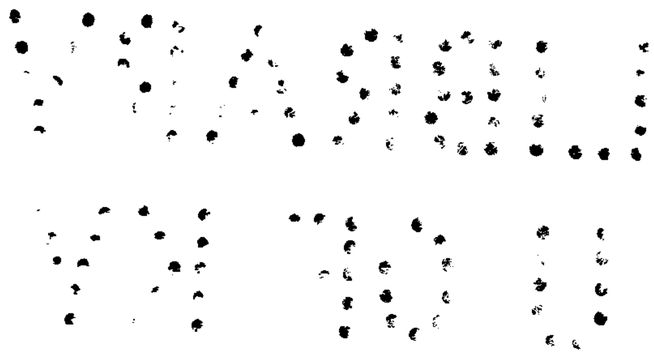
144 SMALLER CITIES

E. L. THORNDIKE

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY
NEW YORK



PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREFACE

This is a companion book to "Your City." I have gathered the same facts, so far as they are available, about 144 cities of 20,000 to 30,000 population in 1930 that were gathered for the larger cities. The general conclusions of the earlier book are amended where they do not fit the smaller cities. But this happens very rarely. So there is space to present details concerning each item of welfare in convenient form for citizens to use in planning to improve life for themselves and their children.

Teachers of sociology or of civics who have found "Your City" useful as a presentation of the essentials of variation and correlation will find the treatment in this book even simpler and more dramatic.

EDWARD L. THORNDIKE
New York, January 1940

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AMONG CITIES

Every American city has its individual peculiarities. No two are identical. The book "Your City" showed the great differences that exist among three hundred and ten larger cities of the United States, with populations of 30,000 or over. They are found also to a surprising extent among the smaller cities. Cities of from 20,000 up to 30,000 inhabitants in New York or Ohio or Wisconsin may seem to superficial observation to follow a stereotyped pattern, but more intimate acquaintance reveals a wide variation. The clothes the residents of Alliance, Ashtabula, Barberton, East Liverpool, Elyria, Massillon, Middletown and Sandusky wear, the cars they ride in, and the entertainments offered by their movie theatres may seem monotonously alike to the traveler in search for picturesque diversity. But a deeper study of the life of such cities demonstrates that the similarities are only skin deep.

There were 159 cities of 20,000 to 30,000 souls in 1930. For the 144 listed on the following pages I have been able to obtain many facts far more important than what the visitor sees, and far more significant for welfare. In some of these cities the chance that a mother will lose within a year the baby she has given birth to is five times as great as in some others. In some of them the reported amount spent per per-

son for food in local food stores is nearly four times as great as in others. In some the deaths per thousand population from typhoid are over twenty times as many as in others. I use "is" and "are" though the facts are for the year 1930 or years near it, because there is no reason to believe that the variation is less today.

144 Cities of from 20,000 to 30,000 Population in 1930

Ala.
- Anniston
- Bessemer
- Gadsden
- Tuscaloosa

Ark.
- Hot Springs
- Pine Bluff

Cal.
- Alhambra
- Bakersfield
- Huntington Pk.
- Pomona
- Richmond
- Riverside

Conn.
- Bristol
- Danbury
- Middletown
- New London
- Norwich
- Torrington

Fla.
- Orlando
- W. Palm Beach

Ga.
- La Grange
- Rome

Idaho
- Boise

Ill.
- Belleville
- Champaign
- Chicago Heights
- Freeport
- Galesburg
- Granite City
- Kankakee
- Maywood

Ind.
- Lafayette
- Marion
- Michigan City
- Mishawaka
- New Albany

Ia.
- Burlington
- Clinton
- Fort Dodge
- Mason City
- Ottumwa

Kan.
- Hutchinson
- Salina

Ky.
- Ashland
- Newport
- Owensboro

La.
- Alexandria
- Monroe

Me.
- Bangor

Mass.
- Attleboro
- Beverly
- Framingham
- Gloucester
- Leominster
- Methuen
- North Adams
- Northampton
- Peabody

Mich.
- Ann Arbor
- Wyandotte

Minn.
- Rochester
- St. Cloud
- Winona

Miss.
- Vicksburg

Mo.
- Hannibal
- Jefferson City
- Sedalia

Mont.
- Great Falls

N. H.
- Berlin
- Concord

N. J.
- Belleville
- Garfield
- Hackensack
- W. Orange

N. M.
- Albuquerque

N. Y.
- Cohoes
- Gloversville
- Ithaca
- Kingston
- Lackawanna
- Lockport
- Middletown
- Olean
- Oswego
- Port Chester

N. C.
- Rocky Mount

N. D.
- Fargo

Ohio
- Alliance
- Ashtabula
- Barberton
- E. Liverpool
- Elyria
- Massillon
- Middletown
- Sandusky

Okla.
- Enid
- Shawnee

Ore.
- Salem

Pa.
- Aliquippa
- Ambridge
- Butler
- Carbondale
- Dunmore
- Duquesne
- Homestead
- Kingston
- Lebanon
- Monessen
- Nanticoke
- Oil City
- Pottsville
- Shamokin
- Sharon
- Shenandoah
- Washington
- Wilkinsburg

R. I.
- Central Falls
- E. Providence
- Newport
- Warwick

S. C.
- Greenville
- Spartanburg

Tenn.
- Jackson
- Johnson City

Tex.
- Abilene
- Brownsville
- Corpus Christi
- San Angelo

Vt.
- Burlington

Va.
- Alexandria
- Danville
- Petersburg

Wash.
- Aberdeen
- Yakima

W. V.
- Clarksburg
- Fairmont
- Parkersburg

Wis.
- Appleton
- Beloit
- Eau Claire
- Fond du Lac
- Janesville
- Manitowoc
- Wausau

For the fifteen cities listed below the facts are incomplete and are presented separately in Appendix V.

Conn.
- West Hartford
- West Haven

Mass.
- Belmont
- Melrose
- Weymouth

Mich.
- Ferndale
- Royal Oak

Mo.
- University City

N. J.
- Linden
- Maplewood
- Nutley
- Woodbridge

Pa.
- Haverford

Tex.
- Lubbock

Wis.
- Wauwatosa

Among the most important questions which a city can ask itself are:

1. How many of the babies born die within a year?
2. How many of the boys and girls 16 or 17 years old attend school?
3. How many of the people own their homes?
4. How fully are the homes provided with electricity?
5. How common is that great personal and social convenience, the telephone?
6. How much crime is there? (The facts for crime are not available, except in the one special case of the deaths from homicide, but this may be taken as a symptom.)
7. How frequent is illiteracy?
8. How many of the homes are worth less than $1500 or rent for less than $15 per month?

9. How much is spent for teachers' salaries (per capita)?
10. How well are the residents protected against such "public" diseases as typhoid?

These questions are answered for our 144 cities in the next twenty pages.

In the two items shown on pages 8 to 11 it is obvious at a glance down the scale that the differences among these 144 cities are very great. The infant death-rate runs from under 40 to over 150. If all the cities did as well for their babies as Huntington Park, Alhambra, Pomona, Beverley, Port Chester, Winona and Aberdeen, many thousands of mothers would be freed from a vast amount of bitter grief and regret. To do so would require some expense of money, but chiefly intelligent action by parents and by the city governments. A large percentage of the babies who die in the first year of life die from preventable infections. To put it brutally, many of them are murdered, as by poisoned water or milk.

The percentage of 16- and 17-year-olds attending school runs from 90 down to under 30. It may or may not be desirable for all children to continue formal schooling past age sixteen, but it can hardly be true that three times as many of the children in certain cities as in others deserve this privilege. And if this were true it would mean that the populations of these cities differed very widely in important personal qualities. Either the opportunities are very unequal for those of equal ability, or the abilities are very unequal, or both.

In care for babies and in care for the schooling of boys and girls it is obvious that the cities do not fall into two groups—"good" cities and "bad" cities. Mediocrity is commoner than notable superiority or notable inferiority. Nor do they fall into a large "normal" group, with a few exceptionally good and a few exceptionally bad. On the contrary, there is a fairly continuous range from the highest to the lowest. If there had been 1440 cities instead of 144, all the gaps would probably have been filled.

These characteristics of wide and continuous range of variations hold also of home ownership, provision of electricity, and provision of telephones shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Nearly four million persons live in these cities, but nobody has accurate knowledge of conditions in all or even half of the cities. Very few persons know conditions in even a dozen. Let the reader choose the dozen he knows best, write down his estimates of the number of deaths per year per 100,000 population from homicide, the number of illiterates per 1000 in the population aged 10 or over, and the percentage of homes for which the rent is less than $15 a month if the home is rented or of which the estimated value is less than $1500 if the home is owned. Then let him compare his estimates with the facts given on pages 16 to 21. He may congratulate himself as one with superior knowledge of American life if he hits the mark in one case out of ten.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS

Number of deaths	Number of cities	
32–34	1	Huntington Pk.
35–37	0	
38–40	3	Alhambra, Winona, Port Chester
41–43	3	Pomona, Beverly, Aberdeen
44–46	3	Boise, Great Falls, Salem
47–49	6	Torrington, Hutchinson, Framingham, Garfield, Hackensack, Newport (R. I.)
50–52	6	Richmond (Cal.), Burlington (Ia.), Attleboro, Peabody, Wilkinsburg, Fond du Lac
53–55	14	Pine Bluff, Bristol, Middletown (Conn.), Belleville (Ill.), Champaign, Michigan City, Northampton, Ithaca, Massillon, Sandusky, Yakima, Appleton, Beloit, Janesville
56–58	17	Bakersfield, New London, Norwich, Mishawaka, Gloucester Methuen, Concord, Gloversville, Fargo Barberton, Shawnee, Oil City, Sharon, Burlington (Vt.), Eau Claire, Manitowoc, Wausau
59–61	14	Danbury, Galesburg, Kankakee, Maywood, Lafayette, Ottumwa, North Adams, Rochester (Minn.), Lockport, Middletown (N. Y.), Ashtabula, Elyria, Butler, Warwick
62–64	9	Salina, Ann Arbor, Hannibal, Sedalia, Alliance, Enid, Ambridge, Kingston (Pa.), Monessen
65–67	12	Riverside, Freeport, New Albany, Leominster, Wyandotte, Jefferson City, West Orange, Olean, Middletown (Ohio), Aliquippa, Lebanon, Clarksburg
68–70	9	Hot Springs, Chicago Heights, Granite City, Marion, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Newport (Ky.), Homestead, Central Falls

(Continued on page 9)

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS

Number of deaths	Number of cities	
71–73	7	Gadsden, W. Palm Beach, Clinton, Bangor, Kingston (N. Y.), Oswego, Abilene
74–76	6	Orlando, St. Cloud, Cohoes, E. Liverpool, Nanticoke, San Angelo
77–79	5	Berlin, Carbondale, Duquesne, E. Providence, Parkersburg
80–82	2	Shamokin, Washington
83–85	3	Tuscaloosa, Ashland, Lackawanna
86–88	5	Bessemer, La Grange, Alexandria (La.), Vicksburg, Alexandria (Va.)
89–91	1	Jackson (Tenn.)
92–94	3	Anniston, Owensboro, Monroe
95–97	2	Pottsville, Spartanburg
98–100	0	
101–103	1	Johnson City
104–106	2	Danville, Fairmont
107–109	1	Shenandoah
110–112	0	
113–115	0	
116–118	2	Albuquerque, Petersburg
119–121	2	Rome (Ga.), Greenville
122–124	1	Rocky Mount
125–127	1	Brownsville

Also:—Belleville (N. J.), with 136; Dunmore (Pa.), with 151; Corpus Christi (Tex.), with 161 or more.

PERCENTAGE ATTENDING SCHOOL AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 16 OR 17

Percent	Number of cities	
89–91	6	Alhambra, Huntington Park, Richmond (Cal.), Riverside, Manitowoc, Wausau
86–88	4	Pomona, Appleton, Beloit, Fond du Lac
83–85	2	Ann Arbor, Janesville
80–82	3	Bakersfield, Alliance, Eau Claire
77–79	4	Boise, Fargo, Salem, Aberdeen
74–76	7	Beverely, Great Falls, Ithaca, Lockport, Ashtabula, Elyria, Enid
71–73	9	Pine Bluff, Champaign, Fort Dodge, Salina, Bangor, Rochester (Minn.), Oswego, Wilkinsburg, Abilene
68–70	6	Clinton, Olean, East Liverpool, Middletown (Ohio), Oil City, Yakima
65–67	8	Galesburg, Mason City, Concord, Albuquerque, Middletown (N. Y.), Port Chester, Massillon, Sandusky
62–64	9	Orlando, W. Palm Beach, Maywood, St. Cloud, Sedalia, Shawnee, Jackson (Tenn.), Clarksburg, Fairmont
59–61	14	Tuscaloosa, Freeport, Lafayette, Burlington (Ia.), Hutchinson, Framingham, Gloversville, Lackawanna, Barberton, Aliquippa, Butler, Kingston, Sharon, Parkersburg
56–58	13	Bessemer, Hot Springs, Marion, Ottumwa, Alexandria, Monroe, Northampton, Peabody, W. Orange, Kingston (N. Y.), Carbondale, Homestead, San Angelo
53–55	14	New London, Ashland, Gloucester, Winona, Vicksburg, Hannibal, Berlin, Rocky Mount, Dunmore, Duquesne, Washington, Greenville, Burlington (Vt.), Petersburg
50–52	12	Kankakee, Michigan City, Mishawaka, New Albany, Leominster, Methuen, Hackensack, Ambridge, Monessen, Shenandoah, Newport (R. I.), Alexandria
47–49	8	Anniston, Owensboro, Attleboro, North Adams, Jefferson City, Pottsville, Shamokin, Spartanburg

(Continued on page 11)

44–46	8	Danbury, Middletown (Conn.), Norwich, Granite City, Wyandotte, Johnson City, Corpus Christi, Danville
41–43	9	Gadsden, Bristol, Belleville (Ill.), Chicago Hts., Newport (Ky.), Belleville (N. J.), Lebanon, East Providence, Warwick
38–40	2	Cohoes, Brownsville
35–37	1	Rome (Ga.)
32–34	2	Torrington, Nanticoke
29–31	1	La Grange
26–28	2	Garfield, Central Falls

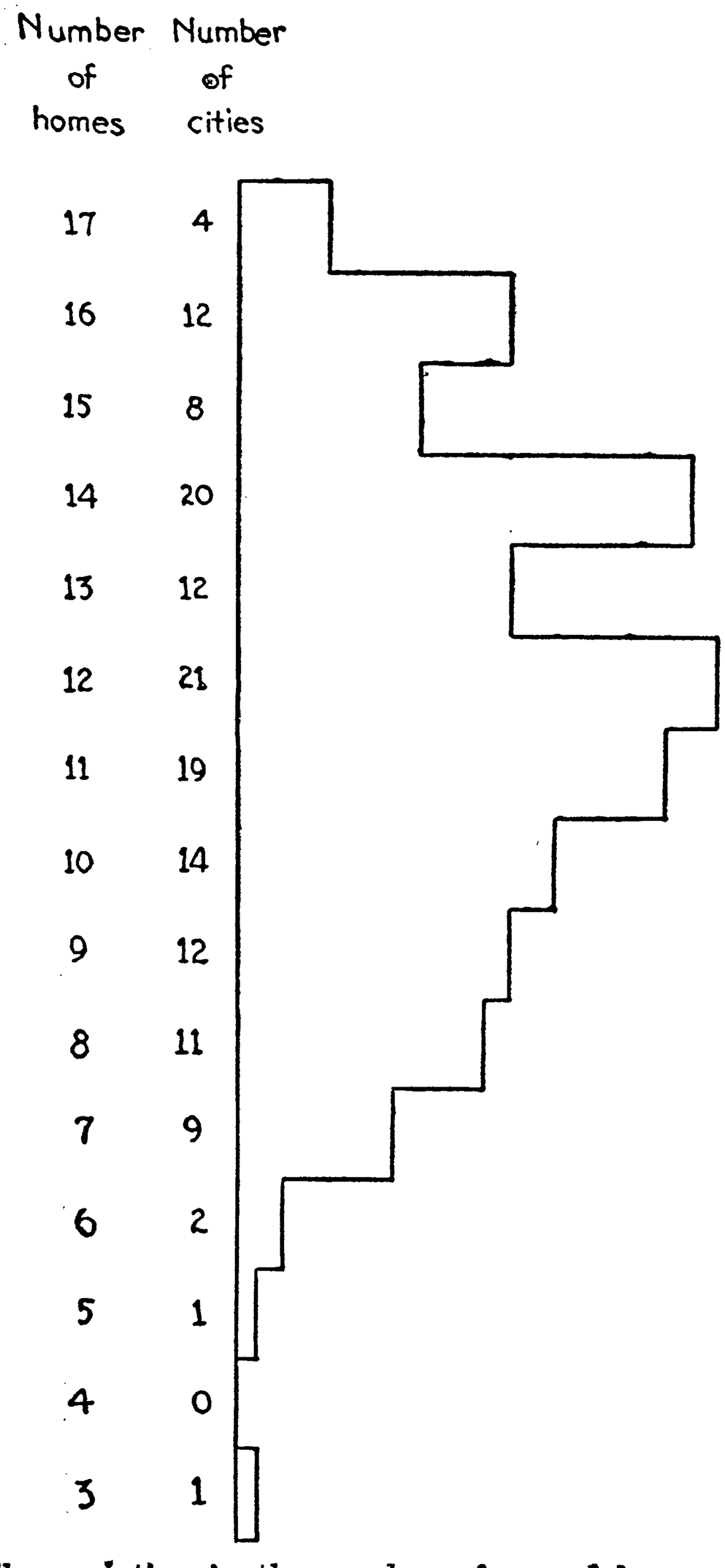


FIG. 1. The variation in the number of owned homes per hundred population.

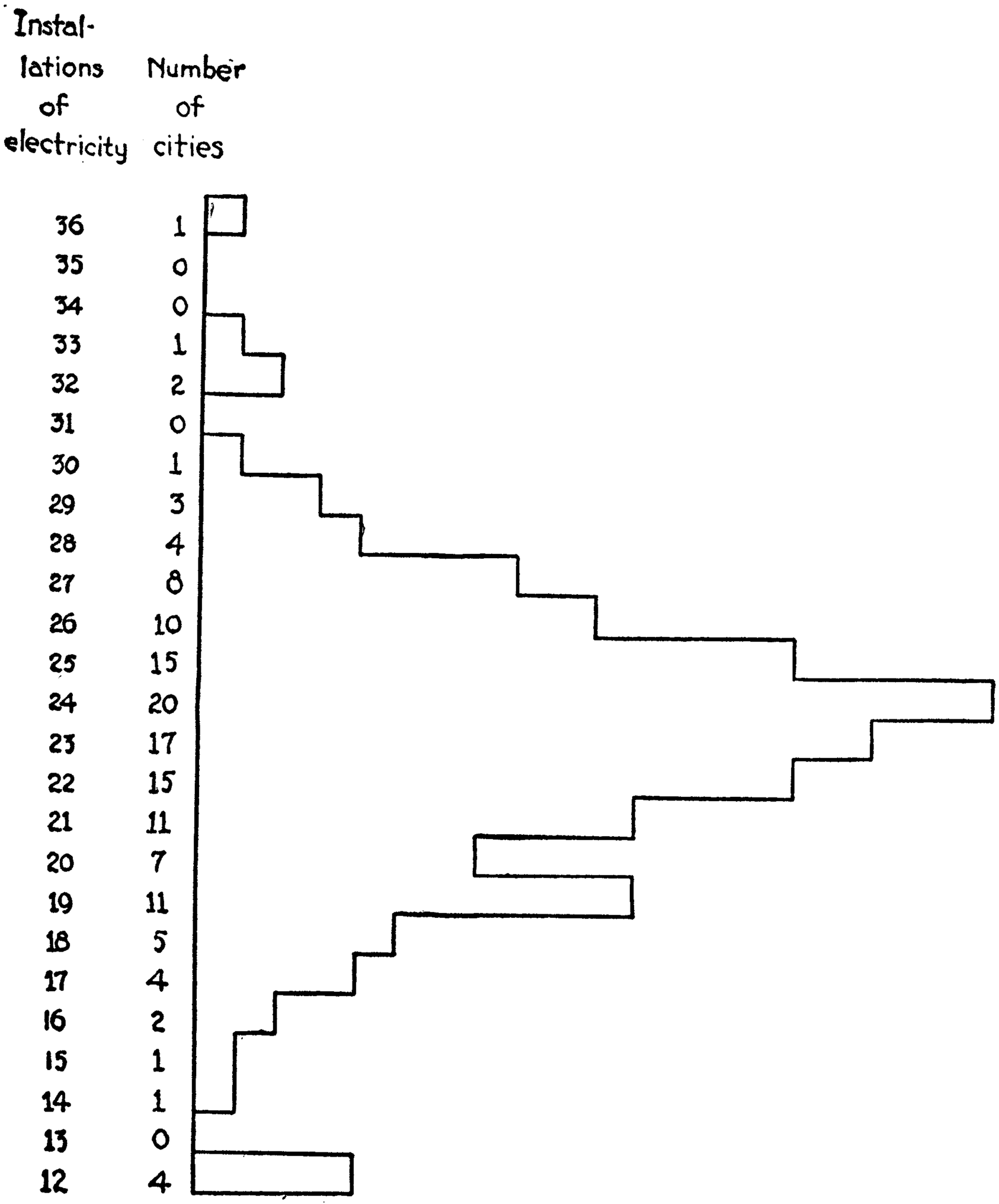


FIG. 2. The variation in the number of domestic installations of electricity per hundred population.

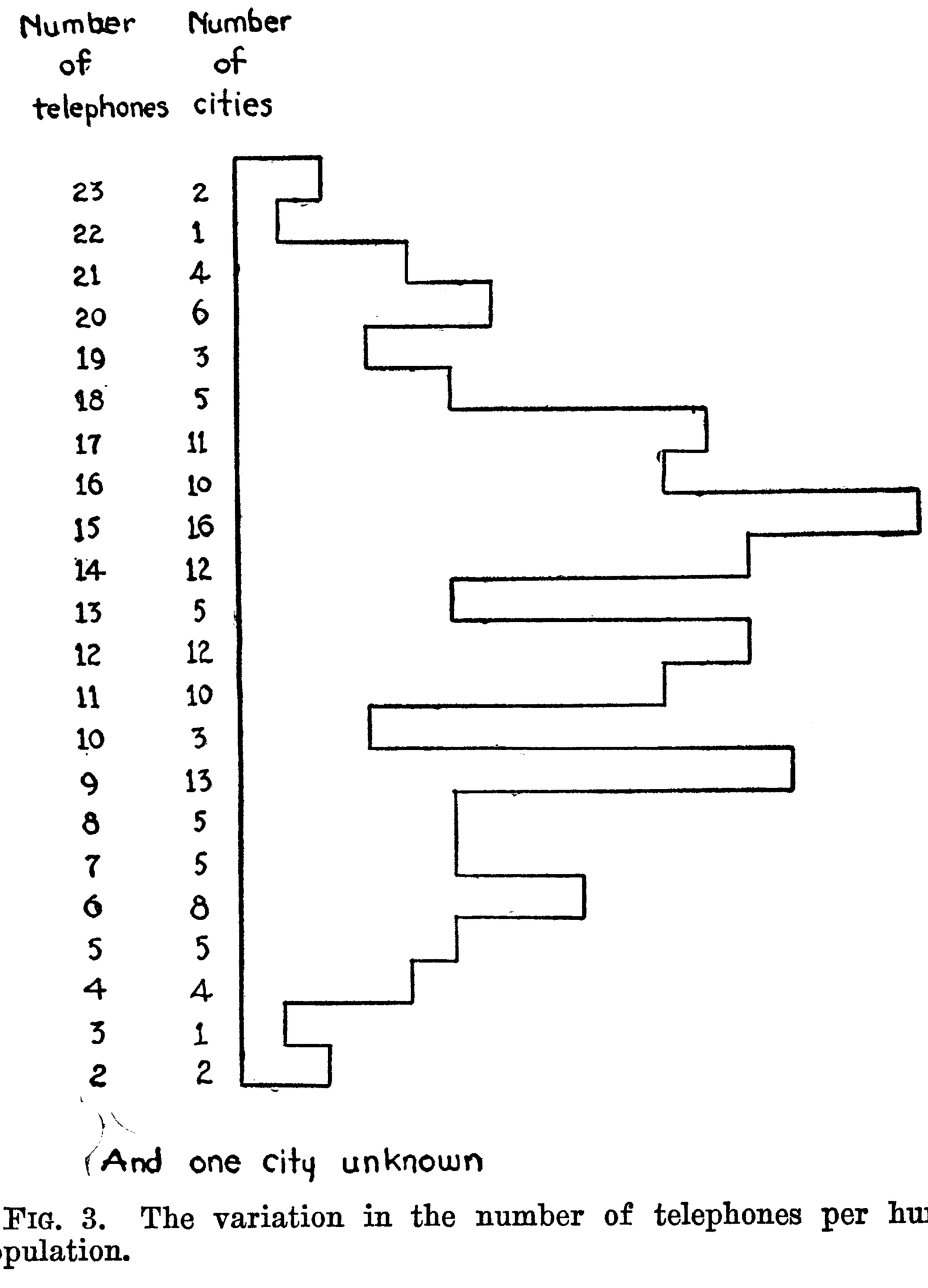


FIG. 3. The variation in the number of telephones per hundred population.

