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APPENDIX D
Tables on Consumer Debt

For all tables in this section showing a breakdown by income level, each income level is inclusive of the lower limit and exclusive of the upper limit; for example, an income of exactly $\$ 1000$ is included in the $\$ 1000-1250$ income group.

Unless otherwise noted, all tables have been computed from data on instalment debt, cash loan debt and charge account debt obtained from the Study of Consumer Purchases.

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## Tables on Consumer Debt

TABLE D-I
Estimates of Percent of Non-Relief Families Having a Net Change in Consumer Debt and Percentage Distribution of Such Families and of All Non-Relief Families, 1935-36, by Income Level

| INCOME LEVEL | (1) ASSUMING COMPLETE OVERLAPPING OF DEBT ${ }^{a}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (2) } \\ \text { ASSUMING } \\ \text { NO } \\ \text { OVELAPPING } \\ \text { OF DEBT b } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (3) } \\ \text { AVERAGE } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { COLUMNS (1) } \\ \text { AND (2) } \end{gathered}$ | PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | NonRelief Families Having a Net Change ${ }^{c}$ | All <br> Non- <br> Relief Families ${ }^{0}$ |
| Under \$500 | 17.5 | 37.4 | 27.5 | 8.5 | 10.6 |
| 500-750 | 16.8 | 38.1 | 27.5 | 9.1 | 11.3 |
| 750-1000 | 21.3 | 42.9 | 32.1 | 12.6 | 13.4 |
| 1000-1250 | 24.9 | 44.1 | 34.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| 1250-1500 | 27.6 | 47.8 | 37.7 | 11.9 | 10.8 |
| 1500-1750 | 29.0 | 50.2 | 39.6 | 10.5 | 9.1 |
| 1750-2000 | 31.9 | 51.4 | 41.7 | 8.9 | 7.3 |
| 2000-2500 | 30.2 | 50.1 | 40.2 | 11.2 | 9.5 |
| 2500-3000 | 29.3 | 50.2 | 39.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| 3000-4000 | 23.8 | 41.2 | 32.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| 4000-5000 | 21.5 | 39.5 | 30.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| 5000 and over | 15.0 | 30.1 | 22.6 | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| all levels | 24.2 | 44.3 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

a This column represents the minimum frequency of consumer debt, or the highest frequency of debt, whether instalment, cash loan or charge account, in any income level.
b This column represents the maximum frequency of consumer debt, or the sum of the frequencies of instalment, cash loan and charge account debt.

- The percentage distribution of families having a net change in consumer debt is based on the average of the minimum and maximum frequencies of debt (column 3).
d National Resources Committee, Consumer Incomes in the United States (1938) Table 8, p. 25.


## TABLE D-2

Percentage Distribution of Gross Increàse, Gross Decrease and Net Increase in Consumer Debt for Non-Relief Families, 1935-36, by Income Level

| INCOME LEVEL | Gross INCREASE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | GROSS decrease b | NET <br> INCREASE c | AGGREGATE INCOME ${ }^{d}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under \$500 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 1.9 |
| 500-750 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 4.0 |
| 750-1000 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 6.6 |
| 1000-1250 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 12.7 | 8.3 |
| 1250-1500 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 8.3 |
| 1500-1750 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 8.2 |
| 1750-2000 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 7.5 |
| 2000-2500 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| 2500-3000 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| 3000-4000 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 3.3 | 9.0 |
| $4000-5000$ | 2.7 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 4.0 |
| 5000 and over | 5.6 | 11.0 | 2.6 | 22.4 |
| all levels | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated amount (in millions) | \$1,257.5 | \$452.9 | \$804.6 | \$44,359.9 |

${ }^{a}$ Gross increase equals the sum of the increases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net increase in one of these types of debt.
b Gross decrease equals the sum of the decreases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a decrease in one of these types of debt.
c Net increase equals gross increase minus gross decrease.
d Based on unpublished data obtained from the National Resources Committee on the distribution of aggregate income for non-relief families, 1935-36.

