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QUANTITY BUDGETS FOR BASIC MAINTENANCE AND EMERGENCY STANDARDS OF LIVING

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RESEARCH BULLETIN

QUANTITY BUGETS OF GOODS AND SERVICES NECESSARY FOR A BASIC MAINTENANCE STANDARD OF LIVING AND FOR OPERATION UNDER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Prepared as Weights for Retail Prices Used in Ascertaining the Cost of Living of Industrial, Service and Other Manual Workers of Small Means

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PREFACE

This report embodies the results of a study of low-cost family budgets for the purpose of establishing representative goods and services characteristic of the standard of living of industrial, service and other manual workers of small means. The items of consumption by such families which it contains, and the annual quantities of each required, are designed as lists for pricing and weighting the essentials of low-cost living on a comparable basis from time to time and place to place. Although the material in this monograph will be printed as a part of the report on the cost of living in 59 cities, it is issued as a separate bulletin at this time, in response to numerous requests for its early release.

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I INTRODUCTION

Questions regarding the standard and cost of living of any particular population group are constantly occurring under a variety of circumstances, and the answers are not always forthcoming because of the difficulties inherent in establishing the standard, ascertaining its cost, and keeping both standard and cost up to date.

The material in this bulletin is the result of an effort to set up a technique for determining the cost of maintaining an adequate standard of living at the lowest economic level, and to establish quantity estimates of goods and services necessary to maintain that standard, on the basis of which costs at an identical standard in different localities may be compared. Because of the economic situation prevailing during the period within which this budget was constructed, an attempt was also made to ascertain how cuts below this basic maintenance standard may be made under emergency conditions, with least harm to individuals and the social group. While the approach to this study has necessarily been from the standpoint of relief, the resulting budgets are applicable generally, with little or no modification, to low-cost living in urban areas, and should be of service in any field where information of this nature is required.

The budget content and other bases for computing costs are set up with reference to the needs of individuals living in a family group. These needs are related to the following persons: male industrial, service or other manual worker of small means; his wife who does all the work in the home, including cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc.; children of both sexes, between the ages of 2 and 15, inclusive. Individual requirements, in turn, can be combined for family groups of any size and composition within the limits set. No provision is made in the budget for estimating costs for individuals who live apart from a family group. Most items listed and their quantity weights are of general application in urban areas throughout the country;

such special accommodations as are necessary result from differences in climatic or other local conditions, not from differences in standards of living or individual needs.

It should be pointed out that the goods and services included in the standard budgets and the quantities thereof specified in no sense constitute hard and fast requirements for the maintenance of an adequate standard of living or for means by which modifications should be made under economic pressure. The content of living pictured is a well-balanced sample of the items entering into normal consumption at the levels specified, set down for the purpose of ascertaining their cost. The budget represents current needs and makes no provision for saving, except a small life insurance. In pricing, it would be assumed that everything was purchased for cash, that is, no free services or gifts or home production are included, except that ordinary household services would be performed at home, not paid for. Quantity replacements require that no second-hand purchases be made. Most families will satisfy their needs with a greater variety of goods and services than it is practical to price; few, perhaps none, with incomes equivalent to the amounts which will result from pricing the items listed will spend these incomes in the manner outlined; many will find that through fortunate circumstances, careful buying and household management, additional home production, such as gardening or dressmaking, a comparable standard may be maintained for less than the ascertained cost.

Finally, it should be emphasized that there is nothing in these budgets to indicate the source of the income from which their cost is to be met. All that is intended for them and for their use is to provide balanced lists of goods and services to be priced as a basis for computing the cost of a basic maintenance standard of living and the cost of living under emergency conditions.

II. STANDARDS AND PRICES

For purposes of establishing the cost of any standard of living, it is necessary to (a) set up a quantity budget of the goods and services required to maintain such a standard; (b) ascertain the price of these goods and services; (c) combine these prices with the quantity budget.

A. Quantity Budgets

Two budgets have been constructed. The first represents a basic family maintenance standard, such as would ordinarily be applicable to small-income families under normal conditions; the second is for an emergency standard, which may be necessary under depression conditions. The first, and more liberal, budget contains minimum quantities of goods and services typical of the simple requirements of persons of small means, and includes provision for psychological as well as physical needs. The emergency budget is a direct concession to conditions produced by the depression, constructed in recognition of the fact that there are circumstances under which families can and do cut costs temporarily without great physical discomfort. Followed over a long period, the practices called for in the emergency budget may prove harmful to both health and morale.

The content of any family budget depends on the number, sex, age and occupation of persons in the group; on differentiations between rural and urban requirements; on conditions of climate, race and, to a certain extent, on resources locally existing for realizing the standard. The technique used here presents the details from which budgets for families of any size and composition may be constructed, providing the children are between the ages of 2 and 15, inclusive, and there are no very old persons.

Only budgets for normal families have been considered, avoiding as far as possible those presenting unusual complications. For example, families in which there is more than an average amount of sickness, or for which special diets are required, or in which there are boarders or lodgers, have not been considered in the make-up of the standard budgets.

The budgets are for families of industrial, service and

other manual workers: men who wear overalls at their jobs, whose wives do all the work in the home and whose social activities are simple.

The budgets are for urban dwellers and cannot be used without modification to portray standards and costs in rural areas. Necessary adjustments for climate and peculiar local conditions affecting consumption and cost among city families may readily be made, however, from the basic data.

The sources used for the basic data in constructing these budgets were numerous and varied.[1] Objective criteria of food needs which have been developed through laboratory research were the basis of the food allowances. No such exact measurements are available for other requisites of family living. For these, studies of consumption and expenditures, and the opinions of experts regarding the needs of low-income families of simple tastes, were consulted as well as authorities on housing, medical care, fuel and light use, etc. The resulting budgets of goods and services required per year at the levels of living specified are different in most respects from all such lists hitherto available and go further than most of them in describing needs in terms of quantity use rather than money expenditures. Materials for such adjustments as are desirable to meet peculiar local conditions are also included.

In a normal family some purchases are made weekly, year in and year out, such as food and certain household supplies; other goods and services are purchased by the month, with a fair degree of regularity, such as housing. The amount of fuel, light and ice purchased, on the other hand, varies with the seasons. Clothing also has its seasonality and replacements are not made every year; furniture, furnishings and household equipment often last several years or a lifetime. Certain expenditures are necessary only by chance, such as for medical care and some, such as transportation, are peculiar to each family. Budgets have been constructed on an annual basis to take account of the seasonality factor, and the consumption of those goods and services which are not replaced each year are included as fractions. Reduction to a weekly or monthly basis is made pro rata.

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[1] No bibliography is included in this bulletin, owing to the fact that a complete list of the more important sources of information dealing with the economics of family living is contained in Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, "Studies in Family Living in the United States and Other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method." United States Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 223, Washington, December 1935. See page 57 for a list of the more important family budgets previously used in estimating the cost of living.

B. Price Data

The quantity budget furnishes the list of goods and services entering into a specified standard of living, and the number of each required within a given period of time, as a week, a month, a year; in other words, the items and their consumption weights. To ascertain what it costs to support a given standard, prices for these goods and services must be ascertained and combined with their consumption weights.

Collection of the price data requires a technique designed to insure that the goods and services on which quotations are secured are those customarily purchased by families at the standard specified. The quantities listed in the budgets are based on use or replacement of an inexpensive but fair grade of merchandise, priced in stores and neighborhoods in which families of industrial, service and other manual workers of small means usually buy. The type of housing and other services to be priced is that customarily used by these families to the extent that they meet standard requirements. Cheap and shoddy merchandise will necessitate more frequent replacement of certain items: a better grade may be expected to give longer wear. Since few families are always able to take advantage of sale prices, such prices ordinarily would be avoided.

For pricing the budget in one locality as a whole, only the city itself needs to be districted to select proper vendors; for pricing in a number of cities or in different sections of the same city to obtain comparative costs, it is necessary, through the establishment of specifications and otherwise, to insure that as nearly as possible identical goods and services are included. Where it is desired to measure costs on the basis of local consumption habits rather than by a fixed budget, adjustments in the lists will be necessary to adapt them to different situations.

C. Quantities and Prices

When the price quotations for such items as food and clothing are collected, they will be combined with the quantity weights for the same items to obtain average cost for specified types of families at the specified standards of living in the localities studied. Averages of quotations for each item, secured from all dealers, will first be found, to obtain the average price of each item in the city as a whole. These average prices will then be combined with the consumption weights to get the total cost of maintaining the specified standard of living for persons of specified age, sex and occupation. These average costs for individuals will be combined finally into

family costs on the basis of established family units.

This simple formula for cost calculation can be applied directly to food, clothing and certain other commodities. For some goods and services, however, special methods of cost calculation are required, which are explained in later pages.

In localities where there is a sales or similar consumer's tax, the field of its operation must be ascertained and the rate applied accordingly. Ordinarily it will be simpler, with no significant loss of accuracy, to apply the rate to the total annual cost of major budget groups, allowing for certain exemptions, rather than to compute the tax on individual items, because of the general use of a bracket system. In all instances the amount of the sales tax should be shown separately from the price, inasmuch as the tax in itself is an item in the cost of living.

III. STANDARDS

A. Food

Food requirements of any family depend on the sex, age and usual activity of its component members. Although knowledge of nutrition is constantly in process of extension, human needs for proteins, fats and carbohydrates, calcium, phosphorus, iron and some of the vitamins have been determined with reasonable accuracy, and foods which supply these essentials have been ascertained. Hence, foods can be grouped according to their nutritive values and the amount of each required by individuals of specified sex, age and activity can be established.

The food budgets in Table I are based on the plans worked out by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture for suggested adequate diets at minimum cost, and restricted diets for emergency use.[1] The commodities included were selected from the list of low-cost foods for which the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics collects retail prices. The minimum low-cost adequate diets are believed to provide enough of the different nutrients to cover average requirements for maintenance and growth and to furnish a fair margin of safety as well. They constitute the maintenance budget. The restricted diets for emergency use provide approximately the minimum requirements of the body for the various nutrients and allow but little margin for safety.[2] They constitute the emergency budget, and are not recommended for use over long periods.

From these lists giving annual consumption needs for individuals of specified sex, age and activity, combinations into family unit needs can be made as required. Not everything that a family would buy is included, but the budgets are representative and contain balanced groups of low-cost foods for which substitutions of similar commodities at comparable cost may be made as family taste or local circumstances dictate.

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[1] Hazel K. Stiebeling and Medora M. Ward, "Diets at Four Levels of Nutritive Content and Cost", United States Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 296, Washington, November 1933.

[2] Ibid., page 4.

If families with children purchase their food in accordance with these dietary plans, each food dollar will be spent approximately as follows:[1]

Adequate Diet at Minimum Cost

About one-fourth for milk and cheese (25 cents)
About one-fourth for fruits and vegetables (25 cents)
About one-seventh for lean meat, fish and eggs (15 cents)
About one-fifth for bread, flour and cereals (20 cents)
About one-seventh for fats, sugars and accessories (15 cents)

Restricted Diet for Emergency Use

About one-fifth for milk and cheese (20 cents)
About one-fifth for fruits and vegetables (20 cents)
About one-tenth for lean meat, fish and eggs (10 cents)
Nearly one-third for bread, flour and cereals (30 cents)
About one-fifth for fats, sugars and accessories (20 cents)

The cost of food consumed by any family is dependent on the items which are purchased, even within the different commodity groups, and on factors which influence their price, such as seasonality and quality, quantity purchased at one time, kind of container, type of store from which purchases are made, market conditions or other factors making for "sale" prices. Present food consumption habits do not conform to the nutrition standards exemplified in these diet plans, and since the housewife will not always purchase the low-price items specified, a satisfactory food allowance of necessity will be higher than the amount for which theoretically it could be bought. An allowance added for unwise selection and for waste in purchasing, preparing and serving food may be necessary to insure a diet adequate from a nutritional standpoint.[2]

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[1] United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics and Extension Service, "Getting the Most for Your Food Money", 1935 revision, Washington.

[2] If all stores in a given neighborhood are priced, including chain and independent, charge and delivery as well as cash and carry, the cost of the food budgets will be more adequately measured than if only lowest quotations are uniformly secured.

To the foods included in the budgets for the purpose of meeting nutritional needs, must be added coffee, tea and other accessories which are without food value. Quantity estimates of annual tea and coffee consumption are included. In computing annual food costs, 1 percent of the total of aggregate weighted prices of all itemized commodities is to be added as the allowance for un-itemized accessories, in budgets for families of average size and composition. For larger families, less would be required and for smaller families, more.