How well one knows the standing of each of the dozen cities in relation to the entire group will be shown by how frequently one looks at or near the right place on the page in his searches, and consequently how quickly one finds his thirty-six scores. Any one who finds them in less than a minute apiece may claim notably superior knowledge of the relative status of American cities.

After this experiment, the reader may, if he chooses, try the somewhat harder task of estimating the per capita expenditures for salaries of public-school teachers (including supervisors) and the number of deaths per year per 100,000 population from typhoid fever, checking his estimates with the facts of pages 22 to 25. Or he may simply glance at these pages to note the wide variation, the long tailing upward in one case and the long tailing downward in the other, and the appearance at or near the top of certain cities which he has by now learned to expect will often be there.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM HOMICIDE

Number of deaths	Number of cities	
0	7	Gloucester, Leominster, Berlin, Cohoes, Dunmore, San Angelo, Manitowoc
1	11	Norwich, Maywood, Beverly, Peabody, W. Orange, E. Providence, Warwick, Burlington (Vt.), Appleton, Beloit, Janesville
2	21	Huntington Park, Pomona, Danbury, Middletown (Conn.), Freeport, Mishawaka, Methuen, N. Adams, St. Cloud, Concord, Garfield, Kingston (N. Y.), Olean, Fargo, Aliquippa, Carbondale, Duquesne, Lebanon, Shenandoah, Wilkinsburg, Wausau
3	11	New London, Torrington, Burlington (Ia.), Clinton, Mason City, Ann Arbor, E. Liverpool, Salem, Butler, Central Falls, Newport (R. I.)
4	14	Fort Dodge, Attleboro, Framingham, Rochester (Minn.), Winona, Belleville, Gloversville, Ithaca, Middletown (N. Y.), Oswego, Sandusky, Oil City, Yakima, Fond du Lac
5	9	Bristol, Boise, Ottumwa, Salina, Bangor, Northampton, Kingston (Pa.), Parkersburg, Eau Claire
6	6	Lockport, Alliance, Enid, Monessen, Shamokin, Sharon
7	8	Alhambra, Richmond (Cal.), Lafayette, Hutchinson, Hannibal, Elyria, Ambridge, Aberdeen
8	4	Riverside, Michigan City, Ashtabula, Nanticoke

(Continued on page 17)

Number of deaths	Number of cities		
9	7	Belleville (Ill.), Champaign, Galesburg, Kankakee, Great Falls, Port Chester, Clarksburg	Also:— Petersburg, with 30 Pine Bluff, with 31 Alexandria (La.), with 32 Anniston, with 34 Gadsden and Rocky Mount, with 35
10	0		Orlando, with 36 Bessemer, with 37
11	2	Bakersfield, Sedalia	Spartanburg, with 40 Rome (Ga.) and Jackson (Tenn.), with 43
12	4	New Albany, Newport (Ky.), Wyandotte, Fairmont	Greenville (S. C.), with 44 West Palm Beach, with 48 Tuscaloosa, with 53
13	1	Middletown (O.)	Monroe (La.), with 56 Vicksburg, with 80
14	3	Jefferson City, Hackensack, Pottsville	
15	3	Lackawanna, Barberton, Homestead	
16	3	Marion (Ind.), Ashland, Johnson City	
17	2	Massillon, Shawnee	
18	3	Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Alexandria (Va.)	
19	2	La Grange, Chicago Heights	
20	1	Albuquerque	
21	1	Hot Springs	
22	4	Owensboro, Washington (Pa.), Abilene, Danville (Va.)	
23	1	Granite City	
24	0		
25	0		
26	0		
27	0		

NUMBER OF ILLITERATES PER 1000 IN THE POPULATION AGED 10 OR OVER

Number of illit.	Number of cities	
3, 4	6	Alhambra, Clinton, Ann Arbor, Fargo, Wilkinsburg, Eau Claire
5, 6	4	Huntington Park, Rochester (Minn.), Enid, Parkersburg
7, 8	7	Boise, Freeport, Lafayette, Burlington (Ia.), Salina, Great Falls, Yakima
9, 10	5	Belleville (Ill.), Galesburg, Fort Dodge, St. Cloud, Sandusky
11, 12	9	Champaign, Marion, Hutchinson, W. Orange, Kingston (N. Y.), Salem, Appleton, Beloit, Janesville
13, 14	7	Hot Springs, New Albany, Ottumwa, Beverly, E. Liverpool, Elyria, Oil City
15, 16	6	Newport (Ky.), Concord, Ithaca, Shawnee, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc
17, 18	7	Pomona, Kankakee, Maywood, Winona, Hannibal, Gloversville, Abilene
19, 20	5	Mason City, Alliance, Pottsville, Newport (R. I.), Aberdeen
21, 22	5	Richmond (Cal.), Lockport, Butler, Sharon, Clarksburg
23, 24	4	Bangor, Olean, Barberton, Wausau
25, 26	11	Bakersfield, Granite City, Mishawaka, Ashland, Sedalia, Albuquerque, Oswego, Massillon, Middletown (O.), Lebanon, Warwick
27, 28	4	Michigan City, Framingham, Gloucester, San Angelo
29, 30	3	Attleboro, Kingston (Pa.), Washington (Pa.)
31, 32	2	Bristol, Jefferson City
33, 34	5	New London, Methuen, Cohoes, Burlington (Vt.), Fairmont
35, 36	4	Torrington, Orlando, Leominster, North Adams
37, 38	4	Riverside, W. Palm Beach, Shamokin, Alexandria
39, 40	1	Wyandotte

(Continued on page 19)

Number of illit.	Number of cities		
41, 42	4	Owensboro, Northampton, Middletown (N. Y.), Carbondale	Also:— Petersburg, with 82; Vicksburg, with 97; Rocky Mount, with 99 Garfield, with 101 Monessen, with 102 Aliquippa, with 105 Shenandoah, with 105 Bessemer, with 127 Brownsville, with 176
43, 44	1	Pine Bluff	
45, 46	2	Belleville (N. J.), Ashtabula	
47, 48	2	E. Providence, Jackson (Tenn.)	
49, 50	3	Gadsden, Danbury, Johnson City	
51, 52	1	Norwich	
53, 54	1	Lackawanna	
55, 56	0		
57, 58	2	Central Falls, Corpus Christi	
59, 60	2	Berlin, Port Chester	
61, 62	0		
63, 64	0		
65, 66	4	Rome (Ga.), Alexandria, Peabody, Hackensack	
67, 68	3	Middletown (Conn.), Duquesne, Homestead	
69, 70	2	La Grange, Dunmore	
71, 72	1	Spartanburg	
73, 74	3	Anniston, Monroe, Nanticoke	
75, 76	0		
77, 78	0		
79, 80	5	Tuscaloosa, Chicago Heights, Ambridge, Greenville, Danville	

PERCENTAGE OF HOMES FOR WHICH THE MONTHLY RENT IS LESS THAN $15 IF THE HOME IS RENTED OR OF WHICH THE ESTIMATED VALUE IS LESS THAN $1500 IF THE OCCUPANT OWNS THE HOME

Percent	Number of cities	
0	3	Maywood, West Orange, Wilkinsburg
1	7	Alhambra, Huntington Park, Ann Arbor, Belleville (N. J.), Hackensack, Port Chester, Kingston (Pa.)
2	6	Bristol, Garfield, Elyria, Massillon, Ambridge, Appleton
3	9	Danbury, Beverly, Framingham, Wyandotte, Rochester (Minn.), Ithaca, Fargo, Aliquippa, Manitowoc
4	10	New London, Torrington, Kankakee, Mishawaka, Middletown (N. Y.), Olean, Sandusky, Sharon (Pa.), Fond du Lac, Janesville
5	11	Champaign, Chicago Heights, Freeport, Methuen, Northampton, Great Falls, Lockport, Alliance, Middletown (O.), Dunmore, Beloit
6	9	Bakersfield, Pomona, Middletown (Conn.), Galesburg, Butler, Carbondale, Homestead, Washington (Pa.), East Providence
7	8	Leominster, St. Cloud, Gloversville, Barberton, Oil City, Pottsville, Newport (R. I.), Wausau
8	8	Michigan City, Fort Dodge, Bangor, Attleboro, Peabody, Duquesne, Clarksburg, Fairmont
9	9	Richmond (Cal.), Granite City, Lafayette, Clinton, Mason City, Concord (N. H.), Central Falls, Burlington (Vt.), Parkersburg
10	9	Newport (Ky.), Winona, Berlin (N. H.), Kingston (N. Y.), Ashtabula, Salem (Ore.), Nanticoke, Shamokin, Eau Claire
11	8	Riverside, Norwich, Burlington (Ia.), Jefferson City, East Liverpool, Enid, Shenandoah, Yakima
12	4	Salina, Oswego, Monessen, Aberdeen

(Continued on page 21)

Percent	Number of cities	
13	5	Belleville (Ill.), Ashland, North Adams, Lackawanna, Warwick
14	2	Gloucester, Abilene
15	2	Boise, Shawnee
16	2	West Palm Beach, Alexandria (Va.)
17	0	
18	2	Albuquerque, Lebanon
19	1	Hutchinson
20	1	Hannibal
21	0	
22	0	
23	2	Cohoes, San Angelo
24	3	Orlando, Marion (Ind.), New Albany
25	0	
26	1	Hot Springs
27	2	Ottumwa, Johnson City
28	0	
29	0	
30	0	
31	0	
32	1	Sedalia
33	0	
34	1	Pine Bluff
35	1	Danville
36	0	
37	1	Monroe (La.)
38	1	Alexandria (La.)
39	2	Rocky Mount, Corpus Christi

And thirteen cities with percentages from 40 to 74 (40, 42, 42, 43, 43, 45, 49, 52, 54, 57, 58, 60, and 74): Jackson (Tenn.), Owensboro, Greenville, Gadsden, Tuscaloosa, Spartanburg, Rome (Ga.), Petersburg, Anniston, Vicksburg, Bessemer, Brownsville, La Grange.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Dollars per capita	Number of cities	
20 to 20.99	2	Hackensack, Riverside
19 to 19.99	1	Port Chester
18 to 18.99	1	Alhambra
17 to 17.99		Huntington Park and Richmond (Cal.) are in doubt but are surely very high
16 to 16.99	1	Pomona
15 to 15.99	4	Ann Arbor, West Orange, Olean, Wilkinsburg
14 to 14.99	1	Yakima
13 to 13.99	9	Boise, Beverly, Great Falls, Belleville (N. J.), Garfield, Ithaca, Aliquippa, Monessen, Parkersburg
12 to 12.99	9	Hutchinson, Salina, Gloversville, Lockport, Fargo, Elyria, Oil City, Sharon, Beloit
11 to 11.99	19	Bakersfield, Bristol, Torrington, Marion (Ind.), Fort Dodge, Mason City, Attleboro, Framingham, Rochester (Minn.), Albuquerque, Lackawanna, Alliance, Massillon, Ambridge, Butler, Duquesne, Kingston (Pa.), Newport (R. I.), Fond du Lac

(Continued on page 23)

Dollars per capita	Number of cities	
10 to 10.99	18	Danbury, Norwich, Champaign, Burlington (Ia.), Clinton, Ottumwa, Gloucester, Wyandotte, Middletown (N. Y.), Oswego, Middletown, (Ohio), Homestead, Greenville (S. C.), Aberdeen, Clarksburg, Appleton, Janesville, Wausau
9 to 9.99	20	New London, Freeport, Lafayette, Michigan City, Mishawaka, Bangor, Methuen, North Adams, Peabody, Winona, Concord (N. H.), Kingston (N. Y.), Shawnee, Salem (Ore.), Carbondale, Nanticoke, Pottsville, Washington (Pa.), Abilene, San Angelo
8 to 8.99	19	Hot Springs, Kankakee, Ashland, Leominster, Northampton, Sedalia, Ashtabula, Barberton, E. Liverpool, Sandusky, Enid, Dunmore, Lebanon, Shamokin, East Providence, Spartanburg, Danville, Petersburg, Eau Claire
7 to 7.99	10	Bessemer, Pine Bluff, Middletown (Conn.), Galesburg, Granite City, Alexandria (La.), Shenandoah, Warwick, Johnson City, Burlington (Vt.)
6 to 6.99	11	Anniston, Tuscaloosa, Chicago Heights, New Albany, Newport (Ky.), Owensboro, St. Cloud, Berlin, Cohoes, Rocky Mount, Brownsville
5 to 5.99	7	La Grange, Belleville (Ill.), Hannibal, Jefferson City, Central Falls, Corpus Christi, Alexandria (Va.)
4 to 4.99	2	Gadsden, Jackson (Tenn.)
3 to 3.99	3	Rome (Ga.), Monroe, Vicksburg

Fairmont, Manitowoc, Orlando, and West Palm Beach are probably near $9.00. Maywood is in doubt, but apparently is low.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM TYPHOID:
0 = 0 TO .99; 1 = 1.0 TO 1.99; 2 = 2.0 TO 2.99; ETC.

Number of deaths	Number of cities	
0	32	Alhambra, Huntington Pk., Richmond (Cal.), Torrington, Champaign, Chicago Heights, Maywood, Michigan City, Ottumwa, Beverly, Framingham, Gloucester, North Adams, Rochester (Minn.), Winona, Berlin, Concord, Garfield, West Orange, Cohoes, Ambridge, Butler, Carbondale, Dunmore, Duquesne, Homestead, Monessen, Shamokin, Shenandoah, East Providence, Warwick, Janesville
1	23	Bakersfield, Bristol, Norwich, Freeport, Mishawaka, Northampton, Peabody, Wyandotte, Gloversville, Middletown (N. Y.), Elyria, Massillon, Salem (Ore.), Aliquippa, Kingston (Pa.), Nanticoke, Central Falls, Newport (R. I.), Burlington (Vt.), Alexandria (Va.), Aberdeen, Appleton, Wausau
2	18	Pomona, Middletown (Conn.), Kankakee, Burlington (Ia.), Salina, Newport (Ky.), Alexandria (La.), Leominster, Methuen, St. Cloud, Hannibal, Kingston (N. Y.), Oswego, East Liverpool, Pottsville, Wilkinsburg, Eau Claire, Manitowoc
3	5	New London, Marion (Ind.), Mason City, Hackensack, Fond du Lac
4	9	Danbury, Belleville (Ill.), Granite City, Fort Dodge, Belleville (N. J.), Fargo, Alliance, Oil City, Abilene
5	6	Gadsden, Attleboro, Great Falls, Ithaca, Enid, Sharon

(Continued on page 25)

Number of deaths	Number of cities	
6	12	Bessemer, Rome (Ga.), Boise, New Albany, Ann Arbor, Port Chester, Ashtabula, Barberton, Middletown (Ohio), Sandusky, Danville (Va.), Beloit
7	8	Riverside, Orlando, La Grange, Galesburg, Hutchinson, Lebanon, Corpus Christi, Petersburg
8	5	Lafayette, Lockport, Rocky Mount, Johnson City, Yakima
9	1	Jefferson City
10	6	Anniston, Hot Springs, Bangor, Sedalia, Fairmont, Parkersburg
11	5	Tuscaloosa, West Palm Beach, Owensboro, Albuquerque, Clarksburg

Also:—
Lackawanna, 12
Shawnee, 13
Clinton, 14
Washington (Pa.), 14
Greenville, 16
Ashland, 17
Spartanburg, 18
Pine Bluff, 19
Vicksburg, 19
Monroe, 20
Jackson (Tenn.), 20
Olean, 25
San Angelo, 28
Brownsville, 41

In a few cases the facts may be misleading. For example, the deaths from typhoid for some cities are reported for only one or two of the six years 1928 to 1933 on which most of the typhoid scores are based. In such cases, if the year of report happened to be one of an exceptional epidemic of typhoid the record of the city in question would be unduly bad. If, on the contrary, a city tended to fail to report in bad years, the record for the one or two years would be unduly favorable.

The same is true of the deaths from homicide. Moreover some of the cities may be more lax than others and certify as deaths from accident, suicide, etc., deaths which a more searching inquiry would have shown to be homicides.

A large number of illiterates may in a few cities mean a large number of recent immigrants, many of whom can read, but not English. The figures do not represent the conditions of life for the white populations in cities of the South, but for their entire populations. Where there are two modes of life, one for whites and one for Negroes, or one for native-born whites and one for Mexican Indians and half-breeds, the figures represent neither, but a mixture of the two. This last fact must be kept in mind in interpreting the scores made by Southern cities in these ten items.

CHAPTER II

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN THE GOODNESS OF LIFE FOR GOOD PEOPLE

Many other items of fact, besides the ten so far described, have been collected for each of the cities. If they should be presented by lists or diagrams as the ten have been they would show in every case the same characteristics of wide and fairly continuous variations.

With each of them, as with the ten, the reader would be unable to estimate accurately the condition in even the dozen cities he knew best, or their relative positions among the 144. He would, however, as a result of the information acquired in examining the lists of Chapter I, do better than before. Knowing that the per capita expenditures for teachers' salaries runs from three dollars to over twenty dollars, and is commonly from seven to eleven dollars, he would set the cost for textbooks and supplies at a small fraction of this. Knowing that the number of domestic installations of electricity per hundred population ranges from 25 up to 35 and down to 12, and where his city ranged in that, he could estimate the frequency of provision of gas for domestic uses intelligently and search for his city in a promising part of the list. Knowing the facts for the retention of persons aged 16 or 17 in school he could estimate much better the retention of those aged 18, 19, and 20.

I shall later report detailed measurements of each city in many important features of life for use by those interested. For the present, let us turn to a combination of many items, all indicative of a good life for good people.

Consider the following twenty-four items:

Items of Health

Infant death-rate (reversed, so that the fewer the deaths the higher the score)
General death-rate (reversed, so that the fewer the deaths the higher the score)
Death-rate from typhoid (reversed)
Death-rate from puerperal diseases (reversed)
Death-rate from appendicitis (reversed)

Items of Education

Per capita public expenditures for teachers' salaries
Per capita public expenditures for textbooks and supplies
Percentage of persons sixteen and seventeen attending schools
Percentage of persons eighteen, nineteen or twenty attending schools
Average salary of high school teachers
Average salary of elementary school teachers

Economic and "Social" Items

Rarity of poverty as indicated by the infrequency of homes rented for under $15 per month and homes owned valued at under $1500

Average wage of workers in factories
Frequency of home ownership (number of homes owned per thousand population)

Creature Comforts

Per capita domestic installations of electricity
" " " " " gas
" " number of telephones
" " " " radios
" " " " automobiles

Other Items

Literacy (number of illiterates aged 10 or over, divided by the population aged 10 or over, the percentage being reversed so that the fewer the illiterates, the higher the score)
Circulation of the Literary Digest per 1000 population
Death-rate from syphilis (reversed)
" " " homicide (reversed)
" " " automobile accidents (reversed)

Other things being equal, a high score in any one of these is desirable for a community, favorable to its welfare, making life good for the good people in it. That city is better where mothers do not die in giving birth to children, nor lose their babies by early death, where the lives of all are safer from pestilence, where educational opportunities are greater, where poverty and slums are rare, where the wages of workers are high, where homes are owned; and so on through the list.

A reasonable combination of a city's scores in these twenty-four items gives a significant measure of the general goodness of its life. The simplest reasonable combination is to give a credit of 1 for each of the twenty-four features in which the city in question is better than the ordinary city and a penalty of –1 for each of the twenty-four features in which it is worse than the ordinary city. I have done this using as the ordinary city's score the median score of the 295 cities of over 30,000 population.* The highest score attainable by this method of combination is of course +24; and the lowest, –24. The scores range from +20 to –23. They are given in the column of Table 1 headed G1.

A more reasonable procedure is to attach more weight to some items than to others. Keeping babies alive is presumably more contributory to welfare than having radios; the general death rate (reversed) is presumably more important than the death-rate from appendicitis; the infrequency of poverty is presumably more important than the frequency of electricity; the ownership of homes is presumably more important than the ownership of automobiles. A more reasonable procedure will also give more credit to a city which is far above the ordinary city than to one which is only a little above it, and a greater penalty to a city which is far below than to one which is only a little below.

* The median score is the 50 percentile score, above which and below which equal numbers of the group in question lie.

Using the system of credits or "weights," which is described in Appendix I, we have the scores shown for each city in the column of Table 1 headed G2. The range is then from +95 to –123. By any reasonable system of weights, the rank order of the 144 cities will be very closely like that given by the G2 column of Table 1.

In order to put these 144 cities into a convenient comparison with the 310 cities of over 30,000 population, reported on pages 33 and 34 of "Your City," I have computed the score which each of the 144 would probably have had if they had been measured in all the 37 items used for the larger cities, and if a "General Goodness" score had been computed for each of them by methods identical with those used for the larger cities, and arranged on a scale identical with that used for the larger cities. These scores appear in the column of Table 1 headed "G3." Table 2 shows the 144 cities ranked according to these G3 scores along a scale on which there appear also many of the larger cities to make comparison easy.

This G3 scale will be understood roughly from the cities at its top and bottom, and more exactly from the following description. The scores of American cities run from about 300 to about 1100. The score of 0 is that of an imaginary city which was as low in each and every item as the lowest of the 310 large cities was in that item. Zero means a city which would have an infant death-rate of 136 per 1,000 live births, would spend less than four dollars per capita

for teacher's salaries, would spend almost nothing for public recreation, would have over a third of its families living in homes renting for less than $10 per month, and so on. This zero is much above an absolute zero of welfare. Cities could be, and have been, worse places to live in than this imaginary zero city. Even in a city much worse than it people would not starve, could have friends, could learn to read, could get some books and magazines to read if they would take trouble enough, and would enjoy much greater health and safety than the residents in some Asiatic and European cities of the past.

"It is a practical zero like the Zero Fahrenheit, which represents fairly severe cold, rather than an absolute zero of no welfare whatsoever, like the –273 degrees centigrade where there is no heat or molecular motion at all. It is a practical zero because American cities could conceivably sink to it by vice and folly, and in one or another particular item have not yet universally risen above it. It is an instructive zero because it presents a composite of the worst that exists, and may be contrasted with the general goodness score which a city would have if it did as well in each and every item as the highest half-dozen of the 454 cities did in that item. That would be about 1550. This score too is imaginary in the sense that no city in America, and probably none in the world, provides so healthy, decent, comfortable and noble a life for good citizens. On the other hand, it is not an absolute maximum more than which human

life cannot possibly hope to attain, but a composite of excellences each of which some cities have attained and which all cities may reasonably try to attain.

"As a rough approximation to an absolute zero of welfare for nine-tenths or more of the population, we may take the score of a city in which:—half of the babies born die within a year; no educational or recreational facilities are furnished free; 98% of the population live in mud huts and eat food costing less than 10 cents a day at present prices, and own nothing but a few rags; there are two deaths per thousand per year from homicide; two from typhoid; twice as many from appendicitis and puerperal diseases as in our worst cities; 90% of boys and 85% of girls 10 to 14 are at work; nine out of ten teachers are slaves supported at the caprice of their masters. Scored by our system such a city would rate about –1300, or 1600 lower than our lowest cities. The worst Asiatic cities of the past would receive some such score by our system. Our items and system of weights are not well designed for such a city, and this –1300, though an honest estimate, is rather meaningless. It may, however, serve to call attention to the fact that the differences amongst 310 larger and 144 smaller cities, though large in significance for the general goodness of life for good people, are small in comparison with the differences between even the worst of these cities and the worst that the world has experienced."*

* Quoted with slight modifications from "*Your City,*" pp. 32 and 35.

