

experience of only one year while the population data represent the accumulated experience of a number of years, it is thought that they give a fair indication of the real situation. It would have been better to have compared the legitimacy of the population under 15 years of age with the legitimacy of births registered during several years, but the pertinent data were not available. The percentage of illegitimate persons in the surveyed area is 43.5, the percentage of illegitimate births registered in the three municipalities in 1934 is 45.8, and the percentage of illegitimate births registered in Puerto Rico in 1934 is 35.2. The percentage of illegitimacy in the surveyed area (43.5 per cent) is higher by 33.5 per cent than the percentage of illegitimacy in the rural zone of Puerto Rico (32.6 per cent) (appendix 12).

Other Social Problems:

The data on alcoholism, desertion and separation offered below (appendix 13) should be interpreted with extreme care. The study of these problems in definite form would require for the field workers a reasonable length of time to get acquainted with the local situation, to gain the confidence of the people and to familiarize themselves with the ways and moods of the community. It can not be expected, therefore, that in a survey of this character, in which the data are gathered in one or at most two visits to the homes, reliable information may be obtained in every case on matters which very often are of the most intimate nature.

In 188 families consisting of 928 members, one or more social problems were found. The number of members affected by one or more problems was 205, or 22.1 per cent of the total number of members in families.

Almost half of the cases (48.3 per cent) were cases of alcoholism, or cases of alcoholism associated with other problems; 33 cases or 16.1 per cent of the total were cases of desertion associated with other social problems; and 63 cases or 30.7 per cent were cases of separation, or cases of separation associated with other social problems. Besides these, there were 10 other cases of social problems, representing 4.9 per cent of the total.

Alcoholism: The problem of alcoholism was reported in 87 families consisting of 434 members and affecting 99 of

these members. Of these, 25 were white males, 72 colored males and 2 colored females; 4 per cent of the cases were in the age group 15-19 years; 25 per cent of the cases were in the age group 20-24 years, and 71 per cent in ages above 25 years. We feel that the information in these cases is very subjective. Some field workers reported the problem rather frequently, others did not report it at all. In some instances two and even three cases of alcoholism were reported in one family. If the term "alcoholism" is meant to include all people who drink occasionally, the number of cases found is probably too low; if the term is meant to include the cases of chronic alcoholism, the consuetudinary drinkers, it is probably too high.

Desertion: The problem of desertion was found to be present in 32 families, affecting 33 members. It presented itself alone in 27 families, 3 times with alcoholism, one with separation and one associated with disease. In 19 out of 33 cases the husband was deserted; in 14 cases the wife was deserted; 24 per cent of the cases were under 25 years of age and 76 per cent of the cases were 25 years of age or above that age.

Separation: Cases of separation were found in 59 families affecting 63 members. Separation alone was present in 48 families, affecting 52 members, and in other cases it was associated with disease, alcoholism, illegitimacy, desertion, unemployment or illiteracy. The classification of these cases is as follows: 36 cases were males of which 15 or 23.8 per cent were white and 21 or 33.3 per cent were colored; 27 cases were females of which 13 or 20.6 per cent were white and 14 or 22.2 per cent were colored. Twenty-eight per cent of the cases were under 25 years of age and 71 per cent were twenty-five years of age and over.

A case of prostitution and another of gambling are included in "other problems" in appendix 13 as their number did not justify their inclusion as separate problems.

Religion:

Information on the religion with which persons were affiliated was obtained for 3,482 persons representing 79.1 per cent of the total population in the surveyed area. From the rest of the population (918) no information was obtained on this subject.

Of the 3,482 persons who stated their religion, 3,361, or 96.5 per cent, were Catholics, of which 55.2 per cent were colored and 44.8 per cent were white; 111, or 3.2 per cent, were Protestants, of which 55.0 per cent were colored and 45.0 per cent white; and 10, or 0.3 per cent, were spiritualists, of which 80.0 per cent were white. The classification of the people by religious creeds was made regardless of age, color or sex, assuming that children have the religion of their parents.

