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FARM-OPERATOR FAMILY LEVELS OF LIVING INDEXES 1945, 1950, AND 1954
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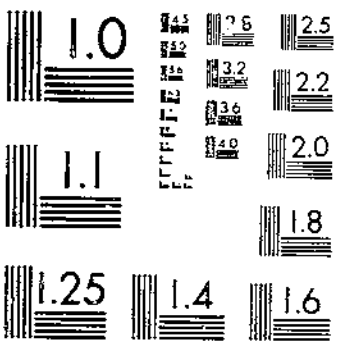

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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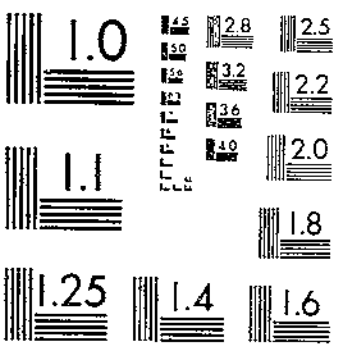

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

FARM-OPERATOR FAMILY *Level-of-Living Indexes*

for COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES

1945 1950 and 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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FARM-OPERATOR FAMILY LEVEL-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES 1945, 1950, AND 1954

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SUMMARY

Farm-operator families in the United States as a whole improved their levels of living significantly between 1950 and 1954. The 1954 farm-operator family level-of-living index was 140, representing a 15-percent rise between 1950 and 1954. This rise is a continuation of the general improvement that has been under way since 1940.

Gains between 1950 and 1954 occurred in all States, geographic divisions, and regions. Geographical patterns evident in prior years were not much changed in 1954. The Pacific Coast States, the Corn Belt, and areas on the northeastern seaboard continued to have the highest indexes. The South and some other scattered areas still have relatively low indexes. California, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Iowa remained the highest-index States.

Indexes for State economic areas indicated a pattern of relatively high levels of living in areas near a metropolis. However, areas of large-scale, highly specialized agriculture frequently had higher indexes than those of their State's metropolitan areas. The highest State economic area indexes appeared in area 2a of Arizona and areas 6, 7, and 8 in Southern California, where these characteristics are present and where extensive use of irrigation is an added factor.

The county indexes, which form the basis of indexes for larger regions, show a wide range of farm-family level of living. County indexes in 1954 ranged from 358 in Kern County, California to 44 in Lee County, Kentucky.

Percentage increases in indexes between 1950 and 1954 were generally lowest for areas with highest 1950 indexes. Some States like California, Delaware, Florida, and Louisiana showed indexes rising more steeply than might have been expected. Spectacular index rises appeared in two Southern low-income areas, the Mississippi Delta and the Southeastern Hilly area of Mississippi and Alabama. In a number of counties in and around the South, the 1954 indexes rose by 100 percent or more over the 1950 indexes. Indexes for Colorado and New Hampshire remained almost stationary.

Adverse conditions were reflected in lowered indexes for a proportionately small number of counties. In the Great Plains and in the dry farming and ranching areas just east of the Rockies, indexes for smaller areas frequently dropped between 1950 and 1954. The effects of drought and decreased farm income were particularly evident here. The drop in county and State economic area indexes in a few other scattered places reflected local problems.

Although farm-operator families in many areas are still experiencing low levels of living, generally the 1954 indexes point to higher levels in most of the country, and to a continued narrowing of disparity between areas with low indexes and the rest of the nation.

CONTINUED RISE IN FARM FAMILY LIVING SHOWN BY 1954 INDEXES

Levels of living of farm-operator families have been improving markedly in recent years. Evidences of this rise include increased consumption of various goods and services, increased savings, lowered mortality rates, particularly among infants, and higher levels of education. Important indicators of the increase in farm-family level of living are the farm-operator family level-of-living indexes contained in this report. The index for the United States as a whole was 140 in 1954 compared with 122 in 1950, representing a rise of 15 percent in this period and a rise of 40 percent from the base year, 1945.

Indexes of farm-operator family levels of living are based on four items available by counties from Censuses of Agriculture, and have been scaled so that the average of the county indexes for 1945 equals 100. These items are percentages of farms with electricity, telephones, and automobiles, and the average value of products sold or traded in the year preceding a census (adjusted for changes in purchasing power of the farmer's dollar). The Appendix (pp. 97 to 106) gives an explanation of how the indexes are made.

These items, of course, do not cover all the goods, services, and other satisfactions that make up the level of living of families. The number of items involved in the concept of level of living is vast, and securing information on the possession of, or expenditure for, them is a very complex matter. Indexes such as these, which are determined from a small number of items, are very useful. They can be developed with relative ease for small geographic areas such as counties and State economic areas for which detailed information on family-living expenditures is not usually available. Such indexes can be provided at frequent intervals; county and State economic area indexes are now available for 5 years of the period 1930 through 1954. State, division, and regional indexes, which are also available for these 5 years, are available on an annual basis for certain additional years.

Many studies have shown that the various items used to compute the farm-operator family level-of-living indexes are closely associated with other items related to levels of living. For example, farmhouses with electricity are more likely to have other household facilities and conveniences than those without electricity. Farms with high gross incomes are obviously likely to have more income available for family-living expenditures than farms with low gross incomes. And farm families with automobiles more probably can take advantage of various services located away from the farm, such as health facilities, libraries, and recreation, than can those who do not own automobiles.

The continuing increase in the average level of living of farm-operator families is part of a general increase for families in all sectors of the American economy. A similar measure of level of living for nonfarm families is not available, but substantial increases have been taking place. The purchasing power of per capita disposable income (income after taxes) rose about 35 percent from 1940 to 1954. However, the average per capita dollar income, or purchasing power, of farm families was still substantially less than that of the average nonfarm family in 1954 despite the increases in the level of living of farm-operator families.

It should be clearly understood that these farm level-of-living indexes only measure relative changes between different counties or sections of the country and different periods of time. They do not purport to measure differences in levels of living between farm and nonfarm families. For example, one of the important items in calculating these indexes is the proportion of farms having electricity. Almost universal use of electricity by urban families has been a fact for many years, but only a third of the farm families had electricity in 1940 and, even with the phenomenal expansion of electrification in the 1940's, a fifth of the farms in the country still did not have electricity in 1950. By 1954 the percentage of farms electrified had reached 93.

FARM LEVELS OF LIVING HAVE RISEN MARKEDLY SINCE 1930

The indexes for the period 1930 through 1954 (tables 1, 2, and 3) clearly point to an upward trend in farm-operator family levels of living in all parts of the country. In 1930 the average of the indexes for all counties in the United States was 75. Between 1930 and 1940, the decade of economic depression, the rise in the index for the United States was rather small--4 points--but improvements in level of living occurred in a majority of the States. Only Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas in the West North Central Division; Alabama and Mississippi in the East South Central Division; Arkansas in the West South Central Division; and Nevada in the Mountain Division had level-of-living indexes which were lower in 1940 than in 1930. The drought and dust storms experienced by many of these States in the mid-1930's were of such severity that it is surprising that the declines in indexes were not even greater.

Between 1940 and 1945, when farm incomes were high and when there was a general extension of electrical and telephone services, the level-of-living index for the United States as a whole rose from 79 to 100, or 27 percent. Indexes for all States showed an appreciable rise during this period.

During the next 5-year period, 1945-50, the rise continued in all States. The average index for the country was 122 in 1950, which represented a 22-percent rise over 1945. The highest-ranked State, Iowa, had an index of 178. Connecticut, New Jersey, and California had indexes nearly this high--175, 172, and 170, respectively.

The new indexes presented in this report for 1954 indicate a 15-percent overall rise in the level-of-living index since 1950. The average of the indexes for counties gave a United States index of 140 for 1954, compared with 122 for 1950. While indexes for all States and geographic regions have shown a general increase, farm-operator families in many areas are still experiencing low levels of living. The picture given by the 1954 national index does not reveal a certain unevenness in the general increased prosperity.

In 1954, as in previous years for which the level-of-living indexes were derived, distinct geographic patterns in farm level of living were evident. The Northeast is still the highest region, but the very high indexes of the Pacific Division place the West close behind it. In 1954 the index for the West was higher than that for the North Central Region, which had been second-highest in index years since 1940. The South as a whole is still far below the rest of the country, although it has had the highest percentage increases. The gap between Southern indexes and those for other parts of the country has been narrowing. Within the South, there is a marked cleavage in level-of-living indexes by States between the Deep South and the fringe States of Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, Maryland, and Delaware.

Only small relative increases were made in some areas, reflecting a saturation point on some of the items in the index. Such areas included the New England States, the richer midwestern areas where the farms are already relatively well-equipped and productive, and the dry areas to the east of the Rockies, where indexes were generally high but where the impact of drought and falling prices has been severe. However, some prosperous non-Southern areas like the northeastern seaboard and southern California continued to become steadily more prosperous.

Although all States showed increases in level-of-living indexes between 1950 and 1954, not all smaller areas had this experience. For the first time since 1940, there were State economic areas that did not register increases--six whose indexes dropped, and two with stationary indexes. Also, in 1954 some counties had smaller indexes than they had in 1950. Drought and falling farm income apparently were largely responsible for this situation. Examination of some of these declines is made in following sections.

MANY FACTORS RELATED TO RISE IN LEVELS OF LIVING

During the period covered by the indexes many factors have contributed to the rise in levels of living among farm-operator families. Levels of living in most sectors of the economy have shown a general increase because of approximately full employment and rising income distributed more broadly than before. Certain other factors are easily identifiable with the higher levels of living among farm families, and with relative increases. Substantial increases occurred in all of the items used in the index. Other closely related factors are decreases in numbers of farms, increases in average size of farm, and increased mechanization.

Most obvious of the factors relating to the relative increase in level-of-living indexes was the achieved level at a certain date. Percentage increases were especially striking in the South. High negative correlations exist between the indexes at the beginning of a period and the percentage change in indexes during that period, indicating that areas with low indexes are much more likely to have substantial rises in level of living than areas with high indexes. The areas with the lowest indexes had, naturally, more room left for

improvement in the possession of telephones, electricity, and automobiles and in the value of products sold.

All Items in Index Contribute

In the periods 1930-40, 1940-45, 1945-50, and 1950-54, there were increases arising from each item used in the index, with one exception. Between 1930 and 1940, the percentage of farms with telephones dropped from 34 to 25 percent. During the same period, however, the percentage with electricity increased from 13 to 33 percent, more than offsetting the decline in telephones in effect on the index for the United States. The proportion of farms with automobiles remained at about 58 percent and the adjusted value of farm products sold also had only an insignificant increase.

From 1940 to 1945, the World War II period, every item contributed to an increase in the index. Increase in percentage of farms with electricity was still most important in raising the index, but its effect was nearly equaled by an increase in the value of products sold (after adjustment for prices farmers pay). Next in importance was an increase in percentage of farms with telephones from 25 to 32 percent. The proportion of farms with automobiles increased only from 58 to 62 percent.

From 1945 to 1950, the increase in electrification, as in the previous periods, was of greatest influence in raising the index. In 1945, 48 percent of farms reported electricity, and by 1950 the proportion had risen to 78 percent. In contrast with earlier periods, the increase in telephones ranked second in raising the index. Changes in the index due to increase in value of sales (adjusted for price changes) and in percentage of farms with automobiles were very small.

From 1950 to 1954 the increase in electrification continued to be rapid, reaching a national average of 93 percent. Percentage of farms with telephones stood at 49 percent, and represented a 29 percent increase in the proportions between 1950 and 1954. The rise in proportion of farms reporting automobiles was 13 percent. The rise in dollar value of products sold or traded was somewhat offset by a decline in purchasing power. Drops on this item restrained rises in index in certain localities, or actually lowered the index.

Since the number of items included is very limited, it is well not to generalize broadly from the indexes about the basic factors underlying improvement in the level of living of farm operators of the United States in the last 20 years. The influence of certain other related factors is examined below.

Decrease in Number of Farms May Be Related To Rise

In the last two decades, marked changes in our agriculture have occurred, and some of these affected the level of living of farm families. The number of farms decreased by about 10 percent in the 1940-50 decade, and another 10 percent between 1950 and 1954. The level of living of the remaining farm operators in the counties with substantial decreases in number of farms would be expected to rise for two reasons. The remaining farmers probably would take over the land of those who left and were not replaced, leaving the agricultural resources shared by a smaller number of operators. Thus the average share of net returns from farming in the county would be higher bringing an increase in level of living. Also, if the unreplaced farm-operator families tend to have been below average in income and level of living, the net reduction in such families would tend to raise the average county level of living of farm operators, even though those remaining did not take over the agricultural resources of the others.

To explore the relationship between the change in number of farms and in farm-operators levels of living, all counties of the United States were cross-classified according to the percentage change in number of farms and in farm-operator level-of-living indexes for two periods, 1940-50 and 1950-54. A relationship in the direction expected showed up for the 1940-50 period, but only to a limited degree. Among the 40

percent of counties with the greatest rate of decrease in number of farms, 47 percent were in the upper 40 percent scaled according to rate of increase in index. And among the 40 percent with the smallest decrease or some increase in numbers of farms, 37 percent of the counties were in the upper 40 percent according to increase in index. This suggests that only a small fraction of the geographic differences in rate of increase in level-of-living indexes between 1940 and 1950 was accounted for by differing rates of change in number of farms. Or, in other terms, the differences in rates of gain in levels of living of farm families are only slightly affected by differences in the rate of change in the number of farm-operator families in different areas of the United States.

To explore the influences of changes in number of farms upon the changes in level-of-living indexes between 1950 and 1954, the counties were cross-classified as shown in table A-1. Among the 3,035 counties for which level-of-living indexes are available, 2,655 or 87 percent had increased indexes and decreases in numbers of farms. Counties in which level-of-living indexes and number of farms decreased comprised 4 percent. Counties where both farms and levels of living increased were 6 percent.

While the relationships are not entirely clear cut, the statement above for the 1940-50 period that "differences in rates of gain in levels of living of farm families are only slightly affected by differences in the rate of change in the number of farm-operator families" does not appear to hold for the 1950-54 period. Among counties which had decreases in number of farms and increases in level of living, the magnitudes of these two changes appear to be closely associated. Table A-2 shows that the number of counties in the quintiles of change in farms is smaller as progression is made from the lowest to highest quintile of change in level-of-living indexes, and the number of counties in the last two quintiles of change in number of farms is larger as progression is made on quintiles of change in level-of-living index. In the middle quintile the relationship is somewhat ambiguous.

Table A-1.--Number of counties by type of percentage change in number of farms and level-of-living index, 1950-54

Change in level-of-living index, 1950-54	Total[1]	Change in number of farms, 1950-54		
		Decrease	No Change	Increase
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Total[1]	3,035	2,818	5	212
Increase	2,844	2,655	4	185
No Change	29	27	0	2
Decrease	162	136	1	25

[1] Excludes counties in Arizona and New Mexico for which farm-operator family level-of-living indexes were not computed.

Table A-2.--Number of counties by quintiles of percentage decrease in number of farms and of percentage increase in level-of-living index, 1950-54

Counties with increase in level-of-living index, 1950-54	Decrease in number of farms, 1950-54					
	Total	Quintiles of percent decrease				
		I (lowest)	II	III	IV	V (highest)
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Total	2,655	531	531	531	531	531
Quintiles of percent increase						
I (lowest)	531	176	138	92	71	54
II	531	114	134	132	80	71
III	531	101	112	116	110	92
IV	531	100	90	97	117	127
V (highest)	531	40	57	94	153	187

Size of Farm and Value of Land and Buildings Are Also Related To Index

There has been increasing polarization in sizes of farms over the nation in the last several years. Between 1950 and 1954, increases in numbers of farms for the United States occurred only in the group of under 3 acres and in the groups of 260 acres and over. Average size of farm rose from 215 to 242 acres during this period. The correlation between level-of-living indexes and size of farm is usually quite low, but percentage change in average size of farm and in level-of-living indexes show positive and somewhat higher correlations.

However, the indexes are positively and highly correlated with average value of farm land and buildings. Mere size is not as important in establishing a differential on the index as the potential, represented by the value of the farm, for the production of agricultural products.

Economic Classes I and II (those with high values of products) increased in numbers between 1950 and 1954 while all lower classes decreased. Understandably, percent of farms in Economic Classes I and II is highly related to the indexes since value of products sold is one item in the index.

Degree of Mechanization is Closely Related to Index

The extent to which farms are mechanized has a close relationship to the level of living attained by farm operators. The ownership of machinery, since it represents capital investment, often indicates that the farm is likely to possess electricity, telephone, and automobile. That farm is also more likely than an unmechanized farm to have a relatively high value of products and therefore more income available for family-living expenditures.

