this study than wives who were 60 years of age and over. The ages of the husbands and wives in all families in the study were recorded. In Portland, 2,322 or 14.6 per cent of all husbands and 1,461 or 9.3 per cent of all wives were 60 years of age or over.⁴ In

¹ Ibid., p. 59.

² Ibid., p. 105-106.

³ Ibid., p. 212, Table 121.

⁴ U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in Cooperation with the Works Progress Administration, Family Income and Expenditures, 1935-36, Bulletin No. 649, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939), I, p. 155, Table 18.

Aberdeen-Hoquiam 376 or 11.2 per cent of the husbands and 191 or 5.7 per cent of the wives were in this age group.¹ In Bellingham, 613 or 16.7 per cent of the husbands and 384 or 10.5 per cent of the wives were in this age group.² In Everett, 510 or 15 per cent of the husbands and 348 or 10.2 per cent of the wives were 60 years of age or over.³

The distribution of earnings by age groups was not available by specific occupations in these Pacific Northwest cities at the time of this publication, but average earnings of husbands who were principal earners were given for the different age groups. Table 1 shows the average earnings of husbands 60 years of age and over who were principal earners.⁴

Table 1. - Average Earnings of Husbands 60 Years of Age and Over Who Were Principal Earners
(All Native White Complete Families)

Ages	Average earnings			
	Portland	Aberdeen-Hoquiam	Bellingham	Everett
60 - 64 years	\$1,366	\$1,222	\$1,099	\$1,045
65 and over	1,240	902	975	883

¹ Ibid., p. 182, Table 18.

² Ibid., p. 208, Table 18.

³ Ibid., p. 234, Table 18.

⁴ Ibid., p. 69, Table 37.

The husbands 60 years of age and over who were principal earners were divided into two age groups for the analysis of earnings. In Portland the average earnings for husbands 60 to 64 years of age were \$1,366 and for husbands 65 and over it was \$1,240. Aberdeen-Hoquiam husbands 60 to 64 years of age averaged \$1,222 and those 65 years and over averaged \$902. In Bellingham the husbands 60 to 64 years of age had average earnings of \$1,099 and those 65 and over averaged \$975. In Everett the husbands 60 to 64 years of age had average earnings of \$1,045 and those 65 years of age and over averaged \$883.

Family Income in Chicago, Urban Series, 1935-36, Volume 1.--

The Chicago study of income and expenditures analyzes home tenure as related to age and income of the head of the family. The most consistent significant differences between home owners and renters is in the classification by age of the husband of the family. Based on a sample of 3,541 cases, selected at random from relief and non-relief families, 65.8 per cent of the husbands 60-64 years of age, and 60.9 per cent of the husbands 65 years of age or over, were renters. Thirty-six and two-tenths per cent of the husbands 60-64 years of age, and 39.1 per cent of the husbands 65 years of age and over, were home owners.¹ Among all the families who were renters, 5.7 per cent had husbands who were 60 years of age or over, while among the families who were owners, 13.4 per cent were 60 years of age or over. Table 2 is based on the sample of 3,541 cases selected at random from relief and non-relief families who were renters

¹U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in Cooperation with the Works Progress Administration, Family Income in Chicago, 1935-36, Bulletin No. 642, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938), I, p. 86, Table 49.

and owners. This table shows the distribution, in per cent, of heads of families 60 years of age or over at specified income levels.¹

Table 2. - Percentage of Renters and Owners 60 Years of Age and Over, by Income Levels

	Husbands who were renters Per cent	Husbands who were owners Per cent
Under \$500	8.5	19.4
\$ 500 - \$ 999	4.6	19.7
\$1,000 - \$1,499	7.5	12.1
\$1,500 - \$1,999	2.9	10.9
\$2,000 - \$2,999	4.2	9.7
\$3,000 - \$4,999	9.1	15.2
\$5,000 - over	11.0	24.3

The distribution of age, which is available for the husbands and wives of the complete native white families, points to significant differences in the age trends as between principal and supplementary earners. Among the husbands who were principal earners 5 per cent were 60 years of age or older, and among the husbands who were supplementary earners 16.2 per cent were 60 years of age or older. Among the wives who were principal wage earners 2 per cent were 60 years of age or older, and of these who were supplementary earners 0.7 per cent were 60 years of age or older.²

The average earnings of husbands 60 to 64 years of age, who were principal earners, were \$1,939; those of husbands 65 years of age and over were

¹ Ibid., p. 86, Table 48 a and b.

² Ibid., p. 62-63.

\$1,648. The average earnings of husbands 60 to 64 years of age, who were supplementary earners, were \$648; and those of husbands 65 years and over were \$636.¹ Of the husbands between the ages of 60 to 64 years who were principal earners, approximately 7 per cent received relief; 10 per cent, incomes of less than \$1,000; 32 per cent, \$1,000 to \$1,999; 22 per cent, \$2,000 to \$2,999; 20 per cent, \$3,000 to \$4,999; and 8 per cent, \$5,000 and over. Of the husbands who were 65 years and over, approximately 9 per cent received relief; 17 per cent received incomes of less than \$1,000; 34 per cent received \$1,000 to \$1,999; 17 per cent received \$2,000 to \$2,999; 14 per cent received \$3,000 to \$4,999; and 7 per cent received \$5,000 and over.²

Expenditures of Seven Small Families
at the Professional Level

Dr. Roy C. Cave, professor of economics at San Francisco State College, made a study of expenditures of seven college and university families of Berkeley, California, for the year beginning July, 1937. Three of the seven families consisted of husband and wife only, but the age range was not published. Total costs of living for these three families were \$2,805, \$3,542, and \$2,716 respectively. Savings for the year were \$1,078, \$262, and \$426 respectively and total disbursements were \$3,883, \$3,805, and \$3,142 respectively. Net incomes for the families in the study were in the upper 5 per cent.³

¹ Ibid., p. 64, Table 36.

² Ibid., p. 65, Fig. XII.

³ Dr. Roy C. Cave, "Expenditures of Seven Small Families at the Professional Level," Journal of Home Economics, XXXI (1939), No. 9, p. 622.

II. Studies of Adjustments to Old Age

A number of interesting studies have been made of either single persons or husbands and wives who are 60 years of age or older which do not emphasize incomes and expenditures. In the main, these deal with adjustments to old age. The studies reviewed here are: Salvaging Old Age, by Dr. Lillien Jane Martin; "Adaptation of 50 Men and Women to Old Age," a thesis by Frances Conkey of Iowa State College; and Problems of Ageing, edited by E. V. Cowdry of the University of St. Louis.

Salvaging Old Age

Dr. Lillien Jane Martin, professor of psychology at Leland Stanford University, was retired in 1916 at the age of 65. In 1928, with the aid of Clare de Gruchy, Dr. Martin published Salvaging Old Age, a study of persons 60 years of age or over, following it in 1933, at 82 years of age, with Sweeping the Cobwebs. Her book Salvaging Old Age is the result of interviews and the exchanging of opinions with 263 men and women between the ages of 60 and 86 years. In this book, Dr. Martin explains that only when we look at old age as a period of life rather than as a bodily condition will it be given the intelligent and careful study that has been applied to the periods of infancy, childhood, and adolescence. It is a period which has its own struggles, aspirations, and accomplishments. The younger generation should help the older generation to live and to feel that, according to their capacity, they are contributing to the progress of the world rather than to surround them with sympathy, devotion, and continual emphasis on their dependence. From one end of life to another

the individual is consciously or unconsciously trying to get in touch and keep in touch with the affairs of the community and if well prepared for, old age may be the richest period of all.¹

Dr. Martin feels that the matter of dependence in the old is one of the most usual handicaps to their happiness. It is one of the most difficult qualities with which adults must cope, because it has become a fixed habit that has been encouraged by friends, children, and relatives of the aged. She states that, of those with whom she worked only 3 out of 200 who were dependent could be said to be called happy or even content. She attributes the cause of this unhappiness to unrest in earlier life or as being induced by inhibitions set for the old by the younger generation.²

In summarizing the characteristics of the old, Dr. Martin says:

One may say that their physical and mental reactions are slowed down, that they are inflexible, slow to catch new ideas, that they are dependent and tend to look backwards, that their imaginations use only past experiences for present-day needs, that they incline to slovenliness and laxness in daily living and that they are forgetful and even untruthful in dealing with the past, and most of all that they are unhappy and know not why.³

Adaptation of 50 Men and Women to Old Age

A second study of interest is that made by Miss Frances Conkey of Iowa State College in 1932. "Adaptation of 50 Men and Women to Old Age," a thesis carried on under the direction of Dr. Elizabeth E. Hoyt, was an

¹ Lillian J. Martin and Clare de Gruchy, Salvaging Old Age, (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1928). p. 12-24.

² Ibid., p. 24.

³ Ibid., p. 87.

attempt to discover the particular interests and activities of 50 men and women over 65 years of age, to cast light on the matter or preparation for happy adaptation in old age, and to determine how families or institutions do or can contribute to the preparation. Miss Conkey's cases consisted of men and women who were members of homes for the aged, single persons who had never married, or those who had lost their life partners. Her data were based upon interviews and in most cases those interviewed were told of the study. Most of the men and women were interviewed only once and all data were recorded following the interview.

No direct reference was made to incomes or expenditures in the study but in her analysis of those who were well adapted, fairly well, and poorly adapted to old age, Miss Conkey divided the men and women into three economic groups, namely: those economically independent, those who were under the responsibility of the home for the aged, and those receiving aid from Social Security. In her classification of the adaptation of these people to old age, Miss Conkey says that of those who were economically independent 8 were well adapted, 6 were fairly well adapted, and 5 were poorly adapted; of those who were the responsibility of the home for the aged 5 were well adapted, 11 were fairly well adapted, and 9 were poorly adapted; and of those receiving aid from Social Security none were well adapted, 1 was fairly well adapted, and 5 were poorly adapted.¹

Further explanation of the individual problems of persons over 65 years of age, which Miss Conkey emphasized in her thesis, follows:

¹Frances Conkey, "Adaptation of 50 Men and Women to Old Age," (Unpublished thesis, Iowa State College, 1932), p. 63.

This general analysis includes the approximate age, previous education, former occupation, physical handicaps, present interests, associations with young people, present home, individual problems, attitude toward living in the past, and the writer's judgment of his adaptation to old age. All of the 13 old people who were classed as well-adapted, had strong or varied interests and activities and economic independence or security. In the fairly well-adapted group, over 90 per cent had strong or varied interests and activities and economic independence and security. No effort was made to distinguish between economic independence and economic security. Doubtless the former may be more conducive to good adaptation as most of the poorly-adapted group, who lived in old peoples' homes, had economic security rather than economic independence.¹

Problems of Ageing

Many studies of senescence and the diseases incident to old age have been made but very few have been published so that the public may become better informed about the conditions and reactions relative to the declining years of life.

E. V. Cowdry, of the University of St. Louis, edited the book entitled Problems of Ageing which is a technical tome on geriatrics. The purpose of this book is to bring together scientific and psychological discoveries and views which relate in any way to the aged. The introduction is written by John Dewey at 79 years of age. Chapters on special subjects are written by individual physiologists, nutritionists, or anthropologists.

Dr. Cowdry presents facts concerning the increasing proportion of older persons in our population, the decrease in birth rate, and the effect of these upon the social and economic problems of our nation. He indicates that the increasing proportion of older persons has created

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Ibid., p. 61

growing problems of support for the aged and has resulted in new methods of family savings through the Federal Old Age Insurance Program. He also indicates that the increasing age of the population suggests needs for new types of housing for elderly persons and indicates a growing demand for institutions, nursing facilities, and home care for the chronically ill. In analyzing population data, Dr. Cowdry says:

Although no official figures exist prior to 1915, it is estimated that the birth rate in the United States in 1900 was approximately 30 per 1,000; by 1915 it had fallen to 25 and at the present time it is not much over 16 per 1,000. It is significant that the 1930 census revealed, for the first time in our national history, two noteworthy findings: one, that we had fewer children under age five than at the census previously taken; two, that there were actually fewer children under age five than in the next older age group, five to nine years. By careful analysis of recent trends in fertility and mortality, we learn that our present annual excess of births over deaths arise solely from a large concentration of population at the reproductive ages of life--ages which also experience low mortality. Actually, the present generation is not reproducing itself.¹

He explains some of the effects of the alterations in our age composition upon political, economic, and social life by saying:

Obviously, men in industry will meet the changing demands of an ageing population by adjusting their programs of production and distribution accordingly. With a marked slackening in population growth, expansion of manufacturing facilities may proceed at a slower rate than in the past; replacement of existing equipment will become a more important source of business. What effect the altered age composition of the population will have upon the general standard of living cannot be judged by itself, for the future pace of economic progress introduces uncertainties into the situation. However, there is to be considered the possibility that standards of living may fall, for a population with an increasing proportion of elders will make heavier the burden among those in the productive ages, whose labor will have to provide, more than before, to the support of the aged. Our recently enacted social security program has made this situation more concrete. Persons in industry are being taxed directly to pro-

¹E. V. Cowdry (ed.), Problems of Ageing, (Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1938), p. 113.

vide for their own age; indirectly, they are being taxed to provide benefits for the indigent aged as well.¹

Dr. Cowdry believes that the prospects for a long life are best in the most favored classes and poorest in the unskilled laboring classes. The individual, who at the beginning of his career has freedom of choice in profession or occupation, is fortunate as his possibilities for a longer life will be increased.²

¹ Ibid., p. 114.

² Ibid., p. 116.

CHAPTER II

A STUDY OF INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES OF FAMILIES CONSISTING OF HUSBAND AND WIFE 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

None of the studies which are summarized in Chapter I deal with incomes and expenditures of families consisting of only husbands and wives 60 years of age and over. However, the three studies which discuss the adjustments of men and women to old age are all limited to persons of this age level. The relatively few studies which have been made of persons of this age level indicate that information is needed concerning the factors which determine the financial problems of this group of men and women. The study carried on in Tucson will contribute, in a small way, to the existing data, since it deals entirely with financial problems in families consisting of husbands and wives 60 years of age and over. An analysis of the way in which these families spend their incomes should be of interest to married couples who are anticipating and planning for financially stable declining years.

In the writer's study the sample was restricted to English-speaking white families consisting of husband and wife 60 years of age and over with no dependents in the home at the time the study was begun. Thirty-two families, whose names and addresses were obtained from ministers located near the University, were interviewed to determine whether or not they met the qualifications set up for the study and also whether they

were willing to cooperate in it. In four of the families who did not participate, the interviewer had the opportunity of explaining the purpose of the study and the method of recording data to the wife only, and in each instance she felt that a more complete explanation to both the husband and wife would have secured their cooperation. Two families did not wish to aid in the study as they felt it would take too much time and would necessitate responsibilities which they did not wish to assume; five refused because of the health of the wife who in each case was quite elderly; eight did not qualify because of the age of either the husband or the wife or because of dependents in the home such as a grandchild, adopted child, or relatives. One family began the study and reported expenditures for six months of the year, but during the other six months conditions in the family were very irregular because of extreme illness and frequent changes in the family composition, so its records were not used. The remaining twelve families met the qualifications and agreed to keep a record of their income and expenditures for a year. Their cooperation was excellent, both in the keeping of accounts and in giving additional facts that would throw light on their ability to save for the non-income earning years.

Each of the cooperating families was given an account book which had been prepared previously, with separate pages provided for recording income; expenditures for food, clothing, housing, household operation, furniture and furnishings, transportation, medical care, personal expenses, reading materials, recreation, church and welfare, gifts, miscellaneous items; savings; and the amount unspent at the end of the year. The families were told how the information was to be used and were assured that

no names would be used in the publication and that all information would be treated in a confidential manner.

Personal interviews were held with the families monthly and at that time the detailed data from the account books were transferred to a work sheet on which the year's expenditure for each item could be recorded.¹ A questionnaire² was filled out by each family giving information concerning previous training and experience in keeping accounts and budgeting, the method of handling the family income, the effect of the responsibility of children upon the ability to save, the cause of financial losses, the source of income, the previous and present occupations of the husband, and the date of retirement if the husband was retired.

A summary of the records of each of the twelve families cooperating in the study is presented in the following chapter.

¹ Appendix A; page 113

² Appendix A; page 114

CHAPTER III

FAMILY HISTORIES

Twelve Tucson families cooperated in this study by keeping detailed daily records of their incomes and expenditures for a period of twelve consecutive months in 1939-40. Each family history which follows presents the financial data secured from the records which the families kept of their incomes and expenditures and of the data secured from the questionnaire which all of the families filled out.

Family Number 1

At the time this study was begun the husband in Family Number 1 was 74 and the wife 72 years of age. Both had attended a state normal school for two years but neither had received special training in budgeting. However, they had kept records of household and business expenditures at irregular intervals throughout their married life. After having graduated from state normal school, the husband taught for thirty-six years in an eastern state. At the end of that time his health broke, leaving him a semi-invalid and practically blind.

The husband passed away last October, but the wife continued with the accounts through December. When this study was begun in April, the wife had at that time records of the family expenses for the months of January through March, 1939. Therefore her records which were carefully and accurately itemized are complete for the calendar year.

The ability of this family to save for the years of retirement had been affected by losses in investments and the husband's illness which was followed by six years of unemployment. Their responsibility for dependents ended twenty years ago when the only child, a son, became self-supporting.

The wife contributed to the family income for eleven years before the husband's illness made it necessary for them to retire and has continued to do so. Part of the time she was housemother in a college fraternity and later took in roomers. During the year this study was made, the primary source of income was savings in the form of government bonds. The total income for the year 1939 was \$712.08.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year¹
Family Number 1

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$712.08	100.00
Sale of government bonds....	\$398.72	55.99
Rent from room.....	162.00	22.75
Serving breakfast.....	51.36	7.22
Gift of money.....	100.00	14.04

¹Includes data from January to December, 1939.

Income from the sale of government bonds totaled \$398.72 (55.99 per cent of the total income). Bonds were cashed at irregular intervals as the needs demanded. Rent from a room in the home contributed \$162.00 (22.75 per cent of the total income). In addition the wife received

\$51.36 (7.22 per cent of the total income) for serving breakfast to the roomer. The remaining income was a gift of \$100.00 (14.04 per cent of the total income) which the wife received from a relative at the time of her husband's death. Total money income was \$712.08. Non-money income from gifts of clothing and from housing was \$320.20, making a total family income of \$1,032.08.

The distribution of expenditures for the calendar year is shown in Table 4, page 24.

The annual expenditure for food was \$231.66 (32.53 per cent of the income). No part of this was spent for meals outside the home. This sum included the cost of breakfast served to the roomer and also the three meals the son and his wife had with the family each week-end.

Amounts spent for clothing totaled \$21.79 (3.06 per cent of the income). The husband's clothing cost \$1.97 and the wife's clothing, \$19.82. This was in addition to the gifts of clothing received by the wife during the year, which were evaluated at \$26.00.

Household operation was one of the major items of expense for this family, the annual expenditure being \$153.61 (21.57 per cent of the income). This was distributed as follows: household supplies, \$8.63 (1.22 per cent of the income); fuel and light, \$64.77 (9.1 per cent of the income); water, \$34.16 (4.8 per cent of the income); telephone, \$27.25 (3.81 per cent of the income); service, \$2.00 (0.28 per cent of the income) and ice, \$16.80 (2.36 per cent of the income).