The question of church attendance was inquired into also: 1,919 of the 3,361 Catholics, or 57.1 per cent, and 76 of the 111 Protestants, or 68.5 per cent, informed us that they attend church. Whether these people attend church regularly or only occasionally is not known, as this inquiry was not included in the questionnaire, but 39.8 per cent of the population over 15 years of age attended *rosarios*.

Use of Shoes:

Because of the importance of the use of shoes as a social and economic index and, moreover, as a hygienic measure to prevent uncinariasis and other parasitic diseases, an inquiry was included to find out how many people wear shoes.

Only persons one year of age or over were included in this tabulation (appendix 14). It may be observed that three-fourths of the children from 1-4 years of age, three-fifths of the children from 5-9 years and more than half of the children 10-14 years do not wear shoes. In no age group do all people wear shoes, the percentages in all ages above 15 years fluctuating from 60 per cent to 69 per cent, except in the age group 65 years and over in which the percentage of people wearing shoes is only 55.7. Another point of interest is that the percentage of colored people wearing shoes is consistently lower than the percentage of white people.

Leisure Time:

In considering the information presented below on use of leisure time it should be borne in mind that the data offered is not the product of special study and observation but merely the compilation of the answers given to the question "how do you spend your leisure time?"

The classification by mode of entertainment was made for persons 15 years of age and over. When a person answered that he or she spent his or her leisure time in two or more entertainments the case was counted in each. Therefore, the sum of the number of persons in different entertainments exceeds the total population 15 years of age and over.

The highest percentage (61.7 per cent) is obtained for people who use their leisure time for "visiting". Political meetings follow with 20.2 per cent. It should be explained here, however, that the survey was carried out during the preelection months of an election year. Dancing occupies the fourth place with 19.4 per cent, the movies the fifth place with 10.9 per cent of the total, games of dominoes the sixth place, with 6.7 per cent, and cock fighting the seventh place, with 5 per cent of the total.

Organizations:

During the investigation it was inquired of the people if they belonged to any organization of a social, civic or religious character, and if so, to what.

Among the names of such organizations given us were the Parents' and Teachers' Association, Labor Unions, Masonic Lodges, religious organizations, etc., yet, it should be noted that out of 4,400 individuals of all ages and sexes, only 102 named definite affiliations.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

We have tried to describe and assess in the foregoing part the social phases of the problems existing in the surveyed area. The examination of the material or economic resources was also made.

Economic Classification of Householders:

Since the investigation was limited to the people living within the holdings of Central Lafayette it is obvious that no economic classifications other than "owner of land" and "worker" is possible. The latter may be subdivided into employees, and factory and farm laborers. There are some families, however, to whom a double classification might be given, since the heads operate small farms while living and working at the Central, and still others who operate stores

and small shops within the limits of the surveyed area, or who are Government employees, but their number is too small to justify a separate study of them. In about 97 per cent of the families the householder is classified as "worker".

Gainful Workers in Families:

As used in this report, a "gainful worker" is any person 16 years of age or older engaged in gainful occupation, including persons usually working at a gainful occupation but temporarily unemployed at the time of the survey. Women doing housework in their own homes without wages are not classified as gainful workers. This conforms with the census-taking procedure, except in that the census considers for this classification all persons 10 years of age and older. Inasmuch as in Puerto Rico the law establishes the working age at 16 years, we have taken into consideration people 16 years of age only or older. It should be explained, however, that 28 persons under 16 years of age were reported as doing remunerative work in the following jobs: laborers, 18, servants, 8, seamstress 1 and washerwoman 1. These 28 persons have not been included as gainful workers in any of the tables presented in this report.

The number of gainful workers in the families is shown in table 32.