TABLE I. FOOD REQUIRED PER YEAR BY INDIVIDUALS OF SPECIFIED SEX, AGE AND ACTIVITY[a]

ITEM	UNIT	MAINTENANCE STANDARD							
		BOY AGE-						MODERATELY ACTIVE MAN	VERY ACTIVE MAN
		UNDER 4 YEARS	4-6 YEARS	7-8 YEARS	9-10 YEARS	11-12 YEARS	13-15 YEARS		
Approximate Energy Value Per Day.....	Calorie	1393	1728	2135	2436	2634	3469	3385	4660
FLOUR, CEREALS, BREAD (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*80*	*120*	*175*	*195*	*200*	*300*	*300*	*500*
White Flour.....	Lb.	26	34	55	60	65	100	100	176
Corn Meal.....	"	10	10	15	15	15	25	25	30
Rolled Oats.....	"	10	15	20	20	20	25	25	44
Rice.....	"	4	6	10	10	10	15	15	30
Macaroni.....	"	-	5	5	10	10	15	15	20
White Bread.....	"	10	20	25	25	25	50	50	96
Rye Bread.....	"	-	-	5	5	5	10	10	26
Whole Wheat Bread.....	"	20	30	40	50	50	60	60	78
MILK OR ITS EQUIVALENT (GROUP).....	*Qt.*	*365*	*365*	*273*	*273*	*273*	*273*	*182*	*182*
Fresh Milk.....	Qt.	188	188	181	181	181	181	91	91
Can Evaporated Milk[b].....	14½ oz.	208	208	104	104	78	78	52	52
Cheese[c].....	Lb.	-	-	1	1	8	8	14½	14½
POTATOES.....	Lb.	100	110	125	140	140	160	160	300
DRIED BEANS, PEAS, NUTS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	-	*8*	*18*	*20*	*25*	*30*	*40*	*50*
Navy Beans.....	Lb.	-	3	6	6	9	10	15	20
Peas.....	"	-	1	3	4	4	7	12	12
Peanut Butter.....	"	-	4	9	10	12	13	13	18
TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUITS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*
Can Tomatoes[d].....	#2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Oranges[e].....	Doz.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*60*	*60*	*90*	*100*	*100*	*75*	*75*	*50*
Cabbage.....	Lb.	10	10	15	22	22	25	30	24
Can String Beans[d].....	#2	4	4	8	12	12	12	8	4
Carrots[f].....	Bunch	13	13	26	25	25	13	13	9
Spinach.....	Lb.	26	26	26	26	26	13	13	6
Lettuce[g].....	Head	8	8	17	16	16	12	12	8
DRIED FRUITS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*3*	*5*	*12*	*17*	*20*	*30*	*30*	*20*
Prunes.....	Lb.	3	5	10	15	17	26	26	17
Raisins.....	"	-	-	2	2	3	4	4	3
OTHER VEGETABLES, FRUITS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*25*	*40*	*60*	*80*	*90*	*100*	*100*	*100*
Apples.....	Lb.	11	16	22	25	25	25	25	25
Bananas[h].....	Doz.	1	2	4	6	8	8	8	8
Onions.....	Lb.	4	9	13	15	15	20	20	20
Can Corn[d].....	#2	5	6	8	14	16	20	20	20
FATS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*8*	*12*	*25*	*32*	*40*	*65*	*65*	*85*
Butter.....	Lb.	4	6	13	16	20	32	32	39
Bacon.....	"	4	5	8	10	12	12	12	15
Salt Pork.....	"	-	-	1	2	3	8	8	10
Lard.....	"	-	1	3	4	5	6	6	8
Oleomargarine.....	"	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	13
SUGARS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*5*	*12*	*25*	*35*	*40*	*50*	*60*	*65*
Granulated Sugar.....	Lb.	3¼	10¼	21½	29½	33	41¼	51½	54½
Can Corn Syrup[i].....	24 oz.	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6
Can Molasses[j].....	18 oz.	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6
LEAN MEAT, FISH, POULTRY (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	-	*10*	*30*	*45*	*55*	*70*	*75*	*100*
Can Pink Salmon.....	Lb.	-	2	4	6	6	6	6	6
Plate Beef.....	"	-	1	4	5	7	10	10	12
Chuck Beef.....	"	-	5	10	15	17	20	20	25
Breast of Lamb.....	"	-	1	2	3	3	4	4	7
Picnic Ham.....	"	-	1	10	16	22	30	35	50
EGGS.....	Doz.	20	20	20	17	17	15	12	12
FOOD ACCESSORIES									
Tea.....	Lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6½	6½
Coffee.....	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Condiments[k].....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures in italics refer to annual requirements for food groups.
The footnotes contain standard equivalent weights and measures.
See page 14.

TABLE I.- (Continued)

UNIT	MAINTENANCE STANDARD							
		GIRL AGE-					MODERATELY ACTIVE WOMAN	VERY ACTIVE WOMAN
	UNIT	UNDER 4 YEARS	4-7 YEARS	8-10 YEARS	11-13 YEARS	OVER 13 YEARS		
Approximate Energy Value Per Day.....	Calorie	1393	1728	2135	2436	2634	2634	3469
FLOUR, CEREALS, BREAD (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*80*	*120*	*175*	*195*	*200*	*200*	*300*
White Flour.....	Lb.	26	34	55	60	65	65	100
Corn Meal.....	"	10	10	15	15	20	20	25
Rolled Oats.....	"	10	15	20	20	15	15	25
Rice.....	"	4	6	10	10	10	10	15
Macaroni.....	"	-	5	5	10	10	10	15
White Bread.....	"	10	20	25	25	25	25	50
Rye Bread.....	"	-	-	5	5	5	5	10
Whole Wheat Bread.....	"	20	30	40	50	50	50	60
MILK OR ITS EQUIVALENT (GROUP).....	*Qt.*	*365*	*365*	*273*	*273*	*273*	*273*	*273*
Fresh Milk.....	Qt.	188	188	181	181	181	181	181
Can Evaporated Milk[b].....	14½ oz.	208	208	104	104	78	78	78
Cheese[c].....	Lb.	-	-	1	1	8	8	8
POTATOES.....	Lb.	100	110	125	140	140	140	160
DRIED BEANS, PEAS, NUTS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	-	*8*	*18*	*20*	*25*	*25*	*30*
Navy Beans.....	Lb.	-	3	6	6	9	9	10
Peas.....	"	-	1	3	4	4	4	7
Peanut Butter.....	"	-	4	9	10	12	12	13
TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUITS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*
Can Tomatoes[d].....	#2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Oranges[e].....	Doz.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*60*	*60*	*90*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*75*
Cabbage.....	Lb.	10	10	15	22	22	48	30
Can String Beans[d].....	#2	4	4	8	12	12	8	8
Carrots[f].....	Bunch	13	13	26	25	26	18	13
Spinach.....	Lb.	26	26	26	26	25	12	13
Lettuce[g].....	Head	8	8	17	16	16	16	12
DRIED FRUITS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*3*	*5*	*12*	*17*	*20*	*20*	*30*
Prunes.....	Lb.	3	5	10	15	17	17	26
Raisins.....	"	-	-	2	2	3	3	4
OTHER VEGETABLES, FRUITS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*25*	*40*	*60*	*80*	*90*	*90*	*100*
Apples.....	Lb.	11	16	22	25	25	25	25
Bananas[h].....	Doz.	1	2	4	6	8	8	8
Onions.....	Lb.	4	9	13	15	15	15	20
Can Corn[d].....	#2	5	6	8	14	16	16	20
FATS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*8*	*12*	*25*	*32*	*40*	*40*	*65*
Butter.....	Lb.	4	6	13	16	17	17	32
Bacon.....	"	4	5	8	10	12	10	12
Salt Pork.....	"	-	-	1	2	3	3	8
Lard.....	"	-	1	3	4	5	5	6
Oleomargarine.....	"	-	-	-	-	3	5	7
SUGARS (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	*5*	*12*	*25*	*35*	*40*	*40*	*50*
Granulated Sugar.....	Lb.	3¼	10¼	21½	29¾	33	33	41¼
Can Corn Syrup[i].....	24 oz.	1	1	2	3	4	4	5
Can Molasses[j].....	18 oz.	1	1	2	3	4	4	5
LEAN MEAT, FISH, POULTRY (GROUP).....	*Lb.*	-	*10*	*30*	*45*	*55*	*55*	*70*
Can Pink Salmon.....	Lb.	-	2	4	6	6	6	6
Plate Beef.....	"	-	1	4	5	7	7	10
Chuck Beef.....	"	-	5	10	15	17	17	20
Breast of Lamb.....	"	-	1	2	3	3	3	4
Picnic Ham.....	"	-	1	10	16	22	22	30
EGGS.....	Doz.	20	20	20	17	17	17	15
FOOD ACCESSORIES								
Tea.....	Lb.	-	-	-	-	-	6½	6½
Coffee.....	"	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Condiments[k].....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE I.- (Continued)

ITEM	UNIT	EMERGENCY STANDARD							
		BOY AGE-						MODERATELY ACTIVE MAN	VERY ACTIVE MAN
		UNDER 4 YEARS	4-6 YEARS	7-8 YEARS	9-10 YEARS	11-12 YEARS	13-15 YEARS		
Approximate Energy Value Per Day	Calorie	1085	1564	1995	2205	2335	3127	3021	4286
FLOUR, CEREALS, BREAD (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*100*	*160*	*200*	*225*	*225*	*325*	*325*	*525*
White Flour	Lb.	30	45	60	65	65	105	105	192
Corn Meal	"	10	15	25	25	25	30	30	40
Rolled Oats	"	10	20	20	25	25	30	30	44
Rice	"	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	24
Macaroni	"	5	5	5	10	10	20	20	25
White Bread	"	20	30	35	35	35	60	60	104
Rye Bread	"	–	–	5	10	10	10	10	18
Whole Wheat Bread	"	20	35	40	45	45	60	60	78
MILK OR ITS EQUIVALENT (GROUP)	*Qt.*	*182*	*182*	*182*	*182*	*182*	*182*	*91*	*91*
Fresh Milk	Qt.	95	95	92	92	90	90	51	51
Can Evaporated Milk[b]	14½ oz.	102	102	102	102	78	78	32	32
Cheese[c]	Lb.	–	–	1	1	8	8	4	4
POTATOES	Lb.	100	110	125	140	140	160	160	300
DRIED BEANS, PEAS, NUTS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	–	*8*	*18*	*20*	*25*	*30*	*40*	*50*
Navy Beans	Lb.	–	3	6	6	9	10	15	20
Peas	"	–	1	3	4	4	7	12	12
Peanut Butter	"	–	4	9	10	12	13	13	18
TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUITS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*
Can Tomatoes[d]	#2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Oranges[e]	Doz.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*30*	*30*	*45*	*50*	*50*	*40*	*40*	*25*
Cabbage	Lb.	5	5	8	13	13	13	13	13
Can String Beans[d]	#2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
Carrots[f]	Bunch	7	7	13	13	13	13	13	4
Spinach	Lb.	12½	12½	14	14	14	6	6	3
Lettuce[g]	Head	4	4	7	7	7	4	4	–
DRIED FRUITS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*8*	*10*	*15*	*15*	*10*
Prunes	Lb.	3	3	4	6	7	11	11	7
Raisins	"	–	–	2	2	3	4	4	3
OTHER VEGETABLES, FRUITS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*12*	*20*	*30*	*40*	*45*	*50*	*50*	*50*
Apples	Lb.	5	5	10	16	15	15	15	15
Bananas[h]	Doz.	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
Onions	Lb.	2	5	5	9	10	10	10	10
Can Corn[d]	#2	1	2	6	6	7	8	8	8
FATS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*10*	*20*	*30*	*30*	*35*	*55*	*55*	*75*
Butter	Lb.	5	10	15	15	17	20	20	30
Bacon	"	5	8	13	13	13	13	13	13
Salt Pork	"	–	1	1	1	3	8	8	11
Lard	"	–	1	1	1	2	6	6	9
Oleomargarine	"	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	12
SUGARS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*8*	*20*	*30*	*40*	*45*	*65*	*70*	*80*
Granulated Sugar	Lb.	6¼	18¼	26½	34½	38	50	50	60
Can Corn Syrup[i]	24 oz.	1	1	2	3	4	9	14	14
Can Molasses[j]	18 oz.	1	1	2	3	4	8	8	8
LEAN MEAT, FISH, POULTRY (GROUP)	*Lb.*	–	*5*	*15*	*22*	*28*	*35*	*40*	*50*
Can Pink Salmon	Lb.	–	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Plate Beef	"	–	1	2	5	6	7	6	6
Chuck Beef	"	–	1	8	7	7	8	10	13
Breast of Lamb	"	–	1	1	1	2	2	3	4
Picnic Ham	"	–	1	3	6	10	15	18	24
EGGS	Doz.	10	10	10	8½	8½	7½	6	6
FOOD ACCESSORIES									
Tea	Lb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	6½	6½
Coffee	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26
Condiments[k]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE I.- (Continued)