TABLE D-3
Ratio of Gross Increase, Gross Decrease and Net Increase in Consumer Debt for Non-Relief Families to Aggregate Income of Such Families, 1935-36, by Income Level

| INCOME LEVEL | GROSS <br> INCREASE a | GROSS <br> DECREASE | NET <br> INCREASE 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under $\$ 500$ | 11.39 | .77 | 10.56 |
| $500-750$ | 5.67 | .77 | 4.90 |
| $750-1000$ | 4.24 | 1.10 | 3.14 |
| $1000-1250$ | 3.83 | 1.14 | 2.79 |
| $1250-1500$ | 8.31 | 1.25 | 2.17 |
| $1500-1750$ | 3.52 | 1.23 | 2.27 |
| $1750-2000$ | 3.34 | 1.21 | 2.11 |
| $2000-2500$ | 3.01 | 1.38 | 1.80 |
| $2500-3000$ | 2.74 | 1.28 | 1.36 |
| $3000-4000$ | 1.95 | 1.16 | .67 |
| $4000-5000$ | 1.92 | .51 | .76 |
| 5000 and over | .71 | 1.02 | .20 |
| ALL LEVELS | 2.83 |  | 1.81 |

a Gross increase equals the sum of the increases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net increase in one of these types of debt.
b Gross decrease equals the sum of the decreases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net decrease in one of these types of debt.

- Net increase equals gross increase minus gross decrease.

TABLE D-4
Ratio of Gross Increase, Gross Decrease and Net Increase in Consumer Debt to Aggregate Income of Non-Relief Families Having a Net Change in Such Debt, 1935-36, by Income Level ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| INCOME LEVEL | GROSS <br> INCREASE | GROSS <br> DECREASE | NET <br> INCREASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under $\$ 500$ | 40.79 | 2.77 | 38.02 |
| $500-750$ | 20.41 | 2.77 | 17.64 |
| $750-1000$ | 13.14 | 3.41 | 9.73 |
| $1000-1250$ | 11.11 | 3.02 | 8.09 |
| $1250-1500$ | 8.94 | 3.08 | 5.86 |
| $1500-1750$ | 8.80 | 3.13 | 5.67 |
| $1750-2000$ | 8.02 | 2.95 | 5.07 |
| $2000-2500$ | 7.53 | 3.03 | 4.50 |
| $2500-3000$ | 6.85 | 3.45 | 3.40 |
| $3000-4000$ | 5.44 | 2.30 | 3.14 |
| $4000-5000$ | 6.34 | 3.83 | 2.51 |
| 5000 and over | $\mathbf{3 . 1 2}$ | 2.24 | .88 |
| ALL LEVELS | 8.21 | 2.96 | 5.25 |

- These figures were computed on the basis of a frequency of consumer debt which is an average of the minimum and maximum frequencies.

TABLE D-5
Percent of Non-Relief Families Having a Net Change in Consumer Debt, 1935-36, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ in Six Types of Community, by Income Level

| INCOME Level | METROPOLISES | LARGE CITIES | middLe- <br> SIZED CITIES | SMALL CITIES | $\begin{gathered} \text { VIL- } \\ \text { LAGES } \end{gathered}$ | ALL NON <br> FARM <br> COM- <br> MUNI- <br> TIES | FARMS | ALL COM-MUNITIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under \$500 | 9.4 | 28.6 | 21.9 | 30.7 | 28.7 | 25.9 | 29.7 | 27.5 |
| 500-1000 | 17.6 | 39.8 | 31.3 | 37.6 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 24.2 | 30.0 |
| 1000-1500 | 25.8 | 44.1 | 39.7 | 46.1 | 36.8 | 39.5 | 24.9 | 35.9 |
| 1500-2000 | 28.9 | 51.1 | 45.1 | 48.6 | 41.8 | 43.8 | 26.0 | 40.5 |
| 2000-2500 | 26.8 | 52.1 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 30.6 | 40.2 |
| 2500-3000 | 29.7 | 51.7 | 38.4 | 41.9 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 31.0 | 39.8 |
| 3000-4000 | 27.0 | 41.4 | 33.5 | 30.7 | 29.8 | 33.5 | 28.4 | 32.5 |
| 4000-5000 | 23.1 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 28.9 | 36.1 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 30.5 |
| 5000 and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| over | 18.8 | 22.4 | 19.0 | 24.3 | 25.5 | 21.7 | 31.1 | 22.6 |
| all levels | 24.6 | 43.7 | 36.4 | 41.0 | 35.6 | 37.1 | 26.3 | 34.3 |