TABLE 1

THE G SCORES OF 144 CITIES

		G1 Number of features in which the city is superior to the median of 295 cities minus the number of features in which it is inferior to the median of 295 cities	G2 Composite score using also the amount of superiority or inferiority in each case	G3 Estimated score on the scale used for the 295 cities, in which 0 equals the score of an imaginary city as low in all of 37 desirable traits as the lowest city in each
Ala.	Anniston	–23	–101	367
	Bessemer	–18	– 86	412
	Gadsden	–21	– 91	397
	Tuscaloosa	–19	– 91	397
Ark.	Hot Springs	–15	– 61	484
	Pine Bluff	–12	– 46	527
Cal.	Alhambra	19	95	981
	Bakersfield	11	41	790
	Huntington Pk.	20	92	970
	Pomona	18	74	905
	Richmond	17	79	919
	Riverside	3	41	790
Conn.	Bristol	0	– 2	657
	Danbury	3	11	696
	Middletown	–10	– 30	574
	New London	1	7	684
	Norwich	4	14	705
	Torrington	1	– 5	648
Fla.	Orlando	–15	– 53	507
	W. Palm Beach	–15	– 53	507
Ga.	La Grange	–20	–106	352
	Rome	–22	–116	322
Id.	Boise	0	28	748

TABLE 1 (*Continued*)

		G1 Balance of superior over inferior features	G2 Composite score, using amounts of superiority and inferiority	G3 Score on the scale in which 0 is a city as low in all as the lowest in each
Ill.	Belleville	– 4	–12	627
	Champaign	13	51	824
	Chicago Heights	– 8	–28	580
	Freeport	0	2	669
	Galesburg	3	11	696
	Granite City	–16	–42	539
	Kankakee	– 3	– 9	636
	Maywood	16	38	779
Ind.	Lafayette	0	8	687
	Marion	–10	–20	604
	Michigan City	2	– 4	651
	Mishawaka	– 3	– 7	642
	New Albany	–13	–39	548
Ia.	Burlington	4	18	717
	Clinton	– 2	14	705
	Fort Dodge	4	14	705
	Mason City	– 3	– 3	654
	Ottumwa	– 5	–13	624
Kan.	Hutchinson	–3	3	672
	Salina	8	20	723
Ky.	Ashland	–11	–43	536
	Newport	0	4	675
	Owensboro	–20	–80	430
La.	Alexandria	–18	–70	458
	Monroe	–15	–65	472
Me.	Bangor	– 4	–14	621
Mass.	Attleboro	– 2	– 2	657
	Beverly	19	47	810
	Framingham	7	17	714
	Gloucester	4	12	699
	Leominster	– 3	–11	630

TABLE 1 (*Continued*)

		G1 Balance of superior over inferior features	G2 Composite score, using amounts of superiority and inferiority	G3 Score on the scale in which 0 is a city as low in all as the lowest in each
Mass.	Methuen	2	6	681
	North Adams	– 5	– 4	651
	Northampton	– 5	– 17	612
	Peabody	0	– 6	645
Mich.	Ann Arbor	8	42	794
	Wyandotte	– 6	– 14	621
Minn.	Rochester	4	12	699
	St. Cloud	– 7	– 21	601
	Winona	1	7	684
Miss.	Vicksburg	–21	–123	301
Mo.	Hannibal	–12	– 38	550
	Jefferson City	–16	– 50	516
	Sedalia	–11	– 29	577
Mont.	Great Falls	3	17	714
N. H.	Berlin	– 6	– 28	580
	Concord	5	7	684
N. J.	Belleville	5	– 11	630
	Garfield	– 2	– 16	615
	Hackensack	– 1	45	804
	W. Orange	14	42	794
N. M.	Albuquerque	– 8	– 34	562
N. Y.	Cohoes	–11	– 43	536
	Gloversville	13	35	770
	Ithaca	11	51	824
	Kingston	– 2	– 12	627
	Lackawanna	–14	– 56	498
	Lockport	6	22	730
	Middletown	0	– 4	651
	Olean	1	– 1	660
	Oswego	– 5	– 5	648
	Port Chester	3	29	751

TABLE 1 (*Continued*)

		G1 Balance of superior over inferior features	G2 Composite score, using amounts of superiority and inferiority	G3 Score on the scale in which 0 is a city as low in all as the lowest in each
N. C.	Rocky Mount	–22	–100	370
N. D.	Fargo	3	21	726
Ohio	Alliance	5	21	726
	Ashtabula	– 1	5	678
	Barberton	– 5	– 23	595
	E. Liverpool	– 3	– 5	648
	Elyria	16	42	794
	Massillon	11	25	739
	Middletown	2	2	669
	Sandusky	5	13	702
Okla.	Enid	– 4	– 6	645
	Shawnee	– 3	– 11	630
Ore.	Salem	– 1	– 1	660
Pa.	Aliquippa	0	– 8	639
	Ambridge	– 4	– 12	627
	Butler	14	20	723
	Carbondale	– 9	– 29	577
	Dunmore	– 4	– 50	516
	Duquesne	– 4	– 14	621
	Homestead	– 6	– 24	592
	Kingston	4	2	669
	Lebanon	–13	– 37	553
	Monessen	– 1	– 11	630
	Nanticoke	–18	– 64	475
	Oil City	11	25	739
	Pottsville	–15	– 53	507
	Shamokin	– 8	– 24	592
	Sharon	1	3	672
	Shenandoah	– 8	– 50	516
	Washington	– 3	– 9	636
	Wilkinsburg	8	40	787

TABLE 1 (*Continued*)

		G1 Balance of superior over inferior features	G2 Composite score, using amounts of superiority and inferiority	G3 Score on the scale in which 0 is a city as low in all as the lowest in each
R. I.	Central Falls	– 8	– 40	545
	E. Providence	1	– 7	642
	Newport	13	– 1	660
	Warwick	1	– 9	636
S. C.	Greenville	–15	– 91	397
	Spartanburg	–18	– 90	400
Tenn.	Jackson	–14	– 68	463
	Johnson City	–14	– 74	447
Tex.	Abilene	– 5	– 15	618
	Brownsville	–20	–116	322
	Corpus Christi	–18	–100	370
	San Angelo	– 9	– 41	542
Vt.	Burlington	– 5	– 13	624
Va.	Alexandria	–12	– 44	533
	Danville	–18	– 76	441
	Petersburg	–22	– 98	376
Wash.	Aberdeen	2	6	681
	Yakima	0	14	705
W. Va.	Clarksburg	– 2	– 12	627
	Fairmont	– 6	– 20	604
	Parkersburg	– 1	5	678
Wis.	Appleton	5	27	745
	Beloit	8	28	748
	Eau Claire	1	7	684
	Fond du Lac	5	27	745
	Janesville	6	28	748
	Manitowoc	6	22	730
	Wausau	3	7	684

TABLE 2

144 Cities Ranked According to Their Scores (G2 or G3) for the General Goodness of Life for Good People

G2 score			Cities of 30,000 to 500,000 having equivalent scores
90 to	99	Alhambra, Huntington Park	Evanston, Glendale
80 to	89		
70 to	79	Richmond (Cal.), Pomona	
60 to	69		
50 to	59	Champaign, Ithaca	
40 to	49	Beverly, Hackensack, Ann Arbor, Elyria, West Orange, Bakersfield, Riverside, Wilkinsburg	Fresno, Madison, Rochester, Seattle
30 to	39	Maywood, Gloversville	
20 to	29	Port Chester, Beloit, Boise, Janesville, Appleton, Fond du Lac, Massillon, Oil City, Lockport, Manitowoc, Alliance, Fargo, Butler, Salina	Boston, Denver, Syracuse, St. Paul
10 to	19	Burlington (Ia.), Framingham, Great Falls Clinton, Fort Dodge, Norwich, Yakima, Sandusky, Gloucester, Rochester (Minn.), Danbury, Galesburg	Detroit, Erie, Kenosha, New Haven
0 to	9	Lafayette, Concord, Eau Claire, New London, Wausau, Winona, Aberdeen, Methuen, Ashtabula, Parkersburg, Newport (Ky.), Hutchinson, Sharon, Freeport, Kingston, (Pa.), Middletown (O.)	Akron, Chicago, Indianapolis, Johnstown, Peoria, Pueblo, Saginaw, Warren, Wilmington, York
– 1 to –	10	Newport (R. I.), Olean, Salem (Ore.), Attleboro, Bristol, Mason City, Michigan City, Middletown (N. Y.), East Liverpool, Oswego, Torrington, North Adams	

TABLE 2 (*Continued*)

G2 score		Cities of 30,000 to 500,000 having equivalent scores
– 1 to – 10	Enid, Peabody, Mishawaka, East Providence, Aliquippa, Kankakee, Warwick, Washington (Pa.)	
– 11 to – 20	Belleville (N. J.), Leominster, Monessen, Shawnee, Ambridge, Belleville (Ill.), Clarksburg, Kingston (N. Y.), Burlington (Vt.), Ottumwa, Bangor, Duquesne, Wyandotte, Abilene, Garfield, Northampton, Fairmont, Marion (Ind.)	Joplin, Muskogee, Trenton, Utica, Allentown, Evansville
– 21 to – 30	St. Cloud, Barberton, Homestead, Shamokin, Berlin, Chicago Heights, Carbondale, Sedalia, Middletown (Conn.)	Baltimore, Lowell
– 31 to – 40	Albuquerque, Lebanon, Hannibal, New Albany, Central Falls	Louisville, Tucson
– 41 to – 50	San Angelo, Granite City, Ashland, Cohoes, Alexandria (Va.), Pine Bluff, Dunmore, Jefferson City, Shenandoah	Richmond (Va.), Woonsocket
– 51 to – 60	Orlando, Pottsville, W. Palm Beach, Lackawanna	
– 61 to – 70	Hot Springs, Nanticoke, Monroe (La.), Jackson (Tenn.), Alexandria (La.)	Birmingham, Galveston
– 71 to – 80	Johnson City, Danville (Va.), Owensboro	Lewiston (Me.), Paducah
– 81 to – 90	Bessemer, Spartanburg	
– 91 to –100	Gadsden Greenville, Tuscaloosa, Corpus Christi, Rocky Mount, Petersburg (Va.)	New Orleans, Winston-Salem
–101 to –110	Anniston, La Grange	Durham, Savannah
–111 to –120	Brownsville, Rome (Ga.)	
–121 to –130	Vicksburg	

The cities of 20,000 to 30,000 differ about as much in the General Goodness score as do the 310 larger cities. Their best are nearly as high as the best of the latter; their worst are as low as the worst of the latter. They spread over the scale in about the same way.* If all of them would improve their health, educational and recreational opportunities, creature comforts, morality, and economic status to a level with the best there would be a marvellous gain for their millions of residents and for other millions in their neighborhoods.

* One-tenth of the larger cities have scores over 800; 5½ percent of the smaller cities do. Four-tenths of the larger cities have scores of from 675 to 800; 30 percent of the smaller cities do. Four-tenths of the larger cities have scores of from 480 to 675; 40 percent of the smaller cities do. One-tenth of the larger cities have scores below 480; 14 percent of the smaller cities do.

CHAPTER III

IMPROVING A CITY

There are two main methods of improving a city. One is the well-known method of strengthening some feature of welfare, for example, getting pure water in its reservoir, getting pure milk on sale, adding a park, hiring more teachers and paying higher salaries to teachers, cleaning up slums. It will be of help to citizens of these 144 cities who are working for such ends to know the status of their city and of other cities in most of the features listed on page 97 and in some not listed there. It will be helpful also to know what is a reasonable standard for a city to set itself. So I report in Table 3 (on pages 46 to 55 and 104 to 125) the status of each city in thirty important items, and state in this chapter what may be regarded as reasonable standards to try to attain by 1950 or at later dates.

The facts for 1930 are presented not only in dollars, percentages, etc., but also as deviations from the median score of the 295 larger cities.* In the latter case, if the number is +, it means more home ownership, more money for schools, fewer homicides, fewer illiterates. If it is –, it means inferiority. Just what each + and – number means in dollars, deaths, persons in school, etc., is shown at the top of each section of Table 3.

* The median score is the middle score, that which half of the cities exceed and half fall short of, or that above which and below which equal percentages of the 295 cities lie.

What a reasonable standard to try to attain by 1950 would be is taken as that status which ten per-cent of American cities attained in 1930. These standards should be used with discretion, and may for reasons of weight be raised or lowered for any given city in any given item; for example, because of differences in the costs of foods, building materials, etc., differences in the proportion of children to adults, differences in the equipment for welfare contributed by past tax-payers and other benefactors of the community. It will be well, however, that the facts be ascertained with fair surety before a city excuses itself from trying to do what a dozen cities of its size have done.

In the case of the number of deaths in the first year of life per thousand live births, this standard is close to 45. This is almost certainly attainable by any city in the United States that cares enough about the matter. Scientific students of the diseases of infancy and experts in public-health will agree in this. The required procedures by public authorities and mothers of infants are well-known. The money now spent on cosmetics and beauty parlors would more than pay the costs.

The improvement made from the period of 1926–1930 to the period of 1931–1934 is significant. Bessemer cut its rate from 105 to 71; Pine Bluff, from 64 to 46; Bakersfield, from 67 to 44; Pomona from 48 to 37; Bristol, from 63 to 43; Danbury, from 71 to 50; New London, from 66 to 46; Torrington, from 53 to 40; Michigan City, from 60 to 45; and similarly for many others.

The standard for deaths per year per thousand inhabitants, supposing the distribution of ages to be that normal for cities as a whole, may be set at a little under 30. Any general standard must of course be modified to fit the age distribution and other special circumstances of the community. Rochester, Minn., for example, though a very healthy city, has one of the worst rates in the country because of those at death's door who flock to the Mayo hospital for a chance of life.

It is best for most citizens to spend their efforts to lower the rates for particular diseases like scarlet fever, typhoid and tuberculosis rather than to watch the general rate. That needs expert interpretation.

The standard for typhoid is zero deaths and zero cases except for an occasional accident or importation, or, say, under five deaths per year per million population. Ten percent of U.S.A. cities in the six years around 1930 had less than five deaths per year per million population. For this period not a single death from typhoid was reported for Alhambra, Huntington Park, Richmond (Cal.), Torrington, Champaign, Chicago Heights, Maywood, Michigan City, Ottumwa, Beverly, Framingham, Gloucester, North Adams, Rochester (Minn.), Winona, Berlin, Garfield, West Orange, Cohoes, Ambridge, Butler, Carbondale, Dunmore, Duquesne, Homestead, Monessen, Shamokin, Shenandoah, E. Providence, Warwick, and Janesville.* Typhoid epidemics are not acts of

* Few of these cities, however, give reports for all six years.

God, but consequences of ignorance, folly, and incompetent government.

For deaths from puerperal diseases, the standard is under 7 deaths per year per million population. No deaths from this cause were reported by several cities. A reduction in this rate is important as a symptom of better care for motherhood.

The reports for syphilis, the reduction of which is significant for health, intelligence, and morals, give under 20 per year per million population in ten per-cent of the 295 cities. Among the 144 cities which have reports for at least two years of 1930 to 1933, fourteen report no deaths. Reports of syphilis, however, need to be taken with several grains of salt. Communities where state hospitals for the insane are situated will show very high rates because so many syphilitics are sent there from other cities and because the hospital reports are not evasive.

TABLE 3

SCORES OF EACH OF 144 CITIES IN VARIOUS FEATURES OF WELFARE

		Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births	Deaths from puerperal diseases per year per 100,000 population	Deaths from typhiod per year per million population	Dollars for teachers' salaries per year per capita	Dollars for text-books and supplies per year per capita	Percent of persons 16 and 17 years old attending school	Percent of persons 18–20 years old attending school
Identification No.		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
Ala.	Anniston	93	31	105	6.1	.12	50	17
	Bessemer	88	31	65	7.4	.06	59	19
	Gadsden	73	22	55	4.5	.05	43	12
	Tuscaloosa	85	32	113	6.1	.15	59	25
Ark.	Hot Springs	69	34	98	8.8	0	58	20
	Pine Bluff	55	31	193	7.7	.21	74	32
Cal.	Alhambra	38	3	0	18.7	1.70	92	37
	Bakersfield	56	12	7	11.1	.20	83	31
	Huntington Pk.	33	6	0	?	?	90	32
	Pomona	43	11	17	16.8	1.08	87	42
	Richmond	50	2	0	?	?	90	33
	Riverside	67	17	67	20.3	1.43	90	40
Conn.	Bristol	53	9	7	11.9	.47	43	16
	Danbury	61	22	37	10.8	1.83	45	18
	Middletown	55	16	20	7.5	.26	46	17
	New London	56	14	33	9.7	.71	53	22
	Norwich	56	12	15	10.3	.38	45	19
	Torrington	47	6	0	11.1	.62	33	10
Fla.	Orlando	76	38	73	?	?	64	23
	W. Palm Beach	72	25	113	?	?	65	21
Ga.	La Grange	88	29	75	5.8	.29	31	12
	Rome	120	25	62	3.9	.07	37	14
Id.	Boise	46	20	62	13.2	1.22	79	38

TABLE 3A

SCORES OF EACH OF 144 CITIES IN VARIOUS FEATURES OF WELFARE EXPRESSED AS DIVERGENCIES FROM THE MEDIAN SCORE FOR 295 LARGER CITIES, USING THE SCALES AS SHOWN

+2 =	56–58	10.7–12.3	11.4–14.6	11.5–11.9	.70–.74	62–64	22–22.9
+1 =	59–61	12.4–13.9	14.7–17.9	11.0–11.4	.65–.69	59–61	21–21.9
0 =	62–64	14.0–15.6	18.0–20.3	10.5–10.9	.60–.64	56–58	20–20.9
−1 =	65–67	15.7–17.2	20.4–23.6	10.0–10.4	.55–.59	53–55	19–19.9
−2 =	68–71	17.3–18.9	23.7–27.0	9.5– 9.9	.50–.54	50–52	18–18.9
	131	137	134	54	55	21	22
Ala.							
Anniston	−10	−10	−26	− 9	−10	− 3	− 4
Bessemer	− 8	−10	−14	− 7	−11	+ 0	− 1
Gadsden	− 3	− 5	−11	−12	−11	− 5	− 9
Tuscaloosa	− 7	−10	−28	− 9	− 9	1	5
Ark.							
Hot Springs	− 2	−12	−24	− 4	−12	0	− 1
Pine Bluff	3	−10	−52	− 6	− 8	5	11
Cal.							
Alhambra	8	7	6	16	22	11	16
Bakersfield	2	2	4	1	− 8	8	11
Huntington Pk.	10	5	6	?	?	11	11
Pomona	7	2	1	12	9	10	21
Richmond	4	7	6	?	?	11	12
Riverside	− 1	− 2	−14	19	16	11	19
Conn.							
Bristol	3	3	4	2	− 3	− 5	− 5
Danbury	1	− 5	− 5	0	24	− 4	− 2
Middletown	3	− 1	− 0	− 6	− 7	− 4	− 3
New London	2	0	− 4	− 2	2	− 1	1
Norwich	2	1	2	− 1	− 5	− 4	− 2
Torrington	5	5	6	1	0	− 8	−10
Fla.							
Orlando	− 4	−14	−16	?	?	2	3
W. Palm Beach	− 3	− 6	−28	?	?	2	0
Ga.							
La Grange	− 8	− 9	−17	−10	− 7	− 9	− 9
Rome	−19	− 7	−13	−14	−11	− 7	− 7
Id.							
Boise	6	− 4	−13	5	12	7	17

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Infant death rate	Puerperal diseases	Typhoid	Teachers' salaries	Textbooks, supplies	Per-cent 16–17	Per-cent 18–20
		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
Ill.	Belleville	53	11	42	5.2	.23	44	15
	Champaign	55	15	0	10.4	.82	73	36
	Chicago H'ghts	69	11	0	6.0	.07	43	14
	Freeport	65	36	15	9.2	.37	60	21
	Galesburg	60	10	70	7.8	.16	66	30
	Granite City	68	31	40	7.2	.45	47	14
	Kankakee	61	21	25	8.1	.01	51	21
	Maywood	60	1	0	?	?	65	25
Ind.	Lafayette	60	24	83	9.7	.37	61	24
	Marion	69	14	33	11.5	.39	57	20
	Michigan City	53	9	0	9.8	.47	53	15
	Mishawaka	56	14	12	9.9	.72	53	14
	New Albany	66	19	58	6.5	.13	52	18
Ia.	Burlington	51	17	18	10.7	?	61	25
	Clinton	72	9	137	10.0	.60	71	26
	Fort Dodge	69	27	38	11.1	1.17	73	35
	Mason City	69	19	35	11.6	.67	67	25
	Ottumwa	60	19	0	10.5	.68	57	20
Kans.	Hutchinson	49	19	73	12.4	1.04	61	26
	Salina	63	27	17	12.8	.05	73	34
Ky.	Ashland	83	19	172	8.2	.15	55	17
	Newport	69	7	22	6.4	.10	42	12
	Owensboro	92	21	110	6.5	.16	50	16
La.	Alexandria	86	56	22	7.6	.11	56	22
	Monroe	94	40	198	3.8	.07	57	18
Me.	Bangor	71	26	98	9.5	.69	72	32
Mass.	Attleboro	50	18	47	11.4	.59	48	19
	Beverly	42	12	0	13.9	.79	74	32
	Framingham	47	15	0	11.9	.84	60	28
	Gloucester	56	12	0	10.9	.55	54	25
	Leominster	66	8	23	8.6	.67	52	20

TABLE 3A (*Continued*)

Scores expressed as divergences, using the scales on page 47

		Infant death rate	Puerperal diseases	Typhoid	Teachers' salaries	Textbooks, supplies	Per-cent 16–17	Per-cent 18–20
		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
Ill.	Belleville	3	2	− 7	−11	− 8	−5	− 6
	Champaign	3	0	6	− 1	4	5	15
	Chicago H'ghts	− 2	2	6	− 9	−11	−5	− 7
	Freeport	− 1	−13	2	− 3	− 5	1	1
	Galesburg	1	3	−15	− 6	− 9	3	10
	Granite City	− 2	−10	− 6	− 7	− 3	−4	− 6
	Kankakee	1	− 4	− 2	− 5	−12	−2	0
	Maywood	1	8	6	?	?	2	4
Ind.	Lafayette	1	− 6	−19	− 2	− 5	1	4
	Marion	− 2	0	− 4	2	− 5	0	− 1
	Michigan City	3	3	6	− 2	− 3	−2	− 6
	Mishawaka	2	0	3	− 2	2	−2	− 6
	New Albany	− 1	− 3	−12	− 8	−10	−2	− 2
Ia.	Burlington	4	− 2	+ 0	0	?	1	4
	Clinton	− 3	3	−35	− 1	0	4	5
	Fort Dodge	− 2	− 8	− 6	1	11	5	15
	Mason City	− 2	− 3	− 5	2	1	3	4
	Ottumwa	1	− 3	6	0	1	−0	− 1
Kans.	Hutchinson	5	− 3	−16	3	8	1	5
	Salina	0	− 7	1	4	−11	5	13
Ky.	Ashland	− 7	− 3	−46	− 5	− 9	−1	− 4
	Newport	− 2	4	− 1	− 9	−10	−5	− 8
	Owensboro	−10	− 4	−27	− 8	− 9	−3	− 4
La.	Alexandria	− 8	−25	− 1	− 6	−10	−0	2
	Monroe	−10	−15	−54	−14	−11	0	− 3
Me.	Bangor	− 3	− 7	−24	− 2	1	5	11
Mass.	Attleboro	4	− 2	− 8	1	− 1	−3	− 2
	Beverly	7	1	6	6	3	6	11
	Framington	5	− 1	6	2	4	1	8
	Gloucester	2	1	6	0	− 1	−1	4
	Leominster	− 1	3	− 1	− 4	1	−2	0

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Infant death rate	Puerperal diseases	Typhoid	Teachers' salaries	Textbooks, supplies	Per-cent 16–17	Per-cent 18–20
		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
Mass.	Methuen	56	5	17	9.5	.73	51	21
	North Adams	61	19	0	9.9	.46	49	17
	Northampton	54	14	13	8.9	.55	59	24
	Peabody	50	11	15	9.3	.86	56	27
Mich.	Ann Arbor	63	?	?	15.8	.38	85	50
	Wyandotte	66	17	7	10.3	.40	46	14
Minn.	Rochester	59	?	0	11.1	1.30	72	31
	St. Cloud	75	21	23	6.7	.36	64	35
	Winona	39	12	0	9.1	.50	53	22
Miss.	Vicksburg	86	57	197	3.9	.03	55	20
Mo.	Hannibal	63	26	22	5.8	.62	53	18
	Jefferson City	67	21	93	5.2	.58	49	14
	Sedalia	63	14	97	8.9	.59	65	26
Mont.	Great Falls	46	20	47	13.1	1.08	76	31
N. H.	Berlin	79	14	0	6.4	.75	55	20
	Concord	57	12	0	9.1	.72	67	23
N. J.	Belleville	136	1	43	13.5	.65	42	10
	Garfield	47	1	0	13.0	.84	28	8
	Hackensack	48	24	33	20.0	1.44	50	18
	W. Orange	67	1	0	15.6	1.16	59	18
N. M.	Albuquerque	116	36	113	11.4	.45	68	31
N. Y.	Cohoes	75	17	0	6.6	.03	39	13
	Gloversville	58	15	15	12.8	.91	61	25
	Ithaca	55	14	48	13.6	1.07	76	43
	Kingston	71	16	18	9.5	.62	56	21
	Lackawanna	83	22	125	11.4	.43	61	17
	Lockport	60	17	80	12.5	.70	74	26
	Middletown	59	12	15	10.8	.51	66	29
	Olean	66	30	252	15.3	.77	69	25
	Oswego	73	15	22	10.8	.42	72	31
	Port Chester	38	21	58	19.1	.51	67	18