As a crude indicator of change in technology and investment in machinery, the percentage changes in numbers of farms with tractors between 1940-50 and 1950-54 have been used. In these two periods, there were increases of 103 percent and 28 percent respectively in proportions of farms reporting 1 or more tractors.

The relationship of percentage of farms with tractors to level of living does not hold so true for areas specializing in such types of farming as dairying, poultry raising, and truck-garden operations as for areas specializing in field crops. Nor does it hold so true for certain areas where there are high percentages of farms reporting tractors but where

drought or drops in the prices of specialized products restrained a rise in level of living, or actually lowered it.

For the 1940-50 period cross-tabulations were made of the rate of change in number of farms reporting tractors with the rate of change in the index of farm-operator family level of living. The results were in striking contrast to those just described for changes in farms and in average size of farms. Among the 40 percent of the counties with highest rates of increase in number of farms reporting tractors (79 percent and over), 72 percent were in the upper 40 percent according to increase in index. And among the 40 percent with the smallest increase or a slight decrease in number of tractors, only 17 percent were in the upper 40 percent with respect to gain in index. Approximate as these measures may be, their relationship supports fully the conclusion that the rise in level of living among farm people was generally most rapid in those parts of the United States in which mechanization was most rapid from 1940 to 1950.

Instead of the full cross-classification made for the 1940-50 period, a simpler cross-classification (table B) was used for 1950-54, with the change in number of farms, as formerly, used as a control. Among the 2,655 counties that had decreases in number of farms and increase in level-of-living indexes, 2,133 had increases, 9 had no change, and 513 had decreases in number of farms reporting one or more tractors. The number of counties with both decrease in farms and increase in farms with tractors is larger in each succeeding quintile of change in index. The reverse is true of the number of counties with decreases in both number of farms and number of farms with tractors, the number being smaller as progression is made on the quintiles of change in index. Where there is an increase or no change in number of farms, the relationship is not clear-cut.

The conclusions based on the 1940-50 data appear to be substantiated by the 1950-54 data. The rises in indexes are most rapid in those parts of the country in which increases in mechanization are most rapid. These are in general areas in which level of living and level of mechanization were low and in which rapid advances are being made in both.

Table B.--Number of counties by type of percentage change in number of farms, in farms with tractors, and in level-of-living index, 1950-54

Change in level-of-living index, 1950-54	Decrease in number of farms, 1950-54			Increase or no change in number of farms, 1950-54	
	Increase in farms with tractors	No change in farms with tractors	Decrease in farms with tractors	Increase in farms with tractors	Decrease in farms with tractors
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Total	2,133	9	513	204	13
Decrease	0	0	0	22	4
No change	0	0	0	2	0
Increase	2,133	9	513	180	9
Quintiles					
I (lowest)	343	3	185	34	8
II	382	4	145	52	1
III	427	2	102	19	0
IV	478	0	53	44	0
V (highest)	503	0	28	31	0

LEVELS OF LIVING VARY AMONG STATES

Table I shows that 1954 level-of-living indexes ranged from highs in California, New Jersey, Iowa and Connecticut of 192, 190, 188, and 187, respectively, to lows of 84, 87, and 90 in Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. These latter three States were the only ones which had indexes lower than the base of this index series--100 in 1945. South Carolina, the fourth-lowest State, had a 1954 index of exactly 100. Only Missouri of the States outside the South had an index lower than the national average of 140. Montana with 149, Michigan with 148 and North Dakota with 146 had indexes only slightly higher than the 1954 national average.

In general, the States which had the highest and lowest indexes in previous years were in the same relative positions in 1954. The 1940 and 1950 indexes had a correlation of .969 and correlations between these indexes and 1954 are also very high. However, some shifting in rank among States has occurred. For instance, the ranking of the four highest States was exactly inverted between 1950 and 1954.

In most cases the State indexes averaged out wide differences in smaller areas. For instance, Sussex County, Delaware, had not only considerably higher percentages of the first three items on the index than did Kent County, but also had an average sales item more than double that of either of Delaware's other two counties. Similarly, Aroostook County raised Maine's index. Texas with its great geographical spread displayed a great range of indexes for smaller areas. Some of these were as high as the highest States' indexes, some as low as those of the lowest States; the Texas State index was 140, equal to the national average. A few States, however, displayed a comparative homogeneity in farm-family level-of-living indexes; these tended to be either high-index States like Iowa and New Jersey or low-index States in the South.

California with 192 Had Highest Index in 1954

California, ranked fourth in 1950, owed its top position among State indexes in 1954 to an extremely high value of products sold or traded of $18,370, although the other items were also high--96 percent of its farms had electricity, 77 percent had telephones, and 86 percent had automobiles. The index rose by 13 percent from the 170 of 1950. Iowa, which had the top index in 1950, ranked fourth in 1954. In 1954, Iowa had higher percentages than California on the first three items, with 98 percent electricity, 87 percent telephones, and 92 percent automobiles. Its average value of products was $9,537. New Jersey was ranked second in 1954 with an index of 190. The average value of products per farm was $10,697; electrification was 99 percent; 88 percent of farms had telephones, and 84 percent had automobiles. This State moved upwards from third rank in 1950, when its index was 172. Connecticut, ranked second in 1950, moved to third in 1954. Its index went from 175 to 188, a 7 percent increase. In 1954, 99 percent of the farms had electricity, 93 percent had telephones, 86 percent had automobiles, and average sales were $9,598.

The ranking of the four lowest States remained the same between 1950 and 1954. Mississippi remained the State with the lowest index in 1954, but the rise from 57 in 1950 to 84 in 1954 was 47 percent, by far the largest percentage increase. Eighty-five percent of the farms were electrified, 14 percent had telephones, 39 percent had automobiles, and average value of products was $2,130. Alabama, whose index of 87 was second-lowest, had the lowest average value of products, $1,716; 88 percent of its farms had electricity, 16 percent had telephones, and 43 percent had automobiles. Third-lowest Arkansas, where the 1954 index was 90, showed higher percentages of electricity (91 percent) and telephones (17 percent) than the two lower States, but its percentage of farms with automobiles was only 39. Average value of sales in Arkansas was $3,390, much higher than those for the fourth and fifth lowest States, South Carolina and Tennessee. South Carolina in 1954 had an index of 100. Its position above the three lowest States was due to its 61 percent of farms with automobiles. Eighty-eight percent of farms had electricity, 17 percent had telephones, and average sales was $2,027, an average lower than that for Arkansas or even Mississippi.

Index Rises Highest in South

The level-of-living index for the United States as a whole was 140 in 1954 and, as has been pointed out, there were in 1954, as in earlier years, sharp differentials between the South and the other regions of the country. The indexes were 167, 161, 163, and 113 for the Northeast, North Central, West, and South, respectively. The percentage gap is considerably less between the South and other areas in 1954 than in previous years. The index for the other three regions combined was 60 percent higher than the South's index in 1950, but only 43 percent higher in 1954. The rural South is in the process of catching up with more favored parts of rural America.

The East South Central Division showed a 30-percent increase in indexes between 1950 and 1954. The South Atlantic Division had the next highest percentage increase among divisions, 24, followed by West South Central with 17 percent. Smaller percentage increases were found in New England and the East North Central Divisions where already-high indexes increased only 8 percent over 1950 in each division.

Highest percentage increases in indexes between 1950 and 1954 for the 13 Southern States with lowest indexes varied almost directly with rank of 1950 index. The 13 Southern States with lowest indexes in 1950 were the 13 States with highest percentage increases in indexes between 1950 and 1954. Mississippi, which had the lowest State index in 1950, had the highest percentage increase for this period. Oklahoma, which had the highest 1950 index for this group, had the lowest percentage increase between 1950 and 1954.

Of the four States at the top ranking on the 1950 indexes, the largest percentage increase was for fourth-ranked California, and the lowest percentage increase for top-ranked Iowa. However, New Hampshire ~~and Colorado~~ had the lowest percentage increases in State indexes, 3 percent. Iowa's index increased by 5 percent, indexes for Colorado Wisconsin and Rhode Island by 6 percent, and indexes for Vermont and Connecticut by 7 percent. The index rose 8 percent in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, and Nevada.

COUNTIES HAVE WIDE RANGE ON INDEX

The basic indexes of farm-operator family levels of living are those for counties. Indexes for State economic areas, States, geographic divisions, and the United States are arithmetic means of the indexes of counties contained therein.

Combinations of counties were made in order to avoid excessive sampling error in computing indexes for counties with under 800 farms (see Appendix, pp. 97 to 106). Indexes are computed for these combinations. Hereinafter, these combinations will be identified with a capital letter "C" and the name of the county that is alphabetically first in the combination. For example, the combination of Banner, Cheyenne, and Kimball Counties, Nebraska will be called "C-Banner, Nebraska."

The ranges indicated in preceding sections for States have appeared quite spectacular. But when examination is made of the county indexes the tremendous variation throughout the country becomes particularly apparent. In 1954, county indexes ranged from 358 in Kern County in southern California to 44 in Lee County in eastern Kentucky.

MOST COUNTY INDEXES INCREASE; SOME CHANGES IN RANKING OCCUR

Charts 1, 2, and 3 illustrate farm-operator family level-of-living indexes among counties for the years 1954, 1950, and 1945. These maps show generally similar patterns of variation among counties with respect to farm living. On the whole, the pattern of geographic differences in how well farmers live has not substantially altered since the end of World War II.

On the 1954 map, southern California is a solid top-quintile area, as is much of the northeastern seaboard. Noticeably more Southern counties stand out from the prevailing

bottom quintile in that area in 1954 than in 1950. And, since rises in ranking are necessarily balanced by drops, blocks of counties in the Midwest and the areas just east of the Rockies moved to a lower quintile, as did counties in northern and northeastern California.

Analyses of Index Rises in Selected Counties

Certain counties or blocks of counties were selected for a somewhat more intensive analysis of factors related to their 1954 level-of-living indexes and changes in indexes between 1950 and 1954. These counties show the action of certain trends in American agriculture.

Tunica County, Mississippi.--This county is fairly typical of the low-index counties with large percentage increases in level-of-living indexes between 1950 and 1954. Here the increase in index was 108 percent, from 38 to 79. Obviously, every item contributed to the rise in index, but the greatest part of the rise was due to electrification.

	Level-of-living index	Electricity	Telephones	Automobiles	Average value of products
	Index	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*
1954	79	85	5	32	3,800
1950	38	28	2	23	2,300

The number of farms in the county decreased by 20 percent, while the proportion of farms reporting tractors rose 84 percent. Tenancy in this Delta county was still very high--89.9 percent,--but there was a very slight drop from the 91.2 percent of 1950. The number of croppers showed a 22-percent decrease. The decrease in number of commercial farms, 15 percent, was somewhat less than the 20-percent decrease in all farms. The first four economic classes of farms showed increases in numbers, while there were large decreases in Classes V and VI, and in noncommercial farms. The number of farmers working off their farms dropped from 2,187 to 539.

Some of the increased prosperity of Tunica County may be due to diversification of farming. Acreage in cotton dropped from 83,925 to 62,979 between 1949 and 1954, while acreage in oats rose from 1,867 to 11,256 in the same period. Corn acreage decreased from 23,609 to 13,396 and the number of hogs and pigs was almost halved between 1950 and 1954. A trend toward cattle raising was much in evidence--the number of cattle almost doubled between 1950 and 1954.

Breathitt County, Kentucky.--Equally large percentage increases in the indexes occurred in several counties in the Southern uplands, of which Breathitt is a fairly typical example. Here also the increase was 108 percent, from 26 to 54, and here also electrification provided most of the increase.

	Level-of-living index	Electricity	Telephones	Automobiles	Average value of products
	Index	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*
1954	54	83	3	11	400
1950	26	40	1	5	400

In this region there is a disproportionate number of noncommercial farms, and much of Breathitt County's index rise is probably due to a sharp decrease in these, from 2,210 to 1,560 or 29 percent. Total farms in the county decreased from 2,738 to 2,076, 24 percent. The average size of farm rose from 73 to 82 acres. Proportion of tenancy dropped sharply, from 27 to 19 percent. Number of farms reporting tractors rose from 10 to 52, a considerable rise for this hilly area of small, low-income farms. There was

a small increase in number of Class V farms, and small decreases in every other commercial class, plus the large decrease in noncommercial farms mentioned previously.

Beaufort County, South Carolina.--Another Southern geographical area that showed sharp rises in the level-of-living indexes was the coastal plain and tidal areas represented by Beaufort County, South Carolina, where the index rise between 1950 and 1954 was 118 percent. Every item contributed to the increase.

	Level-of-living index	Electricity	Telephones	Automobiles	Average value of products
	Index	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*
1954	74	68	9	38	3,000
1950	34	29	4	17	1,800

Total farms decreased 27 percent, and percentage of farms reporting tractors rose 14 percent. Economic Classes I, III, and V were larger in 1954, while Class VI and noncommercial farms decreased. As in Breathitt County, part-time farms increased slightly, from 175 to 191. Proportion of tenancy dropped from 12 to 5 percent. Average size of farm increased from 104 to 110 acres. As in Tunica County, diversification of farm products was reflected in a much higher average volume of sales. Acreage in cotton and corn decreased, and acreage in oats, vegetables and cowpeas rose. Number of cattle and volume of milk sold rose sharply.

Perkins County, South Dakota.--Large increases in county indexes also occurred in areas outside the South and the Southern fringe. For instance, in Perkins County, South Dakota, the rise was 45 percent.

	Level-of-living index	Electricity	Telephones	Automobiles	Average value of products
	Index	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*
1954	139	82	40	81	7,400
1950	96	33	32	63	6,300

This county had a decrease of 8 percent in number of farms, with a rise in average size of farm from 1,808 to 1,946 acres. Farms under 10 acres and farms over 1,000 acres both increased in numbers. A movement upward from Economic Class IV to Class III was evident. Number of farms reporting tractors rose 18 percent, and number reporting trucks, 30 percent. Number of farm operators working off their farm dropped from 241 to 190, and number working off their farm more than 100 days, from 96 to 28. Number of noncommercial farms decreased from 79 to 10, and of them, part-time farmers decreased from 42 to none.

Farmers in this county made a striking shift in type of farming operations between 1950 and 1954. The number of cash-grain farms increased from 167 to 318, while livestock farms decreased from 635 to 452. Sales of milk, butterfat, cattle and all livestock decreased sharply in volume and dollar return, while figures for corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax, and alfalfa increased sharply.

Perkins is the westernmost of a group of relatively low-index counties in northwestern South Dakota which also includes C-Corson and C-Dewey. These combinations had, respectively, 40 and 36 percent increase in level-of-living index between 1950 and 1954. In these combinations the same factors observable in Perkins were present. In this area, apparently, a shift from livestock to mechanized cash-grain farming is helping to raise the index.

Jasper County, Indiana.--This county is an example of a relatively high-index county which had a large index rise between 1950 and 1954. The increase was 26 percent, from 145 to 182, and was sufficient to move Jasper from the second-highest quintile, where it was in the 1945 and 1950 indexes, into the top quintile.

	Level-of-living index	Electricity	Telephones	Automobiles	Average value of products
	Index	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*
1954	182	100	58	94	12,800
1950	145	85	38	81	8,400

Number of farms decreased 5 percent between the two latest index years, while percentage of farms reporting tractors rose 15 percent, and percentage reporting trucks, 41 percent. Average size of farm rose from 187 to 196 acres, but there were increases in both the very large and very small size-intervals of farms.

As in the South Dakota county previously examined, there was a noticeable shift away from livestock and dairy farming toward field-crop farming, but in Jasper County the shift was more in the nature of a diversification than a drastic shift. And here the increased field-crop farming was mostly in corn and soybeans, while wheat, oats and rye decreased in importance.

Lincoln County, Oregon.--The percentage increase in this county, 44 percent, was one of the largest in the country outside the South. Here increased use of electricity and telephones made large contributions to the index rise.

	Level-of-living index	Electricity	Telephones	Automobiles	Average value of products
	Index	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*
1954	143	98	53	77	3,800
1950	99	72	14	73	2,100

Lincoln County showed a 21-percent decrease in number of farms. There was a clear-cut trend toward larger, higher-volume, more mechanized farms. Average size of farm rose from 137 to 156 acres, farms reporting tractors rose 51 percent, and there were considerable increases in numbers of farms in the three top economic classes. The nationwide trend toward increased numbers of very large and very small farms was not, however, evident in Lincoln County between 1950 and 1954. Noncommercial farms, part-time farms, and number of operators working off their farms all decreased.

Indexes Drop in a Few Counties

Of the 2,575 counties and combinations for which 1954 indexes were computed, 106 had decreases from their 1950 indexes. These were distributed in 26 States, and there were such in every geographic division.

