Consumption Expenditures, 1929-43

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For some time the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been engaged in an intensive study of consumption expenditures.[1] The results of this study—detailed annual estimates covering all consumption expenditures since 1929—are presented in this article.

Because of gaps in the basic data the estimates necessarily represent varying degrees of perfection although they reflect the careful use of all available sources. It is anticipated that experts in specific fields will be able to suggest improvements.

ORIGINALLY undertaken as a part of the Bureau's comprehensive research on the national product and national income, the estimates of consumption expendtures are of major economic significance in themselves. Not only does the total constitute the largest single segment of the national product but it affords a measure of how successfully the economic system has achieved its end of satisfying consumer needs for commodities and services.

Moreover, the detailed breakdown makes possible a much clearer understanding of the cyclical shifts in the provision of consumer goods. Finally, the estimates are useful in interpreting the changes that have taken place during the war and in analyzing the post-war problems that business will face in the consumer market field.

Definitions.

The concepts and definitions employed in making the estimates were conditioned by the necessity of arriving at a total that would fit into the Bureau's over-all study of the national product.[2] This total is presented in Tables 1 and 2 and is designated as consumption expenditures.[3]

Strictly speaking, it is not the same as total expenditures by consumers since it is defined as the value of goods reaching consumers whether or not these goods are purchased directly by consumers. Most consumer services rendered by government are, however, explicitly excluded from the total. The more important conceptual decisions made in accordance with this definition are outlined in the following paragraphs.

First, unlike some totals that have been labelled consumer expenditures, and in particular, unlike the data carried currently in the Survey (p. S-7) the imputed rental value of owner-occupied dwelling units is included.[4] This inclusion derives from the decision to treat all new residential construction, both for tenant and owner-occupancy, as a capital investment in the national product total rather than as a consumption expenditure.

Consequently, in a given year it is the full value of the services supplied by owner-occupied dwelling units, i. e., the imputed rental value, rather than the value of the new construction of such units, that is defined as a consumption expenditure.

Second, as already indicated, most payments to Government are excluded from tables 1 and 2. Not only are direct individual taxes—income, inheritance, etc.—omitted but also such items as tuition paid to state universities, and license fees of various kinds. (Estimates for some of these items are included in table 3.)

But payments to public service enterprises and for other types of government services, the charge for which corresponds roughly to the cost of providing the service or to the charge for a similar service rendered by private enterprise, are included. Thus consumer payments to municipally operated public utilities as well as for postage and admission to state university sport events are included.

Third, the values of some goods other than imputed rent, that do not actually pass through the market in the sense of being bought by consumers are included. These are most important in the food group. The values of food produced and consumed on farms and of food furnished commercial employees are two of the larger series. A third, the value of Government relief in kind, is included in order to be consistent with the treatment of relief in kind as part of income payments.

Fourth, in order to have an estimate that when added to the other segments of the national product will reach the conceptually desired total, certain series are entered in tables 1 and 2 on a net rather than gross basis.

Insurance is a notable example. Since that portion of premiums which is used to pay benefits during the same year must be considered as a transfer among individuals because there is no corresponding income produced, claims paid have been deducted from premiums to arrive at the desired net figure for each of the insurance entries except life insurance. For life insurance, the operating expenses of insurance companies, other than those allocable to the provision of accident and health insurance are used as the measure of consumption expenditures.

Another example of treatment on a net basis is the measurement of the value of

*Edward F. Denison prepared the estimates for most of the consumer services, Dorothy Coleman those for housing, and Tynan Smith those for alcoholic beverages.

[1] Incomplete preliminary estimates were published in articles on "The Gross Flow of Finished Commodities and New Construction" and "Consumer Expenditures for Selected Groups of Services" in the April and October 1942 issues of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. The present estimates supersede all figures in those articles. For a comparison of the earlier estimates with the present see appendix note below.

[2] Although comprehensive estimates of the national product are now prepared by the Bureau (cf. SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, April 1944), a fundamental revision of all the component series is in progress. The present estimates are the first of the major segments to be revised. They are *not* comparable with the consumer expenditure series shown in the national product tables, and they are being released at this time solely because of their intrinsic usefulness and in accordance with the Bureau's policy to release new data at the earliest possible opportunity.

[3] Table 3 is a rearrangement of table 2 plus the inclusion of a number of additional consumer outlay series of interest to many analysis. A reconciliation of the two tables is given at the bottom of table 3.

[4] Aside from this major conceptual difference the present annual totals differ from those that can be summated from the monthly series because of numerous revisions. Work on the preparation of quarterly series that will tie in with the present annual totals is in progress.

Table 1.—Value and Percentage Distribution of Consumption Expenditures, by Type of Product, Average 1929–41, 1942, and 1943

Group	Values (millions of dollars)[1]			Percentage distribution[1]		
	Average, 1929–41	1942	1943[2]	Average, 1929–41	1942	1943[2]
I. Food and tobacco	19,148	31,459	36,600	30.2	35.5	37.4
II. Clothing, accessories, and jewelry	8,141	12,547	14,800	12.8	14.1	15.1
III. Personal care	963	1,529	1,800	1.5	1.7	1.8
IV. Housing	8,928	10,127	10,400	14.1	11.4	10.6
V. Household operation	9,194	13,294	13,300	14.5	15.0	13.6
VI. Medical care and death expenses	3,109	4,407	4,700	4.9	5.0	4.8
VII. Personal business	2,510	2,877	2,950	4.0	3.2	3.0
VIII. Transportation	6,077	5,576	5,700	9.6	6.3	5.8
IX. Recreation	3,279	4,640	5,000	5.2	5.2	5.1
X. Private education and research	553	801	850	.9	.9	.9
XI. Religious and welfare activities	988	1,233	1,500	1.6	1.4	1.5
XII. Foreign travel and remittances	553	190	150	.9	.2	.2
Total consumption expenditures	63,481	88,681	97,750	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total commodities	39,250	58,753	66,050	61.8	66.3	67.6
Total services	24,231	29,928	31,700	38.2	33.7	32.4

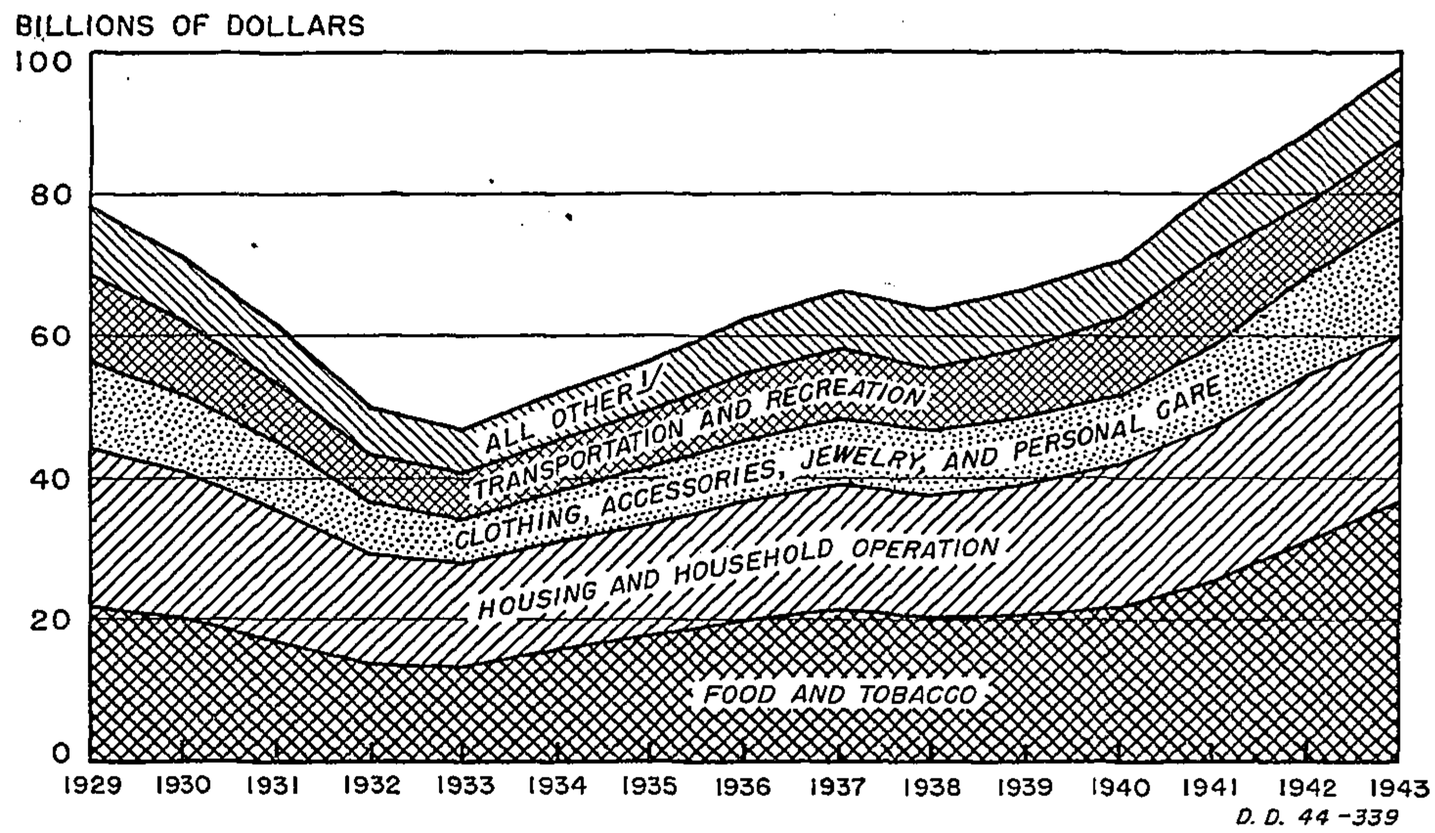
[1] Details will not necessarily add to total because of rounding.
[2] Preliminary.

second-hand merchandise. Here only the excess of consumer purchases from second-hand dealers over sales to second hand-dealers is included.