TABLE 3A (*Continued*)

Scores expressed as divergences, using the scales on page 47

		Infant death rate	Puerperal diseases	Typhoid	Teachers' salaries	Textbooks, supplies	Per-cent 16–17	Per-cent 18–20
		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
Mass.	Methuen	2	6	1	− 2	2	− 2	0
	North Adams	1	− 3	6	− 2	− 3	− 3	− 3
	Northampton	3	0	2	− 4	− 1	+ 0	4
	Peabody	4	2	2	− 3	5	− 0	7
Mich.	Ann Arbor	0	?	?	10	− 5	9	25
	Wyandotte	− 1	− 2	4	− 1	− 4	− 4	− 7
Minn.	Rochester	1	?	6	1	14	5	10
	St. Cloud	− 4	− 4	− 1	− 8	− 5	2	14
	Winona	8	1	6	− 3	− 2	− 1	1
Miss.	Vicksburg	− 8	−26	−53	−14	−12	− 1	0
Mo.	Hannibal	0	− 7	− 1	−10	0	− 1	− 3
	Jefferson City	− 1	− 4	−22	−11	− 1	− 3	− 6
	Sedalia	0	0	−23	− 4	− 1	2	6
Mont.	Great Falls	6	− 4	− 8	5	9	6	10
N. H.	Berlin	− 5	0	6	− 9	3	− 1	0
	Concord	2	1	6	− 3	2	3	2
N. J.	Belleville	−24	8	− 7	6	1	− 5	−10
	Garfield	5	8	6	5	4	−10	−13
	Hackensack	5	− 6	− 4	19	16	− 2	− 2
	W. Orange	− 1	8	6	10	11	+ 0	− 2
N. M.	Albuquerque	−18	−13	−28	1	− 3	3	11
N. Y.	Cohoes	− 4	− 1	6	− 8	−12	− 6	− 7
	Gloversville	2	− 1	2	4	6	1	4
	Ithaca	3	0	− 9	6	9	6	23
	Kingston	− 3	− 1	+ 0	− 2	0	− 0	1
	Lackawanna	− 7	− 5	−32	1	− 4	1	− 4
	Lockport	1	− 2	−18	4	2	6	5
	Middletown	1	1	2	0	− 2	3	8
	Olean	− 1	− 9	−70	9	3	4	4
	Oswego	− 3	0	− 1	0	− 4	5	10
	Port Chester	8	− 4	−12	17	− 2	3	− 3

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Infant death rate	Puerperal diseases	Typhoid	Teachers' salaries	Textbooks, supplies	Percent 16–17	Percent 18–20
		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
N. C.	Rocky Mount	123	49	85	6.4	.45	55	24
N. D.	Fargo	56	22	35	12.1	1.26	79	48
Ohio	Alliance	64	15	37	11.7	.82	83	28
	Ashtabula	60	23	65	8.7	.67	77	27
	Barberton	56	20	63	8.4	1.00	61	14
	E. Liverpool	74	29	22	8.9	.66	69	19
	Elyria	60	14	7	12.5	1.03	76	26
	Massillon	54	14	13	11.3	.66	66	21
	Middletown	65	12	55	10.3	.78	71	20
	Sandusky	54	8	62	8.6	.69	67	21
Okla.	Enid	64	20	50	8.7	.14	74	36
	Shawnee	56	23	128	9.5	1.32	64	26
Ore.	Salem	46	8	13	9.6	.21	78	35
Pa.	Aliquippa	67	3	12	13.6	1.03	60	18
	Ambridge	64	4	0	11.4	1.49	51	13
	Butler	60	6	0	11.4	1.09	62	28
	Carbondale	77	39	0	9.3	.80	57	20
	Dunmore	151	5	0	8.0	.94	53	22
	Duquesne	78	2	0	11.0	.97	54	19
	Homestead	69	22	0	10.0	.76	58	17
	Kingston	62	26	15	11.9	.69	60	24
	Lebanon	65	29	72	8.3	.61	42	13
	Monessen	62	3	0	13.6	1.19	52	15
	Nanticoke	74	26	13	9.3	.70	34	14
	Oil City	56	17	38	12.0	.76	69	23
	Pottsville	97	39	20	9.5	.66	48	14
	Shamokin	80	7	0	8.1	.61	47	13
	Sharon	57	22	45	10.9	.69	60	21
	Shenandoah	107	5	0	7.8	.90	51	19
	Washington	82	39	142	9.8	1.01	56	21
	Wilkinsburg	51	23	22	15.1	1.76	74	36

TABLE 3A (*Continued*)

Scores expressed as divergences, using the scales on page 47

		Infant death rate	Puerperal diseases	Typhoid	Teachers' salaries	Textbooks, supplies	Per-cent 16–17	Per-cent 18–20
		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
N. C.	Rocky Mount	–20	–21	–20	–9	– 3	–1	3
N. D.	Fargo	2	– 4	– 5	3	13	7	27
Ohio	Alliance	– 0	– 1	– 5	2	4	8	8
	Ashtabula	1	– 5	–14	–4	1	6	7
	Barberton	2	– 4	–13	–5	8	1	– 6
	E. Liverpool	– 4	– 9	– 1	–4	1	4	– 2
	Elyria	1	0	4	4	8	6	5
	Massillon	3	0	2	1	1	3	1
	Middletown	– 1	1	–11	–1	3	4	0
	Sandusky	3	4	–13	–4	1	3	1
Okla.	Enid	– 0	– 4	– 9	–4	–10	6	15
	Shawnee	2	– 5	–33	–2	14	2	6
Ore.	Salem	6	3	2	–2	– 8	7	14
Pa.	Aliquippa	– 1	7	3	6	8	1	– 3
	Ambridge	– 0	6	6	1	17	–2	– 7
	Butler	1	5	6	1	9	1	7
	Carbondale	– 5	–15	6	–3	4	–0	0
	Dunmore	–29	6	6	–5	6	–1	2
	Duquesne	– 5	7	6	1	7	–1	– 1
	Homestead	– 2	– 5	6	–1	3	+0	– 4
	Kingston	+ 0	– 7	2	2	1	1	4
	Lebanon	– 1	– 9	–16	–5	0	–5	– 7
	Monessen	+ 0	7	6	6	11	–2	– 6
	Nanticoke	– 4	– 7	2	–3	2	–8	– 6
	Oil City	2	– 2	– 6	3	3	4	3
	Pottsville	–11	–15	– 0	–2	1	–3	– 6
	Shamokin	– 6	4	6	–5	0	–3	– 8
	Sharon	2	– 5	– 8	0	1	1	0
	Shenandoah	–15	6	6	–6	6	–2	– 2
	Washington	– 6	–15	–37	–2	8	–1	1
	Wilkinsburg	4	– 5	– 1	9	23	5	16

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Infant death rate	Puerperal diseases	Teachers' salaries	Typhoid	Textbooks, supplies	Per-cent 16–17	Per-cent 18–20
		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
R. I.	Central Falls	69	11	7	5.6	.64	28	11
	E. Providence	79	4	0	8.5	.84	43	18
	Newport	48	3	7	11.6	.63	52	23
	Warwick	61	2	0	7.8	.69	42	15
S. C.	Greenville	119	37	160	10.2	?	54	23
	Spartanburg	97	42	180	8.1	.15	50	24
Tenn.	Jackson	90	33	203	4.9	.03	63	27
	Johnson City	102	15	80	7.7	.34	44	19
Tex.	Abilene	71	13	43	9.0	.37	72	41
	Brownsville	125	36	408	6.5	.08	39	13
	Corpus Christi	166	11	72	5.8	.36	46	13
	San Angelo	76	20	277	9.2	.26	57	22
Vt.	Burlington	56	30	13	7.0	.62	56	23
Va.	Alexandria	86	19	13	5.8	.07	53	17
	Danville	105	47	60	8.3	.19	46	19
	Petersburg	117	22	70	8.2	.30	54	21
Wash.	Aberdeen	41	13	15	10.5	.69	78	25
	Yakima	55	31	83	14.0	.58	68	30
W. Va.	Clarksburg	67	32	110	10.9	.20	65	24
	Fairmont	104	26	100	9.3	.42	64	31
	Parkersburg	79	26	102	13.4	1.00	61	25
Wis.	Appleton	54	20	7	10.7	.48	88	25
	Beloit	54	19	57	12.2	.53	89	24
	Eau Claire	58	22	18	8.9	.89	82	31
	Fond du Lac	52	17	25	11.5	.48	88	33
	Janesville	53	13	0	10.2	.51	84	23
	Manitowoc	58	11	22	9.9	1.09	91	21
	Wausau	58	25	13	10.1	.56	89	24

TABLE 3A (*Continued*)

Scores expressed as divergences, using the scales on page 47

		Infant death rate	Puerperal diseases	Typhoid	Teachers' salaries	Textbooks, supplies	Per-cent 16–17	Per-cent 18–20
		131	137	134	54	55	21	22
R. I.	Central Falls	– 2	2	4	–10	0	–10	–10
	E. Providence	– 5	6	6	– 4	4	– 5	– 2
	Newport	5	7	4	2	0	– 2	3
	Warwick	1	7	6	– 6	1	– 5	– 5
S. C.	Greenville	–19	–14	– 42	– 1	?	– 1	3
	Spartanburg	–11	–17	– 48	– 5	– 9	– 3	3
Tenn.	Jackson	– 9	–11	– 55	–12	–12	2	7
	Johnson City	–13	0	– 18	– 6	– 6	– 4	– 2
Tex.	Abilene	– 3	1	– 7	– 3	– 5	5	21
	Brownsville	–21	–13	–117	– 8	–11	– 6	– 7
	Corpus Christi	–34	2	– 16	–10	– 5	– 4	– 7
	San Angelo	– 4	– 3	– 77	– 3	– 7	0	2
Vt.	Burlington	2	–10	2	– 7	0	– 1	3
Va.	Alexandria	– 8	– 3	2	–10	–11	– 2	– 4
	Danville	–14	–20	– 12	– 5	– 9	– 4	– 2
	Petersburg	–18	– 5	– 15	– 5	– 6	– 1	0
Wash.	Aberdeen	7	1	2	0	1	7	4
	Yakima	3	–10	– 19	7	– 1	4	9
W. Va.	Clarksburg	– 1	–11	– 27	0	– 8	2	4
	Fairmont	–14	– 7	– 24	– 3	– 4	2	11
	Parkersburg	– 5	– 7	– 25	5	8	1	4
Wis.	Appleton	3	– 3	4	0	– 3	10	4
	Beloit	3	– 3	– 13	3	– 2	10	3
	Eau Claire	2	– 4	+ 0	– 4	5	8	11
	Fond du Lac	4	– 2	– 2	2	– 3	10	12
	Janesville	3	1	6	– 1	– 2	9	2
	Manitowoc	2	2	– 1	– 2	9	11	0
	Wausau	2	– 6	2	– 1	– 1	11	4

But a reasonable standard in this case can be based on more fundamental facts than the statistics of cities. We know that any city, or state, even the world, can be and should be freed not only from deaths from syphilis, but from opportunities to contract the disease itself. Notable progress has been made toward this goal, as in Denmark. Competent students of this social disease expect that, even without any improvement in general intelligence or morals, syphilis can be reduced in ten years, if the leaders of the community try hard and wisely enough, to such a point that 20 deaths per year per million population will be excessive.

One-tenth of the 295 larger cities spent more than $15.50 dollars per capita for salaries of teachers in the public schools, and one-tenth of the 144 smaller cities spent more than $13.75. For text-books and supplies the corresponding amounts were $1.12 and $1.10. The amounts for public libraries and museums (together) are about the same as for text-books and supplies. It is reasonable to aim at $16.00 per capita in 1950 for teachers' salaries, text-books and supplies, and the city library.* If there are many children in the population, most of the money should go for them. If there are few, much of it may go for desirable forms of adult education.

This and other standards for expenditures of public money will bear heavily on communities where

* Here and in all later statements the value of the dollar in 1950 is assumed to be the same as in 1930. If it is not, the standard will change. If the 1950 dollar will buy only half as much as the 1930 dollar, the $16.00 standard becomes $32.00.

real property and incomes are low. Just as most parents who wish to benefit their children must work and sacrifice to do it, so a city that wishes to benefit its children must work to increase its public income and must sacrifice political spoils, ostentatious waste, indiscriminate charity, and even certain innocent pleasures such as fancy pavements and frequent elections.

A goal can be set for public expenditures for parks and other means of recreation, though we do not know what they were in the smaller cities in 1930. In the cities over 30,000, they varied around $1.00 per capita, one-tenth spending more than $2.15. Of those from 30,000 to 50,000 population a tenth spent more than $1.90. A 1950 standard of $1.75 therefore seems reasonable for the 159 cities of 20,000 to 30,000. Park space is less important in the smaller cities where more vacant lots and private yards are available per thousand population.

As 1950 goals for rental, which is very closely related to poverty, I suggest the following: Not over 2 percent of the families should pay less than $10 per month for rent. Not over 6 percent of the families should pay less than $15 per month for rent. Not over 12 percent of them should pay less than $20. For various reasons these figures are set about $5.00 below what the best of the cities showed in 1930.

These standards should be raised somewhat in suburban cities where land values are specially high, and lowered somewhat in cities enjoying a warm climate which permits cheaper construction for

equally comfortable homes. Moreover the thesis that all cities should try to do in 1950 or soon thereafter what ten percent of cities did in 1930 is specially vulnerable in the case of low rents, which are a fairly close index of poverty.

These standards will indeed seem preposterous to many. They aim at a substantial reduction of poverty within a decade. No such improvement has ever been made. The nearest approaches to it on any large scale have been the progress of unskilled and skilled laborers, mechanical and clerical, in all civilized countries from 1850 to 1914, and the improvement of European peasants by migration to America. The cities that had reduced poverty to the amount of these standards in 1930 were exceptional in location or good fortune, it will be said, and cannot be properly used for emulation.

It is true that they have no magic cure or easy recipe. It is true that some of them are residential suburbs which are in some ways parasitic on the larger cities which they adjoin. It is also true that freedom from poverty is only one of many causes of a good life for good people, and that action to reduce poverty is probably not so productive of improvement as action to reduce certain diseases, or to increase educational opportunity. But it probably is not true that the cities which have attained good housing have nothing to teach cities in general.

Many cities besides residential suburbs or large cities with a high scale for rents had practically no families paying less than $10 per month, and fewer

than 4 percent paying less than $15 per month. Such, for example, were Bristol, Elyria, Massillon, Appleton, Lynn, Schenectady, Elizabeth, Rockford, Canton, Toledo, Warren, Hamilton, Mansfield, Racine, Trenton, Salem (Mass.), New Brunswick, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Kenosha, Madison, Allentown, Erie. I believe these and others like them do have something to teach us about the reduction or prevention of extreme poverty.

The most important cause of the welfare of a community is the quality of the persons who are born in it or attracted to it. Ability to make a decent living is not a *sine qua non* of personal quality, but it is usually one of its components. If a city attracts only the able and good, it will reduce its percentage of the poor and destitute, and perhaps more rapidly than now seems possible. Also the future has, in birth control, a social instrument which can conceivably be made potent for future welfare in general and the reduction of poverty in particular, though its present operation seems rather in the contrary direction.

At all events there are cities with no slums, with few or no families who cannot, or will not, earn enough to afford a $10 to $15 home according to the locality; and it seems worth while for all cities to try to be so. Work to reduce poverty in a community should not, however, absorb more than its proper share of community effort.

For the creature comforts of gas, electricity, automobiles, telephone and radio, we have the following conditions reached or exceeded by a tenth of the 295

cities of over 30,000 and by about a tenth of the cities from 20,000 to 30,000:—

Gas installations per 1000 inhabitants	320
Electricity installations per 1000 inhabitants	296
Automobiles per 1000 inhabitants	305
Telephones per 1000 inhabitants	182
Radios per 1000 inhabitants	170

Roughly this means that almost every family had gas or electricity or both; that nearly three-quarters of them had automobiles and telephones;* and that over half had radios. By now (January, 1940), probably almost every family in these superior cities that wants a radio has one.

The wide distribution of these comforts of civilization in these cities does not depend mainly on high incomes of their residents. It depends much more upon their personal qualities. Cities rather low in I (the index of per capita income) are among those which had passed these standards in 1930. In general a high score for personal qualities (P) is more indicative of abundant provision of electricity, automobiles, telephones and radios than a high income score is. The decisive factor is how the citizens spend their income rather than how large it is. So it is reasonable for cities to try to have, in 1950, gas or electricity for all homes, automobiles and radios for three-quarters of its families, and telephones for over half of them.

The 1950 goal for retention in school is set for

* This allows one-fourth of all the automobiles to be credited to families having more than one.

similar reasons at four-fifths of those aged 16 and 17, and one-third of those aged 18, 19, and 20.

In the case of the average salary paid to an ele mentary-school teacher and to a high-school teacher it may be unwise for all cities to try to equal the ninety-percentile of 1930. For these items do depend very largely on the income of the residents, upon which we have already relied somewhat to get enough teachers and books, reduce poverty, and provide creature comforts. If a community attains the standard of $16 per capita for salaries, books, libraries and museums, it may be left free to choose whether to spend the money on more teachers or on higher salaries.

One out of ten of the 295 larger cities shows 150 or more families living in owned homes per 1000 population. One out of every six of the 144 smaller cities does. 150 families per 1000 population corresponds to about 600 families per 1000 families. It is reasonable for all save very large cities with many apartment dwellers to strive to have six families out of ten own their homes. This feature of a community owes nothing to high income, requiring rather foresight and prudence.* Indeed, it is an economy for the residents to own its homes, if they manage them well. They save on rent, and their children and friends get

* The facts justifying this statement (they will be convincing to readers acquainted with the theory of partial correlation) are that, for the 295 cities, $r_{IO} = .16$, $r_{PO} = .82$ and $r_{IP} = .30$, where I, P, and O are measures of per capita income, personal qualities, and homes owned per 1000 population; so that the influence of I upon O is actually negative, except by I's linkage with certain personal qualities.

the benefits from the taxes, instead of some absentee landlord.

It is fashionable to argue that working men and others with small incomes cannot in these days afford to own their homes. It would be truer to say that they cannot afford *not* to own them. As a general rule, if families cannot afford to own their homes, they cannot afford to live in them.

The leaders in a community may safely encourage home ownership almost without reservation. Relief, for example, may better be given to a family that owns its home than to one that does not, other things being equal. Housing plans which are so arranged that by sufficient industry and sacrifice of amusements and other indulgences the occupying families can in a reasonable time become the owners are to be preferred. Social esteem should favor the family that owns a $2000 home over one that rents a $3000 home, other things being equal; similarly for owning a $4000 home versus renting a $6000 home, and so on.

The gainful employment of children 10–14, especially of girls, had practically disappeared in our best cities by 1930. Less than one percent of boys and less than one half of one percent of girls is a standard attained by more than one in eight of the cities over 30,000. Incomplete records from our smaller cities show the same.

The average wage of workers in manufacturing plants is an element in welfare; the average wage of workers in retail stores is equally so. Both are rather closely related to per capita income, and the

benefits from having them high are in fact wholly or very largely in income. They are mixtures of the salaries of males and females, skilled and unskilled, responsible workers and routine workers, so that it is not possible to establish standards on the basis of what the best cities did in 1930. It is doubtless better for a community to do as much of its unskilled labor as possible by machines rather than persons, and this implies higher wages for those who do work. It is doubtless better for a community to be made up of highly paid workers, if they earn their pay, and of employers who do not try to take a profit by paying their employees less than their services are worth. With enough information about wage scales for strictly comparable work, the leaders in a community might set standards which they would try to have the community approach. Not enough is known at present.

The circulation of magazines is indicative of welfare; the circulation of public-library books is even more so and is much less dependent on income. The facts are available for the large cities, ten percent of which report annual circulations of ten or more books per capita. Probably the use of the library is significant largely because it occurs without pressure; and a campaign to entice residents to use their library oftener might do more harm than good. The sound procedure is to attract able and good people to the city, and to provide good books for them to read.

Over ninety-nine percent literate is a reasonable standard for the population aged 10 or over, or for

the population aged 10 to 24. It had been attained in 1930 by many cities, including some with large percentages of foreign-born white families. Among the cities from 20,000 to 30,000 we find:

Alhambra	99.7%	literate,	14.7%	foreign-born	white	families	
Huntington Park	99.4%	"	16.4%	"	"	"	"
Boise	99.2%	"	11.7%	"	"	"	"
Belleville (Ill.)	99.1%	"	10.9%	"	"	"	"
Freeport	99.2%	"	12.6%	"	"	"	"
Burlington (Ia.)	99.3%	"	13.5%	"	"	"	"
Fort Dodge	99.1%	"	16.0%	"	"	"	"
Ann Arbor	99.6%	"	15.4%	"	"	"	"
Rochester (Minn.)	99.4%	"	14.2%	"	"	"	"
Fargo	99.6%	"	24.7%	"	"	"	"
Sandusky	99.1%	"	14.2%	"	"	"	"
Wilkinsburg	99.6%	"	14.7%	"	"	"	"
Yakima	99.3%	"	13.5%	"	"	"	"
Eau Claire	99.6%	"	22.0%	"	"	"	"

The one-tenth rule gives under 14 homicides per year per million population as a goal for a civilized city. These may be tolerated as outcomes of insanity in spite of reasonable segregation of the insane and reasonable protection in public places.

The case of deaths from automobile accidents is not so simple. A certain proportion of these are accidental in the narrow sense and are part of the price we must pay for using automobiles. Such will be more frequent in the better communities in proportion as these have more cars. It can be said, however, that some cities having many more than the average number of cars per thousand inhabitants have very few accidents (less per 100 reported deaths per year per million population).* Among our 144

* In some of these cases however the death may have been reported from the hospital located in an adjoining larger city though the accident really took place in the city having the low record.

cities such are Maywood, Newport (Ky.), Butler and Warwick. It seems reasonable to hope that by forbidding any person to drive a car who has been to blame for a serious accident, and by other means, the death rate can be held below 200 per year per million population, even if there is one car or more for every family.

Any city which has already attained these standards should not, of course, relax its efforts. It has the noble task of pioneering in welfare, advancing beyond the great majority, working out promising reforms and novel plans, enabling what are ideal standards now to become practical standards a decade hence.

So much for improvement by strengthening one or another features of welfare. The other main method of improving cities is to ascertain the more fundamental causes which make cities high in G score or other impartial tests of welfare, and put these causes to work. Instead of improving the elements or features or symptoms of a good life, we may try to get at its roots and make fundamental changes which will then bring improvements in many or all elements of the good life.

Among the possible fundamental causes of welfare we may consider first size, wealth, and income.

Size

Cities become little or no better by becoming bigger. Cities from 30,000 to 50,000 have in fact almost as high G scores as cities of 100,000 or more. We have seen that cities of 20,000 to 30,000 have nearly as high G scores as cities of 30,000 to 500,000, and the slight inferiority is probably counterbalanced by somewhat lower costs for equally good food, housing, medical care, teaching, etc. Within the 144 cities, the larger ones are neither better nor worse than the smaller. On the whole, differences in size may perhaps account for a fiftieth of the differences of cities in "goodness."

"The common ambition of citizens to have their city grow bigger in area or population is misguided. The glorification of size in the case of a city is largely a superstition, a relic from the times when good music, drama, and preaching were obtainable only in large cities, and when their schools, teachers, shops and dressmakers were notably better. In fact it probably harks back even further, to the times when the cities now having 75,000 or more were contrasted sharply with rural communities by having water, gas, sewers, lighted streets, and shops other than a 'general store.' It may hark back even further to the days when civilization was limited largely to the great towns and the manor-houses."

Wealth, Income, and the Personal Qualities of the Population

From the earlier study we know that wealth influences G, the score for General Goodness or welfare, only *via* its influence upon the per capita income of the residents. So we turn at once to the latter. Nobody knows the exact income of any American city, and probably nobody ever will. But certain facts are available for the 144 cities which are more or less closely related to their per capita incomes. Such are the percentage of the population making federal income-tax reports, the approximate percentage of the population reporting net incomes of $5000 or over, the average wage of workers in factories, the average wage of elementary-school teachers, the average wage of high-school teachers, the median amount paid for rent (or equivalent in the case of owned homes), the per capita expenditures in local retail food stores, and the per capita expenditures in local retail drug stores. We may hope that these items of income reports, wages, and expenditures, when combined into a reasonably weighted composite score or index, may well run fairly parallel to the per capita incomes of these cities. But such a composite must be used with intelligent caution. The method used in combining these eight facts into I, a composite index of income, is stated in Appendix II.