Items which are producing effects on the indexes can be readily identified from study of census data. A drop in average value of products sold between 1950 and 1954 goes far toward explaining the decreases in the level-of-living index in some counties, but this is not always the case. Of the 106 counties and combinations of counties which had lowered 1954 indexes, 57 had decreases in average value of products sold, 74 had lower percentages of farms with automobiles, 59 had lower percentages with electricity, and 43 had lower percentages with telephones. Twelve of the counties had decreases only in value of products sold; 20 counties had decreases only in percentage of automobiles; 12 counties, only in percentage of electricity, and 5 counties, only in percentage of telephones. All other counties had decreases on more than one item.

Certain counties and groups of counties which had substantial decreases in level-of-living indexes are discussed below in order to explore reasons for the index drops.

The dry farming and ranching areas of the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain Divisions should be treated as a sort of special enclave in discussing counties with lowered indexes between 1950 and 1954. In this area the 1954 indexes show clearly the effects of recent drought and lower farm prices. In these three divisions are found all the counties whose indexes dropped between 1950 and 1954 solely due to decreased average value of products sold, with one exception in east-central California. These were Baca, Colorado; Ford and C-Grant, Kansas; C-Banner, Nebraska; Haskell, Knox, C-Carson, C-Cottle, C-Crockett, C-Dallam, and C-Kimble, Texas. This group shows between 1950 and 1954 larger numbers of very small farms and very large farms, a trend toward more part-time farms and toward a downward rearrangement of the proportions of the economic classes of farms. The average size of farm actually decreased in some of these counties. The proportion of tenancy rose in some of the Texas counties.

In and near the same general area there were a number of counties with considerable decreases in index where average value of products sold dropped and where percentage of farms with automobiles also dropped. Such counties were Towner, North Dakota; C-Hamilton and C-Morton, Kansas; C-Alamosa, Colorado; C-Broadwater, Montana; Hall, Jack, and C-Archer, Texas; Harrison, West Virginia; and Polk, Florida. All these counties are in dry farming and ranching areas of the plains and Rockies except for the last two. In the same general area, there were several counties where the same factors were present, but where the index drops were not large.

An examination of 1954 Census of Agriculture data for these counties reveals a pattern of increased numbers of very small farms in all the counties, coupled with an increase in the largest sizes of farms in most of them. The decreases in proportion of tenancy were generally quite small; in Saguache County, Colorado, and in the Montana and Kansas combinations the proportion actually rose. Hall County, Texas, showed a decrease in average size of farm. All except four combined counties--Saguache in Colorado, Meagher in Montana, and Morton and Seward in Kansas--had increases in numbers of part-time farms. There was a general pattern of increased numbers of the lowest economic classes in all these counties and combinations.

In the case of a few widely-scattered counties, there are only lower percentages of farms with telephones to explain the lowered index. This was the case in the following counties: Bureau, Illinois; Ballard, Kentucky; Grafton, New Hampshire; Meigs, Ohio; and Benton, Oregon.

There were other counties where average sales and percentage of farms with telephones dropped, but not percentage of farms with electricity or automobiles. This group of counties included Arapahoe, Colorado; Clinton, Missouri; Mountrail, North Dakota; Beaver, Oklahoma; Brookings, South Dakota; McCulloch and C-Hemphill, Texas. All but Mountrail and Brookings Counties had considerable drops in indexes. Telephones in these counties may have been disconnected when incomes dropped. In most of the counties average value of products sold was very much lower in 1954 than in 1950.

Two adjacent counties in central Florida, Lake and Polk, had index drops between 1950 and 1954 apparently due to a rather unusual influx of new farm operators. Numbers of farms increased from 1,711 to 2,920 in Lake and from 3,256 to 4,020 in Polk, while the indexes decreased from 129 to 120 and 155 to 148, respectively. The percentage of farms with electricity dropped in Lake County, and percentage of farms reporting automobiles in both counties, as did average value of products. In Lake County, the average size of farms dropped from 146 to 109 acres. There was a large increase in part-time and noncommercial farms, from 545 to 915. In Polk County, also, the average size of farms decreased, from 350 to 310 acres, but the noncommercial farms decreased in number. The county's already disproportionate concentration of farms of from 10 to 29 acres became heavier. This county's farms are mostly fruit-and-nut, and the number of this type increased from 1,374 in 1950 to 2,503 in 1954. In both Lake and Polk Counties

there was also apparently heavy investment in cattle during this period, with the number of cattle rising by 91 and 41 percent, respectively.

On the edges of the low-income northern Great Lakes area, often referred to as the "cutover," were two combinations of counties with increased average value of sales and yet considerable decreases in index. These were C-Iron, Wisconsin, and C-Crawford, Michigan. The index drops were, respectively, from 126 to 115 and from 124 to 111. The number of farms dropped in both, 14 percent in the Michigan area and 30 percent in the Wisconsin area. The percentage of farms reporting tractors dropped 17 percent in the Michigan combination and 27 percent in the Wisconsin one. Of the counties in the Wisconsin combination, Oneida and Vilas had lower 1954 percentages on all items except average value of products sold; Iron, on all except telephones. The Michigan counties all had increased average values of sales except Roscommon, and increased percentages of telephones, except Crawford, but auto percentages dropped sharply in the counties in this group. The large percentage decreases in electricity in Crawford and Montmorency Counties more than offset small rises in Oscoda and Roscommon. In these two combinations, the drop in farms was apparently to a disproportionate extent from among the relatively more prosperous farm operators.

Another area in which some decreased indexes occurred in a few counties was the northeastern dairy belt. Such counties included Chemung and Greene in New York, Washington and the combination C-Caledonia in Vermont, and Strafford in New Hampshire. In this area, the value-of-products item did not contribute much to the index decreases. Decreased percentages of electricity in all but Strafford County, which kept the same percentage, were largely responsible for the drops. The percentages of farms with automobiles also contributed to the lowered indexes in all but Chemung County. The telephone percentage rose slightly in Greene County, was stationary in Chemung, dropped 1 percent in Washington and Strafford, and took a sizeable drop in C-Caledonia.

All these counties lost farms at a rate greater than the national rate of 11 percent between 1950 and 1954. Percentages of farms reporting tractors decreased in the New York counties, decreased sharply in Strafford County, rose by 1 percent in Washington County and by 12 percent in C-Caledonia. Numbers of commercial farms decreased sizeably in all these counties, and in all but Chemung there was an increase in numbers of farms of under 3 acres.

INDEXES ALSO AVAILABLE FOR STATE ECONOMIC AREAS

In addition to indexes for geographic areas, already discussed, indexes for recently-designated economic areas within States have also been computed. State economic areas are relatively homogeneous subdivisions of States. They were delineated by the Bureau of the Census in consultation with the former Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other agencies, and have been used in the 1950 and 1954 censuses, in order to provide data for groups of counties with relatively homogeneous economic activity. The areas are groups of counties smaller than States. They are particularly useful for socio-economic comparisons. State economic areas are shown in chart 4.

The indexes for State economic areas point up significant internal differences within States. For instance, indexes range in California from 264 for State economic area 8, which includes the Imperial Valley, to 153 for area 9 in the northern and eastern hinterland. In the wealthy irrigated State economic area 2a of Arizona, where the principal crop is short-staple cotton, the index is 314, highest in the nation, but area 2b in southeastern Arizona has an index of 147. Kentucky area 7 has an index of 145 in contrast with 67 for area 9. State economic area 6 in southern Florida has an index of 178, but areas 1 and 3 in the northwestern corner of the State are similar to the adjoining Deep South, and have indexes of 99 and 95, respectively. In northwestern Illinois, State economic area 1 has an index of 200, but area 11, in the southern tip of the State, shows a relatively low index of 112.

Indexes for State economic areas show a nationwide pattern of higher levels of living in an area near or surrounding a metropolitan center. Some reasons for this pattern are more general availability of electric and telephone service in such areas, proximity to part-time jobs and therefore added income in some cases, and absence of such economic problems as hill-land farming and general isolation. Exceptions to this rule occurred principally in areas where such factors as large volumes of sales, mechanization, irrigation, and patterns of large farms using hired labor are associated with relatively high returns to the individual farm or ranch.

Aroostook County, Maine, comprises that State's economic area 1, and has an index of 193 as against 159 for area 4, which surrounds Portland. However, the latter index is somewhat higher than those for the other two State economic areas of Maine. State economic area 3 in northeastern Colorado has an index of 195, much higher than the one of 153 for area 4, which contains Denver. Area 1a in the northwestern corner of Iowa and area 8 in southeastern California had higher indexes than any of the areas containing metropolitan centers in their respective States.

The two lowest indexes for State economic areas were in western Alabama, 61 and 66 for areas 6 and 7b, respectively. But Kentucky area 9, in the far eastern hilly section of the State, was almost as low with an index of 67. Other nonmetropolitan State economic areas with indexes from 70 through 79 were West Virginia 4 and Kentucky 8, which adjoin Kentucky 9, South Carolina 8 on the tidal coast, Mississippi 6b, which adjoins the above mentioned Alabama areas, and Mississippi 2, a strip of counties to the east of the Delta.

Outside the South, there were no State economic area indexes for 1954 under 100 (the average county index in 1945) except area 8 in south central Missouri, which adjoins the Arkansas border. Around the fringes of the South are several State economic areas which showed the characteristically low indexes of the Deep South. These appeared in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Texas, Oklahoma, Maryland, and Florida also showed lower indexes in the areas nearest the southern "core."

Indexes for State economic areas in non-Southern States were below the national average of 140 in several scattered regions. These included State economic area 2 of New Mexico, a desert area with Indian reservations; North Dakota 2a and 2b, part of the general low-index area just east of the Continental Divide which included areas 2b and 3b of Montana and area 1 of South Dakota; Washington 5b and Montana 1a, a dry and rugged area whose indexes contrasted sharply with the very high indexes of the wheat country of Washington and Oregon just to the west, in the vicinity of Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams; and, in the "cutover" areas bordering the Great Lakes, Minnesota 2, Wisconsin 1, and Michigan 1, 2, and 4b, where early frosts, isolation, and poor land are associated with relatively low sales volumes and percentages of possession of conveniences.

Three nonmetropolitan State economic areas' indexes dropped between 1950 and 1954. The areas were Colorado 2b, Kansas 1, and Texas 1b. The index for Texas area 4 remained the same in 1954 as it had been in 1950. Indexes for these areas are relatively high, being in the highest 40 percent for State economic areas. The decreases in index were not large in any of the areas; there was only a 1 percent decrease in the Colorado area and a 2 percent decrease in the others.

The very high percentage increases in State economic area indexes were concentrated in the South, as might be expected since the area indexes are averages of the county indexes. Notable among these are the increases in Mississippi areas 1 and 2 in the northwestern part of that State, 65 and 73 percent, respectively; Arkansas 8a and 8b, Delta areas with 57 and 62 percent, respectively; areas 6 and 7b in western Alabama with 65 and 53 percent; Florida area 1 in the northwestern corner of the State with 50 percent; areas 8a and 8b in eastern Oklahoma, with 59 and 53 percent; and in northwestern Louisiana, area 1, with 56 percent.

Very high increases in State economic areas' indexes outside the South included Arizona 2a, which had the highest State economic area index in the nation and a large increase of 45 percent, and California area 8, which showed a 33 percent increase between 1950 and 1954. Generally, there were few such increases occurring outside the South which exceeded the national average increase of 15 percent. Especially in the Corn Belt and the dairy areas of the Northeast, there were many area indexes which rose by only quite small percentages.

INDEXES RISE IN LOW-INCOME AREAS BUT ARE STILL FAR BELOW AVERAGE

Since the beginning of the Rural Development Program much interest has been shown in data relating specifically to low-income areas designated for special programs (see chart 5). These are single State economic areas or groups of areas in which, among other factors present, level-of-living indexes are very much lower than for other areas in the country. Separate level-of-living indexes for these areas, in generalized geographic blocks, have been computed (table 4). For the low-income areas as a whole, the indexes for both 1950 and 1954 were far below the national average of county indexes. In 1950, the average indexes for the low-income areas and the rest of the country as a whole were 84 and 147, respectively; in 1954, they were 106 and 162, respectively. The differential changed from 75 to 53 percent.

Although the level of living of the farm people in the low-income areas is low compared to that of the rest of the country, substantial improvement had been made by 1954. In counties in the areas designated as "Serious" low-income, index rises between 1950 and 1954 were sometimes over 100 percent. However, the striking quality of these high percentage increases is tempered by the fact that in most cases the areas started with very low 1950 indexes and still have indexes which are far below average. But they show a definite and continued trend in the widening use of conveniences even in a period of falling income and shrinking purchasing power.

In the Mississippi Delta the index rose from 72 to 101, or 40 percent, in the period. Another area which had a spectacular percentage increase in indexes was the Southeastern Hilly area of Mississippi and Alabama, where the index rose from 63 to 87, or 38 percent. The other low-income areas in the South all had marked percentage increases also, with the possible exception of the Appalachian Mountain area, where the rise was only 22 percent.

The Northern Lake area, formerly called the "cutover," was a point above the national average of indexes in 1950, but three points below it in 1954. This area had the lowest percentage increase in index, though it had the second-highest index for the low-income areas. The Cascade and Rocky Mountain areas remained above the average of all county indexes, by 7 points in 1954 as compared to 8 in 1950.