ITEM	UNIT	EMERGENCY STANDARD						
		GIRL AGE-					MODERATELY ACTIVE WOMAN	VERY ACTIVE WOMAN
		UNDER 4 YEARS	4-7 YEARS	8-10 YEARS	11-13 YEARS	OVER 13 YEARS		
Approximate Energy Value Per Day	Calorie	1085	1564	1995	2205	2335	2335	3127
FLOUR, CEREALS, BREAD (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*100*	*160*	*200*	*225*	*225*	*225*	*325*
White Flour	Lb.	30	45	60	65	65	65	105
Corn Meal	"	10	15	25	25	25	25	30
Rolled Oats	"	10	20	20	25	25	25	30
Rice	"	5	10	10	10	10	10	10
Macaroni	"	5	5	5	10	10	10	20
White Bread	"	20	30	35	35	35	35	60
Rye Bread	"	–	–	5	10	10	10	10
Whole Wheat Bread	"	20	35	40	45	45	45	60
MILK OR ITS EQUIVALENT (GROUP)	*Qt.*	*182*	*182*	*182*	*182*	*182*	*91*	*91*
Fresh Milk	Qt.	95	95	92	92	90	51	51
Can Evaporated Milk[b]	14½ oz.	102	102	102	102	78	32	32
Cheese[c]	Lb.	–	–	1	1	8	4	4
POTATOES	Lb.	100	110	125	140	140	140	160
DRIED BEANS, PEAS, NUTS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	–	*8*	*18*	*20*	*25*	*25*	*30*
Navy Beans	Lb.	–	3	6	6	9	9	10
Peas	"	–	1	3	4	4	4	7
Peanut Butter	"	–	4	9	10	12	12	13
TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUITS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*50*
Can Tomatoes[d]	#2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Oranges[e]	Doz.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*30*	*30*	*45*	*50*	*50*	*50*	*40*
Cabbage	Lb.	5	5	8	13	13	13	13
Can String Beans[d]	#2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Carrots[f]	Bunch	7	7	13	13	13	13	13
Spinach	Lb.	12½	12½	14	14	14	14	6
Lettuce[g]	Head	4	4	7	7	7	7	4
DRIED FRUITS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*8*	*10*	*10*	*15*
Prunes	Lb.	3	3	4	6	7	7	11
Raisins	"	–	–	2	2	3	3	4
OTHER VEGETABLES, FRUITS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*12*	*20*	*30*	*40*	*45*	*45*	*50*
Apples	Lb.	5	5	10	16	15	15	15
Bananas[h]	Doz.	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
Onions	Lb.	2	5	5	9	10	10	10
Can Corn[d]	#2	1	2	6	6	7	7	8
FATS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*10*	*20*	*30*	*30*	*35*	*35*	*55*
Butter	Lb.	5	10	15	15	17	17	20
Bacon	"	5	8	13	13	10	10	13
Salt Pork	"	–	1	1	1	3	3	8
Lard	"	–	1	1	1	2	2	6
Oleomargarine	"	–	–	–	–	3	3	8
SUGARS (GROUP)	*Lb.*	*8*	*20*	*30*	*40*	*45*	*45*	*65*
Granulated Sugar	Lb.	6¼	18¼	26½	34¾	38	38	50
Can Corn Syrup[i]	24 oz.	1	1	2	3	4	4	9
Can Molasses[j]	18 oz.	1	1	2	3	4	4	8
LEAN MEAT, FISH, POULTRY (GROUP)	*Lb.*	–	*5*	*15*	*22*	*28*	*28*	*35*
Can Pink Salmon	Lb.	–	1	1	3	3	3	3
Plate Beef	"	–	1	2	5	6	6	7
Chuck Beef	"	–	1	8	7	7	7	8
Breast of Lamb	"	–	1	1	1	2	2	2
Picnic Ham	"	–	1	3	6	10	10	15
EGGS	Doz.	10	10	10	8½	8½	8½	7½
FOOD ACCESSORIES								
Tea	Lb.	–	–	–	–	–	6½	6½
Coffee	"	–	–	–	–	–	26	26
Condiments[k]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE I.- (Continued)

Footnotes

a An itemization of Hazel K. Stiebeling and Medora M. Ward, "Diets at Four Levels of Nutritive Content and Cost", United States Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 296, Washington, D.C., November 1933, pp. 14-19. The maintenance standard is "adequate diet at minimum cost"; the emergency standard is "restricted diet for emergency use." The foods listed were chosen from the low-cost commodities for which the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics collects retail prices.

b 17 oz. evaporated milk equal 1 qt. fluid milk.

c 5 oz. cheese equal 1 qt. fluid milk.

d One #2 can contains 1.25 lbs.

e One doz. oranges weighs 3.75 lbs.

f One bunch carrots weighs 1 lb.

g One head lettuce weighs from 1/2 to 1 lb.; calculations assume approximately 3/4 lb. average.

h One doz. bananas weighs 3.75 lbs.

i 24 oz. corn syrup equal 1 lb. sugar.

j 18 oz. molasses equal 3/4 lb. sugar.

k One percent of the cost of the total family itemized food budget is added to provide for salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, spices, baking powder, soda, etc.

B. Clothing, Clothing Upkeep and Personal Care

The kind and quantity of clothing required by any family is determined with reference to the needs of its individual members. Clothing costs for families of any size and composition are computed by adding together these separate costs. Requirements for certain items of clothing upkeep and personal care, however, are calculated on a family basis, and quantities and costs depend on the number, sex and age composition of the family group.

Inasmuch as the budgets are for a standard of living represented by the family of an industrial, service or other manual worker of small means, social requirements are simple and hard wear on dress clothes is avoided through use of specialized work garments.

The allowance in all instances is for purchase of clothing ready-made, as contrasted with the provision for home-making of many articles. A number of items can probably be bought as cheaply ready-made as the materials, and will yield an equivalent service. For those which cannot, the differential is warranted when it is considered that the budget calls for the woman in the family to do all the housework, cooking, laundry, mending, etc. Where there are several children and the man is engaged in manual employment, the laundry work is heavy. Moreover, minimum-cost food budgets permit no purchase of ready-cooked food except bread, and require many dishes in the preparation of which time is an element. A certain amount of remodeling of garments and remaking of clothing for the children may be necessary, but dressmaking as such is not contemplated. No sewing machine is included in the household equipment.

The standard of quality is an inexpensive but fair grade of merchandise such as is usually purchased by wage earners. This standard is the same in both budgets, but replacements are less frequent at the emergency than at the maintenance level, resulting necessarily in a greater degree of shabbiness in the former than in the latter. For children, however, replacements are required regardless of standard, because of the size factor. Where there are several children of the same sex, garments may be handed down, but this cannot be counted on. Remodeling and home-making of certain garments may cut clothing costs by a small percentage, as may also purchase at sale or mark-down prices.

It should be understood that these lists do not constitute hard and fast rules as to what individuals should buy, but they do meet representative needs. The inclusion of certain garments was dictated by the fact that some families may consider them necessities, even though they are not universally worn. Whatever small additional cost provision of these articles may entail will readily be absorbed by purchase of

garments individually considered more essential. Variations in clothing requirements on the basis of climatic conditions for the most part will be taken care of by shifts in replacement weights and not by changes in specifications for the garments themselves. Where substitutions are necessary to meet the local situation, the budgets will be suggestive of how these are to be made. Any regrouping or substitution of items to serve the same purpose will probably result in very little difference in cost.

Replacements represent average duration of wear of the merchandise specified when purchased new. Fractional replacements indicate that more than one year of wear is expected, in the ratios shown. They also will differ from person to person among any group of individuals, but differences in total cost are likely not to be great. Changes in specifications which affect probable durability will necessitate changes in quantity weights. For a few commodities which may be purchased in chain stores throughout the country at approximately identical prices, fixed prices have been entered to indicate quality as well as cost.

Table II itemizes representative annual needs for clothing and clothing upkeep for individuals of both sexes, adults and children between the ages of 2 and 15, inclusive, and for clothing upkeep for families of specified size at a maintenance and at an emergency standard of living. In sections 1-8 of the table certain items of clothing upkeep are entered below the totals for clothing, and their costs are not to be included in these totals. Rather, they are to be transferred, as indicated, and added at the appropriate place in section 9.

Table III lists comparable budgets for personal care.

TABLE II. CLOTHING REQUIRED PER YEAR BY INDIVIDUALS OF SPECIFIED SEX, AGE AND OCCUPATION, AND CLOTHING UPKEEP REQUIRED PER YEAR BY FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED SIZE

1. Man Employed at Manual Work

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
		ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST
Overcoat (Winter)	$	1/3	$	1/6	$
Suit (Winter, 2 Pr. Trousers)		1/3		1/5	
Suit (Summer)		1/3		1/5	
Sweater (Wool)		1/2		1/4	
Trousers (Work)		2		1	
Shirt (Collar Attached)		2		1	
Shirt (Work, Cotton)		2		1	
Shirt (Work, Wool)		1		1/2	
Overalls (Bib)		2		1	
Jumper (Cotton)		1 1/2		-	
Union Suit (Winter)		1 1/2		1/2	
Union Suit (Summer)		2		2	
Pajamas (Flannelette)		1/2		1/2	
Pajamas (Cotton)		1		1	
Socks (Dress, Cotton)		3		2	
Socks (Work, Cotton)		7		6	
Hat (Felt)		1/3		1/4	
Hat (Straw)		1/3		-	-
Cap		1		1/2	
Gloves (Street)		1		1/3	
Gloves (Work, Cotton)		9		2	
Shoes (Oxfords)		1		1	
Shoes (Work)		2		2	
Slippers (House)		1/3		-	-
Rubbers		1/3		1/3	
Umbrella		1/5		1/8	
Tie	.20	3	.60	2	.40
Suspenders	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Belt	.20	1	.20	1/2	.10
Garters	.10	2	.20	2	.20
Handkerchief	.05	8	.40	4	.20
Shoe Laces	.05	3	.15	3	.15
Incidentals	-	-	1.75	-	.50
TOTAL	-	-	$	-	$
Shoe Repairs (Half Soles and Heels)[a]	$	3	$	3	$
Cleaning and Pressing Suit[a]		1		-	-

a Carry cost to section 9.

TABLE II.- (Continued)

2. Boy Age 13-15

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
		ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST
Jacket (Sheep Lined, Leatherette).....	$	½	$	⅓	$
Raincoat.....		½		-	-
Suit (Winter, 2 Pr. Trousers).....		½		½	
Sweater (Wool).....		½		½	
Slacks (Corduroy).....		½		-	-
Slacks (Cotton).....		1		1	
Shirt (Cotton).....		6		4	
Overalls.....		1		1	
Union Suit (Winter).....		1½		1½	
Union Suit (Summer).....		2		2	
Pajamas (Flannelette).....		1		1	
Pajamas (Cotton).....		1		1	
Socks (Cotton).....		10		8	
Cap (Winter).....		1		½	
Cap (Summer).....		½		½	
Gloves (Wool).....		1		½	
Shoes (Oxfords).....		3		3	
Shoes (Canvas Sport).....		1		1	
Rubbers.....		1		1	
Tie.....	.20	3	.60	2	.40
Belt.....	.20	1	.20	½	.10
Garters.....	.10	2	.20	2	.20
Handkerchief.....	.05	6	.30	4	.20
Shoe Laces.....	.05	4	.20	4	.20
Incidentals.....	-	-	1.15	-	.40
TOTAL.....	-	-	$	-	$
Shoe Repairs (Half Soles and Heels)[a].....	$	3	$	3	$

a Carry cost to section 9.

TABLE II.- (Continued)

3. Boy Age 7-12

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
		ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST
Jacket (Sheep Lined, Leatherette)	$	1/2	$	1/3	$
Raincoat		1/2		-	-
Suit (Winter, 2 pr. Knickers)		1/2		1/2	
Sweater (Wool)		1/2		1/2	
Knickers (Corduroy)		1/2		-	-
Knickers or Shorts (Cotton)		2		2	
Shirt (Cotton)		6		4	
Overalls		1		1	
Union Suit (Winter)		1 1/2		1 1/2	
Union Suit (Summer)		2		2	
Pajamas (Flannelette)		1		1	
Pajamas (Cotton)		1		1	
Stockings (Cotton)		10		8	
Cap (Winter)		1		1/2	
Cap (Summer)		1/2		1/2	
Gloves (Wool)		1		1	
Shoes (Oxfords)		3		3	
Shoes (Canvas Sport)		1		1	
Rubbers		1		1	
Tie	.20	2	.40	2	.40
Belt	.20	1	.20	1/2	.10
Garters	.10	2	.20	2	.20
Handkerchief	.05	6	.30	4	.20
Shoe Laces	.02 1/2	4	.10	4	.10
Incidentals	-	-	.50	-	.25
TOTAL	-	-	$	-	$
Shoe Repairs (Half Soles and Heels)[a]	$	3	$	3	$

a Carry cost to section 9.

TABLE II.- (Continued)

4. Boy Age 2-6

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
		ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST
Snow Suit (3 Piece)[a]	$	½	$	½	$
Sweater (Wool)		½		½	
Suit (Wash)		3		3	
Coveralls		2		2	
Play Suit		2		2	
Union Suit (Winter)		1½		1½	
Union Suit (Summer)		2		1	
Sleeping Suit (Flannelette)		1		1	
Sleeping Suit (Cotton)		1		1	
Stockings (Cotton)		5		5	
Socks (Cotton)		3		3	
Cap or Hat (Summer)		1		½	
Mittens		1		1	
Shoes (Oxfords)		2		2	
Shoes (Sandals)		1		1	
Galoshes		1		1	
Garters	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Handkerchief	.02½	6	.15	4	.10
Shoe Laces	.02½	2	.05	2	.05
Incidentals	-	-	.50	-	.25
TOTAL	-	-	$	-	$
Shoe Repairs (Half Soles and Heels)[b]	$	2	$	2	$

a Helmet, and jacket and ski pants, or all in one.

b Carry cost to section 9.

TABLE II.- (Continued)

5. Woman in the Home

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
		ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST
Coat (Winter)		1/3		1/5	
Coat (Spring)		1/3		1/5	
Sweater (Wool)		1/2		1/4	
Dress (Wool)		1/2		1/3	
Dress (Silk or Rayon)		1		1/3	
Dress (Street, Cotton)		1 1/2		1	
Dress (House, Cotton)		3		2	
Dress Slip (Cotton)		1 1/2		1	
Corset or Girdle		1		1	
Brassiere (Cotton or Rayon)		2		1	
Bloomers or Panties (Cotton or Rayon)		3		2	
Union Suit (Winter)		1 1/2		1	
Nightgown (Flannelette)		1/2		1/2	
Nightgown (Cotton)		1		1	
Bathrobe (Blanket)		1/10		-	
Kimono (Cotton)		1/5		-	
Stockings (Cotton)		6		5	
Stockings (Silk or Rayon)		2		1	
Hat (Winter)		1/2		1/2	
Hat (Summer)		1		1/2	
Gloves (Fabric)		1		1/2	
Shoes (Oxfords)		1		1	
Shoes (Pumps)		1		1	
Slippers (House)		1/2		-	
Galoshes		1/3		1/3	
Umbrella (Cotton)		1/3		1/5	
Handbag		1/2		1/3	
Apron	.20	2	.40	2	.40
Undervest (Cotton or Rayon)	.15	2	.30	2	.30
Handkerchief	.05	6	.30	4	.20
Shoe Laces	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Incidentals	-	-	1.70	-	.50
TOTAL	$ -	-	$	-	$
Shoe Repairs (Half Soles and Heels)[a]	$	2	$	2	$
Shoe Repairs (Heels Only)[a]		1		-	-
Dress Dry Cleaned and Pressed[a]		1/2		-	-
Coat Dry Cleaned and Pressed[a]		1/2		-	-

a Carry cost to section 9.