Of even more importance than wealth and income would be some approximate index of the intelligence

and morality of a city's population. In the study of 295 large cities a personal qualities score, called P, was obtained from eleven items. Only five of these are available for the smaller cities, namely, the frequency of home ownership and the provision of telephones, and the infrequency of illiteracy, deaths from homicide, and deaths from syphilis. I have combined these into a score or index P 144* (called P for convenience) which is probably a very inadequate parallel to the ratings an omniscient observer would give to these cities for the intelligence and morality of their populations. We can only make the best of it.

The composite measure, I, is shown for each of the cities in Table 4, which also shows the city's G score taken as a deviation from the median of the 144 cities, and certain facts about the proportions of young and old. Despite their imperfections, I and P are measures of great significance. A city's status in these two scores accounts in large measure for its status in G, the general goodness or welfare score. More exactly, the variation of the 144 cities in G is attributable:—

43 percent to factors represented by P and not in I,
22½ " " " " " I " " " P,
17 " " " common to P and I,
17½ " " " independent of both P and I.**

* The method of weighting the five components is stated in Appendix III. P_{144} will be called P for convenience, but is not to be confused with the P used in the study of the 295 larger cities. However, it correlates over .90 with it.

TABLE 4

THE G AND I INDICES AND THE PERCENTAGES OF THE POPULATION AGED 0–14, 0–19, 20–64, AND 65 OR OVER FOR EACH OF 144 CITIES

		G	I	0–14	0–19	20–64	65 or over
Ala.	Anniston	–10	–10	31	41	56	3.3
	Bessemer	– 8	– 8	28	38	60	2.7
	Gadsden	– 9	–13	31	41	56	2.7
	Tuscaloosa	– 9	– 7	24	33	62	4.4
Ark.	Hot Springs	– 6	– 2	22	30	64	6.0
	Pine Bluff	– 4	– 2	25	34	61	4.4
Cal.	Alhambra	10	10	22	29	63	8.0
	Bakersfield	5	5	25	33	62	4.4
	Huntington Pk.	10	4	23	30	64	5.5
	Pomona	8	1	24	33	58	9.8
	Richmond	9	+ 0	25	33	62	4.5
	Riverside	5	3	25	34	58	8.6
Conn.	Bristol	+ 0	3	31	40	55	4.4
	Danbury	2	15	25	34	58	7.4
	Middletown	– 2	3	26	35	57	7.4
	New London	1	4	25	34	60	6.0
	Norwich	2	8	30	38	54	7.1
	Torrington	+ 0	1	29	40	56	4.4
Fla.	Orlando	– 5	7	25	33	61	6.2
	W. Palm Beach	– 5	16	24	32	64	4.2
Ga.	La Grange	–10	–17	33	45	52	3.2
	Rome	–11	–13	30	41	55	3.7
Ida.	Boise	3	4	24	33	60	7.3
Ill.	Belleville	– 1	– 5	23	33	61	6.6
	Champaign	6	11	23	31	63	6.3
	Chicago Hghts.	– 2	5	31	41	56	3.0
	Freeport	1	2	24	32	60	8.3
	Galesburg	2	– 0	23	31	62	7.5
	Granite City	– 4	– 5	31	40	58	2.6
	Kankakee	– 0	1	25	34	59	6.8
	Maywood	4	11	27	36	60	4.3

** The theory and technique of multiple correlation and path coefficients which enable one to make these determinations cannot be explained within the limits of this book. But the reader need have no doubts about their soundness.

TABLE 4 (*Continued*)

		G	I	0–14	0–19	20–64	65 or over
Ind.	Lafayette	1	2	25	33	59	8.1
	Marion	− 1	− 8	25	34	59	7.5
	Michigan City	+ 0	− 1	26	34	61	5.3
	Mishawaka	− 0	− 5	30	39	57	3.9
	New Albany	− 3	− 7	25	33	59	7.8
Ia.	Burlington	2	− 0	23	31	60	9.6
	Clinton	2	− 3	24	33	58	8.8
	Fort Dodge	2	− 4	28	37	58	5.8
	Mason City	+ 0	− 4	28	37	57	5.4
	Ottumwa	− 1	− 5	26	35	57	7.1
Kan.	Hutchinson	1	− 3	25	35	58	6.1
	Salina	3	1	27	35	59	5.8
Ky.	Ashland	− 4	− 2	32	42	55	3.7
	Newport	1	1	25	33	61	6.5
	Owensboro	− 7	− 6	27	36	57	6.6
La.	Alexandria	− 6	− 4	28	38	59	3.1
	Monroe	− 6	− 0	25	33	64	2.7
Me.	Bangor	− 1	4	24	32	60	8.9
Mass.	Attleboro	+ 0	1	27	36	57	6.7
	Beverly	5	4	25	34	58	7.6
	Framingham	2	8	28	36	58	6.3
	Gloucester	2	− 0	26	34	57	8.2
	Leominster	− 1	− 4	29	38	55	7.2
	Methuen	1	− 3	28	37	57	6.4
	North Adams	+ 0	1	26	35	58	7.1
	Northampton	− 1	− 1	23	31	61	8.0
	Peabody	+ 0	1	30	39	56	5.2
Mich.	Ann Arbor	5	17	20	28	65	6.9
	Wyandotte	− 1	− 0	34	44	54	2.9
Minn.	Rochester	2	2	22	30	63	6.2
	St. Cloud	− 2	− 7	31	41	54	5.3
	Winona	1	− 0	24	33	58	8.7
Miss.	Vicksburg	−12	− 3	24	32	63	4.6
Mo.	Hannibal	− 3	− 8	24	34	60	6.4
	Jefferson City	− 4	−10	21	30	65	4.6
	Sedalia	− 2	−10	24	33	59	8.2
Mont.	Great Falls	2	2	26	35	61	4.2

TABLE 4 (*Continued*)

		G	I	0–14	0–19	20–64	65 or over
N. H.	Berlin	– 2	– 6	35	44	52	3.8
	Concord	1	7	22	29	61	10.5
N. J.	Belleville	– 1	4	30	39	57	3.8
	Garfield	– 1	– 6	34	46	52	2.1
	Hackensack	5	24	26	34	61	5.3
	West Orange	5	12	27	35	60	4.3
N. M.	Albuquerque	– 3	7	28	37	59	3.7
N. Y.	Cohoes	– 4	– 6	26	35	59	6.4
	Gloversville	4	5	22	30	61	9.3
	Ithaca	6	19	21	29	63	8.2
	Kingston	– 1	3	23	31	61	8.8
	Lackawanna	– 5	– 7	38	48	51	1.4
	Lockport	3	4	24	32	59	8.6
	Middletown	+ 0	3	18	24	65	10.6
	Olean	+ 0	3	28	37	57	6.0
	Oswego	+ 0	– 3	26	35	57	7.8
	Port Chester	3	25	29	38	58	4.2
N. C.	Rocky Mount	– 9	– 9	33	43	54	2.5
N. D.	Fargo	3	4	26	35	60	4.9
Ohio	Alliance	3	3	26	34	60	5.7
	Ashtabula	1	– 0	27	37	58	5.5
	Barberton	– 2	3	31	41	56	3.3
	East Liverpool	+ 0	3	28	37	58	5.4
	Elyria	5	9	25	34	60	5.6
	Massillon	3	5	26	34	60	5.7
	Middletown	1	+ 0	30	39	57	4.2
	Sandusky	2	1	25	33	60	7.3
Okla.	Enid	+ 0	– 4	26	35	59	5.7
	Shawnee	– 1	– 7	28	37	58	4.2
Ore.	Salem	+ 0	– 7	19	27	64	9.5
Pa.	Aliquippa	– 0	– 1	35	45	54	1.0
	Ambridge	– 1	– 1	35	46	52	1.6
	Butler	3	5	29	40	55	5.2
	Carbondale	– 2	2	32	41	54	4.9
	Dunmore	– 4	– 8	34	45	51	4.1
	Duquesne	– 1	– 2	34	45	53	2.1
	Homestead	– 2	5	30	41	56	2.3
	Kingston	1	2	28	38	58	3.9

TABLE 4 (*Continued*)

		G	I	0–14	0–19	20–64	65 or over
Pa.	Lebanon	– 3	– 4	28	37	56	7.0
	Monessen	– 1	– 6	36	48	50	1.6
	Nanticoke	– 6	–10	35	47	51	2.6
	Oil City	3	9	29	38	56	5.3
	Pottsville	– 5	– 0	27	37	58	5.8
	Shamokin	– 2	+ 0	30	40	55	5.0
	Sharon	1	1	30	39	57	3.9
	Shenandoah	– 4	–12	35	46	51	2.3
	Washington	– 0	6	28	37	56	6.0
	Wilkinsburg	5	20	22	30	64	5.8
R. I.	Central Falls	– 3	–12	30	40	56	3.9
	East Providence	– 0	– 6	29	38	56	5.5
	Newport	+ 0	9	23	34	59	7.2
	Warwick	– 0	–11	29	36	57	6.8
S. C.	Greenville	– 9	3	28	38	59	3.4
	Spartanburg	– 8	– 5	30	41	56	3.0
Tenn.	Jackson	– 6	– 7	25	34	62	4.4
	Johnson City	– 7	–10	29	39	58	3.6
Tex.	Abilene	– 1	1	27	37	59	3.8
	Brownsville	–11	– 8	31	42	55	2.8
	Corpus Christi	– 9	– 5	31	40	56	3.4
	San Angelo	– 4	– 1	28	36	60	3.5
Vt.	Burlington	– 1	2	28	37	56	7.4
Va.	Alexandria	– 4	– 3	29	37	58	4.4
	Danville	– 7	– 3	29	38	57	4.4
	Petersburg	– 9	– 7	28	38	58	4.4
Wash.	Aberdeen	1	4	23	32	64	3.8
	Yakima	2	12	24	34	60	6.3
W. Va.	Clarksburg	– 1	– 1	29	38	58	4.1
	Fairmont	– 1	9	28	38	58	4.1
	Parkersburg	1	– 1	25	34	60	6.2
Wis.	Appleton	3	5	27	35	57	7.2
	Beloit	3	5	25	33	60	6.4
	Eau Claire	1	– 2	27	36	57	7.1
	Fond du Lac	3	1	26	35	57	8.0
	Janesville	3	4	24	32	61	7.3
	Manitowoc	3	– 0	27	36	58	5.9
	Wausau	1	– 0	27	36	57	6.7

Now if P had been based on more adequate symptoms of the personal qualities of intelligence and morality in the populations, and if I had been based on more adequate symptoms of their incomes, the percentages of the variation in G attributable to personal qualities score and income score would in so far forth be increased. The inadequacies of P and I act as a factor of safety in our estimates of the causal efficacy of intelligence, morality and income in relation to the goodness of life for good people.

The main cause of a good community life (that is, of a high G score), is, as we have just seen, the intelligence and morality of its residents, or whatever the personal qualities are which make them literate, free from syphilis, averse to homicides, given to owning their homes and having telephones rather than to expenditures for excitement and vice.

This is true also of 295 large cities. For them we have a G score based on 37 items of welfare and a P score representing a combination of the five items used in the 144 cities, and also the per capita number of graduates from public high schools, the per capita circulation of public libraries, the percentage which public expenditures for the maintenance of libraries was of the total public expenditures (for schools, jails, hospitals, etc.), the excess of physicians, nurses, and teachers over male domestic servants, and other items indicative of care for children. The qualities measured by this P score alone account for about four-tenths of their variation in G.

It is true also for the forty-eight states. For them I have even more dependable scores for the general goodness of life (G), the personal qualities of intellect, morality and care for the home (P), and per capita income (I). The status of a state in comparison with other states in P alone accounts for 46 percent of its comparative status in G.

Everywhere that we look, we find the personal qualities of the population the most important cause of a community's welfare. In proportion as a city makes itself attractive to the intelligent and virtuous it will prosper in welfare. An added factory will have its greatest influence through the character of the employees which it brings to, or holds in, the community. An expensive building will do more good or harm by its influence upon the ideas and habits of the population than by its addition to the city's income from taxes.

A city's private wealth, as has been noted, is beneficial only in so far as it raises local incomes. The advantage from the presence of property that can be taxed is counterbalanced by other consequences, so that its net benefit is only by raising local incomes. Unless a factory or office-building does this, it might just as well be located a thousand miles away.

Per capita income is the second great cause of welfare. There are some exceptions. Some populations with low incomes maintain a better than average life. Such, for example, are Galesburg, Burlington (Ia.), Clinton, Fort Dodge, Salina, Methuen, Winona, Ash-

tabula, Parkersburg, Eau Claire, and Manitowoc. Some populations with high incomes are below the average in G. Such, for example, are Orlando, W. Palm Beach and Fairmont, among the 159 cities which are reported here. But, as a rule, per capita income counts heavily for welfare. To it is attributable 22½ percent of the variation in G among the 144 cities, 23 percent among the 295 cities, and 14 percent among the 48 states. A community may be proud of being rich in the sense of having citizens who receive high incomes. Some reformers seem to think that a community made up of persons receiving the average income for the United States in 1930 would have a better life than one made up of rich people, or of some persons of average incomes plus some rich people. The facts not only do not support any such view, but strongly support its contrary.

Many of us, irritated by the follies of certain rich persons, think that if a city could be purged of a score or hundred of its arrogant, pretentious, silly, or vicious rich, there would result a great gain for welfare. The gain would probably be much less than we think. It is not even sure that getting rid of one such would do any more good than getting rid of three paupers of identical mentality and morality. One of the former doubtless does more harm than one of the latter, because he is more imitated, but not so much more as we think.

In any case, it is the folly and vice, not the income, that is the essential evil. In and of itself, high per

capita income is thoroughly good. And even with whatever undesirable affiliations it may have in certain cases, it remains on the whole a worthy goal for government, philanthropy, and education.

The facts for the cities and states show that there are certain factors which are common to the personal qualities which determine the P score and to the qualities of persons and conditions which determine the per capita income. These factors are important, accounting for 17 percent of the variation in G in the 144 cities, 23 percent of it in the 295 larger cities, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ percent of it in the 48 states. They are nearly as important as the pure income factors. They are far more important than natural advantages, homogeneity of population, equality in wealth and income, form of government, or any other of the conditions which theorists have supposed to be favorable to welfare. What are they? Using the symbol *PI* to designate this bundle of causes of both P and I, what is *PI*? We do not know, but can make reasonable conjectures. *PI* is presumably something which is in the residents or their customs which acts on their income. So far as their income is raised by the ability of some outside owner, or by the foresight of men now dead, or by such a natural advantage as a fine harbor or water power, or by economic accidents, I will be raised, but *PI* will presumably not be raised at all. We may therefore surmise that *PI*, that which is common to the causation of both P and I, includes energy, industry, thrift, and intelligence

directed toward health, material comforts, and the like, and other objects of enlightened self interest.

We may surmise that *PI*, in contrast with P, is devoid of love of knowledge, interest in thought for thought's sake, skill for skill's sake, and art for art's sake, and unselfish devotion to family, friends and the world at large.

We may surmise that what determines P, but not a particle of I, includes a general good will toward men, devotion to friends and family, strength of the impersonal interests in truth, goodness, justice and decency, intelligence, an interest in efficiency and workmanship, and a consequent minimization of sensuality, greed, intolerance, and folly.

We may surmise that what raises I, without raising P one whit is:—(1) the I and *PI* of past populations of the community, especially of the parents of its present residents, (2) the selection of the city as a location for their factories by companies which raise I by their high wages, (3) the selection of the city as a home by persons who have (a) large unearned incomes or (b) the abilities to make large earned incomes, (4) the forces (including accidents) which put in certain communities enterprises which turn out to be specially profitable to the community's per capita income, (5) the purely economic services rendered by the residents of the city to one another and to the world outside. Forces 2, 3b and 4 operate largely via 5.

Income (I), personal qualities entirely unrelated

to income (P), and personal qualities which produce income form a trio which accounts for four-fifths of the variation of cities and of states in the goodness of life.

So far as concerns fundamental causes, then, the golden rules for a small city, as for a large, are: to (1) make itself attractive to good people, (2) have them raise more children the better they are, and (3) give them opportunities to improve themselves physically, intellectually and morally and to earn larger incomes.

CHAPTER IV

WHAT MAKES A SMALL CITY GOOD

Any measure proposed for the government of a city, its business and industry, its education, its social or philanthropic work, or its churches should be judged chiefly by its promise of increasing I, P, and *IP*. But if it does in fact improve G, otherwise than by improving I, P, and *IP*, we will of course welcome it. In judging any measure proposed we can rarely be guided by actual experiments, because such are too expensive and troublesome to make. Nobody has ever taken two cities that were identical in, say, 1920, given one a million dollars a year for ten years, and then compared the two. Nobody has ever taken from each of one dozen cities a thousand of its most intelligent families and transposed them with a thousand of the least intelligent families of another dozen cities, and observed the consequences to G or some equivalent of G after a certain number of years. We have to depend mainly upon the so-called method of "concomitant variations." We could, for example, measure the intelligence of the populations of a hundred cities and find how closely the variations in G accord with the variations in intelligence.

Fig. 4 shows the concomitance between the G score of 1930 and a rough index (E) of the quantity and

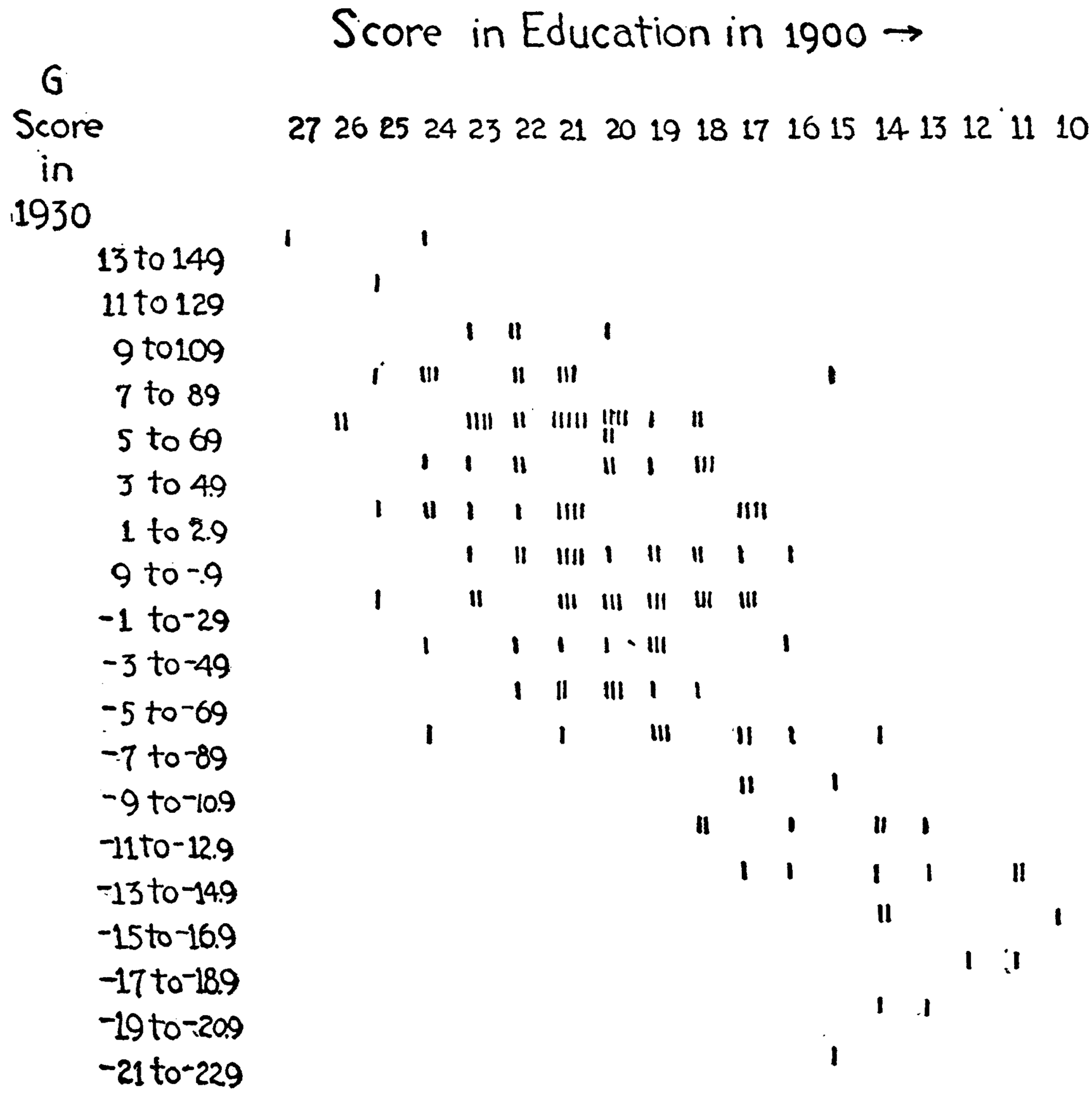


FIG. 4. The relation of General Goodness score in 1930 to score for quantity and quality of education in 1900. Each little line represents one city. Its position on the scale from left to right shows its 1900 education score; its position on the scale running down the page shows its 1930 G score. If the concomitance or correlation were perfect all the little lines would be in a narrow diagonal band or line.

quality of education given in 1900.* The concomitance is fairly close, but far from perfect.

* E is a weighted composite score of the percent of the population aged 5–20 that attended school, the length of the school session for white pupils, and three items covering the amount spent per pupil. The cities represented in Table 4 are not our 144, but cities which were large enough in 1900 to have the facts reported.

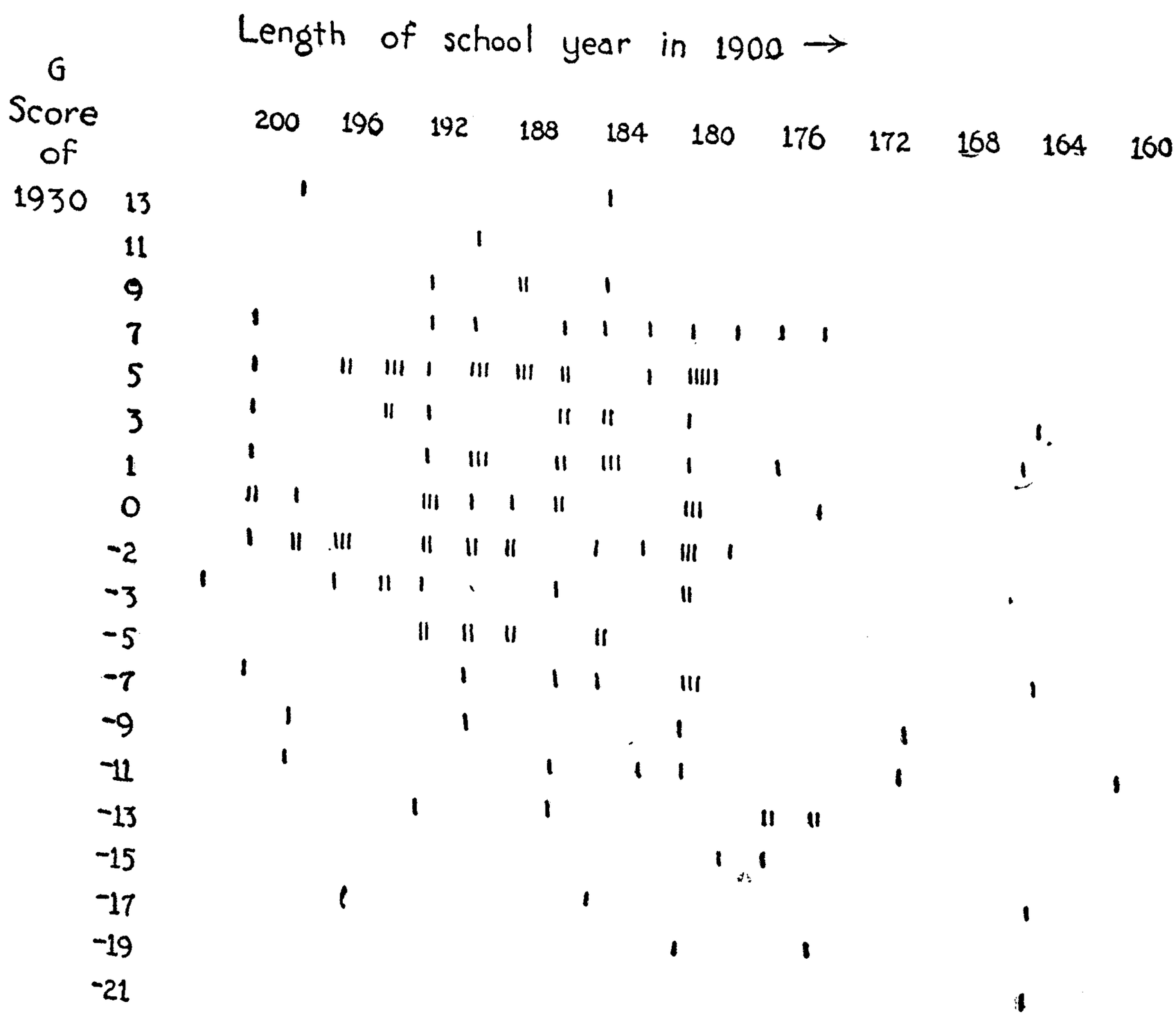


FIG. 5. The relation of General Goodness score in 1930 to length of the school year in 1900. Each little line represents one city. Its position on the scale from left to right shows the length of its school year in 1900; its position on the scale running down the page shows its 1930 G score. The cities having short school years are somewhat lower in G, but not much.