FARM-OPERATOR FAMILY LEVEL-OF-LIVING INDEXES, 1954

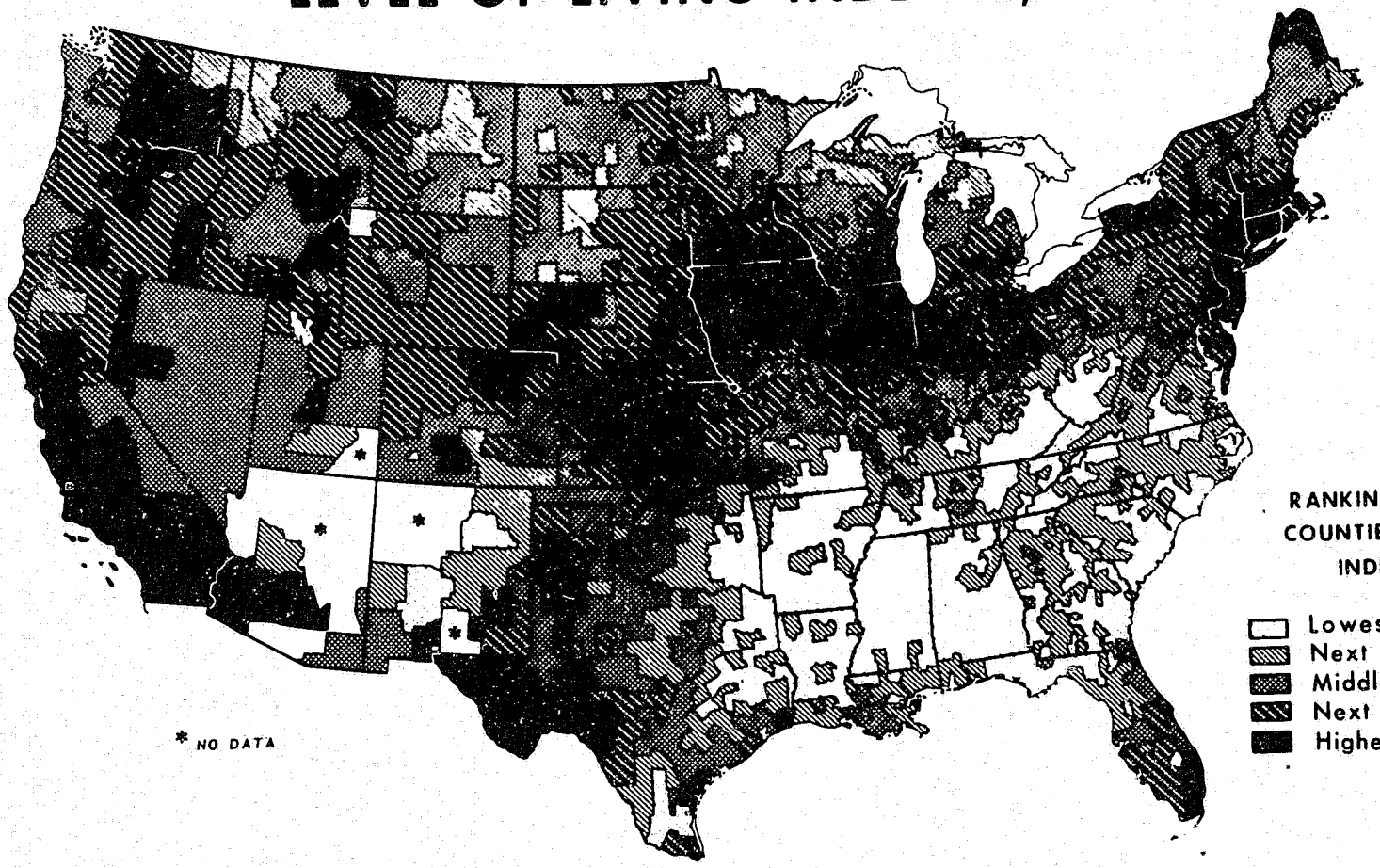

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CHART 1

FARM-OPERATOR FAMILY LEVEL-OF-LIVING INDEXES, 1950

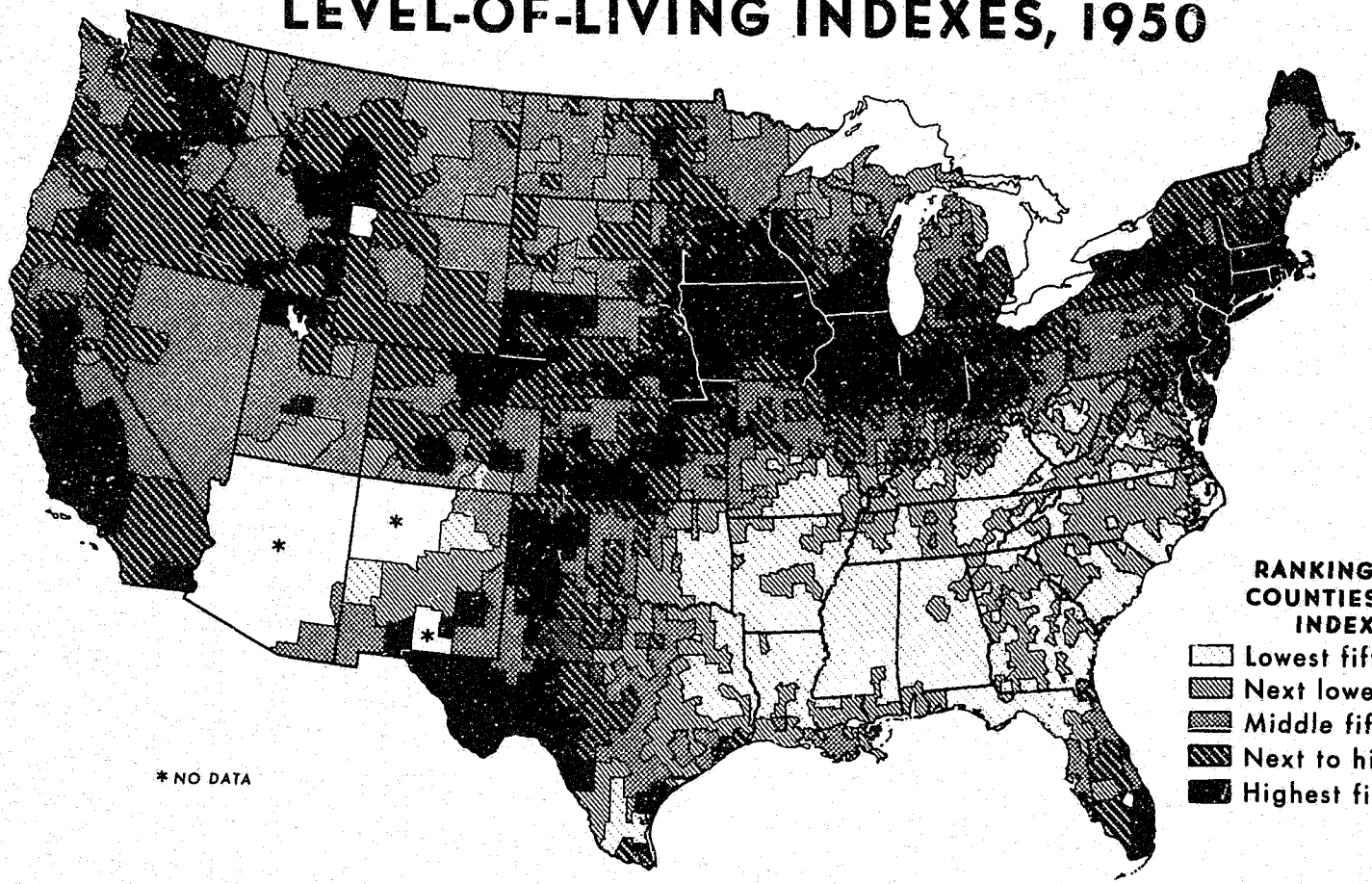

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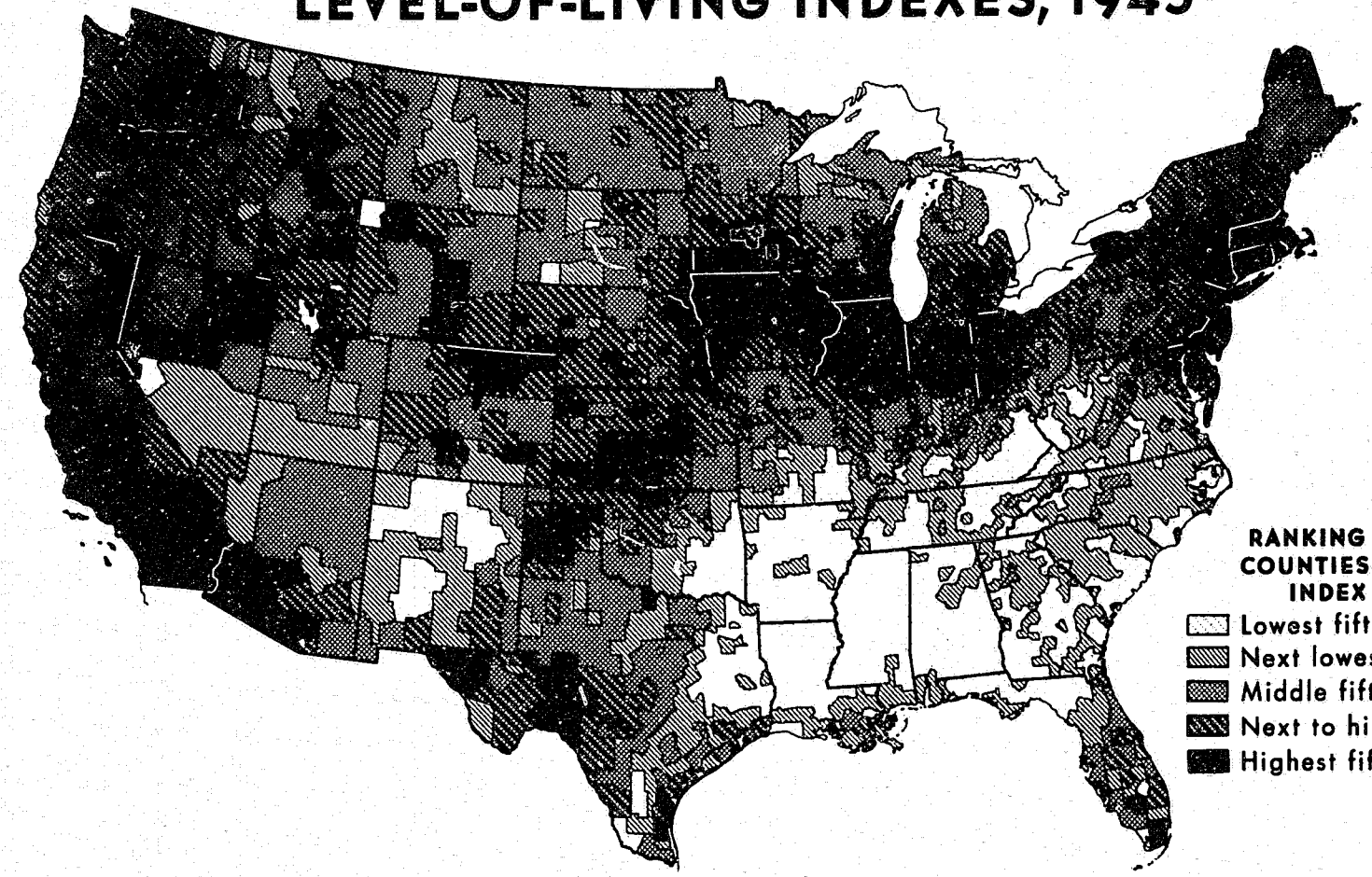
CHART 2

FARM-OPERATOR FAMILY LEVEL-OF-LIVING INDEXES, 1945



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NEG. 46342 HX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CHART 3

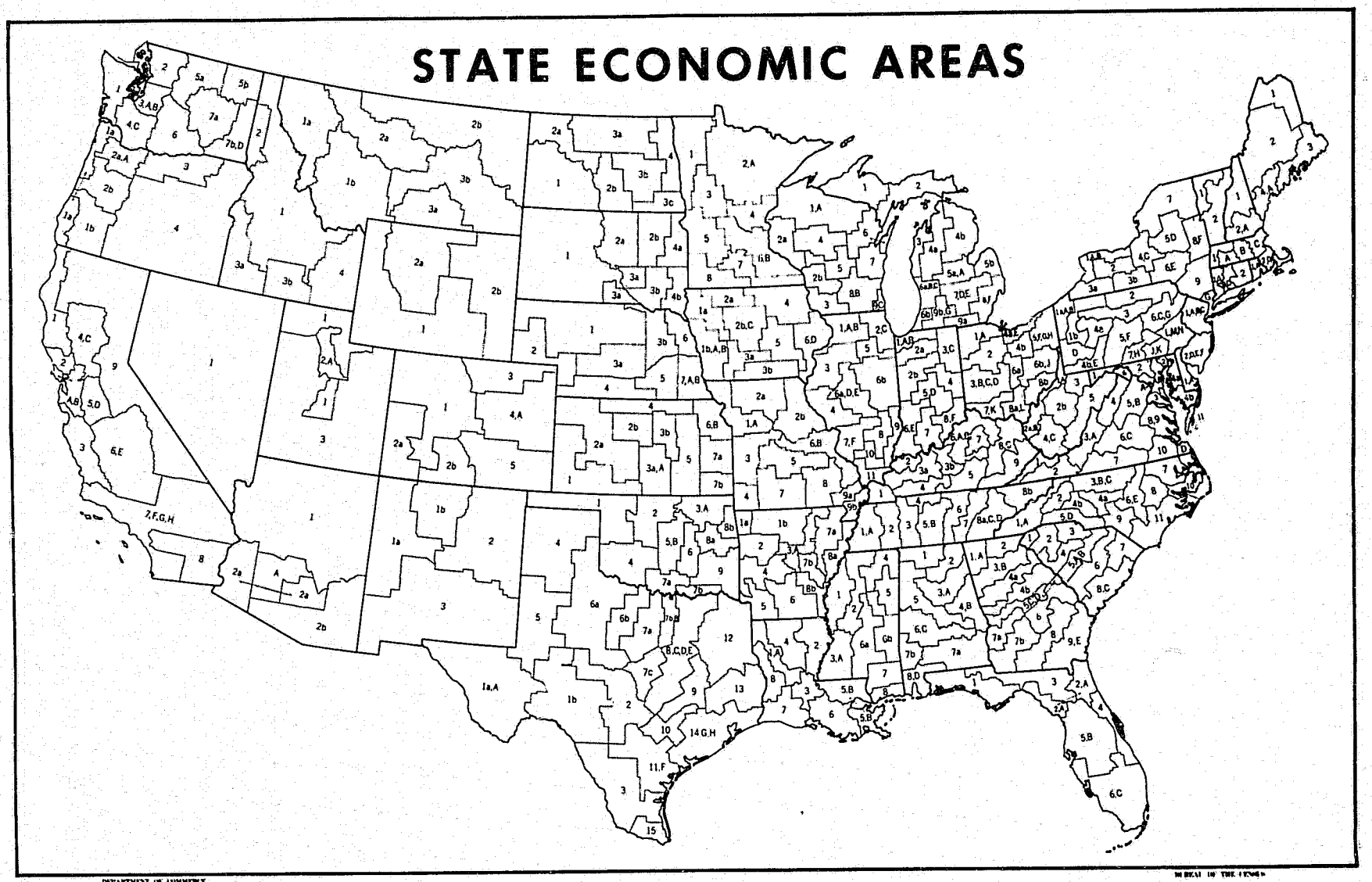
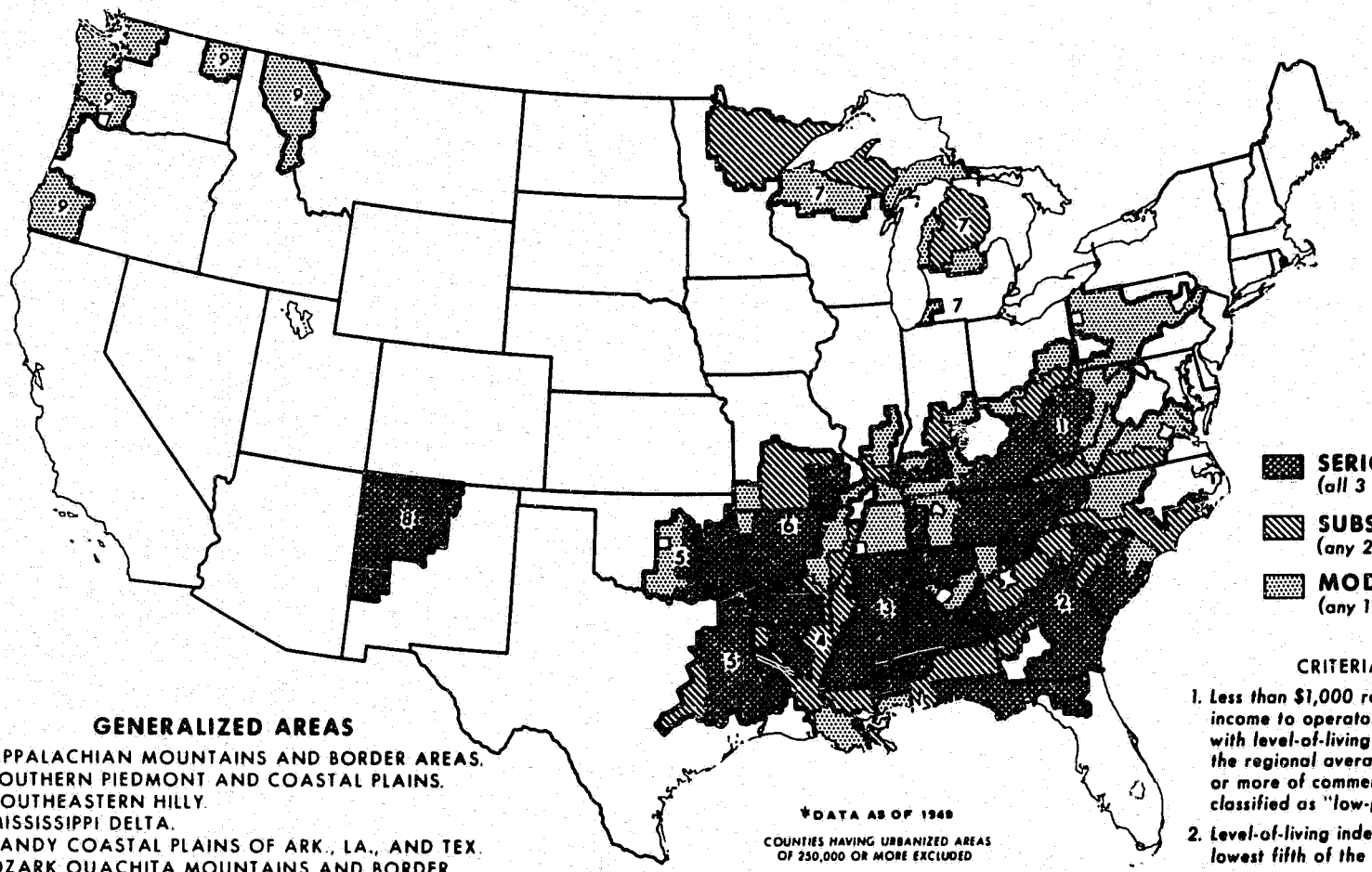


CHART 4

LOW-INCOME AND LEVEL-OF-LIVING AREAS IN AGRICULTURE



SERIOUS *(all 3 criteria)*

SUBSTANTIAL *(any 2 criteria)*

MODERATE *(any 1 criteria)*

CRITERIA *

1. *Less than $1,000 residual farm income to operator and family with level-of-living index below the regional average and 25% or more of commercial farms classified as "low-production"*
2. *Level-of-living index in lowest fifth of the nation.*
3. *50% or more of commercial farms classified as "low-production".*

GENERALIZED AREAS

1 APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS AND BORDER AREAS.
2 SOUTHERN PIEDMONT AND COASTAL PLAINS.
3 SOUTHEASTERN HILLY.
4 MISSISSIPPI DELTA.
5 SANDY COASTAL PLAINS OF ARK., LA., AND TEX.
6 OZARK OUACHITA MOUNTAINS AND BORDER
7 NORTHERN LAKE STATES.
8 NORTHWESTERN NEW MEXICO
9 CASCADE AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREAS.