TABLE II. — (Continued)

6. Girl Age 13-15

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
		ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST
Coat (Winter)	$	½	$	⅓	
Coat (Spring)		½		⅓	
Sweater (Wool)		1½		1	
Dress (Silk or Rayon)		1		½	
Dress (Cotton)		3		2	
Skirt (Wool)		1		½	
Blouse (Cotton)		1		1	
Dress Slip (Cotton)		1		1	
Girdle or Garter Belt		1		1	
Brassiere (Bandeau)		1½		1	
Bloomers or Panties (Cotton or Rayon)		3		2	
Union Suit (Winter)		1½		1½	
Nightgown or Pajamas (Flannelette)		1		1	
Nightgown or Pajamas (Cotton)		1		1	
Stockings (Cotton)		8		7	
Stockings (Silk or Rayon)		2		1	
Hat (Winter)		1		½	
Hat (Summer)		1		1	
Gloves (Wool)		1		½	
Shoes (Oxfords)		2		2	
Shoes (Pumps)		1		1	
Slippers (House)		⅓		–	–
Galoshes		1		1	
Umbrella (Cotton)		⅓		⅕	
Handbag		½		⅓	
Apron	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Handkerchief	.05	6	.30	4	.20
Shoe Laces	.05	2	.10	2	.10
Incidentals	–	–	1.20	–	.40
TOTAL	–	–	$	–	$
Shoe Repairs (Half Soles and Heels)[a]	$	3	$	3	$

a Carry cost to section 9.

TABLE II.- (Continued)

7. Girl Age 7-12

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
		ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST
Coat (Winter)	$	½	$	⅓	$
Coat (Spring)		½		⅓	
Sweater (Wool)		1½		1	
Dress (Silk or Rayon)		1		½	
Dress (Cotton)		3		2	
Skirt (Wool)		1		½	
Blouse (Cotton)		1		1	
Dress Slip (Cotton)		1		1	
Bloomers or Panties (Cotton or Rayon)		3		2	
Union Suit (Winter)		1½		1½	
Union Suit (Summer)		2		1	
Nightgown or Pajamas (Flannelette)		1		1	
Nightgown or Pajamas (Cotton)		1		1	
Stockings (Cotton)		6		5	
Socks		4		3	
Hat (Winter)		1		½	
Hat (Summer)		1		½	
Gloves (Wool)		1		1	
Shoes (Oxfords)		2		2	
Shoes (Pumps)		1		1	
Shoes (Sneakers)		1		1	
Galoshes		1		1	
Apron	.20	1	.20	½	.10
Garters	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Handkerchief	.02½	6	.15	4	.10
Shoe Laces	.02½	4	.10	4	.10
Incidentals	-	-	.80	-	.35
TOTAL	-	-	$	-	$
Shoe Repairs (Half Soles and Heels)[a]	$	3	$	3	$

a Carry cost to section 9.

TABLE II.- (Continued)

8. Girl Age 2-6

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
		ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST
Snow Suit (3 Piece)[a]	$	½	$	½	$
Sweater (Wool)		½		½	
Dress (Cotton)		3		3	
Coveralls		2		2	
Play Suit		2		2	
Bloomers or Panties (Cotton or Rayon)		3		2	
Union Suit (Winter)		1½		1½	
Union Suit (Summer)		2		1	
Sleeping Suit (Flannelette)		1		1	
Sleeping Suit (Cotton)		1		1	
Stockings (Cotton)		5		5	
Socks (Cotton)		3		3	
Hat (Summer)		1		½	
Mittens		1		1	
Shoes (Oxfords)		1		1	
Shoes (Pumps)		1		1	
Shoes (Sandals)		1		1	
Galoshes		1		1	
Garters	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Handkerchief	.02½	6	.15	4	.10
Shoe Laces	.02½	2	.05	2	.05
Incidentals	-	-	.70	-	.25
TOTAL	-	-	$	-	$
Shoe Repairs (Half Soles and Heels)[b]	$	2	$	2	$

a Helmet, and jacket and ski pants, or all in one.

b Carry cost to section 9.

TABLE II.- (Continued)

9. Clothing Upkeep for Families of Specified Size

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD		2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 4 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 5 CHILDREN	
		ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACEMENT	ANNUAL COST
MAINTENANCE STANDARD											
CLEANING											
Clothes Brush	$ .20	½	$ .10	½	$ .10	½	$ .10	1	$ .20	1	$ .20
Cleaning Powder or Fluid	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	2	.20	2	.20
Shoe Brush	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Shoe Polish	.10	3	.30	4	.40	5	.50	6	.60	7	.70
TOTAL	$ -	-	$ .60	-	$ .70	-	$ .80	-	$ 1.10	-	$1.20
SEWING											
Cotton Thread (150 Yds.)	$ .05	2	$ .10	3	$ .15	3	$ .15	4	$ .20	4	$ .20
Silk Thread (50 Yds.)	.05	2	.10	3	.15	3	.15	4	.20	4	.20
Linen Thread (50 Yds.)	.10	½	.05	½	.05	½	.05	1	.10	1	.10
Darning Cotton (150 Yds.)	.05	3	.15	4	.20	5	.25	6	.30	7	.35
Thimble	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Needles (Package)	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Tape Measure	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Pins (Paper)	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	2	.10	2	.10
Safety Pins	.10	½	.05	1	.10	1	.10	1½	.15	1½	.15
TOTAL	$ -	-	$ .65	-	$ .85	-	$ .90	-	$ 1.20	-	$1.25
Total of Items Transferred from Sections 1-8[c]	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
EMERGENCY STANDARD											
CLEANING											
Clothes Brush	$ .20	½	$ .10	½	$ .10	½	$ .10	1	$ .20	1	$ .20
Cleaning Powder or Fluid	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	2	.20	2	.20
Shoe Brush	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Shoe Polish	.10	1	.10	2	.20	3	.30	4	.40	5	.50
TOTAL	$ -	-	$ .40	-	$ .50	-	$ .60	-	$ .90	-	$ 1.00
SEWING											
Cotton Thread (150 Yds.)	$ .05	2	$ .10	3	$ .15	3	$ .15	4	$ .20	4	$ .20
Silk Thread (50 Yds.)	.05	2	.10	3	.15	3	.15	4	.20	4	.20
Linen Thread (50 Yds.)	.10	½	.05	½	.05	½	.05	1	.10	1	.10
Darning Cotton (150 Yds.)	.05	3	.15	4	.20	5	.25	6	.30	7	.35
Thimble	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Needles (Package)	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Tape Measure	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Pins (Paper)	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	2	.10	2	.10
Safety Pins	.10	½	.05	1	.10	1	.10	1½	.15	1½	.15
TOTAL	$ -	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
Total of Items Transferred from Sections 1-8[d]	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$

c Shoe repair, cleaning and pressing allowances and costs are itemized for persons of specified sex and age in Table II, sections 1-8, inclusive.

d Shoe repair allowances and costs are itemized for persons of specified sex and age in Table II, sections 1-8, inclusive.

TABLE III. PERSONAL CARE REQUIRED PER YEAR BY INDIVIDUALS, AND FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED SIZE

1. Men, and Boys Age 2-15

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	MAN EMPLOYED AT MANUAL WORK		BOY AGE 13-15		BOY AGE 7-12		BOY AGE 2-6	
		ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST
MAINTENANCE STANDARD									
Hair Cut	$ a	12	$	8	$	8	$	6	$
Comb	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Hair Brush	.20	½	.10	½	.10	½	.10	½	.10
Tooth Brush	.10	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30
Razor	.10	½	.05	–	–	–	–	–	–
Razor Blades	.02½	40	1.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaving Brush	.10	1	.10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaving Soap	.05	4	.20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber Sheeting	1.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.00
TOTAL[b]	–	–	$	–	$	–	$	–	$
EMERGENCY STANDARD									
Hair Cut	$ a	8	$	6	$	6	$	–	$ –
Comb	.10	½	.05	½	.05	½	.05	½	.05
Hair Brush	.20	½	.10	½	.10	½	.10	½	.10
Tooth Brush	.10	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30
Razor	.10	½	.05	–	–	–	–	–	–
Razor Blades	.02½	20	.50	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaving Brush	.10	1	.10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaving Soap	.05	4	.20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber Sheeting	1.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.00
TOTAL[b]	–	–	$	–	$	–	$	–	$ 1.45

2. Women, and Girls Age 2-15

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	WOMAN IN THE HOME		GIRL AGE 13-15		GIRL AGE 7-12		GIRL AGE 2-6	
		ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL REPLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST
MAINTENANCE STANDARD									
Hair Cut	$ a	6	$	6	$	6	$	2	$
Hair Wave		3		3		–	–	–	–
Comb	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Hair Brush	.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	.10
Tooth Brush	.10	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30
Hairpins, Powder, etc.	–	–	.55	–	.35	–	.10	–	.10
Manicure Supplies	–	–	.20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deodorant	.10	1	.10	1	.10	–	–	–	–
Sanitary Supplies	–	–	1.40	–	1.40	–	–	–	–
Rubber Sheeting	1.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.00
TOTAL[b]	–	–	$	–	$	–	$	–	$
EMERGENCY STANDARD									
Comb	$ .10	½	$ .05	½	$ .05	½	$ .05	½	$ .05
Hair Brush	.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	.10
Tooth Brush	.10	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30
Hairpins, Powder, etc.	–	–	.25	–	.10	–	.10	–	–
Deodorant	.10	1	.10	1	.10	–	–	–	–
Sanitary Supplies	–	–	1.40	–	1.40	–	–	–	–
Rubber Sheeting	1.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.00
TOTAL[b]	–	–	$ 2.10	–	$ 1.95	–	$ .45	–	$ 1.45

a For adults, and children age 13 and over, use cost of service for adults; for children age 2-12, use cost of service for children.

b Carry total cost to section 3.

TABLE III. - (Continued)

3. Families of Specified Size

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD		2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 4 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 5 CHILDREN	
		ANNUAL RE-PLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL RE-PLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL RE-PLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL RE-PLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST	ANNUAL RE-PLACE-MENT	ANNUAL COST
MAINTENANCE STANDARD											
Toilet Soap (lb.)...	$	15	$	20	$	26	$	30	$	35	$
Tooth Paste.....	.10	18	1.80	24	2.40	30	3.00	36	3.60	42	4.20
Nail Brush.....	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
TOTAL.....	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
Total of Items Transferred from Sections 1-2.....	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
GRAND TOTAL.....	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
EMERGENCY STANDARD											
Toilet Soap (lb.)...	$	15	$	20	$	26	$	30	$	35	$
Tooth Paste.....	.10	18	1.80	24	2.40	30	3.00	36	3.60	42	4.20
Nail Brush.....	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
TOTAL.....	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
Total of Items Transferred from Sections 1-2.....	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
GRAND TOTAL.....	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$

C. Housing

Housing needs of a family are not so readily determinable as are more tangible commodity requirements, even for a specified size, sex and age composition, living at a basic maintenance level. Not only are considerations of health and decency unsuited to quantitative measurements, but such items as location of the dwelling, construction, state of repair and conveniences provided also enter into the picture. From a practical point of view, moreover, the fact must be taken into account that purely local circumstances, which cannot be changed at will, condition prevailing housing standards. Thus no matter how unsatisfactory, they must be accepted as they are, pending improvement, which often requires a long period for accomplishment.

Standards specified here are based on the necessity for accepting housing as it exists, and in no sense constitute standards for dwellings built in the future. They cannot be specified in detail and may be found in a variety of building types; they necessarily vary with climate. Under any circumstances, the house must be safely constructed and in at least a fair state of repair, clean, sanitary, free from dampness and without serious fire hazards. Where there is a state or local housing code setting minimum standards for such essentials as light and air, sanitation, etc., and where there is a building code setting standards for structural safety, compliance with these regulations is essential. There must be running water and provision for sanitary disposal of waste. Each room should have natural light and ventilation, with at least one window of normal size opening directly outdoors so as to admit light and air. Desirable attributes are a respectable, non-industrial neighborhood, without traffic hazards, and conveniently located with reference to schools, work, church, transportation lines, shopping area and playground; where streets are paved and there are sidewalks, gas and electricity connections. Storage space in the house for food and clothing, sunlight, arrangement of rooms to insure privacy as well as warmth, number and size of rooms in relation to occupancy, are important items to be considered.

The size, and sex and age composition of the family as well as the size, arrangement and ventilation of the rooms in the last analysis must be controlling factors in the determination of standards of room occupancy for any dwelling unit. Except for very large families, however, an average of not more than one person per room may be accepted as the minimum.

Layout and use of rooms differ greatly. Hence, number of rooms rather than floor space is suggested as a guide to adequacy, except that rooms should be of sufficient size to

accommodate the number of persons who are supposed to use them, for the purposes of normal family life. Bedrooms should have space for one double or two single beds, a chair and chest of drawers; dining accommodations should be adequate to permit seating all members of the family at table at the same time for meals; the living room should be large enough for a couch and easy chairs. In all instances, space for moving about, children's play, and ordinary household activities must be assured.