No money was spent during the year for furniture, but \$1.93 was spent for repair of furniture and \$1.70 for furnishings. The total

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 1

Item	Expenditures 1939												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	Jan- uary	Feb- ruary	March	April	May	June	July	Au- gust	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber					
Food.....													\$ 231.66	32.53	32.53	21.30	21.30
Food for home use...	\$ 20.00	\$ 21.50	\$ 20.05	\$ 19.75	\$ 22.86	\$ 19.06	\$ 19.52	\$ 18.44	\$ 17.80	\$ 20.00	\$ 14.68	\$ 18.00	\$ 231.66	32.53		21.30	
Meals out.....																	
Clothing.....													21.79		3.06		2.00
Husband.....					1.97								1.97	.28		.18	
Wife.....						2.02	1.10			5.00	11.70		19.82	2.78		1.82	
Housing.....													125.80		17.67		11.56
Interest.....																	
Taxes.....		40.76							44.61				85.37	11.99		7.84	
Insurance.....																	
Improvement.....		24.96			1.32						14.15		40.43	5.68		3.72	
Household Operation.....													153.61		21.57		14.12
Fuel and light.....	15.31	2.15	2.69	5.63	4.60	2.25	3.60	3.60	4.44	4.06	12.08	4.36	64.77	9.10		5.95	
Water.....	3.85	3.10	3.20	4.90	2.90	2.35	2.90	2.80	2.05	2.61	1.90	1.60	34.16	4.80		3.14	
Telephone.....	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	27.25	3.81		2.51	
Household supplies..	.30	.40	.60	.35	1.05	.85	.45	3.13		.65	.85		8.63	1.22		.79	
Service.....	1.00				1.00								2.00	.28		.18	
Ice.....						4.00	4.00	4.00	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	16.80	2.36		1.55	
Furniture, Furnishings													3.63		.52		.33
New.....						1.70							1.70	.25		.16	
Repair.....							.93	1.00					1.93	.27		.17	
Transportation.....																	
Car.....																	
Bus or train.....																	
Medical Care.....													41.83		5.88		3.84
Husband.....	4.02	4.84	4.98	5.77	.74	.47		5.59	4.42	11.00			41.83	5.88		3.84	
Wife.....																	
Personal Expenses.....									2.80				2.80	.39	.39	.26	.26
Reading.....	5.95												5.95	.84	.84	.55	.55
Recreation.....																	
Church and Welfare....				6.50		6.50			4.25		3.50		20.75	2.91	2.91	1.91	1.91
Gifts.....											20.00		20.00	2.81	2.81	1.84	1.84
Miscellaneous.....										360.00	100.00		460.00	64.59	64.59	42.29	42.29
Total Expenditures....	\$ 52.68	\$ 99.96	\$ 33.77	\$ 45.15	\$ 38.69	\$ 41.45	\$ 34.75	\$ 40.81	\$ 83.82	\$ 406.77	\$ 162.31	\$ 47.66	\$ 1,087.82	152.77	152.77	100.00	100.00
Savings.....																	
Total Disbursements...	\$ 52.68	\$ 99.96	\$ 33.77	\$ 45.15	\$ 38.69	\$ 41.45	\$ 34.75	\$ 40.81	\$ 83.82	\$ 406.77	\$ 162.31	\$ 47.66	\$ 1,087.82	152.77	152.77		

expenditure for furniture and furnishings was \$3.63 (0.52 per cent of the income).

Expenditure for reading materials was \$5.95 (0.84 per cent of the income). This was the cost of the subscription to a local newspaper. The family had access to several current magazines purchased by the roomer and son.

Family Number 1 had no car. They were conveniently located for necessary shopping and business. Since both the husband and wife were so closely confined to the home because of the husband's health, no money was spent for transportation.

The family owned its own home and the housing expenses, consisting of taxes and street assessments, totaled \$125.80 (17.67 per cent of the income). The taxes for the year were \$85.37 and street assessments, \$40.43. The rental value of the house was estimated at \$420.00 or \$35.00 a month. After deducting the housing expenses, the non-money income from housing was \$294.20.

Personal expenses for the year were only \$2.80 (0.39 per cent of the income). This item was low due to the fact that the services for the husband which would commonly be secured in a barber shop were performed by the wife and son.

The total medical expenditure of \$41.83 (5.88 per cent of the income) was for the husband.

It was impossible for the family to go to church, but they sent a check every two months. The total for the year was \$20.75 (2.91 per cent of the income).

All gifts for relatives and friends were purchased in December during the holiday season. This expenditure was \$20 (2.81 per cent of the income).

Expenditures for funeral services at the time of the husband's death were \$460 (64.59 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$150 was spent for the casket. \$210 for a double lot, and \$100 for a double monument.

The total expenditure for Family Number 1 for the year 1939 was \$1,087.82 (152.77 per cent of the income). The actual living expenses for the family were \$627.82 (88.18 per cent of the yearly income). The funeral expense of \$460.00 caused a deficit of \$375.74. The wife expects to pay this amount after the husband's estate is settled.

Family Number 2

Neither the husband nor the wife in Family Number 2 has had any college training or special preparation for budgeting and accounting. At the beginning of the study the husband was 67 and the wife 64 years of age. For the past ten years the husband has been retired from his former occupation as a lumberman. In his business it was necessary to keep accurate records of all transactions and he has continued to keep accounts of all items of family income and expenditure since retiring from active business.

The direct responsibility for support of the children ended fifteen years ago when their only child, a daughter, was married. The ability to save for the years of retirement was affected somewhat by financial responsibility for the daughter's education and losses in

business investments. Neither the husband nor the wife had any savings in the form of life insurance. The wife had never applied for an insurance policy and the husband's health made it impossible for him to obtain one.

The sources of income for the year of the study were interest on mortgages and past savings. They have used the joint plan of handling the family income throughout their married life. The wife has at no time made any contribution to the money income. The money income for Family Number 2 for the year of this study totaled \$1,350.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 2

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$1,350.00	100.00
Interest on mortgages.....	\$1,200.00	88.88
Past savings.....	150.00	11.12

As indicated in the above table, income from interest on mortgages was \$1,200.00 (88.88 per cent of the total income). Past savings of \$150.00 (11.12 per cent of the total income) were used to aid in meeting annual expenditures. In addition to a total of \$1,350.00 in money income, this family had \$398.40 non-money income from housing. The complete family income was \$1,748.40.

The distribution of expenditures of money income for the year is shown in Table 4, page 28.

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 2

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 310.86	23.03	23.81		
Food for home use...	\$ 26.50	\$ 30.00	\$ 28.14	\$ 22.49	\$ 20.50	\$ 22.25	\$ 22.75	\$ 20.47	\$ 28.00	\$ 32.26	\$ 24.50	\$ 22.00	\$ 299.86	22.21	22.97		
Meals out.....				5.00	6.00								11.00	.82	.84		
Clothing.....													54.76	4.06	4.19		
Husband.....		21.14		4.02	2.04	3.85							31.05	2.30	2.38		
Wife.....	9.16	2.03	1.61					3.01				7.90	23.71	1.76	1.81		
Housing.....													141.60	10.49	10.85		
Interest.....																	
Taxes.....	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.47	8.47	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	96.44	7.14	7.39		
Insurance.....									22.61	22.55			45.16	3.35	3.46		
Improvements.....																	
Household Operation.....													159.72	11.83	12.23		
Fuel and light.....	3.52	3.02	2.76	2.76	2.00	2.00	2.44	17.74	3.40	17.73	3.48	3.16	64.01	4.74	4.90		
Water.....	2.05	2.00	2.60	2.95	2.95	3.05	2.15	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.60	26.60	1.97	2.04		
Telephone.....																	
Household supplies..	1.85	2.00	.35	1.00	.85		.55	1.25	1.10	1.00	.75	.54	11.24	.83	.86		
Repair.....						21.00	10.75						31.75	2.35	2.43		
Ice.....			5.09	4.00	4.15	4.10	1.14	1.55	1.56	.96	1.86	1.71	26.12	1.94	2.00		
Furniture, Furnishings.....													12.43	.92	.95		
New.....			1.18			10.00				1.25			12.43	.92	.95		
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													98.13	7.27	7.52		
Car.....	3.78	5.41	14.32	2.99	2.74	3.88	5.44	19.40	12.25	8.57	5.95	3.40	88.13	6.53	6.75		
Bus or train.....				5.00	5.00								10.00	.74	.77		
Medical Care.....													353.84	26.21	27.10		
Husband.....	1.00				1.00			.50		308.34	3.00	40.00	353.84	26.21	27.10		
Wife.....																	
Personal Expenses.....	2.00	.38	.65	4.00	4.25	2.00	2.44	1.75	2.70	2.00		1.40	23.57	1.74	1.81		
Reading.....	1.60								5.95				7.55	.56	.58		
Recreation.....				1.00	2.00	.50	.50	.64					4.64	.34	.36		
Church and Welfare....	10.05	8.10	5.20	6.20	8.10	7.70	11.70	8.45	26.90	4.85	14.50	12.95	124.70	9.24	9.55		
Gifts.....				1.00					12.65				13.65	1.01	1.05		
Total Expenditures....	\$ 69.01	\$ 82.08	\$ 69.90	\$ 70.41	\$ 69.58	\$ 88.33	\$ 68.33	\$ 85.48	\$ 127.12	\$ 409.01	\$ 63.54	\$ 102.66	\$ 1,305.45	96.70	100.00		
Savings.....																	
Total Disbursements...	\$ 69.01	\$ 82.08	\$ 69.90	\$ 70.41	\$ 69.58	\$ 88.33	\$ 68.33	\$ 85.48	\$ 127.12	\$ 409.01	\$ 63.54	\$ 102.66	\$ 1,305.45	96.70	96.70		

The food expenditures for the year totaled \$310.86 (23.03 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$299.86 (22.21 per cent of the income) was spent for food for home use and \$11.00 (0.82 per cent of the income) for meals purchased outside the home. No meals were purchased outside the home except during the two months of the vacation.

The family spent \$54.76 (4.06 per cent of the income) for clothing. Of this amount the husband's clothing cost \$31.05 (2.3 per cent of the income) and the wife's clothing, \$23.71 (1.76 per cent of the income). This family received no gifts of clothing during the year.

Family Number 2 has owned its home in Tucson for eight years. The rental value of the house was estimated at \$45.00 a month or \$540.00 for the year. During the period of this study the total spent for housing was \$141.60 (10.49 per cent of the income) or an average of \$11.80 per month. The family budget allowed for a specified amount to be set aside each month for taxes on the home. After deducting from the rental value the taxes for the year, \$96.44, and insurance of \$45.16, the family had a non-money income of \$398.40 from housing.

Household operation expenditures for the year totaled \$159.72 (11.83 per cent of the income) and were distributed as follows: household supplies, \$11.24 (0.83 per cent of the income); fuel and light, \$64.01 (4.74 per cent of the income); water, \$26.60 (1.97 per cent of the income); repair, \$31.75 (2.35 per cent of the income); and ice, \$26.12 (1.94 per cent of the income). This family had no telephone nor did they hire any household service.

Family Number 2 spent no money for new furniture nor for repair of old furniture but furnishings cost \$12.43 (0.92 per cent of the income). The major part of this cost was for curtains.

Reading material for the year cost this family \$7.55 (0.56 per cent of the income).

Expenditures for transportation for the year were \$98.13 (7.27 per cent of the income). This included the car expenses incurred for their short motor trip in the months of July and August.

Expenditures for recreation for this family were low, totaling only \$4.64 (0.34 per cent of the income). The radio as well as church activities provided additional forms of recreation.

The expenditure for medical care, \$353.84 (26.21 per cent of the income) was for the husband. A major portion of this expenditure was for hospitalization and doctor's fees in January when he was a surgical patient in a local hospital. During this month it was necessary for the family to use \$150.00 from past savings to aid in meeting these expenses.

The expenditures for personal care were \$23.57 (1.74 per cent of the income).

This family allowed approximately \$1.75 a week for church and welfare contributions. During the year this expenditure was \$124.70 (9.24 per cent of the income).

Family Number 2 spent \$13.65 (1.01 per cent of the income for gifts to friends and relatives.

This family did not set aside any specified amount of money as savings. Their total expenditure for the year was \$1,305.45 (96.70 per cent of the income) and \$44.55 (3.3 per cent of the income) was left in the checking account for future needs.

Family Number 3

In Family Number 3 the husband was 69 and the wife 67 years of age at the time of this study. The husband has had a two-year course in business college. He did not use this training directly as a means of financial support, but it has been helpful in general business transactions. Neither he nor his wife have had special training in the keeping of family expense records or budgeting. They have kept accounts, however, in the past at irregular intervals but not in detail such as has been necessary for this study.

The family formerly lived on a fruit farm which they own in an adjoining state. For the past ten years they have lived in Tucson in a rented house and the husband has been employed as a school janitor. This work has been too heavy for him to do alone and it was necessary for his wife to assist him for one or two hours each morning. In April of 1940, immediately following the completion of the records for this study, the family moved to their fruit farm where they expect to remain indefinitely.

The ability of the family to save for their years of retirement was affected only slightly by losses in investments. Illness, dependents, and unemployment have not been factors preventing them from saving. The responsibility for the support of their two children ended twenty years ago. The only way they planned for setting aside money for retirement was through insurance and investments in land.

The source of income during this year was the husband's salary, which was based on a regular amount for the school months with part-time wages for the remaining months. During the current year the fruit farm

did not net the family an income. This husband and wife have handled the income jointly with both of them understanding their financial position at all times. The total family income for the current year was \$1,256.01 as shown in Table 3. below.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 3

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$1,256.01	100
Salary.....	\$1,256.01	100

The annual expenditure for Family Number 3 as shown in Table 4, page 33, was \$882.60 (70.27 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$199.57 (15.89 per cent of the income) was spent for food. At no time during the year did the couple purchase meals outside the home. During the last three months of the study they used their remaining canned fruits and vegetables in preparation of the change of residence. This saved them approximately \$4.00 a month.

The expenditure for clothing was \$53.20 (4.23 per cent of the income). Of this amount the husband's expenses were \$18.56 (1.48 per cent of the income) and the wife's clothing expenses were \$34.64 (2.75 per cent of the income). The only gift of clothing which this family received was two pairs of socks for the husband.

The home in which Family Number 3 lived was rented and consisted of a bedroom, kitchen, living room, and bath. The rent of \$15 a month in-

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 3

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 199.57	15.89	15.89	22.61	22.61
Food for home use...	\$ 15.00	\$ 14.52	\$ 13.51	\$ 18.98	\$ 21.64	\$ 27.89	\$ 12.02	\$ 22.97	\$ 24.46	\$ 10.06	\$ 10.24	\$ 8.28	\$ 199.57	15.89	15.89	22.61	22.61
Meals out.....																	
Clothing.....													53.20	4.23	4.23	6.03	6.03
Husband.....		.31	1.51	3.64		10.08	1.42	1.50	.10				18.56	1.48	1.48	2.10	2.10
Wife.....		5.00	3.06			5.06	6.14	2.50	6.48	2.27	3.13	1.00	34.64	2.75	2.75	3.93	3.93
Housing.....													180.00	14.33	14.33	20.40	20.40
Rent.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	180.00	14.33	14.33	20.40	20.40
Household Operation.....													58.72	4.67	4.67	6.65	6.65
Fuel and light.....	1.26	5.73	1.00	1.00	5.72	1.48	1.48	6.92	1.56	1.64	6.28	2.50	36.57	2.91	2.91	4.14	4.14
Water.....																	
Telephone.....																	
Household supplies..	.65	1.25	.96	.30	.49	.45	1.30		1.25	.21	1.01	1.42	9.29	.74	.74	1.06	1.06
Service.....		1.00	.75	.47			1.75	1.33	2.85	1.54		1.00	10.69	.85	.85	1.21	1.21
Ice.....						2.17							2.17	.17	.17	.24	.24
Furniture, Furnishings.....													28.59	2.28	2.28	3.24	3.24
New.....	7.60			.45	1.28	1.22	8.06	3.09	.67		2.22		24.59	1.96	1.96	2.79	2.79
Repair.....	.40				3.60								4.00	.32	.32	.45	.45
Transportation.....													149.23	11.89	11.89	16.91	16.91
Car.....	6.09	4.25	2.30	6.25	2.50	3.71	16.60		1.96	52.24	9.75	30.08	135.73	10.81	10.81	15.38	15.38
Bus or train.....	1.50	1.50	1.00	.50	1.00	1.00		1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00		13.50	1.08	1.08	1.53	1.53
Medical Care.....													51.95	4.14	4.14	5.89	5.89
Husband.....	10.00				40.00								50.00	3.98	3.98	5.66	5.66
Wife.....									1.95				1.95	.16	.16	.23	.23
Personal Expenses.....		.90	6.60		2.44	1.34	5.67	1.00	.55	1.09	.05	5.55	25.19	2.01	2.01	2.85	2.85
Reading.....				.05	.05	2.60			2.00	7.95			12.65	1.01	1.01	1.43	1.43
Recreation.....									4.40		.50		4.90	.39	.39	.55	.55
Church and Welfare....	4.50	3.30	3.30	3.45	2.90	2.90	6.55	3.55	4.10	4.20	2.95	3.50	45.20	3.59	3.59	5.12	5.12
Gifts.....	5.00	5.00	5.00				10.00		43.70		.90	3.80	73.40	5.84	5.84	8.32	8.32
Total Expenditures....	\$ 67.00	\$ 57.76	\$ 53.99	\$ 50.09	\$ 96.62	\$ 74.90	\$ 85.99	\$ 58.86	\$ 113.03	\$ 99.20	\$ 53.03	\$ 72.13	\$ 882.60	70.27	70.27	100.00	100.00
Savings.....	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95			5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	2.95	2.95	41.30	3.29	3.29		
Total Disbursements...	\$ 69.95	\$ 60.71	\$ 56.94	\$ 53.04	\$ 96.62	\$ 74.90	\$ 91.89	\$ 64.76	\$ 118.93	\$ 105.10	\$ 55.98	\$ 75.08	\$ 923.90	73.56	73.56		

cluded water but no other utility. Annual housing costs for the family were \$180 (14.33 per cent of the income).

Expenditures for household operation totaled \$58.72 (4.67 per cent of the income) and were distributed as follows: household supplies, \$9.29 (0.74 per cent of the income); fuel and light, \$36.57 (2.91 per cent of the income); service, \$10.69 (0.85 per cent of the income); and ice, \$2.17 (0.17 per cent of the income). This family had no telephone. Kerosene was used for cooking purposes and for heating the house.

A chair, small stove, and miscellaneous furnishings were purchased during the year at a cost of \$28.59 (2.28 per cent of the income).

Expenditure for reading material was \$12.65 (1.01 per cent of the income). This included a six-month subscription to a local newspaper and several magazine subscriptions.

Expenses for transportation included bus tickets as well as costs of operating the car. This total expenditure was \$149.23 (11.89 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$135.73 (10.81 per cent of the income) was spent for the car and \$13.50 (1.08 per cent of the income) for the bus tickets. The husband often went to and from his work on a bicycle for which there was no expense during the year.

Throughout the year no money was used for recreation except during December, when the family had out-of-state guests for a few days. This expenditure was \$4.90 (0.39 per cent of the income).

Medical expenses for the family were \$51.95 (4.14 per cent of the income). The wife's medical expenses were \$1.95 (0.16 per cent of the income); and the husband's \$50.00 (3.98 per cent of the income). The husband's expenditure was for dental work.

Expenditure for personal items for the year was \$25.19 (2.01 per cent of the income). The wife assisted the husband with his barbering, thus keeping the total expense somewhat lower than that of many families in the study.

This family set aside a certain amount of money for church or charity contributions each month. The total for the year was \$45.20 (3.59 per cent of the income).

Gifts to relative and friends were always in the form of cash and during the year these amounted to \$73.40 (5.84 per cent of the income).

The wife in Family Number 3 is still paying premiums on a \$500.00 life insurance policy. This was the only way in which the family set aside any stated amount periodically as savings. The amount paid in premiums was \$41.30 (3.29 per cent of the income). The husband had two paid-up life insurance policies with a total face value of \$2,750.00.

For Family Number 3, the annual disbursements which included both expenditures and savings were \$923.90 (73.57 per cent of the income) and the total amount on the checking account at the end of the year was \$332.11 (26.43 per cent of the income).

Family Number 4

The husband in Family Number 4 graduated from a two-year course in a business college. This training was used indirectly for a few years while he was salesman for an insurance company. For many years he was employed as a cook in a mining camp and in a forest reserve. At the present time, the husband and wife are receiving Federal Old-Age Assistance. The husband is 66 and the wife 65 years of age. The wife had no formal educa-

tion beyond the secondary school. After she married she went outside the home at irregular intervals to contribute to the money income of the family. She often worked at routine tasks a few weeks at a time in a clothing factory for a period of five years while the three children were at home and old enough to share the household duties.

Illness of the wife and periods of unemployment made it very difficult for this family to save for old age. The family assumed the financial responsibility for two years of college training for one of three children. Direct obligation for the dependents terminated eleven years ago.