Fifth, the value of the services to consumers by nonprofit organizations is measured by the current expenditures of those organizations on such services. This is equivalent to valuation on a cost basis without respect to source of income. As indicated in table 3 current expenditures are usually higher than receipts from individuals, which are sometimes used as a measure of the value of consumer services provided by nonprofit organizations.

In addition to the broader conceptual interpretations that have been mentioned, there are quirks in the definitions of particular series. The more important of these are described in the footnotes to table 2. Information about series that are not there described and about the sources and methods used to derive any particular estimate will be supplied on request. (It is planned to publish detailed notes on the derivation of the estimates when the basic revisions of all components of the national product are completed.)

Chart 1.—Consumption Expenditures by Major Budget Classes



[1] Includes medical and death expenses, personal business, private education and research, religious and welfare activities, and foreign travel and remittances.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Classification.

There are many systems of classifying consumer goods. Which system to emphasize depends, of course, on the specific problem about which information is sought. In this article an approximate budgetary classification is employed because of its varied uses, but the detail presented in the tables makes possible many other forms of arrangement. Presentation in terms of commodities versus services, nondurability versus durability, or simply in terms of observed sensitivity to the business cycle are among the alternatives.

Partly because of lack of detail, however, and partly because of differences in opinion regarding the proper classification of a particular commodity or service, no system of classification can be precise. The system adopted here well illustrates these difficulties.

Although an attempt has been made to follow a standard budget classification, the groupings are not always distinct so that the assignment of a particular series to a given group may in some instances appear arbitrary. The recreation group, for example, is much narrower than some analysts might conceive it. Such analysts might well want sportswear, meals served at clubs and summer resorts, vacation transportation expenditures and the like included.

Despite these difficulties, it is believed that the groupings in tables 2 and 3 are sufficiently clear-cut to be of considerable use in economic and marketing analysis.

Before discussing the estimates, it is desirable to recapitulate the differences between table 2 and table 3. Table 2 groups consumption expenditures by type of product; table 3 by type of outlay. Thus, in table 2, gifts and bequests are not shown as such but are absorbed in the appropriate product groups.

A second difference is that, as previously noted, table 3 contains estimates for some consumer payments to Government, which are omitted from table 2. Third, some items such as insurance, which are shown in table 2 on a net basis, are shown in table 3 on a gross basis, i. e., inclusive of transfers among individuals.

Finally, as has already been indicated, services of nonprofit organizations to individuals are measured at cost in table 2, while in table 3 only the direct consumer outlay for such services is reported. At the end of table 3 the adjustments required to reach the total in table 2 are shown.

Pre-war and War Years.

Over the period 1929–41 consumption expenditures averaged 63 billion dollars annually. Three major budget segments: food and tobacco, shelter (housing and household operation), and clothing and personal care accounted for almost three-fourths of this total. Transportation, recreation, and medical care constituted the greater part of the remainder.

Of particular interest is a comparison between the pre-war averages and the values for the war years. Despite an 89 billion dollar total in 1942, 40 percent higher than the pre-war average, and a 98 billion total in 1943, 54 percent higher, several groups, which in peacetime would have participated strongly in so large an increase, failed to rise proportionately to the total.

Outstanding in this respect is the transportation group. Reflecting both the virtual disappearance of new cars and rationing of tires and gasoline, this group not only did not share in the general increase but actually declined from its pre-war average. In view of the inclusion of several years of serious depression in the prewar average, the decline is especially indicative of the impact of the war.

A second group, foreign travel, fell precipitously for obvious reasons. A third, housing, rose but considerably less than did total consumption expenditures. The curtailment of new residential construction and the relatively rigid control of rents, as compared with the prices of other goods, partly account for the failure of the housing group to keep pace with the total increase.

Another type of breakdown that reveals the impact of the war is that between commodities and services. Relative to average pre-war levels the value of commodities was 50 percent higher in 1942 and 70 percent higher in 1943; that of services was 23 percent and 29 percent higher respectively. The effects of the war, however, are indicated not by the differential increases as such but by the movements of specific commodity groups.

An unusually large part of the rise in the commodity total was accounted for by food and tobacco, and clothing including shoes. Commodities exclusive of these two important components were only 27 percent above the 1929–41 average in 1942 and about 35 percent in 1943. Of course, precipitous declines in such individual commodities as new cars, tires and the major electrical appliances are chiefly responsible for the relative smallness of the increases in this residual.

The movements of the detailed series afford, in fact, most striking illustrations of the impact of the war. As early as 1942, the latest year for which detailed estimates are available, numerous modifications of the peace-time consumption pattern are indicated.

The sharp declines in metal-using commodities, the resurgence of purchased transportation—a reversal of the trend of the 1930's—the falling off in attendance at spectator sports, and the extraordinary rise in fees paid to commercial, business and trade schools, are but a few examples of specific modifications. Clearly, the pattern of consumption has been and is being affected markedly by the war.

Changes During Business Cycles.

A succinct appraisal of changes in consumption expenditures during business cycles can be made by a simple comparison of the estimates for peak and trough years. Most appropriate for this purpose in the period 1929–41 are the peak years 1929, 1937 and 1941 and the trough years 1933 and 1938.

Examination of the twelve major groups reveals that most of them are too heterogeneous internally to show marked variation in their response to changing business conditions. Certain broad differences are indicated, however.

For example, if the relative decline from 1929 to 1933 and the relative rise from 1933 to 1937 are used as criteria, the transportation, recreation, foreign travel, and household operation groups fluctuate most, and the housing, private education and research, and religious and welfare groups least. Correction for price changes would probably accentuate these differences. Moreover, price corrections would reduce appreciably the rather large fluctuations in the food and tobacco, and the clothing, accessories and jewelry groups.

Distinct differences in cyclical movements are also revealed by a comparison of total commodities with total services. As might be expected the commodity total fluctuates more than that for services. This is brought out by the percentage distribution shown in chart 2. Incidentally, this chart refutes the common belief of a pronounced upward trend in the relative importance of consumer services from 1929 to 1941.

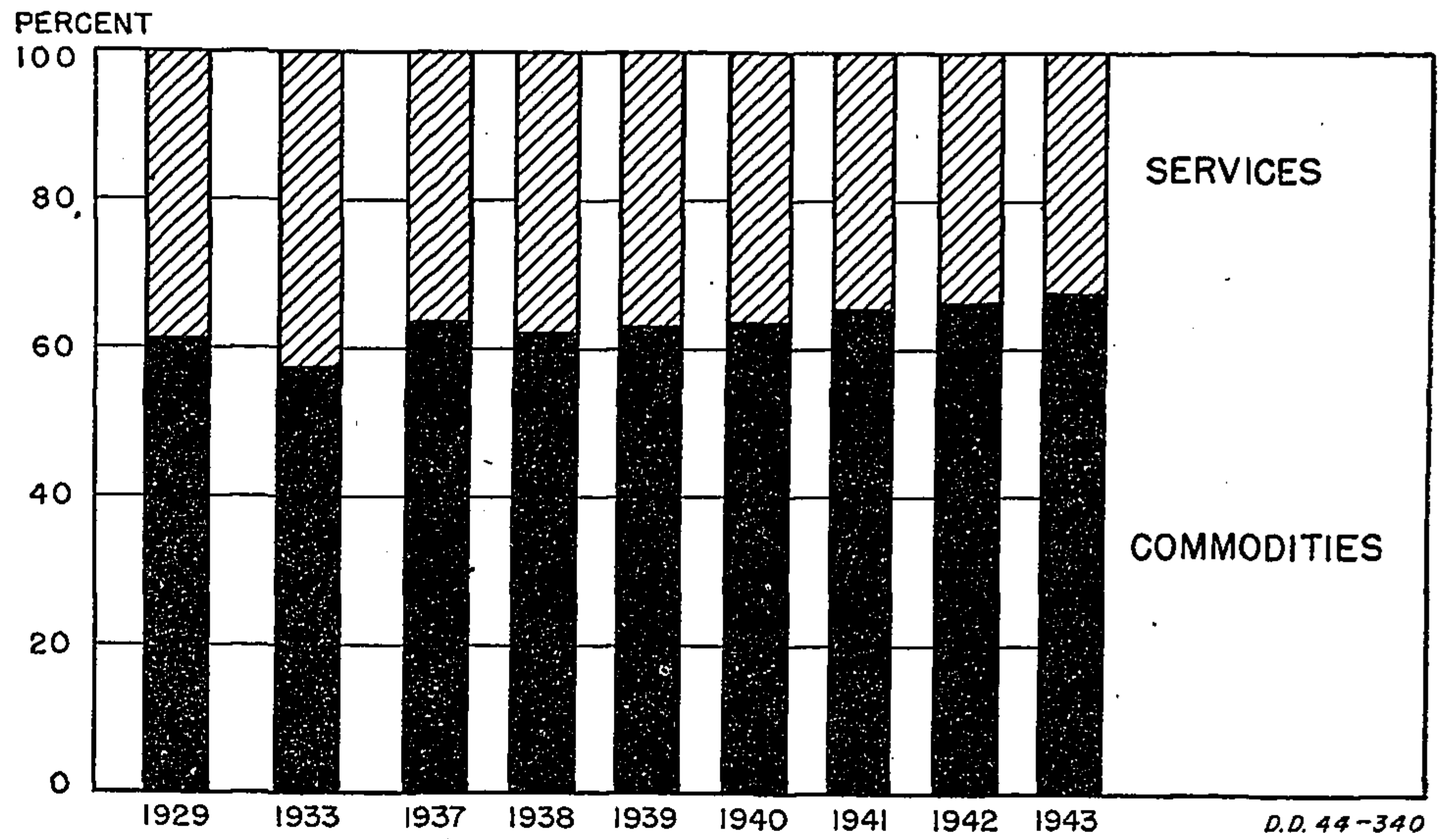
The clearest illustrations, however, of differences in cyclical patterns are obtained by selecting types of goods which by their very nature should be hypersensitive to changes in business conditions. One example of this kind of selection is heavy durable commodities.[5] These are here defined to include furniture, floor coverings, refrigerators, washing and sewing machines, cooking and portable heating equipment, and new cars.