Minimum maintenance standards for housing demand that all these attributes be included and that each family have a bathroom with tub or shower and toilet for its exclusive use. This must be in a separate compartment within the house or apartment, except that, where freezing temperatures rarely occur, it may be on the back porch. Cellar or community toilets of any kind are not to be considered satisfactory, and yard toilets are acceptable only when they comply with local health requirements and no other form of toilet is practicable.

Standards of emergency housing are less easily defined, although they must be provided. Where such a distinction can be made, all the essentials specified above should be secured, except that private tub or shower may be omitted. In localities where only substandard housing provides this type of equipment, resulting in disqualification on that basis, other criteria must be used, such as less desirable neighborhood, older or less convenient house, or other intangible but real divergencies from maintenance standards. A convenient guide to the type of housing which may be obtained to meet emergency conditions and still insure standards of health and decency is using a rent ratio equivalent to approximately 75 percent of average rents of maintenance housing.

D. Household Operation

The items listed in the group of goods and services necessary for household operation include all those required for home maintenance, exclusive of furniture, furnishings and equipment. They comprise fuel, energy for light and household appliances, ice, household supplies, certain unspecified miscellaneous needs, such as telephone, postage, writing materials, etc., and water and refuse disposal if payment for these services constitutes a direct charge on the householder.

The most important of these items from the point of view of comfort and cost are largely dependent on the local situation, such as climate, type of house in which the family lives, and facilities available for securing the services required. Because of these variables, it is necessary, in setting up budgets for families of different size, to provide quantity estimates for fuel and ice with reference to climate, and for fuel and light on the basis of varieties customarily used. Whether or not the tenant pays directly for water and refuse disposal is also a local matter about which generalization cannot be made. Quantity standards for household supplies, and an allowance for telephone, postage and miscellaneous needs, on the other hand, can be established for use anywhere.

1. Fuel

Fuel is required for room warming, cooking and heating water for baths, laundry, dish washing, etc. Coal, coke, wood, oil, gas and electricity are consumed for one or more of these purposes, and it is not uncommon for two or three fuels to be used in one household in the course of a year. Apart from considerations of climate and the standard of living, the necessary demand for any one fuel is related to the total number of fuels used and their purpose, the type of home and number of rooms to be warmed, heating and cooking equipment available, and the number of persons in the family.

Available evidence suggests that single-family dwellings warmed by stoves or other decentralized heaters in which coal or wood is burned are most representative of the housing occupied by industrial, service and other manual workers of small means. The anthracite-consuming region in general is made up of the New England and Middle Atlantic States, as far west as Buffalo, cutting east diagonally to Washington, and including Harrisburg and Baltimore. Within this area, however, bituminous coal and oil are also used as domestic fuels. Families in the remainder of the country for the most part warm their houses with bituminous coal, although some anthracite is used, and in areas of milder temperatures adjacent to timber lands or oil fields, wood, oil or natural gas often constitute the

primary fuel among families of small means. Natural, manufactured and mixed gas are consumed as supplementary fuel for cooking and water heating. Near the oil fields natural gas is used exclusively and it is also piped to more distant areas for use alone or mixed with manufactured gas; manufactured gas is more common in the cities of the East.

Table IV summarizes the quantities of these fuels required for the purposes specified.[1] They represent average needs and assume average efficiency and care in fuel use. It should be understood, however, that house construction and room layout affect necessary consumption of identical fuels in identical equipment and that the caloric value of the same kind of fuel and efficiency of the same type of equipment vary. Local adjustments based on these factors may be required.

Because of the necessity for generalizations, and also to take into account the units of sale of the different fuels, the ratios shown in Table IV are not exact or consistent, but are, rather, suggestive. More run-of-the-mine bituminous coal of high volatility will be required than of low volatile prepared sizes to obtain equivalent heat values, and similar comparisons may be made with reference to varieties and grades of wood. Natural, manufactured and mixed gas vary in their B.T.U. content from city to city. The climate differentials are related both to the probable number of months fuel will be required for room warming, and the intensity of the cold during that period. Consumption may be spread over more or fewer months, but the total fuel specified per year should be adequate.[2] Where relatively little fuel is required for room warming, adjustments for standard of living or size of dwelling are less than where greater consumption is necessary. Nevertheless, some saving can be made through shortening the period of use, or lowering the heat intensity, or better than average management.

It is assumed that during the season when fuel is needed for room warming, the kitchen stove will be the principal source of heat for all purposes, but provision also is made for a fire in a second stove as occasion requires. When fuel is not needed for room warming, it is assumed that gas will be used for cooking and water heating. If the use of coal, coke or wood

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Although gas, oil or electricity may be used for room warming, and oil or electricity is not infrequently used for cooking and water heating during the summer months, these fuels are relatively so seldom found in the homes of industrial, service and other manual workers of small means in urban areas that quantity weights were not developed for them. It is recognized, however, that in specific localities, for particular reasons any of them may constitute an important item in the family budget.

[2] Fuel use differentials by climate are complements of ice use. Therefore, if quantity use of one is low the other is likely to be high and vice versa, with reference to any one locality, and the cost of the two combined should provide a representative figure.

TABLE IV. FUEL REQUIRED PER YEAR IN FOUR DIFFERENT CLIMATES

1. Coal, Coke and Wood for Specified Purposes in Specified Number of Rooms

FUEL	PURPOSE	MONTHS REQUIRED	UNIT	MAINTENANCE STANDARD ROOMS 3	4	5	6	EMERGENCY STANDARD ROOMS 3	4	5	6
"A" CLIMATE: WINTER LONG OR COLD, OR LONG AND COLD											
Anthracite	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	7	Ton	4	4½	5	5½	3½	4	4½	5
Anthracite	Cooking, Water Heating	5	Ton	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Bituminous Coal or Coke	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	7	Ton	6¾	7½	8¼	9	6	6¾	7½	8¼
Bituminous Coal or Coke	Cooking, Water Heating	5	Ton	–	–	–	–	1½	1½	1½	1½
"B" CLIMATE: AVERAGE											
Anthracite	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	7	Ton	3½	4	4½	5	3	3½	4	4½
Anthracite	Cooking, Water Heating	5	Ton	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Bituminous Coal or Coke	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	7	Ton	5¾	6½	7¼	8	5	5¾	6½	7¼
Bituminous Coal or Coke	Cooking, Water Heating	5	Ton	–	–	–	–	1½	1½	1½	1½
"C" CLIMATE: WINTER SHORT OR MILD, OR SHORT AND MILD											
Anthracite	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	5	Ton	2¼	2½	2¾	3	2	2¼	2½	2¾
Anthracite	Cooking, Water Heating	7	Ton	–	–	–	–	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Bituminous Coal or Coke	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	5	Ton	3½	4	4½	5	3	3½	4	4½
Bituminous Coal or Coke	Cooking, Water Heating	7	Ton	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2
Wood	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	5	Cord	4¼	5	5¾	6½	3½	4¼	5	5¾
Wood	Cooking, Water Heating	7	Cord	–	–	–	–	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
"D" CLIMATE: WINTER VERY SHORT OR VERY MILD, OR VERY SHORT AND VERY MILD											
Anthracite	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	3	Ton	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	1	1
Anthracite	Cooking, Water Heating	9	Ton	–	–	–	–	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Bituminous Coal or Coke	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	3	Ton	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	1½	1½
Bituminous Coal or Coke	Cooking, Water Heating	9	Ton	–	–	–	–	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Wood	Room Warming, Cooking, Water Heating	3	Cord	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	2	2	2
Wood	Cooking, Water Heating	9	Cord	–	–	–	–	3½	3½	3½	3½

2. Gas For Cooking and Water Heating for Families of Specified Size

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY	CUBIC FEET OF GAS REQUIRED PER MONTH		CUBIC FEET OF GAS REQUIRED PER YEAR					
			"A" AND "B" CLIMATES (5 MONTHS)		"C" CLIMATE (7 MONTHS)		"D" CLIMATE (9 MONTHS)	
	NATURAL OR MIXED	MANUFACTURED	NATURAL OR MIXED	MANUFACTURED	NATURAL OR MIXED	MANUFACTURED	NATURAL OR MIXED	MANUFACTURED
MAINTENANCE STANDARD								
3	900	1600	4500	8000	6300	11200	8100	14400
4	1000	1800	5000	9000	7000	12600	9000	16200
5	1100	2000	5500	10000	7700	14000	9900	18000
6	1200	2200	6000	11000	8400	15400	10800	19800
7	1300	2400	6500	12000	9100	16800	11700	21600
EMERGENCY STANDARD								
3	800	1500	4000	7500	5600	10500	7200	13500
4	900	1650	4500	8250	6300	11500	8100	14850
5	1000	1800	5000	9000	7000	12600	9000	16200
6	1100	1950	5500	9750	7700	13650	9900	17550
7	1200	2100	6000	10500	8400	14700	10800	18900

for cooking and water heating during this period would result in lower fuel cost, no provision for gas should be made in the emergency budget.[1]

In using the fuel budgets shown in Table IV as a basis for cost estimates, it will be necessary to make certain adaptations in terms of local conditions under which fuel is sold. Coal, for example, is frequently purchased in smaller units than ton lots, such as bushel baskets or hundred-pound bags, in which case consumption and cost must be reduced to a ton basis. Where coal is delivered, a carrying-in charge may be exacted, in addition to the price of the coal itself, although this should not be paid by families of small income. Wood, also, is sold in units different from the standard cord, and the determination of cord equivalents will be necessary before the standard budget can be priced. It not infrequently happens that fuel purchased in small quantities sells at a higher rate per standard unit than when the standard unit is bought. On the other hand, purchase in small quantities is usually feasible only for those whose storage space is limited, that is, for families living in apartments. Outside wall exposure often is less in these dwellings than in the single-family buildings for which standard fuel requirements have been computed, and less fuel is probably required, therefore, than the standard budget provides. Hence, in practice the higher cost per ton will be compensated for largely by the fact that fewer tons will be purchased.

The price of gas is usually computed as a rate per hundred cubic feet or multiples thereof, and bills are rendered monthly. In many places, however, there is a sliding scale and a minimum charge regardless of use, or there may be a meter or other service charge, or, on the other hand, a prompt payment discount. In some cities, more complicated computations of monthly cost are required. In estimating annual costs from monthly costs, all these items must be taken into consideration.

Kindling and matches complete the fuel requirements. Kindling is not so standardized that exact quantity allowances can be specified, and match use varies with the kind of fuel. A fixed allowance of $5 per year for families of any size should provide amply for these fuel accessories at the maintenance standard of living in any climate; $1 is allowed at the emergency standard.

2. Light and Operation of Small Household Appliances

Light may be supplied through electricity, gas, or oil and

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[1] A gas plate and accessories are included in the furniture, furnishings and equipment budget for both standards of living. Their use is a matter of comfort and convenience rather than of absolute necessity, and if it is more expensive, should be eliminated at the emergency standard of living.

candles. While the last three media are less generally used than electricity, especially in urban areas, it is possible that in specific localities, account must be taken of them, and adjustments made in the budgets accordingly.[1]

The light budget contained in Table V is exclusively for electricity. It summarizes estimated average use per month necessary for families of specified size, in specified number of rooms, as outlined in the housing standard. The basis of the estimate is one outlet per room, one in a hall, and one in a bathroom or toilet, in each of which a 50-watt lamp is used. Energy for operation of an electric iron and a small radio is also included in the maintenance standard, and of an electric iron only in the emergency standard.[2]

As a matter of fact, rooms may have more than one outlet, as, for example, where a radio or electric iron is used, but, on the other hand, 50-watt lamps will not be used in all rooms, such as the bathroom or toilet and hall. For the purpose of estimating electricity requirements, however, the basis is reasonable, and the total consumption per year computed on this basis gives a fair average of necessary use at the standards of living specified.[3]

Necessary electric lamp replacements average about one per thousand hours of use; one new iron cord is required per year. To cover these essentials and provide a small amount for unusual circumstances connected with their use, the following

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[1] It is not uncommon for families of small means to use kerosene and candles, even though their homes are wired for electricity, because the small quantity of current they consume does not equal the minimum charge per month, or because they do not wish to make the necessary deposit with the utility company. Such considerations would not enter into the construction of a standard budget.

[2] Where gas, or kerosene and candles are used for light, necessary consumption for various size families at two standards of living and four seasons of the year must be ascertained for the purpose of calculating costs on the same basis as that used for electricity, and equivalent allowances must be made for operation of an iron and small radio.

[3] Analysis of electricity consumption by twenty million residential customers in all sections of the country indicates that two-thirds use the energy for lighting and small appliances. Of these, 25 percent average 15 kilowatt hours or less per month, 50 percent average 25 kilowatt hours or less per month and 75 percent use 40 kilowatt hours or less per month. Federal Power Commission, Electric Rate Survey, Preliminary Report, Domestic and Residential Rates in effect January 1, 1935, Cities of 50,000 Population and Over, Rate Series No. 1, pp. 16-17. Inasmuch as there is a direct relationship between size of residence and amount and character of use, it would appear that, in general, average use of the lowest quartile is in the smallest residences. In Table V, the quantity of energy allowed for the larger families may be somewhat greater than is customary among families of small means in localities where the cost of electricity is relatively high.