*DATA AS OF 1949

COUNTIES HAVING URBANIZED AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE EXCLUDED

(STATE ECONOMIC AREA BASIS)

PREPARED BY AMS AND ARS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1804-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CHART 5

Table 1. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States, 1930, 1940, 1945, 1950, and 1954 (U. S. county average for 1945 equals 100)

Area	1930	1940	1945	1950	1954
United States	75	79	100	122	140
Regions					
Northeast	102	115	138	152	167
North Central	104	104	128	147	161
South	44	49	65	92	113
West	93	102	127	145	163
Divisions					
New England	107	116	137	152	164
Middle Atlantic	100	114	139	152	168
East North Central	100	109	131	148	160
West North Central	107	100	126	147	162
South Atlantic	41	49	65	90	112
East South Central	34	35	48	74	96
West South Central	55	60	79	108	126
Mountain	84	92	115	138	155
Pacific	111	121	150	160	180
New England					
Maine	95	98	116	136	153
New Hampshire	105	115	137	151	156
Vermont	101	107	126	150	160
Massachusetts	120	128	150	158	172
Rhode Island	114	138	160	166	176
Connecticut	117	138	170	175	188
Middle Atlantic					
New York	105	120	145	160	173
New Jersey	120	138	172	172	190
Pennsylvania	88	102	122	140	156
East North Central					
Ohio	102	113	134	148	160
Indiana	100	111	134	149	163
Illinois	107	113	139	156	169
Michigan	84	99	118	135	148
Wisconsin	106	107	131	149	158
West North Central					
Minnesota	105	107	129	151	163
Iowa	132	133	162	178	187
Missouri	82	78	93	114	135
North Dakota	94	84	111	132	146
South Dakota	98	88	108	139	155
Nebraska	120	105	132	157	174
Kansas	115	101	135	152	167

continued

Table 1. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States ... continued

Area	1930	1940	1945	1950	1954
South Atlantic					
Delaware	84	100	136	158	183
Maryland	77	91	120	140	157
Virginia	51	58	73	99	119
West Virginia	54	55	66	87	106
North Carolina	37	45	60	80	103
South Carolina	30	41	55	76	100
Georgia	30	37	52	80	105
Florida	45	53	76	105	131
East South Central					
Kentucky	42	49	61	86	105
Tennessee	35	36	50	78	101
Alabama	26	25	38	64	87
Mississippi	25	22	32	57	84
West South Central					
Arkansas	29	25	37	68	90
Louisiana	29	34	51	82	109
Oklahoma	61	62	79	105	126
Texas	68	76	98	127	140
Mountain					
Montana	76	83	107	130	149
Idaho	92	100	129	147	161
Wyoming	85	101	124	141	160
Colorado	87	96	122	149	158
New Mexico 1/					
Arizona 1/					
Utah	87	90	106	133	154
Nevada	108	107	129	142	154
Pacific					
Washington	107	113	147	154	173
Oregon	105	112	137	150	169
California	118	131	161	170	192

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes, by counties, States, and the United States, 1945, 1950, and 1954
(U. S. county average, 1945 = 100)

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			UNITED STATES				
Total	100	122	140				
			ALABAMA				
State	38	64	87	Henry	39	74	91
Autauga	37	66	87	Houston	49	76	90
Baldwin	66	90	112	Jackson	28	55	83
Barbour	31	58	76	Jefferson	80	103	118
Bibb	30	65	84	Lamar	33	68	86
Blount	40	71	86	Lauderdale	46	78	105
Bullock	22	33	55	Lawrence	34	65	88
Butler	34	58	84	Lee	37	69	92
Calhoun	71	89	119	Limestone	44	76	100
Chambers	41	67	98	Lowndes	23	38	72
Cherokee	66	79	105	Macon	34	44	68
Chilton	40	66	93	Madison	45	78	109
Choctaw	19	41	60	Marengo	20	37	62
Clarke	19	41	64	Marion	24	70	84
Clay	41	64	92	Marshall	42	69	90
Cleburne	39	69	98	Mobile	66	95	128
Coffee	38	71	89	Monroe	26	48	70
Colbert	53	77	110	Montgomery	44	66	79
Conecuh	22	52	78	Morgan	42	78	95
Coosa	46	76	94	Perry	22	44	74
Covington	36	67	89	Pickens	30	52	73
Crenshaw	27	58	81	Pike	37	67	92
Cullman	52	72	92	Randolph	41	65	82
Dale	46	73	102	Russell	31	44	71
Dallas	21	44	63	St. Clair	53	73	90
De Kalb	44	73	94	Shelby	51	83	120
Elmore	50	71	98	Sumter	20	31	58
Escambia	37	62	90	Talladega	47	71	107
Etowah	68	94	109	Tallapoosa	48	64	91
Fayette	36	67	79	Tuscaloosa	38	63	91
Franklin	31	75	91	Walker	38	73	97
Geneva	44	74	92	Washington	26	48	74
Greene	19	35	49	Wilcox	17	28	46
Hale	23	44	71	Winston	34	65	81

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
ARIZONA 1/							
State	—	—	—				
Cochise	101	2/	2/	Santa Cruz	117	2/	2/
Greenlee	77	2/	2/	Yavapai	92	129	129
Maricopa	162	210	273	Yuma	189	237	314
Pinal	119	195	314				
Combination of counties							
Cochise, Greenlee, Santa Cruz	100	120	147				
ARKANSAS							
State	37	68	90	Howard	31	69	83
Arkansas	66	94	132	Independence	37	82	90
Ashley	23	62	88	Izard	34	61	73
Baxter	34	70	87	Jackson	49	82	111
Benton	72	108	125	Jefferson	32	61	90
Boone	59	89	111	Johnson	39	67	96
Bradley	31	61	77	Lafayette	23	49	76
Calhoun	35	60	84	Lawrence	47	81	93
Carroll	61	81	103	Lee	19	51	81
Chicot	18	57	90	Lincoln	25	45	74
Clark	46	73	98	Little River	21	52	78
Clay	53	82	89	Logan	51	78	88
Cleburne	35	57	77	Lonoke	45	80	97
Cleveland	30	56	76	Madison	31	59	81
Columbia	35	57	80	Marion	28	57	79
Conway	27	69	90	Miller	35	64	91
Craighead	53	87	105	Mississippi	52	78	109
Crawford	42	74	104	Monroe	29	50	73
Crittenden	24	49	90	Montgomery	24	59	80
Cross	33	70	100	Nevada	37	64	86
Dallas	40	63	72	Newton	24	40	67
Desha	21	44	81	Ouachita	45	66	85
Drew	23	58	81	Perry	27	52	82
Faulkner	35	74	90	Phillips	20	51	83
Franklin	39	75	99	Pike	24	71	79
Fulton	32	58	70	Poinsett	38	75	106
Garland	62	90	117	Polk	31	66	94
Grant	42	79	89	Pope	32	65	90
Greene	47	84	97	Prairie	50	78	107
Hempstead	33	64	84	Pulaski	64	88	114
Hot Spring	43	82	106	Randolph	43	66	84

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		ARKANSAS - continued					
St. Francis	23	51	79	Stone	16	48	71
Saline	56	92	104	Union	44	72	93
Scott	30	58	83	Van Buren	30	58	77
Searcy	14	45	60	Washington	70	105	123
Sebastian	59	83	107	White	35	70	84
Sevier	36	65	75	Woodruff	40	61	83
Sharp	32	64	78	Yell	34	69	92
		CALIFORNIA					
State	161	170	192	Nevada	118	2/	2/
Alameda	166	163	202	Orange	177	159	193
Alpine	147	2/	2/	Placer	149	149	175
Amador	121	2/	2/	Plumas	153	2/	2/
Butte	146	168	179	Riverside	160	158	192
Calaveras	106	2/	2/	Sacramento	174	164	185
Colusa	180	205	243	San Benito	197	179	199
Contra Costa	166	172	181	San Bernardino	151	158	181
Del Norte	97	2/	2/	San Diego	145	158	177
El Dorado	126	113	164	San Joaquin	203	183	211
Fresno	187	188	215	San Luis Obispo	160	174	174
Glenn	162	178	200	San Mateo	195	2/	2/
Humboldt	130	2/	2/	Santa Barbara	209	240	247
Imperial	186	237	337	Santa Clara	177	173	201
Inyo	126	2/	2/	Santa Cruz	155	191	191
Kern	253	292	358	Shasta	110	2/	2/
Kings	179	211	239	Sierra	156	2/	2/
Lake	123	144	154	Siskiyou	141	156	161
Lassen	146	2/	2/	Solano	197	182	206
Los Angeles	175	179	213	Sonoma	167	169	178
Madera	183	185	218	Stanislaus	173	169	195
Marin	204	2/	2/	Sutter	204	2/	2/
Mariposa	97	2/	2/	Tehama	130	148	170
Mendocino	134	141	156	Trinity	93	2/	2/
Merced	169	172	202	Tulare	206	186	222
Modoc	146	2/	2/	Tuolumne	115	2/	2/
Mono	147	2/	2/	Ventura	225	223	263
Monterey	228	252	266	Yolo	219	218	248
Napa	157	173	181	Yuba	152	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
				CALIFORNIA - continued			
				Combinations of counties			
Alpine, Amador, Calaveras	114	134	132	Marin, San Mateo	199	201	214
Del Norte, Humboldt	126	150	163	Nevada, Plumas, Sierra	131	138	165
Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Tuolumne	112	135	154	Shasta, Trinity	108	123	127
Lassen, Modoc	146	160	172	Sutter, Yuba	190	183	196
				COLORADO			
State	122	149	158	Kit Carson	110	132	146
Adams	153	178	206	Lake	107	2/	2/
Alamosa	134	2/	2/	La Plata	88	121	135
Arapahoe	134	186	180	Larimer	153	191	189
Archuleta	76	2/	2/	Las Animas	77	103	128
Baca	118	132	126	Lincoln	109	2/	2/
Bent	147	2/	2/	Logan	144	2/	2/
Boulder	167	187	193	Mesa	141	159	165
Chaffee	114	2/	2/	Mineral	95	2/	2/
Cheyenne	106	2/	2/	Moffat	98	2/	2/
Clear Creek	119	2/	2/	Montezuma	80	2/	2/
Conejos	92	2/	2/	Montrose	132	150	165
Costilla	68	2/	2/	Morgan	165	182	192
Crowley	126	2/	2/	Otero	163	2/	2/
Custer	82	2/	2/	Ouray	122	2/	2/
Delta	139	149	160	Park	116	2/	2/
Dolores	70	2/	2/	Phillips	161	2/	2/
Douglas	110	2/	2/	Pitkin	119	2/	2/
Eagle	133	2/	2/	Prowers	130	140	150
Elbert	106	2/	2/	Pueblo	134	160	162
El Paso	121	153	153	Rio Blanco	113	2/	2/
Fremont	106	2/	2/	Rio Grande	195	2/	2/
Garfield	105	2/	2/	Routt	126	2/	2/
Gilpin	88	2/	2/	Saguache	153	2/	2/
Grand	129	2/	2/	San Miguel	112	2/	2/
Gunnison	134	2/	2/	Sedgwick	160	2/	2/
Hinsdale	109	2/	2/	Summit	118	2/	2/
Huerfano	70	2/	2/	Teller	93	2/	2/
Jackson	193	2/	2/	Washington	120	148	157
Jefferson	151	169	171	Weld	174	202	213
Kiowa	105	2/	2/	Yuma	124	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
				COLORADO - continued			
				Combinations of counties			
Alamosa, Rio Grande, Saguache	167	195	188	Custer, Fremont, Huerfano	91	125	130
Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla	81	128	133	Dolores, Montezuma, San Miguel	82	111	142
Bent, Crowley, Otero	150	165	171	Douglas, Elbert	108	145	156
Chaffee, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Teller	117	149	138	Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Routt	124	159	167
Cheyenne, Kiowa, Lincoln	107	116	140	Logan, Sedgwick	148	173	192
Clear Creek, Eagle, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Lake, Pitkin, Summit	115	137	157	Phillips, Yuma	134	154	172
				CONNECTICUT			
State	170	175	188	New Haven	174	174	188
Fairfield	174	162	185	New London	153	162	181
Hartford	195	191	199	Tolland	160	178	187
Litchfield	173	185	187	Windham	158	174	187
Middlesex	172	173	188				

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
DELAWARE							
State	136	158	183	New Castle	146	164	181
Kent	103	140	160	Sussex	160	169	208
FLORIDA							
State	76	105	131	Lafayette	39	2/	2/
Alachua	60	80	112	Lake	106	129	120
Baker	36	2/	2/	Lee	108	2/	2/
Bay	56	2/	2/	Leon	29	62	82
Bradford	48	2/	2/	Levy	57	2/	2/
Brevard	83	2/	2/	Liberty	35	2/	2/
Broward	73	2/	2/	Madison	40	2/	2/
Calhoun	30	2/	2/	Manatee	93	125	158
Charlotte	99	2/	2/	Marion	61	92	112
Citrus	66	2/	2/	Martin	120	2/	2/
Clay	67	2/	2/	Monroe	44	2/	2/
Collier	95	2/	2/	Nassau	63	2/	2/
Columbia	43	70	114	Okaloosa	35	62	91
Dade	151	189	210	Okeechobee	58	2/	2/
De Soto	78	2/	2/	Orange	136	2/	2/
Dixie	38	2/	2/	Osceola	90	2/	2/
Duval	122	146	196	Palm Beach	137	2/	2/
Escambia	59	98	129	Pasco	92	2/	2/
Flagler	103	2/	2/	Pinellas	143	2/	2/
Franklin	58	2/	2/	Polk	139	155	148
Gadsden	63	106	135	Putnam	87	2/	2/
Gilchrist	40	2/	2/	St. Johns	107	2/	2/
Glades	74	2/	2/	St. Lucie	89	2/	2/
Gulf	61	2/	2/	Santa Rosa	40	81	117
Hamilton	31	2/	2/	Sarasota	137	2/	2/
Hardee	75	96	129	Seminole	150	2/	2/
Hendry	231	2/	2/	Sumter	69	81	99
Hernando	75	2/	2/	Suwannee	39	67	92
Highlands	126	2/	2/	Taylor	31	2/	2/
Hillsborough	112	2/	2/	Union	48	2/	2/
Holmes	23	60	83	Volusia	99	2/	2/
Indian River	92	2/	2/	Wakulla	30	2/	2/
Jackson	28	56	81	Walton	30	2/	2/
Jefferson	29	48	63	Washington	24	65	84

continue

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
				FLORIDA - continued			
				Combinations of counties			
Baker, Union	43	64	94	Citrus, Hernando, Pasco	83	118	129
Bay, Walton	36	65	93	De Soto, Highlands	107	100	164
Bradford, Clay	53	70	117	Dixie, Levy, Taylor	44	73	108
Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie	89	127	137	Flagler, Volusia	100	133	148
Broward, Martin, Palm Beach	108	183	233	Gilchrist, Lafayette	40	69	96
Calhoun, Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Wakulla	37	59	97	Hamilton, Madison	36	64	93
Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee, Monroe, Okeechobee, Sarasota	115	147	160	Hillsborough, Pinellas	118	119	146
				Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns	88	117	153
				Orange, Osceola, Seminole	134	156	159
				GEORGIA			
State	52	80	105	Bartow	50	83	117
Appling	41	65	95	Ben Hill	66	86	105
Atkinson	46	2/	2/	Berrien	47	87	103
Bacon	48	80	84	Bibb	93	2/	2/
Baker	34	71	85	Bleckley	51	82	109
Baldwin	37	2/	2/	Brantley	49	2/	2/
Banks	45	78	100	Brooks	37	71	91
Barrow	59	89	98	Bryan	49	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