Fig. 5 shows the concomitance between the G score of 1930 and the number of days the schools (for white pupils) were in session in 1900. There is some, the cities with many days of schooling being somewhat higher in G score than those with fewer, but it is certainly not at all close.

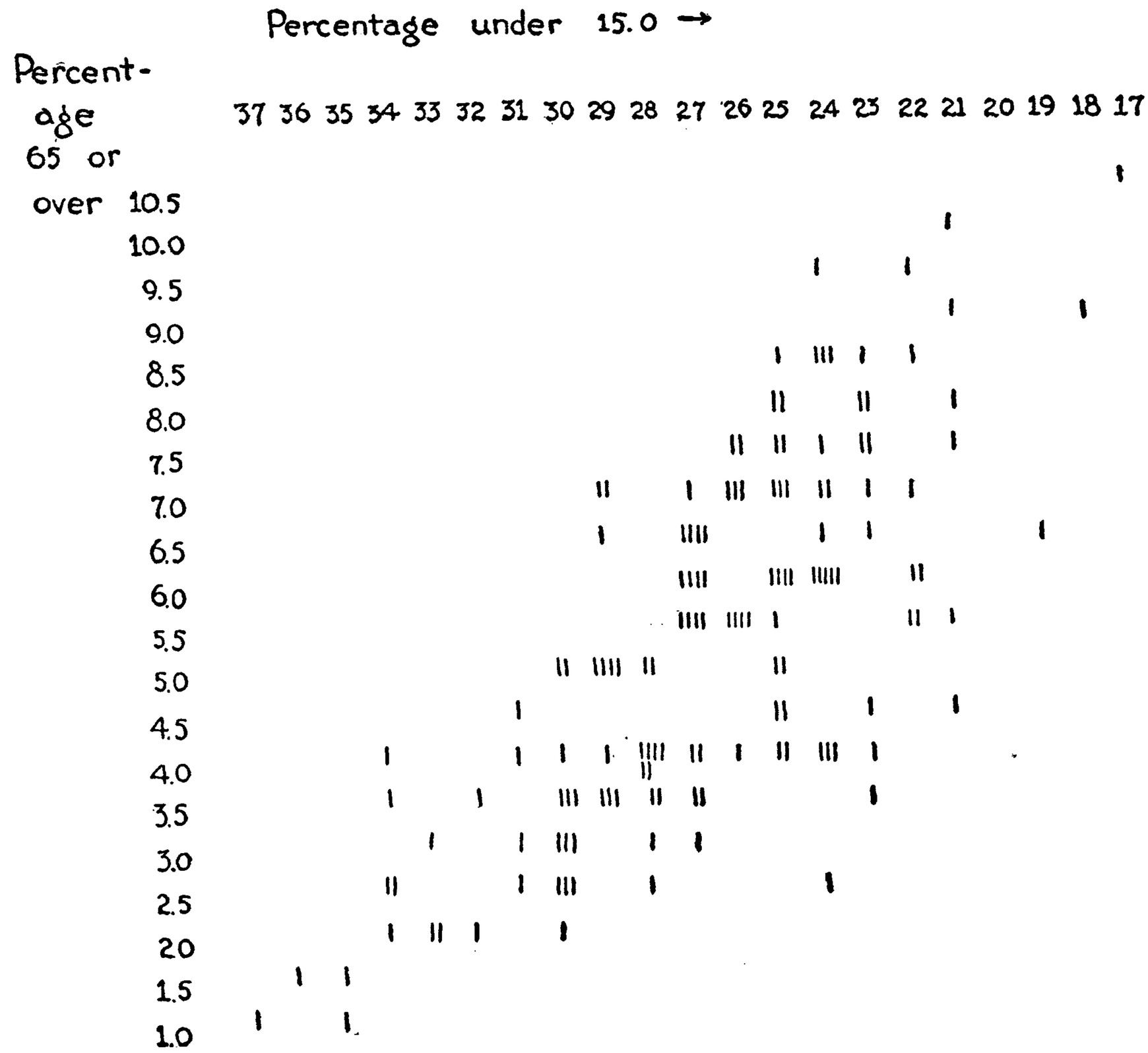


FIG. 6. The relation between the frequency of very young and the frequency of very old persons in 144 cities. Each line represents one city, showing by its position the percentage of the population under 15 years and the percentage of the population 65 or over. The relation is one of pronounced antagonism, the cities with many children having very few aged.

Inverse concomitance or negative correlation is shown in Fig. 6, in the case of the percentage of the population under 15 years of age and the percentage 65 and over.

The closeness of the concomitance or correlation is

measured by the so-called coefficient of correlation, a number which varies from 1.00 for perfect correspondence to –1.00 for perfect antagonism, where the highest city in one of the two measures is the lowest in the other. The correlation coefficients for Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are respectively .70, .20, and –.79.

Correlation coefficients are the main tool of scientific study of communities. In the present problem, of what makes a small city "good," we compute the correlations for certain important features of cities that can be observed and measured. The first is the percentage of Negroes in the population. The correlations are: –.47 with G, –.37 with P, and –.21 with I.* In the 295 larger cities they are –.60 with G, –.60 with P and –.25 with I. In the 48 states they are –.61, –.79, and –.50. The larger the percentage of Negroes, the lower the scores in G, P, and I, especially in G and P. This remains true when only the cities of the Old South are used. It remains true when they are excluded.

Somewhat over a fourth of the variation among cities in G is attributable to the percentage of Negroes and whatever it involves.**

* Two figures are available, the percentage of all families which are Negro families and the percentage which the number of Negroes is of the entire population. I use the former, but it makes no difference which is used, since the correlation between the two is .998.

** Under the ordinary conditions of variable phenomena, the percentage of the variation of cities in G determined by a certain feature of the cities and whatever that feature implies is the square of the correlation between G and that feature.

It is not our task to analyze these facts fully or to inquire how far inherent qualities in Negroes and Negro hybrids are responsible and how far the treatment which they have received in America is responsible.

Next we may examine the correlations with the percentage of whites. The percentage is not just the reverse of the percentage of Negroes, since Mexican Indians, Filipinos, Japanese and others are concerned as well. It is almost the same except for cities near the Mexican border; and the correlations with G, P, and I for the 144 cities are almost the exact reverses (.46, .40, and .21 in place of –.47, –.37, and –.21).

Next we examine those for the percentage of foreign-born white families. They are as follows: In the 144 cities of 20,000–30,000 population, .26 with G, .00 with P, and .26 with I; in the 295 cities from 30,000 to 500,000 population, .51 with G, .21 with P, and .50 with I. These correlations are, however, subject to a discount because the foreign-born whites are scarce where the Negroes are abundant and abundant where the Negroes are scarce. There is a negative correlation (–.60 for the 144 cities and –.58 for the 295) between the two percentages.

By allowing for the different relations of percentage of foreign-born whites to percentage of Negroes and percentage of native-born whites to percentage of Negroes, we find that it makes very little difference to a city's G score whether its white population is largely native or includes many foreign-born.

On the whole, the foreign-born immigrants since about 1820 seem to have been nearly as beneficial to the cities where they live as the native-born, that is, the descendants of foreign-born who came to the country from 1600 to 1870. It certainly is very superficial, not to say foolish, to view with alarm or scorn a city where one sees European features and customs and hears unfamiliar tongues. The chances are much more than even that it will be better than the average city; and the chances are probably even that the "foreigners" are doing their fair share to keep it so.

Consider next the personal qualities of a city's population in 1900 and the quantity and the quality of the education given by a city to its children in 1900. For 142 cities which had 25,000 or more inhabitants in 1900 and not over 500,000 in 1930, I have been able to obtain reports of the percentage of families owning their homes, the percentage of Negroes, the percentage of illiteracy in the native-born white population, the per capita circulation of public libraries, and the care for children as represented by the death-rate of children under 5 years (the infant death-rates were not available). From these we can compute various composite scores such as O N L (composite of home ownership, fewness of Negroes, and literacy) or O N L C (these plus library circulation) or O N L C Ch (these, plus also the death-rate under 5 reversed). The correlations of such composite indices of the quality of the population in 1900 with the G scores in 1930 are remarkably high, around .80.

For each of these same 142 cities, I have been able to compute two well-known indices of the educational provision made in 1900, the Ayres Index which uses ten items of fact and the Bagley Index which uses only five of them, but gives perhaps a fairer estimate of the quantity and quality of schooling.

The Bagley educational index for 1900 shows a correlation of .62 with the G score of 1930. The correlation for the Ayres Index is lower. An Index (the Thorndike Index Ec*) from the percentage of residents 5 to 20 years old enrolled in public schools, the expenditure per pupil enrolled (exclusive of interest, outlays and costs of evening schools), and the cost per pupil enrolled for teaching and supervision, with relative weights of approximately 2, 1, and 1, respectively, correlates .68½ with G of 1930. From these and other facts, it follows that the variation of cities in G of 1930 is accounted for as follows:

44 percent by what is represented by the personal qualities index for 1900, and by it alone,
5 percent by what is represented by the education index for 1900 and by it alone,
21 percent by what is common to these two indices,
30 percent by causes not represented at all in either of them.

The common components of the personal qualities index for 1900 and the education index for 1900 were

* The Thorndike Index Ecc uses also the number of days schools for white pupils were in session and the average daily attendance divided by the number of pupils enrolled. Its correlation with the G of 1930 is .70, only a bit higher than that for Ec.

presumably in large measure qualities which made certain populations pay more for schools, keep their children in school past the legal age, and cause them to attend regularly.

I have been unable to obtain facts concerning the differences among these cities in per capita incomes in or near 1900.

We do have in the first two volumes of the Financial Statistics for Cities compiled by the Federal Census, reports for the years 1902 and 1903 of the valuations set upon real property (and in many cities personal property also) for purposes of taxation, and of the percents which these values are of the real values, according to the local authorities. From these reports the estimated real value of the city's taxable property per capita may be computed. The real property could conceivably be entirely owned by non-residents; and some of it certainly was. Also the differences in what is taxed as personal property are hard to allow for, and differences in the assiduity and success of assessors in locating it are impossible to allow for.

Where the city does not tax personal property at all, I have assumed that the amount of it per capita was in proportion to the reported amount of real property per capita.

The net outcomes are estimates of the real per capita value of the taxable property (mostly real estate) in each city which probably correlate .75 or higher with the true differences among the cities.

There probably is some correlation, but much less close, with the differences among the cities in the per capita wealth of residents.

Whatever these estimates mean concerning these cities near 1900, their meaning concerning the goodness of life in 1930 is clear. The correlation with G is only .26. Such evidence as there is thus goes to show that the differences in wealth of 1900 have little to do with the differences in welfare of 1930. The personal qualities of the population in 1900 certainly make an enormously greater contribution.

We have dependable measures of the amount of money levied as a tax per capita in these cities near 1900 (average of 1902 and 1903). The correlations of this with the G, P, and I scores of 1930 are very low, .23, .00, and .04, respectively. If the amount spent for teachers' salaries and for school supplies is subtracted, the correlations are –.03, –.34, and .07. That is, the cities which in 1900 collected large amounts in taxes in proportion to their population to be spent for interest on debts, for general government, courts, police, jails, maintenance of streets and sewers, collecting garbage, etc., have slightly *inferior* records in G and P in 1930. In general, the "good" city comes of ancestry that was frugal a generation ago except for education. There is no evidence that cities attain a good life by taxing the wealthy, resident or absentee.

Rapidity of Recent Growth

This is not a sign of welfare. The cities which added the largest percentages to the 1900 population in the thirty years following have slightly higher scores in income, but are below average in G and still lower in P. The correlations of $\frac{\text{1930 population}}{\text{1900 population}}$ with G, P, and I are respectively, –.15, –.32 and +.07. For the 295 larger cities the corresponding figures were +.11, –.11 and +.15. Giving the 295 cities twice as much weight as the 144, the averages are approximately: .00 for G, –.20 for P, and +.10 for I (.02, –.18 and +.12). The welfare of a city depends not on how many residents it attracts, but on who they are.

Facts concerning the natural advantages of the government and the churches of these 144 cities were not obtainable with the facilities at my disposal. There is no reason to suppose that the facts will differ notably from those found for the 295 larger cities. We may therefore expect that if full information was available their differences in the goodness of life would be attributable:

about	60	percent	to differences in the mental and moral qualities of the population, including their traditions and customs
"	3	"	to differences in their physical health and energy
"	25	"	to differences in their incomes
"	2	"	to differences in the works of

previous generations (other than giving birth and training to the present generation)

" 5 " to differences in the work of the government

" 1 " to differences in the homogeneity of race and culture

" 4 " to causes at present unknown.

CHAPTER V

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR A SMALL CITY

Good people make a city good. The surest way to have good people is to breed them. Any city that can induce its better elements to have more children than the average for the country is sure to benefit itself and the world. Just the reverse is now happening in most places, but that is not inevitable. Indeed it seems certain that, in most families of three, father, mother and child would be happier if there were a second child. It seems likely that, in most families of four, all would be happier if there were one or two more children. The higher the intellectual and moral qualities of the family, the greater the likelihood is.

The acts and attitudes of leaders in a small city will be influential in this. If the young among them have the wisdom and courage to invest in more babies rather than more property, entertainment, or culture, their example will be followed. If the old among them encourage early marriages in their children, it will help. If the Catholic priests of the city concentrate their efforts against the restriction of offspring upon the ablest and best among their parishioners it will help.

Both enlightened selfishness and true philanthropy advise the able and good to have children. That is more important than the prevention of offspring from idiots, perverts, weaklings, and incompetents, important though that is. The city which takes both facts to heart and puts them in practice will have taken a notable step on the road to welfare. Having done its share in the production of good people, it has the right to retain its own and attract others in free and fair competition with all communities.

Holding for itself the able and good to whom a city has given birth should ordinarily be preferred, because it is easier. A boy who has grown up in a city of 25,000 and has a job, friends, and interests there will usually stay there if he can do so without undue frustration of his ambitions, pecuniary and otherwise. This is even truer of a girl. Certain specialists will, of course, be attracted to the larger cities, especially the giant cities. A very promising young doctor, lawyer, preacher, musician, teacher, artist or salesman is likely to move or be moved to a larger city. The smaller city may cheerfully let such specialists go where they are most needed and will be happiest.

But it should not weakly assume that it cannot afford to keep any such, and that it cannot offer a good life to men and women of high ability. The Mayo brothers did not move to Chicago or New York! Some painters, composers and literary men need to be in a community where there are scores of their

kind by whom they are appreciated and with whom they may talk shop; but many do not, and would be happy in a small city if it were free from bigotry and meddling. Some professional and business men see life as a ladder on which they must climb unremittingly to eminence, but many do not. Many a gifted surgeon would rather work in a small hospital for whose management he was responsible, and satisfy his pride by being called on for difficult cases over the state, than push up some metropolitan ladder. The owner-manager of a factory in a small city often has a richer and more satisfying business life than the vice-presidents of great companies.

There is a certain false shame which makes the residents of small cities apologetic with insufficient reason. A lawyer should be ashamed if he is ignorant of the law or incompetent in his work for his clients, but he need not be ashamed because he is not a member of a metropolitan firm retained by large corporations that can pay high fees.

I am convinced that the top levels of professional men in many cities of 20,000 to 30,000 are much above the great majority of their class in larger cities, though they may be paid less. About business men I do not know, but I conjecture that there are in the smaller cities many who are shrewd and competent, but from choice do not try to get all the trade there is in their line. They give good service and make good livings, but are unable or unwilling or both to become business conquerors, Napoleons of finance, or

industrial wizards. On the whole it seems probable that a small city which will make itself a fit home for good people will be able to retain a large percentage of the able and good who are born there.

The attraction of superior rather than inferior individuals has been a potent cause of welfare. Far too little attention has been paid to it. Cities often deliberately attract the worse. In order to have cheap labor, some employers burden their city with a low-grade population which will spread disease, lower standards of living, and supply the future with defectives, delinquents and incompetents. The city government may even aid and abet them in this by offering inducements to the employer to build a factory though it will employ chiefly unskilled labor at low wages. It is true that even such a factory may be a blessing to the employees, whose lot would be worse without it. But it could serve that end equally well by being located where it would do less harm. Before encouraging the establishment of an industry in a city the citizens should ask who will be employed in it, at what sort of work, and for what wages.

The tax-payers should equate the added receipts from taxes on the factory against the added costs for jails, police, schools, teachers, etc. States are now discovering that they contain districts which should never have been settled, because their settlement has caused a net financial burden and detracted from the welfare of the state as a whole. Cities should take warning from this and not expand unprofitably.

Other things being equal, enterprises using skilled labor are better for a city than those using unskilled. Other things being equal, it is better for housewives to employ machines than morons. In the case of immigrants who lack knowledge of English and of American ways, laborers in industry and in the home may of course work for a time at low money wages in order to establish themselves. Such may rate high in intelligence, morals and health, and be desirable members of a community. For example, any city would probably profit by attracting to itself families from the top half of European refugees during the next decade.

A chief attraction to good men as to others will be an opportunity to earn a good living. A citizen who has the ability to employ things and persons so as to satisfy some worthy human wants at a reasonable price and to pay reasonably for the use of the things and the labor of the persons is a benefactor to all concerned. Such men are sometimes greedy; but so are many of us. They are sometimes cruel or unjust; but not as a rule. A city needs them. It needs able business men as truly as it needs able doctors and teachers and craftsmen. It needs them doubly, to retain and attract good people and to increase their incomes.

Having attracted the best it can, a city should, of course, strive to make them better. I will not repeat what is said in "Your City" save to emphasize the fact that example will probably be a hundred times as potent as precept, and rewarding the good in men

much more potent than punishing them when they sin or blunder.

We probably cannot make our cities equal to the Athens of Pericles or the Florence of the 14th century in intellectual and artistic achievement. But that is not necessary, and perhaps not advisable. We can do much to make them communities where health and happiness are protected, where wisdom and justice rule, and where truth and virtue are honored. A small city can do this as well as a large.

CONSTITUENTS OF THE G SCORE OR INDEX

Item		Approximate Weight
	Items of Health	
131.	Infant death-rate reversed	12
132.	General death-rate reversed	9½
134.	Typhoid death-rate reversed	5
136.	Appendicitis death-rate reversed	4
137.	Puerperal diseases death-rate reversed	4
	Items of Education	
54.	Per capita public expenditures for teachers' salaries	6
55.	Per capita public expenditures for text-books and supplies	7
21.	Percentage of persons sixteen to seventeen attending schools	4½
22.	Percentage of persons eighteen to twenty attending schools	7
23.	Average salary high school teacher	4½
24.	Average salary elementary school teacher	3½
	Economic and "Social" Items	
107b.	Rarity of poverty	12
223.	Average wage of workers in factories	4
106.	Frequency of home ownership (per capita number of homes owned)	6

Item		Approximate Weight
	Creature Comforts	
98.	Per capita domestic installations of electricity	5
99.	Per capita domestic installations of gas	7
102.	Per capita number of automobiles	4
103.	Per capita domestic installations of telephones	11
104.	Per capita domestic installations of radios	6½
	Other Items	
31.(rev.)	Percent of literacy in the total population	3½
26.	Per capita circulation of certain magazines	6
133.	Death-rate from syphilis (reversed)	4
241.	Death-rate from homicide (reversed)	3½
243.	Death-rate from automobile accidents (reversed)	4½

THE INDEX, I, OF PER CAPITA PRIVATE INCOME

We cannot get accurate direct measures of the per capita incomes of the 144 cities such as one would have if each resident reported his income honestly. Nor do we require them for our purposes. What we require are any scores or indices which would correlate fairly closely with such direct measures, as the temperature of a person correlates with the amount of fever he has, or as a certain combination of carloadings, bank clearings, etc., correlates with "business activity."

The facts which I used and the relative weights attached to them were as shown below.

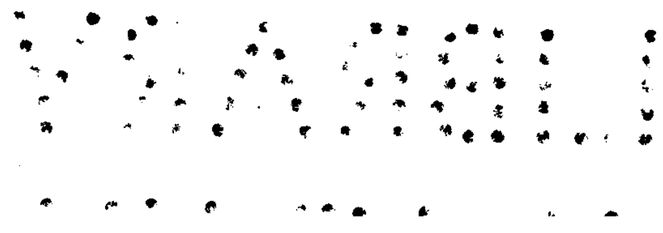
The first five are directly related to income and represent levels of it from high to low. The last three are measures of expenditures, and so, indirectly,

Constituents of I	Approximate Weight
Per capita number of income-tax returns of $2,500 or more (average of 1930 and 1931)	15
Per capita number of income-tax returns of incomes exceeding $5,000 (estimated from the data for counties)	7
The average salary of high-school teachers	1½
The average salary of elementary-school teachers	1½
Average wage in manufacturing plants	6
Median rental (or equivalent in case of homes owned)	3

Per capita sales of retail food stores	4
Per capita sales of drug stores	1

of income. They were chosen to represent the expenditures of residents rather than non-residents, and of a fair sampling of all income levels. The list has one notable weakness, in that the expenditures are such as respectable people make for respectable purposes. The expenditures for prostitutes, gambling, forbidden drugs, intoxicants, and more or less disreputable entertainment in these cities could not be estimated. My index will then give too low values for cities whose residents spend much for vice and folly, and too high values relatively for cities of the opposite sort.

The measure I parallels the per capita income of the population omitting the one or two percent with the highest incomes more closely than it parallels the per capita income of all. A man who reports a net income of a million dollars and has a home that would rent for $1000 a month does not put the index up directly more than one reporting a net income of five thousand dollars and a home that would rent for $100 a month. This is desirable. We are much more concerned with the general run of incomes than with arithmetical averages which would shoot up five percent if a dozen millionaires came to live in the city, and fall back five percent when they moved out. Not the sum of all incomes divided by the population, but the most common or typical income (what statisticians call the 'mode'), is what concerns us.



APPENDIX III

THE INDEX, P, OF CERTAIN DESIRABLE PERSONAL QUALITIES OF A POPULATION

The personal qualities index, P, is a weighted composite of the deviations from the median in the items listed below, the weights being approximately as stated.

Item	Approximate Weight
Percentage of illiteracy (reversed)	$\frac{7}{8}$
Per capita number of homes owned	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Per capita number of telephones	1
Per capita number of deaths from syphilis (reversed)	1
Per capita number of deaths from homicide (reversed)	1

As stated in Chapter III, this is an inadequate index, but its inadequacy serves as a factor of safety in most of our conclusions.

CONTINUATION OF TABLES 3 AND 3A

Appendix IV is a continuation of Tables 3 and 3A of pages 46 to 55 and presents on pages 104 to 125 the detailed facts concerning each of twenty-three items for each of the 144 cities. These tables enable any citizens to know the status of their city in 1930 and to compare it with any other. By obtaining the facts for 1940 from the appropriate sources, citizens can discover how much their city has improved in the last ten years. Identification numbers are entered to permit reference to the descriptions of the sources of these items in "Your City," pages 173 to 185.