As compared with all other commodities and services, the heavy durable group fluctuates violently. From 1929–33, for example, the total of heavy durable commodities declined 66 percent, while all other commodities and services declined 42 percent and 35 percent respectively. Even the relatively mild contraction of 1938 stands out sharply in the heavy durable group. Its decline of 27 percent compares with declines of only 4 and of less than 1 percent for all other commodities and total services respectively.

It is of particular interest to note that when the heavy durable commodities are subtracted, the movement of the total of the remaining commodities no longer differs greatly from that of total services. In fact, for purposes of cyclical analysis much of the distinction between these two broad groups, measured in current prices, seems to disappear. And it is apparent that the range of variation within each of the broad groups is far greater than the variation between them.

[5] Selection could also be made on the basis of relative postponability—a classification that would reflect both durability and degree of immediate essentiality.

Chart 2.—Percentage Distribution of Consumption Expenditures for Commodities and Services



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Inspection of the detailed series confirms the impression that a commodity-service classification, in order of durability alone, is not sufficient for purposes of cyclical analysis. Using the percentage decline from 1929 to 1933 as a crude measure of sensitivity to changes in business conditions, and examining only series with a value of 200 million dollars or more in 1929, the following 27 series showed declines of at least 40 percent:

Number in table 2	Series	Percent decline, 1929 to 1933
IX(5h)	Radios, phonographs, parts and records	77.1
VIII(6)	Brokerage charges and interest, and investment counseling	73.1
VIII(1a)	New cars	70.6
II(11)	Jewelry and watches	69.5
VIII(1d)	Auto parts and accessories	66.6
VIII(3a)	Steam railway (excl. commutation)	65.2
I(2c)	Meals and beverages in institutions, clubs, and industrial lunchrooms	64.5
V(6)	Cooking and portable heating equipment	62.8
VIII(1c)	Tires and tubes	62.2
V(2)	Floor coverings	62.1
V(1)	Furniture	60.7
XII(2)	Other foreign travel expenditures	60.4
IX(6)	Flowers, seeds, and potted plants	59.4
V(26)	Domestic service (excl. practical nurses)	57.1
VIII(2b)	Taxicab fares and tips	56.4
V(8)	Housefurnishings and equipment, n. e. c.	52.7
II(5)	Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, etc.	51.0
II(3)	Clothing and accessories except footwear	49.7
IX(5a)	Books and maps	49.4
II(7)	Laundering	47.0
VIII(1e)	Automobile repair, greasing, washing, etc.	46.5
VII(14)	Interest on personal debt	45.4
I(2b)	Meals and beverages in hotels	43.2
VI(4)	Dentists	42.8
I(4)	Food produced and consumed on farms	42.0
IX(4)	Specified commercial participant amusements	41.3
II(1)	Shoes and other footwear	41.2

It is not surprising to note the inclusion of most of the more important durable commodities in this classification. But it is surprising to note that 12 of the 27 series are usually defined as services and 5 others as nondurable commodities. Moreover, a similar though not identical tabulation could be obtained by tabulating the most sensitive series in the 1937–38 decline.

Of course, the extent to which the different series are influenced by secular movements would affect the interpretation of such tabulations. Also adjustment for price changes would modify the tabulations considerably. But even with these qualifications in mind it is apparent that sensitivity to changes in business conditions cuts across the customary commodity-service and durability classification.

Appendix Note

This note explains briefly the major differences between the commodity and service estimates in the April and October 1942 Survey articles and the present one. For a general description of methods the reader should consult the April and October articles. Since the methods of derivation follow closely those described in the earlier articles, they are not explained here.

The reasons for differences in the two sets of estimates can be subsumed under the following headings: Scope of the estimates; shifts in classification; improvements in estimating procedure.

I. Scope of the estimates.

The earlier articles did not include estimates for many of the series in the present one. The more important omissions were: the entire housing group; tools and domestic service in the household operation group; the entire personal business group; used cars in the transportation group; and flowers, seeds and potted plants in the recreation group. Moreover gifts and bequests were not absorbed in the appropriate institutional service.

II. Shifts in classification.

(1) The April 1942 article arrayed the commodity groups in order of durability. As explained in the text of this article, it was decided not to emphasize this classification. However, array by durability, roughly comparable with that in the April article, is possible with one notable exception. The present grouping does not distinguish between semi-durable and durable house furnishings. The two groups are combined because the estimating methods do not make possible a reliable break-down.

Table 2.—Consumption Expenditures [1], by Type of Product, 1929–1942

[Millions of dollars]

