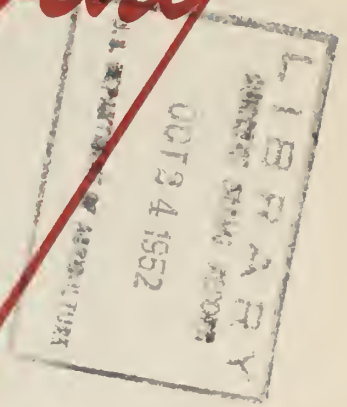
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
Ec 708a
cop. 5

RURAL FAMILY *Living* CHARTS



LIBRARY
OCT 24 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For 1953 Agricultural Outlook Conference —

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D.C. October 1952

CONTENTS

Chart		Page
	POPULATION	1
1	Families by Residence, 1950	4
2	Population and Households	6
3	The Family Cycle, by Age of Husband	8
4	Age, Sex, Marital Status, 1951	10
	INCOME	12
5	Major Source of Earnings, 1950	14
6	Median Family Income, 1950	16
7	Employment of Wives, by Husband's Income, 1950	18
8	Low-, Middle-, High-Income Thirds, Residence of Families in Each Third, 1950	20
	PRICES	22
9	Index of Prices Paid by Farmers	24
10	Consumers' Price Index	26
	FAMILY SPENDING	28
11	Spending Trends	30
12	Farm Family Spending	32
	FOOD CONSUMPTION	34
13	Home-Produced Food as Percent of Money Value of All Farm-Family Food	36
14	Farms with Gardens	38
15	Farms with Home-Produced Milk	40
16	Farm Slaughter, 1949	42
17	Diets Meeting NRC Allowances, Southern Farm Families, Week in Feb.-Apr. 1948	44
	HOUSING	46
18	Running Water in Farm Houses, 1950	48
19	Farms with Electricity	50
20	Level-of-Housing Indicators	52
21	Age of Dwelling Units, 1950	54
	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT	56
22	Electrical Equipment Bought After Electrification of Farm	58
23	Electric Washing Machines, Farm-Operator Households, 1950	60
24	Electric Power, Family Use, by Income, N. Iowa Farms, 1947	62
	CLOTHING	64
25	Clothing Owned, Purchased, Quantity Index, Farm as Percent of City	66
26	Clothing Expenditures	68
	EDUCATION	70
27	Schooling Completed, by Age Groups, 1950	72
28	High School Completed by Young Adults, 1950	74
29	Rural School Expenditures	76
	CENSUS DEFINITIONS	78

FILM STRIP

A color film strip that includes all the charts in this book can be purchased for $4.00 from the address given below. The film strip is so designed that the charts can be cut apart and mounted as separate 2- by 2-inch slides.

An interpretation of the charts is given in the text of this chart book, a copy of which will be sent to every person ordering a film strip. One copy of the film strip and the chart book is being sent to the Extension Editor in each of the 48 States and Territories.

IMPORTANT

When Ordering Film Strips:

Send order and remittance ($4.00) to Photo-Lab., Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue, N. W., Washington 11, D. C. Do not send order to Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Rural Family Living

POPULATION

Of the 39 million families in the United States in 1950, 13 million were rural families--about 6 million of these lived on farms (chart 1). There were twice as many urban as rural families--26 million.

The Nation's families were unevenly distributed by regions. Ten million resided in the Northeast, 12 million in the North Central States, 12 million in the South, and 5 million in the West.

Over four-fifths of the rural farm families were concentrated in the South and North Central regions. These two regions also contained two-thirds of the Nation's rural nonfarm families so that about three-quarters of the Nation's rural families (farm and nonfarm) were concentrated in these areas.

While about 14 percent of the Nation's families were rural farm families, they made up 24 percent of all families in the South, 16 percent of all families in the North Central States, but only 10 percent of all families in the West and 5 percent of all families in the Northeast.

In the past hundred years, both the number of households and the size of population have grown tremendously. The number of households in the U. S. in 1950 was about 12 times what it had been in 1850 whereas the population was about 6 times what it had been in the earlier year (chart 2). The relatively greater increase in

number of households than in population is not a phenomenon of recent years. In each of the two half centuries from 1850 to 1950, the number of households increased more rapidly than did the size of the population.

The difference in the rate of increase of households and population is due primarily to the great increase in small-sized households (those with 1 or 2 persons) and medium-sized households. Many households now consist of only one person. Married couples try to maintain their own households; and aged parents and grandparents also strive to maintain their own households rather than become a part of the households of married children.

Though size of the population is more important in determining demand for food and clothing, number of households is more important in determining demand for dwelling units, household furnishings, equipment, and, to a lesser extent, demand for housing facilities--plumbing, lighting, heating.

From the standpoint of family relations, there are many advantages in the maintenance of separate households, but the choice of the smaller size of household as the preferred way to live means a higher cost for maintaining a given population at a given level of living. For one thing, it may mean that the services of a full-time homemaker are less effectively used than if she were caring for a larger-sized household.

Furthermore, the social independence of the family means that the small, closely-related family tries to be economically self-sufficient from the date of marriage to the end of the parents' lives. Loss of income, due to unemployment or death of the father, may place an unusually heavy burden on the small family; costs of medical care and burial may be catastrophic. When families have more earning adults, the welfare of the family is not so likely to be jeopardized by such economic hazards. Also, such items as baby sitting and simple nursing care, which formerly could be provided by household labor, have tended to become money costs to the small parent-child family.

The timing of the family cycle is also changing, which in some ways accentuates the economic burden of the parent-child family. Evidence of this is presented in chart 3 where pertinent figures are given for the years 1890, 1940, and 1951. The median age of the husband at first marriage was reduced from 26 in 1890 to 24 in 1940 (and to 23 in 1951). It is generally more difficult for a younger husband to provide economic independence for his family than for an older man who is more likely to be established in an occupation. Furthermore, the life span has been lengthened markedly since 1890, so that more provision is necessary for old age.

However, some changes which are occurring tend to mitigate the economic burden of the parent-child family. Increasing urbanization of the population may increase a younger man's chances of supporting a family without a capital investment such as would be considered desirable on farms. Furthermore, between 1890 and 1940 there was a decrease in the age of parents at the time of completion of their families, partly as a result of a decrease in age at marriage and partly because fewer children were born. These factors also led to a reduction of about 5 years in the length of the period between the birth of the first child and the marriage of the last.

Increases in the average length of life have made striking reductions in the probability of children being orphaned and have tended to increase the duration of marriage. In 1890, either the husband or wife was likely to have died before the last child was married whereas in 1940 there were probably 11 years intervening between the marriage of the last child (when the father was 53 years old) and the death of one of the parents. Thus, there was a period when the parents might be able to accumulate for their own old age after the marriage of their last child.

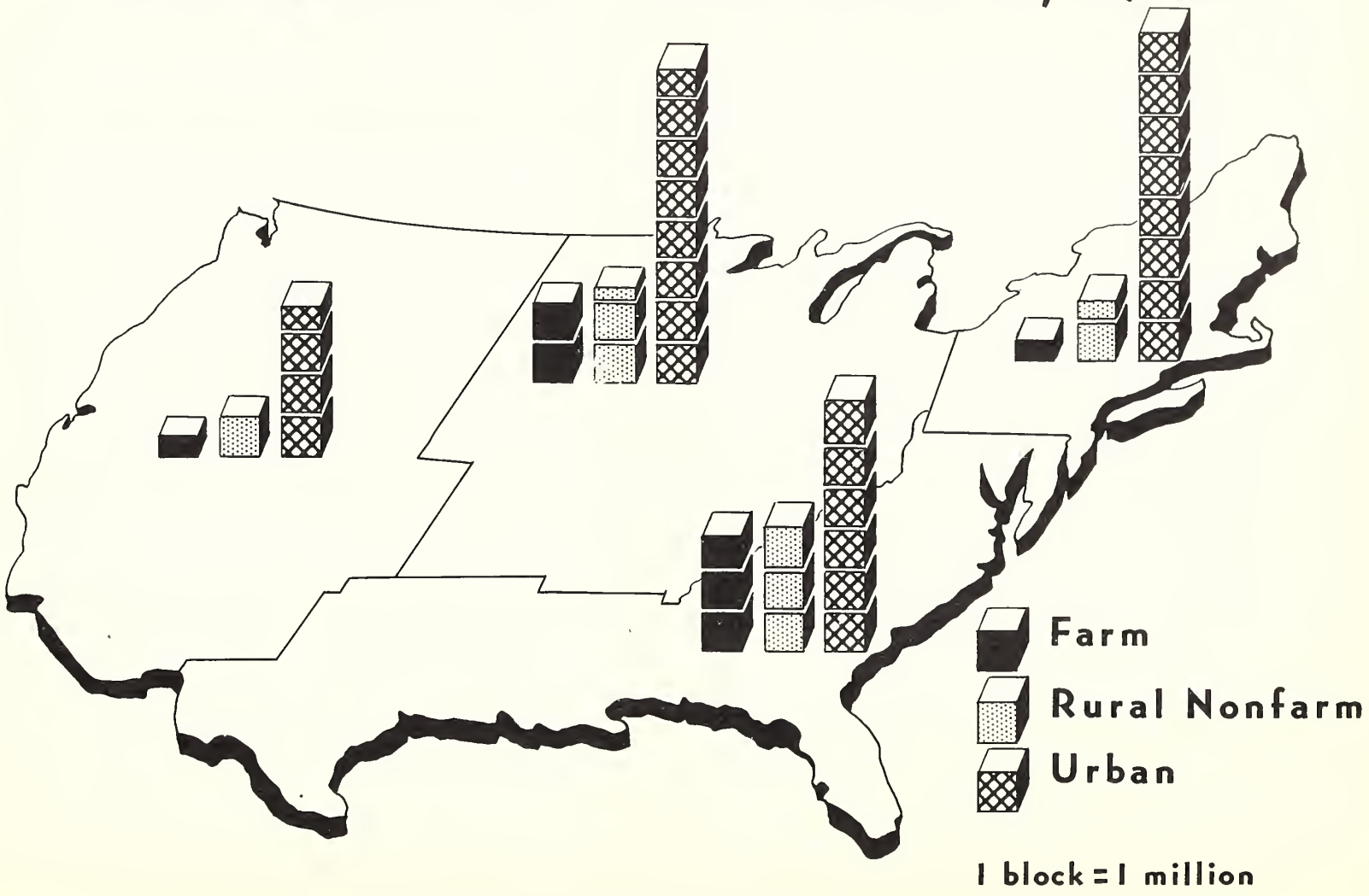
The importance of the older age groups in the total population is shown in the table on page 11. In 1951 about 7 percent of all persons in the rural farm and 8 percent of the urban population were 65 years old or over. The group aged 55-64, most of whom were married and a large proportion of whom are presumed to have been free of the support of children, was about 9 percent of the rural farm and 9 percent of the urban group.

However, the younger age groups are also becoming increasingly important in the total population due to the high birth rates that have prevailed in recent years (chart 4). The relative increase in the birth rate in the past decade has been much greater for the urban population than for the rural farm population.

There are still significant differences between the rural farm and the urban groups in the proportion of children in the total population, though the differences were probably not as great in 1951 as in 1940. For each child under 14 in the rural farm group in 1951, there was one adult under 55 who was married, widowed, or divorced whereas in the urban group there were two such adults for each child. Most of the persons responsible for the support of the children were included in this group.

Other population differences between the rural farm and the urban groups are evident in chart 4. The proportion of widowed or divorced persons is larger in the urban than in the rural group. Single adults over 19 years old form a smaller part of the farm population than of the urban. There is a pronounced scarcity of single young women on farms.

FAMILIES BY RESIDENCE, 1950



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9501-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Families by Region and Residence, 1950

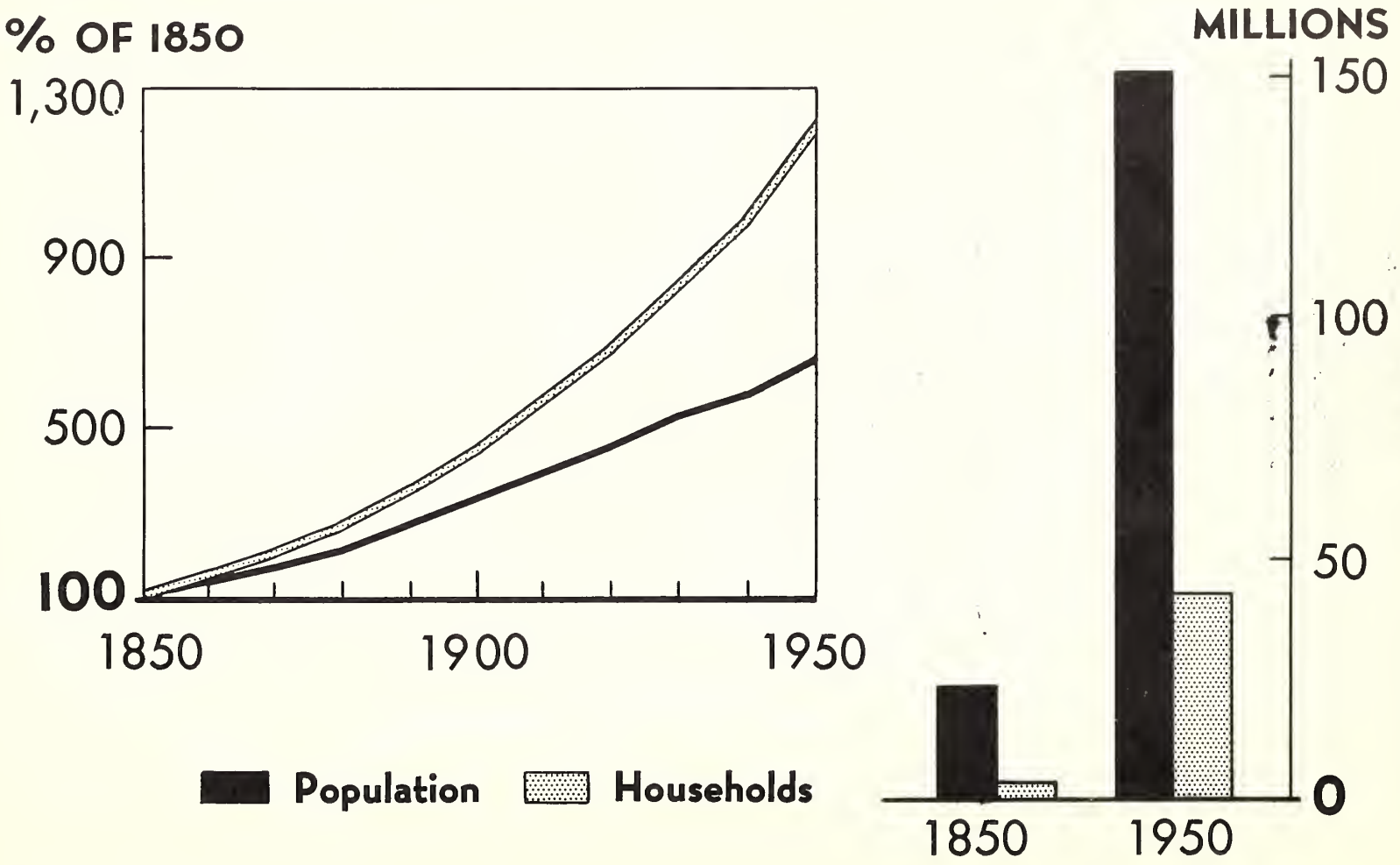
[Millions of families]

Region	United States	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
All.....	38.8	5.6	7.7	25.5
Northeast.....	10.0	.5	1.5	8.1
North Central.....	11.8	1.9	2.2	7.7
South.....	11.9	2.8	3.0	6.1
West.....	5.1	.5	1.0	3.6

NOTE: Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 3.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9502-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Population and Households, 1850-1950

Year	Population 1/		Households 1/	
	Number (millions)	Percent of 1850	Number (millions)	Percent of 1850
1850	23.2	100	3.6	100
1860	31.4	135	5.2	144
1870	38.6	166	7.6	211
1880	50.2	216	9.9	275
1890	62.9	271	12.7	353
1900	76.0	328	16.0	444
1910	92.0	397	20.3	564
1920	105.7	456	24.4	678
1930	122.8	529	29.9	831
1940	131.7	568	34.9	969
1950	150.7	650	42.5	1,181

1/ Continental United States.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945; and 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 1.

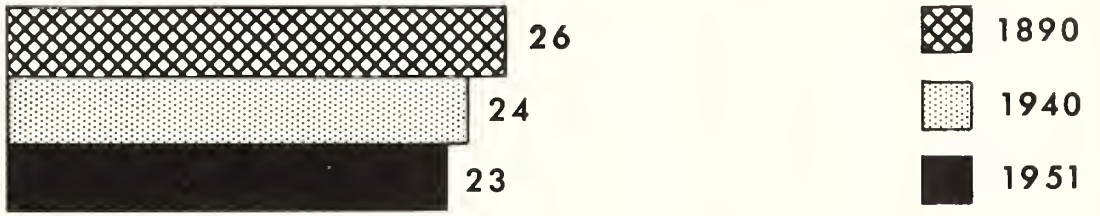
223145 O—52——2

THE FAMILY CYCLE

By Age of Husband

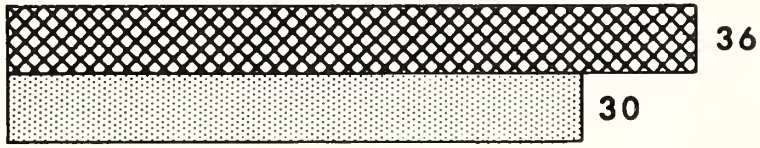


FIRST MARRIAGE

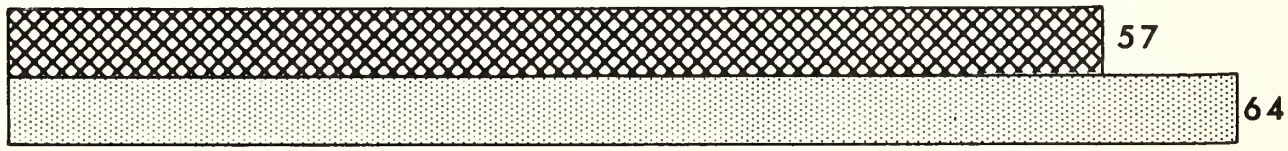




BIRTH OF LAST CHILD



DEATH OF ONE PARTNER



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9503-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Median Age of Husband and Wife at Each Stage of the Family Cycle, for the United States, 1890, 1940, and 1951 1/

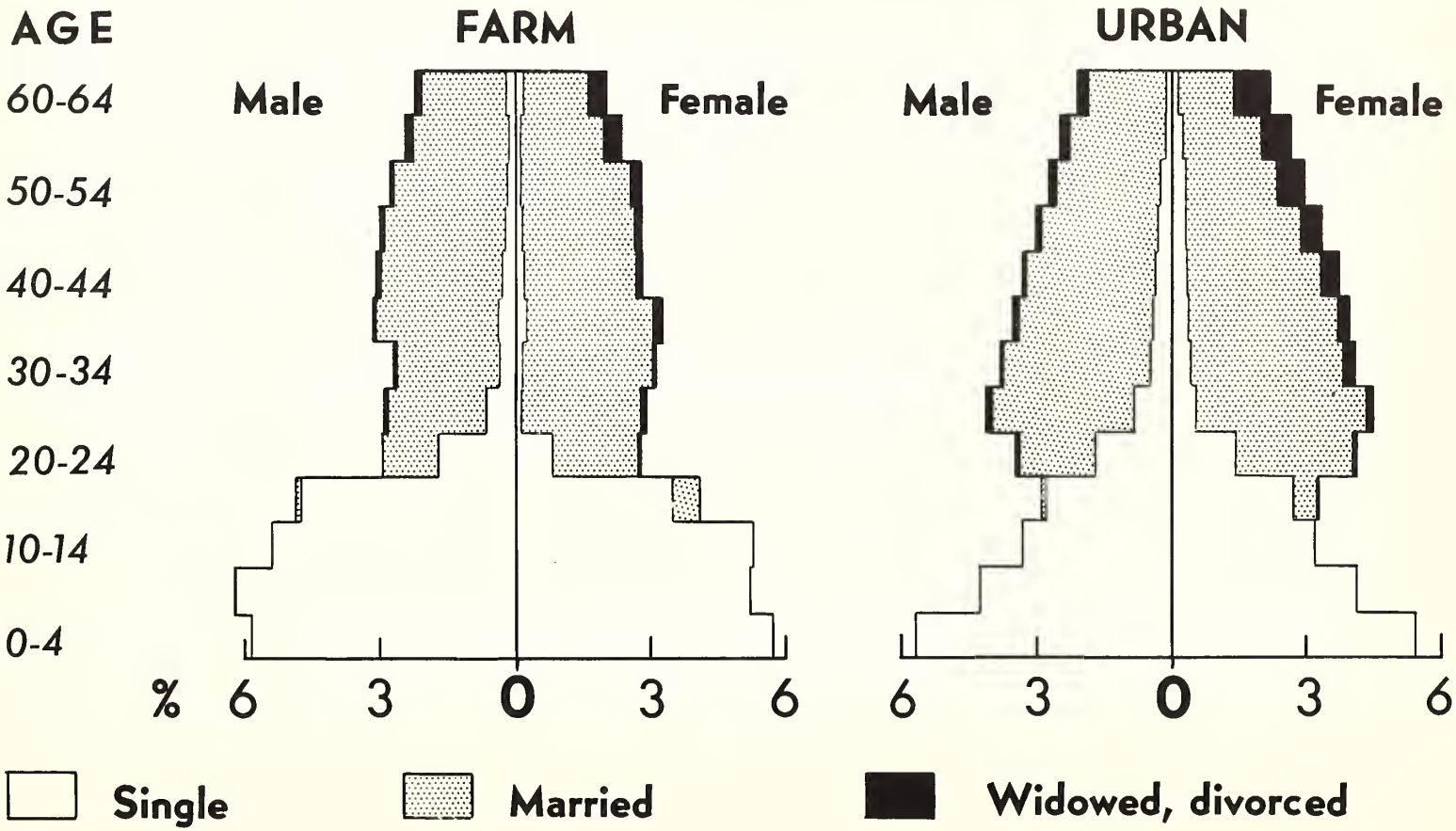
Stage of the family cycle	Median age of husband			Median age of wife		
	1890	1940	1951	1890	1940	1951
First marriage.....	26	24	23	22	22	20
Birth of first child.....	27	25	--	23	23	--
Birth of last child.....	36	30	--	32	27	--
Marriage of first child.....	51	48	--	47	46	--
Marriage of last child.....	59	53	--	55	50	--
Death of husband or wife.....	57	64	--	53	61	--
Death of husband, if last.....	66	70	--	--	--	--
Death of wife, if last.....	--	--	--	68	74	--

1/ Data represent rough estimates based on birth statistics, population data by age and sex, and life tables, rather than from actual family histories.

Source: Paul C. Glick. The Family Cycle, American Sociological Review, April 1947. U. S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 38.

AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS

1951



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND BAE

Population by Age, Sex, and Marital Status, April 1951

[Percentage based on total persons within a residence group]

Age group (years)	All persons			Age group (years)	Rural nonfarm							
					Males				Females			
	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban		All	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced	All	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced
Total	100	100	100	Total, 14 and over.	34	8	24	2	36	6	25	5
Under 14	32	30	25									
14-19	11	8	7	14-19	4	4	--	--	4	4	1	--
20-24	6	7	7	20-24	3	1	2	--	4	1	3	--
25-29	6	7	9	25-29	4	1	3	--	4	--	3	--
30-34	6	8	8	30-34	4	--	3	--	4	--	4	--
35-44	12	14	14	35-44	7	1	6	--	7	--	6	--
45-54	11	11	12	45-54	5	1	5	--	5	--	4	1
55-64	9	8	9	55-64	4	--	3	--	4	--	3	1
65 and over	7	8	8	65 and over	4	--	2	1	4	--	2	2

Age group (years)	Rural farm								Urban							
	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	All	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced	All	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced	All	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced	All	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced
Total, 14 and over.	35	11	23	2	33	6	23	3	35	8	25	2	40	8	26	6
14-19	6	6	--	--	5	4	1	--	3	3	--	--	4	3	1	--
20-24	3	2	1	--	3	1	2	--	3	2	2	--	4	1	3	--
25-29	3	1	2	--	3	--	3	--	4	1	3	--	4	1	4	--
30-34	3	--	2	--	3	--	3	--	4	--	3	--	4	--	3	--
35-44	6	1	5	--	6	--	5	--	7	1	6	--	8	1	6	1
45-54	6	--	5	--	5	--	5	--	6	--	5	--	6	1	5	1
55-64	5	--	4	--	4	--	3	1	5	--	4	--	5	--	3	2
65 and over	4	--	3	1	3	--	1	2	4	--	2	1	4	--	2	3

NOTE: Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. Where no figure is shown percentage is 0.5 or less.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 38.