TABLE 3 (*Continued from Chapter III*)

SCORES OF EACH OF 144 CITIES IN VARIOUS FEATURES OF WELFARE

		Percent of homes worth less than $1500 if owned, or renting for less than $15.00 per mo.	Owned homes per 1000 population	Domestic installations of electricity per 100 pop.	Domestic installations of gas per 100 population	Telephones per 1000 population	Radios per 1000 population	Percent of boys 10–15 gainfully employed	Percent of girls 10–15 gainfully employed
Identification No.		107b*	106	97	90	103	104	153	154
Ala.	Anniston	54	75	12	8	66	33		
	Bessemer	58	81	20	?	69	38		
	Gadsden	43	68	20	7	50	46		
	Tuscaloosa	43	74	15	9	70	42		
Ark.	Hot Springs	26	106	21	26	132	53		
	Pine Bluff	34	104	19	21	158	60		
Cal.	Alhambra	1	169	33	40	129	220	1.3	0.2
	Bakersfield	6	117	28	36	175	106	2.7	0.5
	Huntington Pk.	1	119	32	42	92	192		
	Pomona	6	168	29	?	187	158		
	Richmond	9	149	26	26	128	173		
	Riverside	11	163	29	30	150	136	1.5	0.6
Conn.	Bristol	2	106	22	21	85	110	2.2	2.7
	Danbury	3	113	23	25	123	134		
	Middletown	6	97	19	17	94	95		
	New London	4	97	30	24	127	129	1.7	1.7
	Norwich	11	119	32	23	164	101		
	Torrington	4	111	24	20	83	106	6.3	7.2
Fla.	Orlando	24	119	17	26	95	59	7.3	2.8
	W. Palm Beach	16	94	17	18	88	61	3.9	1.7
Ga.	La Grange	74	38	16	4	44	27		
	Rome	49	84	12	5	77	44		
Id.	Boise	15	135	36	11	188	111		

TABLE 3A

SCORES OF EACH OF 144 CITIES IN VARIOUS FEATURES OF WELFARE EXPRESSED AS DIVERGENCES FROM THE MEDIAN SCORE OF 295 LARGER CITIES, USING THE SCALES AS SHOWN

		+2=	7	130–139	26	25	140–149	150–159	1.8	1.0
		+1=	8	120–129	25	24	130–139	140–149	1.9	1.1
		0=	9	110–119	24	23	120–129	130–139	2.0	1.2
		–1=	10	100–109	23	22	110–119	120–129	2.1	1.3
		–2=	11	90– 99	22	21	100–109	110–119	2.2	1.4
Identification No.			107b	106	97	99	103	104	153	154
Ala.	Anniston		–45	–4	–12	–15	–6	–10		
	Bessemer		–49	–3	– 4	?	–6	–10		
	Gadsden		–34	–5	– 4	–16	–7	– 9		
	Tuscaloosa		–34	–4	– 9	–14	–5	– 9		
Ark.	Hot Springs		–17	–1	– 3	3	1	– 8		
	Pine Bluff		–25	–1	– 5	– 2	3	– 7		
Cal.	Alhambra		8	5	9	17	0	9	7	–10
	Bakersfield		3	0	4	13	5	– 3	– 7	7
	Huntington Pk.		8	0	8	19	–3	6		
	Pomona		3	5	5	?	6	2		
	Richmond		– 0	3	2	3	0	4		
	Riverside		– 2	5	5	7	3	+ 0	5	6
Conn.	Bristol		7	–1	– 2	– 2	–4	– 2	– 2	–15
	Danbury		6	0	– 1	2	0	+ 0		
	Middletown		3	–2	– 5	– 6	–3	– 4		
	New London		5	–2	6	1	0	– 1	3	– 5
	Norwich		– 2	0	8	0	4	– 3		
	Torrington		5	0	0	– 3	–4	– 3	–43	–60
Fla.	Orlando		–15	0	– 7	3	–3	– 8	–53	–16
	W. Palm Beach		– 7	–2	– 7	– 5	–4	– 7	–19	– 5
Ga.	La Grange		–65	–8	– 8	–19	–8	–11		
	Rome		–40	–3	–12	–18	–5	– 9		
Id.	Boise		– 6	2	12	–12	6	– 2		

* The scores in 107b are deviations from the median of the 144 cities.

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Percent of homes under $1500	Owned homes per 1000 pop.	Electricity	Gas	Telephones	Radios	% boys at work	% girls at work
	Identification No.	107b	106	97	99	103	104	153	154
Ill.	Belleville	13	161	24	26	159	138	2.2	1.8
	Champaign	5	148	43	28	196	154		
	Chicago Hghts	5	118	24	22	143	121		
	Freeport	5	154	26	27	223	166		
	Galesburg	6	168	27	26	181	156	2.5	1.9
	Granite City	9	122	21	18	71	115	1.4	1.2
	Kankakee	4	146	29	28	176	164		
	Maywood	0	155	27	27	163	188	0.9	1.0
Ind.	Lafayette	9	131	25	31	237	141	4.6	1.1
	Marion	24	141	28	21	146	125		
	Michigan City	8	120	20	21	142	135	2.6	0.5
	Mishawaka	4	149	25	21	59	131	1.1	0.2
	New Albany	24	142	24	17	132	99	2.8	0.9
Ia.	Burlington	11	176	25	26	208	142	1.4	0.9
	Clinton	9	172	20	25	203	137	3.3	0.6
	Fort Dodge	8	122	22	20	201	134		
	Mason City	9	114	22	21	162	108		
	Ottumwa	27	154	22	16	172	122	3.2	0.5
Kans.	Hutchinson	19	139	25	19	157	102	3.7	0.7
	Salina	12	131	25	21	176	129		
Ky.	Ashland	13	110	18	24	111	88	0.6	1.2
	Newport	10	122	23	56	156	123	2.4	1.1
	Owensboro	42	102	20	8	94	77		
La.	Alexandria	38	88	24	14	93	48		
	Monroe	37	82	18	31	115	46	4.8	3.4
Me.	Bangor	8	124	27	12	178	104	0.7	0.8
Mass.	Attleboro	8	114	21	28	126	164		
	Beverly	3	127	25	23	146	170	0.4	0.4
	Framingham	3	121	21	17	129	141		
	Gloucester	14	124	25	23	162	159		
	Leominster	7	121	19	20	135	124		

TABLE 3A (*Continued*)

SCORES EXPRESSED AS DIVERGENCIES, USING THE SCALES ON PAGE 105

		Percent of homes under $1500	Owned homes per 1000 pop.	Electricity	Gas	Telephones	Radios	% boys at work	% girls at work
Identification No.		**107b**	**106**	**97**	**99**	**103**	**104**	**153**	**154**
Ill.	Belleville	– 4	5	0	3	3	+0	– 2	– 6
	Champaign	4	3	19	5	7	2		
	Chicago Hghts	4	0	0	– 1	2	–1		
	Freeport	4	4	2	4	10	3		
	Galesburg	3	5	3	3	6	2	– 5	3
	Granite City	– 0	1	– 3	– 5	– 5	–2	6	0
	Kankakee	5	3	5	5	5	3		
	Maywood	9	4	3	4	4	5	11	2
Ind.	Lafayette	– 0	2	1	8	11	1	–26	1
	Marion	–15	3	4	– 2	2	–1		
	Michigan City	1	1	– 4	– 2	2	+0	– 6	7
	Mishawaka	5	3	1	– 2	– 7	–0	9	10
	New Albany	–15	3	0	– 6	1	–4	– 8	3
Ia.	Burlington	– 2	6	1	3	8	1	6	3
	Clinton	– 0	6	– 4	2	8	+0	–13	6
	Fort Dodge	1	1	– 2	– 3	8	+0		
	Mason City	– 0	0	– 2	– 2	4	–3		
	Ottumwa	–18	4	– 2	– 7	5	–1	–12	7
Kan.	Hutchinson	–10	2	1	– 4	3	–3	–17	5
	Salina	– 3	2	1	– 2	5	–1		
Ky.	Ashland	– 4	0	– 6	1	– 1	–5	14	0
	Newport	– 1	1	– 1	33	3	–1	– 4	1
	Owensboro	–33	–1	– 4	–15	– 3	–6		
La.	Alexandria	–29	–3	0	– 9	– 3	–9		
	Monroe	–28	–3	– 6	8	– 1	–9	–28	–22
Me.	Bangor	1	1	3	–11	5	–3	13	4
Mass.	Attleboro	1	0	– 3	5	0	3		
	Beverly	6	1	1	0	2	4	16	8
	Framingham	6	1	– 3	– 6	0	1		
	Gloucester	– 5	1	1	0	4	2		
	Leominster	2	1	– 5	– 3	1	–1		

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Percent of homes under $1500	Owned homes per 1000 pop.	Electricity	Gas	Telephones	Radios	% boys at work	% girls at work
Identification No.		107b	106	97	99	103	104	153	154
Mass.	Methuen	5	137	24	22	105	135		
	North Adams	13	95	24	24	159	120		
	Northampton	5	122	21	20	118	127		
	Peabody	8	124	23	21	98	118		
Mich.	Ann Arbor	1	168	26	31	218	179	2.2	0.9
	Wyandotte	3	132	22	?	67	128	0.2	0.3
Minn.	Rochester	3	119	21	15	178	113		
	St. Cloud	7	117	19	12	116	93		
	Winona	10	165	25	18	147	110		
Miss.	Vicksburg	57	95	12	11	99	36		
Mo.	Hannibal	20	127	22	15	152	102		
	Jefferson City	11	106	19	14	143	73		
	Sedalia	32	143	22	12	177	110		
Mont.	Great Falls	5	97	24	17	125	96	1.6	0.2
N. H.	Berlin	10	99	22	0	75	76		
	Concord	9	126	21	19	163	120	0.3	0.7
N. J.	Belleville	1	128	23	25	95	154	1.5	1.5
	Garfield	2	107	20	22	31	96	3.6	5.5
	Hackensack	1	131	23	80	128	164		
	W. Orange	0	143	22	24	114	180		
N. M.	Albuquerque	18	125	26	14	118	75	1.4	1.7
N. Y.	Cohoes	23	84	23	?	69	103		
	Gloversville	7	148	27	42	184	175		
	Ithaca	3	142	27	24	230	143		
	Kingston	10	143	23	23	158	153	0.8	3.1
	Lackawanna	13	78	16	?	29	64		
	Lockport	5	167	26	21	181	152		
	Middletown	4	125	27	19	91	155		
	Olean	4	147	23	27	159	120		
	Oswego	12	169	23	15	142	117		
	Port Chester	1	94	27	58	148	133		

TABLE 3A (*Continued*)

SCORES EXPRESSED AS DIVERGENCIES, USING THE SCALES ON PAGE 105

		Percent of homes under $1500	Owned homes per 1000 pop.	Electricity	Gas	Telephones	Radios	% boys at work	% girls at work
Identification No.		107b	106	97	99	103	104	153	154
Mass.	Methuen	4	2	0	− 1	− 2	+ 0		
	North Adams	− 4	− 2	0	1	3	− 1		
	Northampton	4	1	− 3	− 3	− 1	− 1		
	Peabody	1	1	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 2		
Mich.	Ann Arbor	8	5	2	8	9	4	− 2	3
	Wyandotte	6	2	− 2	?	− 6	− 1	18	9
Minn.	Rochester	6	0	− 3	− 8	5	− 2		
	St. Cloud	2	0	− 5	−11	− 1	− 4		
	Winona	− 1	5	1	− 5	2	− 2		
Miss.	Vicksburg	−48	− 2	−12	−12	− 3	−10		
Mo.	Hannibal	−11	1	− 2	− 8	3	− 3		
	Jefferson City	− 2	− 1	− 5	− 9	2	− 6		
	Sedalia	−23	3	− 2	−11	5	− 2		
Mont.	Great Falls	4	− 2	0	− 6	0	− 4	4	10
N.H.	Berlin	− 1	− 2	− 2	−23	− 5	− 6		
	Concord	− 0	1	− 3	− 4	4	− 1	17	5
N. J.	Belleville	8	1	− 1	2	− 3	2	5	− 3
	Garfield	7	− 1	− 4	− 1	− 9	− 4	−16	−43
	Hackensack	8	2	− 1	57	0	3		
	W. Orange	9	3	− 2	1	− 1	5		
N. M.	Albuquerque	− 9	1	2	− 9	− 1	− 6	6	− 5
N. Y.	Cohoes	−14	− 3	− 1	?	− 6	− 3		
	Gloversville	2	3	3	19	6	4		
	Ithaca	6	3	3	1	11	1		
	Kingston	− 1	3	− 1	0	3	2	12	−19
	Lackawanna	− 4	− 4	− 8	?	−10	− 7		
	Lockport	4	5	2	− 2	6	2		
	Middletown	5	1	3	− 4	− 3	2		
	Olean	5	3	− 1	4	3	− 1		
	Oswego	− 3	5	− 1	− 8	2	− 2		
	Port Chester	8	− 2	3	35	2	0		

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Percent of homes under $1500	Owned homes per 1000 pop.	Electricity	Gas	Telephones	Radios	% boys at work	% girls at work
Identification No.		107b	106	97	99	103	104	153	154
N. C.	Rocky Mount	39	80	19	13	97	44		
N. D.	Fargo	3	99	19	22	152	108	1.8	0.5
Ohio	Alliance	5	140	28	28	167	146		
	Ashtabula	10	154	26	23	176	117		
	Barberton	7	132	22	21	26	109		
	E. Liverpool	11	144	24	28	146	132		
	Elyria	2	148	24	25	218	147	0.8	0.1
	Massillon	2	162	22	25	142	147	0.3	0.3
	Middletown	5	105	23	25	120	117	0.6	0.5
	Sandusky	4	168	25	27	155	166		
Okl.	Enid	11	141	22	24	167	98	2.0	0.7
	Shawnee	15	116	19	24	130	78		
Ore.	Salem	10	151	24	9	158	121	4.1	1.3
Pa.	Aliquippa	3	87	21	18	56	61	0.1	0.2
	Ambridge	2	90	20	20	49	58		
	Butler	6	123	23	33	173	128		
	Carbondale	6	121	25	7	116	98		
	Dunmore	5	121	17	?	82	81		
	Duquesne	8	88	23	?	65	68		
	Homestead	6	67	21	4	165	78		
	Kingston	1	109	25	13	145	126		
	Lebanon	18	131	25	13	104	121	4.8	7.3
	Monessen	12	92	17	23	54	78		
	Nanticoke	10	93	18	4	62	70	2.8	5.4
	Oil City	7	134	26	11	161	130		
	Pottsville	7	120	21	13	118	120		
	Shamokin	10	117	22	13	99	98		
	Sharon	4	140	23	?	154	121	1.0	0.9
	Shenandoah	11	72	19	3	45	57		
	Washington	6	119	25	32	202	120		
	Wilkinsburg	0	109	21	28	193	179	0.4	0.4

TABLE 3A (*Continued*)

SCORES EXPRESSED AS DIVERGENCIES, USING THE SCALES ON PAGE 105

		Percent of homes under $1500	Owned homes per 1000 pop.	Electricity	Gas	Telephones	Radios	% boys at work	% girls at work
Identification No.		107b	106	97	99	103	104	153	154
N. C.	Rocky Mount	–30	– 3	– 5	–10	– 3	– 9		
N. D.	Fargo	6	– 2	– 5	– 1	3	– 3	2	7
Ohio	Alliance	4	3	4	5	4	1		
	Ashtabula	– 1	4	2	0	5	– 2		
	Barberton	2	2	– 2	– 2	–10	– 3		
	E. Liverpool	– 2	3	0	5	2	– 0		
	Elyria	7	3	0	2	9	1	12	11
	Massillon	7	5	– 2	2	2	1	17	9
	Middletown	4	– 1	– 1	2	0	– 2	14	7
	Sandusky	5	5	1	4	3	3		
Okla.	Enid	– 2	3	– 2	1	4	– 4	0	5
	Shawnee	– 6	0	– 5	1	1	– 6		
Ore.	Salem	– 1	4	0	–14	3	– 1	–21	– 1
Pa.	Aliquippa	6	– 3	– 3	– 5	– 7	– 7	19	10
	Ambridge	7	– 2	– 4	– 3	– 8	– 8		
	Butler	3	1	– 1	10	5	– 1		
	Carbondale	3	1	1	–16	– 1	– 4		
	Dunmore	4	1	– 7	?	– 4	– 5		
	Duquesne	1	– 3	– 1	?	– 6	– 7		
	Homestead	3	– 5	– 3	–19	4	– 6		
	Kingston	8	– 1	1	–10	2	– 1		
	Lebanon	– 9	2	1	–10	– 2	– 1	–28	–61
	Monessen	– 3	– 2	– 7	0	– 7	– 6		
	Nanticoke	– 1	– 2	– 6	–19	– 6	– 6	– 8	–42
	Oil City	2	2	2	–12	4	– 0		
	Pottsville	2	1	– 3	–10	– 1	– 1		
	Shamokin	– 1	0	– 2	–10	– 3	– 4		
	Sharon	5	3	– 1	?	3	– 1	10	3
	Shenandoah	–2	– 4	– 5	–20	– 8	– 8		
	Washington	3	0	1	9	8	– 1		
	Wilkinsburg	9	– 1	– 3	5	7	4	16	8

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Percent of homes under $1500	Owned homes per 1000 pop.	Electricity	Gas	Telephones	Radios	% boys at work	% girls at work
Identification No.		107b	106	97	99	103	104	153	154
R. I.	Central Falls	9	56	?	22	63	109	3.2	4.0
	E. Providence	6	142	?	15	95	159	2.4	1.8
	Newport	7	105	?	22	127	152	2.0	0.5
	Warwick	13	172	?	10	10	174		
S. C.	Greenville	42	74	26	13	121	49	9.8	9.3
	Spartanburg	45	78	19	8	81	50	9.9	5.4
Tenn.	Jackson	40	106	28	8	108	62		
	Johnson City	27	88	14	7	56	45	3.6	1.6
Tex.	Abilene	14	109	22	27	120	86		
	Brownsville	60	87	18	7	40	22		
	Corpus Christi	39	80	12	18	68	47	4.6	2.1
	San Angelo	23	119	19	20	112	58	6.3	1.6
Vt.	Burlington	9	100	25	30	169	104		
Va.	Alexandria	16	115	26	11	72	113		
	Danville	35	105	26	18	119	45		
	Petersburg	52	75	18	8	91	42	4.1	2.9
Wash.	Aberdeen	12	139	23	7	158	91		
	Yakima	11	134	27	11	219	84		
W. V.	Clarksburg	8	111	22	32	136	89	1.1	0.2
	Fairmont	8	117	24	27	152	102		
	Parkersburg	9	122	24	37	175	100	2.1	1.1
Wis.	Appleton	2	171	24	23	204	142	2.4	1.1
	Beloit	5	154	25	25	192	174		
	Eau Claire	10	149	23	13	171	113	0.9	0.3
	Fond du Lac	4	159	24	24	215	154	0.8	0.5
	Janesville	4	149	23	22	202	165		
	Manitowoc	3	150	24	21	158	151		
	Wausau	7	163	23	14	141	105		

TABLE 3A (*Continued*)

SCORES EXPRESSED AS DIVERGENCIES, USING THE SCALES ON PAGE 105

		Percent of homes under $1500	Owned homes per 1000 pop.	Electricity	Gas	Telephones	Radios	% boys at work	% girls at work
Identification No.		107b	106	97	99	103	104	153	154
R. I.	Central Falls	− 0	− 6	?	− 1	− 6	− 3	−12	−28
	E. Providence	3	3	?	− 8	− 3	2	− 4	− 6
	Newport	2	− 1	?	− 1	0	2	0	7
	Warwick	− 4	6	?	−13	−11	4		
S. C.	Greenville	−33	− 4	2	−10	0	− 9	−78	−81
	Spartanburg	−36	− 4	− 5	−15	− 4	− 8	−79	−42
Tenn.	Jackson	−31	− 1	4	−15	− 2	− 7		
	Johnson City	−18	− 3	−10	−16	− 7	− 9	−16	− 4
Tex.	Abilene	− 5	− 1	− 2	4	0	− 5		
	Brownsville	−51	− 3	− 6	−16	− 8	−11		
	Corpus Christi	−30	− 3	−12	− 5	− 6	− 9	−26	− 9
	San Angelo	−14	0	− 5	− 3	− 1	− 8	−43	− 4
Vt.	Burlington	− 0	− 1	1	7	4	− 3		
Va.	Alexandria	− 7	0	2	−12	− 5	− 2		
	Danville	−26	− 1	2	− 5	− 1	− 9		
	Petersburg	−43	− 4	− 6	−15	− 3	− 9	−21	−17
Wash.	Aberdeen	− 3	2	− 1	−16	3	− 4		
	Yakima	− 2	2	3	−12	9	− 5		
W. V.	Clarksburg	1	0	− 2	9	1	− 5	9	10
	Fairmont	1	0	0	4	3	− 3		
	Parkersburg	− 0	1	0	14	5	− 3	− 1	1
Wis.	Appleton	7	6	0	0	8	1	− 4	1
	Beloit	4	4	1	2	7	4		
	Eau Claire	− 1	3	− 1	−10	5	− 2	11	9
	Fond du Lac	5	4	0	1	9	2	2	7
	Janesville	5	3	− 1	− 1	8	3		
	Manitowoc	6	4	0	− 2	3	2		
	Wausau	2	5	− 1	− 9	2	− 3		

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Percent of illiterates	Circulation of 6 general magazines per 100 population	Circulation of 6 women's magazines per 100 population	Deaths from syphilis per year per 100,000 population	Deaths from homicide per year per 100,000 population	Deaths from auto accidents per year per 100,000 population	Automobiles per 100 population
Identification No.		31	26b	26c	133	241	243	102
Ala.	Anniston	7.4	11	12	11	34	36	15
	Bessemer	12.7	11	13	36	37	43	22
	Gadsden	5.0	15	15	21	35	38	16
	Tuscaloosa	8.0	20	17	32	53	53	17
Ark.	Hot Springs	1.4	26	21	52	21	57	18
	Pine Bluff	4.3	15	18	12	31	27	18
Cal.	Alhambra	0.3	26	27	6	7	40	44
	Bakersfield	2.5	36	40	6	11	82	55
	Huntington Pk.	0.6	23	28	4	2	20	61
	Pomona	1.8	22	27	10	2	64	37
	Richmond	2.1	19	20	3	8	37	31
	Riverside	3.7	24	27	20	8	44	37
Conn.	Bristol	3.2	13	15	3	5	29	14
	Danbury	4.9	18	22	5	2	53	25
	Middletown	6.7	14	15	6	2	50	17
	New London	3.4	20	21	6	3	32	19
	Norwich	5.1	16	22	0	1	22	22
	Torrington	3.6	10	13	4	3	24	17
Fla.	Orlando	3.6	34	30	19	33	62	31
	W. Palm Beach	3.8	41	29	26	48	58	28
Ga.	La Grange	7.0	6	8	18	19	22	10
	Rome	6.6	13	16	5	44	41	16
Id.	Boise	0.8	46	38	9	5	43	38

The plus and minus measures of divergence from the median score of the 295 larger cities are omitted for the rest of Table 3. They may be obtained for any city for items 31, 26b, 26c, 133, 241, 243, and 102 by subtracting from the entry in Table 3 as follows:

Item	31,	subtract	2.4.
"	26b,	"	16. This is the median for the 144 cities in 1937, not for the 295 cities in 1930.
"	26c,	"	19. This also is the median for the 144 cities in 1937.
"	133,	"	9.
"	241,	"	6.
"	243,	"	32.
"	102,	"	20.