TABLE 32
NUMBER, SEX AND COLOR OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN FAMILIES

Number and Sex of Gainful Workers	Total No. of families		Male Workers			Female Workers		
	No.	Per Cent	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
ALL FAMILIES..	860	100.0	*1,244	574	670	*109	41	68
None.....	23	2.7						
1 male.....	464	54.0	464	202	262			
2 males.....	185	21.5	370	177	193			
3 males.....	65	7.6	195	97	98			
4 males or more.....	22	2.6	93	47	46			
1 male-1 female.....	44	5.1	44	22	22	44	20	24
2 males-1 female.....	14	1.6	28	12	16	14	5	9
3 males-1 female.....	6	0.7	18	7	11	6	2	4
4 males or more- 1 female.....	5	0.6	21	7	14	5	2	3
1 male-2 females.....	2	0.2	2	1	1	4	1	3
2 males-2 females.....	2	0.2	4	2	2	4	1	3
4 males-2 females.....	1	0.1	4		4	2		2
1 male-3 females.....	1	0.1	1		1	3		3
1 female.....	25	2.9				25	10	15
2 females.....	1	0.1				2		2

* Twenty-seven servants (4 males, 23 females) not included.

The total number of gainful workers in these families was 1,353 of whom 1,244 are males and 109 females. Besides these, there are 27 servants (4 males, 23 females) who have not been included in this table as they were reported as living with the families whom they were serving, and therefore cannot be considered as gainful workers *in these families*. They are included, however, in the second group of gainful workers below.

Gainfully occupied workers: The proportion of persons gainfully occupied in the survey area is below the average for Puerto Rico as a whole according to the 1930 census (table 33). The fact that the survey was carried out during the months of August and September, when no sugar cane is cut, and, therefore, the employment rate is not at its maximum, may account, at least in part, for this difference.

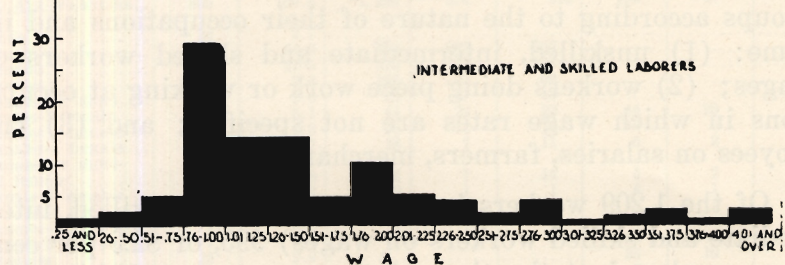
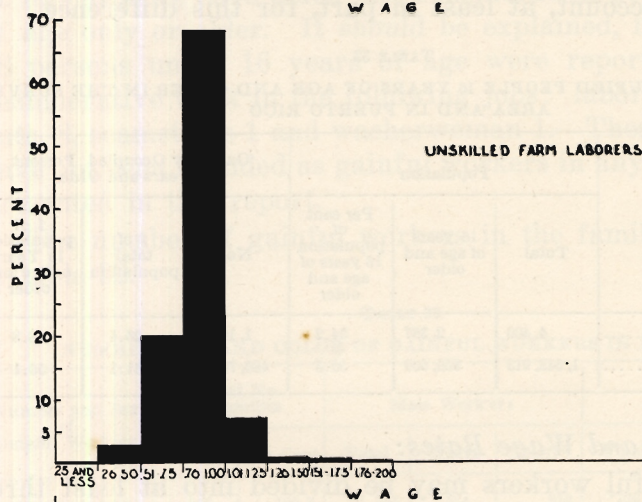
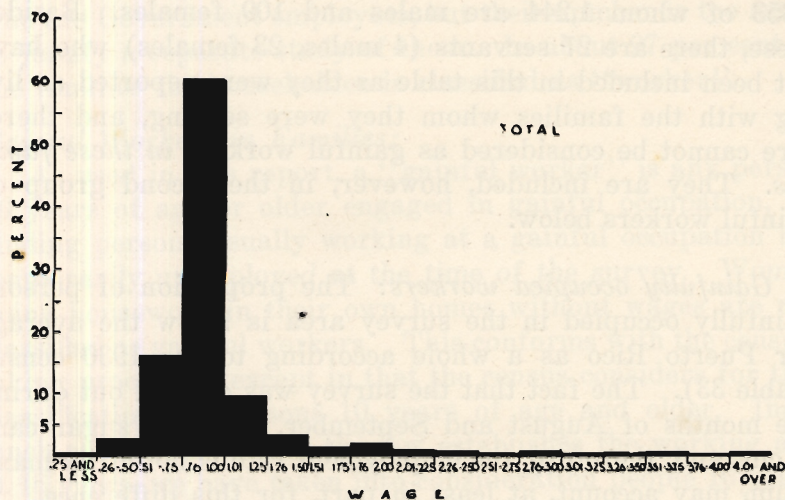
TABLE 33
GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PEOPLE 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER IN THE SURVEY AREA AND IN PUERTO RICO