INCOME

Of all families--both urban and rural--in the United States, 11 percent obtained more income from agricultural sources than from nonfarm sources in 1950. Eighty-three percent had nonfarm sources as their major source of earnings and about 7 percent had no earnings (chart 5).

In 1950, the major part of the earnings of a sizable number of families living on farms came from nonfarm sources. One-third had more money earnings from nonfarm sources than from farming when the earnings of all family members were included. For most of these families, earnings from nonfarm wages or salaries were more important than earnings from nonfarm self-employment (table, p. 15). Of the families living on farms whose major source of earnings was agriculture, a sixth received more from farm wages and salaries than from farm operation.

Some probing might well be done as to why such a large group--one-third--of the families living on farms were classified as having more income from nonfarm than from farm sources. Many of those families probably had substantial earnings from farming; therefore, some may have been classified in this group by a narrow margin. Furthermore, this proportion undoubtedly would be lower if nonmoney income were included.

Median family money income (before personal taxes) of all families living on farms in 1950 was about $1,950 compared with about $3,050 for rural nonfarm families and $3,650 for urban families (chart 6).

The families living on farms who received the major part of their earnings from nonfarm sources had higher incomes than those whose major source of earnings was from agriculture. The median income was $2,500 for the first group as against $1,800 for the second. Of the families living on farms whose major source of income was agriculture, those who received more from farm operation had a median income of $1,950 and for those who received more from farm wages it was $1,450 (table, p. 17).

The earnings of farm wives account for part of the nonfarm income as well as part of the farm income of farm families. In April 1951, one-fifth of all farm wives were employed for cash wages, or were working as an unpaid family worker on the farm or in a family business for at least 15 hours during the week, or were seeking employment. This compares with 23 percent of rural nonfarm wives and 27 percent of urban wives (table, p. 19). Had the survey on which these figures were based been made in the sum-

mer rather than in April, the percent of farm wives employed would probably have been higher. Farm employment for farm women is much more seasonal than nonfarm employment for farm women or employment for women living in other areas.

That the wife's employment is related to residence is further indicated when families in which the husband's income was between $2,000 and $4,000 are studied. When the husband received that amount, one-fifth of the farm wives were employed, compared with one-quarter of the rural nonfarm wives, and almost a third of the urban wives (chart 7).

Taking all factors into consideration, it appears probable that, at a given income of the husband, it was less likely that the farm wife than that the urban wife would be regularly employed, full- or part-time. The lack of nonfarm jobs for farm wives in some areas and the distance of nonfarm employment from their homes may make it more difficult for the farm homemakers to combine homemaking and regular employment. Higher levels of living achievable with a given money income on the farm than in the city may be part of the reason for the difference. The larger amount of housekeeping and chores carried on by many farm wives and the lesser facilities and equipment for easing their work may also help to account for the difference.

How much the husband earns influences whether or not the American wife takes a job. When the husband's income was under $2,000 in 1950, 29 percent of the wives were employed or seeking employment in April 1951. When the husband's income was $2,000 to $4,000, 27 percent of the wives were employed; but when the husband's income was $4,000 to $6,000, only 19 percent of the wives were employed.

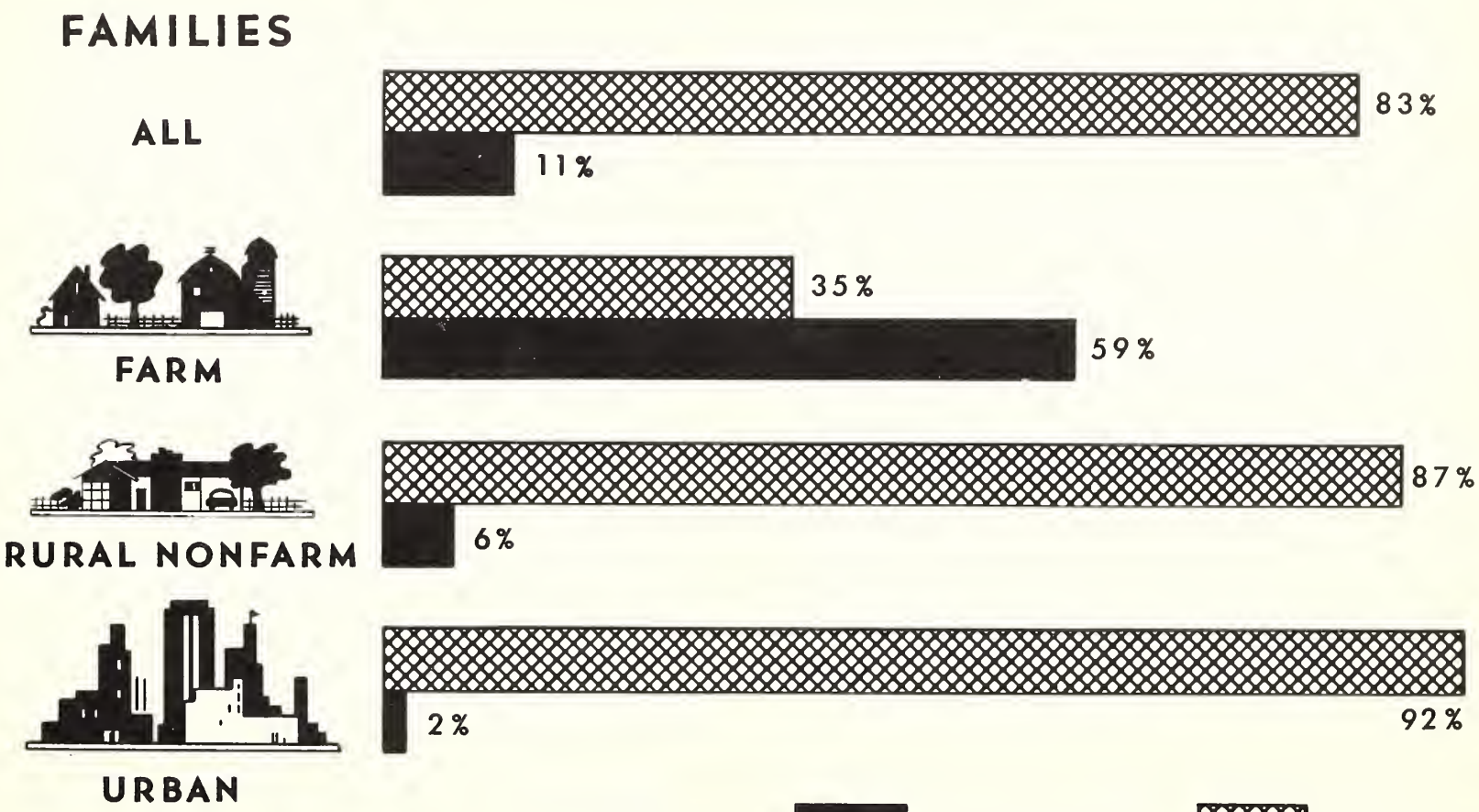
However, the decrease in the percent of wives employed as the husband's income increased was less for farm than for urban families. When the husband's income increased from "under $2,000" to "$4,000 to $6,000," the percent of farm wives employed declined from 23 to 16, whereas for urban wives the decline was from 34 to 20 percent.

Farm families are still more numerous in the lower money-income groups of all families in the United States than in the upper money-income groups. When all families in the United States are divided into thirds, rural farm families are a quarter of the lowest-money-income third, and only one-twentieth of the highest-income third (chart 8).

In contrast, urban families made up only one-half of the lowest-income families, two-thirds of the middle-income third, and three-quarters of the highest-income third.

The third of all families in the United States with the lowest incomes included less than a third of the white families, but two-thirds of the nonwhite families (table, p. 21). On the other hand, the third of families with the highest incomes included more than a third of the white families, but only 8 percent of the nonwhite families.

MAJOR SOURCE of EARNINGS*, 1950



* NET MONEY EARNINGS

° OPERATION AND WAGES

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Families by Major Source of Money Earnings 1/, by Residence, 1950

Major source of money earnings	United States	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
	Percent of families			
All	100	100	100	100
Farming	11	59	6	2
Farm wages or salary	3	10	3	1
Farm operation	8	49	3	1
Other sources	83	35	87	92
Nonfarm wages or salary	73	30	75	82
Nonfarm self-employment	10	5	12	10
No earnings	7	6	8	6

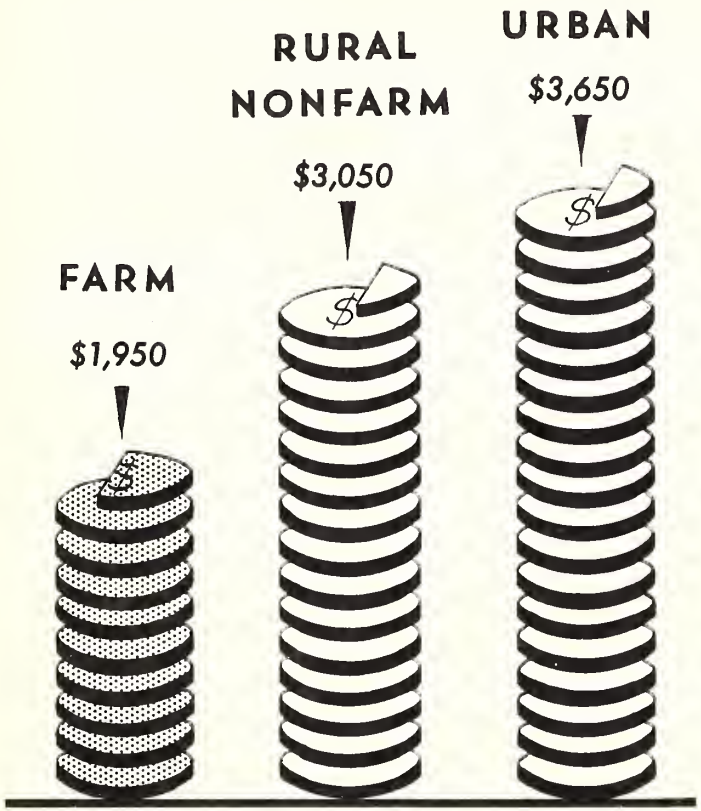
NOTE: Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

1/ Net money earnings before personal taxes.

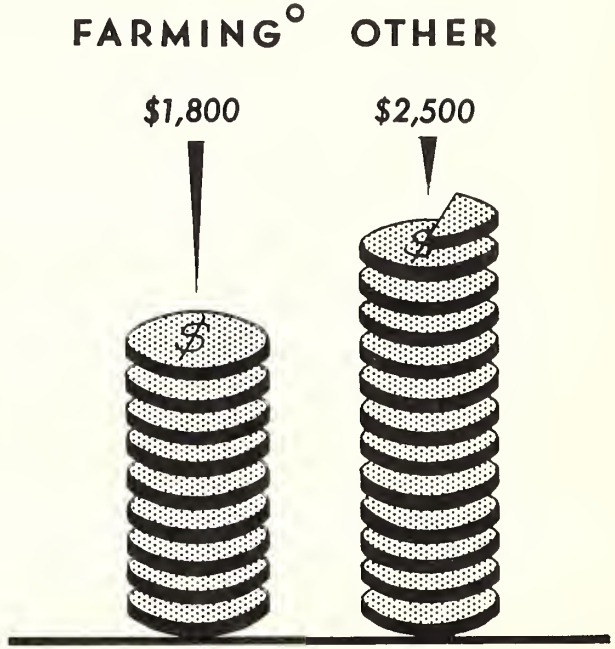
Source: Special tabulation from April 1951 Current Population Survey made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census at the request of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

223145 O—52——3

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME,* 1950



MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS



* NET MONEY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

° OPERATION AND WAGES

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Median Money Income 1/ of Families, by Residence and by Major Source of Earnings, 1950

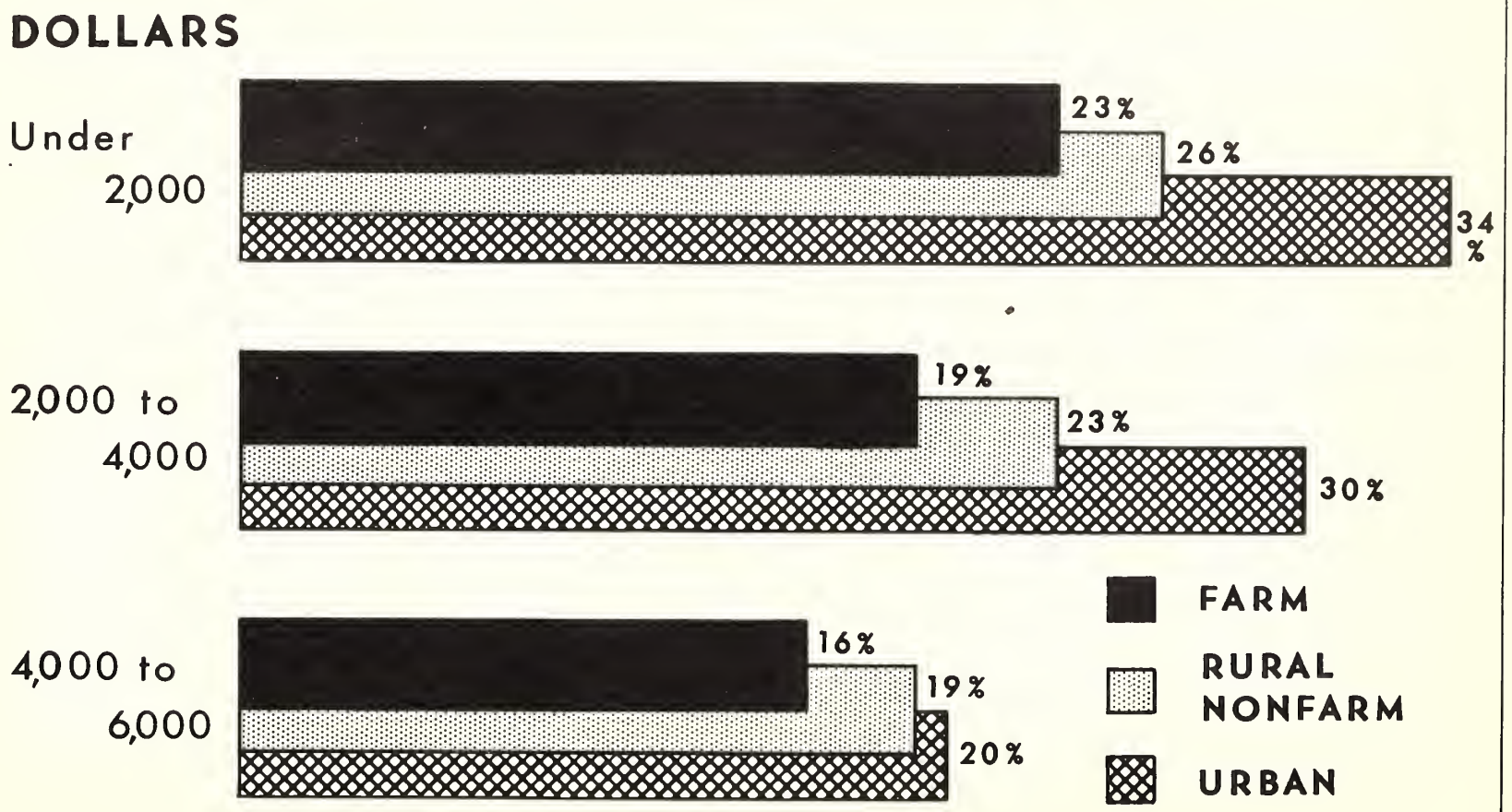
Major source of money earnings	United States	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
All	$3,300	$1,950	$3,050	$3,650
Farming	1,850	1,800	1,700	2,500
Farm wages or salary	1,550	1,450	1,400	2,300
Farm operation	2,000	1,950	2,150	2/
Other sources	3,600	2,500	3,250	3,850
Nonfarm wages or salary	3,600	2,550	3,250	3,800
Nonfarm self-employment	3,800	2,400	2,950	4,500
No earnings	900	700	800	1,050

1/ Net money income from all sources before personal taxes, rounded to nearest $50.
2/ Too few families for calculation of a median.

Source: Special tabulation from April 1951 Current Population Survey made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census at the request of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

EMPLOYMENT OF WIVES*

By Husband's Income, 1950



* EMPLOYED OR SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL, 1951

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9507-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Employment of Wives in April 1951, by Husband's Income in 1950 and by Residence

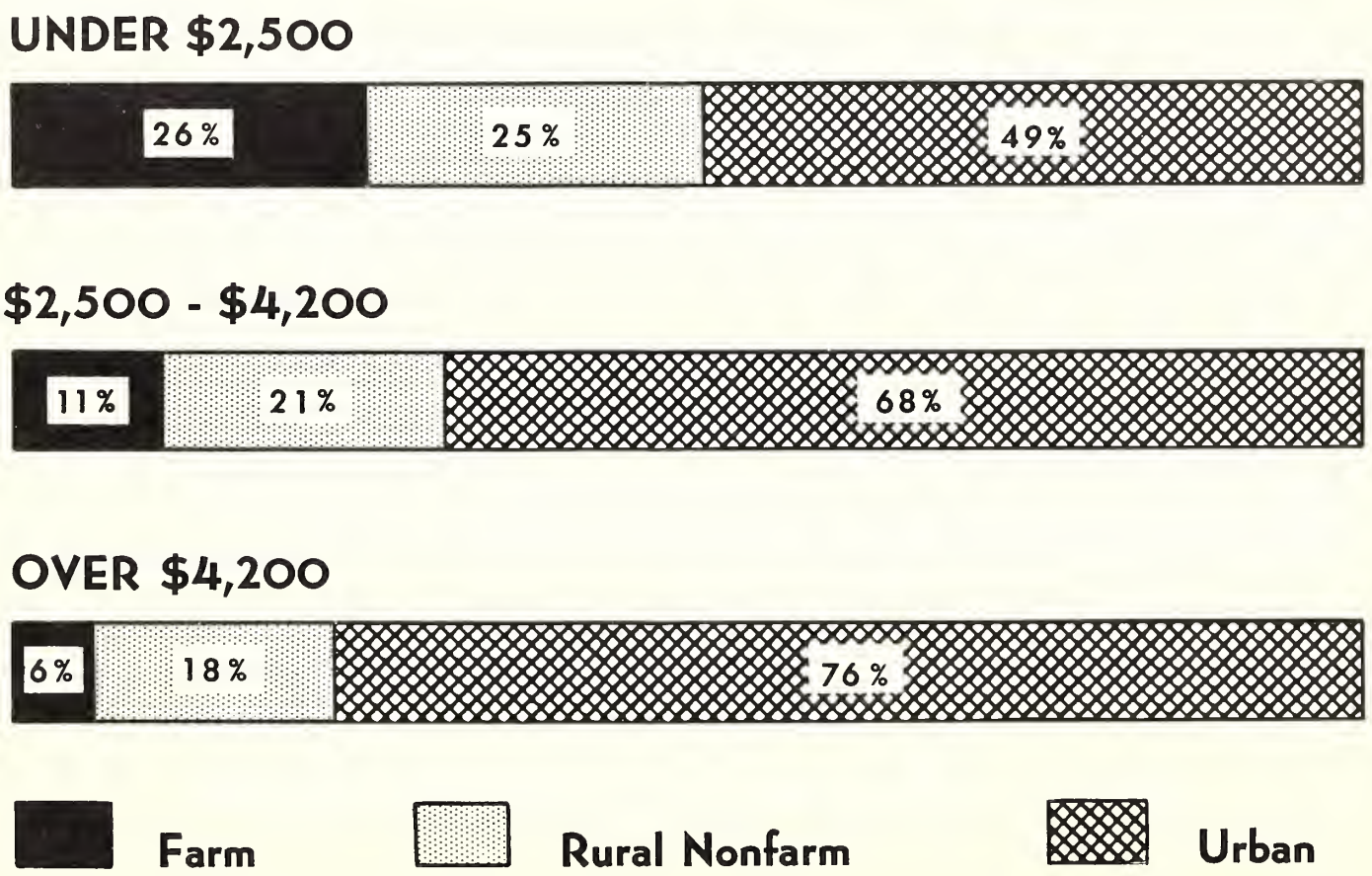
Income of husband	Percent of wives in labor force 1/			
	United States	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
All.....	25	20	23	27
Under $2,000.....	29	23	26	34
$2,000 to $4,000.....	27	19	23	30
$4,000 to $6,000.....	19	16	19	20

1/ Labor force comprised of all persons, 14 years and over, gainfully employed or seeking employment. Included in the "employed" are persons working without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or in a family business. Reports are based on survey week, April 7 to 13, 1951.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 39; and unpublished data.

LOW-, MIDDLE-, HIGH-INCOME THIRDS

RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES IN EACH THIRD, 1950



NET MONEY INCOME BEFORE PERSONAL TAXES

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Nation's Families Divided into Three Income Groups, 1950

Families by residence and color	Families by income group			
	All families	Lowest-income third	Middle-income third	Highest-income third
		Money incomes of each third 1/		
All families	--	Under $2,500	$2,500-$4,200	Over $4,200
	Percentage of each third having given residence			
All families	100	100	100	100
Rural farm families	14	26	11	6
Rural nonfarm families	21	25	21	18
Urban families	65	49	68	76
	Percentage of each residence group belonging to each third			
All families	100	33	33	33
Rural farm families	100	61	25	14
Rural nonfarm families	100	39	34	27
Urban families	100	25	35	40
	Percentage of each color group belonging to each third			
All families	100	33	33	33
White families	100	30	34	36
Nonwhite families	100	66	26	8

1/ Net money income before personal taxes; income tercile rounded to nearest $100.

Source: Derived from data published by U. S. Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 9.

PRICES

The sharp rise in consumer prices, which began in June 1950 with the opening of hostilities in Korea, was halted in the early months of 1951. From then until the middle of 1952, prices tended to drift upward only slightly. In the 9 months from June 15, 1950 to March 15, 1951, the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for commodities used for family living had increased 11 percent, whereas from March 15, 1951 to June 15, 1952--a span of 15 months--the increase was only 1 percent (table, p. 25).

The Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities showed the same general upturn. From June 15, 1950 to March 15, 1951, the increase for all family living items was 8 percent; from March 15, 1951 to June 15, 1952, only 3 percent (table, p. 27).

However, beginning in the early part of 1951, there was considerable variation in retail price movements as between different commodities and services used for family living (charts 9 and 10). Food, because it is the largest component of each of the two indexes and therefore influences the all-item figures the most, tends to parallel the all-item index. Food prices reached new highs in the summer of 1952. Clothing prices rose markedly in the fall of 1951 with the introduction of the fall and winter lines. During the spring and summer of 1952, clothing prices declined considerably. House furnishings also declined during the spring of 1952. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of prices of home building materials and housing dropped after June 1951. Prices of autos and auto supplies showed a marked increase during the fall months of 1951. The rent index for city families has been increasing steadily for many months. The miscellaneous group of the Consumers' Price Index, which includes transportation, medical care, household operation, recreation, and personal care, has also increased steadily throughout the period beginning in June 1950.