a These figures represent the average of the minimum and maximum frequencies of consumer debt. For each type of community the minimum frequency is the highest frequency of debt, whether instalment, cash loan or charge account, in any income level. The maximum frequency of consumer debt is the sum of the frequencies of instalment, cash loan and charge account debt. b Metropolises, $1,500,000$ population and over; large cities, 100,000 to $1,500,000$; middle-sized cities, 25,000 to 100,000 ; small cities, 2,500 to 25,000 ; villages, less than 2,500.

TABLE D-6
Percentage Distribution of Gross Increase, Gross Decrease and Net Increase in Consumer Debt for Non-Relief Families, and of the Aggregate Income of All NonRelief Families, 1935-36, by Type of Community ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| TYPE OF COMMUNITY | $\begin{gathered} \text { GROSS } \\ \text { INCREASE b } \end{gathered}$ | gross decrease c | NET <br> 1NCREASE d | agGregate INCOME ${ }^{~}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metropolises | 7.5 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 17.1 |
| Large cities | 21.2 | 17.7 | 23.1 | 22.9 |
| Middle-sized cities | 8.4 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 10.7 |
| Small cities | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Villages | 18.5 | 17.4 | 19.2 | 16.6 |
| Farms | 28.6 | 34.9 | 25.0 | 17.5 |
| all Communities | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

a Metropolises, $1,500,000$ population and over; large cities, 100,000 to $1,500,000$; middle-sized cities, 25,000 to 100,000 ; small cities, 2,500 to 25,000 ; villages, less than 2,500.
${ }^{-}$Gross decrease equals the sum of the decreases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net increase in one of these types of debt.
${ }^{0}$ Gross decrease equals the sum of the decreases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net decrease in one of these types of debt.
d Net increase equals gross increase minus gross decrease.
${ }^{0}$ National Resources Committee, Consumer Incomes in the United States (1938) Table 7, p. 23.

TABLE D-7
Ratio of Gross Increase, Gross Decrease and Net
Increase in Consumer Debt for Non-Relief Families
to Aggregate Income of Such Families, 1935-36, by
Type of Community ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| TYPE OF COMMUNITY | GROSS <br> INCREASE | GROSS <br> DECREASE 0 | NET <br> INCREASE d |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metropolises | 1.24 | .41 | .83 |
| Large cities | 2.61 | .79 | 1.82 |
| Middle-sized cities | 2.21 | .74 | 1.47 |
| Small cities | 2.94 | 1.06 | 1.88 |
| Villages | 3.16 | 1.07 | 2.09 |
| Farms | 4.64 | 2.03 | 2.61 |
| all communities | 2.83 | 1.02 | 1.81 |

a Metropolises, $1,500,000$ population and over; large cities, 100,000 to $1,500,000$; middle-sized cities, 25,000 to 100,000 ; small cities, 2,500 to 25,000 ; villages, less than 2,500.
${ }^{b}$ Gross increase equals the sum of the increases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net increase in one of these types of debt.
a Gross decrease equals the sum of the decreases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net decrease in one of these types of debt.
d Net increase equals gross increase minus gross decrease.

TABLE D-8

## Percent of Non-Relief Families Having a Net Change in Consumer Debt, 1935-36, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ in Five Regions, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ by Income Level