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

			Circulation per 100 pop.		Deaths per year per 100,000 pop.			
		Percent of illiterates	6 general magazines	6 women's magazines	Syphilis	Homicide	Automobile accidents	Cars owned per 100 pop.
Identification No.		31	26b	26c	133	241	243	102
Ill.	Belleville	0.9	11	15	5	9	46	26
	Champaign	1.2	19	19	5	9	46	29
	Chicago Hghts	8.0	9	13	5	19	81	19
	Freeport	0.8	15	25	9	2	41	26
	Galesburg	1.0	20	22	14	9	32	26
	Granite City	2.6	8	11	8	23	47	18
	Kankakee	1.8	13	20	15	9	65	26
	Maywood	1.8	15	19	5	1	4	24
Ind.	Lafayette	0.8	26	27	13	7	62	38
	Marion	1.1	21	23	16	16	46	29
	Michigan City	2.8	10	16	8	8	70	20
	Mishawaka	2.5	14	16	5	2	44	22
	New Albany	1.4	12	12	3	12	37	22
Ia.	Burlington	0.7	17	18	13	3	22	24
	Clinton	0.4	16	19	11	3	33	24
	Fort Dodge	0.9	16	21	2	4	39	27
	Mason City	1.9	20	25	2	3	34	28
	Ottumwa	1.3	17	20	12	5	32	23
Kans.	Hutchinson	1.1	26	26	9	7	38	29
	Salina	0.7	22	25	5	5	24	30
Ky.	Ashland	2.5	13	18	6	16	28	15
	Newport	1.6	10	12	7	12	7	29
	Owensboro	4.1	12	17	7	22	26	18
La.	Alexandria	6.6	13	14	24	32	32	19
	Monroe	7.4	16	16	37	56	55	24
Me.	Bangor	2.4	19	22	18	5	40	25
Mass.	Attleboro	2.9	13	17	2	4	31	17
	Beverly	1.4	14	15	1	1	13	18
	Framingham	2.8	14	18	0	4	29	19
	Gloucester	2.7	11	14	2	0	19	17
	Leominster	3.6	11	14	2	0	18	16

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

			Circulation per 100 pop.		Deaths per year per 100,000 pop.			
		Percent of illiterates	6 general magazines	6 women's magazines	Syphilis	Homicide	Automobile accidents	Cars owned per 100 pop.
	Identification No.	31	26b	26c	133	241	243	102
Mass.	Methuen	3.3	?	?	0	2	10	17
	North Adams	3.5	16	19	0	2	16	16
	Northampton	4.1	19	20	12	5	26	17
	Peabody	6.5	8	10	0	1	28	15
Mich.	Ann Arbor	0.4	40	37	50	3	85	37
	Wyandotte	4.0	11	14	5	12	45	21
Minn.	Rochester	0.6	26	30	17	4	48	26
	St. Cloud	1.0	12	18	3	2	41	23
	Winona	1.7	15	22	3	4	33	23
Miss.	Vicksburg	9.7	13	11	42	80	50	11
Mo.	Hannibal	1.8	13	13	7	7	28	17
	Jefferson City	3.1	17	17	5	14	28	19
	Sedalia	2.5	10	14	12	11	28	20
Mont.	Great Falls	0.7	27	26	16	9	24	23
N. H.	Berlin	5.9	7	9	5	0	12	12
	Concord	1.6	21	26	9	2	25	24
N. J.	Belleville	4.5	?	?	8	4	6	18
	Garfield	10.1	3	6	1	2	3	11
	Hackensack	6.6	15	20	30	14	99	64
	W. Orange	1.1	?	?	0	1	3	23
N. M.	Albuquerque	2.6	39	33	15	20	34	30
N. Y.	Cohoes	3.3	7	11	2	0	28	14
	Gloversville	1.7	20	24	9	4	28	26
	Ithaca	1.6	37	35	5	4	36	33
	Kingston	1.1	17	23	13	2	63	22
	Lackawanna	5.3	?	?	11	15	63	10
	Lockport	2.2	18	25	4	6	51	26
	Middletown	4.2	15	23	40	4	40	23
	Olean	2.4	18	21	7	2	61	22
	Oswego	2.5	9	14	7	4	17	19
	Port Chester	5.9	11	16	13	9	54	22

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

			Circulation per 100 pop.		Deaths per year per 100,000 pop.			
		Percent of illiterates	6 general magazines	6 women's magazines	Syphilis	Homicide	Automobile accidents	Cars owned per 100 pop.
Identification No.		31	26b	26c	133	241	243	102
N. C.	Rocky Mount	9.9	11	15	21	35	60	18
N. D.	Fargo	0.4	27	29	4	2	22	24
Ohio	Alliance	1.9	18	25	4	6	51	29
	Ashtabula	4.5	18	21	4	8	56	30
	Barberton	2.3	13	17	4	15	57	23
	E. Liverpool	1.4	13	20	2	3	36	22
	Elyria	1.4	18	24	8	7	38	30
	Massillon	2.5	16	21	8	17	44	27
	Middletown	2.6	19	21	8	13	38	23
	Sandusky	0.9	19	22	22	4	47	24
Okla.	Enid	0.5	19	21	9	6	42	30
	Shawnee	1.6	13	15	7	17	44	27
Ore.	Salem	1.2	32	33	41	3	41	29
Pa.	Aliquippa	10.5	6	9	8	2	8	11
	Ambridge	8.0	6	10	2	7	9	9
	Butler	2.2	19	26	0	3	4	25
	Carbondale	4.1	11	15	0	2	42	16
	Dunmore	7.0	?	?	22	0	7	11
	Duquesne	6.7	4	8	0	2	2	9
	Homestead	6.7	7	10	0	15	49	22
	Kingston	3.0	?	?	7	5	70	26
	Lebanon	2.5	13	21	6	2	49	26
	Monessen	10.2	5	9	0	6	7	9
	Nanticoke	7.3	6	8	2	8	39	14
	Oil City	1.3	18	22	9	4	18	24
	Pottsville	1.9	14	19	12	14	68	20
	Shamokin	3.7	12	18	0	6	9	22
	Sharon	2.2	18	21	9	6	43	19
	Shenandoah	10.5	5	8	0	2	7	11
	Washington	3.0	19	28	4	22	71	27
	Wilkinsburg	0.4	?	?	9	2	51	26

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

			Circulation per 100 pop.		Deaths per year per 100,000 pop.			
		Percent of illiterates	6 general magazines	6 women's magazines	Syphilis	Homicide	Automobile accidents	Cars owned per 100 pop.
	Identification No.	31	26b	26c	133	241	243	102
R. I.	Central Falls	5.7	?	?	2	3	15	11
	E. Providence	4.8	?	?	3	1	8	12
	Newport	2.0	21	21	6	3	13	22
	Warwick	2.5	1	2	0	1	11	32
S. C.	Greenville	8.0	26	30	63	44	52	34
	Spartanburg	7.2	17	20	25	40	42	21
Tenn.	Jackson	4.7	13	15	7	43	43	24
	Johnson City	5.0	12	15	5	16	28	17
Tex.	Abilene	1.8	20	21	9	22	60	30
	Brownsville	17.6	11	9	14	18	14	17
	Corpus Christi	5.8	31	25	29	18	43	28
	San Angelo	2.7	15	17	0	0	32	28
Vt.	Burlington	3.4	19	20	12	1	26	22
Va.	Alexandria	3.8	17	22	10	18	47	20
	Danville	8.0	13	21	11	22	49	21
	Petersburg	8.2	9	12	22	30	53	14
Wash.	Aberdeen	2.0	24	19	25	7	41	20
	Yakima	0.7	40	43	9	4	58	46
W. V.	Clarksburg	2.2	18	25	4	9	36	19
	Fairmont	3.4	21	30	13	12	37	25
	Parkersburg	0.6	20	25	10	5	38	27
Wis.	Appleton	1.1	18	25	8	1	57	25
	Beloit	1.2	18	26	6	1	34	28
	Eau Claire	0.4	21	27	5	5	27	23
	Fond du Lac	1.5	16	22	3	4	41	26
	Janesville	1.2	19	25	2	1	39	28
	Manitowoc	1.5	13	20	2	0	28	25
	Wausau	2.3	15	22	6	2	23	23

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Average annual wage (in dollars) of persons employed in							
		Factories (1930)	Retail trade (1935)	Wholesale trade (1935)	Elementary school teaching (1930)	High school teaching (1930)	Income tax returns per 1000 population	Median rental (dollars per month) or equivalent	Unemployed in 1937 per 1000 population in 1930
	Identification No.	223	220a	220b	23	24	233	109	157a
Ala.	Anniston	690	750	1430	1410	860	21	<15	87
	Bessemer	930	710	1010	1390	1010	23	<15	124
	Gadsden	730	730	1010	1080	840	16	18	65
	Tuscaloosa	880	750	1170	1270	760	24	20	55
Ark.	Hot Springs	?	670	1260	1230	930	30	25	52
	Pine Bluff	890	760	1220	1490	840	32	23	48
Cal.	Alhambra	1350	1050	1150	2550	1910	38	50	36
	Bakersfield	1600	1160	1590	?	1490	46	39	34
	Huntington Pk.	1550	1000	1150	?	?	42	42	57
	Pomona	1300	1000	1240	2210	1420	33	37	42
	Richmond	1720	910	1600	2340	1980	46	32	56
	Riverside	1590	1060	1050	2150	1560	33	38	46
Conn.	Bristol	1210	1000	1360	2490	1460	33	43	27
	Danbury	1390	990	1450	2200	1770	58	40	54
	Middletown	1100	1040	1400	2180	1870	40	41	40
	New London	980	1090	1550	2670	1660	48	43	42
	Norwich	1160	940	1470	?	1490	53	35	69
	Torrington	1160	950	1410	2100	1510	33	42	39
Fla.	Orlando	990	840	1050	?	?	42	28	48
	W. Palm Beach	1480	920	1350	?	?	36	29	57
Ga.	La Grange	550	720	1280	1490	990	11	<15	76
	Rome	680	820	1360	1030	680	19	16	59
Id.	Boise	1350	1050	1530	1900	1500	51	31	47

An entry of <15 for item 109 means "less than $15."

To obtain the plus or minus divergence of any city in items 223, 220a, etc., subtract as follows:

Item	223,	subtract	$1200
"	220a,	"	$ 865. This is the median for the 144 cities. That for the 295 cities will be considerably higher.
"	220b,	"	$1350. This also is the median for the 144 cities.
"	23,	"	$2150
"	24,	"	$1650
"	233,	"	$ 40
"	109,	"	$39.00
"	157a,	"	47. This is the median for the 144 cities.

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Annual wage of workers in							
		Factories	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Elementary teaching	High school teaching	Income returns per 1000 pop.	Median monthly rental	Unemployed per 1000 pop.
	Identification No.	223	220a	220b	23	24	233	109	157a
Ill.	Belleville	1080	920	1400	?	1370	35	32	54
	Champaign	1400	900	1290	1750	1360	49	48	33
	Chicago Hghts.	1370	810	1610	?	1350	34	46	90
	Freeport	1210	910	1340	1960	1570	39	42	35
	Galesburg	1260	880	1410	1960	1120	33	41	36
	Granite City	1350	940	1350	?	1300	22	32	66
	Kankakee	960	840	1230	1820	1260	32	44	49
	Maywood	1340	940	1150	?	1220	57	76	35
Ind.	Lafayette	1230	860	1360	1970	1490	34	35	41
	Marion	930	840	1110	1860	1200	22	24	75
	Michigan City	1260	800	1290	1950	1600	27	36	45
	Mishawaka	1070	820	1330	2090	1550	20	39	46
	New Albany	840	820	1300	1520	1000	24	25	78
Ia.	Burlington	?	860	1210	1810	1330	30	34	34
	Clinton	1090	780	1190	1660	1220	29	32	38
	Fort Dodge	1360	830	1270	1750	1310	28	38	40
	Mason City	1260	870	1300	1840	1450	31	38	35
	Ottumwa	1040	800	1410	1730	1320	22	24	38
Kans.	Hutchinson	1140	880	1310	1930	1470	30	29	43
	Salina	1290	800	1370	2380	1490	36	35	24
Ky.	Ashland	?	820	1370	1470	1060	26	34	40
	Newport	1230	930	1100	1700	1520	32	34	62
	Owensboro	790	810	780	1340	1010	23	20	54
La.	Alexandria	950	800	1130	1570	980	32	23	59
	Monroe	1200	830	1390	1430	920	40	25	99
Me.	Bangor	1180	990	1480	1700	1360	44	36	33
Mass.	Attleboro	1230	900	1280	1870	1490	41	31	32
	Beverly	1360	960	1290	2100	1620	50	41	42
	Framingham	?	960	1190	2070	1400	54	48	45
	Gloucester	1210	1080	1250	1880	1570	40	29	37
	Leominster	980	840	1260	1740	1570	33	31	48

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Annual wage of workers in							
		Factories	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Elementary teaching	High school teaching	Income returns per 1000 pop.	Median monthly rental	Unemployed per 1000 pop.
	Identification No.	223	220a	220b	23	24	233	109	157a
Mass.	Methuen	?	830	1470	1890	1390	32	40	86
	North Adams	1110	870	1310	1930	1450	39	29	61
	Northampton	1160	960	1400	2030	1310	54	44	31
	Peabody	1250	980	2560	1540	1010	34	35	95
Mich.	Ann Arbor	1360	910	1260	2400	1950	63	75	24
	Wyandotte	1520	1050	1480	2000	1660	31	47	39
Minn.	Rochester	1260	880	1550	2150	1380	41	51	37
	St. Cloud	1290	880	1250	1810	1220	25	37	38
	Winona	1060	920	1470	1870	1420	37	35	48
Miss.	Vicksburg	1080	680	1090	980	980	35	<15	68
Mo.	Hannibal	970	730	1020	1030	860	19	26	51
	Jefferson City	920	840	1140	1540	940	18	39	36
	Sedalia	1060	810	1080	1570	1090	17	22	69
Mont.	Great Falls	1520	1200	1680	1870	1610	50	41	62
N. H.	Berlin	1300	830	1110	1990	1590	25	29	34
	Concord	1270	980	1320	1700	1360	50	35	30
N. J.	Belleville	1470	950	2400	2240	1640	43	63	48
	Garfield	1080	920	2380	1730	1520	12	41	60
	Hackensack	1210	1180	1800	3070	1780	74	73	45
	W. Orange	1190	1030	1250	2680	1830	74	82	25
N. M.	Albuquerque	1560	880	1550	1890	1570	55	35	77
N. Y.	Cohoes	1000	890	1400	1700	1640	24	25	73
	Gloversville	1130	990	1650	2360	1500	44	34	51
	Ithaca	1340	1020	1640	1910	1460	72	49	46
	Kingston	950	960	1470	2140	1610	40	41	41
	Lackawanna	?	780	1960	1720	1790	13	33	78
	Lockport	1315	980	1310	2010	1550	45	42	29
	Middletown	1140	1000	1350	2010	1630	44	44	29
	Olean	1250	830	1250	1870	1640	39	43	44
	Oswego	1010	940	1180	2010	1610	32	30	52
	Port Chester	1295	1200	1440	2480	2070	51	68	64

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Annual wage of workers in							
		Factories	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Elementary teaching	High school teaching	Income returns per 1000 pop.	Median monthly rental	Unemployed per 1000 pop.
Identification No.		**223**	**220a**	**220b**	**23**	**24**	**233**	**109**	**157a**
N. C.	Rocky Mount	1030	710	790	980	970	23	21	48
N. D.	Fargo	1380	900	1590	1780	1210	55	48	46
Ohio	Alliance	1210	720	1200	1480	1430	37	39	48
	Ashtabula	1310	860	1310	1640	1420	41	37	41
	Barberton	1280	1000	1430	1490	1280	47	38	37
	E. Liverpool	1120	870	1500	1480	1090	53	31	59
	Elyria	1260	890	1440	2200	1600	72	47	42
	Massillon	1620	840	1540	2200	1570	46	45	59
	Middletown	1340	940	1900	2220	1470	35	38	48
	Sandusky	1170	810	1270	1990	1460	41	42	37
Okla.	Enid	1260	840	1320	1660	1040	29	33	38
	Shawnee	1110	810	1360	2050	980	26	30	36
Ore.	Salem	950	990	1580	1240	1070	23	33	62
Pa.	Aliquippa	?	640	780	2470	1590	33	42	73
	Ambridge	1410	700	870	2030	1340	33	46	59
	Butler	1040	810	1520	1930	1410	49	38	39
	Carbondale	1210	890	1600	1620	1370	40	36	94
	Dunmore	910	810	1330	1030	1150	21	40	83
	Duquesne	?	690	750	2070	1370	29	36	65
	Homestead	1440	790	1210	1940	1210	40	34	82
	Kingston	760	860	1620	1630	1380	55	54	54
	Lebanon	890	780	980	1910	1380	28	26	45
	Monessen	1400	710	1250	2000	1310	21	32	70
	Nanticoke	690	900	1410	1780	1130	19	33	73
	Oil City	1480	840	1570	2180	1480	56	39	33
	Pottsville	980	870	1410	1910	1410	44	39	78
	Shamokin	?	760	1370	1750	1530	41	36	178
	Sharon	?	840	1810	2240	1320	42	43	48
	Shenandoah	730	780	1440	1720	1380	14	28	132
	Washington	1340	870	1430	1870	1360	57	38	63
	Wilkinsburg	1450	860	1440	2670	1470	110	69	45

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

		Annual wage of workers in							
		Factories	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Elementary teaching	High school teaching	Income returns per 1000 pop.	Median monthly rental	Unemployed per 1000 pop.
Identification No.		223	220a	220b	23	24	233	109	157a
R. I.	Central Falls	1120	760	970	1460	1310	14	27	98
	E. Providence	1240	1020	1410	1670	1050	18	42	35
	Newport	1330	1040	1530	2240	1900	49	36	49
	Warwick	?	800	1300	1650	1320	18	38	9
S. C.	Greenville	740	840	1530	1480	930	43	21	144
	Spartanburg	720	790	1480	1390	1020	30	18	52
Tenn.	Jackson	900	690	1160	1240	870	29	20	58
	Johnson City	770	810	1330	1350	850	22	26	42
Tex.	Abilene	1020	820	1240	1500	1030	34	31	25
	Brownsville	1020	610	920	1760	1010	24	<15	64
	Corpus Christi	1070	830	1320	1600	1070	32	22	55
	San Angelo	?	900	1080	1530	950	42	28	23
Vt.	Burlington	1030	900	1460	1710	1400	46	36	43
Va.	Alexandria	1460	910	1610	1580	1150	44	34	49
	Danville	?	820	990	1390	1000	34	23	51
	Petersburg	680	810	890	1480	1150	31	<15	57
Wash.	Aberdeen	1240	920	1570	1810	1430	37	30	82
	Yakima	1150	1080	1140	1840	1440	67	30	70
W. V.	Clarksburg	1360	850	1480	1670	1110	40	34	61
	Fairmont	1290	880	1280	1880	1170	47	38	51
	Parkersburg	1140	840	1330	2100	1600	44	38	50
Wis.	Appleton	1110	860	1700	1900	1520	58	45	32
	Beloit	1180	810	1390	1740	1390	55	40	34
	Eau Claire	1090	890	1430	1750	1120	39	34	33
	Fond du Lac	1180	840	1440	1650	1440	44	41	46
	Janesville	1220	840	1570	1800	1030	51	40	39
	Manitowoc	1180	870	1420	1780	1420	44	45	39
	Wausau	990	900	1560	1850	1230	41	40	47

CITIES HAVING INCOMPLETE RECORDS

The facts for the fifteen cities for which only partial records were available are presented in Tables 6 and 6A. Their estimated scores on two of the scales used in Table 1 are presented in Table 5.

University City, Maplewood, Haverford and Wauwatosa rank with Montclair, Cleveland Heights, Berkeley, Brookline, and Pasadena in the top two per cent of cities of America. Belmont and Melrose come next, ranking near Alhambra, Huntington Park, Evanston, Oak Park, Glendale, Santa Barbara and White Plains. Ferndale, Royal Oak, Nutley, West Hartford, West Haven and Weymouth are also high. Linden and Woodbridge are somewhat above the American average. Lubbock is low.

These estimated General Goodness scores, which are based on from fourteen to eighteen items instead of twenty-four, are less dependable than those for the 144 cities. But complete information would probably not alter any of them greatly.

TABLE 5

THE GENERAL GOODNESS SCORES OF 15 CITIES, ESTIMATED FROM INCOMPLETE RECORDS, COMPARABLE TO THE G1 AND G3 SCORES OF TABLE 1 (ON PAGES 34 TO 38)

		G1 Number of features in which the city is superior to the median of 295 larger cities minus the number of features in which it is inferior to the median of 295 cities (estimated)	G3 Estimated score on the scale used for the 295 cities, in which 0 equals the score of an imaginary city as low in all of 37 desirable traits as the lowest city in each
Conn.	West Hartford	18	860
	West Haven	18	860
Mass.	Belmont	21	940
	Melrose	19	960
	Weymouth	19	870
Mich.	Ferndale	21	920
	Royal Oak	19	900
Mo.	University City	24	1000
N. J.	Linden	2	725
	Maplewood	21	1000
	Nutley	13	880
	Woodbridge	– 2	700
Pa.	Haverford	24	1050
Tex.	Lubbock	–14	410
Wis.	Wauwatosa	21	1090

TABLE 6

Scores of Each of 15 Cities in Various Features of Welfare

		Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births.	Deaths from puerperal diseases per year per 100,000 population.	Deaths from typhoid per year per million population.	Dollars for teachers' salaries per year per capita.	Dollars for textbooks and supplies per year per capita.	Percent of persons 16 and 17 years old attending school.	Percent of persons 18–20 years old attending school.	Percent of houses worth less than $1500 if owned, or renting for less than $15.00 per mo.	Owned homes per 1000 population.	Domestic installations of electricity per 100 population.	Telephones per 1000 population.	Radios per 1000 population.
	Identification No.	131	137	134	54	55	21	22	107b	106	97	103	104
Conn.	West Hartford	?	0	0			70	33	0	147	23	122	190
	West Haven	45	1	0			54	18	1	134	27	111	188
Mass.	Belmont	57	0	15	12.8	1.03	76	33	0	129	25	189	198
	Melrose	42	10	37	11.9	.80	80	42	2	172	26	227	200
	Weymouth	38	7	0	11.2	.98	68	26	4	180	21	112	187
Mich.	Ferndale	47	0	0			68	20	2	145	24	?	173
	Royal Oak	50	7	0			73	28	1	151	24	124	170
Mo.	University City	47	0	0			69	37	1	133	25	?	201
N. J.	Linden	51	0	0			39	10	1	108	21	?	128
	Maplewood	90	0	0			74	35	0	204	25	163	218
	Nutley	39	7	0			53	21	1	152	23	130	174
	Woodbridge	81	2	13			36	17	5	150	19	?	122
Pa.	Haverford	36	0	0			78	35	0	186	25	?	201
Tex.	Lubbock	118	34	243			69	40	17	104	21	87	59
Wis.	Wauwatosa	34	0	23			94	42	0	190	26	?	217

TABLE 6A

SCORES OF EACH OF 144 CITIES IN VARIOUS FEATURES OF WELFARE EXPRESSED AS DIVERGENCIES FROM THE MEDIAN SCORE FOR 295 LARGER CITIES, USING THE SCALES AS SHOWN

		+2=	56–58	10.7–12.3	11.4–14.6	11.5–11.9	.70–.74	62–64	22–22.9	7	130–139	26	140–149	150–159
		+1=	59–61	12.4–13.9	14.7–17.9	11.0–11.4	.65–.69	59–61	21–21.9	8	120–129	25	130–139	140–149
		0=	62–64	14.0–15.6	18.0–20.3	10.5–10.9	.60–.64	56–58	20–20.9	9	110–119	24	120–129	130–139
		–1=	65–67	15.7–17.2	20.4–23.6	10.0–10.4	.55–.59	53–55	19–19.9	10	100–109	23	110–119	120–129
		–2=	68–71	17.3–18.9	23.7–27.0	9.5– 9.9	.50–.54	50–52	18–18.9	11	90– 99	22	100–109	110–119
			131	137	134	54	55	21	22	107b	106	97	103	104
Conn.	West Hartford		?	8	6			4	13	9	3	–1	0	6
	West Haven		6	8	6			– 1	– 3	8	2	3	– 1	5
Mass.	Belmont		2	8	– 2	4	8	6	13	9	1	1	6	6
	Melrose		7	2	– 13	2	4	7	22	7	6	2	10	7
	Weymouth		8	4	6	1	7	4	5	5	7	–3	– 1	5
Mich.	Ferndale		5	8	6			3	0	7	3	0	?	4
	Royal Oak		4	5	6			5	8	8	4	0	0	4
Mo.	University City		5	8	6			4	16	8	2	1		7
N. J.	Linden		4	8	6			– 6	–11	8	–1	–3		–1
	Maplewood		– 9	8	6			6	15	9	9	1	4	8
	Nutley		8	4	6			– 1	0	8	4	–1	1	4
	Woodbridge		– 6	7	– 1			– 7	– 3	4	4	–5	?	–1
Pa.	Haverford		9	8	6			7	15	9	7	1		7
Tex.	Lubbock		–18	–12	–116			4	20	–8	–1	–3	– 4	–8
Wis.	Wauwatosa		10	8	– 6			12	21	9	8	2		8

TABLE 6 (*Continued*)

SCORES OF EACH OF 15 CITIES IN VARIOUS FEATURES OF WELFARE

							Annual wage of workers in				
		Percent of illiterates	Deaths from syphilis per 100,000 population	Deaths from homicide per year per 100,000 pop.	Deaths from auto accidents per year per 100,000 pop.	Automobiles per 100 population	Factories	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Income returns per 100,000 pop.	Median monthly rental	Unemployed per 1000 population
		31	133	241	243	102	223	220a	220b	233	109	157a
Conn.	West Hartford	0.9	2	1	9					122	97	
	West Haven	1.8	2	3	11					41	50	
Mass.	Belmont	1.5	0	2	7			1070		125	82	24
	Melrose	0.4	0	0	15		1100	880		102	67	30
	Weymouth	1.2	0	2	33			870		39	43	28
Mich.	Ferndale	0.5	0	0	10		1460	1040	2000	27	58	35
	Royal Oak	0.4	2	4	42		2210	940	1460	53	67	19
Mo.	University City	0.4	2	2	4	24		940	1240	89	92	25
N. J.	Linden	5.7	0	7	7	15	1780	850	1250	18	47	47
	Maplewood	0.8	0	5	7			1070	1300	141	100 +	20
	Nutley	4.5	0	2	10	20	1390	870		67	76	35
	Woodbridge	3.2	1	5	35			900	1250	14	55	17
Pa.	Haverford	1.2	0	0	0			1060	1260		94	
Tex.	Lubbock	1.4	10	10	54	32	1070	790	1210	25	34	22
Wis.	Wauwatosa	0.4	2	2	2	33	1250	1110	1710	118	84	18
Median of 295 cities		2.4	9	6	32	20	1200			40	39	
Median of 144 cities								865	1350			47

INDEX