GEORGIA - continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
Bulloch	58	89	104	Fulton	89	106	128
Burke	39	56	83	Gilmer	31	61	72
Butts	59	80	108	Glascock	64	2/	2/
Calhoun	37	64	99	Glynn	70	2/	2/
Camden	32	2/	2/	Gordon	57	82	108
Candler	57	89	119	Grady	49	89	105
Carroll	60	89	121	Greene	59	2/	2/
Catoosa	84	2/	2/	Gwinnett	57	92	131
Charlton	38	2/	2/	Habersham	60	78	111
Chatham	99	112	125	Hall	59	87	128
Chattahoochee	82	2/	2/	Hancock	29	56	76
Chattooga	47	75	98	Haralson	47	73	102
Cherokee	73	107	122	Harris	36	79	99
Clarke	67	2/	2/	Hart	50	91	92
Clay	32	2/	2/	Heard	44	72	93
Clayton	74	119	145	Henry	52	82	113
Clinch	56	2/	2/	Houston	61	2/	2/
Cobb	87	104	139	Irwin	58	85	102
Coffee	44	76	94	Jackson	54	82	112
Colquitt	52	85	112	Jasper	54	2/	2/
Columbia	56	2/	2/	Jeff Davis	43	69	97
Cook	66	89	102	Jefferson	57	81	111
Coweta	45	79	104	Jenkins	46	80	106
Crawford	50	2/	2/	Johnson	38	79	96
Crisp	71	102	121	Jones	69	2/	2/
Dade	38	2/	2/	Lamar	73	2/	2/
Dawson	55	2/	2/	Lanier	45	2/	2/
Decatur	41	77	93	Laurens	45	75	104
De Kalb	102	135	146	Lee	46	2/	2/
Dodge	43	75	98	Liberty	38	2/	2/
Dooly	48	81	101	Lincoln	46	2/	2/
Dougherty	42	2/	2/	Long	44	2/	2/
Douglas	56	80	104	Lowndes	56	80	115
Early	30	58	92	Lumpkin	28	2/	2/
Echols	42	2/	2/	McDuffie	51	77	115
Effingham	62	79	99	McIntosh	44	2/	2/
Elbert	47	87	112	Macon	55	77	109
Emanuel	42	72	105	Madison	52	81	108
Evans	55	2/	2/	Marion	31	2/	2/
Fannin	31	63	79	Meriwether	41	69	106
Fayette	41	74	96	Miller	35	79	104
Floyd	66	95	129	Mitchell	50	81	103
Forsyth	76	98	117	Monroe	64	90	112
Franklin	48	90	107	Montgomery	39	75	91

continued

Table 2.--Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		GEORGIA - continued					
Morgan	57	84	120	Tattnall	54	2/	2/
Murray	44	66	86	Taylor	46	2/	2/
Muscogee	96	2/	2/	Telfair	45	75	88
Newton	59	2/	2/	Terrell	44	65	107
Oconee	56	2/	2/	Thomas	50	72	114
Oglethorpe	49	83	100	Tift	66	106	121
Paulding	43	72	107	Toombs	35	68	105
Peach	73	2/	2/	Towns	33	2/	2/
Pickens	50	87	107	Treutlen	42	2/	2/
Pierce	54	2/	2/	Troup	55	87	111
Pike	59	2/	2/	Turner	49	81	102
Polk	50	81	119	Twiggs	40	2/	2/
Pulaski	50	81	117	Union	26	57	72
Putnam	56	2/	2/	Upson	69	2/	2/
Quitman	24	2/	2/	Walker	67	83	102
Rabun	39	2/	2/	Walton	56	92	116
Randolph	35	64	88	Ware	61	102	122
Richmond	101	115	129	Warren	40	69	102
Rockdale	68	2/	2/	Washington	46	2/	2/
Schley	45	2/	2/	Wayne	52	2/	2/
Screven	37	65	94	Webster	44	2/	2/
Seminole	49	85	104	Wheeler	53	2/	2/
Spalding	65	96	143	White	50	68	92
Stephens	51	85	100	Whitfield	68	88	115
Stewart	33	55	73	Wilcox	41	75	92
Sumter	63	90	127	Wilkes	51	75	109
Talbot	39	2/	2/	Wilkinson	37	2/	2/
Taliaferro	47	2/	2/	Worth	43	80	105
		Combinations of counties					
Atkinson) Lanier)	46	67	96	Camden) Charlton) Clinch) Echols)	42	75	94
Baldwin) Jones)	52	78	119	Catoosa) Dade)	69	80	109
Brantley) Pierce)	52	75	93	Chattahoochee) Muscogee)	94	112	137
Bibb) Crawford)	72	108	121	Clarke) Oconee)	61	98	129
Bryan) Liberty)	40	68	81				

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			GEORGIA - continued				
Clay Quitman	30	67	88	Jasper Putnam	55	75	109
Columbia Lincoln	51	81	102	Lamar Pike	65	87	120
Dawson Lumpkin	46	73	102	Marion Taylor	40	64	84
Dougherty Lee	44	92	122	Newton Rockdale	63	77	115
Evans Tattnall	55	80	92	Rabun Towns	36	66	82
Glascock Washington	50	73	100	Schley Webster	45	61	100
Glynn Long McIntosh Wayne	53	69	93	Talbot Upson	47	79	99
Greene Taliaferro	55	75	94	Treutlen Wheeler	49	79	92
Houston Peach	65	87	117	Twiggs Wilkinson	39	65	84
			IDAHO				
State	129	147	161	Boundary	96	2/	2/
Ada	152	2/	2/	Butte	126	2/	2/
Adams	90	2/	2/	Camas	154	2/	2/
Bannock	137	150	151	Canyon	156	166	181
Bear Lake	121	2/	2/	Caribou	121	2/	2/
Benewah	92	2/	2/	Cassia	143	155	183
Bingham	144	168	178	Clark	106	2/	2/
Blaine	128	2/	2/	Clearwater	84	2/	2/
Boise	77	2/	2/	Custer	97	2/	2/
Bonner	85	2/	2/	Elmore	118	2/	2/
Bonneville	168	178	188	Franklin	157	156	169

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			IDAHO - continued				
Fremont	145	166	180	Minidoka	154	166	176
Gem	140	143	159	Nez Perce	139	2/	2/
Gooding	132	2/	2/	Oneida	123	2/	2/
Idaho	129	2/	2/	Owyhee	115	2/	2/
Jefferson	138	159	184	Payette	159	153	163
Jerome	156	166	192	Power	139	2/	2/
Kootenai	101	2/	2/	Shoshone	89	2/	2/
Latah	148	155	168	Teton	139	2/	2/
Lemhi	91	2/	2/	Twin Falls	179	183	194
Lewis	164	2/	2/	Valley	119	2/	2/
Lincoln	126	2/	2/	Washington	126	153	170
Madison	147	2/	2/				
			Combinations of counties				
Ada) Owyhee)	143	154	169	Bonner) Boundary) Clear Water)			
Adams) Idaho) Valley)	120	140	157	Shoshone)	88	103	124
Bear Lake) Caribou)	121	163	166	Butte) Clark) Custer) Lemhi)	101	123	141
Benewah) Kootenai)	99	121	142	Gooding) Lincoln)	129	157	169
Blaine) Boise) Camas) Elmore)	119	148	154	Lewis) Nez Perce)	147	166	177
				Madison) Teton)	145	158	163
				Oneida) Power)	129	143	165

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
ILLINOIS							
State	139	156	169	Kane	200	203	220
Adams	142	159	168	Kankakee	161	171	193
Alexander	54	2/	2/	Kendall	185	210	202
Bond	118	142	143	Knox	168	179	189
Boone	178	184	200	Lake	173	167	177
Brown	125	140	165	La Salle	176	184	199
Bureau	177	188	187	Lawrence	108	126	145
Calhoun	87	108	134	Lee	173	189	195
Carroll	167	194	207	Livingston	186	193	195
Cass	138	164	176	Logan	168	186	186
Champaign	174	190	196	McDonough	173	187	182
Christian	151	171	182	McHenry	185	180	198
Clark	105	121	146	McLean	182	187	205
Clay	101	128	138	Macon	151	169	190
Clinton	132	152	163	Macoupin	120	141	161
Coles	148	153	167	Madison	140	151	167
Cook	178	172	183	Marion	106	137	148
Crawford	113	130	167	Marshall	168	2/	2/
Cumberland	97	117	139	Mason	172	186	186
De Kalb	201	200	225	Massac	79	109	126
De Witt	146	169	186	Menard	158	185	183
Douglas	150	171	166	Mercer	176	192	195
Du Page	171	181	185	Monroe	127	157	167
Edgar	150	157	179	Montgomery	125	146	162
Edwards	127	2/	2/	Morgan	146	163	187
Effingham	116	149	149	Moultrie	143	159	168
Fayette	99	132	143	Ogle	173	183	195
Ford	175	179	202	Peoria	166	168	178
Franklin	84	106	128	Perry	95	125	127
Fulton	155	171	178	Piatt	173	188	209
Gallatin	95	109	139	Pike	126	143	164
Greene	124	150	168	Pope	54	2/	2/
Grundy	170	189	200	Pulaski	67	2/	2/
Hamilton	62	91	108	Putnam	182	2/	2/
Hancock	145	156	171	Randolph	126	156	160
Hardin	50	2/	2/	Richland	110	134	154
Henderson	158	185	201	Rock Island	166	180	183
Henry	186	194	209	St. Clair	133	152	165
Iroquois	162	183	199	Saline	88	116	133
Jackson	83	112	127	Sangamon	159	180	184
Jasper	91	115	137	Schuyler	125	144	155
Jefferson	86	116	137	Scott	128	162	167
Jersey	115	138	153	Shelby	130	156	157
Jo Daviess	160	162	179	Stark	177	195	203
Johnson	56	78	103	Stephenson	174	190	195

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			ILLINOIS - continued				
Tazewell	170	174	198	Wayne	92	112	134
Union	85	114	114	White	119	145	155
Vermilion	148	171	191	Whiteside	180	193	203
Wabash	141	2/	2/	Will	162	177	186
Warren	182	192	199	Williamson	75	95	108
Washington	132	145	163	Winnebago	174	181	195
				Woodford	180	190	198
			Combinations of counties				
Alexander) Pulaski)	61	92	121	Hardin) Pope)	51	76	92
Edwards) Wabash)	133	149	168	Marshall) Putnam)	172	180	180
			INDIANA				
State	134	149	163	Gibson	132	152	162
Adams	146	164	169	Grant	168	154	181
Allen	154	158	169	Greene	98	121	143
Bartholomew	141	151	153	Hamilton	164	176	184
Benton	158	188	210	Hancock	161	156	170
Blackford	140	161	174	Harrison	115	134	143
Boone	173	177	183	Hendricks	157	165	174
Brown	64	2/	2/	Henry	166	166	183
Carroll	166	187	193	Howard	164	169	178
Cass	153	168	176	Huntington	182	166	172
Clark	108	125	147	Jackson	100	125	139
Clay	116	152	157	Jasper	133	145	182
Clinton	176	185	193	Jay	139	146	171
Crawford	64	93	103	Jefferson	94	122	127
Daviess	105	131	149	Jennings	82	107	126
Dearborn	127	144	148	Johnson	145	163	179
Decatur	143	161	185	Knox	144	152	171
De Kalb	135	152	177	Kosciusko	153	161	171
Delaware	165	158	182	Lagrange	124	134	123
Dubois	123	145	154	Lake	148	155	176
Elkhart	150	157	165	La Porte	144	156	171
Fayette	154	2/	2/	Lawrence	84	107	132
Floyd	121	141	150	Madison	161	167	181
Fountain	148	159	178	Marion	153	159	167
Franklin	113	130	146	Marshall	149	154	166
Fulton	157	168	183	Martin	74	98	120

continued

Table 2.--Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			INDIANA - continued				
Miami	153	162	184	Scott	83	91	124
Monroe	87	2/	2/	Shelby	153	171	184
Montgomery	167	178	192	Spencer	115	148	157
Morgan	120	136	153	Starke	128	137	153
Newton	153	176	186	Steuben	140	158	164
Noble	143	150	162	Sullivan	126	141	153
Ohio	143	2/	2/	Switzerland	116	2/	2/
Orange	74	95	108	Tippecanoe	165	172	186
Owen	91	127	136	Tipton	168	174	174
Parke	141	161	165	Union	163	2/	2/
Perry	73	93	112	Vanderburgh	150	161	155
Pike	84	115	133	Vermillion	113	152	160
Porter	148	155	174	Vigo	125	145	159
Posey	135	155	171	Wabash	158	164	178
Pulaski	135	147	170	Warren	146	147	169
Putnam	126	151	153	Warrick	110	132	141
Randolph	155	164	169	Washington	88	114	136
Ripley	111	137	149	Wayne	163	178	182
Rush	177	177	200	Wells	147	166	178
St. Joseph	141	152	176	White	153	172	189
				Whitley	153	170	179
			Combinations of counties				
Brown) Monroe)	81	111	133	Ohio) Switzerland)	122	121	151
Fayette) Union)	157	171	177				
			IOWA				
State	162	178	187	Butler	166	183	187
Adair	153	171	176	Calhoun	175	182	189
Adams	155	173	175	Carroll	181	195	200
Allamakee	140	166	173	Cass	158	181	186
Appanoose	110	146	155	Cedar	185	195	205
Audubon	159	190	194	Cerro Gordo	177	188	191
Benton	194	203	193	Cherokee	190	214	206
Black Hawk	181	184	202	Chickasaw	135	159	178
Boone	169	171	190	Clarke	135	156	175
Bremer	161	183	188	Clay	184	193	205
Buchanan	149	171	166	Clayton	159	169	176
Buena Vista	189	198	201	Clinton	173	195	200

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
	IOWA - continued						
Crawford	153	173	181	Mahaska	163	176	183
Dallas	174	180	190	Marion	137	156	177
Davis	131	154	163	Marshall	190	188	205
Decatur	105	139	150	Mills	149	172	186
Delaware	154	167	179	Mitchell	164	183	200
Des Moines	163	185	170	Monona	154	172	189
Dickinson	162	181	192	Monroe	110	141	145
Dubuque	159	165	189	Montgomery	169	193	193
Emmet	177	185	201	Muscatine	173	195	192
Fayette	154	175	185	O'Brien	192	192	200
Floyd	164	179	185	Osceola	164	180	181
Franklin	187	196	202	Page	171	199	192
Fremont	154	171	196	Palo Alto	175	184	189
Greene	181	182	193	Plymouth	163	199	193
Grundy	196	192	205	Pocahontas	187	188	203
Guthrie	152	173	175	Polk	164	175	182
Hamilton	189	194	196	Pottawattamie	167	190	196
Hancock	185	191	189	Poweshiek	175	180	192
Hardin	184	190	199	Ringgold	136	169	164
Harrison	138	167	175	Sac	192	195	206
Henry	164	172	179	Scott	182	181	191
Howard	138	160	168	Shelby	174	195	199
Humboldt	184	193	201	Sioux	185	198	211
Ida	188	190	211	Story	184	186	195
Iowa	170	193	195	Tama	177	186	188
Jackson	146	168	176	Taylor	140	175	181
Jasper	168	180	192	Union	134	158	172
Jefferson	146	162	174	Van Buren	128	145	174
Johnson	167	184	185	Wapello	129	141	170
Jones	169	182	195	Warren	136	167	175
Keokuk	152	179	192	Washington	172	190	197
Kossuth	179	195	205	Wayne	124	156	164
Lee	133	168	173	Webster	177	179	192
Linn	163	179	189	Winnebago	169	182	196
Louisa	167	172	188	Winneshiek	153	172	182
Lucas	130	152	179	Woodbury	151	171	186
Lyon	170	188	199	Worth	169	181	190
Madison	135	165	181	Wright	191	187	205

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
KANSAS							
State	135	152	167	Jefferson	100	131	156
Allen	114	146	156	Jewell	137	153	176
Anderson	108	128	151	Johnson	139	148	167
Atchison	118	147	159	Kearny	138	2/	2/
Barber	141	175	180	Kingman	147	160	173
Barton	144	156	163	Kiowa	151	2/	2/
Bourbon	111	144	142	Labette	101	131	136
Brown	164	175	180	Lane	124	2/	2/
Butler	133	158	173	Leavenworth	104	146	153
Chase	147	2/	2/	Lincoln	134	159	175
Chautauqua	97	110	135	Linn	115	133	159
Cherokee	93	124	134	Logan	111	2/	2/
Cheyenne	146	2/	2/	Lyon	128	153	168
Clark	163	2/	2/	McPherson	160	171	183
Clay	150	176	181	Marion	154	167	182
Cloud	131	153	176	Marshall	138	161	182
Coffey	120	129	164	Meade	170	2/	2/
Comanche	179	2/	2/	Miami	128	156	160
Cowley	124	148	172	Mitchell	146	162	186
Crawford	108	130	140	Montgomery	108	129	150
Decatur	125	159	184	Morris	150	2/	2/
Dickinson	165	177	189	Morton	136	2/	2/
Doniphan	121	166	163	Nemaha	143	167	162
Douglas	136	156	170	Neosho	103	128	152
Edwards	158	2/	2/	Ness	149	154	171
Elk	102	127	148	Norton	121	140	162
Ellis	120	134	151	Osage	133	147	171
Ellsworth	128	166	174	Osborne	146	150	185
Finney	128	2/	2/	Ottawa	143	152	175
Ford	164	170	166	Pawnee	172	155	201
Franklin	121	154	158	Phillips	124	125	158
Geary	143	2/	2/	Pottawatomie	125	155	166
Gove	124	2/	2/	Pratt	162	166	184
Graham	99	2/	2/	Rawlins	143	154	183
Grant	145	2/	2/	Reno	147	156	170
Gray	158	2/	2/	Republic	126	142	165
Greeley	135	2/	2/	Rice	160	162	182
Greenwood	114	139	162	Riley	151	178	177
Hamilton	127	2/	2/	Rooks	133	140	168
Harper	157	169	171	Rush	144	144	177
Harvey	151	166	187	Russell	136	149	154
Haskell	150	2/	2/	Saline	156	164	177
Hodgeman	157	2/	2/	Scott	140	2/	2/
Jackson	111	146	154	Sedgwick	147	152	178