Area	Population			Gainfully Occupied Persons 16 Years and Older		
	Total	16 years of age and older	Per cent of population 16 years of age and older	No.	% of total population	% of population 16 Years of age and older
Survey Area.....	4,400	2,387	54.2	1,164	26.4	48.8
Puerto Rico (1930).....	1,543,913	856,509	55.5	480,766	31.1	56.1

Occupations and Wage Rates:

The gainful workers may be divided into at least three groups according to the nature of their occupations and income: (1) unskilled, intermediate and skilled workers on wages; (2) workers doing piece work or working at occupations in which wage rates are not specified; and (3) employees on salaries, farmers, merchants, etc.

Of the 1,209 workers in the first group (unskilled, intermediate and skilled workers on wages) 995, or 82.3 per cent, were employed at the time of the survey and 214, or 17.7 per cent, appeared as unemployed (table 34). Of the total



Distribution of wage-earners according to daily wage rate.

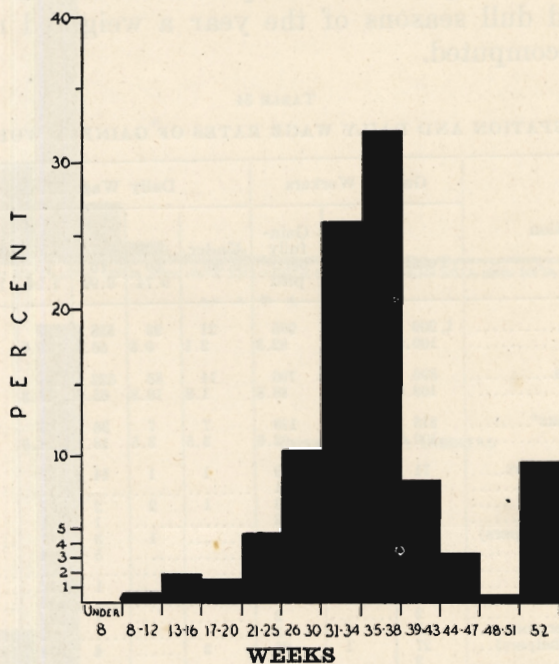
number of employed workers in this group 796, or 80 per cent, were unskilled farm laborers, and 199 or 20 per cent were intermediate or skilled workers. Eleven per cent of these workers had a daily wage rate under 75 cents; 56.1 per cent had a daily wage rate of 75 to 99 cents, and 32.4 per cent had a daily wage rate of one dollar or more. When two different wage rates were paid to a worker during the active and dull seasons of the year a weighted mean wage rate was computed.