Family Number 4 had never kept a record of income or expenditures prior to the beginning of this study. However, they cooperated willingly and were very accurate in recording items of daily expenditure. During the first eight months of the study the husband and wife received money payments of \$46.00 a month from the Federal Old-Age Assistance fund and for the remaining four months they received \$50.00 a month. The husband made additional contributions to the income whenever he could obtain temporary work. The joint plan for handling the family money has always been used. The total money income for this family during the account year was \$608.35, as shown in Table 3, page 37.

Pensions from the Federal Old-Age Assistance Fund totaled \$568.00 (93.36 per cent of the total income) and the temporary jobs provided an additional income of \$40.35 (6.64 per cent of the total income). Non-money income received during the year consisted of food commodities evaluated at \$7.45 and gifts of clothing evaluated at \$1.50, making a total family income of \$617.30.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 4

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$608.35	100.00
Pensions.....	\$568.00	93.36
Earnings from temporary jobs	40.35	6.64

Pensions from the Federal Old-Age Assistance Fund totaled \$568.00 (93.36 per cent of the total income) and the temporary jobs provided an additional income of \$40.35 (6.64 per cent of the total income). Non-money income received during the year consisted of food commodities evaluated at \$7.45 and gifts of clothing evaluated at \$1.50, making a total family income of \$617.30.

The expenditures for the year totaled \$571.64 (93.97 per cent of the income) as shown in Table 4, page 38.

Expenditures for food were quite stable from month to month until October at which time a six-year-old granddaughter came to spend a few months in the home. Her visit extended through the last six months of the study. The food for the year cost \$215.49 (35.42 per cent of the income). During the first six months of the study and before the granddaughter came the cost of food was \$75.75 with a monthly average of \$12.63. After she came the cost was \$139.74 with a monthly average of \$23.29. The family received some food from the welfare office each month. This was evaluated at \$7.45 for the year.

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 4

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 215.49	35.42	35.42	37.69	37.69
Food for home use...	\$ 12.45	\$ 13.54	\$ 13.58	\$ 9.11	\$ 12.12	\$ 13.95	\$ 21.08	\$ 23.04	\$ 26.54	\$ 19.67	\$ 25.16	\$ 25.25	\$ 215.49	35.42	35.42	37.69	37.69
Meals out.....																	
Clothing.....													30.19	4.96		5.28	
Husband.....				2.02						.50	5.00	4.10	11.62	1.91		2.03	
Wife.....		2.25	.10	4.97	.75	5.45		4.05		1.00			18.57	3.05		3.25	
Housing.....													180.00	29.58	29.58	31.49	31.49
Rent.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	180.00	29.58	29.58	31.49	31.49
Household Operation.....													82.13	13.50		14.37	
Fuel and light.....		9.26	.91			4.90	4.66	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.73	43.38	7.13		7.59	
Water.....																	
Telephone.....																	
Household supplies..	1.50	1.24	.79	.95	1.05		1.23						6.76	1.11		1.18	
Service.....						.78	1.65	1.00		1.75	4.00	3.49	12.67	2.08		2.22	
Ice.....			5.43	4.61	4.66	2.72	1.90						19.32	3.18		3.38	
Furniture, Furnishings.....													3.57	.59		.62	.62
New.....			.25	2.02				.50		.80			3.57	.59		.62	.62
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													3.50	.58		.61	.61
Car.....																	
Bus or train.....	.50			.50	.50		.50	.50		.50	.50		3.50	.58		.61	.61
Medical Care.....													30.40	4.99		5.32	5.32
Husband.....																	
Wife.....	1.50	3.28	3.50	.65	1.20	.20	3.33	1.41	6.09	2.38	3.24	3.62	30.40	4.99		5.32	5.32
Personal Expenses.....	1.00	.50	2.24	.50	1.25	.50	.15		.60		.55		7.29	1.21	1.21	1.28	1.28
Reading.....	.75	.75	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.65	.60	7.55	1.24	1.24	1.32	1.32
Recreation.....	.50	.42	.50										1.42	.23	.23	.25	.25
Church and Welfare....	.25	.10	.25	.15	.20	.10	.50	.25	.20	.55	.40	.20	3.15	.52	.52	.55	.55
Gifts.....	1.25	.20		.85	1.12	.40	.10	.58	1.95		.50		6.95	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22
Total Expenditures....	\$ 34.70	\$ 46.54	\$ 43.15	\$ 41.93	\$ 38.45	\$ 44.60	\$ 50.70	\$ 51.66	\$ 55.71	\$ 47.48	\$ 59.73	\$ 56.99	\$ 571.64	93.97	93.97	100.00	100.00
Savings.....																	
Total Disbursements...	\$ 34.70	\$ 46.54	\$ 43.15	\$ 41.93	\$ 38.45	\$ 44.60	\$ 50.70	\$ 51.66	\$ 55.71	\$ 47.48	\$ 59.73	\$ 56.99	\$ 571.64	93.97	93.97		

Clothing expenditures totaled only \$30.19 (4.96 per cent of the income) for the year. The husband's clothing cost \$11.62 (1.91 per cent of the income); and the wife's \$18.57 (3.05 per cent of the income). In addition, this family received gifts of clothing evaluated at \$1.50.

Expenditures for household operation were \$82.13 (13.5 per cent of the income). This was distributed as follows: household supplies, \$6.75 (1.11 per cent of the income); fuel, which consisted of kerosene, \$43.38 (7.13 per cent of the income); service, \$12.67 (2.08 per cent of the income), and ice, \$19.32 (3.18 per cent of the income).

Family Number 4 lives in an upstairs apartment for which they pay \$15 a month rent. The rent includes water, electricity and the use of the house telephone. The apartment consists of a kitchen, living room, and the up-stairs hall which is used for a bedroom. The apartment is extremely hot in the summer months and difficult to heat during the cool weather. The housing expense for the year was \$180 (29.58 per cent of the income).

No money was spent for furniture or furniture repair during the year of the study and only \$3.57 (0.59 per cent of the income) was spent for furnishings and equipment for the home. The purchases consisted of a blanket, \$0.50; tablecloth, \$0.50; hot water bottle, \$2.32; and a towel, \$0.25.

The family purchased a local newspaper monthly. The yearly cost for this was \$7.55 (1.24 per cent of the income).

The family has no car but they occasionally purchased bus tickets or aided with expenses if friends took them on short trips. Their expenditure for these items was \$3.50 (0.58 per cent of the income) for the year.

This family spent only \$1.42 (0.23 per cent of the income) for recreation during the year. They had a radio and listened to a variety of programs and also attended a number of church and lodge activities.

The medical expense was attributed to the wife and it totaled \$30.40 (4.99 per cent of the income). The wife's health restricted her ability to have a variety of foods and was one cause for the low food expenditure.

Personal expenditures for the year totaled \$7.29 (1.21 per cent of the income).

Church contributions for the year were \$3.15 (0.52 per cent of the income).

Some money was spent for gifts to relatives and friends each month of the year. The total for this item was \$6.95 (1.15 per cent of the income).

Neither the husband nor the wife had a life insurance policy or savings of any kind which will provide an income in the future.

The total expenditure for this family for the year was \$571.64 (93.97 per cent of the income) and they had \$36.71 (6.03 per cent of the income) on hand at the close of the account period. At the present time these people have no unpaid debts. Throughout their married life the income has been sufficient to supply the necessities of life only. Their interest in friends and community life has remained with them and they are generous in giving their services where needed.

Family Number 5

Family Number 5 has lived in Tucson for the past ten years. At the present time the husband is 74 and the wife 72 years of age. The husband had no formal education beyond the secondary school, but the wife graduated from a four-year private school. Neither of them has had any training in budgeting or in keeping records of income and expenditures. However, at irregular intervals they have made budgets and kept accounts of both household and business expenses.

The husband was formerly a lumberman and a railroad employee but he retired ten years ago, and the family moved to Tucson to be near a daughter. Prior to the husband's retirement and shortly afterward, he had extreme losses in business and in investments, making it necessary for the couple to adjust themselves to a very low income. At the present time the family has no unpaid debts and no dependents. The responsibility for the support of the two children ended twenty-five years ago when they became self-supporting.

During the year of this study, the family's sources of income were pensions from the Federal Old-Age Assistance Fund and gifts of money. A daughter gives the couple money for their house rent, and the husband pays the expenses of repair and upkeep. The joint plan for handling the family income has always been used. The sources of income and percentage distribution are shown in Table 3, page 42.

The total money income was \$828 with a monthly average of \$69. The sum received through Federal Old-Age Assistance was \$51 a month or \$612 (73.91 per cent of the total income) for the year and the money which

they received for the rent totaled \$216 (26.09 per cent of the total income). Gifts of food gave this family a non-money income of \$30. The money and non-money income made a total family income of \$858.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 5

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$828.00	100.00
Pension	\$612.00	73.91
Money for rent.....	216.00	26.09

The way this family spent its income is shown in Table 4, page 43. Family Number 5 spent less money for food than any other couple in the study, the total being \$147.92 (17.86 per cent of the income). They did not purchase meals outside the home except in the month of September while on a vacation trip. They ate an average of two meals a week, which were evaluated at \$30.00, with a daughter.

Expenditures for clothing purchased during the year were \$28.14 (3.4 per cent of the income). This was allocated as follows: husband's clothing, \$15.03, and wife's clothing \$13.11. Neither the husband nor wife received gifts of clothing during the year.

This family lives in a small five-room house. No money was spent for repair or upkeep during the year, so the only expenditure for housing was the rent, \$216 (26.09 per cent of the income). The rent includes water, but no other utility. The house is rented unfurnished and the

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 5

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939					1940											
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 147.92	17.86	20.34		
Food for home use...	\$ 11.20	\$ 10.94	\$ 10.00	\$ 14.33	\$ 10.32	\$ 9.31	\$ 11.16	\$ 7.00	\$ 15.36	\$ 10.10	\$ 15.47	\$ 16.60	\$ 141.79	17.12	19.50		
Meals out.....						6.13							6.13	.74	.84		
Clothing.....													28.14	3.40	3.87		
Husband.....		.15					2.75	6.04		4.19	1.90		15.03	1.82	2.07		
Wife.....		.57		1.45				5.44	.65	5.00			13.11	1.58	1.80		
Housing.....													216.00	26.09	29.70		
Rent.....	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	216.00	26.09	29.70		
Household Operation.....													65.13	7.87	8.95		
Fuel and light.....	3.65	3.44	5.22	3.20	12.92	3.92	3.36	3.36	3.44	3.28	5.54	3.28	54.61	6.60	7.51		
Water.....																	
Telephone.....																	
Household supplies..	.65	6.30	.47			.75						.30	8.47	1.02	1.16		
Repair.....						2.05							2.05	.25	.28		
Furniture, Furnishings.....													22.49	2.71	3.09		
New.....		7.09	7.09	7.09		1.07	.15						22.49	2.71	3.09		
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													174.20	21.04	23.95		
Car.....	11.45	9.16	14.81	13.17	14.06	15.93	20.53	17.35	13.50	17.63	12.83	13.78	174.20	21.04	23.95		
Bus or train.....																	
Medical Care.....													15.65	1.89	2.15		
Husband.....											1.00		1.00	.12	.14		
Wife.....			1.90	.50	2.40	1.90	1.90	2.15	1.90		2.00		14.65	1.77	2.01		
Personal Expenses.....	.75	1.07	.25	.50	.25	.85		.50			.50		4.67	.57	.64		
Reading.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	4.85	.85	13.60	1.64	1.87		
Recreation.....		2.00	2.00	2.40	2.00	2.00	3.19						13.59	1.64	1.87		
Church and Welfare....				.10					.10				.20	.02	.04		
Gifts.....	.50	.40	.40	.45	1.00	.50	.20	1.40	8.39	3.00	3.00	6.28	25.52	3.09	3.52		
Total expenditures....	\$ 46.95	\$ 59.87	\$ 60.89	\$ 61.94	\$ 61.70	\$ 63.16	\$ 62.09	\$ 62.09	\$ 62.19	\$ 62.05	\$ 65.09	\$ 59.09	\$ 727.11	87.82	100.00		
Savings.....	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	7.97	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	83.98	10.14	100.00		
Total Disbursements...	\$ 53.86	\$ 66.78	\$ 67.80	\$ 68.85	\$ 69.67	\$ 70.07	\$ 69.00	\$ 69.00	\$ 69.10	\$ 68.96	\$ 72.00	\$ 66.00	\$ 811.09	97.96	97.96		

family has its own lovely old furniture which was brought to Tucson a number of years ago.

Expenditures for household operation were \$65.13 (7.87 per cent of the income. Household supplies cost \$8.47 (1.02 per cent of the income); fuel and light, \$54.61 (6.6 per cent of the income); and repair, \$2.05 (0.25 per cent of the income). The family had no telephone and spent no money for services about the home. They did the laundry each week at their daughter's home.

This family purchased a refrigerator during the year which cost \$21.27. The total amount spent for furniture and equipment was \$22.49 (2.71 per cent of the income).

Monthly payments were made for the daily newspaper which cost \$9.60 and \$4.00 were spent for the newspaper from their former home town. Expenditures for reading material totaled \$13.60 (1.64 per cent of the income) during the year.

Transportation costs were higher than any other single item except housing. The total for this item was \$174.20 (21.04 per cent of the income) which included car repairs costing \$84.92.

Most of the expenditure for recreation was for payments on a radio. The total cost for this item was \$13.59 (1.64 per cent of the income).

The expenditure for personal items was \$4.67 (0.57 per cent of the income). The wife performed for her husband some of the services which men commonly receive at a barber shop.

Expenditure for church was very low with a total of only \$0.20 for the entire year. Gifts to relatives and friends cost \$25.52 (3.09 per

cent of the income). A part of this amount was spent each month for toys for a grandchild.

A specified amount was set aside as savings each month in the form of payment of premiums on life insurance. The face value of the life insurance policy was \$1,000 and the premium was \$6.91 each month with the exception of August when it was \$7.97.

The total expenditure for this family for the year was \$727.11 (87.82 per cent of the income), the sum paid out in life insurance premiums was \$83.98 or 10.14 per cent of the income, and total disbursements were \$811.09. There were \$16.91 (2.04 per cent of the income) on hand at the end of the year's period.

Family Number 6

The husband in Family Number 6 has had training in accounting through extension courses. This training has been taken at irregular intervals as he felt the need for it in his work. He is at present taking a correspondence course in up-to-date methods of accounting related to the work in which he is employed. The husband has had some training in budgeting and was keeping records of income and expenditures for his own interest and information at the time this study was begun. The wife has had no college training and at no time during their married life has she worked outside the home in order to contribute to the money income. She has always had an allowance which must cover both household and her own personal expenditures.

The husband was formerly an accountant with a railroad company but was retired from that work three years ago and is now working at

accounting for a private company. When this study was begun the husband was 63 and the wife 64 years of age. The husband's salary and the pension from the railroad company are the only sources of income. The couple purchased the house in which they live twenty years ago, but are still paying interest on a mortgage. They have no debts other than their mortgage, have good health, and feel financially secure in planning the future. Their complete responsibility for dependents ended a year ago when their only child, a daughter, was married, and a relative living in the home passed away. The family has had no serious losses due to business reverses, bad investments, or unemployment.

The sources of money income and the percentage distribution are shown in the following table:

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 6

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$1,620.00	100.00
Pension.....	\$1,152.00	71.11
Salary.....	468.00	28.89

The total money income for Family Number 6 was \$1,620.00. The annual income from the husband's pension was \$1,152.00 (71.11 per cent of the total income) and from the salary, \$468.00 (28.89 per cent of the total income). Non-money income from housing and from gifts of clothing was \$327.22, making a total family income of \$1,947.22.

The distribution of expenditures for the year is shown in Table 4, page 48.

Expenditures for food for the year were \$466.60 (28.80 per cent of the income). Meals purchased outside the home cost \$30.15 (1.86 per cent of the income) and food purchased for home consumption totaled \$436.45 (26.94 per cent of the income). Food costs for this family were high, due to the fact that they often had guests in the home for meals.

The amount spent for clothing was \$25.64 (1.58 per cent of the income). The sum spent for the husband's clothing was \$14.34 (0.89 per cent of the income); and for the wife's clothing, \$11.30 (0.69 per cent of the income). The expenditure was small because they received gifts of clothing evaluated at \$21.00.

The interest on the mortgage on the home totaled \$162.14 (9.90 per cent of the income) or an average of \$13.50 each month. The annual cost of housing was \$293.78 (18.02 per cent of the income). Of the total expenditure \$82.06 were for taxes, and \$49.58 for street assessment. The insurance on the house is paid every three years, but this expense did not occur in the year of this study. The rental value of the house was estimated at \$600.00 a year or \$50.00 a month. After deducting the cost of taxes, interest on the mortgage, and improvements, the non-money income for housing was \$306.22.

Expenditures for household operation totaled \$209.92 (12.97 per cent of the income) and were distributed as follows: household supplies, \$17.43 (1.09 per cent of the income); fuel and light, \$109.59 (6.76 per cent of the income); water, \$39.40 (2.44 per cent of the income); telephone, \$36.00 (2.22 per cent of the income); services, \$4.50 (0.28 per

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 6

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 466.60	28.80	31.32		
Food for home use...	\$ 40.00	\$ 41.85	\$ 34.02	\$ 48.19	\$ 38.00	\$ 33.66	\$ 34.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 29.48	\$ 41.16	\$ 32.09	\$ 32.00	\$ 436.45	26.94	29.18		
Meals out.....		6.80				3.00	4.50	8.40	4.20	2.25	1.00		30.15	1.86	2.14		
Clothing.....													25.64	1.58	1.70		
Husband.....			7.65	1.79				3.90	1.00				14.34	.89	.95		
Wife.....			2.50	.80	3.00		3.00					2.00	11.30	.69	.75		
Housing.....													293.78	18.02	19.63		
Interest.....	13.33	13.33	14.51	13.33	14.33	13.33	13.33	13.33	13.33	13.33	13.33	13.33	162.14	9.90	10.83		
Taxes.....	36.60							45.46					82.06	5.06	5.49		
Insurance.....																	
Improvements.....	49.58												49.58	3.06	3.41		
Household Operation...													209.92	12.97	14.03		
Fuel and light.....	9.84	6.58	6.56	6.42	7.32	6.40	6.84	6.40	9.74	16.42	16.00	11.07	109.59	6.76	7.31		
Water.....	1.80	3.15	4.05	5.75	5.95	4.25	4.05	2.95		4.25	1.50	1.70	39.40	2.44	2.66		
Telephone.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	36.00	2.22	2.40		
Household supplies..	1.00	1.84	1.97	1.00	1.22	2.06		.80	1.24	1.00	2.00	3.30	17.43	1.09	1.16		
Service.....			4.50										4.50	.28	.30		
Repair.....									3.00				3.00	.18	.20		
Furniture, Furnishings													7.36	.46	.48		
New.....				3.86				3.50					7.36	.46	.48		
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													189.36	11.69	12.65		
Car.....	20.50	19.10	12.77	6.23	10.91	12.06	15.00	40.23	6.57	21.48	10.00	14.51	189.36	11.69	12.65		
Bus or train.....																	
Medical Care.....													20.70	1.29	1.37		
Husband.....		1.00					6.00						7.00	.43	.47		
Wife.....		.70	1.00					1.50		9.50		1.00	13.70	.86	.90		
Personal Expenses.....	5.00	4.91	5.34	2.88	2.64	2.63	3.07	7.38	7.24	5.69	4.63	3.40	54.81	3.39	3.65		
Reading.....	2.00	2.80	6.80	7.00	7.25	6.10	7.50	9.40	8.85	16.45	7.80	6.30	88.25	5.46	5.89		
Recreation.....	5.00	.80	1.00	1.50	2.30	1.82	1.90	28.50	6.66		2.20		51.68	3.21	3.44		
Church and Welfare....	5.30	3.15	2.20		3.20	3.00	3.00	2.90		5.50	6.70	4.50	39.45	2.46	2.63		
Gifts.....			1.00		6.50	1.00	2.00	11.30	24.33	1.00	1.00		48.13	2.99	3.21		
Total Expenditures....	\$192.95	\$109.01	\$108.87	\$101.75	\$105.62	\$ 92.31	\$107.19	\$220.95	\$118.64	\$141.03	\$101.25	\$ 96.11	\$1,495.68	92.32	92.32		
Savings.....	9.94	3.75	9.75	2.50	7.47	13.47	7.44	2.50	7.44	2.50	4.97	6.72	78.45	4.85	4.85		
Total Disbursements...	\$202.89	\$112.76	\$118.62	\$104.25	\$113.09	\$105.78	\$114.63	\$223.45	\$126.08	\$143.53	\$106.22	\$102.83	\$1,574.13	97.17	97.17		

cent of the income); and repairs, \$3.00 (0.18 per cent of the income).