| INCOME LEVEL | NEW <br> ENGLAND | NORTH <br> CENTRAL | SOUTH | MOUNTAIN <br> AND PLAIN | PACIFIC | ALL <br> REGIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under $\$ 500$ | 17.3 | 21.6 | 27.6 | 62.9 | 29.9 | 27.5 |
| $500-1000$ | 33.9 | 26.2 | 30.8 | 42.1 | 38.4 | 30.0 |
| $1000-1500$ | 35.5 | 31.3 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 45.8 | 35.9 |
| $1500-2000$ | 36.5 | 34.5 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 53.1 | 40.5 |
| $2000-2500$ | 32.2 | 30.6 | 54.3 | 45.4 | 53.5 | 40.2 |
| $2500-3000$ | 33.9 | 32.5 | 53.5 | 47.0 | 48.9 | 39.8 |
| $3000-4000$ | 23.1 | 27.7 | 39.4 | 44.2 | 40.8 | 32.5 |
| $4000-5000$ | 19.1 | 25.8 | 40.3 | 36.2 | 33.7 | 30.5 |
| 5000 and over | 19.9 | 18.6 | 31.5 | 27.5 | 23.8 | 22.6 |
| ALL LEVELS | 32.7 | 29.4 | 37.5 | 46.3 | 44.8 | 34.3 |

a These figures represent the average of the minimum and maximum frequencies of net change in consumer debt. For each region the minimum frequency is the highest frequency of change in debt, whether instalment, cash loan or charge account, in any income level. The maximum frequency of change in consumer debt is the sum of the frequencies of changes in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt.
b New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

Mountain and Plain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.
Pacific: California, Oregon, Washington.

TABLE D. 9
Percentage Distribution of Gross Increase, Gross Decrease and Net Increase in Consumer Debt for Non-Relief Families, and of the Aggregate Income of All Non-Relief Families, 1935-36, by Region ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| REGION | GROSS increase b | GROSS DECREASE | NET INCREASE ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | AGGREGATE INCOME ${ }^{~}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 5.3 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| North Central | 44.7 | 47.2 | 43.3 | 54.9 |
| South | 27.1 | 28.2 | 26.5 | 24.6 |
| Mountain and Plain | 12.4 | 11.0 | 13.1 | 5.2 |
| Pacific | 10.5 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 8.0 |
| all regions | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

a For basis of regional classification, see Table D-8.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Gross increase equals the sum of the increases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net increase in one of these types of debt.

- Gross decrease equals the sum of the decreases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net decrease in one of these types of debt.
d Net increase equals gross increase minus gross decrease.
${ }^{0}$ Computed from National Resources Committee, Consumer Incomes in the United States (1938) Tables 6 and 24B.

TABLE D-10
Ratio of Gross Increase, Gross Decrease and Net Increase in Consumer Debt for Non-Relief Families to Aggregate Income of Such Families, 1935-36, by Region ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| REGION | GROSS <br> INCREASE $\mathbf{b}$ | GROSS <br> DECREASE $\mathbf{c}$ | NET <br> INCREASE d |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 2.05 | .64 | 1.41 |
| North Central | 2.31 | .88 | 1.43 |
| South | 3.12 | 1.17 | 1.95 |
| Mountain and Plain | 6.67 | 2.15 | 4.52 |
| Pacific | 3.72 | 1.15 | 2.57 |
| $\quad$. | 2.83 | 1.02 | 1.81 |
| $\quad$ ALL REGIONS |  |  |  |

a For basis of regional classification, see Table D.8.
b Gross increase equals the sum of the increases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net increase in one of these types of debt.

- Gross decrease equals the sum of the decreases in instalment, cash loan and charge account debt for families having a net decrease in one of these types of debt.
d Net increase equals gross increase minus gross decrease.

TABLE D-11
Percentage Distribution of Non-Relief, Non-Farm Families Having a Net Change in Instalment Debt or Cash Loan Debt, 1935-36, by Income Level

|  | INSTALMENT <br> DEBT | CASH <br> LOAN DEBT |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Under $\$ 500$ | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| $500-750$ | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| $750-1000$ | 11.7 | 11.3 |
| $1000-1250$ | 14.1 | 12.3 |
| $1250-1500$ | 12.8 | 12.1 |
| $1500-1750$ | 11.5 | 11.7 |
| $1750-2000$ | 10.5 | 9.4 |
| $2000-2500$ | 12.7 | 12.6 |
| $2500-3000$ | 6.8 | 8.0 |
| $3000-4000$ | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| $4000-5000$ | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| 5000 and OVET | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| ALL LEVELS | 100.0 | 100.0 |