TABLE 34
OCCUPATION AND DAILY WAGE RATES OF GAINFUL WORKERS

Occupation	Gainful Workers			Daily Wage Rates (in Dollars)						
	Total	Unem- ployed	Gain- fully occu- pied	Under 0.50	0.50 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 & over
TOTAL.....	1,209	214	995	21	93	558	189	44	32	58
PER CENT.....	100.0	17.7	82.3	2.1	9.3	56.1	19.0	4.4	3.2	5.8
FARM LABORERS.....	896	100	796	14	86	522	146	19	7	2
Per Cent.....	100.0	11.2	88.8	1.8	10.8	65.6	18.3	2.4	0.9	0.2
SKILLED WORKERS*.....	215	16	199	7	7	36	43	25	25	56
Per Cent.....	100.0	7.4	92.6	3.5	3.5	18.1	21.6	12.6	12.6	28.1
Foremen & overseers.....	71	2	69	1	1	14	21	7	5	20
Timekeepers.....	11	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Chauffeurs.....	14	1	13	1	2	2	2	1	2	3
Machinists.....	13	1	12	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Blacksmiths (& helpers).....	7	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters.....	28	4	24	1	5	4	3	4	8	8
Tinsmiths.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Store clerks.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Store keepers.....	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centrifugal operators.....	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Mechanics (& helpers).....	27	1	26	2	4	4	4	3	8	5
Weighers.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electricians.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stockers.....	6	1	6	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
Masons.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Brakemen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gardeners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plumbers.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Watchmen.....	11	1	11	1	3	4	3	1	1	1
Janitors.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
NOT SPECIFIED.....	98	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

*Including intermediate workers.

The mean wage rate paid to farm laborers was 84 cents per day, the median wage 80 cents per day and the modal, or most frequent wage rate, 80 cents; for all the workers including unskilled farm laborers and skilled and intermediate workers, the mean wage rate was 96.4 cents, the median wage rate 87.6 cents, and the modal 85 cents daily.



Time worked during the year by unskilled farm laborers.

There were 107 workers in the second group (piece work, or wage rate not specified) occupied as specified below:

Servants.....	36
Washerwomen.....	33
Seamstresses.....	22
Cooks.....	9
Bakers.....	2
Barbers.....	2
Midwives.....	2
Shoemakers.....	1
Total.....	107

The third group (employees on salaries and persons operating their own business) consists of 62 persons which may be subdivided as follows:

Employees of Central		Public Service		Independent Business	
Manager.....	1	Teachers.....	7	Peddlers.....	3
Field Manager.....	1	Policemen.....	3	Merchants.....	16
Engineers.....	2	Warden.....	1	Farmers.....	7
Chemist.....	1	Waterworks keeper.....	1		
Nurse.....	1	Road mender.....	1		26
Bookkeeper.....	1		13		
Stenographers.....	4				
Clerks.....	12				
	23				

Time Worked During the Year:

The farm laborers worked on an average of 34.1 weeks during the year or approximately 7 months and 3 weeks. The average time worked by the intermediate and skilled workers was 39.9 weeks or a little over 9 months. Only about 10 per cent of the farm laborers worked during the whole year, while more than 41 per cent of the intermediate and skilled workers had work during the 52 weeks of the year.

Annual Earnings from Wages:

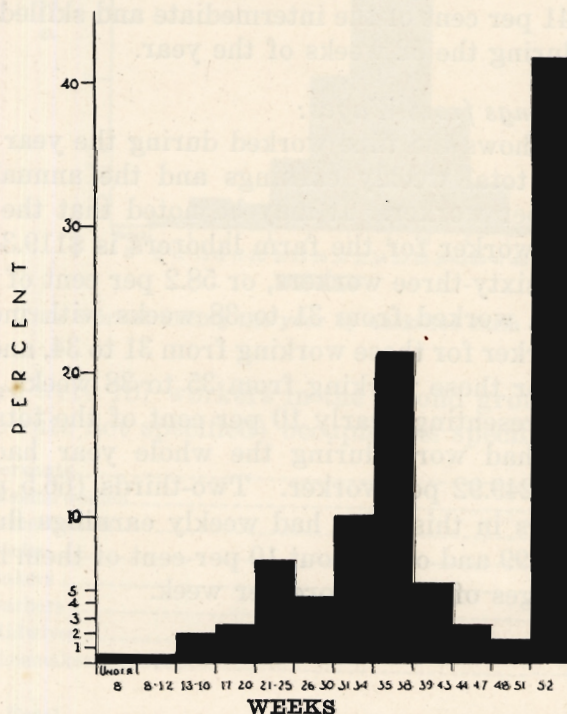
Table 35 shows the time worked during the year by farm laborers, the total weekly earnings and the annual income from wages per worker. It may be noted that the average earnings per worker for the farm laborers is \$119.34. Four hundred and sixty-three workers, or 58.2 per cent of the total in this group, worked from 31 to 38 weeks with incomes of \$96.38 per worker for those working from 31 to 34, and \$121.53 per worker for those working from 35 to 38 weeks. The 77 workers (representing nearly 10 per cent of the total in this group) who had work during the whole year had annual earnings of \$249.92 per worker. Two-thirds (66.5 per cent) of the workers in this class had weekly earnings fluctuating from \$2 to \$3.99 and only about 10 per cent of them had earnings from wages of \$5 or more per week.