Furniture for the home cost \$7.36 (0.46 per cent of the income) during the year. This expenditure was for yard chairs and miscellaneous articles.

Family Number 6 spent more money for reading materials than any other family in the study, a total of \$88.25 (5.46 per cent of the income). Of this sum \$62.00 was for the husband's correspondence course in accounting. The remaining \$26.25 was for periodicals which added to their general knowledge in all fields of business and scientific progress as well as current literature.

The family owned a car and the husband used it as a means of transportation to and from his place of business. The expenses of the car were \$189.36 (11.69 per cent of the income).

Recreation expenditures for the year were \$51.68 (3.21 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$31.00 was for lodge dues, leaving a balance of \$20.68 for other types of recreation. The family owned a radio which provided much enjoyment.

The cost of medical care was reasonably low for this family. Expenditures totaled \$20.70 (1.29 per cent of the income). The husband's medical expenses were \$7.00 and the wife's \$13.70, which went to pay for dental work done during the year.

This family's expenditures for personal items were higher than that of many families in the study. One reason for this may have been that the husband used approximately \$1.25 worth of tobacco each month. This was the only family in the study in which tobacco was used extensively. The total sum spent for personal items was \$54.81 (3.39 per cent of the

income).

The family contributions to church and welfare organizations totaled \$39.45 (2.46 per cent of the income).

The sum used for gifts to persons outside the family was \$48.13 (2.99 per cent of the income).

Family Number 6 spent a total of \$1,495.68 (92.32 per cent of the income) during the year.

This family is paying premiums on a life, a company, and two accident insurance policies for the husband and one life insurance policy for the wife. The husband has one paid-up life insurance policy. This couple used \$78.45 (4.85 per cent of the income) for insurance premiums during the year. The total face value of the husband's policies is \$10,000 and of the wife's \$1,000.

The total disbursements for Family Number 6 were \$1,574.13 (97.17 per cent of the income). A sum of \$45.87 or 2.83 per cent of the income was on hand at the end of the record period.

Family Number 7

At the beginning of this study the husband in Family Number 7 was 69 years of age and the wife 67. The husband has had no college training but the wife has a college degree in music. Neither of them has had any special training in keeping records of income and expenditures. However, the wife has at irregular intervals kept a record of household expenses and for a period of four years, when the husband first began working on a salary, she made a budget and kept a record of expenditures. The joint plan for handling the income has always been used.

This family owns a home in California but has received no income from it during the past year. The daughter, who was in school had the responsibility of the house and was allowed any net income which she could get from it. This family's direct responsibility for dependents ended when their one child, a daughter, became self-supporting seven years ago.

Formerly the husband was a banker, but at the present time he is a salesman of men's suits and other wearing apparel. During the year of this study the sources of income were the salary of the husband and earnings from miscellaneous work. The wife has at no time gone outside the home to work in order that she might contribute to the money income of the family. The sources of money income and the percentage distribution are shown in Table 3 which follows:

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 7

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage Distribution
Total	\$1,172.30	100.00
Salary.....	\$1,150.00	98.09
Earnings from miscellaneous work.....	22.30	1.91

The annual money income for this family was \$1,172.30. Of this amount \$1,150.00 (98.09 per cent of the total income) was the husband's salary and \$22.30 (1.91 per cent of the total income) was received for miscellaneous work. Non-money income, which included imputed income

from investment in the home, gifts of clothing, and subscription to a newspaper, totaled \$347.40. The complete family income was \$1,519.70.

The total sum spent by Family Number 7 during the year was \$737.94 (62.94 per cent of the income) as shown in Table 4, page 53.

Expenditures for food were \$292.54 (24.95 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$26.00 (2.21 per cent of the income) was the cost of meals purchased outside the home and \$266.54 (22.74 per cent of the income) was for food used in the home.

The expenditure for clothing was \$43.09 (3.67 per cent of the income). The husband's clothing cost \$2.50 (0.21 per cent of the income) and the wife's cost \$40.59 (3.46 per cent of the income). The husband received many gifts of clothing such as suits and shoes which were evaluated at \$72.00. He estimated that this average monthly expenditure for clothing would have been \$6.00 if he had received no gifts of clothing.

The husband and wife have owned the small home, in which they live, for two years and have done a great deal to improve it with plants and carefully planned yard work. The annual expenditure for housing was \$30.60 (2.61 per cent of the income). The rental value of the house was estimated at \$25.00 a month or \$300.00 for the year. After deducting the housing costs of \$30.60, the family had a non-money income of \$269.40 from housing.

Expenditures for household operation totaled \$117.08 (9.99 per cent of the income). They were distributed as follows: household supplies, \$8.07 (0.70 per cent of the income); fuel and light, \$70.33 (5.99 per cent of the income); water, \$23.65 (2.02 per cent of the income); and service, \$15.03 (1.28 per cent of the income). This family had no telephone and was using an electric refrigerator so did not purchase ice.

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 7

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 292.54	24.95	39.64		
Food for home use...	\$ 24.00	\$ 24.75	\$ 26.75	\$ 26.25	\$ 24.50	\$ 24.25	\$ 20.00	\$ 21.08	\$ 21.38	\$ 20.51	\$ 17.75	\$ 15.32	\$ 266.54	22.74	36.12		
Meals out.....	4.25							6.50	4.00	4.25	3.00	4.00	26.00	2.21	3.52		
Clothing.....													43.09	3.67	5.84		
Husband.....										.50	2.00		2.50	.21	.34		
Wife.....		3.00	1.50	24.25	2.55	8.10		.29	.80	.10			40.59	3.46	5.50		
Housing.....													30.60	2.61	4.15		
Interest.....																	
Taxes.....												27.00	27.00	2.31	3.66		
Insurance.....												3.60	3.60	.30	.49		
Improvements.....																	
Household Operation.....													117.08	9.99	15.87		
Fuel and light.....	5.50	4.14	5.60	4.20	5.50	3.84	4.48	5.64	8.00	9.35	7.46	6.62	70.33	5.99	9.53		
Water.....	1.85	2.00	2.25	2.45	2.50	2.25	2.15	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.55	1.55	23.65	2.02	3.21		
Telephone.....																	
Household supplies..	.80		1.00	.40	.30	.58		.64	.30	.90	.25	2.90	8.07	.70	1.09		
Service.....	1.70	1.50	2.00	2.35	3.00		1.82	1.26			1.00	.40	15.03	1.28	2.04		
Furniture, Furnishings.....													106.82	9.11	14.48		
New.....	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.60	5.00	5.00	50.50	8.21	5.76	5.25	5.25	.25	106.82	9.11	14.48		
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													40.04	3.41	5.42		
Car.....	4.00	1.50	11.80	3.33	9.05	9.11		.50	.75				40.04	3.41	5.42		
Bus or train.....																	
Medical Care.....													50.27	4.29	6.81		
Husband.....									.39		20.40		20.79	1.77	2.81		
Wife.....	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.08	2.75	2.25	3.65		2.50	29.48	2.52	4.00		
Personal Expenses.....	.85	1.15	1.35	.85	1.85	1.50	.50	1.00	.75	1.20	1.00	.75	12.75	1.09	1.73		
Reading.....																	
Recreation.....																	
Church and Welfare....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	25.25	2.15	3.42		
Gifts.....		12.00							5.25	2.25			19.50	1.67	2.64		
Total Expenditures....	\$ 52.45	\$ 59.79	\$ 62.75	\$ 74.18	\$ 58.75	\$ 59.13	\$ 85.03	\$ 52.02	\$ 53.33	\$ 51.96	\$ 61.66	\$ 66.89	\$ 737.94	62.94	100.00		
Savings.....	16.30	50.00	113.30	13.30	16.30	13.30	13.30	16.30	13.30	113.30	16.30	13.30	408.30	34.83	100.00		
Total Disbursements...	\$ 68.75	\$ 109.79	\$ 176.05	\$ 87.48	\$ 75.05	\$ 72.43	\$ 98.33	\$ 68.32	\$ 66.63	\$ 165.26	\$ 77.96	\$ 80.19	\$ 1,146.24	97.77	97.77		

Money spent for furniture and furnishings totaled \$106.82 (9.11 per cent of the income). The major items purchased were a refrigerator, for which a monthly payment of \$5.00 was made, and a stove which cost \$45.00.

This family spent no money throughout the year for reading material. The husband's employer gave him the subscription to a local newspaper which was valued at fifty cents a month or a yearly total of \$6.00.

Family Number 7 had a car but it was seldom used for personal services. The total expenditure for family use was \$40.04 (3.41 per cent of the income).

Throughout the year little money was spent for recreational purposes. The family had a radio, and the wife often rode with the husband as he went on short business trips.

The medical expenses for the family were \$50.27 (4.29 per cent of the income). The wife's medical expenses were \$29.48 (2.52 per cent of the income); and the husband's \$20.79 (1.77 per cent of the income).

Expenditure for personal items for the year was \$12.75 (1.09 per cent of the income).

Family Number 7 set aside a small amount of money for contributions to church or charity each month. Their total expenditure for this item was \$25.25 (2.15 per cent of the income).

Gifts to friends and relatives were always in the form of cash and during the year this totaled \$19.50 (1.67 per cent of the income).

The husband in this family was paying premiums on a \$2,500 life insurance policy and a health insurance policy. The husband also had a

paid-up life insurance policy with a face value of \$2,500. During the year this family placed \$200.00 in Federal Savings and Loan. The total for savings and insurance for the year was \$408.30 (34.83 per cent of the income).

Total disbursements for Family Number 7 were \$1,146.24 (97.77 per cent of the income) and the total amount left in the checking account at the end of the period for which records were kept was \$26.06 (2.23 per cent of the income).

Family Number 8

In Family Number 8, the husband was 69 and the wife 62 years of age, at the time of this study. Neither the husband nor the wife has had special training in keeping accounts or budgeting money. However, they have kept records of the business income and expenditures for a number of years.

The husband formerly owned a general store, but at the present time both husband and wife work at the business of making desert novelties. He does the extensive shop work while she secures orders and contacts prospective customers. They use the garage and large back yard of the rented home in which they live for a workshop.

The ability of this couple to save for a period of retirement has not been seriously affected by illness, dependents, or losses in business. Two of their children were given a secondary education but the other three had only an elementary education. The complete responsibility of the husband and wife for support of the children ended in 1935, five years ago.

This family owns a house in an Arizona mining town but received no

income from it during the period of this study as a daughter who lives in the house keeps it in repair and pays the taxes on it in return for the use of the place.

During the year for which these records were secured, the family income was derived from the business of making desert novelties. The monthly income varied from \$53.00 to \$356.00 as business fluctuated. It was largest in the month of November and smallest in February when the family changed its place of residence. The total money income for family living was \$1,656.18, an average of \$138.01 a month. Gifts of clothing during the year gave a non-money income of \$1.79, making a total family income of \$1,657.97.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 8

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$1,656.18	100
Desert novelties.....	\$1,656.18	100

How this family spent its income during the year is shown in Table 4, page 57.

Expenditure for food for the year was \$303.62 (18.33 per cent of the income), of this \$253.72 was for food used in the home and \$49.90 was for meals purchased outside the home. The husband seldom ate outside the home, but the wife did occasionally when she interviewed customers.

The wife spent much more for clothing than the husband as would

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 8

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 303.62	18.33	22.56		
Food for home use...	\$ 21.56	\$ 22.09	\$ 15.27	\$ 20.00	\$ 30.31	\$ 32.67	\$ 23.81	\$ 8.40	\$ 22.25	\$ 18.78	\$ 18.84	\$ 19.74	\$ 253.72	15.31	18.86		
Meals out.....	2.25	3.00	2.25	4.50			5.45	12.00	8.00	6.45	6.00		49.90	3.02	3.70		
Clothing.....													46.36	2.80	3.44		
Husband.....			.50	.79	3.52							3.52	8.33	.50	.62		
Wife.....		7.98	2.03	2.98	1.24	5.50	1.48			.70	12.50	3.62	38.03	2.30	2.82		
Housing.....													425.00	25.66	31.57		
Rent.....	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	425.00	25.66	31.57		
Household Operation...													142.91	8.62	10.61		
Fuel and light.....	5.84	5.24	5.72	6.28	5.66	8.65	4.57	4.50	4.62	6.95	7.64	5.56	71.23	4.30	5.29		
Water.....																	
Telephone.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	30.00	1.81	2.23		
Household supplies..	2.00	5.20	1.89	2.67	2.70	3.95	7.53	2.25	1.00	1.26	.85	.38	31.68	1.91	2.35		
Service.....		2.00										8.00	10.00	.60	.74		
Furniture, Furnishings													2.14	.13	.15		
New.....			2.14										2.14	.13	.15		
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													249.52	15.06	18.47		
Car.....	23.50	46.36	24.84	5.92	12.25	22.60	11.64	50.60	12.50	19.71	9.60	10.00	249.52	15.06	18.47		
Bus or train.....																	
Medical Care.....													7.83	.47	.60		
Husband.....			.21	.51	.58	.58			.21	.87	1.97		4.93	.29	.39		
Wife.....		1.05			.85	1.00							2.90	.18	.21		
Personal Expenses.....	2.45	7.51	1.53	1.00	1.62	.69	.20	5.50	.75	.75	1.00	.50	23.50	1.42	1.74		
Reading.....	.50	1.00	.50	.25	.25	1.10	.25	.25	1.75	1.05	.25	.75	7.90	.48	.57		
Recreation.....	.64	1.82		3.10	.92	4.02	1.16	.21	.32		.64	.64	13.47	.81	1.00		
Church and Welfare....	.50		1.00	1.75	1.50	.70	1.75	.25	.50	.35	.35	.50	9.15	.55	.67		
Gifts.....		31.29		20.00	25.00	2.05	.35	.20	11.47		25.60	.10	116.06	7.00	8.62		
Total Expenditures....	\$ 96.74	\$170.04	\$ 95.38	\$107.25	\$123.90	\$121.01	\$ 95.69	\$121.66	\$100.87	\$ 94.37	\$122.74	\$ 95.81	\$1,345.46	81.23	100.00		
Savings.....	4.56	58.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	58.56	4.56	4.56	14.56	4.56	172.72	10.43	10.43		
Total Disbursements...	\$101.30	\$228.60	\$ 99.94	\$111.81	\$128.46	\$125.57	\$100.25	\$180.22	\$105.43	\$ 98.93	\$137.30	\$100.37	\$1,518.18	91.66	91.66		

be expected from her part in assisting with the business. The total clothing expenditure for the year was \$46.36 (2.8 per cent of the income) and the wife's clothing, \$38.03 (2.3 per cent of the income). Gifts of clothing consisted of only one shirt for the husband.

This family rented the home in which it lived and paid \$35 a month for the first eleven months of the study and \$40 a month for the other month, making the total expenditure for housing \$425 (25.66 per cent of the income). Both houses were medium sized, unfurnished and had a large front and back yard. Water was the only utility which was included in the rent.

Expenditures for household operation totaled \$142.91 (8.62 per cent of the income). Household supplies cost \$31.68 (1.91 per cent of the income); light and fuel, \$71.23 (4.30 per cent of the income); telephone, \$30.00 (1.81 per cent of the income); and service \$10.00 (0.60 per cent of the income).

Only \$2.14 (0.13 per cent of the income) was spent for furniture and furnishings during the year. This was for small miscellaneous items.

A small amount of money was spent each month for reading material. The yearly expense for this was \$7.90 (0.48 per cent of the income).

The family car was old and repairs for it were expensive. The total transportation or car expense was \$249.52 (15.06 per cent of the income).

Expenditures for recreation for the family were \$13.47 (0.81 per cent of the income). This was well distributed over the year's time and consisted almost entirely of admission to movies. They had a radio in their workshop and listened to many programs during the day.

Medical expenses were very low for Family Number 8. Purchases consisted of patent medicines which cost \$7.83 (0.47 per cent of the income).

The expenditure for personal items totaled \$23.50 (1.42 per cent of the income).

Contributions to church and welfare organizations or charity were \$9.15 (0.55 per cent of the income). Part of this was for meals or money given to transients who were journeying past the home.

Gifts having a total cost of \$116.06 (7 per cent of the income) were sent to relatives and friends during the year.

The total expenditure for Family Number 8 was \$1,345.46 (81.23 per cent of the income).

The husband has one life insurance policy with a face value of \$3,000 and one with a face value of \$1,600. The wife has two life insurance policies of \$1,000 each. The total amount set aside during the year for savings was in the form of insurance premiums totaling \$172.72 (10.43 per cent of the net income).

Total disbursements were \$1,518.18 (91.66 per cent of the income) and a total of \$138.00 (8.34 per cent of the income) was on hand at the end of the year.

Family Number 9

At the time of this study the husband was 69 and the wife 63 years of age. The husband was formerly in the real estate and insurance business but retired ten years ago when he moved to Tucson. He now owns an apartment house and a number of houses. A great deal of the rental from

these must be used for upkeep and repair on the property so it is necessary for the couple to budget carefully the money available for family living. They have used the joint plan for handling the family income, but the husband has been the only one who knew the particulars about the business.

The wife had a one-year business training course but she has in no direct way used this training to contribute to the family income. The husband has had no formal training in budgeting but has kept an accurate record of all his expenditures since he began earning money as a young boy.

The couple's responsibilities for support of dependents ended twenty-one years ago when their only child, a daughter, became self-supporting. During the depression years, 1929-32, they had some losses in investments which affected their ability to set aside savings, for a few years. They have no debts at the present time, have good health, and are financially secure.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 9

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$1,726.40	100
Income from property.....	\$1,726.40	100

The annual money income for family living during the year of the study was \$1,726.40 as shown in Table 3 above. Gifts of clothing and

imputed income from investment in the home gave a non-money income of \$420.02. This made a total family income of \$2,146.42.

The distribution of expenditures for the year is shown in Table 4, page 62.

The expenditures for food for the year totaled \$413.50 (23.95 per cent of the income). All food was purchased on a cash basis. This family had a very accurate record of all food expenses of the family for the past 30 years.

The amount spent for clothing was \$4.50 (0.26 per cent of the income). This family spent less money for clothing than any other family in the study, but they had received gifts of clothing during the year evaluated at \$14.50.

This couple owned the home in which they lived. Their housing expenditure was \$134.48 (7.79 per cent of the income). This amount was for taxes. They pay the insurance, \$31.50, every three years and it was paid in 1938. The rental value of the house was \$45.00 a month or \$540.00 for the year. After deducting the expenditure for taxes, the family had a non-money income of \$405.52 from housing.

Expenditures for household operation for the year were \$131.92 (7.64 per cent of the income) and were distributed as follows: fuel and light, \$44.98 (2.6 per cent of the income); water, \$21.20 (1.23 per cent of the income); telephone, \$34.05 (1.97 per cent of the income); household supplies, \$16.50 (0.96 per cent of the income); and ice, \$15.19 (0.88 per cent of the income). They did not hire household or yard service during the year, nor did they have any expenditure for repair.