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		KANSAS - continued					
Seward	160	2/	2/	Thomas	145	2/	2/
Shawnee	138	146	177	Trego	123	2/	2/
Sheridan	111	2/	2/	Wabaunsee	134	2/	2/
Sherman	158	2/	2/	Wallace	118	2/	2/
Smith	130	132	175	Washington	128	156	176
Stafford	156	165	174	Wichita	138	2/	2/
Stanton	181	2/	2/	Wilson	102	126	157
Stevens	128	2/	2/	Woodson	108	124	148
Sumner	139	157	175	Wyandotte	124	152	161
		Combinations of counties					
Chase) Morris)	148	170	183	Grant) Gray) Haskell)	154	167	155
Cheyenne) Sherman)	151	158	172	Greeley) Scott) Wichita)	139	143	158
Clark) Comanche) Meade)	171	185	169	Hamilton) Kearny) Stanton)	145	174	145
Edwards) Kiowa)	156	166	191	Logan) Wallace)	114	122	164
Finney) Hodgeman)	139	160	181	Morton) Seward) Stevens)	141	158	153
Geary) Wabaunsee)	137	155	171	Sheridan) Thomas)	127	137	171
Gove) Lane)	124	164	178				
Graham) Trego)	110	119	148				

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

KENTUCKY

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
State	61	86	105	Green	55	77	89
Adair	40	60	83	Greenup	40	70	88
Allen	63	92	104	Hancock	57	92	115
Anderson	84	109	134	Hardin	81	101	112
Ballard	95	114	109	Harlan	32	43	65
Barren	90	103	109	Harrison	93	127	145
Bath	54	75	99	Hart	66	91	104
Bell	27	39	67	Henderson	85	112	132
Boone	114	136	138	Henry	94	122	140
Bourbon	119	148	160	Hickman	90	113	134
Boyd	68	91	103	Hopkins	61	88	106
Boyle	89	124	137	Jackson	18	41	74
Bracken	94	121	134	Jefferson	144	144	166
Breathitt	5	26	54	Jessamine	93	115	126
Breckinridge	59	76	89	Johnson	26	63	63
Bullitt	95	108	120	Kenton	112	147	158
Butler	25	43	82	Knott	12	48	64
Caldwell	58	88	108	Knox	16	44	67
Calloway	79	100	119	Larue	92	96	115
Campbell	118	148	159	Laurel	35	58	80
Carlisle	65	94	106	Lawrence	15	51	74
Carroll	78	2/	2/	Lee	15	34	44
Carter	32	57	77	Leslie	6	23	54
Casey	32	54	84	Letcher	37	60	73
Christian	78	103	129	Lewis	43	64	86
Clark	96	137	148	Lincoln	61	88	101
Clay	14	31	56	Livingston	42	70	102
Clinton	26	48	64	Logan	57	89	117
Crittenden	49	81	104	Lyon	38	52	107
Cumberland	27	52	74	McCracken	92	115	117
Daviess	84	116	142	McCreary	26	38	74
Edmonson	37	54	82	McLean	73	100	123
Elliott	9	37	71	Madison	65	92	123
Estill	29	48	70	Magoffin	13	41	54
Fayette	143	167	161	Marion	79	97	113
Fleming	70	94	114	Marshall	65	93	105
Floyd	26	54	76	Martin	16	58	78
Franklin	83	127	134	Mason	104	120	144
Fulton	87	109	129	Meade	88	104	113
Gallatin	70	2/	2/	Menifee	18	2/	2/
Garrard	85	113	120	Mercer	104	131	148
Grant	89	133	144	Metcalfe	49	69	88
Graves	71	101	121	Monroe	39	60	88
Grayson	44	58	86	Montgomery	82	95	133

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		KENTUCKY - continued					
Morgan	20	50	75	Scott	97	130	134
Muhlenberg	40	62	106	Shelby	100	146	148
Nelson	92	121	121	Simpson	90	103	121
Nicholas	73	2/	2/	Spencer	96	127	141
Ohio	45	67	101	Taylor	67	92	103
Oldham	128	2/	2/	Todd	61	91	122
Owen	70	102	124	Trigg	62	79	109
Owsley	13	30	64	Trimble	74	2/	2/
Pendleton	98	133	138	Union	110	132	147
Perry	19	47	67	Warren	65	86	109
Pike	29	62	69	Washington	86	115	137
Powell	31	2/	2/	Wayne	30	51	70
Pulaski	40	63	83	Webster	54	83	111
Robertson	73	2/	2/	Whitley	30	55	72
Rockcastle	23	48	70	Wolfe	16	39	67
Rowan	27	47	74	Woodford	110	151	138
Russell	33	57	85				
		Combinations of counties					
Carroll) Gallatin)	75	114	119	Nicholas) Robertson)	73	101	118
Menifee) Powell)	26	56	83	Oldham) Trimble)	96	127	148
		LOUISIANA					
State	51	82	109	De Soto	23	57	83
Acadia	56	86	126	East Baton Rouge	85	110	141
Allen	35	84	99	East Carroll	27	55	100
Ascension	104	93	117	East Feliciana	31	52	76
Assumption	117	2/	2/	Evangeline	20	53	92
Avoyelles	44	71	95	Franklin	28	76	94
Beauregard	51	75	98	Grant	41	70	91
Bienville	26	69	93	Iberia	73	117	140
Bossier	32	70	106	Iberville	85	2/	2/
Caddo	38	63	102	Jackson	27	68	103
Calcasieu	72	2/	2/	Jefferson	136	2/	2/
Caldwell	28	75	92	Jefferson Davis	86	125	164
Cameron	49	2/	2/	Lafayette	34	71	102
Catahoula	14	59	86	Lafourche	88	114	134
Claiborne	42	71	96	La Salle	40	74	95
Concordia	26	60	96				

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		LOUISIANA - continued					
Lincoln	37	76	107	St. Landry	31	56	87
Livingston	59	87	108	St. Martin	34	62	100
Madison	28	64	103	St. Mary	118	2/	2/
Morehouse	30	63	88	St. Tammany	66	96	117
Natchitoches	24	47	88	Tangipahoa	69	91	122
Ouachita	50	76	107	Tensas	29	67	98
Plaquemines	68	2/	2/	Terrebonne	76	2/	2/
Pointe Coupee	45	93	105	Union	30	71	90
Rapides	46	79	107	Vermilion	57	93	131
Red River	18	52	87	Vernon	28	60	96
Richland	25	72	97	Washington	51	78	98
Sabine	22	63	88	Webster	42	80	108
St. Bernard	102	2/	2/	West Baton Rouge	70	2/	2/
St. Charles	84	2/	2/	West Carroll	30	66	79
St. Helena	40	69	91	West Feliciana	32	55	71
St. James	100	2/	2/	Winn	23	58	87
St. John the Baptist	109	2/	2/				
		Combinations of counties					
Assumption, St. James, St. John the Baptist	109	128	153	Jefferson, St. Bernard	124	136	123
Calcasieu, Cameron	64	103	121	Plaquemines, St. Charles	74	90	116
Iberville, West Baton Rouge	77	108	138	St. Mary, Terrebone	92	114	150
		MAINE					
State	116	136	153	Lincoln	100	145	149
Androscoggin	131	151	162	Oxford	112	140	151
Aroostook	153	172	193	Penobscot	104	130	145
Cumberland	136	146	156	Piscataquis	102	116	149
Franklin	113	124	139	Sagadahoc	112	2/	2/
Hancock	111	112	133	Somerset	106	127	146
Kennebec	125	2/	2/	Waldo	110	137	168
Knox	112	139	149	Washington	98	107	127
				York	128	150	158

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes . . . continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		MAINE - continued					
		Combination of counties					
Kennebec) Sagadahoc)	124	140	158				
		MARYLAND					
State	120	140	157	Harford	144	158	166
Allegany	92	105	133	Howard	154	173	173
Anne Arundel	129	140	153	Kent	141	2/	2/
Baltimore*	149	154	166	Montgomery	152	170	183
Calvert	81	106	133	Prince Georges	115	125	146
Caroline	106	134	162	Queen Annes	106	2/	2/
Carroll	135	149	165	St. Marys	89	106	130
Cecil	129	155	157	Somerset	105	134	163
Charles	93	107	120	Talbot	133	141	175
Dorchester	104	142	166	Washington	124	144	161
Frederick	132	153	168	Wicomico	126	142	170
Garrett	79	102	120	Worcester	140	138	157
		Combination of counties					
Kent) Queen Annes)	120	166	172	*Includes Baltimore City			
		MASSACHUSETTS					
State	150	158	172	Hampden	146	171	177
Barnstable	101	2/	2/	Hampshire	144	152	177
Berkshire	146	162	176	Middlesex	174	162	188
Bristol	162	159	171	Norfolk	180	166	166
Dukes	130	2/	2/	Plymouth	159	169	173
Essex	169	161	172	Worcester	155	163	173
Franklin	153	169	178				
		Combination of counties					
Barnstable) Dukes)	106	131	159				

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

MICHIGAN

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
State	118	135	148	Keweenaw	71	2/	2/
Alcona	95	109	124	Lake	89	2/	2/
Alger	89	2/	2/	Lapeer	145	145	162
Allegan	135	152	165	Leelanau	113	2/	2/
Alpena	95	108	115	Lenawee	154	156	170
Antrim	98	105	148	Livingston	148	157	168
Arenac	101	2/	2/	Luce	97	2/	2/
Baraga	88	2/	2/	Mackinac	82	2/	2/
Barry	145	159	165	Macomb	145	158	169
Bay	125	146	153	Manistee	99	112	138
Benzie	106	2/	2/	Marquette	96	2/	2/
Berrien	149	157	167	Mason	119	134	158
Branch	135	143	155	Mecosta	125	150	152
Calhoun	143	161	171	Menominee	105	131	144
Cass	122	140	143	Midland	126	145	160
Charlevoix	104	121	140	Missaukee	118	135	143
Cheboygan	84	115	145	Monroe	143	148	158
Chippewa	94	118	152	Montcalm	132	145	152
Clare	107	2/	2/	Montmorency	92	2/	2/
Clinton	144	153	168	Muskegon	133	137	153
Crawford	88	2/	2/	Newaygo	129	140	154
Delta	100	120	151	Oakland	154	157	173
Dickinson	97	2/	2/	Oceana	112	134	146
Eaton	144	164	174	Ogemaw	104	140	157
Emmet	98	125	153	Ontonagon	87	100	108
Genesee	142	160	161	Osceola	115	2/	2/
Gladwin	97	2/	2/	Oscoda	107	2/	2/
Gogebic	86	2/	2/	Otsego	80	2/	2/
Grand Traverse	123	136	157	Ottawa	148	157	170
Gratiot	132	135	156	Presque Isle	99	107	126
Hillsdale	148	155	165	Roscommon	86	2/	2/
Houghton	98	2/	2/	Saginaw	136	148	160
Huron	136	147	165	St. Clair	134	137	148
Ingham	150	158	176	St. Joseph	122	136	152
Ionia	137	157	170	Sanilac	132	145	153
Iosco	103	2/	2/	Schoolcraft	86	2/	2/
Iron	87	2/	2/	Shiawassee	144	144	160
Isabella	123	139	151	Tuscola	137	151	167
Jackson	152	166	165	Van Buren	128	137	155
Kalamazoo	152	161	176	Washtenaw	160	169	175
Kalkaska	78	2/	2/	Wayne	142	155	157
Kent	144	157	172	Wexford	104	138	142

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		MICHIGAN - continued					
		Combinations of counties					
Alger, Luce, Mackinac, Schoolcraft	88	109	119	Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Roscommon	95	124	111
Arenac, Iosco	102	117	136	Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron	89	122	141
Baraga, Marquette	93	117	127	Houghton, Keweenaw	96	122	139
Benzie, Leelanau	110	139	135	Kalkaska, Otsego	79	109	129
Clare, Gladwin	102	127	150	Lake, Osceola	108	126	145
		MINNESOTA					
State	129	151	163	Dodge	141	163	181
Aitkin	103	122	148	Douglas	129	153	159
Anoka	127	143	152	Faribault	178	185	193
Becker	92	115	138	Fillmore	145	160	172
Beltrami	98	2/	2/	Freeborn	154	170	187
Benton	113	132	152	Goodhue	152	165	171
Big Stone	120	149	172	Grant	136	152	160
Blue Earth	156	165	189	Hennepin	153	160	172
Brown	152	176	188	Houston	156	167	179
Carlton	102	131	151	Hubbard	98	117	139
Carver	161	171	177	Isanti	117	134	161
Cass	92	115	130	Itasca	102	127	144
Chippewa	150	177	183	Jackson	161	183	189
Chisago	138	153	169	Kanabec	117	132	160
Clay	112	147	166	Kandiyohi	137	160	168
Clearwater	87	117	125	Kittson	123	140	165
Cook	108	2/	2/	Koochiching	82	2/	2/
Cottonwood	149	167	188	Lac qui Parle	126	157	163
Crow Wing	108	126	138	Lake	117	2/	2/
Dakota	156	2/	2/	Lake of the Woods	91	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		MINNESOTA - continued					
Le Sueur	133	157	157	Redwood	138	156	175
Lincoln	128	149	161	Renville	149	169	176
Lyon	139	174	184	Rice	148	158	171
McLeod	150	164	175	Rock	165	182	184
Mahnomen	75	100	116	Roseau	102	131	142
Marshall	109	140	154	St. Louis	99	127	144
Martin	177	195	195	Scott	139	159	162
Meeker	142	166	163	Sherburne	105	132	151
Mille Lacs	119	138	150	Sibley	143	169	168
Morrison	108	129	142	Stearns	129	145	157
Mower	146	165	177	Steele	163	166	177
Murray	144	171	174	Stevens	130	163	175
Nicollet	160	178	187	Swift	127	157	175
Nobles	152	178	183	Todd	115	145	157
Norman	118	149	158	Traverse	130	156	165
Olmsted	147	164	169	Wabasha	146	159	180
Otter Tail	121	144	154	Wadena	102	132	130
Pennington	96	138	132	Waseca	145	163	175
Pine	112	135	137	Washington	153	155	179
Pipestone	152	176	178	Watonwan	162	182	187
Polk	117	149	161	Wilkin	115	147	166
Pope	124	164	163	Winona	147	168	174
Ramsey	160	2/	2/	Wright	130	152	154
Red Lake	95	133	149	Yellow Medicine	137	157	171
		Combinations of counties					
Beltrami, Lake of the Woods	96	122	145	Dakota, Ramsey	157	173	182
Cook, Koochiching, Lake	92	101	118				

Table 2.--Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
				MISSISSIPPI			
State	32	57	84	Leflore	27	52	82
Adams	20	39	78	Lincoln	34	72	105
Alcorn	41	67	90	Lowndes	42	62	86
Amite	31	53	78	Madison	19	38	60
Attala	22	56	76	Marion	32	61	88
Benton	22	39	69	Marshall	21	32	67
Bolivar	28	48	92	Monroe	35	66	90
Calhoun	31	63	80	Montgomery	39	68	92
Carroll	29	50	85	Neshoba	24	54	79
Chickasaw	27	58	77	Newton	29	57	79
Choctaw	19	51	73	Noxubee	20	37	60
Claiborne	26	51	68	Oktibbeha	30	57	70
Clarke	35	50	77	Panola	30	55	87
Clay	33	49	75	Pearl River	59	78	105
Coahoma	25	43	77	Perry	30	61	81
Copiah	30	55	82	Pike	46	75	104
Covington	29	60	89	Pontotoc	35	67	86
De Soto	30	44	92	Prentiss	39	66	97
Forrest	60	89	103	Quitman	23	49	83
Franklin	27	65	85	Rankin	38	61	90
George	44	2/	2/	Scott	26	56	92
Greene	23	62	81	Sharkey	36	62	84
Grenada	29	58	89	Simpson	29	56	76
Hancock	63	2/	2/	Smith	32	60	83
Harrison	69	2/	2/	Stone	55	2/	2/
Hinds	33	52	77	Sunflower	32	54	93
Holmes	23	38	71	Tallahatchie	23	51	85
Humphreys	29	59	88	Tate	31	52	82
Issaquena	26	55	89	Tippah	28	47	87
Itawamba	33	58	87	Tishomingo	28	64	86
Jackson	74	85	117	Tunica	22	38	79
Jasper	31	52	83	Union	41	72	92
Jefferson	21	35	63	Walthall	33	59	88
Jefferson Davis	31	49	79	Warren	38	56	87
Jones	52	78	108	Washington	29	58	95
Kemper	17	28	57	Wayne	18	53	76
Lafayette	28	54	85	Webster	26	68	84
Lamar	42	74	85	Wilkinson	21	45	60
Lauderdale	41	61	88	Winston	27	56	73
Lawrence	23	48	70	Yalobusha	30	49	76
Leake	25	57	83	Yazoo	28	43	81
Lee	43	76	102				