TABLE 35

TIME WORKED DURING YEAR BY UNSKILLED FARM LABORERS; WEEKLY AND ANNUAL EARNINGS FROM WAGES AND ANNUAL EARNINGS PER WORKER

Time worked during year	Workers gainfully occupied		Weekly Earnings (in Dollars)							Annual earnings	Annual earnings per worker
	No.	%	Total	Under 2.00	2.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 3.99	4.00 to 4.99	5.00 to 5.99	6.00 & over		
FARM LABORERS.....	796	100.0	2,651.01	88	263	267	99	46	33	94,996.68	119.34
PER CENT.....	100.0			11.1	33.0	33.5	12.4	5.8	4.1		
8-12 weeks.....	6	0.8	8.56	4	2					85.55	14.26
13-16 weeks.....	16	2.0	24.55	13	3					337.89	21.12
17-20 weeks.....	14	1.7	27.51	8	3	3				485.67	34.69
21-25 weeks.....	39	4.9	84.28	13	24	2				1,791.08	45.92
26-30 weeks.....	84	10.5	263.80	4	47	22	7	2	2	7,030.64	83.70
31-34 weeks.....	207	26.0	628.59	37	80	67	13	8	2	19,950.05	96.38
35-38 weeks.....	256	32.2	878.44	4	80	126	30	10	6	31,110.58	121.53
39-43 weeks.....	67	8.4	246.40	2	7	35	17	5	1	9,652.22	144.06
44-47 weeks.....	26	3.3	98.38		11	2	10	3		4,328.72	166.49
48-51 weeks.....	4	0.5	20.43		1			1	2	980.64	245.16
52 weeks.....	77	9.7	370.07	3	5	10	22	17	20	19,243.64	249.92

The income from wages for the intermediate and skilled workers (\$349.52 per worker per year) is almost three times that of the farm laborers (table 36). The 83 workers (rep-



Time worked during the year by intermediate and skilled laborers.

resenting 41.7 per cent of the total in this group) who had work during the 52 weeks of the year, had annual earnings from wages of \$612.87 per worker. Almost half of the workers in this class (48.2 per cent) had an income of \$6 or more per week and only 11 per cent of them had earnings from wages under \$3 per week.

TABLE 36

TIME WORKED DURING YEAR BY INTERMEDIATE AND SKILLED WORKERS;
WEEKLY AND ANNUAL EARNINGS FROM WAGES AND ANNUAL EARNINGS PER
WORKER