Group	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
I. Food [2] and tobacco	21,722.6	20,102.3	17,019.2	13,545.3	13,276.6	16,005.8	17,965.4	19,978.9	21,419.7	20,109.7	20,606.7	21,876.1	25,295.6	31,459.2
1. Food purchased for off-premise consumption [3] (c)	14,835.7	13,701.5	11,261.8	8,764.7	8,945.5	10,883.1	12,155.7	13,577.8	14,277.7	13,256.0	13,407.1	14,189.0	16,250.9	20,279.0
2. Purchased meals and beverages	3,341.3	3,163.6	2,834.2	2,319.2	2,011.1	2,553.5	2,923.7	3,330.8	3,895.4	3,735.4	4,051.5	4,430.7	5,371.5	6,840.9
a. Retail, service and amusement establishments (c)	2,414.7	2,306.3	2,129.9	1,775.0	1,518.8	1,926.9	2,227.1	2,542.8	3,030.1	2,920.5	3,215.7	3,539.2	4,381.7	5,638.4
b. Hotels (c)	395.7	362.7	300.7	229.8	224.7	321.6	358.1	414.3	443.4	415.4	429.0	460.1	498.1	577.5
c. Dining and buffet cars (c)	34.8	30.3	23.0	14.5	12.4	14.7	16.2	20.5	23.6	21.4	22.5	23.4	29.7	61.9
d. Schools and school fraternities (c)	117.0	116.2	108.4	99.8	95.3	102.4	111.0	117.7	127.4	128.6	130.4	134.3	141.1	148.0
e. Institutions, clubs and industrial lunchrooms (c)	269.2	244.4	180.0	121.1	95.6	105.3	116.6	127.3	144.4	128.7	122.5	129.9	146.3	190.6
f. Tips (c)	109.9	103.7	92.2	79.0	64.3	82.6	94.6	108.2	126.5	120.9	131.4	143.8	174.6	224.5
3. Food furnished commercial employees (c)	235.4	226.0	182.3	148.3	144.5	174.2	199.7	215.7	247.3	224.1	229.1	242.5	288.6	382.3
4. Food produced and consumed on farms (c)	1,537.0	1,382.5	1,126.5	891.2	892.0	948.2	1,170.7	1,224.0	1,256.2	1,147.5	1,097.6	1,090.5	1,256.3	1,537.0
5. Tobacco products and smoking supplies (c)	1,773.2	1,628.7	1,614.4	1,421.9	1,283.5	1,446.8	1,515.6	1,630.6	1,743.1	1,746.6	1,821.4	1,923.4	2,128.3	2,420.0
II. Clothing, accessories and jewelry	11,138.5	9,749.4	8,320.6	6,225.6	5,637.4	6,616.4	7,225.8	7,754.1	7,878.9	7,834.6	8,311.4	8,800.7	10,341.2	12,547.2
1. Shoes and other footwear (c)	1,631.0	1,364.6	1,208.9	1,038.3	958.5	1,065.5	1,100.9	1,203.0	1,266.8	1,244.4	1,219.9	1,263.8	1,481.0	1,851.8
2. Shoe cleaning and repair (s)	164.4	141.3	114.0	100.4	97.5	101.7	106.0	113.3	121.6	117.7	113.7	126.6	144.5	178.8
3. Clothing and accessories except footwear (c)	7,706.7	6,741.9	5,837.4	4,200.1	3,875.0	4,658.5	5,123.6	5,448.8	5,378.9	5,386.8	5,828.9	6,146.8	7,193.9	8,726.7
4. Fur storage and repair (s)	24.8	21.1	16.9	11.6	10.1	13.2	16.8	19.7	23.2	24.6	25.9	28.5	33.5	38.3
5. Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration, storage and repair of garments, n. e. c. (in shops) (s)	448.2	399.4	334.6	239.9	219.8	252.1	284.9	319.3	360.2	365.7	371.3	408.7	478.9	548.6
6. Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in shops) (s)	57.9	50.1	38.0	27.3	23.6	27.0	28.5	31.2	35.7	30.4	32.6	34.7	35.9	41.5
7. Laundering (in establishments) (s)	476.7	459.1	393.5	311.0	252.8	262.9	273.2	305.4	323.8	309.1	313.3	331.4	379.6	437.1
8. Costume and dress suit rental (s)	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7
9. Net purchases from second-hand clothing dealers (s)	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9
10. Miscellaneous personal services (s)	10.9	9.8	8.2	6.3	5.4	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	9.9	11.0	13.1
11. Jewelry and watches (c)	529.6	480.5	308.1	244.8	161.7	186.9	240.0	260.4	307.1	296.0	341.3	388.1	505.1	618.5
12. Watch, clock and jewelry repairs (s)	80.0	73.4	53.3	38.9	26.3	35.5	38.3	38.3	45.8	44.2	48.8	54.7	70.0	84.2
III. Personal care	1,112.3	1,070.4	975.3	841.3	704.8	784.0	847.6	887.9	967.3	949.2	994.0	1,107.3	1,274.4	1,529.3
1. Toilet articles and preparations (c)	588.0	546.7	500.3	445.0	365.1	400.5	420.1	419.2	434.3	439.9	476.1	502.3	601.5	725.0
2. Barber shop services (s)	349.5	349.0	309.9	253.3	212.7	221.0	229.5	244.8	272.1	254.2	251.8	293.0	322.1	387.6
3. Beauty parlor services (s)	167.0	167.0	158.2	137.5	122.2	157.3	192.3	217.3	253.4	247.7	258.3	303.0	340.7	404.8
4. Baths and masseurs (s)	7.8	7.7	6.9	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.8	9.0	10.1	11.9
IV. Housing	11,273.3	10,851.8	10,102.7	8,844.0	7,732.0	7,437.7	7,498.5	7,779.1	8,279.8	8,628.3	8,832.6	9,136.3	9,664.4	10,127.2
1. Owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings space—rental value [4] (s)	5,806.8	5,494.8	5,047.2	4,368.0	3,804.0	3,606.0	3,609.6	3,721.2	3,910.8	4,060.8	4,134.0	4,236.0	4,410.0	4,531.2
2. Tenant-occupied nonfarm dwellings (including lodging houses)—space rent [4] (s)	4,374.3	4,278.1	4,077.9	3,635.5	3,189.7	3,044.8	3,087.0	3,236.9	3,495.6	3,706.9	3,826.9	3,993.7	4,294.9	4,563.4
3. Rental value of farm houses (s)	829.0	830.0	754.0	655.0	578.0	616.0	616.0	615.0	648.0	632.0	636.0	665.0	706.0	760.0
4. Transient hotels and tourist cabins (s)	124.1	113.4	96.7	74.0	63.6	71.5	79.0	90.8	103.0	102.9	107.2	110.1	116.2	129.8
5. Clubs, schools and institutions (s)	139.1	135.5	126.9	111.5	96.7	99.4	106.9	115.2	122.4	125.7	128.5	131.5	137.3	142.8
V. Household operation	11,063.7	9,924.4	8,730.3	6,993.8	6,697.5	7,556.5	8,015.5	9,048.2	9,655.3	9,027.8	9,793.7	10,689.7	12,319.1	13,294.3
1. Furniture (c)	1,209.4	935.4	822.8	540.6	475.5	554.3	666.0	849.8	923.8	814.9	914.2	1,046.7	1,357.8	1,457.2
2. Floor coverings (c)	499.5	347.9	319.9	224.1	189.4	275.6	307.1	338.7	370.7	323.5	359.5	391.3	480.7	501.8
3. Refrigerators, and washing and sewing machines (c)	356.9	323.0	282.8	184.8	244.3	292.0	330.7	389.0	447.9	328.4	375.0	453.0	601.8	668.3
4. Miscellaneous electrical appliances (except radios) (c)	144.7	136.9	119.0	64.8	83.3	108.4	124.3	155.6	167.4	181.4	186.9	218.3	283.8	
5. Lighting supplies (c)	85.7	75.7	70.5	70.5	76.0	85.7	91.9	93.9	95.4	79.1	84.8	95.6	121.0	131.7
6. Cooking and portable heating equipment (c)	302.5	259.6	209.9	130.8	112.6	145.0	194.2	239.6	258.7	228.5	248.3	286.5	385.1	309.1
7. China, glassware, tableware and utensils (c)	704.2	550.3	508.2	433.7	439.4	454.5	468.9	525.9	551.7	507.0	529.4	579.7	710.8	747.1
8. House furnishings and equipment, n. e. c. (c)	1,517.7	1,289.2	1,059.9	768.5	717.7	870.3	928.8	1,134.0	1,168.6	1,083.9	1,268.4	1,346.2	1,553.0	1,755.0
9. Products of custom establishments, n. e. c. (c)	29.9	24.4	20.6	14.3	13.1	15.6	17.5	21.7	22.9	20.8	23.9	26.2	31.9	35.2
10. Tools (c)	94.4	81.5	57.5	40.5	38.1	51.2	58.3	68.5	83.3	72.3	80.9	88.8	132.2	155.6
11. Cleaning and polishing preparations (c)	360.1	352.6	306.7	239.1	228.3	258.8	273.7	317.7	356.5	374.2	389.0	385.1	488.3	553.0
12. Net purchases from second-hand furniture and antique dealers (s)	34.3	32.2	28.7	23.4	19.7	18.7	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.1	17.9	18.3	18.6	19.0
13. Upholstery and furniture repair (s)	24.1	23.4	22.8	22.2	21.5	25.6	29.7	34.3	38.9	43.5	48.1	52.7	57.3	66.1
14. Rug, drapery and mattress cleaning and repair (s)	20.1	18.5	16.0	11.4	10.3	13.1	16.2	18.1	20.1	20.0	20.0	21.3	23.7	29.5
15. Care of electrical equipment (except radios) and stoves (s)	19.9	19.3	17.8	15.4	13.0	17.2	21.9	24.5	27.5	29.2	31.9	34.9	38.9	59.6
16. Writing equipment (c)	74.3	63.6	48.4	33.1	26.7	29.8	36.8	43.6	46.1	43.1	44.3	48.3	56.8	63.8
17. Stationery and writing supplies (c)	148.1	137.7	116.4	76.8	79.2	79.3	93.0	103.9	109.9	101.3	127.4	138.9	164.0	184.0
18. Miscellaneous household paper products (c)	121.0	125.9	117.1	87.9	90.8	106.0	124.5	143.8	171.5	160.8	181.5	195.5	225.8	285.5
19. Fuel (except gas) and ice	1,608.1	1,541.4	1,317.3	1,138.2	1,151.0	1,342.7	1,278.9	1,409.3	1,414.8	1,309.3	1,395.7	1,555.7	1,704.3	1,982.2
a. Purchased (c)	1,494.4	1,432.5	1,221.6	1,044.9	1,054.2	1,245.0	1,175.2	1,305.9	1,309.2	1,210.3	1,286.2	1,450.6	1,598.6	1,871.3
b. Produced and consumed on farms (c)	113.7	108.9	95.7	93.3	96.8	97.7	103.7	103.4	105.6	99.0	109.5	105.1	105.7	110.9
20. Household utilities	1,396.8	1,475.1	1,485.0	1,438.8	1,375.3	1,427.2	1,468.1	1,518.9	1,573.8	1,612.3	1,680.1	1,785.4	1,851.2	1,961.5
a. Electricity (s)	615.5	660.3	674.3	662.5	645.4	671.1	696.9	726.5	766.0	809.7	848.8	910.1	965.2	1,016.1
b. Gas (s)	548.1	566.9	562.5	543.7	504.5	504.1	510.9	519.6	530.6	528.3	544.2	583.9	587.1	633.8
c. Water (s)	233.2	247.9	248.2	232.6	225.4	252.0	260.3	272.8	277.2	274.3	287.1	291.4	298.9	311.6
21. Telephone (s)	543.0	551.0	536.0	490.0	444.0	428.0	443.0	466.9	486.9	510.8	532.9	567.9	613.6	705.3
22. Telegraph, cable and wireless (s)	15.8	14.2	11.9	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.6	10.9	11.2	12.0	12.7	16.5	19.0
23. Postage (s)	84.0	78.8	72.0	75.8	80.0	83.9	88.3	100.5	105.5	108.0	109.3	117.0	130.2	145.0
24. Express charges (s)	29.1	24.4	19.8	14.2	12.3	13.5	14.4	16.1	16.5	15.7	16.5	17.4	18.7	20.1
25. Moving expenses and warehousing (s)	89.2	98.5	99.7	78.7	65.0	60.7	61.8	64.4	72.2	76.4	74.7	80.2	90.0	105.0
26. Domestic service (excluding practical nurses)	1,501.0	1,299.0	1,003.0	731.0	644.0	749.0	806.0	897.0	1,048.0	910.0	995.0	1,081.0	1,117.0	1,287.0
a. Cash payments (s)	1,225.0	1,053.0	822.0	601.0	524.0	599.0	637.0	715.0	847.0	738.0	817.0	890.0	918.0	1,053.0
b. Value of meals furnished (s)	276.0	246.0	181.0	130.0	120.0	150.0	169.0	182.0	201.0	172.0	178.0	191.0	199.0	234.0
27. Fire and theft insurance on personal property—net payments [5] (s)	24.0	19.7	16.3	13.2	15.3	17.7	20.2	19.4	22.5	19.8	21.5	20.1	20.0	20.2
28. Miscellaneous household operation services (s)	25.9	25.2	24.3	22.8	22.5	23.1	23.6	24.4	24.7	24.3	24.6	25.0	26.1	27 5

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2.—Consumption Expenditures [1], by Type of Product, 1929–1942—Continued