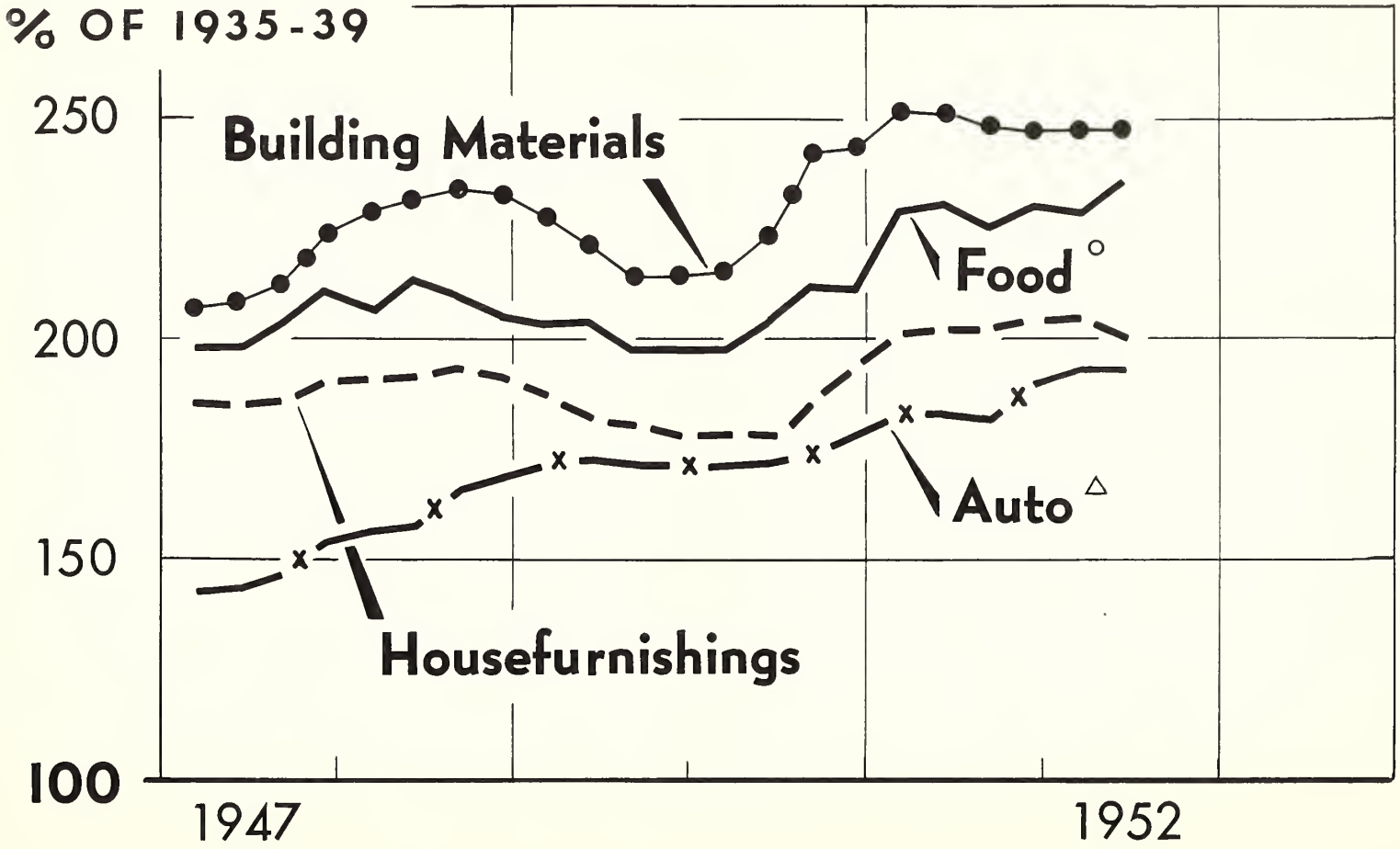
The tendency of prices of consumer goods to level off or to increase only slightly beginning in early 1951, was due in part to a lessening in consumer demand. The waves of scare buying that occurred in the summer of 1950 and again during the following winter had left many consumers well stocked with durable goods. It is probable that many replacements of durable goods were made ahead of time. Furthermore, the fear of further price increases was allayed by the passing of a general ceiling price regulation in January of 1951. Retailers, who had anticipated continued buying on the part of consumers, found their inventories had mounted to extraordinarily high levels. Shortages at the manufacturing level failed to materialize. Thus, with store shelves well stocked and consumer buying falling off, the increase in retail prices was slower.

During the fall months of 1952 retail prices in general probably will continue to rise gradually. An indication is the Bureau of Labor Statistics weekly wholesale price index, which rose slightly during each of five successive weeks beginning with the second week in July 1952 folfowing a long period of slow decline. Both farm and industrial products shared in this advance. Consumer incomes have risen during the past 2 years. Goods accumulated during the period of forward consumer buying in the summer and early winter of 1950 are now used up or being worn out. The cessation of steel production during the late spring of 1952 restricted the production of some durable consumer goods. Retail store inventories have been reduced from the high levels achieved in 1951. Price control legislation was extended only until April 30, 1953, and ceilings on fruits and vegetables in both fresh and processed form were specifically prohibited. Furthermore, the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 removed controls on consumer credit. Housing credit controls were relaxed by the Federal Reserve Board in June.

In general, consumer prices are now at about their highest level in history. Though prices of some goods as of June 15, 1952 were slightly lower than they had been a few months before, prices of other goods rose to new highs. For June, the food and tobacco component of the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Family Living was 20 percent above the lows of the late months of 1949 and early months of 1950. Clothing prices had increased 9 percent during the same period, home furnishings 12 percent, and building materials and housing 15 percent.

223145 O—52—4

INDEX of PRICES PAID by FARMERS*



* COMMODITIES USED FOR FAMILY LIVING, MARCH 1947-JUNE 1952

° INCLUDES TOBACCO △ INCLUDES AUTO SUPPLIES SOURCE: BAE

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9509-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

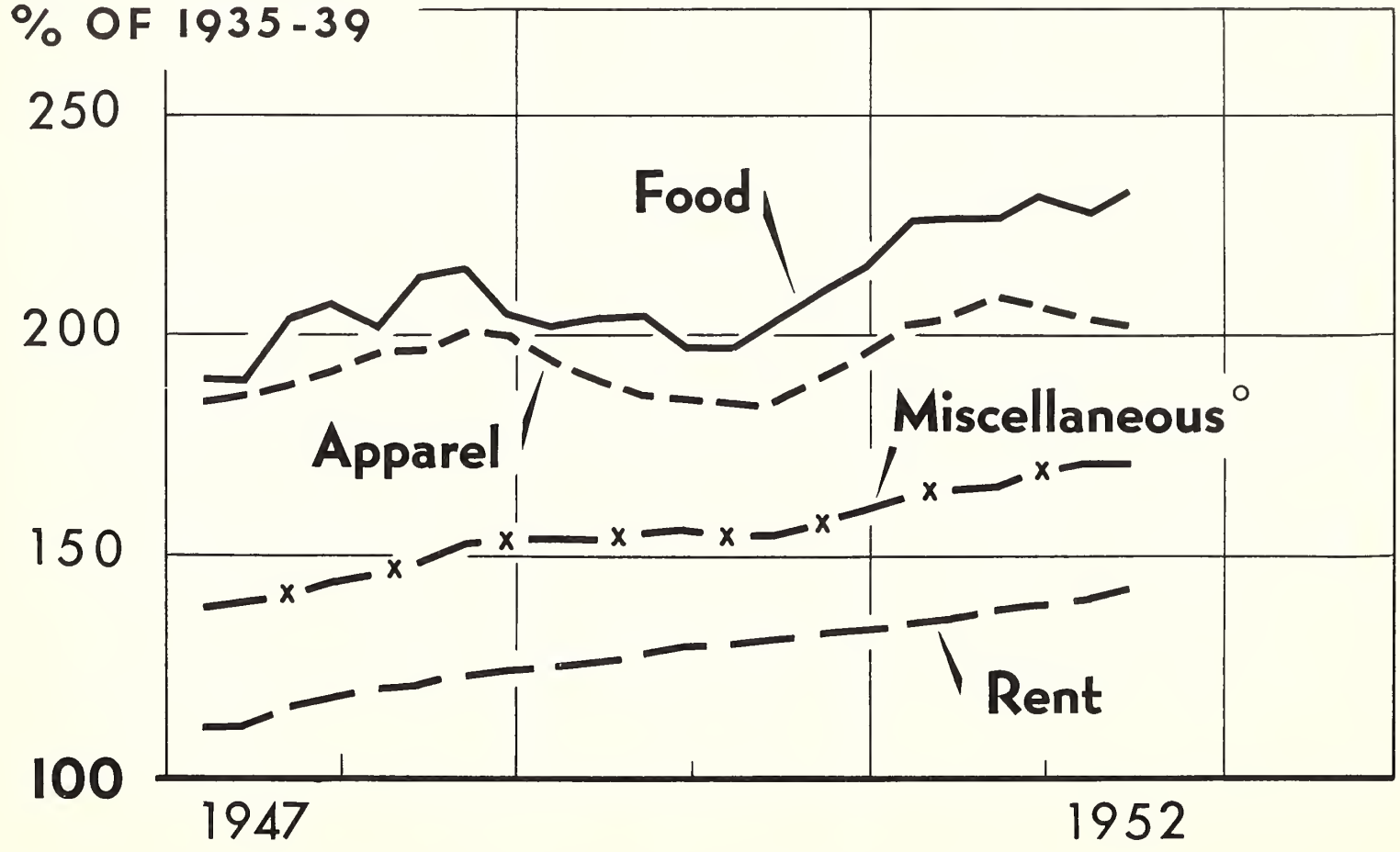
Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, 1947 to 1952

[1935-39 = 100. Commodities used for family living]

Year and month	Family living commodities	Food and tobacco	Household furnish-ings	Building materials, house	Autos and auto supplies	Clothing	Household operations
1947: Average	191	201	185	210	145	238	147
1948: Average	202	211	191	231	161	251	153
1949: Average	196	200	183	220	171	241	152
1950: Average	198	204	182	227	173	241	153
1951: Average	216	226	202	249	182	264	160
1947: March 15	189	198	185	207	142	234	147
June 15	190	198	185	208	143	236	147
September 15	192	203	186	212	146	240	146
December 15	199	211	190	223	153	248	150
1948: March 15	199	207	191	228	156	250	153
June 15	202	213	191	231	157	253	154
September 15	203	209	193	233	165	254	154
December 15	202	205	191	232	168	252	153
1949: March 15	199	203	187	227	171	245	153
June 15	198	203	182	221	172	240	153
September 15	194	197	180	214	171	239	151
December 15	193	197	178	214	171	237	151
1950: March 15	193	197	178	215	171	234	151
June 15	196	203	178	223	171	235	151
September 15	203	211	186	241	173	246	154
December 15	207	211	194	243	178	256	158
1951: March 15	217	228	201	251	182	264	160
June 15	218	230	202	251	182	263	161
September 15	216	225	202	248	181	265	160
December 15	219	229	204	247	189	266	160
1952: March 15	218	228	204	247	192	262	160
June 15	219	235	200	247	192	256	160

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agricultural Prices, Jan. 1950 to July 1952. (Processed.)

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX*



* MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES IN LARGE CITIES, MARCH 1947-JUNE 1952

° INCLUDES MEDICAL CARE, AUTOS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION

SOURCE: BLS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9510-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Consumers' Price Index, 1947 to 1952

[1935-39 = 100. Moderate-income families in large cities]

Year and month	All family living items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Miscellaneous 1/	Fuel, ice, electricity	House furnishings
1947: Average	160	194	186	114	140	121	184
1948: Average	172	210	198	121	150	134	196
1949: Average	170	202	190	126	155	138	189
1950: Average	172	204	188	131	156	141	190
1951: Average	186	227	204	136	165	144	211
1947: March 15	157	190	184	111	138	118	182
June 15	158	190	186	112	139	118	183
September 15	164	204	188	116	141	125	188
December 15	168	207	191	118	144	128	191
1948: March 15	168	202	196	120	146	130	195
June 15	172	214	197	121	148	133	195
September 15	175	215	201	123	153	137	198
December 15	172	205	200	124	154	138	199
1949: March 15	170	202	194	125	154	139	194
June 15	171	204	190	126	154	136	187
September 15	171	204	187	127	155	137	186
December 15	169	197	186	129	156	140	185
1950: March 15	168	197	185	130	155	140	185
June 15	170	203	185	131	155	139	185
September 15	175	210	190	132	158	141	194
December 15	179	216	196	133	161	143	203
1951: March 15	184	226	203	135	164	144	211
June 15	185	227	204	136	165	144	212
September 15	187	227	209	138	166	144	211
December 15	189	232	207	139	169	145	210
1952: March 15	188	228	204	140	171	145	208
June 15	190	232	202	142	172	145	204

NOTE: This table incorporates interim revisions beginning in January 1950, and rent corrections throughout.

1/ Includes medical care, drugs, household operation, recreation, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, personal care, automobiles, and other transportation.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Monthly Labor Review, vols. 66-75; and Consumers' Price Index and Retail Food Prices, March 1951 (processed). Data for "All family living items" and "Rent" are revised indexes from the latter publication.

FAMILY SPENDING

Spending for family living in the country as a whole was much higher in 1951 than in 1950 or 1949. Total consumer expenditures averaged $1,350 per person in 1951 as against $1,280 in 1950 and $1,210 in 1949. However, because of rising prices, the volume of goods and services purchased per person in 1951 was probably a little smaller than in 1950, though somewhat larger than in 1949.

The volume of consumer purchases in 1950 was unusually high because of the wave of scare buying that occurred between July and September and the second wave that started in December. In 1951, after February, buying leveled off in spite of increasing income. Many households were well stocked with durable goods and the imposition of a general ceiling price regulation in early 1951 reduced fear of further price rises.

That farm families as well as nonfarm families increased their spending in 1951 is shown by reports from farm families in three North Central States who submit accounts each year to State Universities or Colleges (chart 11). The dollar spending level of farm families in 1951 set a new record slightly higher than their previous high of 1948. Farm families, like all United States families, probably purchased a smaller volume of goods and services per person in 1951 than in 1950. Unlike the average for all United States families, the average volume of goods and services purchased by farm families in 1951 was probably smaller than it had been in 1949. The decrease from 1950 to 1951 continued a decline from 1947. However, spending of farm families in real terms was still nearly 30 percent higher than just before the war.

In the years following World War II, fluctuations in the total spending of these farm families have been much more marked than in the average spending for the country as a whole. For the categories shown separately, the fluctuations in farm spending were especially marked for furniture and household equipment. On the other hand, farm family food expenditures followed closely the shifts in average spending of nonfarm people.

For all U. S. consumers, average expenditures are more variable for durable goods than for nondurable. When durable goods were again available on the market following World War II, they accounted for large increases in family expenditures. In the last 2 years expenditures for durable goods have formed a major portion of the increased spending during periods of scare buying and decreases in these expenditures have been responsible for a large part of the subsequent downturn. Spending of the account-keeping farm families for furnishings and equipment was up a little in 1951 whereas the U. S. average declined somewhat.

Of the nondurable goods, food and clothing were the categories for which average spending was up in 1951 for the selected farm families and all United States families alike. Food expenditures showed the strongest increases from 1950 to 1951 as both groups continued to maintain the quantity of their food purchases in spite of higher prices.

Levels of spending by farm families vary widely from one part of the country to another, and the way farm families divide their spending among various budget categories also varies geographically. Differences in spending levels are related to regional differences in income, prices, and type of farming. The latter affects markedly home production of food and therefore spending for food. Spending differences are also related to size of family, degree of urbanization, climatic conditions, custom, and what is deemed desirable with respect to the content of living.

Six studies made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in recent years in various parts of the country indicate the geographic variation in average expenditures (chart 12). To show the geographic variation more clearly with studies made at different times, the data have been put in terms of dollars with the same purchasing power, in this instance June 1952 dollars.

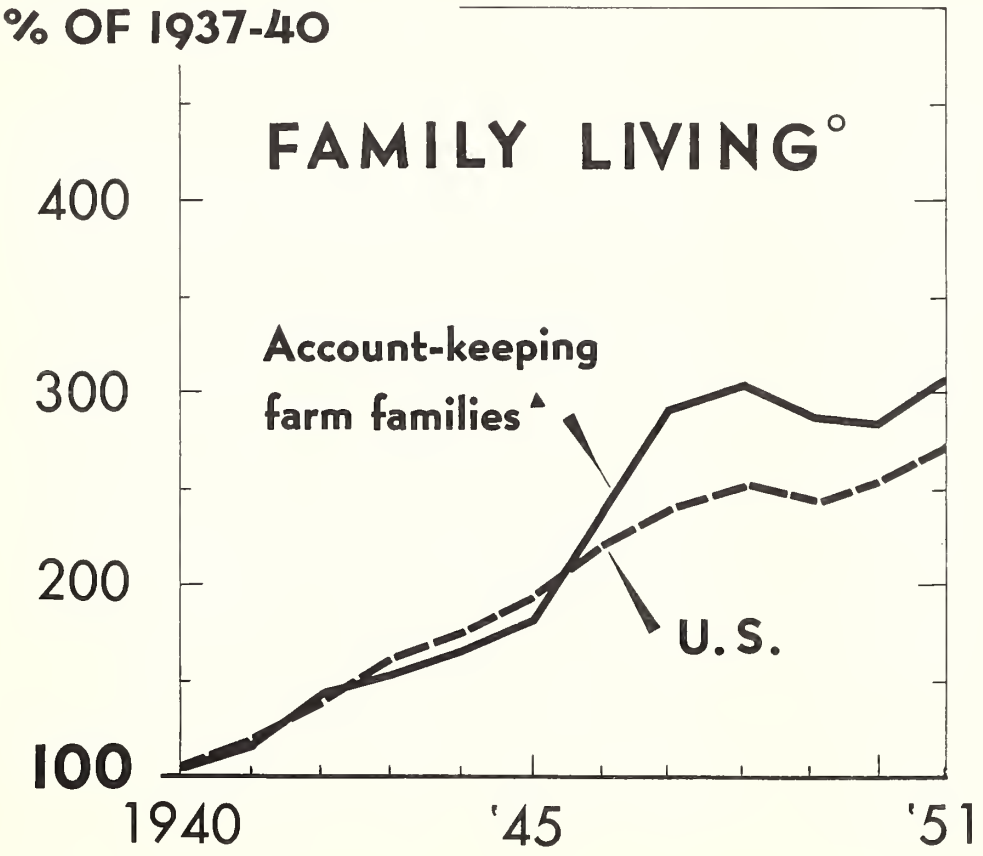
Of the four categories of spending considered, the greatest regional variation in average spending is found in food. The Tennessee food expenditures are low because of high amounts of home-produced food used and low income. Conversely the highest food expenditures in the areas studied occurred in the 4 Kansas counties where many Kansas wheat farmers had little or no home food production and the level of income was high.

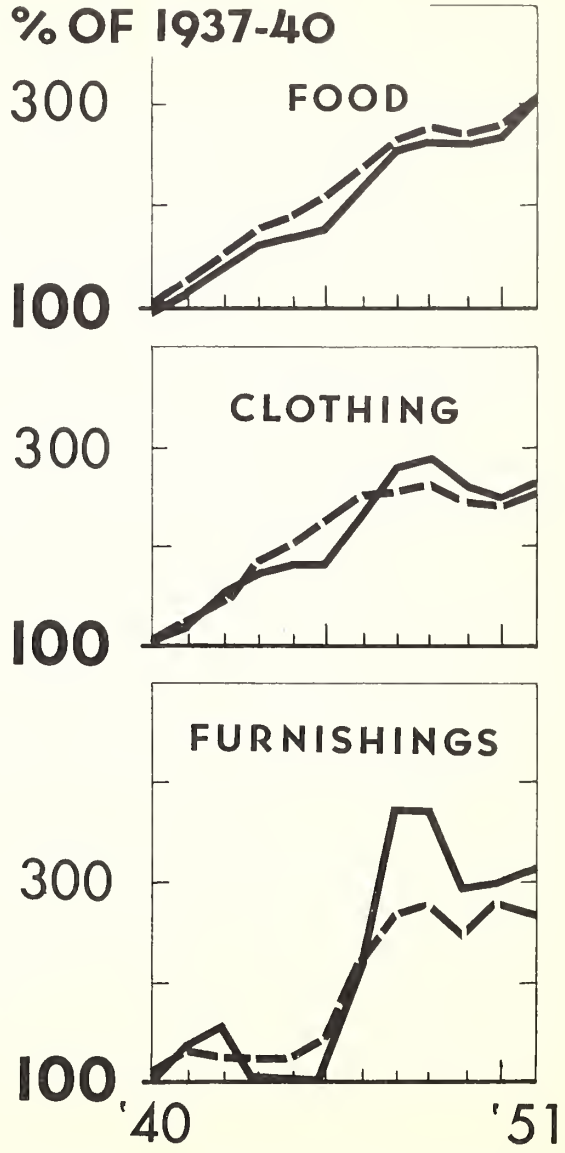
Clothing expenditures vary less from area to area. Since only a small part of the farm family's clothing is home-made, regional differences in home production do not affect expenditures for clothing as much as for food. Income differences are probably the largest single factor accounting for the differences in the areas studied.

Medical care expenditures show somewhat more variation than clothing but less than food. The range is only partly explained by differences in income, prices, and family composition. Also important are relative availability of medical personnel and facilities and customary standards of care.

In the figures given from these studies, data from the four Kansas counties and the two Minnesota counties are for families of a smaller size and probably with lower income than the average of all families in these areas and thus may understate the expenditures of all families by approximately 5 to 10 percent. Thus, the geographic variation is understated somewhat. On the other hand, adjusting the average expenditures reported for changes in the price level since the date of the survey only takes care of part of the problem of estimating possible ranges in 1952 farm family spending. In Southern areas, such as Mississippi and Tennessee, income increases since 1944 and 1945 may have resulted in higher family living expenditures. To this extent the regional variation in average expenditures is overstated.

SPENDING TRENDS*





*PER PERSON °EXCEPT HOUSING AND AUTO

▲SELECTED FARM FAMILIES IN ILL., KANS., AND S.E. MINN.

