

TABLE V
Total Net Subsidies for All Income Groups 1963
(\$ million)

	Disposable personal income.									
	Under \$3,000.	\$3,000- \$3,999.	\$4,000- \$4,999.	\$5,000- \$5,999.	\$6,000- \$7,499.	\$7,500- \$9,999.	\$10,000- \$14,999.	\$15,000 and over.	Net redis- tribution.	
Food	39.9	14.2	10.7	4.3	-5.2	-21.7	-28.5	-13.7	69.1	
Automobile	12.0	4.9	3.9	1.0	-2.4	-7.8	-8.9	-3.0	22.1	
Tobacco	11.6	4.1	3.0	1.1	-1.5	-5.9	-7.5	-4.9	19.8	
House furnishings and equipment	9.2	3.4	2.4	0.9	-1.1	-4.2	-7.5	-3.1	15.9	
Alcoholic beverages	8.2	3.3	3.0	1.7	-0.2	-4.0	-6.3	-5.7	16.2	
Clothing	3.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	-1.6	-2.6	-2.5	6.7	
Household operations	20.5	8.5	7.5	4.5	0.0	-9.9	-16.4	-14.7	41.0	
Medical care	17.7	6.8	5.6	2.8	-1.5	-9.4	-13.6	-8.4	32.9	
Personal care	15.3	9.1	8.4	5.9	2.4	-6.4	-19.3	-14.9	41.1	
Recreation and transport	4.3	1.6	1.4	0.6	-0.4	-2.2	-3.1	-2.2	7.9	
Others	9.0	3.8	3.2	2.2	0.2	-4.5	-7.8	-6.1	18.4	
Net subsidy received:	151.4 (52.0%)	61.0 (21.0%)	50.3 (17.3%)	25.8 (8.8%)	2.6 (0.9%)	-78.1 (26.8%)	-121.5 (41.8%)	-79.2 (27.2%)	291.1 (100.0%)	
Net subsidy paid:					-12.3 (4.2%)				-291.1 (100.0%)	

Notes:

1. In computing a total subsidy for each product group, a net subsidy for the family with the median income, computed in the same manner as in Table III, is multiplied by the number of families in the group.
2. The figure of 46.8 million families was used.
3. A 100% saturation rate was assumed for television ownership. The actual saturation rate was 91% in 1963. A lower saturation rate, however, does not alter the results, in so far as the rate is the same for all income groups, which is considered to be a valid assumption.

Source: See Table I.