Group	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
VI. Medical care and death expenses	3,558.9	3,413.3	3,033.5	2,588.5	2,382.5	2,602.3	2,755.4	2,989.6	3,161.7	3,149.5	3,325.3	3,521.6	3,938.7	4,407.2
1. Drug preparations and sundries (c)	567.9	551.5	495.0	457.6	415.4	460.2	477.0	493.2	520.3	541.1	577.6	600.7	696.0	794.2
2. Ophthalmic products and orthopedic appliances (c)	131.2	136.7	121.9	101.4	97.2	129.1	132.5	141.8	160.7	154.9	172.9	186.1	262.1	308.4
3. Physicians (s)	958.9	923.9	818.6	660.7	617.1	678.0	731.4	820.4	854.3	832.8	865.9	912.8	991.2	1,094.4
4. Dentists (s)	482.5	462.8	394.9	301.6	276.0	295.7	301.6	331.2	349.6	355.8	385.5	418.8	468.2	540.0
5. Osteopathic physicians (s)	40.7	37.7	34.5	27.4	25.7	28.1	29.8	33.0	35.9	40.2	37.5	40.5	44.0	48.7
6. Chiropractors (s)	48.7	45.6	40.1	29.7	25.6	26.4	28.2	31.8	33.4	32.2	33.4	35.1	38.2	42.2
7. Chiropodists and podiatrists (s)	19.5	18.9	17.2	14.3	13.0	13.0	13.5	15.1	15.3	14.1	15.2	16.7	18.2	20.2
8. Private duty trained nurses [6] (s)	113.0	104.2	87.7	67.3	59.3	62.8	64.3	68.2	66.9	61.1	59.2	57.9	58.2	59.3
9. Practical nurses and midwives [6] (s)	86.0	74.0	56.0	41.0	34.0	39.0	40.0	46.0	52.0	43.0	45.0	48.0	51.0	61.0
10. Miscellaneous curative and healing professions (s)	26.8	25.5	22.0	16.1	14.4	14.7	15.1	17.1	17.1	15.4	16.2	17.5	19.1	20.8
11. Privately controlled hospitals and sanitariums [7] (s)	402.9	403.1	394.8	385.6	362.7	369.2	405.8	422.4	452.9	465.4	492.5	530.1	564.0	628.5
12. Net payments to group hospitalization and health associations [5] (s)	----	----	----	----	----	.1	.4	1.1	3.0	6.1	10.0	15.7	26.9	29.7
13. Student fees for medical care (s)	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
14. Accident and health insurance—net payments [5] (s)	86.2	90.0	77.3	59.8	56.1	70.5	78.3	87.4	99.1	103.8	114.7	125.7	140.5	163.9
15. Mutual accident and sick benefit associations—net payments [5] (s)	20.0	17.8	13.2	9.9	11.7	12.1	12.7	16.3	18.7	21.9	26.0	21.7	25.0	32.7
16. Funeral and burial service (s)	323.2	290.5	254.4	228.5	214.1	225.0	240.9	259.4	271.8	263.4	272.1	283.8	316.5	337.3
17. Cemeteries and crematories (s)	161.7	149.9	137.4	128.4	119.8	128.1	133.0	146.3	151.0	146.9	151.5	158.8	158.0	163.0
18. Monuments and tombstones (c)	87.9	79.4	66.6	57.4	38.6	48.5	49.0	56.9	57.6	49.1	47.7	49.2	59.1	60.6
VII. Personal business	3,412.8	2,685.7	2,289.0	1,963.4	2,029.3	2,028.5	2,234.5	2,461.8	2,677.3	2,543.7	2,593.3	2,741.8	2,952.7	2,877.1
1. Miners' expenditures for explosives, lamps, and smithing (c)	15.4	13.4	10.3	7.2	7.3	9.7	9.9	11.3	11.6	9.9	10.3	11.7	14.5	17.7
2. Theatrical employment agency fees (s)	10.8	9.4	8.9	7.9	7.2	8.4	10.0	11.0	12.9	12.2	12.4	12.0	12.6	13.4
3. Nontheatrical employment agency fees (s)	14.1	11.0	6.5	2.9	3.2	4.8	6.5	9.8	10.7	6.5	7.8	9.4	13.3	13.8
4. Net payments to labor unions [5] (s)	37.5	33.0	26.4	6.3	14.6	44.2	56.2	58.7	111.0	124.1	131.8	148.0	168.7	196.0
5. Employees' dues and fees to professional associations (s)	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.0
6. Brokerage charges and interest, and investment counseling (s)	1,440.9	691.6	383.1	262.7	388.1	258.9	271.4	351.5	316.8	220.2	201.6	161.3	136.5	115.9
7. Trust services of banks (s)	45.4	47.5	44.9	39.2	36.5	43.9	47.0	51.8	57.7	54.4	56.0	57.1	57.5	56.8
8. Bank service charges on deposit accounts (s)	9.5	10.4	13.5	16.7	19.5	26.2	38.4	45.8	51.4	58.7	61.8	67.7	73.1	76.8
9. Bank check collection and foreign exchange charges (s)	4.5	7.3	6.4	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.0	6.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.1
10. Safety deposit box rental (s)	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.5	20.2	18.9	19.0	17.9	18.7	18.8	20.4	29.1
11. Money-order fees (s)	15.8	14.8	14.5	14.6	15.9	17.6	18.7	19.9	21.0	21.1	21.4	22.6	25.8	30.6
12. Expense of handling life insurance [8]	923.3	954.5	933.2	911.7	914.3	950.4	1,061.9	1,082.0	1,159.2	1,143.7	1,160.5	1,205.4	1,244.3	1,285.0
a. Life insurance companies (s)	876.3	902.3	886.7	874.9	868.8	914.8	1,015.9	1,042.6	1,115.0	1,103.3	1,115.8	1,156.7	1,195.1	1,235.0
b. Fraternal and assessment associations (s)	47.0	52.2	46.5	36.8	45.5	35.6	46.0	39.4	44.2	40.4	44.7	48.7	49.2	50.0
13. Legal services (s)	402.4	397.3	410.3	347.5	333.7	358.8	370.7	383.2	401.6	392.1	407.0	422.6	449.8	435.3
14. Interest on personal debt (s)	398.0	408.6	351.3	270.5	217.5	233.3	272.4	358.7	443.0	424.7	443.8	542.4	668.6	530.9
15. Classified advertisements (s)	36.3	31.4	27.9	23.1	20.4	21.2	23.8	27.2	29.5	26.5	26.4	27.7	29.3	31.0
16. Net purchases from pawnbrokers and miscellaneous secondhand stores (s)	16.8	14.9	13.0	11.1	9.2	8.9	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
17. Personal business services, n. e. c. (s)	14.0	12.5	10.7	8.4	8.3	9.6	10.5	12.1	12.9	11.9	12.8	13.8	16.3	20.2
VIII. Transportation	8,031.8	6,482.4	5,235.3	4,110.8	4,058.2	4,686.8	5,416.1	6,302.8	6,687.4	5,772.1	6,522.7	7,207.2	8,481.7	5,576.3
1. User-operated transportation	6,013.8	4,674.5	3,743.6	2,902.6	2,975.7	3,537.8	4,200.1	4,954.1	5,265.6	4,407.2	5,097.5	5,746.1	6,842.4	3,331.6
a. New cars [9] (c)	2,562.9	1,618.7	1,120.5	612.1	753.9	997.3	1,470.9	1,874.3	1,937.3	1,183.8	1,626.3	2,126.3	2,527.0	143.3
b. Net purchases of used cars (s)	89.4	48.5	43.3	26.3	31.8	40.7	57.4	86.8	109.0	84.6	101.6	126.4	142.3	74.8
c. Tires and tubes (c)	418.9	325.2	269.7	198.0	158.4	183.7	176.4	169.3	172.2	190.3	232.7	211.5	246.2	22.8
d. Parts and accessories (c)	422.9	342.1	262.2	169.7	141.2	201.3	256.9	306.9	302.4	236.3	305.6	335.9	437.3	362.1
e. Automobile repair, greasing, washing, parking, storage and rental (s)	571.9	466.9	386.3	296.1	306.2	346.1	354.3	403.6	421.4	401.5	462.0	488.8	576.6	457.4
f. Gasoline and oil (c)	1,813.5	1,748.7	1,540.5	1,475.7	1,466.5	1,639.8	1,743.0	1,945.5	2,142.6	2,145.4	2,181.4	2,251.2	2,684.3	2,093.9
g. Bridge, tunnel, ferry, and road tolls (s)	40.3	43.0	45.2	42.9	42.1	42.5	42.5	43.7	44.0	41.3	46.2	51.2	56.0	40.9
h. Automobile insurance—net payments [5] (s)	94.0	81.4	75.9	81.8	75.6	86.4	98.7	124.0	136.7	124.0	141.7	154.8	172.7	136.4
2. Purchased local transportation	1,190.0	1,120.0	972.3	824.9	755.1	799.8	830.5	889.0	920.9	886.7	926.4	955.4	1,032.4	1,361.9
a. Street and electric railway and local bus (s)	819.7	772.2	704.9	624.5	578.4	604.9	625.6	674.0	683.7	659.9	684.0	713.9	759.6	972.6
b. Taxicab—fares and tips (s)	280.0	265.0	193.0	139.0	122.0	141.0	151.0	161.0	185.0	180.0	195.0	195.0	225.0	331.0
c. Steam railways—commutation (s)	76.6	72.7	63.8	53.3	46.5	45.4	44.9	44.4	41.6	41.0	40.8	40.5	41.3	50.6
d. Ferries—foot passengers (s)	13.7	10.1	10.6	8.1	8.2	8.5	9.0	9.6	10.6	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.5	7.7
3. Purchased intercity transportation (s)	731.5	608.0	463.3	342.4	298.7	320.9	351.9	412.2	444.8	424.0	446.9	451.7	538.6	793.5
a. Steam railway (excluding commutation) (s)	550.8	451.9	333.4	220.3	191.6	204.8	212.1	250.3	273.7	247.3	254.4	250.6	289.5	439.6
b. Sleeping and parlor car—fares and tips (s)	56.5	49.5	38.0	25.6	22.5	26.4	27.7	32.2	35.3	32.2	33.5	31.5	34.0	45.4
c. Intercity bus (s)	68.8	70.0	65.2	63.2	60.3	58.4	81.9	93.9	101.7	110.0	121.2	127.3	163.8	255.3
d. Air line (s)	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	4.5	5.9	7.6	7.6	8.4	11.4	17.4	23.0	19.2
e. Coastal and inland waterway (s)	40.9	24.4	16.9	25.6	17.3	22.5	20.0	23.4	21.5	21.7	22.0	20.5	23.2	24.1
f. Baggage transfer, carriage, storage, and excess charges (s)	11.7	9.8	7.5	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.1	9.9
4. Luggage (c)	96.5	79.9	56.1	40.9	28.7	28.3	33.6	47.5	56.1	54.2	51.9	54.0	68.3	89.3
IX. Recreation	4,275.4	3,995.1	3,318.8	2,484.7	2,253.0	2,490.7	2,667.6	3,088.4	3,396.4	3,229.4	3,433.9	3,735.6	4,264.3	4,639.9
1. Admissions to specified spectator amusements	913.5	890.1	853.2	632.5	573.9	624.0	672.2	758.9	819.2	815.8	821.5	870.6	929.1	1,038.1
a. Motion picture theaters (s)	720.1	732.4	719.4	527.4	482.5	518.5	556.1	626.1	676.5	663.1	659.4	709.2	755.7	875.0
b. Legitimate theaters and opera (s)	91.4	60.6	47.3	32.6	18.7	18.3	19.4	20.6	21.4	26.7	31.9	28.8	31.2	33.0
c. Entertainments of non-profit organizations (except athletics) (s)	32.7	31.8	29.6	23.2	20.9	22.7	24.4	27.4	30.3	29.2	30.0	32.2	35.0	38.4
d. Professional baseball (s)	17.0	17.0	14.2	12.4	10.8	12.7	14.7	17.7	18.6	19.7	21.5	19.6	20.9	17.6
e. Professional football (s)	.7	.7	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.0
f. Professional hockey (s)	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.3
g. Horse and dog race tracks (s)	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	5.6	7.1	8.4	9.0	11.6	11.4	12.3	12.9	11.5
h. College football (s)	22.5	21.5	19.6	17.8	20.5	24.6	27.1	31.1	33.0	36.8	37.1	37.0	38.7	31.3
i. Other amateur spectator sports (s)	18.3	17.9	15.4	12.4	13.1	15.5	16.5	19.1	21.3	19.2	20.3	20.9	23.1	20.8
j. Ticket brokers' markup on admissions (s)	4.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1
k. Purchase of programs (s)	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Consumption Expenditures [1], by Type of Product, 1929–1942—Continued