SOURCE: DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND FARM-FAMILY ACCOUNT SUMMARIES SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9511-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Spending Trends of Selected Farm Families and All United States Consumers, 1937 to 1951

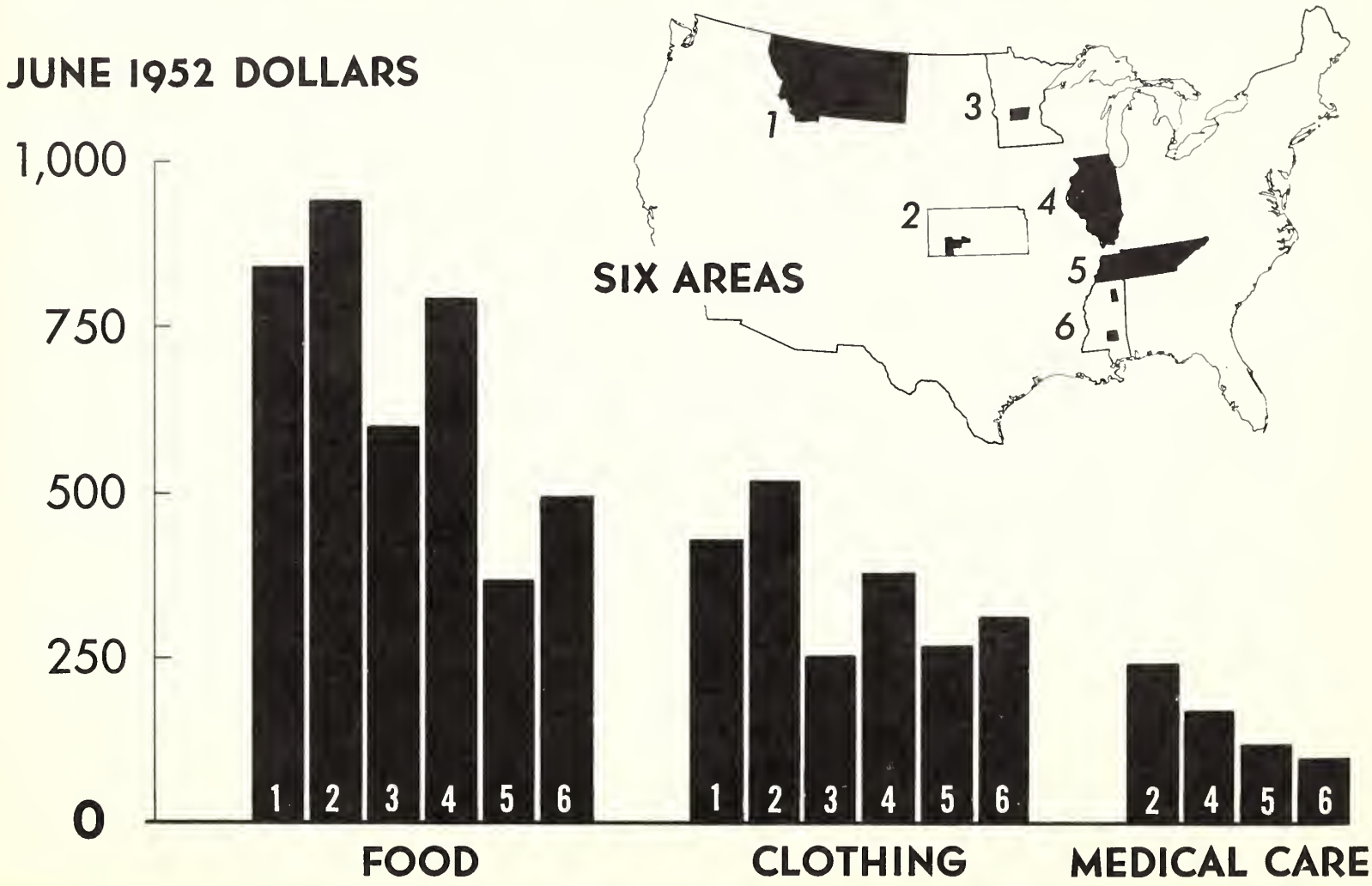
Year	Amount spent per person		Relative spending (1937-40 = 100) 1/		Year	Amount spent per person		Relative spending (1937-40 = 100) 1/	
	Account-keeping farm families	All U. S. consumers	Account-keeping farm families	All U. S. consumers		Account-keeping farm families	All U. S. oonsumers	Account-keeping farm families	All U. S. consumers
	Family living (except housing and auto)								
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1937-40	216	377	100	100	1946	508	832	236	220
1941	257	454	119	120	1947	625	904	290	240
1942	308	529	143	140	1948	651	945	302	250
1943	332	605	154	160	1949	622	920	289	244
1944	358	660	166	175	1950	609	956	282	253
1945	390	729	181	193	1951	654	1,020	303	270
	Food								
1937-40	55	138	100	100	1946	121	331	218	240
1941	62	169	112	123	1947	140	365	253	264
1942	76	209	138	151	1948	147	380	265	275
1943	87	242	157	176	1949	143	371	258	269
1944	95	265	172	192	1950	149	381	270	276
1945	97	291	176	211	1951	166	425	300	308
	Clothing								
1937-40	33	63	100	100	1946	77	157	235	251
1941	41	78	124	124	1947	91	160	279	255
1942	51	94	154	150	1948	95	165	288	263
1943	56	117	170	186	1949	85	154	259	245
1944	59	128	181	205	1950	82	151	250	241
1945	59	144	181	230	1951	86	159	261	255
	Furniture and equipment								
1937-40	26	30	100	100	1946	57	67	222	224
1941	35	40	135	134	1947	96	79	377	267
1942	39	38	152	128	1948	96	82	374	276
1943	26	36	103	121	1949	75	74	294	248
1944	26	37	101	126	1950	77	83	302	280
1945	26	43	100	145	1951	81	81	316	272
	Medical care								
1937-40	19	23	100	100	1946	50	46	260	202
1941	22	27	115	117	1947	49	50	256	221
1942	28	30	148	132	1948	56	54	293	239
1943	33	34	170	150	1949	59	56	306	248
1944	34	38	179	168	1950	58	60	304	264
1945	42	41	218	179	1951	63	63	327	277

1/ Relatives based on expenditures rounded to one decimal place.

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts prepared by State colleges or universities in Illinois, Kansas, and Minnesota. The Minnesota data are for the southeastern part of the State.

223145 O—52——5

FARM FAMILY SPENDING



U. S. D. A. NEG. 9512-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Farm Family Expenditures as Reported and in June 1952 Dollars, Six Areas and Selected Years

Area, farm group, and year	Average annual expenditures of consumer units surveyed for 1/--				Average net income 3/	Average family size 4/		
	Food 2/	Clothing	Medical care	Household operation		All persons	16 years and older	Under 16 years
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Number	Number
Montana, farm operators:								
1949	--	402	--	--	5/	3.7	2.4	1.3
1950	6/ 728	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
In June 1952 dollars 7/	837	426	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas, four counties, farm operators: 8/								
1948-49	815	496	213	9/ 263	6,774	3.0	2.2	.8
In June 1952 dollars 7/	937	511	243	9/ 276	--	--	--	--
Minnesota, two counties, farm operators: 10/								
1949	502	--	--	--	2,090	11/ 2.7	11/ 2.0	11/ .7
1949-50	--	229	--	--	1,995	2.8	2.0	.8
In June 1952 dollars 7/	592	247	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois, farm operators:								
1946	559	310	126	199	3,957	3.5	2.5	1.0
In June 1952 dollars 7/	788	378	170	249	--	--	--	--
Tennessee, white families living on farms:								
1944	222	176	78	82	1,203	4.2	2.7	1.5
In June 1952 dollars 7/	364	266	114	115	--	--	--	--
Mississippi, two counties, selected farm operators: 12/								
1945	305	226	67	94	1,395	4.4	2.6	1.8
In June 1952 dollars 7/	491	312	95	129	--	--	--	--

1/ Kansas, families of husband and wife and 0 to 2 children under 22 years. Minnesota: Food, housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or older and 0 to 2 children 2-15 years; clothing, husband and wife and 0 to 2 children 2-15 years. Tennessee, families of 2 or more persons. Montana, Illinois, and Mississippi, all families and single farm operators.

2/ Excludes food for boarders and farm help in each area except Montana.

3/ For Minnesota and Kansas counties, net farm plus nonfarm money income, after taxes. For Illinois, net farm money income adjusted for inventory change plus nonfarm money income, after taxes. For Tennessee, net farm plus nonfarm money income. For Mississippi counties, net farm money income adjusted for inventory change and depreciation plus nonfarm money income. Taxes referred to are personal property and income.

4/ In year-equivalent persons.

5/ Not available. Average gross farm money income of Montana farmers surveyed was $8,186.

6/ Estimate for a spring week multiplied by 52.

7/ Expenditures for survey period were adjusted to June 1952 dollars using the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for food, clothing, and household operation and the Consumers' Price Index for medical care. Both are national indexes. If current income were inflated to provide the same purchasing power in June 1952 as in the year surveyed, the income figures for the earlier studies would have to be increased by about 40 percent and those of the later studies by about 10 percent. Such estimates, however, do not reflect changes in the actual income level of families in these areas.

8/ Living on farms in open country throughout schedule year, Ford, Gray, Meade, and Edwards Counties.

9/ In 4 Kansas counties excludes laundry, rent of freezer locker, and supplies.

10/ Meeker and Wright Counties.

11/ Household size based on 1 week, not family size for year.

12/ Farm operators selling $200 or more worth of products, Lee and Jones Counties.

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. For references to published data, see inside back cover.

FOOD CONSUMPTION

A substantial part of the farm family's food is raised on the home farm in many areas. Studies made in seven selected areas scattered over the Midwest and South from 1944 to 1949 show that from a third to two-thirds of the average money value of food comes from home production (chart 13). A lower proportion may be home produced in other type-of-farming areas as in an area specializing in wheat.

The proportion of farm family food from home production varies among these seven areas, as well as among families within any one area. Income level and economic pressure, size of the family, labor available, and type of farming operations are among factors that affect the extent of food production for home use. The fact that the studies were made in different years is responsible for some of the difference among these studies; in general more food for family use was produced at home during World War II than in the years since.

In spite of the fact that large amounts of home-produced food are still typical of farm families today, the trend in home production is probably downward. The evidence of the trend from 1929 to the present, however, is not clear cut.

From 1929 to 1939, the picture was affected by the depression, drought, and low farm income. The percent of farms with home gardens and the percent with milk cows increased during those years (chart 14 and table, p. 41).

During the 1940's, wartime shortages and rationing affected the picture. The proportion of farms having a garden increased when the war program was in high gear and then declined from 1944 to 1949. The proportion of farms with milk cows fell from 1939 to 1949 (chart 15). From other data, we know that it was about constant in the first half of the decade and that the drop came in the second half. Probably the trend in farm slaughter of meat animals was similar; over the decade as a whole, it fell (table, p. 43). There was less pressure to raise much of the family's food in 1949, when food supplies were ample generally, than during World War II. Although the average income of farm families was lower in 1949 than it had been in the preceding years, it was still high compared with prewar years.

The evidence available suggests that home food production of farm families in 1949 was very close to the 1929 level. In the country as a whole in 1949, a slightly smaller proportion of farms had at least one milk cow and a slightly larger proportion had gardens than in 1929. Considering a possible continuation of the downward trend since World War II, it is possible that today home food production on farms is lower than during the late twenties.

These data on the proportion of farms with each of three types of home food production tell only part of the story since they do not show how much garden produce, milk, or meat the farm families produced and used themselves or how much such food contributed to their diets. However, a study of farm diets for one week in the South has shown that those families who did not keep at least one cow consumed very little milk, and had diets low in calcium and riboflavin. Other studies have shown that families with gardens consumed more fruits and vegetables than those without gardens. The reason farm gardens make a great contribution to diets is that fruits and vegetables account for nearly all the ascorbic acid in the diet and a large part of the vitamin A value.

The proportion of farms with each of the three types of home production vary widely among States and regions. Farm gardens continued in 1949 to be more prevalent in the Southeast than in other regions. Ten Southern States had gardens on more than 80 percent of their farms. These estimates cover all tenure groups, including share croppers. In 1929, there were only five Southern States with that high a proportion of farm gardens.

In most regions the proportion of farms with milk cows was about the same or a little less than the proportion having gardens. In the Plains the number with milk cows far exceeded those with gardens; in the Southeast gardens were more frequent. Home production of milk is more prevalent on farms in the Midwest and Plains States than in other areas. In only five States--Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Vermont--do at least 80 percent of the farms have one or more milk cows.

Fewer farms produce their own meat than have gardens and milk cows. In no State do as many as 80 percent of the farms slaughter meat animals (chart 16). The States in which a relatively high proportion of farm-operator families--more than 70 percent--slaughter meat animals tend to include those Southern States where gardens are most prevalent and the Midwest and Plains States where milk cows are most prevalent.

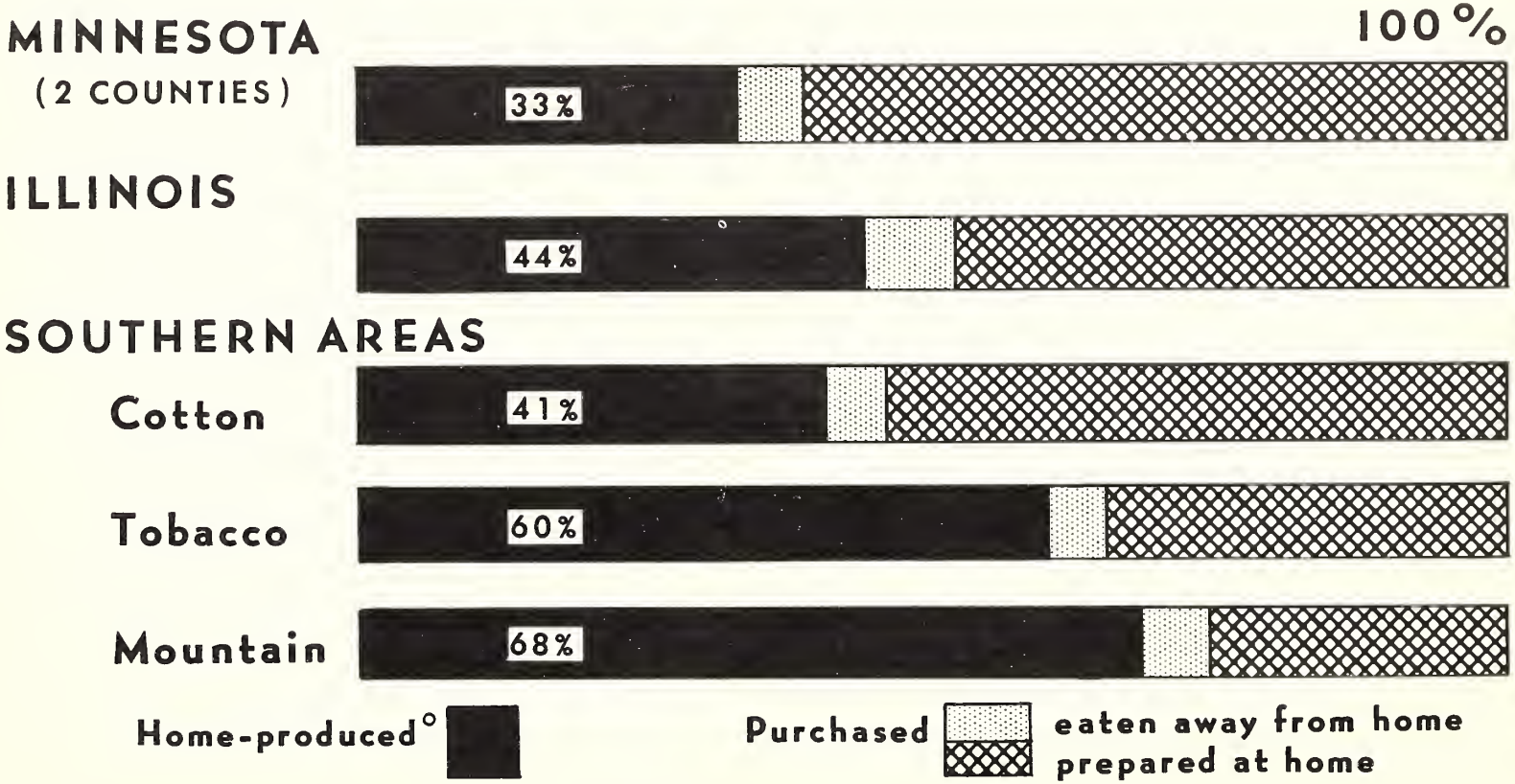
Pork is by far the most important home-produced meat except in the West where beef and veal come first. During World War II, when retail meat supplies were rationed, farm family use of home-produced meat increased markedly; following the war it decreased. (See Rural Family Living Charts for 1949 Outlook Conference, pp. 43 and 44.) In 1949, the percent of farms with farm slaughter was lower than in 1939 in each region except the Northeast and the West.

Even in periods of high national income and plentiful food supplies some groups fail to have diets providing recommended amounts of nutrients. Some diets are seriously deficient. Chart 17 shows the percent of farm families in three type-of-farming areas in the South that had diets during the survey week that furnished the recommended amount of five nutrients. (This study was made in late winter and early spring, when home-produced fruit and vegetables might be lowest.)

The nutrients in which most diets were low are those which home-produced foods can help supply: Vitamin A and ascorbic acid from fruits and vegetables, calcium and riboflavin from milk, and protein from milk, eggs, and meat and poultry.

HOME-PRODUCED FOOD

*As Percent of Money Value of All Farm-Family Food**



*MINN., 1949; ILL., 1946; SOUTHERN COTTON, TOBACCO, AND MOUNTAIN AREAS, 1947

°INCLUDES VALUE OF FOOD RECEIVED AS GIFT, PAY, OR RELIEF (1% OR LESS OF TOTAL)

SOURCE: BHNHE AND SOUTHERN EXPERIMENT STATIONS

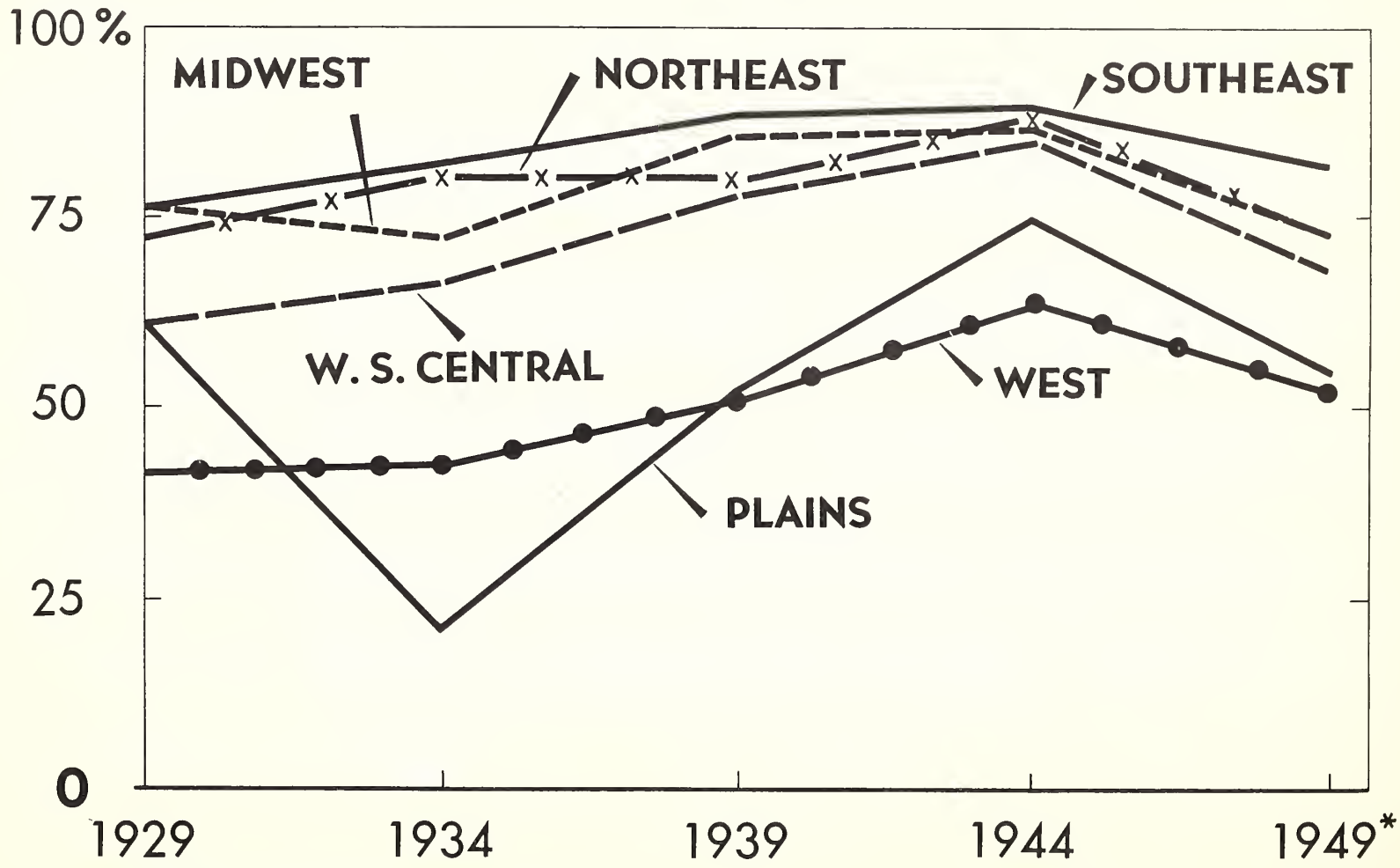
Money Value of Food for a Year, by Source, Farm Families in Selected Areas and Years

Area and year	Consumer units	Average family size	Average money value of food 1/				Distribution of money value of food			
			Total	Value of home-produced food 2/	Expenditures for food		Total	Home-produced 2/	Purchased food	
					Bought and eaten away 3/	Prepared at home			Bought and eaten away 3/	Prepared at home
	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Minnesota, 1949, two counties 4/	227	2.7	747	245	47	455	100	33	6	61
Illinois, 1946 5/	454	3.5	1,004	445	82	477	100	44	8	48
Mississippi, 1945, two counties 6/	288	4.4	678	373	46	259	100	55	7	38
Southern Cotton Area, 1947, seven counties 7/	308	5.6	858	357	45	456	100	42	5	53
Southern Tobacco Area, 1947, eight counties 7/	301	6.2	1,130	678	51	401	100	60	5	35
Southern Mountain Area, 1947, four counties 7/	122	5.6	1,140	783	63	294	100	68	6	26
Tennessee, 1944 8/	380	4.2	633	410	42	180	100	65	7	28

1/ Includes alcoholic beverages.
2/ Raised or obtained from the wild. Valued at average prices received by farmers for similar products. Also includes food received as gift, pay, or relief, which makes up 1 percent or less of the total.
3/ Meals, between-meal snacks, and board of nonhousekeeping persons.
4/ Farm-operator families of 2 adults and 0, 1, or 2 children, Meeker and Wright Counties.
5/ Farm-operator families and single farm operators.
6/ Farm-operator families and single farm operators with at least $200 farm sales, Lee and Jones Counties.
7/ Farm-operator families (including share croppers) of husband and wife and one or more children, with agricultural income exceeding income from nonfarm jobs, in cotton-farming areas of 7 counties in Arkansas and Mississippi, in tobacco-farming areas of 8 counties in Virginia and South Carolina, and in mountain area (general farming) of 4 counties in Tennessee.
8/ White families living on farms.

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. For references to published data, see inside back cover.