TABLE V. ELECTRICITY REQUIRED PER MONTH BY FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED SIZE[a]

FAMILY UNIT AND PERIOD OF USE	NUMBER OF ROOMS[b]	MAINTENANCE STANDARD				EMERGENCY STANDARD			
		LIGHT[c]		IRON AND RADIO KILOWATT HOURS[d]	TOTAL KILOWATT HOURS	LIGHT[c]		IRON KILOWATT HOURS[d]	TOTAL KILOWATT HOURS
		HOURS OF USE	KILOWATT HOURS			HOURS OF USE	KILOWATT HOURS		
2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD									
Oct. 16 – Feb. 14	3	300[e]	15.0	6.4	21.4	285[e]	14.3	2.4	16.7
Feb. 15 – Apr. 15; Aug. 16–Oct. 15.	3	240	12.0	7.2	19.2	195	9.8	3.6	13.4
Apr. 16 – Aug. 15	3	195	9.8	6.4	16.2	135	6.8	4.0	10.8
2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN									
Oct. 16 – Feb. 14	4	330[e]	16.5	8.0	24.5	315[e]	15.8	3.0	18.8
Feb. 15 – Apr. 15; Aug. 16 – Oct. 15.	4	285	14.3	9.0	23.3	240	12.0	4.5	16.5
Apr. 16 – Aug. 15	4	240	12.0	8.0	20.0	180	9.0	5.0	14.0
2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN									
Oct. 16 – Feb. 14	5	360[e]	18.0	9.6	27.6	345[e]	17.3	3.6	20.9
Feb. 15 – Apr. 15; Aug. 16 – Oct. 15.	5	330	16.5	10.8	27.3	285	14.3	5.4	19.7
Apr. 16 – Aug. 15	5	285	14.3	9.6	23.9	225	11.3	6.0	17.3
2 PARENTS, 4 OR 5 CHILDREN									
Oct. 16 – Feb. 14	6	390[e]	19.5	11.2	30.7	375[e]	18.8	4.2	23.0
Feb. 15 – Apr. 15; Aug. 16 – Oct. 15.	6	375	18.8	12.6	31.4	330	16.5	6.3	22.8
Apr. 16 – Aug. 15	6	330	16.5	11.2	27.7	270	13.5	7.0	20.5

a Electricity requirements and costs must be computed on a monthly basis because consumption varies with the seasons, and bills are rendered monthly. Annual requirements based on twelve 30-day months calculated from the figures in this table and average monthly consumption are shown below. Electricity use on five additional days per year would not exceed a total of 3½ kilowatt hours in the largest family. For practical purposes the quantity allowed in Table V for the months February–April and August–October is a representative average monthly consumption over a 12-month period.

FAMILY UNIT	MAINTENANCE STANDARD		EMERGENCY STANDARD	
	TOTAL KILOWATT HOURS PER YEAR	AVERAGE KILOWATT HOURS PER MONTH	TOTAL KILOWATT HOURS PER YEAR	AVERAGE KILOWATT HOURS PER MONTH
2 Parents, 1 Child	227	18.9	164	13.7
2 Parents, 2 Children	271	22.6	197	16.4
2 Parents, 3 Children	315	26.5	232	19.3
2 Parents, 4 or 5 Children	359	29.9	265	22.1

b Exclusive of hall, and bathroom or toilet.

c One outlet per room; 50-watt lamp in each outlet.

d Prorated annual use as follows, taking into account seasonal variations:

KILOWATT HOURS FOR–	2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD	2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN	2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN	2 PARENTS, 4 OR 5 CHILDREN
Electric Iron and Small Radio	80	100	120	140
Electric Iron only	40	50	60	70

e Includes ten hours on each of six dark days per month when it is estimated that one light will be required continuously.

fixed amounts should be added to the annual electricity budget:

Family unit	Maintenance standard	Emergency standard
2 parents, 1 child	$ 1.05	$ .85
2 parents, 2 children	1.25	1.05
2 parents, 3 children	1.45	1.25
2 parents, 4 or 5 children	1.65	1.45

Electricity for domestic use is sold at rates per kilowatt hour, with a wide variety of bases for computing monthly cost. The local rate may be one amount, covering all ordinary light consumption or there may be a sliding scale, under which the price declines as the amount goes up. Such items as number of rooms, or floor area, may enter into rate specification and there may be a minimum, meter, or service charge regardless of amount consumed. In computing monthly electricity costs, all these factors must be taken into account, as well as the fact that the estimated quantity use varies with the seasons. Annual cost is the sum of the monthly cost at different seasons. For all practical purposes, however, consumption during the spring and fall constitutes a sufficiently accurate monthly average.

3. Ice

Mechanical refrigeration is rarely found in the homes of industrial, service and other manual workers of small means. The quantity of ice required exclusively for food preservation depends, apart from efficiency of the refrigerator and care in its use, on climatic conditions. Where summers are long and hot more will be necessary than under reverse conditions, and there are various gradations between maximum and minimum requirements. Number of persons in the family seems to have little influence on ice consumption.

In establishing the ice budgets, the same climate groupings were used as in setting up the fuel allowances, on the assumption that in most sections of the country ice is necessary during the months when fuel for room warming is not. These budgets are shown in Table VI. They provide estimates of minimum necessary use at two standards of living, for periods of warm weather varying from five to nine months per year. Weekly quantity consumption during these periods is identical for the same standard of living. The emergency allowance assumes careful use for food preservation only; the maintenance allowance is slightly more liberal. Climates "A" and "B" have relatively short or mild or short and mild summers; climate "C" has a somewhat longer and/or warmer summer, while climate "D" has the

TABLE VI. ICE REQUIRED PER YEAR IN FOUR DIFFERENT CLIMATES

ICE	MAINTENANCE STANDARD			EMERGENCY STANDARD		
	"A" AND "B" CLIMATES	"C" CLIMATE	"D" CLIMATE	"A" AND "B" CLIMATES	"C" CLIMATE	"D" CLIMATE
Number of Months Required.....	5	7	9	5	7	9
Pounds Required per Week.....	150	150	150	125	125	125
Total Pounds Required per Year.....	3240	4545	5850	2700	3787.5	4875

TABLE VII. HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES REQUIRED PER YEAR BY FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED SIZE

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD		2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 4 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 5 CHILDREN	
			NUMBER OF UNITS	ANNUAL COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	ANNUAL COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	ANNUAL COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	ANNUAL COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	ANNUAL COST
Soap (Kitchen).....	Lb.	$	16	$	21	$	26	$	31	$	36	$
Soap (Laundry).....	"		31		42		52		62		73	
Soap Powder.....	"		11		14		18		22		25	
Soap Flakes.....	"		25		34		42		50		59	
Starch.....	"		2		3		4		5		6	
Bluing (Bottle).....	7 oz.	.10	4	.40	5	.50	6	.60	7	.70	8	.80
Ammonia (Bottle).....	12 oz.	.10	4	.40	5	.50	6	.60	7	.70	8	.80
Scouring Powder (Can).	14 oz.	.05	18	.90	24	1.20	30	1.50	36	1.80	42	2.10
Lye (Can).....	13 oz.	.15	6	.90	6	.90	6	.90	6	.90	6	.90
Insect Powder (Can)...	5 oz.	.10	6	.60	6	.60	6	.60	6	.60	6	.60
Toilet Paper (Roll)...	1000 sheets	.05	30	1.50	40	2.00	50	2.50	60	3.00	70	3.50
TOTAL (Maintenance Standard)...	-	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
90 Percent of Total (Emergency Standard)..	-	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$

TABLE VIII. ALLOWANCE FOR MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION REQUIRED PER YEAR BY FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED SIZE

FAMILY UNIT	MAINTENANCE STANDARD			EMERGENCY STANDARD		
	COMMODITIES	SERVICES	TOTAL	COMMODITIES	SERVICES	TOTAL
2 Parents, 1 Child.....	$ .95	$ 1.65	$ 2.60	$ .90	$ 1.45	$ 2.35
2 Parents, 2 Children.....	1.15	1.90	3.05	1.10	1.65	2.75
2 Parents, 3 Children.....	1.35	2.15	3.50	1.30	1.85	3.15
2 Parents, 4 Children.....	1.55	2.40	3.95	1.50	2.05	3.55
2 Parents, 5 Children.....	1.75	2.65	4.40	1.70	2.25	3.95

longest and warmest summer specified. No differentiation is made on the basis of number of persons in the family.

It is not claimed that the ice allowances will always be necessary as scheduled, but the total quantity per year is a fair representation of average requirements under four types of climatic conditions. More may be used per week but for fewer weeks or less per week over a longer period of time. In those places where even in summer high temperatures are not the rule, it is possible that ice is seldom used by families of small means, and where winter temperatures rarely touch the freezing point, families at a comparable economic level may require ice throughout the year. To the extent that fuel and ice use is complementary, annual cost of the two combined should present a consistent average.

4. Household Supplies

Household supplies include materials for cleaning, laundry, and miscellaneous items of household use. The quantities listed in Table VII represent average requirements for families of specified size. The division among four kinds of soap is not identical for the five separate family groups, but the total soap allowance for each size family is representative of average annual requirements computed on a per capita basis. Housewives undoubtedly will distribute this to conform with their individual preferences or needs.

The total cost of the items specified represents what is required for household supplies in a maintenance budget. Small savings may be made through sacrifice of certain standards, but these cannot be specified. A discount of 10 percent is probably all that can be deducted for this purpose, as a basis for computing emergency costs.

5. Telephone, Postage, Writing Materials, Etc.

Quantity use of postage, telephone calls, telegrams, writing materials, and the like means little when itemized in a low-cost family budget, and other unspecified essentials of household operation will certainly involve some outlay within a year, although their exact nature cannot be stated in advance. To provide for these needs, a small sum is included in the budget for each size family, without reference to the exact purpose for which it will be used, except that division is made between commodities and services, so that, where a sales tax is levied, it may be applied to the former and not the latter. The amounts suggested as annual cost are as shown in Table VIII.

6. Water

Provision for water as a separate item of necessary cost

must be made in the budget only where it is a direct charge on the family and is not one of the services paid for in house rent. Among industrial, service and other manual workers of small means, tenants do not pay separately for water in many localities. In some places, however, it is customary for them to be billed for all water used, and, in others, they pay for the excess over a stated minimum.

Water bills may be rendered monthly or quarterly, and use may be measured in terms of gallons or cubic feet. By whatever method cost is determined, it is probable that for families of small means, the minimum charge ordinarily will supply all the water required at either the maintenance or the emergency standard of living. Hence, except under unusual circumstances, this amount should be allowed for families of any size, if the cost of water is paid directly by the consumer.

7. Refuse Disposal

In some localities, householders pay for the disposal of ashes, garbage and other trash as a direct charge; in others, the cost of refuse disposal is taken care of in the real property tax. Where a fee for this purpose is customarily paid by industrial, service and other manual workers of small means, provision for it must be included in the family budget.

E. Furniture, Furnishings and Household Equipment

Average requirements for furniture, furnishings and equipment at any point of time depend on the size and composition of the family, the type of home occupied, the number and use of the rooms and facilities locally available for household operation, such as fuel and light. Hence, for any given purpose, a variety of items must often be considered in order that a choice may be made to suit the local situation.

The housing and facilities for heat and light already described form the basis for estimating requirements in the furniture, furnishings and equipment budgets, namely, kitchen, living room, bathroom or toilet, and one bedroom for each two persons, warmed by coal or wood stoves in winter, with gas as supplementary fuel for cooking, and light and operation of small household appliances by electricity. Where check of local conditions reveals that different fuels or light media are used, necessary changes in the furniture, furnishings and equipment budgets must also be made, as the basis for computing annual cost.

Replacement costs differ greatly according as the item to be purchased is a piece of heavy furniture, a kitchen knife or a bath towel. Average durability also covers a widely varying time span. Two methods of ascertaining a representative annual allowance for furniture, furnishings and equipment may be used. One is to estimate reasonable periods of wear for each item considered necessary for simple housekeeping, express annual cost of each as the appropriate fraction of initial cost and compute the total, as was done in the case of clothing. The other is to list all the goods necessary for housekeeping, and express annual cost of upkeep as a percentage of the total initial cost.

The percentage of initial cost method has been used here, because of its simplicity and because it avoids assignment of definite durability standards to each item, the probable wear of which is necessarily dependent on a number of unknown variables.

The ratio of annual replacement to initial cost suggested by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in its minimum quantity budget necessary to maintain health and decency is 7 percent.[1] This is based on a study of replacements by families with incomes $1,500-$2,100 in 1918, equivalent roughly to $1,200-$1,700 in 1935. The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California in 1934 allowed as annual replacement between 5 and 6 percent of initial cost of furniture and furnishings, in a wage-earner's

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[1] Monthly Labor Review, June 1920, pp. 13-16.

budget for a family of five persons, the total annual cost of which was about $1,525 in 1934.[1] The items included in this furniture and furnishings list also were selected in pre-depression years.

For purposes of the present budget it was assumed that immediate use rather than length of service would necessarily control choice of furniture, furnishings and equipment, and that durability would be somewhat less than might be expected of better quality merchandise sold at higher prices. In the list is included a large group of items which may be obtained at any local 5–10–20–cent store. Few of these commodities are standardized as to quality. Hence, some prices at the chain stores may be higher than would be found locally in neighborhood stores, some may be lower; of other articles, the quality may not be identical with that of articles serving the same purpose, sold in neighborhood stores at comparable prices. There is no reason to suppose, however, that total cost would not average up sufficiently to justify this procedure, which materially reduces the field work required in pricing the budget. It is assumed that no second-hand equipment would be purchased.

Because of the inexpensive grade of merchandise called for in the budget, annual replacement is to be calculated as 10 percent of initial cost for the maintenance budget and 6 percent for the emergency budget. The method, then, necessitates pricing each item on the list of furniture, furnishings and equipment required for normal housekeeping, multiplying the average price of each by the estimated necessary initial stock, totaling their cost and expressing annual charges as 10 percent of total initial cost for the maintenance budget and 6 percent for the emergency budget. Where a sales tax is of local application, it should be computed as the appropriate percentage of annual replacement cost.