Group	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
IX. Recreation (continued)														
2. Pari-mutuel net receipt (s)	8.2	7.1	6.1	4.4	5.6	18.7	26.1	28.9	37.9	43.5	41.1	55.0	65.0	69.3
3. Nonvending coin machines—receipts minus payoff (s)	7.6	6.0	5.6	5.8	9.0	14.0	21.6	33.5	52.1	54.7	57.7	68.6	82.5	85.0
4. Specified commercial participant amusements	204.1	200.9	173.0	131.5	119.9	132.3	137.3	161.3	190.2	159.9	179.2	192.1	213.7	213.6
a. Billiard parlors and bowling alleys (s)	57.6	56.9	47.5	35.1	34.5	41.1	43.5	56.6	72.8	56.6	69.5	74.8	87.3	90.0
b. Dancing, riding, shooting, skating, and swimming places (s)	29.8	29.5	24.5	18.1	17.8	20.6	21.3	25.9	31.2	22.9	26.8	29.3	34.9	35.3
c. Amusement devices and parks (s)	16.1	15.9	13.3	9.8	9.6	11.2	11.6	14.2	17.4	12.9	15.2	16.7	19.9	20.9
d. Daily fee golf courses—greens fees (s)	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.8	13.6	14.3	14.9	15.7	17.0	18.0	19.1	16.9
e. Golf instruction, club rental, and caddy fees (s)	78.2	75.9	67.5	51.4	41.0	40.6	41.0	42.7	45.8	44.1	43.4	45.8	45.0	44.9
f. Sightseeing buses and guides (s)	.8	.8	.8	.7	.6	.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	.6
g. Private flying operations (s)	8.7	9.2	7.2	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.1	6.1	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.0
5. Informal recreation	2,499.2	2,287.1	1,766.9	1,301.0	1,169.0	1,298.7	1,393.9	1,648.5	1,793.3	1,694.4	1,851.9	2,037.3	2,410.2	2,619.4
a. Books and maps (c)	308.4	267.0	258.1	160.3	156.0	164.9	184.3	210.4	235.7	215.4	222.1	229.9	260.3	292.4
b. Magazines, newspapers, and sheet music (c)	511.4	495.2	474.0	430.8	418.4	443.4	442.1	476.1	503.8	492.5	531.8	571.1	636.5	697.2
c. Book rental and repair (s)	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
d. Nondurable toys and sports supplies (c)	317.4	287.0	262.0	198.0	193.2	214.4	237.5	272.1	270.7	263.7	273.6	290.0	345.3	386.5
e. Wheelgoods, durable toys, and sports equipment (c)	177.8	141.8	140.0	101.8	81.6	103.1	107.9	138.4	167.1	172.1	178.8	186.2	223.8	226.5
f. Boats (c)	22.3	14.5	10.9	4.6	3.5	5.5	7.8	11.3	14.0	11.7	16.2	17.6	24.3	12.4
g. Boat and bicycle rental storage and repair (s)	9.1	8.6	7.6	5.9	4.8	5.7	6.6	7.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.9
h. Radios, phonographs, parts, and records (c)	907.5	860.9	437.9	266.7	207.7	236.2	250.4	343.2	381.0	319.9	402.9	483.9	609.6	643.5
i. Radio repair (s)	25.6	26.8	24.1	19.2	13.7	17.2	20.8	21.4	22.9	25.4	28.4	32.3	36.3	56.9
j. Pianos and other musical instruments (c)	107.5	82.7	62.2	38.0	24.7	30.8	42.7	56.4	61.5	59.5	63.4	76.6	99.9	93.0
k. Photo developing and printing (s)	12.8	11.3	9.9	8.2	6.6	8.3	9.9	12.7	15.4	16.9	18.3	21.2	26.0	33.7
l. Photographic studios (s)	60.2	53.4	46.7	38.9	31.1	39.0	46.9	55.4	61.9	61.7	60.6	69.9	85.9	111.3
m. Collectors' net acquisitions of stamps and coins (s)	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.1	.8	1.5	4.5	7.3	12.2	9.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0
n. Hunting dog purchase and training, and sports guide service (c)	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.4	9.2	9.2	10.2	11.0	11.8	11.7
o. Veterinary service and purchase of pets (s)	26.6	25.6	21.6	17.5	16.9	18.3	21.7	24.3	25.8	25.2	25.3	26.5	29.2	32.4
6. Flowers, seeds, and potted plants (c)	220.6	190.3	134.4	88.8	89.6	115.7	128.2	157.0	183.5	173.9	187.8	205.4	240.8	287.2
7. Camp fees (s)	30.7	30.5	27.7	23.9	23.8	25.5	25.9	27.9	30.3	25.4	26.9	27.9	30.4	30.4
8. Clubs	301.5	294.1	277.6	241.9	208.3	198.9	197.3	197.3	203.3	200.9	199.5	203.9	203.4	207.7
a. Athletic and social—dues and fees (s)	148.0	143.4	126.7	93.9	72.0	70.8	70.7	73.5	79.3	75.1	73.9	76.3	73.5	71.0
b. School fraternities—dues and fees (s)	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.0	13.4	13.6	14.5	15.5	16.3	17.2	18.1	18.9	19.0	17.8
c. Fraternal, patriotic and women's organizations, (except school and insurance)—net payments [5] (s)	133.7	130.3	130.3	127.8	116.8	108.4	105.9	101.8	100.8	101.2	99.2	99.8	101.7	109.5
d. Luncheon clubs (s)	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.3	8.9	9.2	9.4
9. Commercial amusements, n. e. c. (s)	90.0	89.0	74.3	54.9	53.9	62.9	65.1	75.1	86.6	60.9	68.3	74.8	89.2	89.2
X. Private education and research	651.8	670.9	656.5	562.2	474.3	476.8	500.1	540.1	592.2	614.5	625.8	643.7	703.3	800.6
1. Higher education [7] (s)	218.7	242.3	251.4	226.7	205.3	212.7	228.3	242.2	249.2	256.0	267.1	274.1	281.7	282.0
2. Elementary and secondary schools [7] (s)	161.9	169.7	185.4	158.1	121.4	120.7	122.3	139.9	173.6	193.3	199.1	211.5	222.5	225.5
3. Commercial, business and trade schools—fees (s)	27.4	27.1	24.7	18.8	16.0	18.2	21.6	25.2	27.7	27.7	25.6	23.5	55.2	146.0
4. Correspondence schools—fees	32.0	24.0	20.0	18.0	15.8	17.0	17.5	18.0	20.0	20.5	20.0	21.3	22.0	22.0
5. Other instruction (except athletics)—fees (s)	133.0	129.0	114.8	87.5	69.7	69.0	69.7	72.5	77.9	75.0	73.9	75.0	83.6	86.8
6. Foundation expenditures for education and research [7] (s)	78.8	78.8	60.2	53.1	46.1	39.2	40.7	42.3	43.8	42.0	40.1	38.3	38.3	38.3
XI. Religious and welfare activities	1,189.9	1,202.2	1,131.2	968.6	866.8	865.6	855.1	892.8	890.3	911.9	938.3	1,040.1	1,093.5	1,232.8
1. Religious bodies [7] (s)	912.2	893.0	837.0	743.2	664.9	641.3	627.0	621.4	638.2	650.6	672.4	712.1	758.7	804.1
2. Social welfare and foreign relief agencies [7] (s)	227.4	250.6	253.9	163.5	165.3	179.5	190.9	199.4	211.7	211.2	227.0	260.8	295.9	379.2
3. Museums and libraries [7] (s)	14.9	14.8	14.6	13.8	12.8	13.2	13.5	14.1	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.9	16.6	17.5
4. Foundation expenditures (except education and research) [7] (s)	26.2	26.2	20.0	17.7	15.4	13.0	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.0	13.4	12.7	12.7	12.7
5. Political organizations [7] (s)	9.2	17.6	5.7	30.4	8.4	18.6	10.1	43.8	10.6	20.6	10.0	38.6	9.6	19.3
XII. Foreign travel and remittances	994.7	933.2	605.6	544.2	440.0	437.2	467.3	548.4	613.0	532.1	488.4	306.1	276.9	190.0
1. Payments to United States vessels (s)	38.7	36.9	27.9	18.6	17.9	20.2	21.6	27.3	26.8	25.7	25.8	23.5	20.7	11.5
2. Other foreign travel expenditures (s)	617.0	596.3	315.7	326.6	244.1	266.0	290.7	351.1	416.2	354.4	318.6	163.1	167.4	115.5
3. Personal remittances to foreign countries (s)	339.0	300.0	262.0	199.0	178.0	151.0	155.0	170.0	170.0	152.0	144.0	119.5	88.8	63.0
Total consumption expenditures	78,425.7	71,081.1	61,418.0	49,672.4	46,552.4	51,988.3	56,448.9	62,272.1	66,219.3	63,302.8	66,466.1	70,806.2	80,605.8	88,681.1
Total commodities	48,132.2	42,724.1	35,998.6	27,937.2	26,891.0	32,005.4	35,602.0	39,865.3	42,183.3	39,388.2	41,775.3	44,931.2	52,821.5	58,753.4
Total services	30,293.5	28,357.0	25,419.4	21,735.2	19,661.4	19,982.9	20,846.9	22,406.8	24,036.0	23,914.6	24,690.8	25,875.0	27,784.3	29,927.7

[1] It should be stressed that all commodities and services that are used both by business and consumers have been consumer allocated. For example the value of new cars refers solely to cars destined for nonbusiness use; the value destined for business use is *not* included. Thus many of the series in the table cannot be employed as measures of the total value of a given commodity or service.