Time worked during year	Workers gainfully occupied		Weekly Earnings (in Dollars)							Annual earnings	Annual earnings per worker
	No.	%	Total	Under \$2.00	2.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 3.99	4.00 to 4.99	5.00 to 5.99	6.00 & over		
SKILLED WORKERS.....	199	100.0	1,538.56	12	9	29	25	27	97	69,553.94	349.52
PER CENT.....	100.0	.....	.....	6.5	4.5	14.6	12.6	13.6	48.2	.....	.....
Under 8 weeks.....	1	0.5	1.25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.00
8-12 weeks.....	1	0.5	4.43	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	35.44	35.44
13-16 weeks.....	4	2.0	7.27	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	94.51	23.63
17-20 weeks.....	5	2.5	13.30	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	226.10	45.22
21-25 weeks.....	13	7.0	50.66	1	3	3	3	1	2	1,076.16	82.78
26-30 weeks.....	9	4.5	34.88	3	.....	4	.....	.....	2	929.64	103.29
31-34 weeks.....	21	10.1	104.48	.....	1	6	4	5	5	3,301.34	157.21
35-38 weeks.....	43	21.6	230.12	.....	1	11	8	8	15	8,152.26	189.59
39-43 weeks.....	11	5.5	58.23	.....	.....	1	4	3	3	2,283.45	207.59
44-47 weeks.....	5	2.5	28.49	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1,275.52	255.10
48-51 weeks.....	3	1.5	27.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,306.56	435.52
52 weeks.....	83	41.7	978.23	2	2	2	3	9	65	50,867.96	612.87

*Including intermediate workers.

Annual Incomes of Families:

For the purpose of computing their annual income, the families were divided into two groups: (1) families deriving their income mainly from wages; (2) families not deriving their main income from wages. There are 745 families in the wage-earners' group and 113 in the non wage-earners' group. The families of two of the former owners of the Central who were living in the surveyed area at the time of the investigation are not included.

The group of the wage-earners' families (table 37) consisting of 745 families with 3,904 members, had a total annual income of \$189,699, of which 69.9 per cent came from wages earned by the householders; 17.9 per cent from wages earned by other members of the household; 5.3 per cent from products raised by the respective families and either sold or consumed (or both) by them; and 6.9 per cent from other earnings. In the latter there are included the earnings from members of these families not working on wages, as for

instance, money earned by washerwomen, seamstresses, servants, etc., belonging to the respective families. Also, the money paid by boarders, as well as the money earned by the householder or any other member of the family in work done during spare time.

The average annual income per family is \$254.63 and the annual per capita income \$48.59. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that more than half of the families (51.1 per cent) had average annual incomes of \$118.86, that 35.8 per cent of them had average annual incomes of \$226.38 while only 13.0 per cent of them had an average income of \$755.55, which is more than six times the income of the former and almost three times the income of the latter.

TABLE 37
WEEKLY AND ANNUAL INCOME PER FAMILY AND ANNUAL INCOME PER
CAPITA OF WAGE-EARNERS

Weekly income (dollars)	No. of families	Members in families	Annual Income (in Dollars)					Annual Income	
			Total	Wages		Products sold or consum- ed	Other earnings	Per family	Per capita
				House- holder	Other members				
TOTAL.....	745	3,904	189,699.00	132,580.70	33,974.08	10,070.84	13,073.38	254.63	48.59
PER CENT.....			100.0	69.9	17.9	5.3	6.9		
Under 1.00.....	1	1	12.18	12.18				12.18	12.18
1.00-1.99.....	19	68	796.29	620.86	17.03	52.00	106.40	41.91	11.71
2.00-2.99.....	104	408	8,529.75	7,064.57	631.12	516.36	317.70	82.02	20.91
3.00-3.99.....	153	683	18,807.78	16,008.13	1,204.65	894.40	700.60	122.93	27.54
4.00-4.99.....	104	503	17,141.08	13,263.74	1,953.79	836.16	1,087.39	164.82	34.08
5.00-5.99.....	91	484	19,048.20	13,264.57	4,299.05	969.28	515.30	209.32	39.36
6.00-6.99.....	73	397	18,176.28	11,791.77	4,517.39	894.92	972.20	248.99	45.78
7.00-7.99.....	48	295	13,823.25	9,762.32	2,578.18	704.08	778.67	287.98	46.86
8.00-8.99.....	29	220	9,950.99	5,950.28	3,135.15	326.56	539.00	343.14	45.23
9.00-9.99.....	26	160	10,124.99	5,800.20	3,116.14	582.40	626.25	399.42	63.28
10.00 & over....	97	685	73,288.21	49,042.08	12,521.58	4,294.68	7,429.87	755.55	106.99