FARMS WITH GARDENS



* ADJUSTED TO DEFINITION OF FARM USED EARLIER

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9514-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Percent of Farms with Gardens in 1929, 1934, 1939, 1944, and 1949, by Region and State

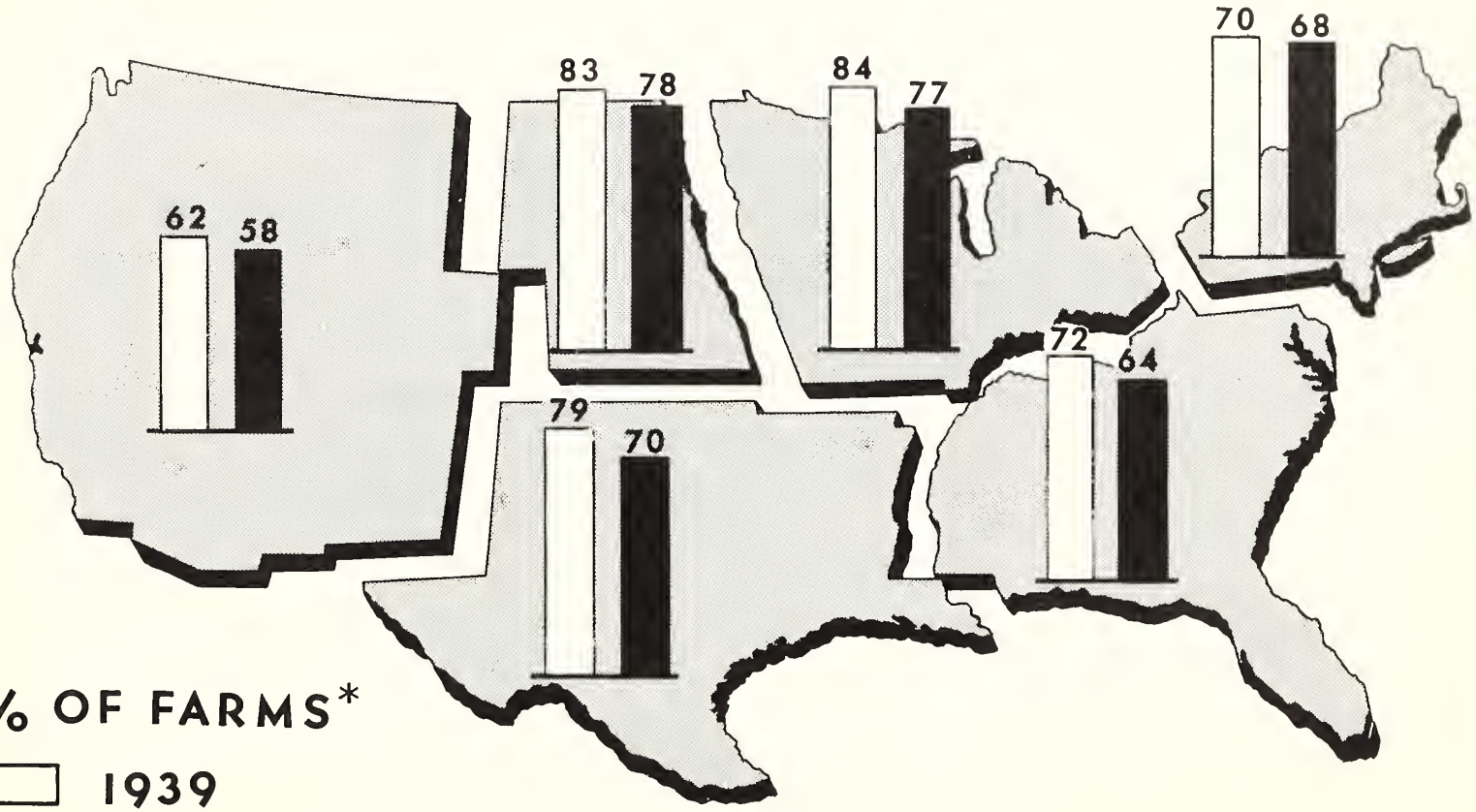
Region and State	1929	1934	1939	1944	1949 1/	Region and State	1929	1934	1939	1944	1949 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	69	69	79	84	71-73						
						Southeast--Continued					
Northeast	73	80	80	88	70-76	Virginia	85	87	91	93	84-86
Maine	74	83	83	86	74-82	West Virginia	85	89	93	93	86-89
New Hampshire	73	85	70	88	77-84	North Carolina	77	83	89	92	84
Vermont	84	85	83	82	79-85	South Carolina	80	80	89	90	80-81
Massachusetts	64	72	64	87	64-78	Georgia	71	80	89	88	79-81
Rhode Island	62	67	64	92	60-71	Florida	49	50	59	66	53-56
Connecticut	72	75	73	94	72-80	Kentucky	77	85	89	89	82-84
New York	67	76	79	86	64-70	Tennessee	77	83	87	91	80-81
New Jersey	62	66	67	80	57-59	Alabama	80	82	89	91	84-85
Pennsylvania	79	87	87	92	77-80	Mississippi	69	78	86	86	82-83
Midwest	76	72	85	87	72-74	West South Central	61	66	77	84	66-70
Ohio	79	81	86	86	74-77	Arkansas	69	82	88	89	80-81
Indiana	78	81	88	84	70-71	Louisiana	64	78	85	87	72-73
Illinois	78	70	85	86	70-71	Oklahoma	64	60	71	87	64-69
Michigan	65	75	80	85	71-74	Texas	55	57	71	80	58-64
Wisconsin	75	83	86	88	72-74						
Minnesota	69	66	81	84	68-70	West	41	43	51	63	50-53
Iowa	79	54	84	87	71-72	Montana	45	40	57	65	44-48
Missouri	82	67	87	91	78-80	Idaho	55	60	71	71	60-61
						Wyoming	53	43	55	68	51-52
Plains	61	21	52	74	53-55	Colorado	41	35	42	63	42-44
North Dakota	46	21	61	76	54-56	New Mexico	31	31	46	53	42-54
South Dakota	60	12	41	74	43-45	Arizona	17	27	28	31	22-39
Nebraska	68	15	54	80	58-60	Utah	43	44	57	70	54-57
Kansas	63	29	51	69	53-56	Nevada	41	44	46	60	40-46
						Washington	59	68	73	74	65-69
Southeast	76	82	88	89	81-82	Oregon	67	69	70	75	68-70
Delaware	85	85	83	88	73-78	California	20	20	27	52	38
Maryland 2/	82	80	84	85	78-80						

1/ Since Census definition of farm changed markedly from 1944 to 1949 and 1949 data are not available with farms defined as earlier, 1949 data are shown as a range; lower limit of range is Census published data for 1949, and upper limit allows maximum adjustment to earlier definition. The maximum adjustment assumes that the total decline in farms from 1945 to 1950 in a State was due to the change in definition of a farm; this total is added to the Census estimates for 1949 with the further assumption that all such farms had gardens; consequently the resulting percent is an overstatement of the prevalence of gardens. The range of uncertainty as to the proper estimate is most marked in New England States. The midpoint of the range has been used in plotting these data on the accompanying chart.

2/ Includes District of Columbia.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Reports, Series AC 50, and U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1940. Vol. III, General Report.

FARMS with HOME-PRODUCED MILK



* WITH ONE OR MORE MILK COWS

° ADJUSTED TO 1939 DEFINITION OF FARM

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9515-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Percent of Farms with One or More Milk Cows in 1929, 1939, and 1949, by Region and State

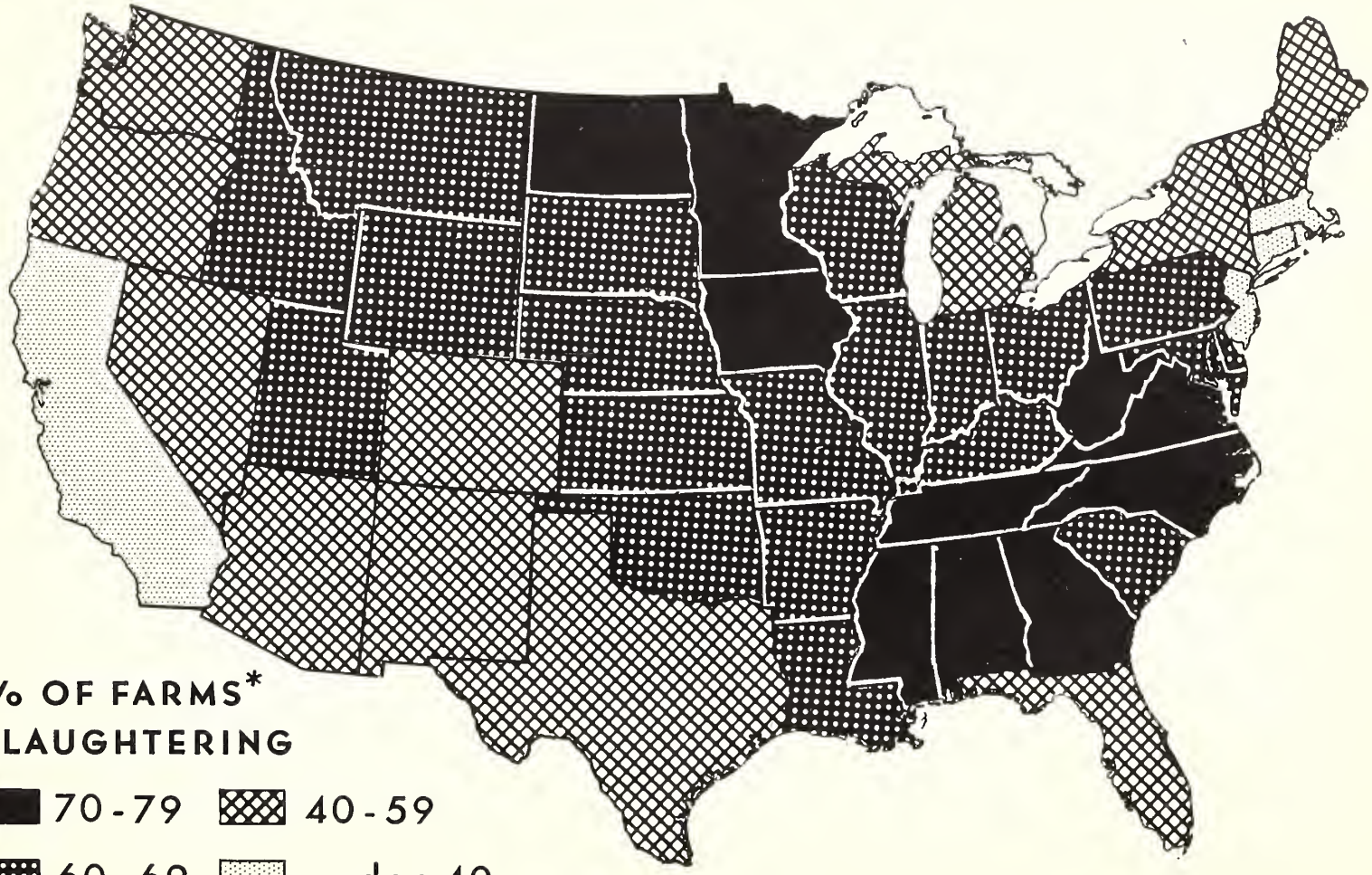
Region and State	1929	1939	1949 1/	Region and State	1929	1939	1949 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
United States...	71	76	68-70				
				Southeast--Con.			
Northeast.....	77	70	64-71	Virginia.....	73	75	70-74
Maine.....	74	69	60-72	West Virginia...	80	79	72-77
New Hampshire....	74	57	57-69	North Carolina..	54	65	53
Vermont.....	85	79	77-84	South Carolina..	53	66	49-52
Massachusetts....	64	50	47-68	Georgia.....	59	74	58-63
Rhode Island.....	68	60	50-64	Florida.....	37	44	38-42
Connecticut.....	74	60	57-70	Kentucky.....	75	80	76-78
New York.....	80	75	68-74	Tennessee.....	72	78	71-72
New Jersey.....	55	48	36-40	Alabama.....	69	79	69-70
Pennsylvania.....	79	73	68-73	Mississippi.....	55	76	61-63
Midwest.....	85	84	76-78	West South Central	64	79	68-71
Ohio.....	84	79	72-74	Arkansas.....	66	66	64-67
Indiana.....	84	83	71-72	Louisiana.....	52	70	64-66
Illinois.....	86	86	74-75	Oklahoma.....	75	86	75-79
Michigan.....	82	77	68-72	Texas.....	66	81	68-72
Wisconsin.....	92	90	85-86				
Minnesota.....	90	88	80-81	West.....	58	62	56-59
Iowa.....	86	90	83-84	Montana.....	62	70	66-68
Missouri.....	77	82	78-79	Idaho.....	75	82	76-77
				Wyoming.....	63	78	73-74
Plains.....	81	83	77-78	Colorado.....	67	73	67-68
North Dakota.....	85	84	75-77	New Mexico.....	44	54	53-62
South Dakota.....	80	84	76-77	Arizona.....	39	36	48-59
Nebraska.....	82	86	79-80	Utah.....	74	77	68-71
Kansas.....	79	81	75-77	Nevada.....	57	64	61-65
				Washington.....	66	71	63-68
Southeast.....	63	72	63-65	Oregon.....	71	75	64-66
Delaware.....	64	62	52-61	California.....	38	39	33-34
Maryland 2/.....	69	64	59-64				

1/ Since Census definition of farm changed markedly from 1939 to 1949 and 1949 data are not available with farms defined as earlier, 1949 data are shown as a range; lower limit of range is 1950 Census published data for 1949, and upper limit allows maximum adjustment to earlier definition. The maximum adjustment assumes that the total decline in farms from 1945 to 1950 in a State was due to the change in definition of a farm; this total is added to the Census estimates for 1949 with the further assumption that all such farms had milk cows; consequently the resulting percent is an overstatement of the prevalence of milk cows. The range of uncertainty as to the proper estimate is most marked in New England States. The midpoint of the range has been used in plotting these data on the accompanying chart.

2/ Includes District of Columbia.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Reports, Series AC 50, and U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1940. Vol. III, General Report.

FARM SLAUGHTER, 1949



*ADJUSTED TO 1939 DEFINITION OF FARM

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9516-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Percent of Farms with Slaughter of Meat Animals, 1939 and 1949, by Region and State

Region and State	1939	1949 1/	Region and State	1939	1949 1/
	Percent	Percent	Southeast--Continued	Percent	Percent
United States	69	62-65	Maryland 2/	65	63-68
			Virginia	80	77-80
Northeast	48	45-56	West Virginia	75	72-76
Maine	43	39-56	North Carolina	79	76
New Hampshire	28	35-54	South Carolina	76	68-70
Vermont	47	45-60	Georgia	79	69-73
Massachusetts	15	21-52	Florida	47	40-44
Rhode Island	16	14-38	Kentucky	73	68-71
Connecticut	18	27-49	Tennessee	76	70-71
New York	49	42-51	Alabama	79	70-71
New Jersey	26	22-27	Mississippi	75	69-71
Pennsylvania	65	60-66			
			West South Central	70	57-62
Midwest	72	64-66	Arkansas	72	61-64
Ohio	67	59-63	Louisiana	68	61-63
Indiana	73	63-65	Oklahoma	72	58-64
Illinois	77	68-69	Texas	68	53-59
Michigan	55	46-52			
Wisconsin	72	62-64	West	46	45-49
Minnesota	77	70-72	Montana	58	60-63
Iowa	80	74-75	Idaho	64	60-61
Missouri	72	66-68	Wyoming	68	60-61
			Colorado	58	55-56
Plains	71	65-67	New Mexico	56	53-63
North Dakota	77	71-73	Arizona	52	34-48
South Dakota	72	68-69	Utah	67	62-65
Nebraska	74	68-69	Nevada	56	53-57
Kansas	66	59-62	Washington	49	50-57
			Oregon	52	51-53
Southeast	76	70-72	California	15	23-24
Delaware	66	58-66			

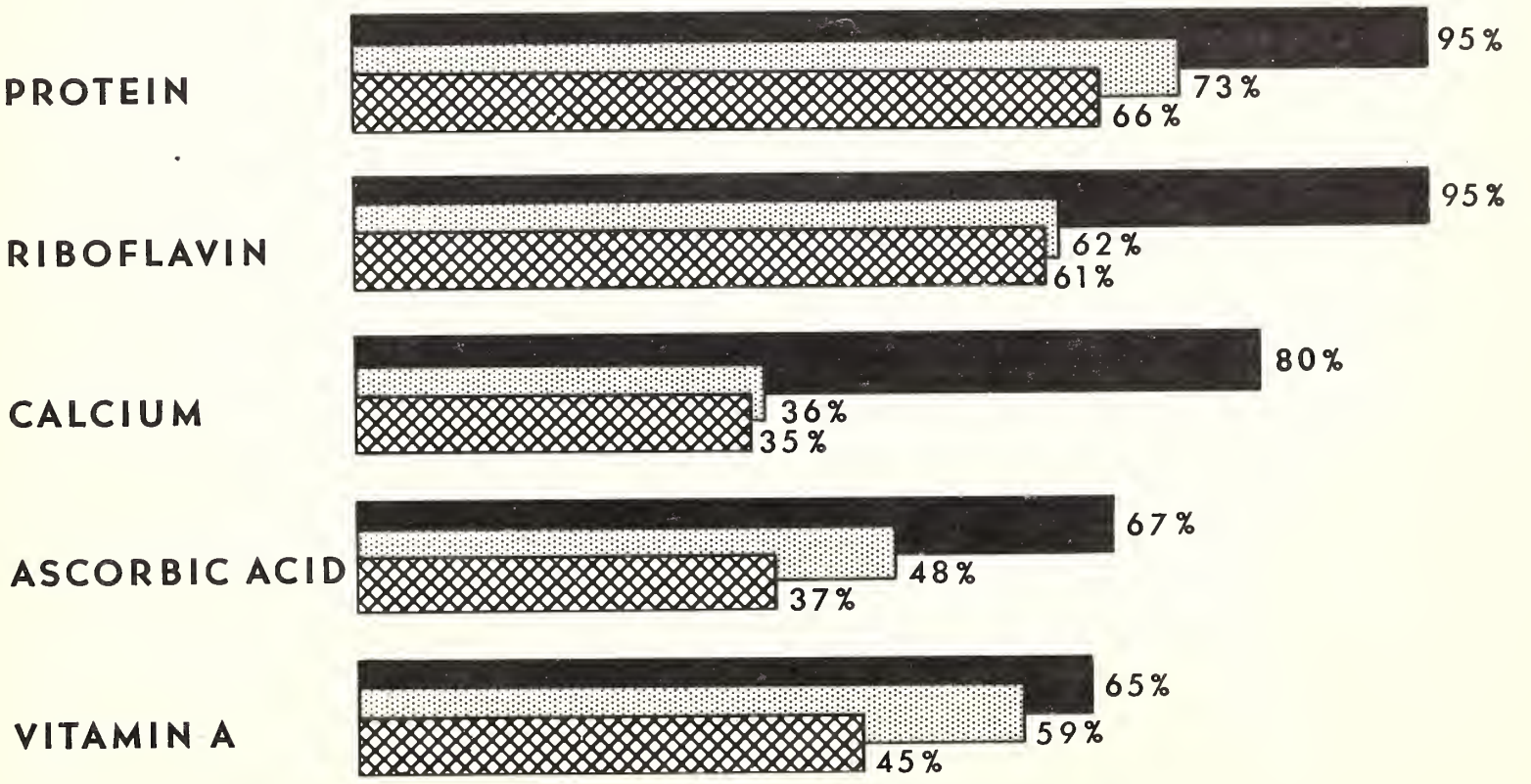
1/ Since Census definition of farm changed markedly from 1939 to 1949 and 1949 data are not available with farms defined as earlier, 1949 data are shown as a range; lower limit of range is 1950 Census published data, and upper limit allows maximum adjustment to earlier definition. The maximum adjustment assumes that the total decline in farms from 1945 to 1950 in a State was due to the change in definition of a farm; this total is added into the Census estimates for 1949 with the further assumption that all such farms had farm slaughter; consequently the resulting percent is an overstatement of the prevalence of farm slaughter. The range of uncertainty as to the proper estimate is most marked in New England States. The midpoint of the range has been used in plotting these data on the accompanying chart.

2/ Includes District of Columbia.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Reports, Series AC 50, and U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1940. Vol. III, General Report.

DIETS MEETING NRC ALLOWANCES

SOUTHERN FARM FAMILIES, WEEK IN FEB.-APR. 1948



SOURCE: SOUTHERN EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND BHNHE

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9517-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Diets Meeting National Research Council Allowances, Three Types of Farming Areas in South, Week in February-April 1948

Nutrient and type of farming area	Percent of diets with specified proportion of NRC recommended allowances of nutrient 1/			
	Less than 2/3 of allowance		At least 2/3, but less than full allowance	Full allowance or over
Protein:				
Mountain	0		5	95
Tobacco	2		25	73
Cotton	10		24	66
Riboflavin: 2/				
Mountain	2		3	95
Tobacco	13		25	62
Cotton	13		26	61
	1/3 or less of allowance	More than 1/3, but less than 2/3 of allowance		
Calcium:				
Mountain	2	5	13	80
Tobacco	11	28	25	36
Cotton	12	30	23	35
Ascorbic Acid: 2/				
Mountain	0	10	23	67
Tobacco	13	16	23	48
Cotton	16	26	21	37
Vitamin A:				
Mountain	2	11	22	65
Tobacco	14	12	15	59
Cotton	20	19	16	45

1/ National Research Council. Recommended Dietary Allowances, Reprint and Circular Series No. 129, revised 1948.

2/ No allowance for nutrient losses in food preparation.

Source: Agricultural Experiment Stations of Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics; and Institute of Statistics, North Carolina State College. Family Food Consumption in Three Types of Farming Areas of the South, II. An analysis of Weekly Food Records, Late Winter and Early Spring, 1948, South. Coop. Ser. Bul. 20. (In press.)

HOUSING

The level of farm housing is improving; rapid strides are being made in electrification of farmhouses, in installation of running water and plumbing, and in the modernization of kitchens. Although fewer than half the dwelling units on farms had running water at the time of the 1950 Census, its installation has been proceeding at a rapid rate (chart 18). Only 18 percent of the farmhouses had running water in 1940; in the next 10 years, an additional 25 percent of the farm units got it. The increase was marked in all regions, but greatest gains were made in the Northeast, which already had the highest proportion of dwellings with running water.

The installation of running water in farmhouses is repeating the history of farm electrification. At the present time, installation of running water is about 5 years behind electrification; the percentage of farmhouses with running water in 1950 was about the same as the percentage of farms with electricity in 1945. (See Rural Family Living Charts for 1951 Outlook Conference, p. 67.) Since electricity is a prerequisite to piped running water on many farms, a lag is tc be expected. It is probable that farm installation of running water will continue at a rapid pace.

In each State more than 60 percent of the farms were electrified as of June 30, 1951, and in 20 States 90 percent or more of the farms were electrified (chart 19). For the United States as a whole, the proportion was 84 percent. Areas still having a relatively low proportion of farms with electricity are some parts of the South and some of the Great Plains and Mountain States. The greatest shift since 1945 in the relative rank of regions was made by the East North Central States, which, with the Middle Atlantic States, now has the highest average, 94 percent. No longer do Western farmers rank first in this respect. Half of the farms in the East North Central States have obtained electricity since 1945. The proportion was almost as high in the three Southern Divisions, although the increase did not change their relative rankings.

Electrification of the Nation's farms has continued since 1935 at a remarkably even rate in view of changing supply and other economic conditions. There was some acceleration immediately before World War II and some falling off during the war. Since then, the rate has been somewhat more rapid than in the prewar years.

At the time of the 1950 Census, nearly two-fifths of the farm families had telephones. The Rural Electrification Administration telephone program was just getting underway at the time and the number of telephones had not been appreciably affected by it.

Data on selected housing facilities and household equipment of rural farm families with net income between $1,000 and $5,000 in Lee and Jones Counties, Mississippi, in 1945 suggest that housing of families on residential farms may be better than that of the group of families on commercial or part-time farms (chart 20). In this study, residential farms are defined as those with less than $200 farm sales in the year, and commercial or part-time farms as those units with at least $200 worth of farm products sold. Average money income was approximately $2,000 for each of the two farm groups. Most of the families studied were white owners or tenants other than share croppers. These findings also apply when the data are restricted to owners in the two groups.

Nearly half the families on these residential farms had running water in their dwelling and almost as many had a refrigerator. Among commercial or part-time farms nearly a third had running water and the same proportion had a refrigerator. Considerably fewer families in each group had tub or shower, indoor toilets, or power-driven washing machines, but the relationships between the two groups were similar to those found for running water and refrigerators. Differences between the two groups can be explained in part by differences in distance from a population center and differences in the availability of electricity. Undoubtedly differences in consumption standards are involved also.