To meet the needs of those whose chief interest is a commodity-service break-down each of the detailed series is labelled a commodity (c) or a service (s).

[2] Includes alcoholic beverages; separate data are as follows (millions of dollars): Food, excluding alcoholic beverages—1933, 11,367.1; 1934, 12,556.0; 1935, 13,896.8; 1936, 15,184.3; 1937, 16,234.6; 1938, 15,126.1; 1939, 15,360.3; 1940, 16,357.7; 1941, 18,975.3; 1942, 23,852.2; alcoholic beverages—1933, 626.0; 1934, 2,003.0; 1935, 2,553.0; 1936, 3,164.0; 1937, 3,442.0; 1938, 3,237.0; 1939, 3,425.0; 1940, 3,595.0; 1941, 4,192.0; 1942, 5,187.0.

[3] Includes government relief food and food sold by post exchanges in the United States, ship stores, etc.

[4] Space rent is rent for dwelling units excluding all facilities, furnishings, and equipment, and services attendant to the provision of facilities, furnishings, and equipment, but including plumbing and heating facilities and lighting fixtures. The values for the various kinds of facilities, furnishings and equipment and services attendant thereto—electricity, furniture, cooking equipment, refrigerators, repair work, etc.—purchased for use in dwelling units are included in the appropriate commodity or service series.

[5] Net payments are premiums minus claims paid or in the case of payments to labor unions and fraternal, patriotic and women's organizations are gross payments minus cash benefits. See table 3 for the gross series as well as the figures for claims or benefits paid.

[6] Include value of nurses' meals furnished.

[7] These series are defined as the current expenditures for services to individuals, including depreciation but excluding relief payments within the United States.

[8] Total operating expenses of life insurance companies excluding payments to policyholders and expenses allocated to accident and health insurance.

[9] New cars are valued at the full retail price before trade-in allowances.

Table 3.—Consumer Outlay, 1929–1942

[Millions of dollars]

Group	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
I. Food and tobacco (Subgroups same as in table 2)	21,722.6	20,102.3	17,019.2	13,545.3	13,276.6	16,005.8	17,965.4	19,978.9	21,419.7	20,109.7	20,606.7	21,876.1	25,295.6	31,459.2
II. Clothing, accessories and jewelry (Subgroups same as in table 2)	11,138.5	9,749.4	8,320.6	6,225.6	5,637.4	6,616.4	7,225.8	7,754.1	7,878.9	7,834.6	8,311.4	8,800.7	10,341.2	12,547.2
III. Personal care (Subgroups same as in table 2)	1,112.3	1,070.4	975.3	841.3	704.8	784.0	847.6	887.9	967.3	949.2	994.0	1,107.3	1,274.4	1,529.3
IV. Housing (Subgroups same as in table 2)	11,273.3	10,851.8	10,102.7	8,844.0	7,732.0	7,437.7	7,498.5	7,779.1	8,279.8	8,628.3	8,832.6	9,136.3	9,664.4	10,127.2
V. Household operation (Sub-groups 1–26 and 28 same as in table 2)	11,082.8	9,944.9	8,748.9	7,010.4	6,709.7	7,568.9	8,026.7	9,062.1	9,669.2	9,042.5	9,808.1	10,705.6	12,335.6	13,311.3
27. Fire and theft insurance on personal property—premiums	43.1	40.2	34.9	29.8	27.5	30.1	31.4	33.3	36.4	34.5	35.9	36.0	36.5	37.2
VI. Medical care and death expenses (Sub-groups 1–10, 12, 13, and 16–17 same as in table 2)	3,575.4	3,439.2	3,068.7	2,616.0	2,396.7	2,611.7	2,759.8	2,999.0	3,179.8	3,175.4	3,365.2	3,567.3	4,007.5	4,483.4
11. Hospitals and sanitariums—payments by patients	296.7	304.0	298.3	294.6	275.7	279.3	304.7	322.8	352.1	364.6	391.2	426.6	457.2	513.1
a. Nongovernment controlled	271.5	277.0	270.4	264.6	245.1	247.8	271.4	287.5	314.4	325.7	350.5	384.3	413.2	465.8
b. Government controlled	25.2	27.0	27.9	30.0	30.6	31.5	33.3	35.3	37.7	38.9	40.7	42.3	44.0	47.3
14. Accident and health insurance premiums	177.9	185.8	179.9	153.0	137.9	150.6	163.8	175.6	193.7	202.9	222.6	251.3	289.1	328.4
15. Mutual accident and sick benefit association premiums	51.0	47.0	42.3	35.2	31.1	31.3	32.7	37.1	43.0	49.5	59.3	45.3	52.0	59.8
VII. Personal business (Sub-groups 1–3, and 5–17 same as in table 2)	3,503.0	2,779.8	2,376.0	2,061.4	2,104.2	2,094.7	2,301.0	2,544.7	2,758.3	2,623.2	2,676.9	2,823.7	3,041.3	2,959.7
4. Labor union dues and fees	72.1	71.9	69.7	64.1	60.8	78.2	88.4	101.3	145.6	158.2	169.1	181.6	207.9	230.0
18. Marriage licenses	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.6
19. Miscellaneous fees to government	9.9	9.2	8.4	8.4	6.8	5.9	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.0
20. Fines and forfeits	43.4	43.9	33.3	29.9	19.8	23.8	25.6	31.0	36.6	36.0	37.1	38.9	39.4	39.0
VIII. Transportation (Subgroups 2–4 same as in table 2)	8,283.8	6,749.7	5,494.9	4,347.6	4,278.1	4,913.1	5,661.8	6,578.4	7,005.8	6,080.8	6,843.9	7,561.4	8,901.2	6,050.3
1. User-operated transportation (Subgroups a–g same as in table 2)	6,265.8	4,941.8	4,003.2	3,139.4	3,195.6	3,764.1	4,445.8	5,229.7	5,584.0	4,715.9	5,418.7	6,100.3	7,261.9	3,805.6
h. Automobile insurance premiums	179.5	175.8	166.2	159.5	145.1	157.7	174.6	211.1	241.8	228.4	241.7	269.8	315.8	265.6
i. Parking meters	------	------	------	------	------	------	.1	.6	1.5	2.4	3.5	5.7	11.1	13.7
j. Auto registration fees	147.0	151.2	146.2	137.9	128.4	129.2	141.2	156.0	169.3	171.2	178.4	190.9	212.0	184.6
k. Operators' permits and other state automotive charges	19.5	21.7	23.1	21.2	22.0	25.8	28.5	31.9	42.5	30.7	39.3	42.6	48.1	34.4
l. Federal use tax on motor vehicles	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	5.2	112.1
IX. Recreation (Subgroups 1–3, 6, 7 and 9 same as in table 2).	4,333.2	4,053.8	3,376.6	2,537.1	2,300.5	2,537.0	2,715.9	3,139.6	3,451.4	3,284.3	3,492.0	3,795.0	4,326.1	4,703.1
4. Specified commercial participant amusements (Subgroups a–g same as in table 2).	207.6	204.5	176.5	134.9	123.3	135.8	140.9	165.2	194.2	164.0	183.6	196.7	218.3	217.7
h. Government recreation spots (except golf)	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.1
5. Informal recreation (Subgroups a–o same as in table 2).	2,514.5	2,303.5	1,783.2	1,315.8	1,183.1	1,314.8	1,410.2	1,667.3	1,813.9	1,715.4	1,874.5	2,061.1	2,435.3	2,644.8
p. Hunting and fishing licenses	13.6	14.5	14.4	13.2	12.7	14.6	14.7	16.8	18.4	18.7	20.4	21.6	22.8	23.0
q. Pet licenses	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
8. Club dues and fees (Subgroups a, b, and d same as in table 2).	340.5	332.8	315.6	276.1	238.3	225.6	225.7	225.8	233.7	230.7	230.6	234.9	235.5	241.4
c. Fraternal, patriotic and women's organizations (except school and insurance)	154.3	150.1	149.2	145.9	133.2	123.8	120.4	115.5	114.2	114.6	112.1	112.7	114.8	123.6
e. Youth organizations	18.4	18.9	19.1	16.1	13.6	11.3	13.9	14.8	17.0	16.4	18.2	18.1	19.0	19.6
X. Educational fees	471.2	463.8	445.3	378.1	322.2	334.3	357.7	386.0	420.4	438.8	449.4	460.3	508.5	578.3
1. Higher education—publicly controlled	32.2	33.6	34.2	33.6	32.8	35.0	39.3	42.8	45.6	49.4	53.4	56.5	58.0	47.0
2. Higher education—privately controlled	108.1	112.2	114.8	110.8	105.5	108.3	113.0	120.5	128.2	136.6	143.6	146.6	147.2	136.0
3. Private elementary and secondary schools	137.9	137.3	136.2	108.8	81.9	86.3	95.2	106.6	120.6	129.2	132.5	137.0	142.0	140.0
4. Private commercial, business and trade schools	27.4	27.1	24.7	18.8	16.0	18.2	21.6	25.2	27.7	27.7	25.6	23.5	55.2	146.0
5. Correspondence schools	32.0	24.0	20.0	18.0	15.8	17.0	17.5	18.0	20.0	20.5	20.0	21.3	22.0	22.0
6. Private resident schools for exceptional children	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
7. Other instruction (except athletics)	133.0	129.0	114.8	87.5	69.7	69.0	69.7	72.5	77.9	75.0	73.9	75.0	83.6	86.8
XI. Gifts and bequests	1,458.5	1,395.6	1,269.9	1,020.2	814.3	850.3	912.5	995.6	1,110.0	1,011.0	979.6	1,091.9	1,069.6	1,278.5
1. Religion	934.7	874.9	762.6	634.1	542.4	553.1	574.0	602.2	625.3	646.3	593.2	626.7	674.1	720.8
2. Higher education—publicly controlled	9.0	9.4	8.7	6.4	5.5	7.9	12.2	14.8	13.6	12.2	13.0	13.8	15.6	17.0
3. Higher education—privately controlled	126.2	133.8	116.4	75.1	50.4	54.1	62.4	73.0	80.5	80.3	79.0	75.4	69.0	63.0
4. Private elementary and secondary schools	16.1	16.0	15.9	14.3	11.1	10.1	11.1	12.4	14.1	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
5. Private resident schools for exceptional children	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
6. Local social welfare agencies—current account	129.3	157.0	197.6	143.1	113.6	107.2	111.3	112.8	112.2	106.9	110.6	114.9	121.5	163.9
7. National social welfare agencies	10.3	16.1	10.1	8.2	8.1	9.0	14.4	30.0	16.3	11.4	11.1	34.7	31.2	114.0
8. Hospitals and sanitariums—current account	26.0	20.2	17.7	14.6	12.4	12.8	20.3	18.5	18.3	17.5	17.8	18.3	19.6	24.4
9. Hospitals and social welfare agencies—capital account and endowment	98.0	71.0	43.1	23.9	15.4	13.3	15.8	23.6	30.4	31.7	31.6	38.1	30.6	30.6
10. Museums and libraries	40.0	31.0	29.1	9.1	7.8	6.4	37.5	9.8	61.4	7.7	36.9	8.0	5.7	21.3
11. Foundations	27.3	19.3	33.2	32.1	17.6	31.9	18.9	26.3	91.6	24.9	16.2	48.7	20.6	25.0
12. Foreign relief agencies	12.3	9.6	8.6	5.6	5.4	7.9	6.1	7.3	13.9	16.6	25.1	43.1	43.2	48.8
13. Political organizations	9.2	17.6	5.7	30.4	8.4	18.6	10.1	43.8	10.6	20.6	10.0	38.6	9.6	19.3
14. Government units	16.9	16.3	18.2	21.3	14.8	16.4	16.7	19.0	19.2	17.2	17.0	13.5	10.8	12.2
XII. Foreign travel and remittances (Subgroups same as in table 2).	994.7	933.2	605.6	544.2	440.0	437.2	467.3	548.4	613.0	532.1	488.4	306.1	276.9	190.0
Total consumer outlay	78,949.3	71,533.9	61,803.7	49,071.2	46,716.5	52,191.1	56,740.0	62,653.8	66,753.6	63,709.9	66,848.2	71,231.7	81,042.3	89,217.5