The 113 families whose income is not derived from wages were subdivided into six groups according to the source of their income (table 38). The weekly income in these cases includes the cash income derived from work (not on wages), from donations, or from the operation of business, the estimated value of products sold or consumed and any other income whatever its source. The weekly income has been multiplied by 52 to obtain the annual income, for it has been assumed that the economic conditions of these families have not changed during the year.

No further explanation is offered on the composition of these groups, as it is believed that the wording used to define each group in the column for "source of income" is self-explanatory. However, attention should be called again to the fact that the families of the former owners of the Central have not been included in the group of families operating their own business (group IV).

TABLE 38

INCOME OF FAMILIES WHOSE EARNINGS ARE NOT DERIVED FROM WAGES

Group No.	Source of income	No. of families	Members in families	Weekly income	Annual income	Income per family	Income per capita
	TOTAL.....	113	490	\$962.56	\$50,053.12	\$442.95	\$103.12
I.....	Families living on donations from relatives, friends, etc.	37	102	46.15	2,399.80	64.86	23.53
II.....	Piece work, odd jobs.....	29	99	61.93	3,220.36	111.05	32.53
III.....	Families supported by people working outside of area	3	24	22.40	1,164.80	388.27	48.53
IV.....	Farmers, merchants, shopkeepers, vendors	25	147	190.44	9,902.88	396.11	67.37
V.....	Public Service employees...	8	47	112.15	5,831.80	728.98	124.08
VI.....	Employees of the Central..	11	71	529.49	27,533.48	2,503.04	387.79

The average income per family in this group is \$442.95 and the income per capita, \$103.12. The annual income per family fluctuates from \$64.86 for the first group to \$2,503.04 for the sixth group, and the income per capita from \$23.53 for the first group to \$387.79 for the sixth group.

The average total income per family for the 858 families included in the income tables (tables 37-38) is \$259.43 and the annual income per capita \$54.56. The average annual income from wages, all wage-earners included, (tables 35-36) is \$165.38.

The difference between the total income from wages in table 37, (\$166,554.78) and the sum total of the annual income from wages in tables 35 and 36 (\$164,550.62) is due to: (1) wages earned by persons under 16 years of age which were not taken into account for tables 35 and 36 but which were included in the column for wages from other members of the household in table 37; and (2) members in families or boarders who did not contribute the whole of their earnings from wages to the family income but paid only some amount of it, which was included in "other income".

Distribution of Income:

With the purpose of acquiring information on the distribution of the weekly income, the families were asked to give an itemized account of their weekly expenditures. The field workers were instructed to write down as exactly as possible the information supplied to them and to help the informants to make an accurate statement of all family expenditures. When there was budgetary deficiency because income was below expenditures—which occurred in the majority of the cases—special care was taken to ascertain that the information given was reliable.

Naturally, inaccuracies may have occurred, but on the whole it is believed that the information obtained is trustworthy, considering other studies carried out on the same lines.

The total weekly expenditures exceed by nearly 4 per cent the total weekly incomes (table 39). Almost two-thirds (65.7 per cent) of the total weekly expenditures are spent in food, a sure indication of the inadequacy of an income of which such a high proportion has to be devoted to mere subsistence, and one-eighth (12.2 per cent) of the expenditures goes to clothes, 5.8 per cent to health, including fees paid to doctors, medicines, patent medicines and money paid to quacks; 5.7 per cent is spent in recreation, 3.2 per cent in transportation and only 0.8 per cent in purchase of property. The proportion of the expenditures spent for rent (0.3 per cent) is negligible, as most of the houses are either property of the householders or given free by the Central. (appendix 15).

DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY INCOME
OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILY