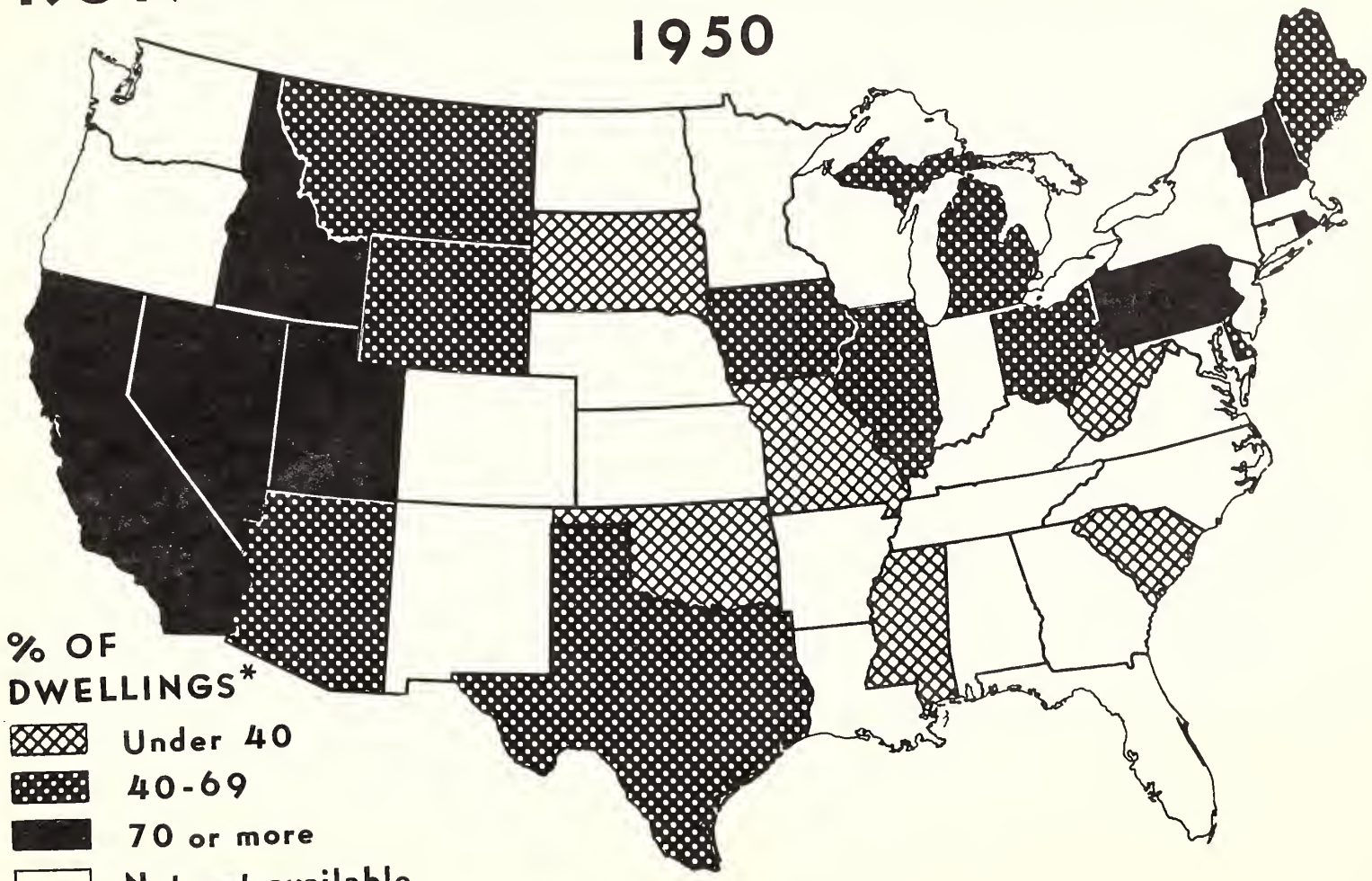
Although the installation of running water and electricity is improving many farmhouses, the older houses may need repair and structural changes to make them better suited to present day needs. More than half of all houses now standing on rural farms are over 30 years old (chart 21). This is a larger proportion than is found among urban and rural nonfarm dwelling units.

Of the houses standing in 1950, relatively fewer farm than nonfarm dwelling units were built in the 10 preceding years; only 14 percent of the rural farm units were built from 1940 to 1950 compared with 22 percent of the urban and rural nonfarm. The greatest expansion during the decade was in rural nonfarm building and is related to suburban growth. However, urban building, as well as suburban, was at a relatively higher level than rural farm building between 1940 and 1950.

Although the number of dwelling units standing in 1950 is an inexact measure of the building rates in earlier decades, the data suggest that the disparity between relative building of farm and nonfarm units was much sharper in the 1940 decade than in other recent decades. There seems to have been no disparity in the 1930's, and that of the 1920's was considerably less than the 1940's. The proportion of new units built on rural farms has been relatively even in the last three decades, running from 14 to 18 percent of the units now standing. In contrast, the rate of building in urban areas fell sharply in the 1930 decade, and the rural nonfarm building jumped markedly in the 1940 decade with most of the increase occurring after World War II.

Chart 18

RUNNING WATER in FARM HOUSES
1950



*INCLUDES VACANT AND SEASONAL UNITS

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9518-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Piped Running Water Supply of Dwellings on Rural Farms, 1940 and 1950, by Region and State

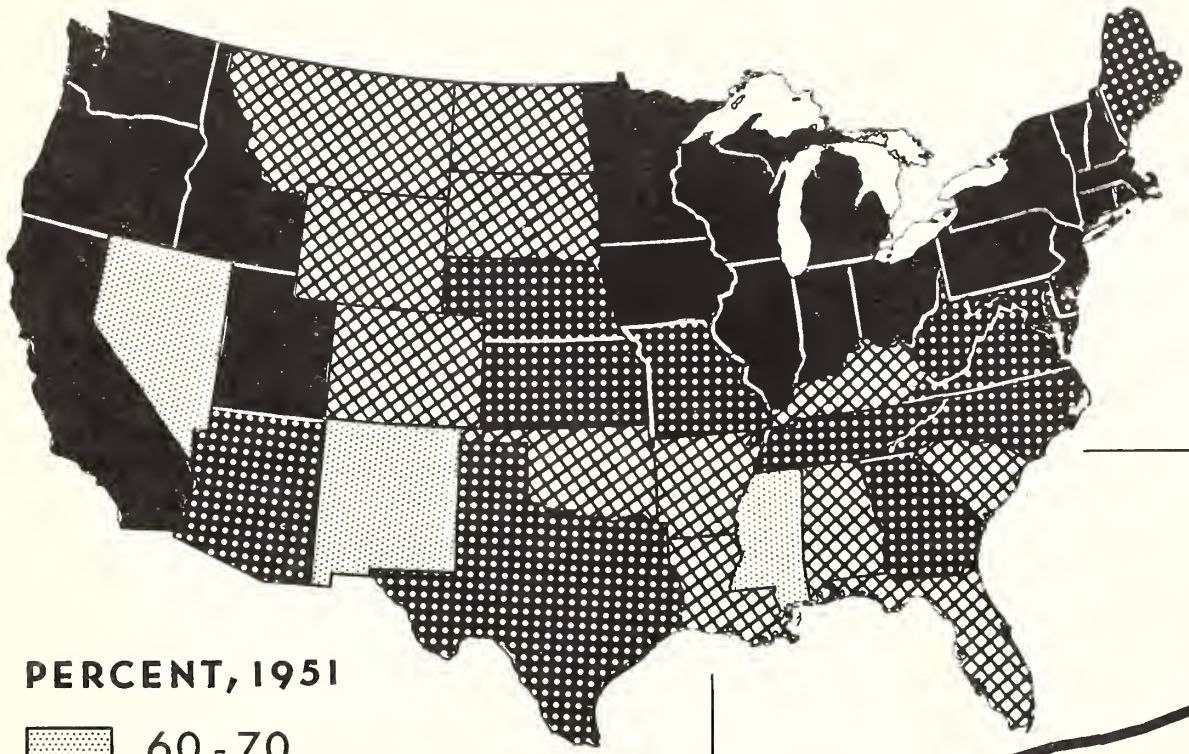
[Hot and cold water or cold water only piped from a pressure or gravity system, excluding water from hand pump. Vacant and seasonal dwelling units included. Where dashes occur, 1950 data are not yet available]

Region and State	1940, piped running water	1950		Region and State	1940, piped running water	1950	
		Piped running water	Not dilapidated and piped running water 1/			Piped running water	Not dilapidated and piped running water 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
United States...	18	42	36	South--Continued			
Northeast.....	46	--	75	Virginia.....	12	--	--
Maine.....	33	60	56	West Virginia..	11	29	27
New Hampshire....	57	81	75	North Carolina.	7	--	--
Vermont.....	73	87	79	South Carolina.	5	24	22
Massachusetts....	72	--	--	Georgia.....	5	--	--
Rhode Island.....	57	86	84	Florida.....	19	--	--
Connecticut.....	68	--	--	Kentucky.....	4	--	--
New York.....	44	--	--	Tennessee.....	6	--	--
New Jersey.....	61	--	--	Alabama.....	3	--	--
Pennsylvania.....	38	--	74	Mississippi....	3	16	15
				Arkansas.....	3	--	--
North Central.....	17	--	44	Louisiana.....	6	--	--
Ohio.....	23	--	54	Oklahoma.....	8	30	28
Indiana.....	18	--	--	Texas.....	20	--	44
Illinois.....	16	--	48				
Michigan.....	28	--	64				
Wisconsin.....	19	--	--	West.....	47	--	68
Minnesota.....	12	--	--	Montana.....	15	46	44
Iowa.....	22	53	52	Idaho.....	31	72	68
Missouri.....	6	--	19	Wyoming.....	16	45	43
North Dakota.....	6	--	--	Colorado.....	21	--	--
South Dakota.....	12	32	31	New Mexico.....	14	--	--
Nebraska.....	22	--	--	Arizona.....	27	56	50
Kansas.....	16	--	--	Utah.....	50	81	77
				Nevada.....	43	71	65
South.....	8	--	25	Washington.....	56	--	--
Delaware.....	25	60	59	Oregon.....	51	--	--
Maryland.....	30	--	--	California.....	77	--	83

1/ Dwelling units that were classed as not dilapidated and had running water as percent of all units; units that were classed as dilapidated may also have had running water. For 7 States these data are used as the basis for estimating the range plotted on the accompanying chart.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Housing: 1950. Vol. I, General Characteristics. 1950 Census of Housing, Preliminary Reports, Series HC-4 and Series HC-5, Nos. 1 and 3. U. S. Census of Housing: 1940. Vol. II, General Characteristics.

FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY*



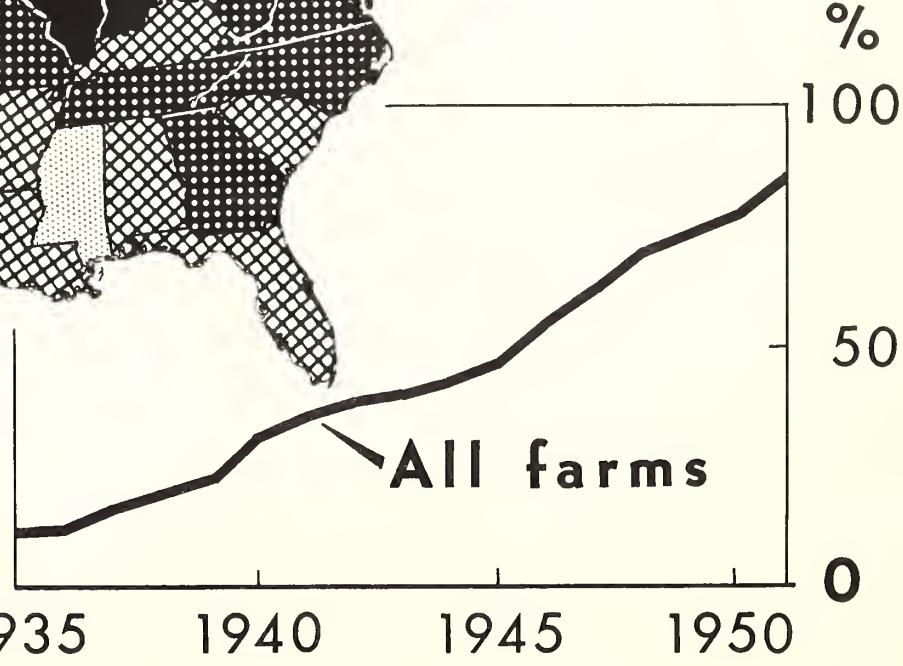
PERCENT, 1951

60 - 70

70 - 80

80 - 90

90 or more



*CENTRAL STATION SERVICE, JUNE 30

SOURCE: R E A

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9519-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Electrification of Farms, June 30, 1951 and Telephones on Farms, April 1, 1950, by Region and State, and Trend in Electrification and Telephones for the United States Since 1920

Region and State	Farms with central station electric service, June 30, 1951	Farms having telephones, April 1, 1950
	Percent	Percent
United States.....	84	38
New England.....	91	73
Maine.....	87	64
New Hampshire.....	95	75
Vermont.....	93	70
Massachusetts.....	92	78
Rhode Island.....	93	77
Connecticut.....	93	84
Middle Atlantic.....	94	62
New York.....	95	71
New Jersey.....	95	72
Pennsylvania.....	93	52
East North Central.....	94	60
Ohio.....	94	60
Indiana.....	96	62
Illinois.....	91	65
Michigan.....	98	53
Wisconsin.....	94	59
West North Central.....	86	61
Minnesota.....	90	60
Iowa.....	96	82
Missouri.....	81	46
North Dakota.....	74	42
South Dakota.....	74	56
Nebraska.....	87	65
Kansas.....	85	68
South Atlantic.....	82	15
Delaware.....	87	67
Maryland 1/.....	88	54
South Atlantic--Continued		
Virginia.....	87	24
West Virginia...	82	27
North Carolina..	84	8
South Carolina..	76	8
Georgia.....	81	9
Florida.....	75	18
East South Central	74	14
Kentucky.....	76	21
Tennessee.....	82	19
Alabama.....	76	8
Mississippi.....	63	6
West South Central	79	20
Arkansas.....	77	11
Louisiana.....	79	12
Oklahoma.....	73	33
Texas.....	82	24
Mountain.....	80	44
Montana.....	74	28
Idaho.....	95	55
Wyoming.....	76	38
Colorado.....	78	59
New Mexico.....	61	15
Arizona.....	87	43
Utah.....	91	52
Nevada.....	61	50
Pacific.....	92	56
Washington.....	94	58
Oregon.....	92	50
California.....	92	57

Year	Farms with central station electric service	Farms having telephones
	Percent	Percent
United States:		
1920.....	7	39
1935.....	11	--
1936.....	12	--
1937.....	16	--
1938.....	19	--
1939.....	22	--
1940.....	30	25
1941.....	35	--
1942.....	38	--
1943.....	40	--
1944.....	42	--
1945.....	46	--
1946.....	54	--
1947.....	61	--
1948.....	69	--
1949.....	--	--
1950.....	77	38
1951.....	84	--

1/ Includes District of Columbia.

Source: Rural Electrification Administration. Graphic Summary of the Rural Electrification and Rural Telephone Programs, May 1952. (Processed.)

LEVEL-OF-HOUSING INDICATORS

FAMILIES* HAVING



12%

9%

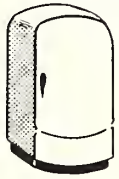
Residential farms°

Commercial and part-time farms△



22%

12%



44%

32%



48%

31%

*NET CASH INCOMES BETWEEN $1,000 AND $5,000, LEE AND JONES COUNTIES, MISS., 1945

°LESS THAN $200 FARM SALES

△AT LEAST $200 FARM SALES

U. S. D. A.

NEG. 9520-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Facilities and Equipment in Dwellings of Farm-operator Families with Income Between $1,000 and $5,000, by Amount of Farm Products Sold, Lee and Jones Counties, Mississippi, 1945

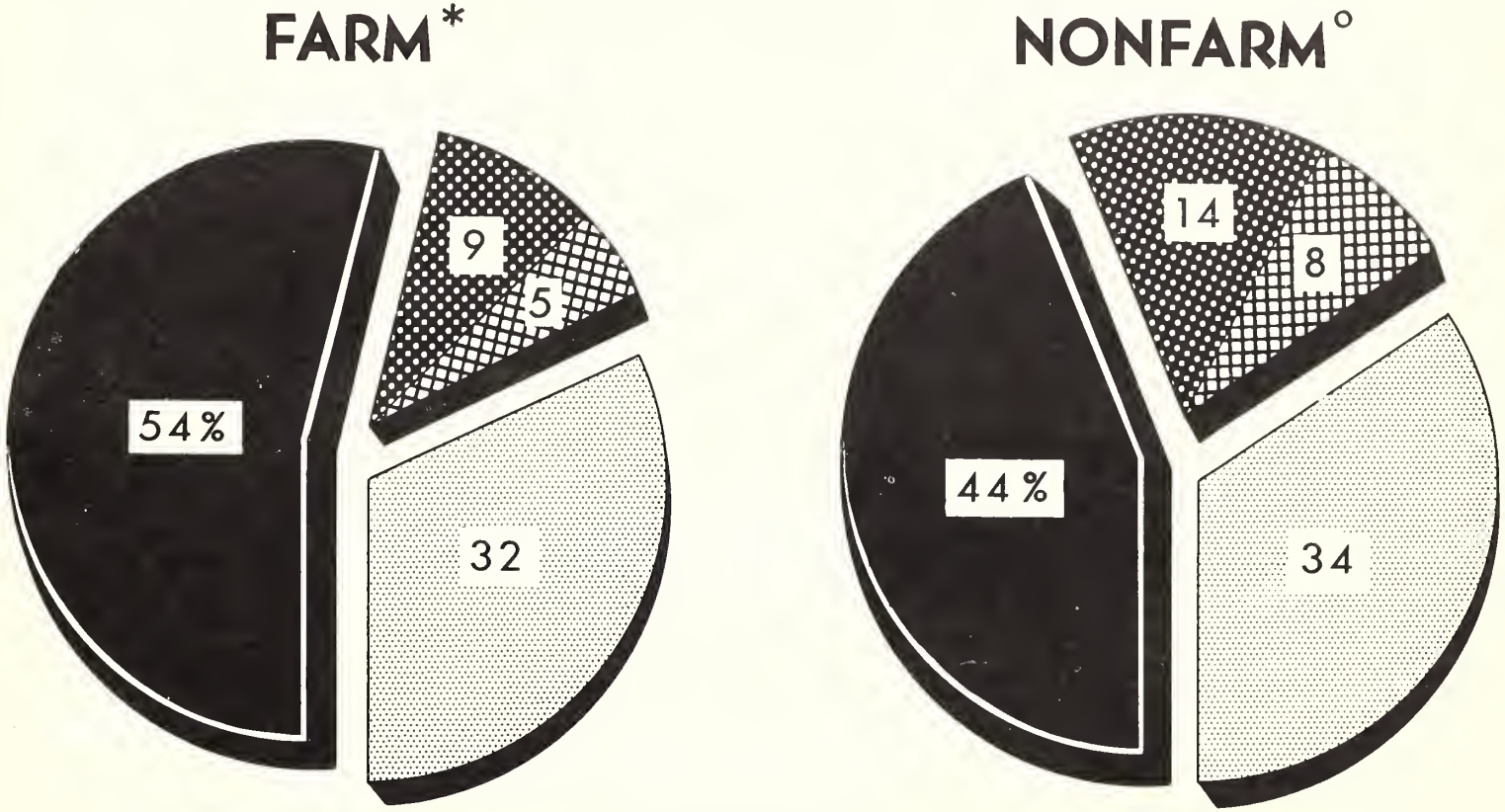
Farm products sold, net cash income class 1/, and tenure	Running water		Flush toilet	Tub or shower	Power washing machine	Mechanical refrigerator	Average net cash income 1/	Nonfarm earnings greater than net farm income 2/
	Cold only	Hot and cold						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Families with less than $200 farm sales.....	28	20	22	32	12	44	2,019	94
$1,000-$1,999.....	23	16	15	23	9	39	1,457	89
$2,000-$4,999.....	34	24	29	41	16	50	2,719	100
Owners.....	33	24	24	38	16	49	2,220	95
Families with at least $200 farm sales.....	19	12	12	16	9	32	1,972	48
$1,000-$1,999.....	17	4	7	7	6	20	1,405	42
$2,000-$4,999.....	24	26	21	34	15	53	2,984	60
Owners.....	25	16	15	22	10	39	2,087	56

1/ Farm money income adjusted for change in inventory and depreciation of buildings and equipment plus nonfarm income.

2/ Nonfarm earnings consist of nonfarm wages and salaries, wages for hired farm work and net income from self-employment; net farm income is farm money income unadjusted for inventory change or depreciation. Families with no earnings, farm or nonfarm (primarily families dependent on pensions or gifts from relatives outside the immediate family) plus those with farm income exceeding nonfarm earnings make up the complement of this percentage.

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. For references to published data, see inside back cover.

AGE OF DWELLING UNITS, 1950



*RURAL FARM

°URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9521-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Age of Rural and Urban Dwelling Units in 1950

[Dwelling units standing at the time of the 1950 Census for which age was reported. Vacant and seasonal dwelling units are included]

Years of age 1/	Number of dwelling units in millions					Percent of dwelling units				
	United States	Rural Farm 2/	Urban and rural nonfarm			United States	Rural farm 2/	Urban and rural nonfarm		
			Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm			Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm
All ages	44.1	6.3	37.8	28.3	9.6	100	100	100	100	100
0-5.....	5.9	.6	5.3	3.4	2.0	13	9	14	12	20
6-10.....	3.3	.3	3.0	2.2	.8	8	5	8	8	9
11-20.....	5.9	.9	5.0	3.4	1.6	13	14	13	12	17
21-30.....	8.9	1.1	7.8	6.3	1.5	20	18	21	22	16
Over 30.....	20.1	3.4	16.7	13.1	3.6	46	54	44	46	38
0-5.....	5.9	0.6	5.3	3.4	2.0	100	10	90	57	33

NOTE: Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

1/ Measured on the basis of calendar years from data on year built. Houses built from January to April 1950, when the Census was taken, are thus counted as 0 years old, and the 0-5 interval covers 5-1/4 years, whereas all other intervals are multiples of 5 years.

2/ All dwelling units on farms, not just dwellings of farm operators.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Housing, Series HC-5, No. 2

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

Most families cannot afford to electrify their farm and buy several pieces of major electrical household equipment at the same time. A large proportion, however, buy at least one major item or install a water system in the first or second year; the proportion buying in any one subsequent year is smaller (chart 22).

The timing of farm-family purchases of three types of electrical household equipment and a water system in the years following electrification of the farm is shown by a survey in 1950 of farm operators other than share croppers in the Clay Hills area of Mississippi. All farm operators surveyed had obtained electric power before 1949. Purchases of refrigerators and installation of an electric water system were highest the first year after electrification and fell off thereafter. Purchases of electric washing machines and cook stoves were highest the second year and then fell each subsequent year.

The order in which these items are bought determines whether purchases of a given article are at their peak in the first or second year. In this Mississippi area nearly all refrigerators bought were the first piece of equipment obtained after electrification (table, p. 59). On the other hand, about half the washing machines and one-third the cook stoves were first purchases.

The order of preference undoubtedly results from the interaction of many factors. Climatic conditions and the availability of domestic labor tend to make the refrigerator preferred over the washing machine in the South. What families already own in the way of nonelectric equipment also affects their choice of which items to buy first.

At the time of the survey 88 percent of the families had an electric refrigerator, 51 percent an electric washing machine, 35 percent an electric water system, and 21 percent an electric cook stove. The market for such equipment and facilities is not exhausted for many years after electrification of a rural area.

The generalizations from these special tabulations would probably hold for other areas; however, special characteristics of the area and period covered may have influenced the detailed preferences shown. The Clay Hills area of Mississippi has long been one of small farms, most of which depend largely on cotton for income. Among the farms surveyed, the increase in electrification was particularly sharp in 1948, and only a few of the sample farms had received power as early as 1930. At the time of the survey, income of the families who got electricity early was higher than that of those who had obtained it recently. It is probable that this

difference in income carried back in part to the period of electrification. The findings from the special tabulations of these data are also limited by the fact that preference of families and the types and quantity of electrical household equipment on the market were not the same throughout the period. The major findings for the most part, however, are supported by the purchasing behavior of those families receiving electrical service in any one of the years following World War II.

Ownership of electrical household equipment by farm families shows strong regional differences. The proportion of farm families owning an electric washing machine is highest in the Northeast and Northwest and lowest in the South (chart 23). The pattern of ownership of home freezers is similar although far fewer farm families own freezers. In 1950, nearly 60 percent of all farm families reported owning a washing machine but only 12 percent had freezers.

Comparison of the data on ownership of electric washing machines with the material in the preceding section on electrification of farms indicates that in some States fewer than half the electrified farms have electric washing machines; in other States there are almost as many electric washing machines as electrified farms. The disparity between equipment owned and extent of electrification is usually greatest in the States in which the proportion of electrified farms is low.