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 9

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure		
	1939						1940											
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March						
Food.....													\$ 413.50	23.95	23.95	27.56	27.56	
Food for home use...	\$ 23.50	\$ 40.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 413.50	23.95		27.56		
Meals out.....																		
Clothing.....													4.50				.30	
Husband.....							4.50						4.50	.26	.26	.30		
Wife.....																		
Housing.....													134.48		7.79		8.96	
Interest.....																		
Taxes.....		134.48											134.48	7.79		8.96		
Insurance.....																		
Improvement.....																		
Household Operation...													131.92		7.64		8.79	
Fuel and light.....	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.75	2.80	3.32	3.32	7.76	4.06	5.06	4.06	5.65	44.98	2.60		3.00		
Water.....	1.55	1.60	2.35	2.00	2.25	1.80	1.90	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	21.20	1.23		1.41		
Telephone.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	4.55	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	34.05	1.97		2.27		
Household supplies..	.75	1.00	.85	1.20	.45	.35	1.00	1.40	1.55	.45	6.50	1.00	16.50	.96		1.10		
Ice.....	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	.19								15.19	.88		1.01		
Furniture, Furnishings													212.80		12.33		14.18	
New.....	53.04		38.76		120.00				1.00				212.80	12.33		14.18		
Repair.....																		
Transportation.....													117.83		6.83		7.85	
Car.....	8.39	20.00	5.24	4.40	5.38	11.43	23.60	8.80	7.44	9.07	7.63	6.45	117.83	6.83		7.85		
Bus or train.....																		
Medical Care.....													299.84		17.37		19.98	
Husband.....							10.00	190.98		1.90		1.73	204.61	11.85		13.63		
Wife.....						5.49	32.30		2.84	5.09	10.00	39.51	95.23	5.52		6.35		
Personal Expenses.....	.75	6.25	2.76	4.50	.90	1.14		9.00	1.25	2.00	1.00	2.54	32.09	32.09	1.86	1.86	2.14	2.14
Reading.....		3.00						3.00	9.45				15.45	15.45	.89	.89	1.03	1.03
Recreation.....																		
Church and Welfare....	8.75	7.00	7.00	8.75	6.00	7.00	15.75		18.75	7.00	7.00	5.00	98.00	98.00	5.68	5.68	6.53	6.53
Gifts.....									40.00				40.00	40.00	2.32	2.32	2.68	2.68
Total Expenditures....	\$104.43	\$221.83	\$ 95.47	\$ 71.10	\$182.52	\$ 78.03	\$125.37	\$269.69	\$120.34	\$ 64.57	\$ 70.19	\$ 96.88	\$1,500.41	\$1,500.41	86.92	86.92	100.00	100.00
Savings.....	17.16	26.50		17.16	34.50		17.16			17.16			129.64	129.64	7.50	7.50		
Total Disbursements...	\$121.59	\$248.33	\$ 95.47	\$ 88.26	\$217.02	\$ 78.03	\$142.53	\$269.69	\$120.34	\$ 81.73	\$ 70.19	\$ 96.88	\$1,630.05	\$1,630.05	94.42	94.42		

Expenditure for furniture and furnishings were higher for this couple than for most of the families in the study. They purchased a new refrigerator costing \$120.00; venetian blinds, \$47.43; a cabinet, \$5.61; a cooler, \$38.76; miscellaneous items, \$1.00; a total of \$212.80 (12.33 per cent of the income).

Reading material for the year cost this family \$15.45 (0.89 per cent of the income).

The amount spent for personal items was \$32.09 (1.86 per cent of the income).

Transportation expenditures which were for the car only, totaled \$117.83 (6.83 per cent of the income). This included two motor trips to an adjoining state.

This family owned a radio and also did a great deal of riding for recreation. They spent no money for other recreational items during the year but enjoyed many free entertainments and church activities.

Contributions to church and welfare organizations totaled \$98 (5.68 per cent of the income).

Expenditures for gifts to friends and relatives outside the home were \$40 (2.32 per cent of the income).

Expenditures for medical care for the family were \$299.84 (17.37 per cent of the income). The major expense for the husband was an ear phone, costing \$190.98, and for the wife it was dental work, costing approximately \$60.00.

The total annual expenditure for Family Number 9 was \$1,500.41 (86.92 per cent of the income).

The husband had four life insurance policies with a total face value of \$6,000.00. Only one policy was paid up, and the total paid in premiums on the other three policies during the year was \$129.64 (7.5 per cent of the income).

The total disbursement for this family was \$1,630.05 which consisted of expenditures, \$1,500.41 and savings, \$129.64. A sum of \$96.35 (5.58 per cent of the total income) was on hand at the end of the period over which data were collected.

Family Number 10

The husband in this family attended college one year but the wife had no college training. Neither of them has had any training in keeping accounts nor had they kept records of family income and expenditures before this study was begun. At the present time the husband is 64 and the wife 62 years of age.

The couple have owned the home in which they live for eighteen years. The husband was formerly in the real estate and loan business but his present occupation is that of a state police. The wife now contributes to the money income by renting a room in the home and for eight years during their early married life she was employed outside the home. They have always used the joint plan of handling the family income.

Serious illness, and unemployment as well as losses in investments have made it difficult for this family to save for a period of retirement. They have had six children and responsibility for their support ended only four years ago. At the present time they have no debts or financial responsibilities other than their own living expenditures.

The sources of income for this family are the salary of the husband and rent from a room. The total money income for the year was \$1,645.30.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 10

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$1,645.30	100.00
Salary.....	1,496.30	90.94
Rent from room.....	149.00	9.06

Income from salary totaled \$1,496.30 (90.94 per cent of the total income). One room was rented to students at irregular intervals and this gave them an income of \$149.00 (9.06 per cent of the total income). In addition to this they had a non-money income of \$363.29 from housing and from gifts of clothing received during the year. The total family income was \$2,008.59.

The distribution of expenditures for the year for Family Number 10 is given in Table 4, page 66.

This family spent \$244.71 (14.87 per cent of the income) for food during the year. Of this amount \$8.45 (0.51 per cent of the income) was spent for meals purchased outside the home and \$236.26 (14.36 per cent of the income) was for food used in the home.

They spent a small amount for clothing each month of the year. The husband's clothing cost \$22.77 (1.38 per cent of the income) and the

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 10

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 244.71	14.87	24.06		
Food for home use...	\$ 24.00	\$ 24.65	\$ 19.39	\$ 16.97	\$ 10.62	\$ 21.26	\$ 20.39	\$ 19.46	\$ 24.53	\$ 16.11	\$ 17.86	\$ 21.02	\$ 236.26	14.36	23.23		
Meals out.....					8.10		.35						8.45	.51	.82		
Clothing.....													50.76	3.09	5.00		
Husband.....			.50	10.00	3.00		3.35	.10	.64		5.08	.10	22.77	1.38	2.25		
Wife.....				1.13	1.75	.15	5.76	4.26	4.34	9.03		1.57	27.99	1.71	2.75		
Housing.....													122.71	7.46	12.06		
Interest.....																	
Taxes.....								43.41					43.41	2.64	4.26		
Insurance.....			32.00		15.00		15.00		10.00			7.30	79.30	4.82	7.80		
Improvement.....																	
Household Operation.....													196.40	11.94	19.30		
Fuel and light.....	3.25	4.80	4.58	4.20	4.06	3.76	5.44	4.96	6.12	10.71	8.38	5.28	65.54	3.98	6.44		
Water.....	2.50	2.70	3.50	5.15	4.40	4.30	4.00	3.40	2.35	1.80	1.95	1.50	37.55	2.28	3.69		
Telephone.....	2.25	2.25	3.07	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.95	3.00	35.52	2.16	3.50		
Household supplies..	.85	.40	.91	.31	.58	1.47	.30	2.00	1.90	.45	.77	.60	10.54	.64	1.03		
Service.....	1.20					11.42	1.54	3.90	1.80	1.80	1.68	2.50	25.84	1.57	2.54		
Repair.....			3.00										3.00	.19	.29		
Ice.....			.93	3.91	3.49	4.32		3.90				1.86	18.41	1.12	1.81		
Furniture, Furnishings.....													79.65	4.83	7.83		
New.....	7.50	10.51	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.25	8.60	8.18	8.65	.80	.39	4.27	79.65	4.83	7.83		
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													113.57	6.90	11.16		
Car.....	7.00	6.50	6.65	2.78		1.90	1.97	1.93	2.80	16.33	23.18	7.93	78.97	4.80	7.76		
Bus or train.....					29.20			.40		5.00			34.60	2.10	3.40		
Medical Care.....													116.90	7.11	11.50		
Husband.....	3.00	13.55	1.50	1.00	5.35	3.00	5.00	12.30	3.12		4.21	9.25	61.28	3.72	6.02		
Wife.....			2.25	1.75	7.27	6.00	3.13	13.71	4.57	3.15	11.29	2.50	55.62	3.39	5.48		
Personal Expenses.....	1.25	.50	.50	.50	6.50	.85	10.25	.85	.70	.50	1.20	1.15	24.75	1.50	2.43	2.43	
Reading.....	.60	.70	.80					.10	.10	.40		.20	2.90	.18	.28	.28	
Recreation.....	.54	.86			8.54	.32	5.63	.32	4.96	1.37	.64	1.80	24.98	1.52	2.46	2.46	
Church and Welfare....	1.50					1.50	1.60	2.20	.25			.25	7.30	.44	.72	.72	
Gifts.....			4.75			.86	.30	1.84	13.81		1.05	9.92	32.53	1.98	3.20	3.20	
Total Expenditures....	\$ 55.44	\$ 67.42	\$ 91.83	\$ 58.20	\$ 118.36	\$ 72.36	\$ 95.61	\$ 130.22	\$ 93.64	\$ 70.45	\$ 81.63	\$ 82.00	\$ 1,017.16	61.82	100.00	100.00	
Savings.....	57.91	57.91	45.91	12.91	17.91	54.21	64.21	54.21	43.78	54.21	54.21	54.21	571.59	34.74			
Total Disbursements...	\$ 113.35	\$ 125.33	\$ 137.74	\$ 71.11	\$ 136.27	\$ 126.57	\$ 159.82	\$ 184.43	\$ 137.42	\$ 124.66	\$ 135.84	\$ 136.21	\$ 1,588.75	96.56			

wife's clothing \$27.99 (1.71 per cent of the income), making a total expenditure of \$50.76 (3.09 per cent of the income). Gifts of clothing consisting of material for house dresses were evaluated at \$6.00.

Family Number 10 has owned its home for eighteen years. The housing expenditures totaled \$122.71 (7.46 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$43.41 were for taxes and \$79.30 for insurance. The rental value of the home was estimated to be \$40.00 a month or \$480.00 a year. After deducting the cost of taxes and insurance the non-money income from housing was \$357.29.

Expenditures for household operation were \$196.40 (11.94 per cent of the income). These were distributed as follows: household supplies, \$10.54 (0.64 per cent of the income); fuel and light, \$65.54 (3.98 per cent of the income); water, \$37.55 (2.28 per cent of the income); telephone, \$35.52 (2.16 per cent of the income); ice, \$18.41 (1.12 per cent of the income); service, \$25.84 (1.57 per cent of the income); and repair, \$3.00 (0.19 per cent of the income).

This family made a payment each month of \$7.50 for a vacuum cleaner which made their expenditure for furnishings and equipment more than that of many families in the study. The total sum spent for these items was \$79.65 (4.83 per cent of the income).

Reading material for the year cost \$2.90 (0.18 per cent of the income). The family spent \$24.98 (1.52 per cent of the income) for recreation which often consisted of moving picture shows. The wife enjoyed radio programs and was given tickets to many evening entertainments on the University campus.

Transportation expenses were low except for the month of August

when the family bought bus tickets which cost \$29.20 for a vacation trip. The total transportation expenses were \$113.57 (6.9 per cent of the income).

Medical expenses were divided quite evenly between the husband and wife and were as follows: husband's medical expense, \$61.28 (3.72 per cent of the income) and wife's expenses, \$55.62 (3.39 per cent of the income) with a total of \$116.90 (7.11 per cent of the income).

Expenditures for personal items were \$24.75 (1.5 per cent of the income).

Contributions to church and welfare organizations amounted to \$7.30 (0.44 per cent of the income). The family spent \$32.53 (1.98 per cent of the income) for gifts to friends and relatives.

This couple set aside a certain proportion of their salary each month as savings. They put one-sixth of the salary into a savings account at the bank and paid monthly premiums of \$33.35 on life insurance policies. At three different times during the year it was necessary for them to use money which they had placed in savings. This withdrawal was \$97.00, leaving a total of \$571.59 (34.74 per cent of the income) as savings. This amount was placed in a savings account and in insurance premiums. They have insurance policies with dive different companies. The total face value of the policies is \$10,000.00.

The annual expenditures of this family totaled \$1,017.16 (61.82 per cent of the income), savings and insurance amounted to \$571.59 (34.74 per cent of the income) and total disbursements were \$1,588.75 (96.56 per cent of the income). At the close of the period of this study, Family Number 10 had a balance of \$56.55 (3.44 per cent of the income) on hand in the checking account.

Family Number 11

The husband in Family Number 11 has had two years of college training and the wife is a college graduate. Neither the husband nor wife has had any special training in budgeting but they have kept accounts in the past at irregular intervals. The husband is now 68 and the wife 64 years of age.

The husband has been a railroad engineer for many years and is still working at that occupation. At various times during the past the wife has contributed to the family income but her major obligation has been caring for and directing the education of their six children. The responsibility for support of the children ended eight years ago. Illness of a son and losses in investments have made it difficult for the couple to save for a period of retirement. At the present time they are paying interest on a mortgage on the home in which they have been living for the past twenty-one years, but there are no other debts and the family

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 11

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$3,957.00	100
Salary.....	\$3,957.00	100

feels reasonably secure financially. Upon retirement in a few years, the husband will receive a pension, which will serve as a regular source of income for his years of retirement. During the year of this study the husband's salary of \$3,957 was the only source of money income; non-money income from housing was estimated at \$59, making a total family income of \$4,016.

Distribution of yearly expenditures is shown in Table 4, page 71.

These two people spent \$648 (16.38 per cent of the income) for food. They purchased meals outside the home in August and September while away on a vacation which extended into a part of each of the two months. The husband had meals outside the home each month while at his work which cost \$149 (3.77 per cent of the income). Food used in the home cost \$499 (12.61 per cent of the income). Food expenditures were high during December, January, and February while a daughter and three grandchildren visited in the home.

Clothing costs for the year were \$256.64 (6.49 per cent of the income). Of this amount the husband's clothing cost \$91.51 (2.31 per cent of the income); and the wife's \$165.13 (4.18 per cent of the income).

The rental value of their owned home was estimated at \$35 a month or \$420 a year. Housing expenditure totaled \$361 (9.12 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$225 was spent for interest on the mortgage, \$124 for taxes, and \$12 for insurance. After deducting the cost of interest on the mortgage, taxes, and insurance, the non-money income from housing was \$59.

Expenditures for household operation were high for this family.

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 11

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 648.00	16.38	26.90		
Food for home use...	\$ 40.00	\$ 41.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 499.00	12.61	20.72		
Meals out.....	12.00	12.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	10.00	149.00	3.77	6.18		
Clothing.....													256.64	6.49	10.66		
Husband.....		8.01					10.00	15.00	6.00			52.50	91.51	2.31	3.80		
Wife.....		4.50	32.50	6.00	6.00		11.13	15.00	35.00		50.00	5.00	165.13	4.18	6.86		
Housing.....													361.00	9.12	14.99		
Interest.....	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	225.00	5.69	9.34		
Taxes.....		124.00											124.00	3.13	5.15		
Insurance.....		12.00											12.00	.30	.50		
Improvement.....																	
Household Operation.....													350.75	8.86	14.56		
Fuel and light.....	12.00	14.60	9.30	7.40	5.60	5.71	8.88	7.90	10.10	15.74	15.70	11.70	124.63	3.15	5.17		
Water.....	4.85	5.00	6.00	6.75	5.50	3.80	3.08	2.90	3.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	47.38	1.20	1.97		
Telephone.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.30	3.95	3.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	5.70	3.00	41.95	1.06	1.74		
Household supplies..	1.20	2.74	12.50	2.00	.85	1.00		2.30	1.50	1.45	1.00	1.25	27.79	.70	1.15		
Service.....	10.00	10.00	5.00				17.00	13.00	22.00	20.00	10.00	2.00	109.00	2.75	4.53		
Furniture, Furnishings.....													29.28	.74	1.22		
New.....							3.08	15.00	7.50	3.70			29.28	.74	1.22		
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													330.15	8.34	13.71		
Car.....	8.50	84.25	15.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	13.75	10.00	115.00	11.70	32.00	6.75	312.35	7.89	12.97		
Bus or train.....		7.00		4.00	3.40	3.40							17.80	.45	.74		
Medical Care.....													7.00	.18	.29		
Husband.....																	
Wife.....		3.00				4.00							7.00	.18	.29		
Personal Expense.....	3.25	2.20	2.00	8.50	2.30	1.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	2.50	2.75	1.50	29.75	.75	1.24		
Reading.....	3.25	6.00	2.00	.50	18.00	.50				9.50	3.00	3.00	45.75	1.16	1.90		
Recreation.....						1.25		2.00					3.25	.08	.13		
Church and Welfare....	18.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	15.00	217.00	5.48	9.00		
Gifts.....		32.00			15.00	4.00	3.00	18.00	40.00	10.00	8.00		130.00	3.29	5.40		
Total Expenditures....	\$134.80	\$410.05	\$174.45	\$117.20	\$146.35	\$115.41	\$171.17	\$184.10	\$352.85	\$193.34	\$236.15	\$172.70	\$2,408.57	60.87	100.00		
Savings.....	38.30	35.10	35.10	45.10	34.80	34.80	45.10	35.10	28.30	838.30	28.30	28.30	1,226.60	30.99	30.99		
Total Disbursements...	\$173.10	\$445.15	\$209.55	\$162.30	\$181.15	\$150.21	\$216.27	\$219.20	\$381.15	\$1,031.64	\$264.45	\$201.00	\$3,635.17	91.86	91.86		

The home was large, making it necessary to use more light and fuel than many families in the study used. The expenditure for water was high also. The wife had a maid and hired some work done in the yard. The total expenditure for household operation was \$350.75 (8.86 per cent of the income): \$27.79 (0.7 per cent of the income) was spent for household supplies, \$124.63 (3.15 per cent of the income) for fuel and light, \$47.38 (1.2 per cent of the income) for water, \$41.95 (1.06 per cent of the income) for telephone, and \$109.00 (2.75 per cent of the income) for service.

This family spent no money for furniture during the year but \$29.28 (0.74 per cent of the income) was spent for furnishings. These consisted of shades, linoleum, and miscellaneous articles for the kitchen.

The amount of money spent for reading materials by this family was high: \$45.75 (1.16 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$24.00 was for books and a course of lectures.

Expenditures for transportation were divided between car and train expenses. The total cost was \$330.15 (8.34 per cent of the income). Of this amount \$312.35 was for car expenses and \$17.80 for several short trips by train.

This couple spent \$3.25 (0.08 per cent of the income) for recreation during the year. In addition to recreation purchased outside the home, a radio provided many enjoyable lectures and musical programs.

The wife in Family Number 11 had medical expenses during the year totaling \$7.00 (0.18 per cent of the income). This was spent for repair of glasses and for dental work.

Expenditures for personal care for the year totaled \$29.75 (0.75 per cent of the income).

This couple gave more money to church and welfare organizations than any other family in the study, a total of \$217 (5.48 per cent of the income).

Gifts to relatives and friends outside the family cost \$130 (3.29 per cent of the income). This was higher than for many other families in the study.

The total expenditure for Family Number 11 for the year was \$2,408.57 (60.87 per cent of the income). The total payment of premiums on life insurance policies was \$426.60. This was for the wife's two straight life insurance policies, one with a face value of \$3,000, the other of \$1,000, and the husband's life insurance policy with a face value of \$3,000, group insurance policy of \$2,700, and accident policy of \$1,000. In addition, \$800 was invested in property during the year. The total sum used for insurance premiums and investments was \$1,226.60 (30.99 per cent of the income).

The yearly expenditure plus the amount for savings and investment gives a total disbursement of \$3,635.17 (91.86 per cent of the income). At the close of the account period \$321.83 (8.14 per cent of the income) was left in the checking account.

Family Number 12

Family Number 12 has owned its home in Tucson twenty-nine years. At the present time the husband is 73 and the wife 68 years of age. The husband is partially retired but transacts some business and takes part in a number of activities. He has had no special training in keeping budgets or accounts but for a number of years has kept detailed records of income

and expenditures of the business and the household. He has had six years of college training and was a specialist in his profession.

The wife has at no time gone outside the home to work nor has she made any contribution to the money income. She has had one year of college training.

This couple has had very few losses in investments or business and at the present time have no debts which they cannot pay. A continued responsibility for dependents has influenced their ability to save for a period of retirement.

The sources of income for this family during the year were salary, income from property, and income from investments. At twenty-seven years of age the husband began planning for retirement by making investments and by building up a savings account. The husband and wife have life insurance policies with a total face value of \$5,950. They have used the joint plan of handling the family income with both the husband and wife knowing the financial position at all times.

The annual money income for family living for Family Number 12 was \$5,655.56. Non-money income from housing was \$99.70. The total family income for this husband and wife was \$5,755.26.

Table 3. - Source and Amount of Money Income
Received During the Current Year
Family Number 12

Source of Money Income	Total amount	Percentage distribution
Total	\$5,655.56	100
Salary, income from property, and investments.....	\$5,655.56	100

The way in which these two people spent their money for the year is shown in Table 4, page 76.

The expenditure for food totaled \$753.96 (13.33 per cent of the income). Food for home consumption cost \$724.15 (12.8 per cent of the income) and meals eaten outside the home cost \$29.81 (0.53 per cent of the income). This expenditure included food for the maid who lived in the home.

The sum spent for clothing was \$212.74 (3.76 per cent of the income). Clothing for the husband cost \$68.77 (1.22 per cent of the income) and the wife's clothing cost \$143.97 (2.54 per cent of the income). They received no gifts of clothing during the year.

This couple owned their home. The total expenditure for housing was \$500.30 (8.85 per cent of the income). Of this amount taxes were \$156.00 and improvements, \$344.30. The rental value of the house was estimated at \$50.00 a month or \$600.00 for the year. After deducting the cost of taxes and repair, non-money income from housing was \$99.70.

Expenditures for household operation for the year totaled \$883.78 (15.63 per cent of the income). These expenditures were allocated as follows: fuel and light, \$157.28 (2.78 per cent of the income); water, \$122.15 (2.16 per cent of the income); telephone \$40.54 (0.72 per cent of the income); household supplies, \$65.96 (1.17 per cent of the income); service, \$437.55 (7.74 per cent of the income); repair, \$6.30 (0.11 per cent of the income); and ice, \$54.00 (0.95 per cent of the income).

These two people spent from \$1.75 to \$217.05 a month for furniture and furnishings. The total cost of these items during the year was \$400.85

Table 4. - Distribution of Expenditures
for the Current Year
Family Number 12

Item	Expenditures												Total expenditure	Per cent of income		Per cent of expenditure	
	1939						1940										
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March					
Food.....													\$ 753.96	12.80	13.33	15.66	16.31
Food for home use...	\$ 58.65	\$ 54.47	\$ 59.70	\$ 65.45	\$ 71.06	\$ 55.76	\$ 69.15	\$ 69.86	\$ 61.35	\$ 50.37	\$ 47.95	\$ 60.38	\$ 724.15	12.80		15.66	
Meals out.....		9.74		10.08	7.44			2.55					29.81	.53		.65	
Clothing.....													212.74		3.76		4.60
Husband.....	7.70	3.55	3.45	20.33	3.53	1.80	7.70	10.81	1.67	3.09	1.69	3.45	68.77	1.22		1.49	
Wife.....	11.19	31.73	27.40	2.15	30.11	15.04	6.07			19.88	.40		143.97	2.54		3.11	
Housing.....													500.30		8.85		10.82
Interest.....																	
Taxes.....	156.00												156.00	2.76		3.37	
Insurance.....																	
Improvement.....	47.08	29.30	3.25	23.73		15.50	19.03	171.67	34.74				344.30	6.09		7.45	
Household Operation.....													883.78		15.63		19.11
Fuel and light.....	9.68	15.96	38.00	16.06	6.84	8.90	9.44	10.40	10.79	11.36	10.62	9.23	157.28	2.78		3.39	
Water.....	10.45	11.35	15.75	14.75	12.50	12.25	11.50	10.70	7.40	4.95	4.15	6.40	122.15	2.16		2.64	
Telephone.....	3.00	3.52	3.00	3.90	3.37	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.35	5.40	40.54	.72		.88	
Household supplies..	11.88	5.52	1.30	8.45	9.48	2.00	3.56	1.89	2.79	2.91	1.95	14.23	65.96	1.17		1.43	
Service.....	36.55	37.75	35.10	38.68	33.20	32.50	39.25	35.38	39.69	37.55	38.38	33.52	437.55	7.74		9.46	
Repair.....					.60					4.20		1.50	6.30	.11		.14	
Ice.....	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	54.00	.95		1.17	
Furniture, Furnishings.....													400.85	7.08	7.08	8.66	8.66
New.....	55.62	217.05	5.80	20.03	10.28	33.15	3.65	26.75	7.12	4.33	1.75	15.32	400.85	7.08		8.66	
Repair.....																	
Transportation.....													324.73		5.74		7.02
Car.....	11.70	10.12	19.45	8.80	9.93	13.90	13.12	8.60	50.60	16.20	10.35	26.16	198.93	3.52		4.30	
Bus or train.....	9.40	10.95	.10	75.41	27.49							2.45	125.80	2.22		2.72	
Medical Care.....													54.60		.97		1.18
Husband.....		1.00	1.10						2.00	.20		1.00	5.30	.10		.11	
Wife.....	1.23		3.03	1.23	.10	4.25	9.43	3.43	8.96	2.97	1.71	12.96	49.30	.87		1.07	
Personal Expenses.....	1.00	14.56	.50	3.05	7.64	7.00	6.00	13.00	11.98	6.99	2.38	3.67	77.77	1.37	1.37	1.68	1.68
Reading.....	5.25	12.35	3.02	.66	.10	.10	2.20	3.15	7.20	17.15	3.00	3.60	57.78	1.01	1.01	1.25	1.25
Recreation.....	34.90		2.37	.55	.75	.80	7.00	4.00	24.00		1.00	.19	75.56	1.34	1.34	1.63	1.63
Church and Welfare....	4.15	1.70	3.35	1.25	5.25	51.50	12.00	14.15	6.75	60.90	7.75	6.35	175.10	3.10	3.10	3.77	3.77
Gifts.....	34.09	83.70	27.45	30.00	37.50	242.35	56.85	371.65	41.65	120.00	34.25	27.35	1,106.84	19.57	19.57	23.97	23.97
Total Expenditures....	\$513.52	\$558.32	\$259.12	\$350.56	\$283.17	\$505.80	\$284.95	\$764.99	\$323.69	\$370.05	\$172.68	\$237.16	\$4,624.01	81.76	81.76	100.00	100.00
Savings.....													204.99	3.62	3.62		
Total Disbursements...	\$513.52	\$558.32	\$259.12	\$350.56	\$283.17	\$505.80	\$284.95	\$764.99	\$323.69	\$370.05	\$377.67	\$237.16	\$4,829.00	85.38	85.38		

(7.08 per cent of the income).

The expenditure for transportation was \$324.73 (5.74 per cent of the income) for the year. Of this amount \$198.93 was for car and \$125.80 for bus or train expenses.

The expenditures for medical care were low for this family, a total of \$54.60 (0.97 per cent of the income). The husband's medical expenses were \$5.30 and the wife's \$49.30.

Personal expenses for the year were \$77.77 (1.37 per cent of the income).

This husband and wife spent \$57.78 (1.01 per cent of the income) for reading material.

These people spent a total of \$75.56 (1.34 per cent of the income) for recreation during the year.

Contributions to church and welfare organizations totaled \$175.10 (3.1 per cent of the income).

Gifts to friends and relatives not in the home consisted almost entirely of cash, and for the year this totaled \$1,106.84 (19.57 per cent of the income).

The total expenditure for Family Number 12 was \$4,624.01 (81.76 per cent of the income).

This family paid \$204.99 (3.62 per cent of the income) in premiums on life insurance policies totaling \$5,950.00.

Expenditures of \$4,624.01 and savings of \$204.99 made a total disbursement of \$4,829.00 (85.38 per cent of the income) and left \$826.56 or 14.62 per cent of the income which was set aside in the checking account for future needs or other investments.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF FAMILY RECORDS

Social Data

In addition to reporting records of income and expenditure, the twelve Tucson families cooperating in the study answered a questionnaire which provided information concerning the number of years of college attendance, previous experience in keeping accounts and budgeting, the method of handling the family income, the number of children, and the length of time since the family was relieved of financial responsibility for dependents.

One of the requirements for cooperators was that each husband and wife must be 60 years of age or over at the time the records were begun. The ages of those reporting records ranged from 62 to 74 years. Two of the twelve husbands and six of the wives were between 62 and 65 years of age, seven husbands and four wives were 65 and under 70 years of age, and

Table 5. - Age of Husbands and Wives

Age	Husbands	Wives
All ages.....	12	12
62 - 64 years	2	6
65 - 69 years	7	4
70 - 74 years	3	2

three husbands and two wives were 70 to 74 years of age. Table 5 above gives the ages of the husbands and wives at the time the study was begun.

The educational background of the group varied considerably. One husband had attended college for six years and three wives had completed a four-year college course, six husbands and three wives had one or two years of college work, and five husbands and six wives reported no college attendance.

Only one of these families reported no children, five had one child, two had two children, one had five children, two had six children, and one had three children. The number of years since financial responsibility for dependents terminated varied a great deal among the families. One couple has dependents living outside the home at the present time, one has been without dependents only one year, and the remaining ten families have had no dependents for time periods ranging from four to twenty-five years.

Five of the twelve families cooperating in the study were keeping records for their own interest and information when this study was begun. In eight families the husbands kept the daily records of income and expenditures for this study and in four the wives did so. Three of these eight husbands and one of the four wives had previous training in bookkeeping in business college courses which served as a background for keeping household records and accounts. All of the couples showed an interest in the completed records of the group as well as in their own. With one exception the families used the joint plan of handling the family income and in that family the wife was given an allowance for household and personal expenditures.

The age of the husband and wife, the number of years of college attendance, the number of children, and the number of years since the financial responsibility for dependents terminated is shown in relation to income in the table which follows:

Table 6. - Age, Number of Years Attended College, Number of Children, and Number of Years Since Financial Responsibility for Dependents Terminated in Relation to Income

Family number	Total family income	Age		Years attended college		Number of children	Years since responsibility for dependents terminated
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife		
4	\$ 617.30	66	65	2	....	3	11
5	858.00	74	72	.....	4	2	25
1	1,032.28	74	72	2	2	1	20
3	1,256.01	69	67	2	....	2	20
7	1,519.70	69	67	.....	4	1	7
8	1,657.97	69	62	.....	....	5	5
2	1,748.40	67	64	.....	....	1	15
6	1,947.22	63	64	2	....	1	1
10	2,008.59	64	62	1	....	6	4
9	2,146.42	69	63	.....	1	1	21
11	4,016.00	68	64	2	4	6	8
12	5,755.26	73	68	6	1	.....	.....

Three of the families in this study had money incomes of \$608.35 to \$828.00 inclusive, three had \$1,172.30 to \$1,350.00 inclusive, four had \$1,620.00 to \$1,726.40 inclusive, and the other two families had \$3,957.00 and \$5,655.56. Eleven families had non-money income. Table 7

on the following page gives the source and amount of money and non-money income by families together with the total family income for the year.

Two of the three families in the lowest income group were receiving Federal old-age pensions of \$568.00 and \$612.00. Both of these families had supplementary money and non-money income. One couple received earnings of \$40.35 for temporary jobs, food evaluated at \$7.45 and gifts of clothing evaluated at \$1.50, making a total family income of \$617.30. The other family received \$216.00 from a daughter with which to pay their house rent. Since they ate an average of two meals a week or about 200 a year with the daughter, the money value of these meals, approximately \$30.00, was added as non-money income, making the family income \$858.00 for the year. The third family in this income group received \$398.72 from the sale of government bonds, \$162.00 from room rent, \$51.36 for serving breakfast to a roomer, and \$100.00 as a gift. This was supplemented by non-money income of \$26.00 in the form of gifts of clothing and \$294.20, imputed income from the owned home, giving a total family income of \$1,032.28. The families having the lowest incomes received total family incomes of \$617.30, \$858.00, and \$1,032.28.

In the group of families receiving money incomes of \$1,172.30, \$1,256.01, and \$1,350.00, the family with the lowest income received a salary of \$1,150.00 which was supplemented by earnings of \$22.30 for miscellaneous work and non-money income of \$72.00 from gifts of clothing, \$6.00 from reading material, and \$269.40 imputed income from home ownership, giving a total family income of \$1,519.70. In another family in this group the husband's salary of \$1,256.01 was the only source of money income and there was no non-money income during the year. The third

Table 7. - Source and Amount of Money and Non-Money Income by Families

Family number	Money Income		Total money income	Non-money income		Total non-money income	Total family income
	Source	Amount		Source	Amount		
4	Pension.....	\$ 568.00	\$ 608.35	Gifts of clothing.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 8.95	\$ 617.30
	Earnings from temporary jobs.	40.35		Food commodities.....	7.45		
1	Sale of Government Bonds.....	398.72	712.08	Gifts of clothing.....	26.00	320.20	1,032.08
	Rent from room.....	162.00		Imputed income from owned home.	294.20		
	Serving breakfast.....	51.36					
	Gift of money.....	100.00					
5	Money for house rent.....	216.00	828.00			30.00	858.00
	Pension.....	612.00		Gift of food.....	30.00		
7	Salary.....	1,150.00	1,172.30	Gifts of clothing.....	72.00	347.40	1,519.70
	Earnings from miscellaneous work.....	22.30		Gifts of reading material.....	6.00		
				Imputed income from owned home.	269.40		
3	Salary.....	1,256.01	1,256.01	.....	.....	.....	1,256.01
2	Interest on mortgages.....	1,200.00	1,350.00			398.40	1,748.40
	Savings.....	150.00		Imputed income from owned home.	398.40		
6	Pension.....	1,152.00	1,620.00	Gifts of clothing.....	21.00	372.22	1,947.22
	Salary.....	468.00		Imputed income from owned home.	306.22		
10	Salary.....	1,496.30	1,645.30	Gifts of clothing.....	6.00	363.29	2,008.59
	Rent from room.....	149.00		Imputed income from owned home.	357.29		
8	Profits from business.....	1,656.18	1,656.18	Gifts of clothing.....	1.79	1.79	1,657.97
9	Income from property.....	1,726.40	1,726.40	Gifts of clothing.....	14.50	420.02	2,146.42
				Imputed income from owned home.	405.52		
11	Salary.....	3,957.00	3,957.00	Imputed income from owned home.	59.00	59.00	4,016.00
12	Salary combined with income from investments and property.....	5,655.56	5,655.56	Imputed income from owned home.	99.70	99.70	5,755.26

family received the major part of its income from interest on mortgages. This income of \$1,200.00 was sufficient for all regular family needs, but the special need of hospitalization for the husband made it necessary to use \$150.00 from past savings, bringing the total sum of money used during the year to \$1,350.00. This was supplemented by non-money income of \$398.40, imputed income from home ownership, making a total family income of \$1,748.40.

Four families received money incomes of \$1,620.00, \$1,645.30, \$1,656.18, and \$1,726.40. The husband in Family Number 6 received a pension of \$1,152.00 as a retired railroad accountant, and a salary of \$468.00 for a few hours work each day as an accountant with a private company. In addition, the family had non-money income of \$21.00 from gifts of clothing and \$306.22 from home ownership, making a total family income of \$1,947.22. The husband in Family Number 10 is employed by the state as a policeman at a salary of \$1,496.30. This was supplemented by \$149.00 which the family received for the rent of a room in the home and non-money income of \$6.00 from gifts of clothing and \$357.29 from home ownership which gave a sum of \$2,008.59 for total family income. The only source of money income for Family Number 8 was profits from the business of making and selling desert novelties. Both the husband and wife cooperated in transacting all phases of this business. Their monthly income varied from \$53.00 to \$356.00 with an average of \$138.01 a month and a total of \$1,656.18 for the year. This money income was supplemented by non-money income of \$1.79 from gifts of clothing, making a total family income of \$1,657.97. Family Number 9, who had the highest income in this group,

received the total income from rent from property. Their annual money income was \$1,726.40, in addition they had non-money income of \$14.50 from gifts of clothing and \$405.52 imputed income from the owned home, giving a total family income of \$2,146.42.

Two families in the study had much higher incomes than the other ten families. The only source of money income for one of these families was the husband's salary of \$3,957.00. In addition to the husband's salary, the family had a non-money income of \$59.00 from home ownership, making a total family income of \$4,016.00. The other family had an irregular monthly income from the combined sources of salary, interest on investments, and rent from property. This family's total money income of \$5,655.56 and non-money income of \$99.70 from home ownership made a total family income of \$5,755.26.

Family incomes have been grouped into five income classes for the analysis of money expenditures and of total cost of family living: (1) \$617.30 and \$858.00, (2) \$1,032.28 and \$1,256.01, (3) \$1,519.70 to \$1,748.40 inclusive, (4) \$1,947.22 to \$2,146.42 inclusive, and (5) \$4,016.00 and \$5,755.26.

Expenditures

The term "expenditure," as used in this study refers to money spent for family living. It does not include money saved. The families keeping records entered each expenditure under one of thirteen headings: food, clothing, housing, household operation, furniture and furnishings, transportation, medical care, personal expenses, reading, recreation, church and welfare, gifts, and miscellaneous. Savings were entered separately. Table 8, page 85 gives for each family total money income for the year, expenditures, savings, and total disbursements.

Table 8. - Total Money Income, Expenditures,
and Savings by Families

Item	Family Number											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Money Income.....	\$ 712.08	\$1,350.00	\$1,256.01	\$ 608.35	\$ 828.00	\$1,620.00	\$1,172.30	\$1,656.18	\$1,726.40	\$1,645.30	\$3,957.00	\$5,655.56
Expenditures												
Food.....	\$ 213.66	\$ 310.86	\$ 199.57	\$ 215.49	\$ 147.92	\$ 466.60	\$ 292.54	\$ 303.62	\$ 413.50	\$ 244.71	\$ 648.00	\$ 753.96
Clothing.....	21.79	54.76	53.20	30.19	28.14	25.64	43.06	46.36	4.50	50.76	256.64	212.74
Housing.....	125.80	141.60	180.00	180.00	216.00	293.78	30.60	425.00	134.48	122.71	361.00	500.00
Household Operation...	153.61	159.72	58.72	82.13	65.13	209.92	117.08	142.91	131.92	196.40	350.75	883.78
Furniture, Furnishings	13.63	12.43	28.59	3.57	22.49	7.36	106.82	2.14	212.80	79.65	29.28	400.85
Transportation.....	.....	98.13	149.23	3.50	174.20	189.36	40.04	249.52	117.83	113.57	330.15	324.73
Medical Care.....	41.83	353.84	51.95	30.40	15.65	20.70	50.27	7.83	299.84	116.90	7.00	54.60
Personal Expenses.....	2.80	23.57	25.19	7.29	4.67	54.81	12.75	23.50	32.09	24.75	29.75	77.77
Reading Material.....	5.95	7.55	12.65	7.55	13.60	88.25	.....	7.90	15.45	2.90	45.75	57.78
Recreation.....	.....	4.64	4.90	1.42	13.59	51.68	.....	13.47	.....	24.98	3.25	75.56
Church and Welfare....	20.75	124.70	45.20	3.15	.20	39.45	25.25	9.15	98.00	7.30	217.00	175.10
Gifts.....	20.00	13.65	73.40	6.95	25.52	48.13	19.50	116.06	40.00	32.53	130.00	1,106.84
Miscellaneous.....	460.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Expenditure.....	\$1,087.82	\$1,305.45	\$ 882.60	\$ 571.64	\$ 727.11	\$1,495.68	\$ 737.94	\$1,345.46	\$1,500.41	\$1,017.16	\$2,408.57	\$4,624.01
Savings.....	.....	.....	41.30	.....	83.98	78.45	208.30	172.72	129.64	668.59	1,226.60	204.99
Total Disbursements.....	\$1,087.82	\$1,305.45	\$ 923.90	\$ 571.64	\$ 811.09	\$1,574.13	\$ 946.24	\$1,518.18	\$1,630.05	\$1,685.75	\$3,635.17	\$4,829.00

Table 9 which follows shows that Family Number 1 spent a sum equal to 152.77 per cent of its income. This was the only family in which total expenditure exceeded money income. The husband in this family died a short time before the study was completed, causing an expenditure of \$460.00 above the current living expenses. Living expenses alone were \$627.82 or 88.17 per cent of the income.

Table 9. - Annual Expenditures
as Related to Money Income

Family number	Total money income	Expenditures	
		Amount	Per cent of income
4	\$ 608.35	\$ 571.64	93.97
1	712.08	1,087.82	152.77
5	828.00	727.11	87.82
7	1,172.30	737.94	62.94
3	1,256.01	882.60	70.27
2	1,350.00	1,305.45	96.70
6	1,620.00	1,495.68	92.32
10	1,645.30	1,017.16	61.82
8	1,656.18	1,345.46	81.23
9	1,726.40	1,500.41	86.92
11	3,957.00	2,408.57	60.87
12	5,655.56	4,624.01	81.76

The percentage of the income used for family living by the other eleven families ranged from 60.87 per cent to 96.70 inclusive.

Since home ownership and gifts of clothing, food, and, in one instance of the daily paper, influenced the way these families spent their money and the standard of living they were able to maintain, Table 10 has been prepared to show the total value of all commodities used for each family; total family income, which includes both money and non-money income, savings, and disbursements.

Table 10. - Total Family Income, Costs of Family Living, and Savings by Families

Item	Family Number											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Family Income.....	\$1,032.08	\$1,748.40	\$1,256.01	\$ 617.30	\$ 858.00	\$1,947.22	\$1,519.70	\$1,657.97	\$2,146.42	\$2,008.59	\$4,016.00	\$5,755.26
Family Living Costs												
¹ Food	\$ 213.66	\$ 310.86	\$ 199.57	\$ 222.94	\$ 177.92	\$ 466.60	\$ 292.54	\$ 303.62	\$ 413.50	\$ 244.71	\$ 648.00	\$ 753.96
Clothing ²	47.79	54.76	53.20	31.69	28.14	46.64	115.09	48.15	19.00	56.76	256.64	212.74
Housing ³	420.00	540.00	180.00	180.00	216.00	600.00	300.00	425.00	540.00	480.00	420.00	600.00
Household Operation...	153.61	159.72	58.72	82.13	65.13	209.92	117.08	142.91	131.92	196.40	350.75	883.78
Furniture, Furnishings	13.63	12.43	28.59	3.57	22.49	7.36	106.82	2.14	212.80	79.65	29.28	400.85
Transportation.....	.....	98.13	149.23	3.50	174.20	189.36	40.04	249.52	117.83	113.57	330.15	324.73
Medical Care.....	41.83	353.84	51.95	30.40	15.65	20.70	50.27	7.83	299.84	116.90	7.00	54.60
Personal Expenses.....	2.80	23.57	25.19	7.29	4.67	54.81	12.75	23.50	32.09	24.75	29.75	77.77
Reading Material ⁴	5.95	7.55	12.65	7.55	13.60	88.25	6.00	7.90	15.45	2.90	45.75	57.78
Recreation.....	.....	4.64	4.90	1.42	13.59	51.68	.....	13.47	.....	24.98	3.25	75.56
Church and welfare....	20.75	124.70	45.20	3.15	.20	39.45	25.25	9.15	98.00	7.30	217.00	175.10
Gifts.....	20.00	13.65	73.40	6.95	25.52	48.13	19.50	116.06	40.00	32.53	130.00	1,106.84
Miscellaneous.....	460.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Costs.....	\$1,400.02	\$1,703.83	\$ 882.60	\$ 580.59	\$ 757.11	\$1,822.90	\$1,085.34	\$1,349.25	\$1,920.43	\$1,380.45	\$2,467.57	\$4,723.71
Savings.....	.....	.....	41.30	.....	83.98	78.45	208.30	172.72	129.64	668.59	1,226.60	204.99
Total Disbursements.....	\$1,400.02	\$1,703.83	\$ 923.90	\$ 580.59	\$ 841.09	\$1,901.35	\$1,293.64	\$1,521.97	\$2,050.07	\$2,049.04	\$3,694.17	\$4,928.70

¹ Food cost in this analysis represents money spent for food and money value of gifts of food or food commodities.

² Clothing cost in this analysis includes value of gifts of clothing and money spent for clothing.

³ Housing cost includes use value of owned homes and money spent for housing.

⁴ Reading cost includes in one family the value of a gift as the only source of reading material.

The addition of non-money income reverses the place of families 1 and 5 and also of 7 and 3, so that Family Number 5 dropped from third to second place in amount of family income as compared with amount of money income, and Family Number 3 dropped from fifth to fourth place. Family Number 8 dropped from ninth place to sixth and families 2, 6, and 10 were advanced one place. Table 11 shows total family incomes in order of size and the relation of cost of family living to family income.

Table 11. - Annual Cost of Family Living
in Relation to Annual Family Income

Family number	Total family income	Cost of family living	
		Amount	Per cent of income
4	\$ 617.30	\$ 580.59	94.05
5	858.00	757.11	88.24
1	1,032.08	1,400.02	135.65
3	1,256.01	882.60	70.27
7	1,519.70	1,085.34	71.42
8	1,647.97	1,349.25	81.38
2	1,748.40	1,703.85	97.45
6	1,947.22	1,822.90	93.62
10	2,008.59	1,380.45	68.73
9	2,146.42	1,920.43	89.47
11	4,016.00	2,467.57	61.44
12	5,755.26	4,723.71	82.08

For the analysis of costs of living, the families have been classified into the following income groups based on total family income: (1) \$617.30 and \$858.00, (2) \$1,032.08 and \$1,256.01 (3) \$1,519.70 to \$1,748.40 inclusive, (4) \$1,947.22 to \$2,146.42 inclusive, and (5) \$4,016.00 and \$5,755.26.

Table 12, page 89 shows cost of family living in relation to family income and Table 13, page 90 shows money expenditures in relation to money income.

Table 12. - Average Annual Cost of Specified
Items and Total Cost of Family Living
in Relation to Family Income¹

	Distribution of Costs of Living by Family Income Groups									
	Families 4 and 5		Families 1 and 3		Families 2, 7 and 8		Families 6, 9 and 10		Families 11 and 12	
	\$617.30 - \$858.00		\$1,032.08 - \$1,256.01		\$1,519.70 - \$1,748.40		\$1,947.22 - \$2,146.42		\$4,016.00 - \$5,755.26	
Incomes	\$737.65		\$1,144.04		\$1,642.02		\$2,034.08		\$4,885.63	
Average income	Average amount	Per cent of income	Average amount	Per cent of income	Average amount	Per cent of income	Average amount	Per cent of income	Average amount	Per cent of income
Food ³	\$200.43	27.17	\$206.61	18.06	\$ 302.34	18.41	\$ 374.94	18.43	\$ 700.98	14.35
Clothing ³	29.96	4.06	50.49	4.41	72.66	4.43	40.80	2.01	234.69	4.80
Housing ³	198.00	26.84	300.00	26.22	421.66	25.68	540.00	26.55	510.00	10.44
Household Operation...	73.63	9.98	106.16	9.28	139.90	8.52	179.41	8.82	617.27	12.63
Furniture, Furnishings	13.03	1.77	21.11	1.85	40.46	2.46	99.94	4.91	215.07	4.40
Transportation.....	88.85	12.05	74.62	6.52	129.23	7.87	140.25	6.89	327.45	6.70
Medical Care.....	23.03	3.12	46.89	4.10	137.31	8.36	145.81	7.17	30.80	.63
Personal Expenses.....	5.98	.81	13.99	1.21	19.94	1.22	37.22	1.83	53.78	1.10
Reading Material ³	10.57	1.43	9.30	.81	7.15	.44	35.53	1.74	51.77	1.06
Recreation.....	7.50	1.02	2.45	.21	6.04	.37	25.55	1.26	39.40	.82
Church and Welfare....	1.67	.22	32.98	2.88	53.03	3.23	48.25	2.37	196.00	4.01
Gifts.....	16.23	2.20	46.70	4.08	49.74	3.03	40.22	1.98	618.43	12.66
Total	\$668.88	90.67	\$910.30 ²	79.57	\$1,379.46	84.03	\$1,707.92	83.96	\$3,595.64	73.60

¹ Family Income includes both money and non-money income.

² Family Number 1 had funeral expenses of \$460 that are not included in these expenditures.

³ Food, clothing, housing, and reading material costs include money expended, value of gifts, and use value of owned homes.

Table 13. -- Average Annual Expenditures of
Specified Items and Total Expenditure
in Relation to Money Income

Incomes	Distribution of Expenditures by Money Income									
	Families 4 and 5		Families 1 and 3		Families 2, 7 and 8		Families 6, 9 and 10		Families 11 and 12	
	\$608.35 - \$828.00		\$712.08 - \$1,256.01		\$1,172.30 - \$1,656.18		\$1,620.00 - \$1,726.40		\$3,957.00 - \$5,655.56	
Average incomes	\$718.67		\$984.05		\$1,392.82		\$1,667.90		\$4,806.28	
Item	Average amount	Per cent of income	Average amount	Per cent of income	Average amount	Per cent of income	Average amount	Per cent of income	Average amount	Per cent of income
Food.....	\$181.70	25.27	\$206.61	20.99	\$ 302.34	21.70	\$ 374.94	22.53	\$ 700.98	14.58
Clothing.....	29.17	4.06	37.49	3.81	48.07	3.45	26.97	1.62	234.69	4.88
Housing.....	198.00	27.57	152.90	15.54	199.07	14.29	183.66	11.04	430.50	8.94
Household Operation...	73.63	10.24	106.16	10.79	139.90	10.04	179.41	10.78	617.27	12.84
Furniture, Furnishings	13.03	1.83	21.11	2.15	40.46	2.91	99.94	6.01	215.07	4.47
Transportation.....	88.85	12.37	74.62	7.58	129.23	9.28	140.25	8.43	327.45	6.81
Medical Care.....	23.03	3.22	46.89	4.77	137.31	9.86	145.81	8.76	30.80	.64
Personal Expenses.....	5.98	.85	13.99	1.42	19.94	1.43	37.22	2.24	53.78	1.12
Reading Materials.....	10.57	1.35	9.30	.95	5.15	.37	35.53	2.14	51.77	1.08
Recreation.....	7.50	1.06	2.45	.25	6.04	.43	25.55	1.53	39.40	.82
Church and Welfare.....	1.68	.25	32.98	3.35	53.03	3.81	48.25	2.89	196.00	4.08
Gifts.....	16.24	2.28	46.70	4.75	49.74	3.57	40.22	2.42	618.43	12.87
Total	\$649.38	90.35	\$751.20 ¹	76.34	\$1,130.28	81.15	\$1,337.75	80.39	\$3,525.14	73.13

¹ Family Number 1 had funeral expenses of \$460 that are not included in these expenditures.

Food Expenditures.--In addition to food purchased for use in the home, eight families purchased meals outside the home. Sums spent for these ranged from \$6.13 to \$149.00 inclusive. In the family spending \$149.00, the husband, a railroad engineer, spent an average of a dollar a day for meals when away from home.

Two families, number 4 and 5 received food for which they made no money payment, one received food from Federal surplus commodities evaluated at \$7.45 and the other ate approximately 200 meals during the year with a daughter which were evaluated at \$30.00.

Table 12, page 89 indicates an increase in the cost of food used as family income increased. However, the percentage of the income used for food was practically the same for the eight families with family incomes of \$1,032.08 to \$2,146.42 inclusive. The two families with incomes of \$1,032.08 and \$1,256.01 spent 18.06 per cent of the income for food while the three families with incomes of \$1,519.70 to \$1,748.40 inclusive and the three with incomes of \$1,947.22 to \$2,146.42 spent 18.41 and 18.43 per cent respectively. The two families with the highest incomes spent the lowest per cent of the income for food, (14.35 per cent) and the two with the lowest incomes used food valued at more than a fourth of the total family income, (27.17 per cent). These were the two families that received food without money payment. They spent an average of \$181.70 for food which was 25.27 per cent of their money income.

Since there was little difference between money and family income of the two families having the highest income, approximately the same percentage of money income as of family income was spent for food, 14.58 per cent. The other eight families spent from 20.99 per cent of the

money income to 22.53 per cent for food.

Clothing Expenditure.--Clothing expenditures for the husband and wife were recorded separately. In eight families the husband spent less than his wife for clothing. In one family the wife spent no money for clothing but received gifts of clothing evaluated at \$7.50 and the husband spent only \$4.50 for clothing but received gifts evaluated at \$7.00. The husband in one family received gifts of clothing which were evaluated at \$72.00. He was a salesman for men's clothing and stated that the gifts of clothing saved his spending approximately that amount. Seven families received gifts of clothing during the year. The cost and per cent of the family income used for clothing are shown in Table 12, page 89 by income groups and the cost and per cent of the money income spent for clothing are shown in Table 13, page 90. With the exception of one income group, \$1,947.22 to \$2,146.42, between 4 and 5 per cent of the family income was used for clothing. The families with incomes of from \$1,947.22 to \$2,146.40 used only 2.01 per cent of their family income for clothing and spent 1.62 per cent of their money income for clothing. The families with the lowest incomes used the same per cent (4.06 per cent) of their family income for clothing as they spent of their money income for this item. The five families with family incomes from \$1,032.08 to \$1,748.40 spent from 3.45 to 3.81 per cent of their money income for clothing. The families with incomes of \$4,016.00 and \$5,755.26 had no gifts of clothing and 4.80 per cent of their family incomes and 4.88 per cent of their money incomes was used for clothing.

Housing.--Four of the families in the study lived in rented homes. Two families paid an annual rental of \$180.00, one paid \$216.00, and the

other paid \$425.00. One family paying a rental of \$180.00 lived in a furnished apartment and the other three lived in unfurnished houses. Two of these four families owned homes elsewhere, but they received no money income from the owned home during the year. The eight families who lived in owned homes paid taxes varying from \$30.60 to \$79.30. Four of the families paid premiums on insurance for the homes every three years and the payments were not due during the year of this study. Two families paid interest on mortgages on their homes. For one family the total interest on mortgages was \$162.14 and for the other \$225.00. These families were in the two upper income groups. Repairs costing \$40.43, \$49.58, and \$344.30 were made on three of the owned homes. Table 14 indicates the number of renting and owning families at specified income levels.

Table 14. - Number of Renters and Home Owners at Specified Income Levels

Family income groups	Number of families	Number living in homes		Renters
		Owned clear	Mortgaged	
\$ 617.30 - \$ 858.00	2	.....	.....	2
1,032.08 - 1,256.01	2	1	.....	1*
1,519.70 - 1,748.40	3	2	.....	1*
1,947.22 - 2,146.42	3	2	1	.....
4,016.00 - 5,755.26	2	1	1	.....

*These renters owned homes in another part of the state and in an adjoining state.

To place the home owners at their proper income levels in relation to renters, the full rental value of their homes has been treated as cost of housing. After deduction of interest paid on the mortgage, taxes, in-

insurance, and repair or improvement, the remainder has been treated as non-money income from investment in the home, and added to the net income to give total family income. The rental value of the owned homes was estimated on the basis of the evaluation of the property, location, and local rentals. Three owned homes in which the families were living had rental values of \$300.00 to \$420.00 inclusive, three rental values of \$480.00 to \$540.00 inclusive, and two rental values of \$600.00. Non-money income from housing ranged from \$59.00 to \$405.52 inclusive for the eight families living in owned homes. The two families with high incomes each had low non-money income (\$59.00 and \$99.70 respectively) because one was paying a high interest on a mortgage and the other had repairs of \$344.30 in addition to taxes and insurance. Table 12, page 89 shows the cost of housing for all families in relation to family income and Table 13, page 90 shows the money spent for housing in relation to money income. The ten families with average family incomes of \$737.65, \$1,144.04, \$1,642.02, and \$2,034.08 varied only slightly in the percentage of the family income used for housing, from 25.68 to 26.84. However as average money income increased from \$718.67 to \$4,806.25, the proportion of the money income spent for housing decreased from 27.57 per cent to 8.94 per cent and the amount of money spent for housing increased up to the highest income group, where it dropped slightly.

Household Operation.--Expenditures for household operation included money spent for fuel and light, water, telephone, household supplies, service, repair, and ice. The total expenditure for these items ranged from \$65.13 to \$883.78. The four families living in rented homes

had no expenditure for water. Five families had no telephone. Three families spent no money for services in the home. The two families with the highest income had paid household workers in the home a part or all of the year. For this service one family paid \$109.00 and the other \$437.55. Seven families purchased ice during a part of the year. None of the families received non-money income for items included under household operation. Table 12, page 89 shows the expenditure for household operation in relation to family income and Table 13, page 90 shows the expenditure in relation to money income. As the family income increased from an average of \$737.65 to \$4,885.63, the amount spent for items of household operation steadily increased from an average of \$73.63 to \$617.27 but the percentage of the family income used for household operation varied only from 9.98 per cent to 8.52 for all families except the two in the highest income group. These ten families spent from 10.04 to 10.79 per cent of their money income for household operation. The two families with an average family income of \$4,885.63 spent 12.63 per cent of their family incomes and 12.84 per cent of their money incomes for household operation.

Furniture and Furnishings.--Every family in the study spent some money for furniture or furnishings during the year and no family received non-money income from these items. This expenditure varied a great deal, \$2.14 to \$400.85. All families purchased new furniture or furnishings and two families spent money for repair of furniture. Table 12, page 89 shows the expenditure for furniture and furnishings in relation to family income and Table 13, page 90 shows the expenditure in relation to money

income. The seven families with average family incomes of \$737.65, \$1,144.04, and \$1,164.02 used from 1.77 to 2.46 per cent of their family income and from 1.83 to 2.91 per cent of their money income for furniture and furnishings. The three families with average family income of \$2,034.08 spent 4.91 per cent of the family income and 6.01 per cent of their money income for furniture and furnishings, while the two families with average family income of \$4,885.63 spent 4.40 per cent of the family income and 6.01 per cent of their money income for this item.

Transportation.--Only one of the twelve families had no car or other transportation expense during the year. The husband in this family was a semi-invalid and the wife was closely confined to the home with him. A second family who had no car spent \$3.50 for bus tickets during the year. Transportation expenditures for the other ten families ranged from \$40.04 to \$330.15 as shown in Table 12, page 89, which gives expenditure for transportation in relation to family income and in Table 13, page 90 which gives the expenditure for transportation in relation to money income. The two families with average family income of \$737.65 used 12.05 per cent of the family income and 12.37 per cent of the money income for transportation. The ten families with average family incomes of \$1,144.04, \$1,642.02, \$2,034.08, and \$4,885.63 used from 6.52 to 7.87 per cent of their family incomes and from 6.81 to 9.28 per cent of their money incomes for transportation during the year.

Medical Care.--Two husbands and two wives in the study had no expenses for medical care. The remaining ten husbands spent from \$1.00 to \$353.84. For two husbands the cost of medical care was high since one

purchased an ear phone costing \$190.98 and the other had hospital and medical expenses of \$308.04. The ten wives who had medical care spent from \$1.95 to \$95.23 inclusive for this item during the year. The amount and the per cent of the family income and of money income spent for medical care are shown in Table 12, page 89 and in Table 13, page 90. The amount of money spent for medical care increased steadily from \$23.03 to \$145.81 as the family income increased up to the highest income group, that averaging \$4,885.63, where it dropped to \$30.80. The percentage of the family income spent for medical care increased from 3.12 per cent for the lowest income group to 8.36 per cent for the group with an average income of \$1,642.02 and then dropped to 7.17 for the group with an average income of \$2,034.08 and to .63 per cent for the group with the highest average family income. The per cent of money income spent for medical care followed the same trend.

