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CHAPTER XIX

GENERAL FACTS RELATED TO INCOME

Place of Residence and Value of Residential Property.

Table CXXXII contains figures representing very rough estimates of the classification of the population of the United States on the basis of whether they do or do not reside on farms, and whether or not they live in their own homes. In this table, there are also estimates of the value of residential property, including

TABLE CXXXII

ESTIMATED POPULATION RESIDING IN OWNED AND LEASED HOMES AND THE VALUE OF SUCH HOMES

Year	Population of United States Not Residing on Farms ^a	Population of Cities and Vil- lages Residing in Owned Homes ^a	Value on January 1, of Res- idential Property, Including Land, Occupied by ^b	
	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	Owners (Millions)	Tenants (Millions)
1920	74,848	22,088	\$22,642	\$32,675
1921	76,778	22,496	26,709	39,212
1922	78,772	22,765	28,178	42,087
1923	81,057	23,182	28,559	42,546
1924	84,077	23,794	28,978	44,805
1925	86,216	24,140	29,380	46,278
1926	88,295	24,458	29,599	47,416
1927	90,209	24,717	29,339	47,874

^a Derived from figures presented in Table I.

^b Based upon F. W. Dodge Co. figures of residential construction values.

land, occupied by owners and tenants respectively. The figures in the second column of the table show the rapid growth of the urban population which has taken place since 1920. Although, during these 7 years, the urban population increased 20 per cent, these rough estimates indicate that the proportion living in owned homes increased only 10 per cent. It appears, therefore, that tenancy is on the increase in the cities of the United States. Unfortunately,

TABLE CXXXIII

A SUMMARY OF THE ESTIMATES OF
INCOME FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

Year	Total Miscella- neous Income	Income from Urban Poultry and Gardens	Rental Value of Owned Urban Homes	Interest on Invest- ments in Other Durable Goods	Profits from Urban Cow- Keeping	Net In- come from Foreign Invest- ments	Rent Paid to Indi- viduals for Leased Homes Not on Farms
1909	\$2,747	\$ 70	\$ 886	\$ 850	\$ 52	\$-74	\$ 963
1910	2,955	75	935	932	56	-78	1,035
1911	3,020	72	946	966	54	-82	1,064
1912	3,152	80	971	1,018	59	-86	1,110
1913	3,316	78	1,017	1,070	61	-90	1,180
1914	3,468	82	1,052	1,116	61	-85	1,241
1915	3,605	85	1,064	1,187	62	-68	1,275
1916	3,874	100	1,092	1,334	66	-46	1,328
1917	4,330	211	1,100	1,625	86	-51	1,358
1918	5,242	281	1,144	2,302	109	-26	1,433
1919	5,882	197	1,249	2,740	126	-17	1,588
1920	7,415	187	1,465	3,717	135	-8	1,919
1921	7,104	117	1,663	3,015	100	-7	2,216
1922	7,132	120	1,687	2,596	85	354	2,289
1923	7,505	128	1,713	2,834	97	369	2,364
1924	7,764	132	1,757	2,923	95	390	2,467
1925	7,940	147	1,760	3,000	96	419	2,517
1926	8,020*	144*	1,768	3,023*	102	410	2,572
1927	8,040*	136*	1,746	3,051*	109*	410*	2,587

* For mode of estimation, see the report of this Bureau, entitled *Income in the Various States*, pp. 243-247.

however, the validity of these estimates is open to serious question, especially as regards the number of tenants. The estimates concerning the value of residential property are also based upon very scanty evidence.

Miscellaneous Items of Income.

The items in Table CXXXIII are measures of the magnitude of certain miscellaneous items which enter into the totals of realized income as presented in the earlier tables in this volume. All of the estimates in this table are extremely rough. There can, however, be no question but that, in the aggregate, these categories do

constitute a large and significant part of the entire realized income of the people of the United States. There is some reason for believing that the totals entered in the second column of Table CXXXIII show, in a very general way, the trend that has occurred in the aggregate of these particular types of income.

Magnitude of Errors in Estimates.

The facts and figures presented in the preceding tables and charts are intended to give a picture of the income of the people of the United States and the sources from which this income is derived—a picture as accurate as it is possible to obtain with the amount of time and effort available for this investigation. The reader should, however, understand that practically all of the items here presented are subject to considerable margins of error. Rough guesses concerning the sizes of the errors in different industries appear in Table G, page 33, of *Income in the Various States*. Since these estimates represent nothing but carefully weighed opinions, it does not seem necessary to repeat them here. For more recent years, it is believed that the magnitude of errors has been somewhat reduced. For earlier years, the errors may be greater than those indicated.

The End.

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