From these facts it is evident that factors other than the extent of electrification influence the ownership of electrical equipment. In general, States with a high level of ownership have had electricity on farms longer, and consequently farm families have had more time to acquire equipment. A high level of income is associated with a high level of equipment ownership as well as with electrification of farms. As noted above, climatic conditions and the availability of household help in some sections affect choices of equipment.

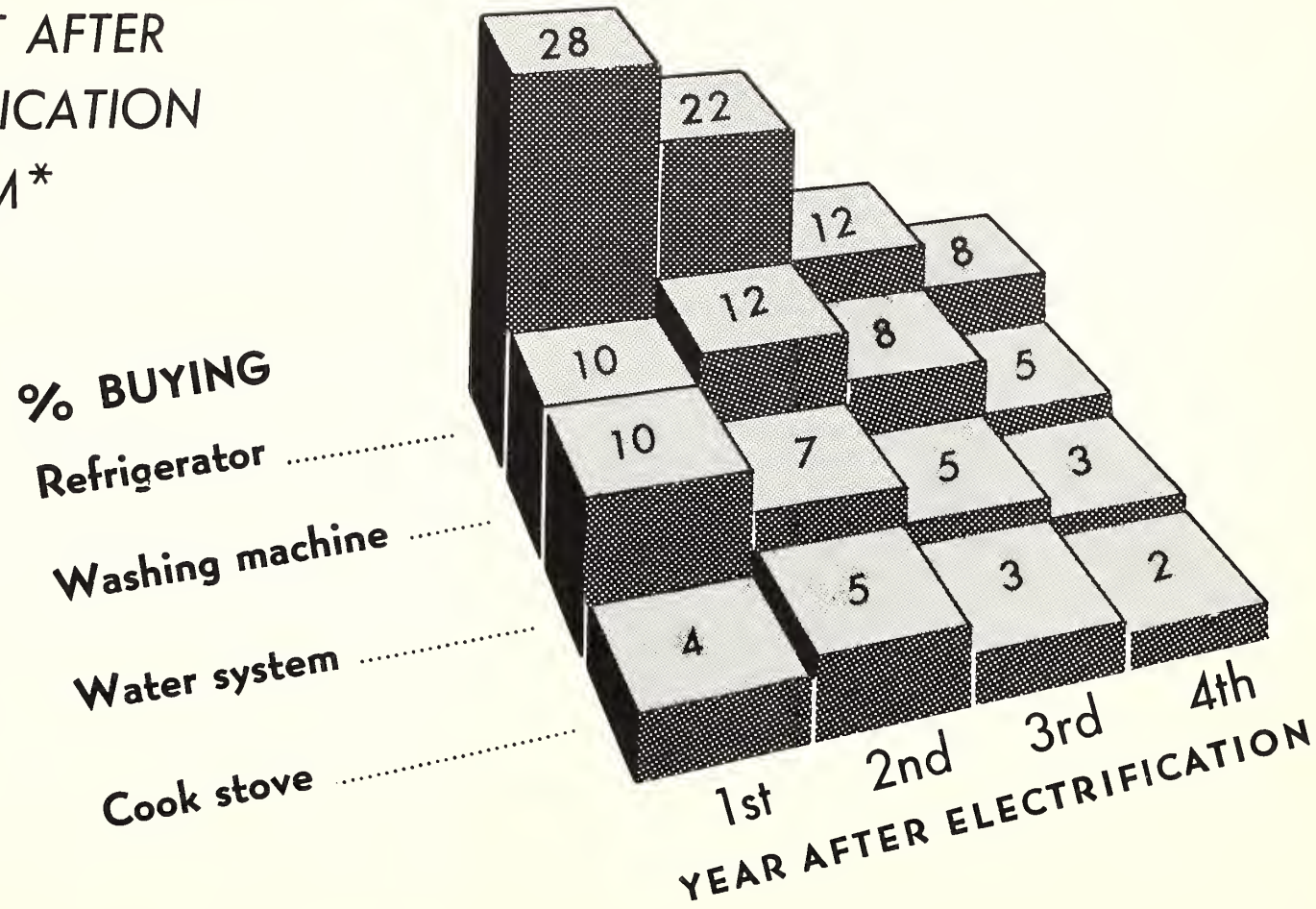
The effect of income on consumption of electricity is shown by a study of Eastern Iowa farm families in 1947 (chart 24). On farms electrified 5 years or more those families in the highest income groups used more than three times as many kilowatt hours of electricity for household operation as those in the lowest income groups. Similar increase with income was also found in Kansas in 1948 and in North Dakota in 1949.

Farm electrification is often discussed primarily in terms of its value in increasing farm income, but its use by the farm family should not be underestimated. In the three areas studied, from 80 to 90 percent of all electricity consumed on the farm was used in the home.

In Iowa where milking machines and lighting in barns and poultry houses increase consumption, the proportion of kilowatt hours used in farming operations was nearly 20 percent, whereas Kansas wheat farmers used only 10 percent for farming operations. In spite of such variations with type of farming, lighting the farm home and operating household equipment consumes much more electricity than farm operations.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

*BOUGHT AFTER ELECTRIFICATION OF FARM**



* 425 FARM OPERATORS IN CLAY HILLS AREA OF MISSISSIPPI, SURVEYED IN 1950

SOURCE: BAE AND MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Purchase of Selected Electrical Equipment Through June 1950, Farm-operator Families in Clay Hills Area of Mississippi, by Number of Years Since Electrification of Farm and by Order of Purchase of Item

[Farm-operator families that were on farm continuously from date of electrification to date of survey and had not previously lived in another electrified dwelling. Share croppers not included. Electrification was begun in the area in 1930. All families in survey had received electricity prior to 1949. Counts are by first purchase of specified item]

Item	All families on electrified farms	Families on farms electrified in--			Item	All families on electrified farms	Families on farms electrified in--		
		1948	1947	1946			1948	1947	1946
	Percent of families buying					Percent of families buying			
Purchases by year after electrification: 1/					Rank by order of purchase: 2/				
First year:					Refrigerator:				
Any purchase	35	45	34	32	First purchase	72	75	68	73
Refrigerator	28	38	24	22	Second purchase	11	6	16	12
Washing machine	10	20	5	8	Third purchase	2	0	0	2
Pressure water system	10	10	12	11	Fourth purchase	0	0	0	0
Cook stove	4	4	8	2	Washing machine:				
Second year:					First purchase	26	38	25	30
Any purchase	33	50	56	47	Second purchase	14	10	19	10
Refrigerator	22	34	36	30	Third purchase	9	2	5	12
Washing machine	12	22	22	12	Fourth purchase	2	0	2	0
Pressure water system	7	8	2	11	Pressure water system:				
Cook stove	5	9	9	11	First purchase	19	12	16	18
Third year:					Second purchase	10	6	0	8
Any purchase	23	18	30	45	Third purchase	5	2	0	2
Refrigerator	12	9	13	28	Fourth purchase	1	0	0	2
Washing machine	8	8	19	17	Cook stove:				
Pressure water system	5	2	0	5	First purchase	7	10	11	10
Cook stove	3	2	3	8	Second purchase	5	1	6	10
Fourth year:					Third purchase	6	2	5	5
Any purchase	11	--	15	18	Fourth purchase	2	2	0	0
Refrigerator	8	--	10	10	Total purchases by item:				
Washing machine	5	--	5	8	Refrigerator	87	81	83	95
Pressure water system	3	--	2	0	Washing machine	51	50	51	55
Cook stove	2	--	2	2	Pressure water system	35	20	16	35
					Cook stove	21	15	22	25
Number of families	425	120	63	40	Average income, 1949 3/	$3,267	$2,615	$2,727	$3,618

1/ Time is measured from calendar year of electrification to calendar year of purchase.

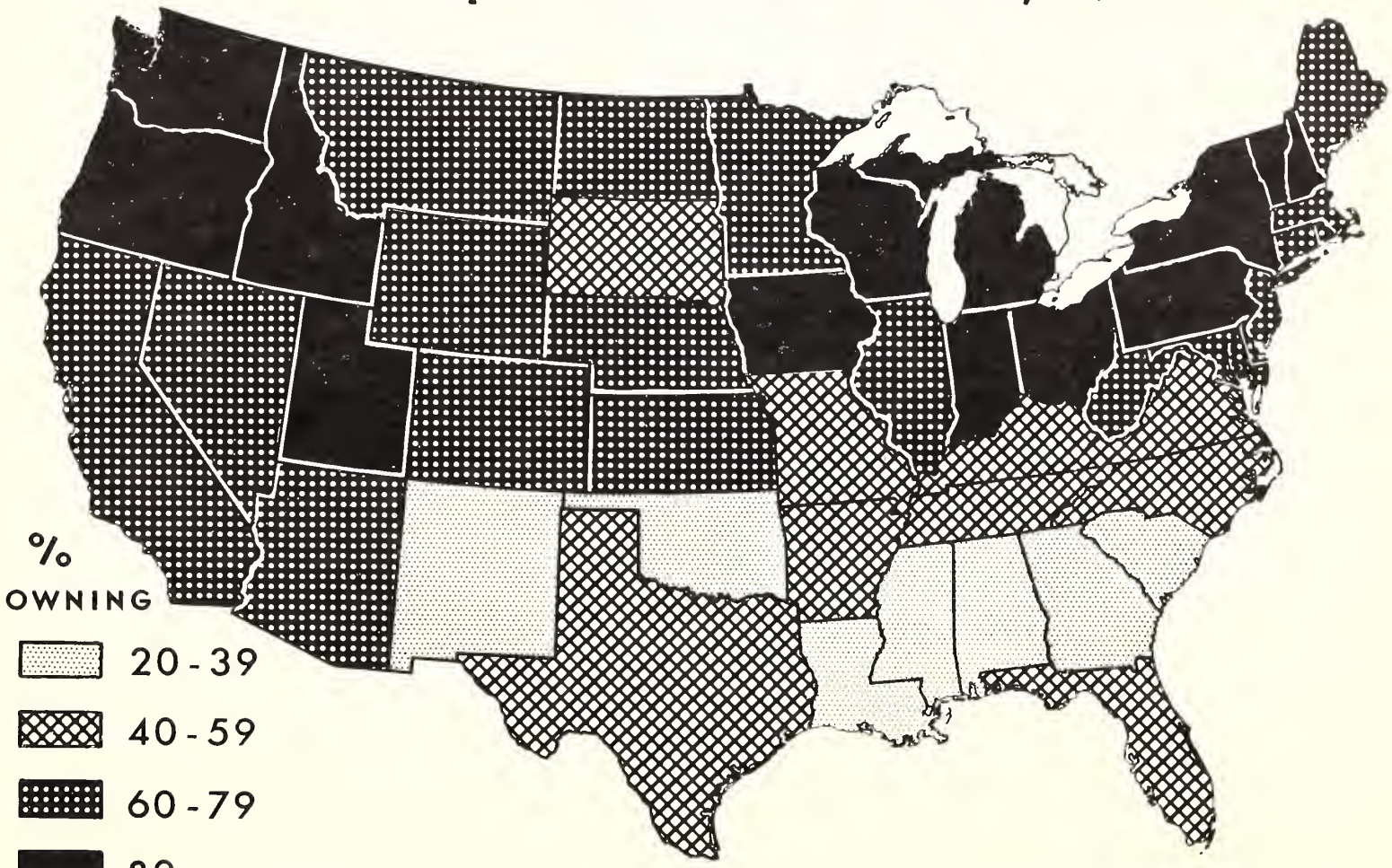
2/ The sum of the ranked purchases of a given item does not always equal the total purchases of the item because for a few cases the order of purchase could not be established. Items bought in the same calendar year are considered to have tied as to ranking and the family is counted as having more than one item of that rank. Consequently conclusions as to the proportion of families having two, three, and four of the specified items cannot be drawn from data for second, third, and fourth purchases.

3/ Gross farm income, including value of home-produced food used, plus cash income from nonfarm sources.

Source: Special tabulations made by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of unpublished data from study of electricity on farms in the Clay Hills Area of Mississippi, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINES

Farm-operator Households, 1950



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9523-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Selected Electrical Equipment in Farm-Operator Homes, by Region and State, 1950

Region and State	Farm-operator homes having--			Region and State	Farm-operator homes having--		
	Washing machines	Freezers	Water heaters		Washing machines	Freezers	Water heaters
	Percent	Percent	Percent	South Atlantic--Continued	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	1/ 59	12	17	Virginia	55	8	11
				West Virginia	60	6	7
New England	77	18	17	North Carolina	46	6	9
Maine	76	14	13	South Carolina	25	7	10
New Hampshire	80	17	16	Georgia	31	6	12
Vermont	83	19	20	Florida	40	11	19
Massachusetts	75	19	16				
Rhode Island	67	15	18	East South Central	38	5	9
Connecticut	77	26	28	Kentucky	51	6	9
				Tennessee	49	5	13
Middle Atlantic	83	23	28	Alabama	32	5	8
New York	84	23	32	Mississippi	22	4	6
New Jersey	76	24	34				
Pennsylvania	84	22	24	West South Central	39	9	8
				Arkansas	40	6	6
East North Central	84	21	28	Louisiana	38	12	7
Ohio	84	18	29	Oklahoma	36	7	7
Indiana	83	22	28	Texas	40	11	10
Illinois	79	24	25				
Michigan	87	19	29	Mountain	68	15	26
Wisconsin	87	22	28	Montana	64	18	22
				Idaho	86	15	49
West North Central	68	11	17	Wyoming	63	14	14
Minnesota	78	16	22	Colorado	66	14	18
Iowa	84	15	25	New Mexico	37	11	10
Missouri	55	7	9	Arizona	60	17	30
North Dakota	60	13	11	Utah	83	11	34
South Dakota	59	9	11	Nevada	60	25	24
Nebraska	66	10	19				
Kansas	62	9	14	Pacific	81	18	45
				Washington	85	14	49
South Atlantic	43	7	11	Oregon	84	16	50
Delaware	72	21	23	California	78	21	41
Maryland 2/	70	20	22				

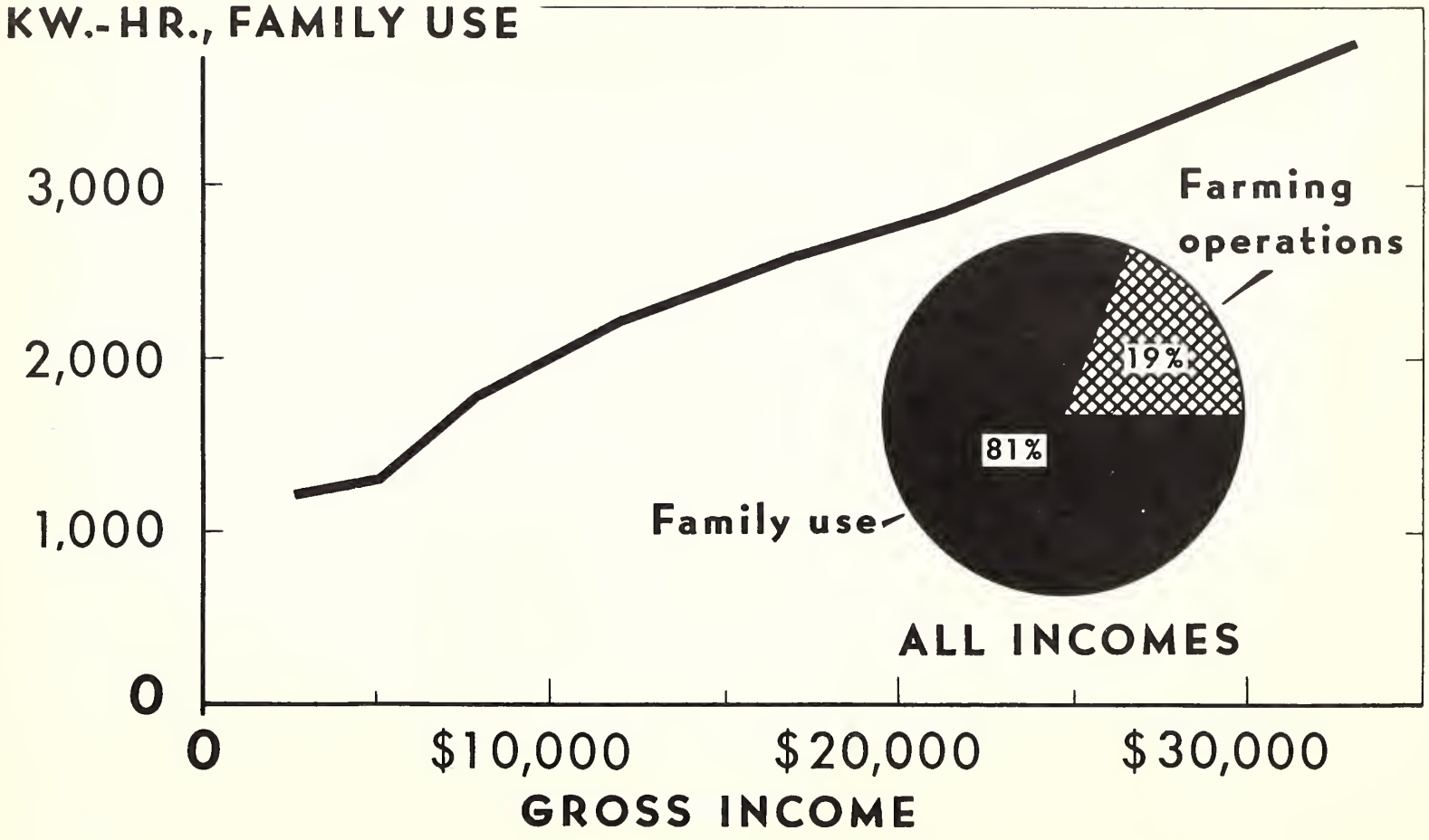
1/ Electrical Merchandising (vol. 83, No. 1, p. 74, January 1951) estimates that there were 1,285,000 gas engine washing machines in use as of January 1, 1951. These can be assumed to be primarily in unelectrified dwellings and dwellings recently electrified, and ownership is concentrated in farm and rural nonfarm households. If 50 to 90 percent of the total number of such machines are in farm households, an additional 12 to 20 percent of farm-operator families would have washing machines.

2/ Includes District of Columbia.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Reports, Series AC 50.

ELECTRIC POWER

Family Use, by Income, E. Iowa Farms*, 1947



*ELECTRIFIED 5 YEARS OR MORE

SOURCE: BAE AND IOWA AGRI. EXPT. STA.

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9524-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Consumption of Electric Energy for Specified Uses Per Electrified Farm, by Income, Selected Areas and Years

Area, year, and period electrified	Family use, by gross income group 1/							All income groups		
	Under $4,000	$4,000-$5,999	$6,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$19,999	$20,000-$24,999	$25,000 and over	All purposes	Family use	Farming operations
	Kw.-hr.	Kw.-hr.	Kw.-hr.	Kw.-hr.	Kw.-hr.	Kw.-hr.	Kw.-hr.	Kw.-hr.	Percent	Percent
Eastern Iowa, 1947, farms electrified:										
5 years or more.....	1,204	1,312	1,795	2,208	2,597	2,848	3,781	2,551	81	19
Less than 5 years...	1,011	843	999	1,139	1,578	2,340	963	1,367	78	22
All.....	1,140	1,127	1,451	1,951	2,379	2,781	3,391	2,174	80	20
Southwestern Kansas, 1948, all electrified farms.....	1,517		1,940	2,372	2,893	3,040		2,428	90	10
North Central North Dakota, 1949, all electrified farms.	1,956		2,707		4,795			3,276	87	13
Number of farms surveyed:										
Eastern Iowa.....	72	68	123	104	37	29	28	461	--	--
Southwestern Kansas.	79		75	62	26	42		284	--	--
North Central North Dakota.....	107		234		64			405	--	--

1/ Gross cash farm income plus cash income from nonfarm sources.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Electricity on Farms in the Eastern Livestock Area of Iowa, U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 852, 1952. Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Electricity on Farms in the Winter Wheat Area of Southwestern Kansas, Kans. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 351, 1951. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Statistics 1951, Washington, 1951. Unpublished data supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CLOTHING

That farm family consumption habits are becoming more and more similar to those of city families is indicated by a recent study in Minnesota. Clothing practices of farm and city families were found to be not widely different when occupational clothing needs were taken into account. For this analysis, the clothing inventories, quantities purchased in a year, and clothing expenditures of city husbands who wore work clothes at work were compared with the clothing of farm operator husbands. The clothing of city wives who had little or no employment outside the home was compared with the clothing of farm wives.

Taking all types of clothing into consideration--coats, hats, jackets, suits, shoes, gloves, hosiery, and underwear (and weighting each item according to its importance in the wardrobe as indicated by average prices paid)--the farm husbands were found to purchase about 90 percent as many garments as the city men in a single year, and the farm wives about 85 percent as many garments as the city wives (chart 25).

There was considerable variation among the types of garments, however. The farm men purchased more of most types of work clothing than the city husbands, and less of the garments that would be considered dress wear by both of these groups. However, even among the items of dress clothing, the average number of garments purchased by farm husbands was not far below that of the city group. For instance, the farm husbands purchased about 90 percent as many dress gloves and hats as did the city men and about three-quarters to five-sixths as many dress shirts, heavy jackets, and overcoats. The items that the farm men purchased relatively few of were separate trousers, dress shoes, and dress socks.

House dresses, other dresses, and shoes were purchased in about equal amounts by the farm and city wives who had little employment outside the home. The farm wives purchased approximately 80 percent as many hats, light coats, heavy coats, blouses, handbags, and long hosiery as did the city wives. They purchased considerably fewer suits and separate skirts and relatively more overalls, rubbers, and sweaters.

When the average numbers of articles owned are summed and weighted according to their importance in the wardrobe, the clothing inventories of the farm husbands are found to be about 85 percent as large as the inventories of the city men. The farm wives owned about 70 percent as much clothing as the city wives. Thus the discrepancy in the size of the wardrobes of the farm and city husbands and wives is somewhat greater than in the numbers of garments purchased in a year.