The initial stock of furniture, furnishings and equipment required for housekeeping in families of industrial, service and other manual workers of small means is contained in Table IX. Some of the articles in the list may be considered superfluous, even for the maintenance budget, but what these are will usually depend on individual preferences. Most of them are low-cost items to be purchased in the limited-price chain stores, and their omission will mean that for the remaining articles a somewhat better quality may be obtained.

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[1] Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, Quantity and Cost Budgets...University of California, Berkeley, February 1935, p. 33.

TABLE IX. FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS REQUIRED AS INITIAL EQUIPMENT, AND REPLACEMENT COST PER YEAR FOR FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED SIZE

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD		2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 4 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 5 CHILDREN	
		INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST
LIVING ROOM AND BEDROOM											
Living Room Rug	$	1	$	1	$	1	$	1	$	1	$
Living Room Heater		1		1		1		1		1	
Stove Pipe (24 in.)	.15	3	.45	3	.45	3	.45	3	.45	3	.45
Stove Pipe (Elbow)	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15
Damper	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Pipe Collar	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Stove Board	1.50	1	1.50	1	1.50	1	1.50	1	1.50	1	1.50
Poker	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Living Room Table		1		1		1		1		1	
Table Runner	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Upholstered Chair		1		1		1		2		2	
Rocker or Arm Chair		1		1		1		1		1	
Straight Wood Chair		1		1		2		2		2	
Table Lamp		1		1		1		1		1	
Lamp Shade	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Radio		1		1		1		1		1	
Wastebasket	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Bedroom Rug		1		2		2		3		3	
Bureau with Mirror		1		1		1		2		2	
Chest of Drawers		-	-	1		1		2		2	
Mirror	.20	1	.20	2	.40	2	.40	3	.60	3	.60
Double Bed		1		1		2		2		3	
Cot		1		2		1		2		1	
Double Bed Spring		1		1		2		2		3	
Bedroom Chair		1		2		2		3		3	
BEDDING AND LINEN											
Double Bed Mattress		1		1		2		2		3	
Cot Mattress		1		2		1		2		1	
Bed Pillow		3		4		5		6		7	
Double Bed Sheet		6		6		10		10		15	
Cot Sheet		6		10		6		10		6	
Pillow Case		9		12		15		18		21	
Wool Blankets (pr.)		2		3		3		4		4	
Cotton Comforter		2		3		3		4		4	
Double Bed Spread		1		1		2		2		3	
Cot or Couch Cover		1		2		1		2		1	
Bath Towel	.20	9	1.80	12	2.40	15	3.00	18	3.60	21	4.20
Cotton Huck Towel	.15	9	1.35	12	1.80	15	2.25	18	2.70	21	3.15
Cotton Dish Towel	.15	4	.60	6	.90	6	.90	8	1.20	8	1.20
Wash Cloth	.05	9	.45	12	.60	15	.75	18	.90	18	.90
Table Cloth		1		1		1		1		1	
Napkins		6		8		10		12		12	

TABLE IX. – (Continued)

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD		2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 4 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 5 CHILDREN	
		INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST
DISHES AND CUTLERY											
Large Pitcher	$ .20	1	$.20	1	$.20	1	$.20	1	$.20	1	$.20
Small Pitcher	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Sugar Bowl	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Salt and Pepper Shakers (pr.)	.10	1	.10	1	.10	2	.20	2	.20	2	.20
Drinking Glass	.03⅓	9	.30	12	.40	15	.50	18	.60	18	.60
Cup and Saucer	.10	9	.90	12	1.20	15	1.50	16	1.60	17	1.70
Dinner Plate	.15	6	.90	8	1.20	10	1.50	12	1.80	12	1.80
Dessert Plate	.10	6	.60	8	.80	10	1.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
Cereal Dish or Soup Plate	.10	6	.60	8	.80	10	1.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
Platter	.20	2	.40	2	.40	2	.40	3	.60	3	.60
Vegetable Dish	.15	2	.30	2	.30	3	.45	4	.60	4	.60
Gravy Bowl	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Table Knife	.10	6	.60	8	.80	10	1.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
Table Fork	.10	6	.60	8	.80	10	1.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
Tablespoon	.10	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30
Teaspoon	.10	9	.90	12	1.20	15	1.50	16	1.60	16	1.60
Carving Knife and Fork	.40	1	.40	1	.40	1	.40	1	.40	1	.40
Scissors	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT											
Felt Base Rug		1		1		1		1		1	
Coal Range (6 Hole, Oven)		–	–	–	–	1		1		1	
Coal Range (4 Hole, Oven)		1		1		–	–	–	–	–	–
Stove Pipe (24 in.)	.15	3	.45	3	.45	3	.45	3	.45	3	.45
Stove Pipe (Elbow)	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15
Damper	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Pipe Collar	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Stove Lid Lifter	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Coal Shovel	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Coal Scuttle		1		1		1		1		1	
Ash Can		1		1		1		1		1	
Gas Plate (2 Burner)		1		1		1		1		1	
Gas Tubing (6 ft.)	.30	1	.30	1	.30	1	.30	1	.30	1	.30
Portable Oven		1		1		1		1		1	
Refrigerator		1		1		1		1		1	
Refrigerator Pan	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Ice Pick	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Kitchen Table		1		1		1		1		1	
Oil Cloth (54 in., yd.)	.30	2	.60	2	.60	2	.60	2	.60	2	.60
Kitchen Chair		2		2		2		3		3	
Towel Rack	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Soap Dish	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Dish Mop	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Sink Brush	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Sink Shovel	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Sink Strainer	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Dish Pan	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Dish Drainer	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20

TABLE IX. - (Continued)

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD		2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 4 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 5 CHILDREN	
		INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT (Continued)											
Soap Shaker	$ .10	1	$ .10	1	$ .10	1	$ .10	1	$ .10	1	$ .10
Garbage Pail		1		1		1		1		1	
Bread Box		1		1		1		1		1	
Tea Kettle		1		1		1		1		1	
Large Kettle with Cover		1		1		1		1		1	
Coffee Pot	.35	1	.35	1	.35	1	.35	1	.35	1	.35
Tea Pot	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Sauce Pan	.15	2	.30	3	.45	3	.45	4	.60	4	.60
Pot Cover	.10	2	.20	3	.30	3	.30	4	.40	4	.40
Double Boiler	.30	1	.30	1	.30	1	.30	1	.30	1	.30
Cake Pan	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Pie Pan	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Muffin Pan	.20	1	.20	2	.40	2	.40	2	.40	2	.40
Bread Pan	.10	2	.20	2	.20	3	.30	3	.30	3	.30
Casserole or Baking Pan	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Roasting Pan	.50	1	.50	1	.50	1	.50	1	.50	1	.50
Frying Pan	.20	1	.20	2	.40	2	.40	2	.40	2	.40
Mixing Bowl	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Colander	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15
Chopping Bowl	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Chopping Knife	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15
Potato Masher	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Egg Beater	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15
Grater	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15
Large Strainer	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Tea Strainer	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05	1	.05
Molding Board	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Rolling Pin	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Flour Sieve	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Lemon Squeezer	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15	1	.15
Toaster	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Mixing Spoon	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Vegetable Knife	.10	1	.10	2	.20	2	.20	2	.20	2	.20
Pancake Turner	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Measuring Cup	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Can & Bottle Opener, Cork Screw	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Knife Sharpener	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Vegetable Brush	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING EQUIPMENT											
Wash Tub		2		2		2		2		2	
Wash Board		1		1		1		1		1	
Clothes Wringer		1		1		1		1		1	
Clothes Boiler		1		1		1		1		1	
Electric Iron		1		1		1		1		1	

TABLE IX. - (Continued)

ITEM	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE	2 PARENTS, 1 CHILD		2 PARENTS, 2 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 3 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 4 CHILDREN		2 PARENTS, 5 CHILDREN	
		INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST	INITIAL EQUIP-MENT	TOTAL COST
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING EQUIPMENT (Continued)											
Ironing Board	$	1	$	1	$	1	$	1	$	1	$
Clothes Basket		1		1		1		1		1	
Clothes Line (50 ft.)	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	2	.40	2	.40
Clothes Pins (40)	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	2	.20	2	.20
Floor Mop	.25	1	.25	1	.25	1	.25	1	.25	1	.25
Mop Handle	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Broom		1		1		1		2		2	
Dust Pan	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Floor Brush	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Scrub Brush	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10	1	.10
Scrub Pail	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
OTHER EQUIPMENT											
Window Shade and Roller	.30	3	.90	4	1.20	5	1.50	6	1.80	6	1.80
Window Screen	.50	3	1.50	4	2.00	5	2.50	6	3.00	6	3.00
Window Curtain Material (yd.)	.15	6	.90	8	1.20	10	1.50	12	1.80	12	1.80
Curtain Rod and Fixtures	.10	3	.30	4	.40	5	.50	6	.60	6	.60
Wardrobe Curtain Material (yd.)	.15	4	.60	8	1.20	12	1.80	16	2.40	16	2.40
Alarm Clock	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
Wash Basin	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Towel Bars	.20	1	.20	2	.40	2	.40	3	.60	3	.60
Mouse Trap	.02½	2	.05	2	.05	2	.05	2	.05	2	.05
Hammer	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Screw Driver	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20	1	.20
Hatchet		1		1		1		1		1	
TOTAL	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
Annual Cost: 10 Percent of Total Cost of Initial Equipment (Maintenance Standard)	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$
Annual Cost: 6 Percent of Total Cost of Initial Equipment (Emergency Standard)	-	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$

a This budget is constructed on the assumption that coal, coke or wood will be used for fuel in the kitchen and living room stoves for room warming, cooking and water heating during the winter, with gas as supplementary fuel for cooking and water heating during the summer, and that electricity will be used for light and operation of small appliances. In localities where these are not the representative fuel or light media, necessary changes in the furniture, furnishings and equipment budget must be made.

F. Medical Care

The kind and quantity of medical care required by any one individual or family within a year cannot be estimated, but for large population groups of both sexes and all ages, lifetime needs may be predicted. Hence, an annual budget for medical care can be made only in terms of general averages; for individuals or families, the cost thus measured may be greatly excessive or totally inadequate in any one year, but over a period of years the cumulated amount should be sufficient either to amortize debts or provide a reserve for the future.

In order to estimate the minimum cost of necessary medical care in the family budgets of industrial, service and other manual workers of small means, not all the services which might be required are listed, but only samples of the wide variety of needs which may occur in the course of a lifetime. These samples are so weighted, however, as to represent the incidence of their entire class. In Table X, for example, tonsillectomies and appendectomies represent all surgical cases; medicines listed represent drugs, appliances and miscellaneous sundries. The weights represent expected annual service per 1,000 persons. For the lifetime needs of each individual, prorated to an annual basis, costs are to be computed as one one-thousandth of the group cost.

Certain limitations on this method of setting up an annual medical care budget are at once apparent. The fact that lifetime needs are prorated to an annual basis means that in the life of any one individual there will be periods when the service could not possibly be required, or the weights assigned to the service would be utterly unrepresentative. This is particularly true of families consisting of two adults and young children, for whom the present budgets are constructed. If, however, the services listed are regarded as samples chosen to provide representative cost estimates, and if the cost thus computed is regarded as one year's share of the payment for medical care sooner or later to be required, the difficulty disappears and the method appears reasonable.

The services listed in Table X make up a fair sample of minimum medical care requirements. There are ways, however, in which even this minimum may possibly be reduced in a period of economic stress. The course most easily chosen is to omit routine or even non-emergency necessary care. This must be given eventually, however, and need not be considered here. In many cities clinics offer services on a pay basis or in exchange for permission to use the case material for teaching or other educational purposes, for a lower cost than the going rate charged for identical services by private practitioners. Even the latter, of course, scale their charges in accord with the ability of the patient to pay. Hence, it is possible that,

TABLE X. MINIMUM MEDICAL SERVICES REQUIRED PER YEAR PER 1,000 PERSONS[a]

SERVICE	EXPECTED ANNUAL SERVICE PER 1,000 PERSONS	RATE PER SERVICE	ANNUAL COST PER 1,000 PERSONS
PHYSICIAN			
House Call	900	$	$
Office Visit	1400		
Obstetrical Care	20		
Appendectomy[b]	8		
Tonsillectomy[b]	32		
NURSING CARE			
House Call	400		
DENTIST[c]			
Cleaning	300		
Two-surface Amalgam Filling	200		
Extraction	100		
OPTOMETRIST			
Eye Refraction	25		
Glasses, Pair Lenses and Frame	25		
HOSPITAL			
Day in Pay Ward	1000		
MEDICINE[d]			
Iodine (1 oz.)	250		
Cough Syrup (3 oz.)	500		
Cold Ointment (1½ oz.)	500		
Milk of Magnesia (16 oz.)	250		
Laxative (18 tablets)	500		
Aspirin (5-gr. tablets, 24)	500		
Prescription (liquid)	500		
TOTAL	–	–	$
Annual Cost Per Person (Maintenance Standard)			$
90 Percent of Annual Cost Per Person (Emergency Standard)			$

a This table was prepared by G. St. J. Perrott of the United States Public Health Service. Unless otherwise stated, estimates of expected annual services were made from data in I. S. Falk, Margaret C. Klem, and Nathan Sinai, "The Incidence of Illness and the Receipt and Costs of Medical Care Among Representative Families", the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, Publication No. 26, Chicago, 1933. The data used were, in general, the volume of services received by families with annual incomes between $1,200 and $2,000.

b Estimated from unpublished data of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. Actual incidence of appendectomies is about 5 per 1,000 persons per year; tonsil and adenoid operations, 20 per 1,000 persons per year; all surgical cases, 60 per 1,000 persons per year. The figures given in the table are not actual case rates but are weights to approximate the average cost of all surgical cases, using only the costs of appendectomies and tonsillectomies.

c From unpublished data of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, for families with annual incomes between $1,200 and $2,000, adjusted to give greater weight to cleaning and less to extractions.

d Weights estimated.

in estimating the cost of medical care in the maintenance budget on the basis of the prevailing fees for the services listed in Table X, a small discount may be taken as a means of estimating the cost of medical care in the emergency budget, without reference to the particular method by which it will be applied. This is arbitrarily placed so that the cost of the emergency budget medical care will be 90 percent of the cost of the maintenance budget medical care.