Table 3.—Consumer Outlay, 1929–1942—Continued

Group	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
RECONCILIATION WITH TABLE 2														
Add: Adjustment for nonprofit organizations [1]	83.1	180.2	238.9	298.7	361.7	327.2	273.7	248.0	152.0	278.7	342.3	343.1	434.9	395.9
Subtract:														
Payments to government [2]	324.2	334.4	321.8	308.8	280.3	297.6	325.5	363.4	400.4	392.5	418.6	442.0	483.0	546.4
Insurance claims paid (excluding life insurance)	227.3	239.9	240.6	212.8	182.9	183.0	192.6	210.0	237.9	245.8	255.6	280.1	335.2	337.8
a. Fire and theft insurance on personal property	19.1	20.5	18.6	16.6	12.2	12.4	11.2	13.9	13.9	14.7	14.4	15.9	16.5	17.0
b. Accident and health insurance	91.7	95.8	102.6	93.2	81.8	80.1	85.5	88.2	94.6	99.1	107.9	125.6	148.6	164.5
c. Mutual accident and sick benefit associations	31.0	29.2	29.1	25.3	19.4	19.2	20.0	20.8	24.3	27.6	33.3	23.6	27.0	27.1
d. Automobile insurance	85.5	94.4	90.3	77.7	69.5	71.3	75.9	87.1	105.1	104.4	100.0	115.0	143.1	129.2
Other transfer payments	55.2	58.7	62.2	75.9	62.6	49.4	46.7	56.3	48.0	47.5	50.2	46.5	52.3	48.1
a. Cash benefits paid by labor unions	34.6	38.9	43.3	57.8	46.2	34.0	32.2	42.6	34.6	34.1	37.3	33.6	39.2	34.0
b. Fraternal, patriotic and women's organizations cash benefits paid, except funeral expenses	20.6	19.8	18.9	18.1	16.4	15.4	14.5	13.7	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.9	13.1	14.1
Total consumption expenditures	78,425.7	71,081.1	61,418.0	49,672.4	46,552.4	51,988.3	56,448.9	62,272.1	66,219.3	63,302.8	66,466.1	70,806.2	80,605.8	88,681.1

[1] The amount by which current expenditures of nonprofit organizations for services to individuals, excluding relief payments within the United States, but including depreciation exceeds their receipts from individuals.
[2] Sum of series VI (11b), VII (18–20), VIII (1i–l), IX (4h), 5p, q), X (1), XI (2, 14).

(2) Intergroup shifts in classification affect the comparability of many of the minor commodity groups and one of the service groups. The more important shifts are shown in Exhibit I.

III. Improvements in Estimating Procedure.

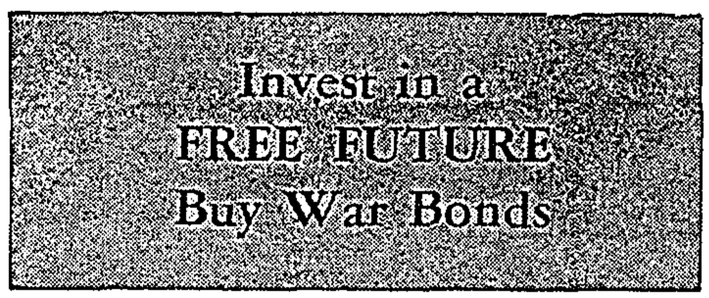
Improvements that affect the comparability of the two sets of estimates for all years stemmed from (1) the availability of additional basic data, (2) a more rigid exclusion of government and institutional purchases of consumption commodities, and (3) the development of better estimating techniques. The present estimates for the years after 1939 also reflect the use of more accurate extrapolating indexes: in particular the revised Department of Commerce series on retail sales which were used in combination with department store sales by departments to extrapolate most of the commodity groups.

Only those groups in which improvements in estimating procedure made for rather large statistical changes are listed:

(1) Food: The total food estimate in the April 1942 article was about one billion higher in 1939. The reduction was due chiefly to the exclusion of ice (mentioned above), a revision in alcoholic beverages, a slightly lower consumer allocation of farm products, and a revision in the adjustment for changes in inventories.

(2) Gasoline and oil: The original estimate was much too low because of the inadvertent omission of most gasoline taxes.

(3) Housefurnishings and equipment n. e. c.; china, glassware and household utensils; stationery and writing supplies; miscellaneous household paper products; drug preparations and sundries; physicians; auto parts and accessories; books and maps; and magazines, newspapers and other printed matter: The totals for these groups differ rather appreciably from those for the corresponding groups in the earlier articles partly because of classification shifts mentioned above, but also because of improvements in estimating procedure. For the commodity groups, the revision was due to the availability of additional basic data resulting in the development of more accurate consumer allocation and of more adequate adjustments for distributive mark-ups and inventory changes; for the one service group included in the list, the revision was due mainly to the use of improved basic data on the number of physicians.

Exhibit I

Present group	*Comparison with earlier group*
Food purchased for off-premise consumption.	A combination of the former manufactured and nonmanufactured food groups minus meals and beverages and other food items shown separately. Also excludes ice.
Clothing and accessories except footwear.	Includes parts of the old personal furnishings and dry goods and notions groups.
Jewelry and watches.	A combination of the old clocks and watches and jewelry and sterling silverware groups but excludes clocks and sterling silverware.
Toilet articles and preparations.	Includes part of the old personal furnishings group.
Furniture.	Includes mattresses and bedsprings.
Cooking and portable heating equipment.	Excludes all heating equipment except portable.
China, glassware, table- and utensils.	Includes sterling silverware.
Housefurnishings and equipment, n. e. c.	A combination of the old semidurable and durable housefurnishings groups, other household appliances, and part of dry goods and notions. Also includes clocks, but excludes mattresses and bedsprings.
Cleaning and polishing preparations.	Includes household insecticides.
Fuel (except gas) and ice.	A combination of the old manufactured household illuminating and heating products and nonmanufactured household fuels groups. But excludes lighting supplies, which are shown separately, and includes ice.
Household utilities.	Different consumer allocation reflecting a decision to cover space rent only in the housing estimates.
Drug preparations and sundries.	Excludes household insecticides.
New cars; tires and tubes; parts and accessories; gasoline and oil.	Consumer allocation of passenger cars was set at 70 instead of 75 percent through 1941 and 50 percent in 1942. Corresponding adjustments were made to the other automotive product groups.
Nondurable toys and sports supplies; wheel goods, durable toys and sport equipment.	The assignment of commodities to these groups reflects a more rigorous application of the concept of durability, resulting in a considerably larger nondurable and smaller durable group. Also wheel goods, durable toys and sport equipment includes part of the old personal furnishings group.