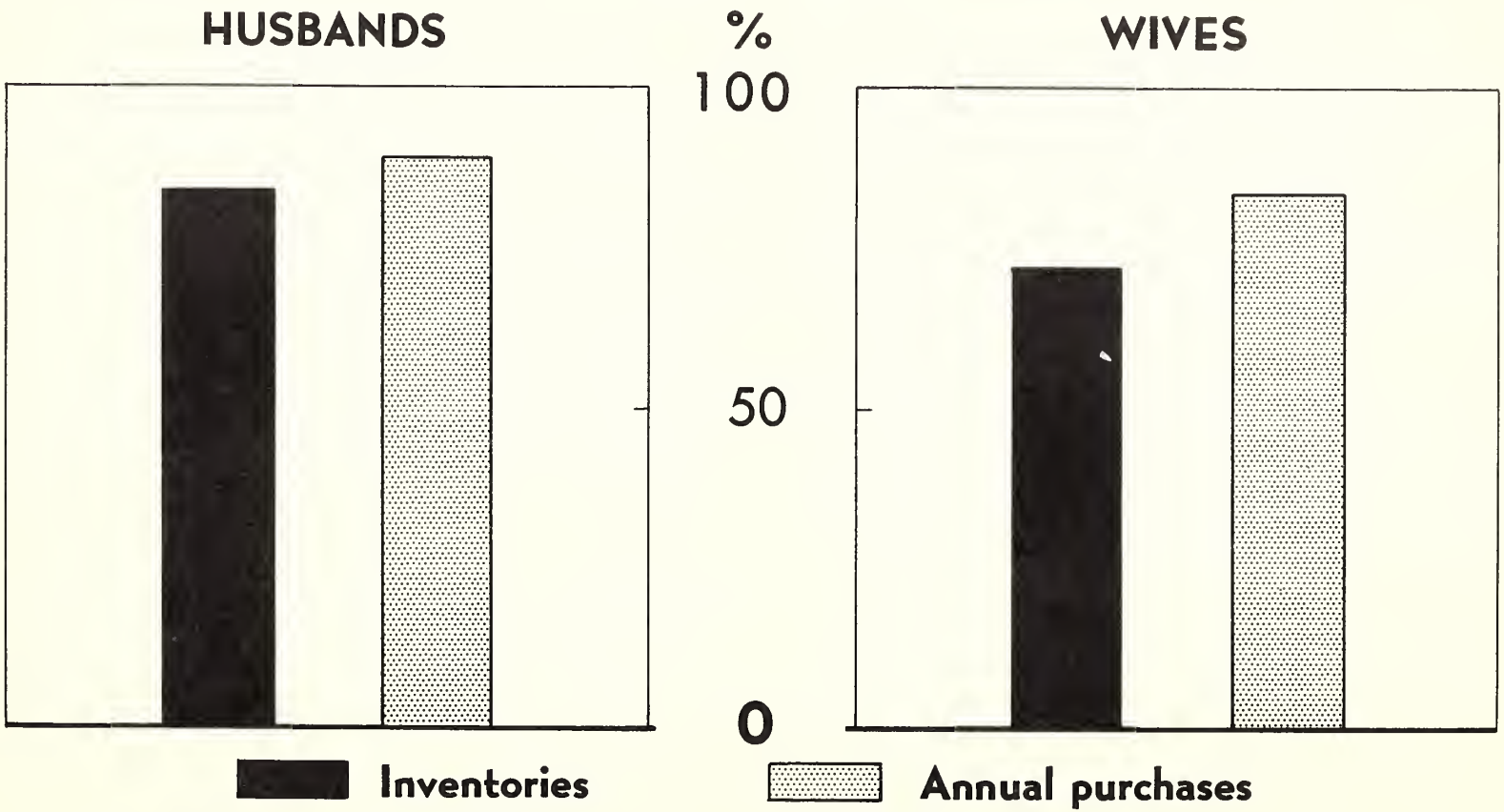
Because the farm men and women in the Minnesota study paid less per garment than did the city men and women, the differences between total clothing expenditures of the two groups in a year are greater than differences in quantities purchased. Furthermore, the differences in prices paid were more for the wives than the husbands; the farm wives paid prices only about two-thirds as great as the city wives. The farm men spent close to $80 for all clothing in a year (at 1948-49 prices), whereas the city men spent about $100 (chart 26). The farm wives, on the other hand, spent about $90 whereas the city wives spent about $160.

It is likely that the biggest change in the years to come in farm family clothing spending patterns will be in the expenditures of the wives. If the income situation of farm families remains reasonably good or if farm income increases further, the women will probably expand their spending for clothing more than the men.

The importance of holding constant the occupational needs of farm and city groups can be seen by a comparison of the relationships between the farm group and all city husbands and wives in the study rather than confining the comparison to city husbands who wore work clothes at work and city wives who had little or no employment. While the differences between the farm husbands or wives and all city husbands or wives were greater in each instance (table, p.67), the largest differences were found in annual expenditures (table, p. 69).

CLOTHING OWNED, PURCHASED

Quantity Index, Farm as percent of City*



* GARMENTS WEIGHTED BY IMPORTANCE IN WARDROBE

FARM: MEEKER, WRIGHT COUNTIES, MINN., 1949-50

CITY: MINNEAPOLIS – ST. PAUL, 1948-49; HUSBANDS WORE WORK CLOTHES AT WORK; WIVES NOT EMPLOYED

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9525-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Quantity Index of Garments Owned and Garments Purchased in a Year, Farm as a Percent of City, Husbands and Wives

[Families with 0-2 children aged 2-15. Farm-operator families: Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn.; purchase data are for March 1949-March 1950; inventory data for March 1950. City families: Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; purchase data are for March 1948-March 1949; inventory data for March 1949]

Item	Quantity index 1/	
	Garments owned	Garments purchased
Clothing of farm husbands as a percent of clothing of--		
City husbands 2/ who wore work clothes at work.....	84	89
All city husbands.....	69	76
Clothing of farm wives 3/ as a percent of clothing of--		
City wives 2/ who were employed less than 75 days a year..	72	83
All city wives.....	70	69

1/ Summation of average number of each article owned or purchased, weighted by the sums of the average prices paid by farm and city husbands or wives.

2/ The city husbands who wore work clothes at work and the city wives who were employed less than 75 days a year were not necessarily from the same families.

3/ Less than 2 percent of the farm wives had more than 75 days of paid employment outside the home during the year.

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. For references to published data, see inside back cover.

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES*



* ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, DATA ROUNDED TO NEAREST $5

FARM: MEEKER, WRIGHT COUNTIES, MINN. 1949-50, ADJUSTED TO 1948-49 PRICES

CITY: MINNEAPOLIS – ST. PAUL, 1948-49; HUSBANDS WORE WORK CLOTHES AT WORK; WIVES NOT EMPLOYED

Total Clothing Expenditures for the Year, Farm and City

[Families with 0-2 children aged 2-15. Farm-operator families: Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., March 1949-March 1950. City families: Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., March 1948-March 1949]

Family member	Farm 1/	City	
	All	Occupation similar to the farm sample 2/	All
Husbands.....	$81	$101	$130
Wives.....	91	162	191

1/ Expenditures adjusted to 1948-49 prices.
2/ Husbands who wore work clothes at work, wives who were unemployed or had less than 75 days of paid employment outside the home during the year. These husbands and wives were not necessarily from the same families. (Less than 2 percent of the farm wives had more than 75 days of paid employment outside the home.)

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. For references to published data, see inside back cover.

EDUCATION

Educational attainment of the adult population has shown marked improvement through the years. Evidence of this is the fact that in 1950 the proportion of young adults who had completed elementary school, high school, or college was higher than the proportion of middle-aged or older adults who had reached the same educational levels (chart 27). Comparison of younger and older groups indicates that the greatest improvement has occurred at the high school level. The proportion of adults 25-34 years old who had completed high school in 1950 was nearly three times the proportion of those 65 and over. For elementary school, the proportion was about one and a half times as great for the younger as for the older group. These data do not present an exact measure of progress in education because not all factors have been taken into account.

While the war interrupted the education of many men, over-all gains were made in 1940-50 even by the age group most likely to have been affected--those 25 to 34 years of age (table, p. 73). But the increase would probably not have been so great had not veterans' allowances encouraged school attendance during the years 1946 to 1950.

When adults of a given age group are compared, a lower proportion of those residing on farms than of those residing in urban areas are found to have completed elementary school, high school, or college. (See chart 28 and table, p. 75.) Even among the young adults, three-quarters of those residing on farms in comparison with almost nine-tenths of those in urban areas had completed elementary school in 1950. Only a third of those on farms had completed high school in contrast with well over half of those in urban areas. Three percent of the young farm adults, 5 percent of the young rural nonfarm adults, and 9 percent of the young urban adults had completed college.

However, these data do not present a clear-cut contrast of the education provided for young people reared in rural and urban areas. Because of migration and differences in mortality rates, somewhat different results would probably be obtained by studying educational attainment of individuals reared in an area rather than by studying, as here, attainment of individuals residing in an area at the time of the Census.

A larger proportion of women than of men at each age level had completed elementary school and high school, but men were ahead in the percentage who had completed college. That this is not simply a postwar phenomenon is indicated by the fact that the same general statement applies to the figures for 1940.

Comparison of men and women of similar age and color or residence reveals that the women were more likely than the men to have completed elementary school and high school in 1950 but, except on farms, less likely than men to have completed college.

Educational attainment of the white adults of a given age group and sex was decidedly higher than that for nonwhite adults of similar age and sex. Eighty-six percent of young white males had completed elementary school in contrast with 55 percent of young nonwhite males. Similar comparisons for the completion of high school were 53 and 20 percent and for the completion of college, 10 and 3 percent.

Since nonwhites made up about the same proportion of the young adult groups in both farm and urban populations, it appears that their low educational attainment was not responsible for the lower attainment of the young farm adults.

Certain changes that have been occurring in the rural schools should help to increase the percentage of farm children who complete elementary school and high school, as well as college. A comparison of data for the school years 1935-36 and 1947-48 shows that during this period the rural schools were approaching the expenditure levels of the urban schools. Although the average salary of the instructional staff in 1935-36 in the rural schools was less than half of that in the urban schools, by 1947-48 it had climbed to two-thirds of that in urban schools (chart 29). This was achieved during a period of rising salaries for all teachers; but the rate of increase in salaries of rural teachers was greater than that of urban teachers. The average salary of rural instructional staff about doubled between the school years 1941-42 and 1947-48 whereas the average urban salary increased by about half.

Total current expenditure (excluding purchase of land, buildings, and equipment) per pupil in the rural schools in 1935-36 was two-thirds of that in the urban schools. By 1947-48 rural per pupil expenditure had climbed to 84 percent of the urban. Expenses for transporting children to and from school tend to be high in some rural school systems, and transportation of children in rural areas has increased due to consolidation of schools.

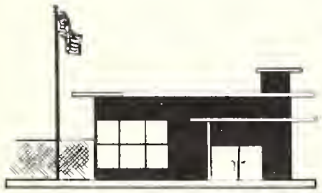
Part of the relatively greater increase in total current expenditure per pupil in rural than in urban areas may be due to an increase in the average length of the school term. In 1947-48 the rural school term was only 11 days short of the urban term (table, p. 77), but in 1935-36 it was 16 days short.

Capital outlay per pupil actually was higher for rural than for urban schools in the three years studied (table, p. 77). This may be related to the consolidation of the smaller school districts, to new building in suburban developments which are sometimes classified as rural, and to the relatively small enrollment at some rural schools.

Provision for transportation of the pupils seems largely to have overcome previous poor attendance records in rural areas. Both in 1941-42 and in 1947-48 the percentage of pupils enrolled who attended daily was about the same or slightly higher in the rural than in the urban areas.

SCHOOLING COMPLETED

By Age Groups, 1950

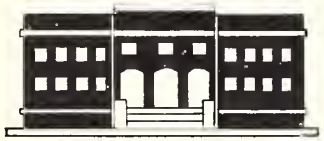


ELEMENTARY

84%

68%

53%



HIGH SCHOOL

49%

28%

17%



COLLEGE

7%

6%

3%

AGE

25 - 34

45 - 54

65 and over

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

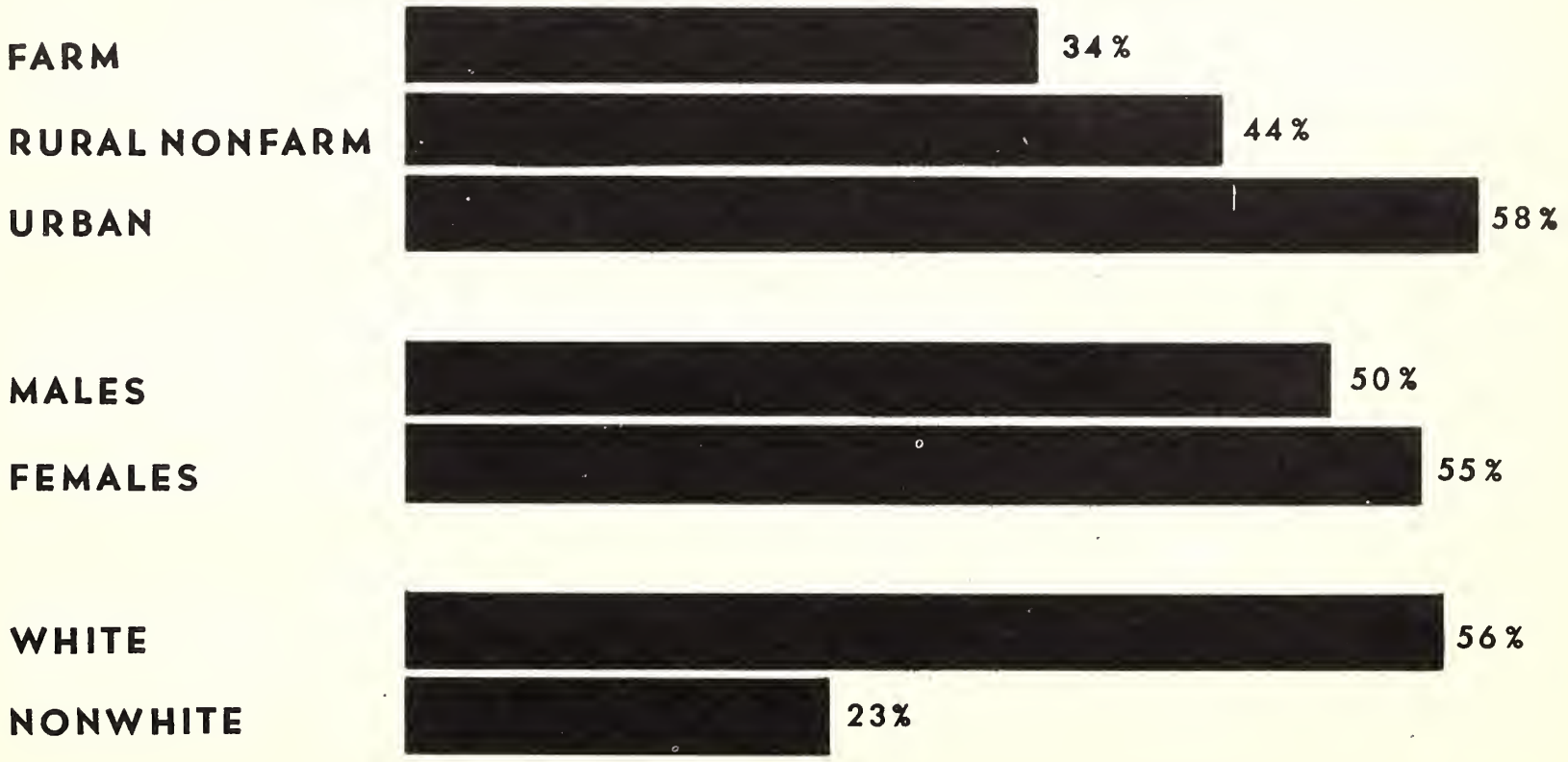
Schooling Completed, 1940 and 1950 1/

Age	Percent who had completed--					
	Elementary school 2/		High school 2/		College 2/	
	1940	1950	1940	1950	1940	1950
Total, 25 years old and over.....	67	71	24	33	5	6
25 to 34 years.....	78	84	35	49	6	7
35 to 44 years.....	70	76	25	37	5	7
45 to 54 years.....	62	68	19	28	4	6
55 to 64 years.....	58	60	16	21	3	4
65 years and over.....	53	53	13	17	3	3

1/ Members of armed forces overseas not included.
2/ Elementary school, 8 years; high school, 4 years; college, 4 or more years.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 6.

HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED
By Young Adults, 1950*



* 25 – 29 YEARS OLD

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9528-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

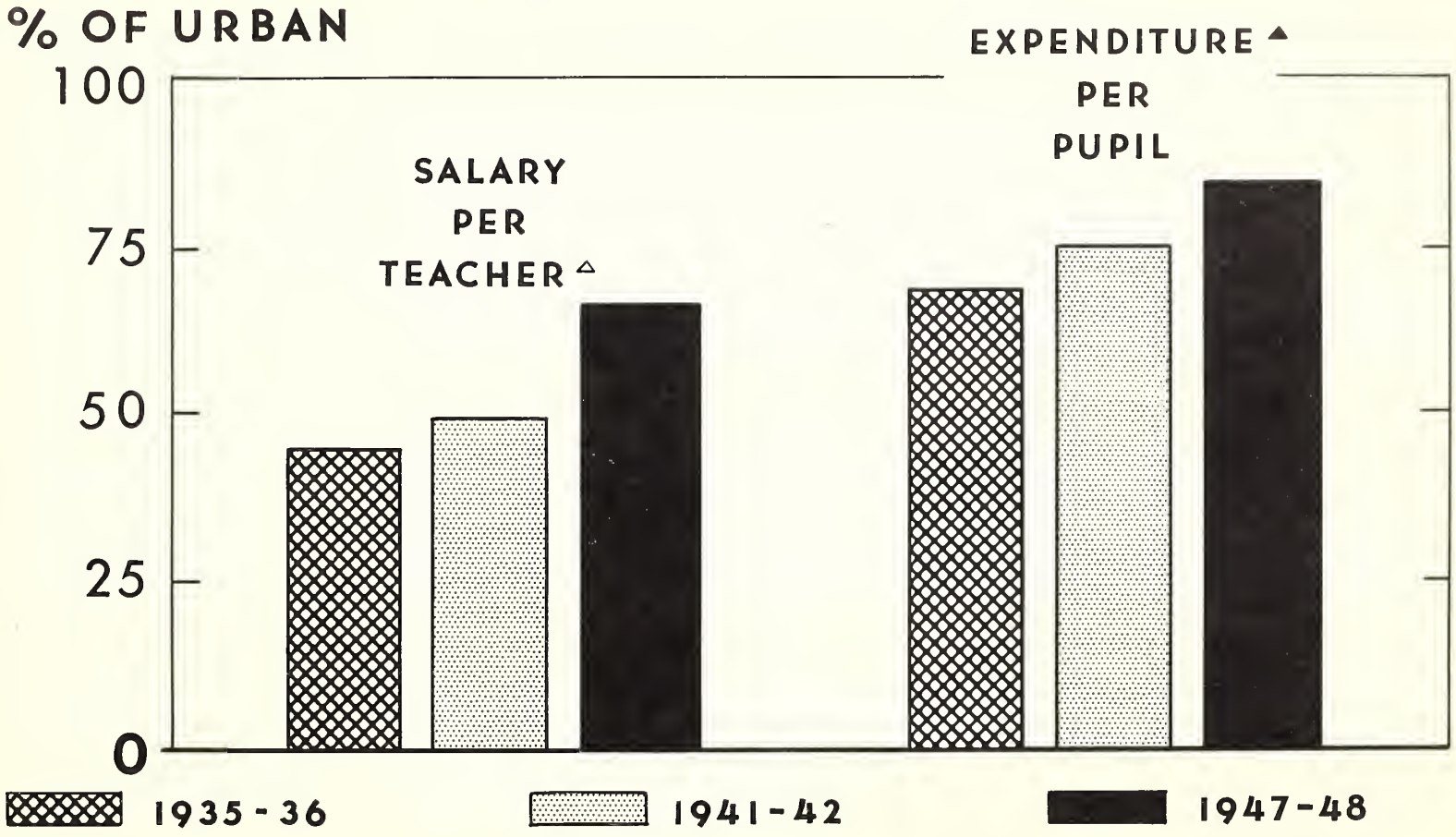
Schooling Completed by Young Adults, by Residence, Sex, and Color, 1950 1/

Residence and sex	Percent who had completed--			Color and sex	Percent who had completed--		
	Elementary school 2/	High school 2/	College 2/		Elementary school 2/	High school 2/	College 2/
Rural farm - all...	75	34	3	All.....	85	52	8
Males.....	73	31	2	Males.....	83	50	10
Females.....	78	37	3	Females.....	87	55	6
Rural nonfarm - all	80	44	5	White.....	88	56	8
Males.....	77	38	6	Males.....	86	53	10
Females.....	83	49	5	Females.....	90	58	6
Urban - all.....	88	58	9	Nonwhite.....	58	23	2
Males.....	87	56	12	Males.....	55	20	3
Females.....	89	59	6	Females.....	61	26	2

1/ Adults 25-29 years old. Members of armed forces overseas not included.
2/ Elementary school, 8 years; high school, 4 years; college, 4 or more years.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 6.

RURAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURES*



* PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN 36 STATES

△ SUPERVISORS, PRINCIPALS, TEACHERS

▲ EXCLUDES PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT

SOURCE: OFFICE OF EDUCATION

U. S. D. A. NEG. 9529-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Average Salary, Expenditure, and Length of School Term in Rural and Urban Public Schools, 1935-36, 1941-42, and 1947-48 1/

Item	1935-36		1941-42		1947-48	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Average salary of instructional staff 2/.....dollars..	844	1,874	1,009	2,072	2,086	3,174
Total current expenditure 3/ per pupil in ADA 4/.....do....	63	93	89	119	173	206
Capital outlay per pupil in ADA 4/.....do....	9	6	7	6	19	12
Average length of school term.....days..	166	182	169	182	172	183
Pupils in attendance daily.....percent..	83	87	88	85	87	86
	Rural as percent of urban					
Average salary of instructional staff 2/.....	45	--	49	--	66	--
Total current expenditure 3/ per pupil in ADA 4/.....	68	--	75	--	84	--
Capital outlay per pupil in ADA 4/.....	150	--	117	--	158	--

1/ Elementary and secondary schools in 36 States. The excluded States are, on the average, more rural in character than most of the included States. "Urban schools" include those in incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants; "rural schools" include those in all other areas. Statistics should not be interpreted as referring to residence of the pupils.

2/ Includes supervisors, principals, and teachers.

3/ Excludes outlays for purchase of land, buildings, and equipment.

4/ Average daily attendance.

Source: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education. Education in Rural and City School Systems, Cir. No. 329, 1951.

CENSUS DEFINITIONS

Household and family.--In the 1950 Census the group of persons or the single person occupying a dwelling unit constitutes a household. In addition to the head of the household and his family, the household includes all unrelated persons such as lodgers, guests, and employees living in the dwelling unit. Institutions, hotels, and large rooming houses, which are not dwelling units, are considered to be quasi households and are not included in tabulations of households.

The family is a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, residing together.

The number of households must coincide with the number of occupied dwelling units, but the number of families may differ. Households composed of a person living alone or of unrelated persons contain no family, but the household may contain more than one family when there is a group of related lodgers, guests, or employees present. On the other hand, a family may comprise persons in a quasi household as well as in a household.

Households in 1950 are comparable with families or private households in the 1940 Census. The definition of family used in 1950 differs from that used prior to 1947 and decreases the count of families. The most important difference is the elimination of persons living alone or with nonrelatives from the count of families.

Urban and rural residence.--In the 1950 Census the urban area is defined to include all places of 2,500 or more population, whether or not they are incorporated, and the densely settled urban fringe around cities of 50,000 or more. All remaining areas are classified as rural. In the 1940 Census incorporated places of 2,500 or more and areas classed as urban under special rules relating to population size and density were classified as urban, and all remaining areas were classed as rural.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing include in the farm population all persons living on farms except those paying cash rent for their house and yard only, and person in institutions, camps, hotels, and motels located on farms. Both groups were included in the farm population in previous Censuses. In both Censuses the respondent indicated whether the place was on a farm.

Farms.--The 1950 Census of Agriculture defines a farm as a place of 3 acres or more that produced $150 in agricultural products exclusive of home gardens, or a place of less than 3 acres if $150 was received from the sale of agricultural products. In the 1940 and 1945 Censuses, all units of 3 acres or more were included plus all units of less than 3 acres that had $250 worth of production, including production for home use.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE · O—1952

PUBLICATIONS

Other Chart Books Prepared for 1953 Agricultural Outlook Conference

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 1953 Outlook Charts.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Foreign Agricultural Situation 1952.

Publications of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics Used in this Chart Book and Others Containing Related Data

Changes in Rural Family Income and Spending in Tennessee, 1943-44, U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 666, 1949. (In cooperation with the University of Tennessee.)

Current Farm Family Living, Preliminary Report on Montana Enumerative Survey of Commodities Purchased by Farmers and Ranchers, 1949 and 1950; Survey of Farm Family Living in Four Kansas Counties, 1948-49; and Food Consumption Surveys, 1949, FE 992. (Processed.)

Family Food Consumption in Three Types of Farming Areas of the South, I. An Analysis of 1947 Food Data, South. Coop. Ser. Bul. 7, 1950; and II. An Analysis of Weekly Food Records, Late Winter and Early Spring, 1948, South. Coop. Ser. Bul. 20. (In cooperation with Agricultural Experiment Stations of Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, and Institute of Statistics, North Carolina State College.) (In press.)

Farm Family Living in Illinois, FE 944, 1951, Preliminary. (Processed.)

Rural Levels of Living in Lee and Jones Counties, Mississippi, 1945, and a Comparison of Two Methods of Data Collection, U. S. Dept. Agr. Inf. Bul. 41, 1951.

Studies of Family Clothing Supplies, Preliminary Reports Nos. 1-6.