G. Transportation

Requirements for transportation are peculiar to individual families and average demand can be estimated only in a general way for inclusion in a standard budget. The head of the household may or may not live near the place of his employment; the children may or may not attend school in the neighborhood; retail stores, recreation, medical care, and similar services may or may not be within walking distance of the home. In cities with a large land area, where public facilities for transportation are numerous, and residential, industrial and shopping areas are scattered, larger outlay for transportation may be necessary than in smaller places where distances are not so great, transportation facilities are less numerous and the habit of walking is more common.

An automobile is not included in the budget for industrial, service and other manual workers of small means, hence necessary transportation cost must be calculated in terms of use and charges of public conveyances. If this is used for rides in or operation of a private automobile, the same purpose will be served. The allowance for carfare in both budgets is computed as the sum of average costs of transportation to work and to school, plus provision for unspecified transportation needs.

Full-time employment for the man throughout the year (306 days) is assumed, but the estimate of the cost of transportation to school must take into account the number of days on which this service is required and the number of children in the family for whom it must be paid. For the most part, children in the elementary grades attend schools near their homes but carfare is not infrequently required by children in high school. Rates of fare also may be classified on the basis of age or school attendance. Calculation of school transportation costs, therefore, requires separate estimates for children age 13 and over, who may be presumed to be in high school, and children age 5–12, who may be presumed to be in the elementary grades. Unless the evidence is to the contrary, and in computing standard budget costs, no carfare is allowed for school for children age 5–12, inclusive.

The allowances of carfare to work and to school are identical at the maintenance and the emergency standard of living. Carfare is also required in connection with shopping, visiting, recreation, medical care, etc. No factual basis for estimating these needs locally can be constructed in general terms. The allowance is made arbitrarily as approximately one-half the carfare necessary for transportation to work and to school in the maintenance budget, and one-quarter of the same amount in the emergency budget. Annual transportation costs would, therefore, be computed as shown below. The figures are necessarily

averages, not representative of any one family's needs but providing a measure of costs for families of industrial, service and other manual workers of small means as a group.

$$\text{Maintenance } T = (p612q) + (p_1nq_1)+.....+(p_nn_nq_n)+\frac{(p612q)+(p_1nq_1)+.....+(p_nn_nq_n)}{2}$$

$$\text{Emergency } T = (p612q) + (p_1nq_1)+.....+(p_nn_nq_n)+\frac{(p612q)+(p_1nq_1)+.....+(p_nn_nq_n)}{4}$$

p = fare which applies for transportation to work.

q = percentage of workers who must pay transportation costs to get to work.

p_1= fare which applies for transportation to school for the first child.

n = twice the number of school days per year (first child).

q_1= percentage of children who must pay transportation costs to get to school (first child).

p_n= fare which applies for transportation to school for each child after the first.

n_n= twice the number of school days per year (each child after the first).

q_n= percentage of children who must pay transportation costs to get to school (each child after the first).

Several different rates of fare are often charged by the same transportation system, for identical services, and services themselves may differ with corresponding differences in cost. In computing the cost of transportation as outlined above, the rate for tickets or tokens should be used, if this represents a discount from the cash fare. Payment for transfers ordinarily is not necessary, and the price of a weekly pass may be greater than the carfare required for routine needs.

H. School Attendance

School attendance in some communities involves a heavier direct charge on the average family of small means than in others, depending on the amount of equipment and supplies furnished by the taxpayers. There may be a difference between costs for children in the elementary grades and in high school; or between public and parochial schools. The amount actually included as direct school costs in the budget for any city will depend on results of study of the local situation. Major items to be considered are the cost of books, stationery and supplies, laboratory fees, gymnasium clothing, school lunches, necessary or desirable membership in clubs, and other social expenses. Where, as may happen in the case of parochial schools, tuition or fees are paid by the family, provision must be made for these if the situation demands it.

Under ordinary circumstances, the cost of school attendance may be computed as the outlay required by children attending public schools, and should take into account only those items not included elsewhere in the budget. The cost of school lunches, for example, is covered by the food allowance, and social activities are provided for in the recreation budget. If, on the other hand, the purchase of gymnasium clothing is compulsory and it will be worn for no other purpose, its cost should be prorated over the number of years it will be used and included as an additional charge. Books, stationery, supplies and laboratory fees are definite school costs to be included in the budget if they are required for a child of the age specified and are paid directly by the family.

In calculating school costs, it may be assumed that children age 13 and over are in high school and children age 5-12 are in the elementary grades. The total cost of school attendance for any family is the sum of the cost for the separate children. The budgets are identical for the maintenance and for the emergency standard.

I Recreation

The need for recreation is satisfied by a variety of leisure time activities. The budget lists a few of these, chosen so as to represent the group as a whole. Cost of recreation calculated on the basis of this sample should afford a fair measure of the allowance necessary for recreation, but individual families will distribute this in many different ways, according to their own tastes and facilities locally available.

For the purpose of estimating cost, the following are taken into account: newspapers, attendance at motion picture theatres, organization membership, tobacco, candy, gum, toys and athletic equipment, radio. In many cities numerous free sources of amusement supplement those provided commercially. Public libraries, concerts, parks and beaches often afford pleasure, health building and educational facilities. No provision is made for automobile ownership, for gifts or private entertaining. The last two may be considered as mutually exchangeable, with costs and benefits cancelled. The amounts to be allowed for recreation in the maintenance budget are calculated as shown below. In the emergency budget, recreation costs are necessarily reduced to a minimum, and free resources for the most part must supply these needs. From the allowance for recreation as calculated for both budgets must be met the cost of summer excursions, holiday celebrations, social activities at school, and numerous other forms of entertainment not specifically mentioned.

1. Newspapers

The maintenance budget allows one paper daily and Sunday. The price to be used in estimating cost is the price on the street or by carrier, whichever is cheaper, of that paper most commonly purchased by industrial, service and other manual workers of small means. A newspaper is not provided in the emergency budget, but it is assumed one will be available through the local public library.

2. Motion Picture Theatres

The maintenance budget permits every member of the family to attend the movies once a week; the emergency budget permits attendance once a month. It is assumed that the parents will go on Saturday evening, the children on Saturday afternoon. The price to be allowed is the lowest tariff for the time specified. Under ordinary circumstances, admission charges at neighborhood theatres should be considered as standard rates. Where, however, all theatres are centrally located, admission charges at these will necessarily be standard. Admission

charges to other forms of entertainment, such as athletic contests, church or school parties or dance halls, may, of course, be substituted for movie admissions if members of a family so desire.

3. *Organizations*

Membership in some type of formal association is frequently common among industrial, service and other manual workers of small means. This may be a church, school, fraternal or nationality group, character building organization, or community center of some type. An allowance of 20 cents per person per month should take care of these needs in the maintenance budget. Organization membership requiring individual expenses is not included in the emergency budget.

4. *Tobacco, Toys, Etc.*[1]

Provision for the cost of tobacco, beverages, candy, gum, toys, athletic equipment and other items incidental to the satisfaction of year in and year out recreation needs is desirable. What these are cannot be specified, but a small amount will take care of ordinary requirements. Ten cents per person per week is included for this purpose in the maintenance budget, and ten cents per person per month in the emergency budget.

5. *Radio*

Provision for a radio and its upkeep is made in the furniture, furnishings and equipment budget; the cost of its operation is taken care of in the maintenance electricity budget. The emergency budget does not provide electric current for operation of a radio.

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[1] This might be listed as "other recreation", and used to cover organization dues and miscellaneous recreation, were it not for the fact that where a sales tax is levied, separate provision for this must be made.

J. Church and Other Contributions

Even an emergency budget must provide a small sum for support of the church, and something for social welfare activities may be expected at a maintenance standard of living.

An average of 5 cents per person per week for church and Sunday school provides for this need in both budgets. At the maintenance standard, $5 per year is added for contributions to community welfare organizations. This amount is identical for all families, regardless of size.

K. Life Insurance

Life insurance in some form is considered a necessity by almost all industrial, service and other manual workers and members of their families. Most often this is carried as an industrial policy, on which a small premium is paid each week and the value of which assures a decent burial. For the benefit received, premiums are relatively high, but convenience of their payment makes them popular. Premiums on straight life policies for larger benefits are payable in annual, semi-annual or quarterly installments.

In the maintenance budget, the cost of a straight life policy for $1,000, taken out at age 35, is allowed for the man, or $23 per year, plus 25 cents a week for the woman, 10 cents each for children age 8 and older and 5 cents each for children under age 8.

In the emergency budget, insurance at the weekly rate of 15 cents each for the man and the woman and 5 cents for each child is provided for.

The budget contains no other allowance for insurance or benefits of any kind.

L. Taxes

In states or cities where personal taxes are levied, provision for them must be made in the budget. Income and property taxes often are not applicable to families of small means, but poll, occupation, school, etc. taxes sometimes must be paid. The amount to be included depends on the local rate and its basis. Where a personal property tax is so levied as to be collected from families of small means, the basis of its application in the standard budget is probably not more than $100. Computation of income taxes is not within the purview of this analysis.

In those states or cities where a sales tax is levied, the amount will be computed as the appropriate percentage of the cost of the items to which it is applied and added to the cost of those items.

IV. CONCLUSION

The foregoing discussion concerned with the details of budgets for families of industrial, service and other manual workers of small means has attempted to provide consistent standards for a basic maintenance level of living and to suggest such quantity adjustments as might be made in time of stress to reduce costs under emergency conditions.

The items included and quantity allowances of each were worked out with care in order to portray a completely rounded plan for living. It is not pretended that these budgets contain every item which normal families buy, or that the quantities assigned are hard and fast consumption values. It is believed, however, that average needs are properly represented by adequate samples, so weighted that their cost will measure the total cost of living at the levels specified. In choosing the samples and assigning weights an attempt was made to present a consistent picture. They bear definite relationships to each other and have been included with the complete budget in mind. Obviously, when a complete budget has been constructed, no one item or weight can be changed, without careful consideration of all others. The philosophy underlying the whole must be borne in mind when shifts of any kind are made.

In attempting to differentiate between the two standards of living, it is apparent that savings will be accomplished in a variety of ways. For food, the attempt was made to approximate the same nutritive values by substitution of less expensive commodities; for clothing and household equipment, longer use or less frequent replacement was represented, with reduced or shabbier stock as the result. Psychological as well as more tangible values may be sacrificed also in connection with housing and certain miscellaneous needs. On the other hand, reduction in the cost of fuel, cleaning supplies and other household necessities, medical care, and transportation may not be made so easily. In practice, differentials between the two standards will be accomplished in other ways besides prolonging the use of durable goods or selecting less expensive means of satisfying immediate needs. Changes in quality, method of purchase, type of vendor patronized are only indications of means by which costs may be reduced. Such practices cannot be measured quantitatively, but quantitative standards suggest that savings are possible. Some requirements, such as are connected with school

attendance, taxes, and other public services cannot be evaded at all if complete economic independence is to be retained.

Thus, the extent of feasible reduction below a maintenance standard of living to meet emergency conditions differs among the various necessities. This ranges from no discount for water, refuse disposal, school attendance, and taxes, to perhaps 80 percent or 85 percent for recreation. For the budget as a whole it is estimated that between 25 percent and 30 percent reduction is possible in the maintenance budget to reach the cost of the emergency budget.

V. SELECT LIST OF FAMILY BUDGETS

Some of the more important family budgets previously constructed for the purpose of estimating low-cost living are as follows:

"Budgeting the Low Income." Report of the Budget Council of Boston, Social Workers Section, New England Home Economics Association, 1931.

"Chicago Standard Budget for Dependent Families," Bulletin No. 5, 4th revised edition issued by the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago, June 1932.

"Spending the Family Income," prepared by the Living Costs Committee, Cincinnati League of Women Voters, September 1928.

"A Suggestive Budget for Families of Small Income," prepared by the Home Economics Committee of the Associated Charities of Cleveland, April 1930.

"The Cost of Living Among Wage Earners, Detroit, Michigan," National Industrial Conference Board, Special Report No. 19, September 1921.

"Study of a Minimum Standard of Living for Dependent Families in Los Angeles," issued by The Community Welfare Federation, Los Angeles, November 1927.

"A Minimum Family Budget." Unpublished report compiled for the use of charity organizations in Milwaukee, by Edith Massee, January 1933.

"The Cost of Living in New York City," National Industrial Conference Board, 1926.

"Clothing the Family at Minimum Cost," prepared by The Clothing Section of the New York Budget Committee for Social Agencies, 1932.

"Minimum Budget for the Client Family," The Committee on Family Budgets of the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies, 1931.

"Quantity and Cost Budgets ...," Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, Berkeley. These are priced each year in San Francisco.

"A Suggestive Budget for Families of Low Income," Washington Council of Social Agencies, September 1934.

"Minimum Quantity Budget Necessary to Maintain a Family of Five in Health and Decency," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, Volume X, No. 6, June 1920.