Personal Expenses.--The families having the highest incomes spent much more money for personal items than those with low incomes. Tables 12 and 13 (pages 89 and 90) show the amount spent for personal expenses in relation to family incomes and money incomes. The percentage of the family income and of the money income increased as the income increased up to the two families having the highest income where the percentages dropped slightly. The percentage of the family income spent for personal care varied from .81 to 1.83 per cent in the families with average money incomes of \$737.65, \$1,144.04, \$1,642.02, and \$2,034.08. The percentages of the money income spent for personal items by these same families varied from .85 to 2.24 per cent. The two families with the highest incomes

spent an average of \$53.78 or 1.10 per cent of their family income and 1.12 per cent of their money income for personal care. The two families with the lowest income spent \$5.98 for this item.

Reading Material.--One family spent no money for reading material during the year but the husband received a subscription to the local newspaper from his employer. Expenditures for the other eleven families varied from \$2.90 to \$88.25. The family spending \$2.90 for reading material was the only one in the study who did not have a subscription to some newspaper. Both the husband and the wife listened to news over the radio and often read papers at libraries. The husband in the family which spent \$88.25 for reading material was taking a correspondence course for which reading materials cost \$62.00. Table 12, page 89 shows the amount used for reading material in relation to the family income and Table 13, page 90 shows the amount spent for reading material in relation to the money income. The five families in the two highest income groups spent more money for reading material than families in the other income groups, but the two families in the lowest income group spent a larger percentage of the family income for reading material than the two families in the highest income group, and also a higher percentage of the money income.

Recreation.--Three families in the study spent no money for recreation and expenditures for the other nine families ranged from \$1.42 to \$75.78. The families with the lowest incomes spent less money for recreation than those with the higher incomes. The amount spent for recreation and the percentage this is of the family income are shown in Table 12, page 89. Table 13, page 90 shows the amount spent for recreation in

relation to the money income. The percentage of the family income and the percentage of the money income spent for recreation varied only slightly. The five families with average family incomes of \$1,144.04 and \$1,642.02 spent .21 and .37 per cent of their family incomes and .25 and .43 per cent of their money incomes for recreation. The five families in the two groups with the highest average family incomes \$2,034.08 and \$4,885.63 spent 1.26 per cent and .82 per cent of their family income and 1.53 per cent and .82 per cent of their money income for recreation. The two families with the lowest average family income spent 1.02 per cent of it for this item and 1.06 per cent of their money income for it.

Church and Welfare.--All families made some contribution to church and welfare organizations. The total expenditures for this item ranged from \$0.20 to \$217.00 inclusive. Four families spent less than \$10.00, four spent from \$20.00 to \$50.00, and four spent from \$98.00 to \$217.00. The two families receiving Federal old-age pensions contributed \$0.20 and \$3.15 to churches (an average of .22 per cent of their family income and an average of .25 per cent of their money income) while the two families receiving the highest income spent an average of \$196.00 (4.01 per cent of their family income and 4.08 per cent of their money income for these items. The eight families with average incomes of \$1,144.04, \$1,642.02, and \$2,034.08 spent from 2.37 to 3.23 per cent of their family incomes and from 2.89 to 3.81 per cent of their money incomes for church and welfare organizations.

Gifts.--The amount of money spent for gifts during the year by

these families ranged from \$6.95 to \$1,106.84. Family Number 12 spent \$1,106.84 for gifts and much of this was in the form of cash to relatives. The other eleven families spent from \$6.95 to \$130.00 for gifts. Table 12, page 89 shows the amount spent for gifts in relation to the family incomes and Table 13, page 90 shows the amount spent in relation to the money incomes. The two families with an average family income of \$4,885.63 spent 12.66 per cent of their family income and 12.87 per cent of their money income for gifts. The eight families with average family income of \$1,144.04, \$1,642.02, and \$2,034.08 spent between \$40 and \$50 for gifts which was from 1.98 to 4.08 per cent of their family income and from 2.42 to 4.75 per cent of their money income. The two families with the lowest average family income spent an average of \$16.23 for this item which was 2.20 per cent of their family income and 2.28 per cent of their money income.

Miscellaneous.--Only one family in the study had expenses which were listed as miscellaneous items. The husband in this family passed away near the close of the study and the funeral expenses were \$150 for the casket, \$210 for a double lot, and \$100 for a double monument, making a total of \$460. This expenditure was not included in the group average expenditures. This expenditure was 44.57 per cent of the family income and 69.59 per cent of the money income for this family.

Savings

The term "savings" as used in this study includes payments of premiums on insurance policies, money placed in a savings account, and investments.

Three families in the study set aside no money as savings. In the past, however, two of these three families had purchased homes and had invested money in government bonds or mortgages but none of them carried life insurance. Nine families set aside as savings during the year amounts ranging from \$41.30 to \$1,226.60 inclusive. All of these families were paying premiums on insurance policies, two set aside money in savings accounts in banks, and one invested \$800.00 in property. Eight of this group of nine owned homes either in Tucson or elsewhere and two families derived all or a part of their income from investments made in the past, and a third family had built up its own business. Table 15 shows family savings in relation to total family income.

Table 15. - Distribution of Savings
in Relation to Family Income

Family number	Total family income	Distribution of savings	
		Amount	Per cent of income
4	\$ 617.30	\$.....	.....
5	858.00	83.98	9.79
1	1,032.08	.....	.....
3	1,256.01	41.30	3.29
7	1,519.70	208.30	13.71
8	1,657.97	172.72	10.42
2	1,748.40	.....	.....
6	1,947.22	78.45	4.03
10	2,008.59	668.59	33.28
9	2,146.42	129.64	6.04
11	4,016.00	1,226.60	30.54
12	5,755.26	204.99	3.56

CHAPTER V

COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF THIS STUDY WITH THOSE OF OTHER STUDIES

As has been stated previously, no studies have been found that deal solely with families of two in which both husband and wife are 60 years of age or over and only one dealing solely with the family of two at any age. This was Schmidt's¹ study of incomes and expenditures of a small group of newly-established Arizona families. In the study of newly-established families, 11 of the fourteen husbands and 12 of the wives were under thirty years of age, while in the present study one of the requirements was that all husbands and wives must be 60 years of age or over.

One of the factors of eligibility in the study of newly-established families was that either the husband or wife must have attended college for one or more years. Eleven of the husbands and all of the wives in the study had attended college. In the study of families of husbands and wives 60 years of age or over, 7 of the husbands and 6 of the wives had attended college for one or more years.

In six of the families in Schmidt's study, the wives contributed to the money income while in the present study none of the wives went outside the home to earn money but 2 wives earned money renting rooms and one earned an additional sum by serving breakfast to the roomer.

¹Vera Teague Schmidt, "An Analysis of Incomes and Expenditures of Fourteen Newly-Established Arizona Families" (Unpublished thesis, School of Home Economics, University of Arizona, 1939, p. 16-17.

In the study of families consisting of husbands and wives 60 years of age or over 8 families lived in their own homes and of the 4 who rented homes in Tucson, 2 owned homes, one in another part of the state and one in an adjoining state for which neither had any expenses nor received any money income during the year. Eight of these 10 families owned their homes clear. In the study of newly established families 3 of the 14 families lived part of the year in homes which they had purchased but only one of these families owned the home clear.

None of the families in which the husbands and wives were 60 years of age or over had unpaid debts at the end of the year, while 4 of the newly-formed families began married life with debts and 6 had unpaid bills at the end of the year.

A group of 6 of the newly-formed families whose money income ranged from \$1,100 to \$1,800, had an average income of \$1,374.71 and a group of three of the families in which the husband and wife were 60 years of age or over whose money incomes ranged from \$1,172.32 to \$1,656.18 had an average income which was only slightly higher, \$1,392.82. How these two groups, one young and one old, spent this income is shown in Table 16, page 104.

One of these families in the older group had hospital and doctor bills of \$308 during the year, which made the average amount spent for medical care high.

Husbands and wives 60 years of age or over spent \$53.03 or 3.81 per cent of their income for contributions to church and welfare while the group of newly-established families spent an average of only \$4.00 or

Table 16. - Distribution of Expenditures for Newly-Established Families and Families with Husbands and Wives 60 Years of Age or Over With Comparable Average Income

Income	Distribution of expenditures			
	Newly-established Arizona families		Families with husbands and wives 60 years of age or over	
	\$1,100 to \$1,800		\$1,172.32 to \$1,656.18	
Average Income	\$1,374.71		\$1,392.82	
Item	Amount	Per cent of income	Amount	Per cent of income
Food.....	\$ 325.48	24.06	\$ 302.34	21.70
Clothing.....	107.46	7.26	48.07	3.45
Total Housing ¹	418.64	30.70	338.97	24.33
Furniture, Furnishings.	74.77	5.36	40.46	2.91
Transportation.....	139.48	10.10	129.23	9.28
Medical Care.....	62.49	4.22	137.31	9.86
Personal Expenses.....	32.02	2.35	19.94	1.43
Reading Material.....	41.68	3.37	5.15	.37
Recreation.....	84.17	6.11	6.04	.43
Church and Welfare.....	4.00	.27	53.03	3.81
Gifts.....	38.05	2.65	49.74	3.57
Total	\$1,328.24	96.45	\$1,130.28	81.15

¹Includes housing and household operation.

0.27 per cent of their income for this item. The fact that the families in the former group were selected from a list of church members suggested by ministers would undoubtedly affect their expenditures for this item and cause it to be higher than if they had been selected at random. This fact also partly explains the small sum of \$6.04 (0.43 per cent of the income) spent for recreation in comparison with the larger sum of \$84.17 (6.11 per cent of the income) which the newly-established families spent. Since the older group took part in many church activities, they did not feel the need of other types of recreation, as did the younger group. In

addition, all of the families in the older age group had radios and many expressed themselves as enjoying riding for recreation.

The families consisting of husbands and wives 60 years of age or over spent more money and a higher per cent of their income for gifts to relatives and friends than did the newly-established families. In a few instances numerous gifts were given to grandchildren and in other instances the gifts consisted almost entirely of money given to relatives.

The total expenditure for the newly-established families was \$1,328.24 (96.45 per cent of the income) in contrast to a total expenditure of \$1,130.28 (81.15 per cent of the income) for the families consisting of husband and wife 60 years of age or over.

In summarizing, we find that families in the older age group spent more money for medical care, church and welfare, and gifts than the families in the younger age group and much less money for recreation, reading material, personal expenses, furniture and furnishings, clothing, and total housing. Sums spent for food and transportation were also slightly less for the families in the older age group than in the younger group.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study was made to secure information relative to the sources and amount of income of twelve Tucson families consisting of husband and wife 60 years of age or over and the way these families spent their income.

The writer has been unable to find any studies dealing only with incomes and expenditures of husbands and wives 60 years of age or over and only a limited number that indicate the inclusion of men and women of this age group. The studies reviewed in Chapter II indicate that a number of studies have been made dealing with the adaptation to old age but these refer to financial problems only as possible causes of poor adaptation. Only one study of incomes and expenditures has been found which includes any analysis of records of persons 60 years of age or over and in it no data were available to indicate whether or not the husband and wife were both at this age level and no analysis was made showing the expenditure in relation to the income of these families. Many more studies are necessary to throw light on the problems of this age group.

The sample selected for this study was obtained from a list of thirty-two families whose names and addresses were contributed by ministers of churches located near the University. Qualifications set up for the families in the study were as follows: They must be English speaking, white families consisting of husband and wife 60 years of age or over

with no dependents in the home. Twelve of the 32 families interviewed met the qualifications and kept records of their incomes and expenditures for twelve consecutive months in 1939-40. They also gave additional facts of a social nature that would throw light on their ability to save for the non-income earning years.

Annual money income of the families studied ranged from \$608.35 to \$5,655.56 inclusive. These incomes were from a variety of sources: salaries, business, pensions, rent from rooms, earnings for miscellaneous work, serving of breakfast, sale of government bonds, gifts of money, and income from property and investments. Non-money income was from gifts of food, clothing, reading material, and imputed income from home ownership which made total family incomes of from \$617.30 to \$5,755.26. Two of the wives in the study contributed to the money income by taking a roomer and one of them also served breakfast to the roomer.

Expenditures as well as cost of family living for each family are given in the analysis of family records in Chapter IV. Total expenditures of the families ranged from \$571.64 to \$4,624.01 inclusive. When the value of goods received as gifts and the use value of owned homes were added to money expenditure, total cost of goods used ranged from \$580.59 to \$4,723.71. In only one family did the expenditures exceed income. In this family the husband passed away near the close of the period of the study and the expenses incurred caused money expenditure to exceed money income by \$375.74 or 55.77 per cent. The per cent of money income expended by the other eleven families ranged from 60.87 to 96.70 per cent. Money value of goods used by these families comprised from 61.44 to 97.45 per cent of total family income.

Various factors influenced the way the twelve Tucson families spent their money income during the year of this study. Expenditure for food was high for Family Number 12 since they had a maid in the home throughout the year and necessarily purchased food for three persons. Their total food expenditure was \$753.96 (13.33 per cent of the income). For the two families which received gifts of food or food commodities, expenditures for food were low, \$147.92 and \$215.49 (17.86 and 35.42 per cent of the money income). The family spending 35.42 per cent of the income for food had the lowest money income in the group and the family spending 13.33 per cent of the income for food had the highest money income in the group.

Ten families spent less than \$55.00 for clothing. Five of these families received gifts of clothing during the year so their own money expenditure was low. Both husbands and wives in these families felt that the clothing they had on hand was sufficient. There was no correlation between increase in the percentage of the money income spent for clothing and the increase in amount of money income.

Only two families in the study owned no home either in Tucson or elsewhere and they were the two families receiving Federal old-age pensions. Eight of the 12 families owned the home in which they lived. Five of these families spent less for housing than any of the families renting homes. One home owner spent only \$30.60 during the year for housing. The lowest rental paid was \$180.00 a year, the highest \$425.00 a year. Only one home owner spent more than the latter sum for housing. This owner spent \$500.00.

In estimating the total cost of family living, the full rental value of owned homes was treated as cost of housing. For the twelve families this ranged from \$180.00 to \$600.00 inclusive.

Expenditures for household operation were high for two families because they hired household service a part or all of the period of the study. These two families lived in larger homes and so spent more money for fuel and light than the other ten families. The total expenditures for housing and household operation were higher for each of these two families than for any other family in the study.

Three families spent much more for furniture and furnishings than the other families. Their expenditures were \$106.82, \$212.80, and \$400.85. One of these families purchased a refrigerator and small stove; another purchased a refrigerator, cooler, venetian blinds, and a cabinet; and the other family purchased a davenport, desk, rug, curtains, and other miscellaneous furnishings for the kitchen and dining room.

Transportation expenditures were more than \$300.00 for two families in the study, and they were the families with the highest incomes. The expenditure for the ten families who had cars ranged from \$40.04 to \$324.73. Two families had no car and only one of them spent money for bus or train.

Expenditures for medical care were high for two families. The husband in one of these families had hospital and doctor bills of \$302.39 during one month of the study, and the husband in the other family purchased an ear phone costing \$190.98. One husband had no medical expenses and for the other nine husbands they ranged from \$1.00 to \$61.28 inclusive. The medical expenses for the wives in the study ranged from \$1.95 to

\$95.23 inclusive for the ten who reported expenses.

Personal expenses were very low for the two families in the lowest income group. Only two couples in the study spent over \$33.00 for this item of expenditure and they spent \$54.81 and \$77.77. Three families spent less than \$10.00 for this item.

One family in the study did not purchase reading material during the year. This was due to the fact that the husband's employer gave him the subscription to a newspaper. This subscription was evaluated at \$6.00 for the year in estimating costs of family living. The husband in one family and the wife in another purchased literature required for special training courses. These families spent from \$45.75 to \$88.25 for reading material and the other eight families spent from \$2.90 to \$15.45.

Three families did not spend money for recreation during the year, three spent \$24.98, \$51.68, and \$75.56, and the other six families spent less than \$15.00. Each couple in the study owned a radio and each expressed themselves as getting a great deal of pleasure from the use of it, others enjoyed riding, and many took part in church and lodge activities for recreation.

Church and welfare contributions varied a great deal. One of the families with a low income spent only \$0.20 during the year for this item. Three families gave from \$3.15 to \$9.15 inclusive, five gave from \$20.00 to \$98.00 inclusive, and three gave from \$124.70 to \$217.00 inclusive. The fact that these families were all suggested to the writer by ministers might make them a group which would be above the average in respect to expenditures for church and welfare.

Expenditures for gifts to relatives and friends outside the family varied from \$6.95 to \$130.00 with the exception of one family which spent \$1,106.84 for gifts. The family which spent \$1,106.84 gave most of it in the form of money to relatives living outside the home.

Only one family had expenditures classified as miscellaneous items. The husband in this family passed away, incurring expenditures totaling \$460.00, (64.59 per cent of their money income) and 44.57 per cent of their total family income.

Three families in the study set aside no part of their money income as savings during the year. One family in the study had savings in the form of insurance premiums and investment in property totaling \$1,226.60 for the year. The remaining eight families had savings during the year varying in amounts from \$41.30 to \$688.59. One of the two families receiving Federal old-age pensions was making payments on a premium on life insurance and that was their only source of savings.

For comparison of costs of living, 12 families were combined into 5 income groups based on total family income for the year of the study:

(1) \$617.30 and \$858.00, (2) \$1,032.08 and \$1,256.01, (3) \$1,519.70 to \$1,748.40, (4) \$1,947.22 to \$2,008.59, and (5) \$4,016.00 to \$5,755.26.

The cost of family living enjoyed by group 1 was \$688.88 (90.67 per cent of the total family income) in contrast to the cost for group 5 which was \$3,595.64 (73.60 per cent of total family income). The cost for groups 2, 3, and 4 comprised 79.57, 84.03, and 83.96 per cent of total family income.

The value of food consumed, housing, household operation, furniture and furnishings, transportation, personal expenses, church and welfare

showed a tendency to increase as family income increased. The percentage of total family income used for food showed a tendency to decrease with increase in income. The per cent of family income used for clothing varied little as family income increased; that for housing varied little up to the highest income group where it dropped considerably; that for personal expenses and furniture and furnishings increased up to the highest income group, where it dropped slightly; that for the other items showed no regular increase or decrease.

With a sample as small as this, no generalizations may be drawn. A comparison, however, of the expenditures of three families in this age group with those of a group of six newly-established Arizona families with comparable average income indicates that the families in the older age group spent more money for medical care, church and welfare, and gifts than the newly-established families and much less money for recreation, reading material, personal expenses, furniture and furnishings, clothing, and total housing. Food and transportation expenditures were slightly less for the families in the older age group than in the younger group.

APPENDIX

Form Used in Recording Data on Income
and Expenditures for Each Family

Month	Money income	Food	Clothing		Housing	Household operation	Furniture and fur- nishings	Reading material	Trans- porta- tion	Recre- ation	Medical		Personal expenses	Church and welfare	Gifts	Total expenses	Savings	Total disburse- ments	Amount left in check- ing account	
			Hus- band	Wife							Hus- band	Wife								
April																				
May																				
June																				
July																				
August																				
September																				
October																				
November																				
December																				
January																				
February																				
March																				

Form for Confidential Social Data

1. Do you own your home? Yes _____ No _____ How long?
2. Do you rent your home? Yes _____ No _____.
3. How many years did you attend college? Husband _____ Wife _____.
4. Did you graduate from college? Husband _____ Wife _____.
5. Did you have any special training in budgeting? Husband _____ Wife _____.
6. Have you made a budget and kept accounts in the past? Yes _____ No _____.
7. Present occupation of husband. _____.
8. Former occupation of husband. _____.
9. Does wife contribute to the money income? Now-- Yes _____ No _____.
In past-- Yes _____ No _____.
10. What has been the plan for handling the family income?
Joint _____ Allowance _____ Dole _____.
11. Have the following influenced your ability to save?
Illness _____.
Dependents _____.
Unemployment _____.
Losses in business _____.
12. Do you have unpaid debts? Yes _____ No _____.
13. When did responsibility for support of children terminate? _____.
14. What are your sources of income?
Salary _____.
Savings _____.
Pensions _____.
Income from property _____.
Interest on investments _____.

Gifts _____. Inheritance _____.

Insurance: Annuity _____ Endowment _____.

15. Face value of insurance policies _____.
16. At what age did you begin planning for retirement? _____
17. Have you retired? _____ When did you retire? _____.
18. Age of husband _____. Age of wife _____.

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