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
	MISSISSIPPI - continued						
	Combinations of counties						
George) Stone)	48	74	105	Hancock) Harrison)	66	83	102
	MISSOURI						
State	93	114	135	Franklin	103	145	155
Adair	96	130	149	Gasconade	107	127	151
Andrew	136	151	168	Gentry	121	146	157
Atchison	168	167	181	Greene	108	126	138
Audrain	124	133	167	Grundy	111	139	145
Barry	70	97	111	Harrison	106	130	137
Barton	109	117	142	Henry	112	116	143
Bates	106	122	149	Hickory	68	91	110
Benton	82	98	133	Holt	137	155	167
Bollinger	52	60	106	Howard	117	139	148
Boone	109	119	146	Howell	58	76	95
Buchanan	113	138	154	Iron	44	62	94
Butler	36	62	83	Jackson	144	150	155
Caldwell	111	124	165	Jasper	103	134	144
Callaway	105	130	133	Jefferson	93	112	144
Camden	46	74	98	Johnson	112	136	157
Cape Girardeau	95	105	137	Knox	120	136	163
Carroll	122	156	164	Laclede	66	86	106
Carter	31	2/	2/	Lafayette	141	162	169
Cass	122	136	159	Lawrence	96	119	137
Cedar	85	98	113	Lewis	135	138	154
Chariton	116	142	159	Lincoln	105	127	166
Christian	100	113	122	Linn	125	146	160
Clark	117	144	153	Livingston	110	136	163
Clay	135	148	157	McDonald	65	89	103
Clinton	128	171	158	Macon	103	133	145
Cole	126	142	151	Madison	51	65	102
Cooper	119	143	164	Maries	66	74	121
Crawford	83	92	122	Marion	140	148	154
Dade	89	112	136	Mercer	91	114	136
Dallas	62	92	106	Miller	80	108	128
Daviess	102	131	150	Mississippi	61	68	130
De Kalb	109	142	153	Moniteau	119	140	144
Dent	61	73	101	Monroe	115	153	159
Douglas	35	54	88	Montgomery	104	130	152
Dunklin	71	101	120	Morgan	90	108	137

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		MISSOURI - continued					
New Madrid	59	81	123	St. Francois	85	111	133
Newton	86	115	138	St. Louis*	128	134	149
Nodaway	136	162	178	Ste. Genevieve	86	110	142
Oregon	51	76	95	Saline	124	143	168
Osage	98	118	149	Schuyler	123	146	159
Ozark	36	60	80	Scotland	126	150	159
Pemiscot	67	90	132	Scott	74	91	136
Perry	109	123	148	Shannon	33	44	71
Pettis	114	141	153	Shelby	129	157	170
Phelps	77	100	111	Stoddard	57	79	116
Pike	110	134	156	Stone	56	81	93
Platte	124	146	164	Sullivan	96	130	137
Polk	95	110	128	Taney	48	71	83
Pulaski	52	79	105	Texas	59	70	103
Putnam	89	114	131	Vernon	100	125	135
Ralls	116	143	154	Warren	110	133	157
Randolph	106	131	141	Washington	47	67	98
Ray	104	119	144	Wayne	30	51	78
Reynolds	30	2/	2/	Webster	80	111	121
Ripley	33	49	72	Worth	134	147	176
St. Charles	116	133	156	Wright	51	73	96
St. Clair	75	92	108				
		Combination of counties					
Carter) Reynolds)	30	40	83				

*Includes St. Louis City

		MONTANA					
State	107	130	149	Fallon	91	2/	2/
Beaverhead	171	2/	2/	Fergus	113	2/	2/
Big Horn	99	127	147	Flathead	106	128	152
Blaine	95	106	146	Gallatin	137	165	184
Broadwater	111	2/	2/	Garfield	76	2/	2/
Carbon	114	2/	2/	Glacier	81	2/	2/
Carter	76	2/	2/	Golden Valley	102	2/	2/
Cascade	119	143	155	Granite	124	2/	2/
Chouteau	125	145	190	Hill	97	114	167
Custer	116	2/	2/	Jefferson	103	2/	2/
Daniels	118	2/	2/	Judith Basin	121	2/	2/
Dawson	106	2/	2/	Lake	95	116	140
Deer Lodge	125	2/	2/	Lewis and Clark	125	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		MONTANA - continued					
Liberty	122	2/	2/	Richland	117	141	153
Lincoln	76	2/	2/	Roosevelt	105	2/	2/
McCone	97	2/	2/	Rosebud	83	2/	2/
Madison	122	2/	2/	Sanders	80	2/	2/
Meagher	133	2/	2/	Sheridan	118	128	138
Mineral	54	2/	2/	Silver Bow	108	2/	2/
Missoula	113	2/	2/	Stillwater	108	2/	2/
Musselshell	84	2/	2/	Sweet Grass	113	2/	2/
Park	119	2/	2/	Teton	115	134	150
Petroleum	69	2/	2/	Toole	104	2/	2/
Phillips	83	109	133	Treasure	98	2/	2/
Pondera	123	2/	2/	Valley	91	103	131
Powder River	82	2/	2/	Wheatland	108	2/	2/
Powell	144	2/	2/	Wibaux	109	2/	2/
Prairie	122	2/	2/	Yellowstone	131	144	165
Ravalli	121	2/	2/				
		Combinations of counties					
Beaverhead) Madison)	141	175	179	Deer Lodge) Granite) Jefferson) Lewis and Clark) Powell) Silver Bow)	122	143	165
Broadwater) Meagher) Park)	119	161	153				
Carbon) Stillwater)	111	140	158	Fergus) Judith Basin)	116	152	158
Carter Powder River)	78	103	128	Garfield) Musselshell) Petroleum)	78	108	121
Custer) Rosebud) Treasure)	96	125	153	Glacier) Pondera)	106	122	147
Daniels) Roosevelt)	111	103	133	Golden Valley) Sweet Grass) Wheatland)	109	155	157
Dawson) Fallon) Wibaux)	103	119	133				

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
	MONTANA - continued						
Liberty, Toole	112	129	173	McCone, Prairie	104	115	124
Lincoln, Mineral, Sanders	77	88	118	Missoula, Ravalli	118	148	157
	NEBRASKA						
State	132	157	174	Gage	148	160	186
Adams	125	154	177	Garden	129	2/	2/
Antelope	120	142	171	Garfield	114	2/	2/
Arthur	100	2/	2/	Gosper	134	2/	2/
Banner	123	2/	2/	Grant	201	2/	2/
Blaine	124	2/	2/	Greeley	104	131	163
Boone	117	141	177	Hall	122	164	185
Box Butte	137	2/	2/	Hamilton	140	171	181
Boyd	96	2/	2/	Harlan	134	163	178
Brown	105	2/	2/	Hayes	131	2/	2/
Buffalo	124	143	156	Hitchcock	142	2/	2/
Burt	176	185	190	Holt	111	127	158
Butler	132	150	163	Hooker	110	2/	2/
Cass	147	167	162	Howard	118	152	159
Cedar	144	181	183	Jefferson	133	154	167
Chase	133	2/	2/	Johnson	138	157	178
Cherry	129	2/	2/	Kearney	145	161	189
Cheyenne	152	2/	2/	Keith	147	2/	2/
Clay	101	138	172	Keya Paha	104	2/	2/
Colfax	141	172	167	Kimball	136	2/	2/
Cuming	174	203	215	Knox	120	2/	2/
Custer	119	142	162	Lancaster	150	167	172
Dakota	147	2/	2/	Lincoln	124	156	168
Dawes	132	2/	2/	Logan	124	2/	2/
Dawson	163	169	217	Loup	114	2/	2/
Deuel	166	2/	2/	McPherson	105	2/	2/
Dixon	148	159	170	Madison	133	160	170
Dodge	156	182	202	Merrick	140	163	176
Douglas	140	181	209	Morrill	118	2/	2/
Dundy	126	2/	2/	Nance	122	127	151
Fillmore	111	137	165	Nemaha	151	161	184
Franklin	133	162	160	Nuckolls	115	142	166
Frontier	129	2/	2/	Otoe	156	167	175
Furnas	124	2/	2/	Pawnee	129	141	174

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			NEBRASKA - continued				
Perkins	127	2/	2/	Sheridan	135	161	187
Phelps	162	186	183	Sherman	86	122	139
Pierce	129	161	182	Sioux	136	2/	2/
Platte	141	154	172	Stanton	142	185	199
Polk	146	162	173	Thayer	118	138	162
Red Willow	134	150	156	Thomas	84	2/	2/
Richardson	153	172	177	Thurston	124	2/	2/
Rock	101	2/	2/	Valley	124	158	167
Saline	121	160	154	Washington	159	185	192
Sarpy	157	184	190	Wayne	165	191	200
Saunders	132	163	157	Webster	127	143	177
Scotts Bluff	167	175	182	Wheeler	123	2/	2/
Seward	141	163	181	York	143	168	185
			Combinations of counties				
Arthur, Garden, Logan, McPherson	120	145	167	Dakota, Thurston	133	142	174
				Dawes, Sioux	134	164	167
Banner, Cheyenne, Kimball	143	186	176	Deuel, Keith	155	177	189
Blaine, Brown, Thomas	106	132	153	Dundy, Hitchcock	135	159	173
				Frontier, Hayes	130	162	172
Box Butte, Morrill	126	158	174				
				Furnas, Gosper	127	147	176
Boyd, Knox	113	137	168				
				Garfield, Loup, Wheeler	116	128	158
Chase, Perkins	129	148	179				
				Keya Paha, Rock	103	120	157
Cherry, Grant, Hooker	133	169	191				

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
NEVADA							
State	129	142	154	Lincoln	81	2/	2/
Churchill	159	2/	2/	Lyon	156	2/	2/
Clark	134	2/	2/	Mineral	45	2/	2/
Douglas	219	2/	2/	Nye	71	2/	2/
Elko	148	2/	2/	Ormsby	136	2/	2/
Esmeralda	85	2/	2/	Pershing	127	2/	2/
Eureka	155	2/	2/	Storey	157	2/	2/
Humboldt	95	2/	2/	Washoe	149	2/	2/
Lander	167	2/	2/	White Pine	111	2/	2/
		Combinations of counties					
Clark) Elko) Esmeralda) Eureka) Humboldt) Lander) Lincoln) Mineral) Nye) Pershing) White Pine)	113	137	142	Churchill) Douglas) Lyon) Ormsby) Storey) Washoe)	159	150	176
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
State	137	151	156	Hillsborough	153	166	165
Belknap	129	2/	2/	Merrimack	140	147	166
Carroll	129	2/	2/	Rockingham	142	158	166
Cheshire	144	161	160	Strafford	142	160	153
Coos	125	139	145	Sullivan	134	146	153
Grafton	131	146	145				
		Combination of counties					
Belknap) Carroll)	129	144	151				

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
NEW JERSEY							
State	172	172	190	Mercer	179	180	190
Atlantic	136	141	179	Middlesex	172	177	206
Bergen	200	2/	2/	Monmouth	177	181	192
Burlington	172	172	188	Morris	174	166	179
Camden	137	145	169	Ocean	187	189	196
Cape May	144	2/	2/	Passaic	197	2/	2/
Cumberland	161	2/	2/	Salem	163	174	183
Essex	193	2/	2/	Somerset	167	174	187
Gloucester	155	169	193	Sussex	169	170	194
Hudson	335	2/	2/	Union	197	2/	2/
Hunterdon	137	158	173	Warren	139	163	176
		Combinations of counties					
Bergen) Hudson)	216	197	211	Essex) Passaic) Union)	197	171	195
Cape May) Cumberland)	158	169	184				
NEW MEXICO 1/							
State	--	--	--	Lea	97	2/	2/
Catron	61	66	102	Lincoln	63	101	112
Chaves	138	166	214	Luna	99	2/	2/
Colfax	86	2/	2/	Mora	26	65	83
Curry	102	137	163	Quay	73	110	130
De Baca	100	2/	2/	Roosevelt	86	122	135
Dona Ana	119	161	188	San Miguel	32	64	71
Eddy	123	2/	2/	Sierra	46	2/	2/
Grant	80	2/	2/	Socorro	41	2/	2/
Guadalupe	33	2/	2/	Torrance	60	2/	2/
Harding	79	2/	2/	Union	93	2/	2/
Hidalgo	106	2/	2/				
		Combinations of counties					
Colfax) Harding) Union)	88	116	120	Eddy) Lea)	110	133	168
De Baca) Guadalupe) Torrance)	57	90	104	Grant) Hidalgo) Luna)	92	115	147
				Sierra) Socorro)	43	80	92

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
NEW YORK							
State	145	160	173	Niagara	150	157	173
Albany	148	2/	2/	Oneida	145	160	172
Allegany	128	148	156	Onondaga	146	161	173
Broome	128	148	171	Ontario	146	164	177
Cattaraugus	134	151	168	Orange	161	166	179
Cayuga	142	165	172	Orleans	156	155	189
Chautauqua	134	147	172	Oswego	129	143	163
Chemung	131	162	155	Otsego	142	166	177
Chenango	133	160	170	Putnam	175	2/	2/
Clinton	119	141	166	Rensselaer	142	150	167
Columbia	156	174	179	Rockland	184	2/	2/
Cortland	163	172	184	St. Lawrence	122	148	160
Delaware	146	155	167	Saratoga	131	2/	2/
Dutchess	175	2/	2/	Schenectady	142	2/	2/
Erie	147	164	173	Schoharie	145	166	179
Essex	121	140	148	Schuyler	127	143	147
Franklin	109	148	160	Seneca	138	168	181
Fulton	121	2/	2/	Steuben	126	145	168
Genesee	157	165	176	Suffolk	218	2/	2/
Greene	150	168	163	Sullivan	138	161	178
Hamilton	106	2/	2/	Tioga	132	156	168
Herkimer	148	167	173	Tompkins	143	169	175
Jefferson	137	154	170	Ulster	152	157	176
Lewis	131	151	162	Warren	110	2/	2/
Livingston	157	172	177	Washington	145	160	178
Madison	148	158	167	Wayne	149	179	177
Monroe	167	162	180	Westchester	195	2/	2/
Montgomery	143	157	171	Wyoming	144	162	177
Nassau	223	2/	2/	Yates	136	158	173
Combinations of counties							
Albany Schenectady	146	161	161	Nassau Suffolk	220	193	235
Dutchess Putnam	174	177	196	Rockland Westchester	191	180	193
Fulton Hamilton	120	143	150	Saratoga Warren	124	139	164

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
NORTH CAROLINA							
State	60	80	103	Henderson	65	78	115
Alamance	89	100	132	Hertford	58	79	113
Alexander	59	85	108	Hoke	56	66	100
Alleghany	44	74	86	Hyde	40	2/	2/
Anson	61	80	90	Iredell	87	97	119
Ashe	29	60	75	Jackson	27	55	84
Avery	33	64	80	Johnston	65	95	105
Beaufort	47	78	107	Jones	52	81	107
Bertie	56	79	104	Lee	63	85	117
Bladen	47	68	86	Lenoir	68	89	117
Brunswick	36	2/	2/	Lincoln	75	89	124
Buncombe	64	80	103	McDowell	40	64	85
Burke	56	75	99	Macon	25	54	77
Cabarrus	87	95	127	Madison	29	59	76
Caldwell	64	81	115	Martin	67	97	121
Camden	59	2/	2/	Mecklenburg	91	103	135
Carteret	65	2/	2/	Mitchell	35	54	80
Caswell	61	81	96	Montgomery	53	73	96
Catawba	81	92	120	Moore	55	83	110
Chatham	64	82	108	Nash	64	89	107
Cherokee	21	47	66	New Hanover	100	2/	2/
Chowan	62	2/	2/	Northampton	52	69	101
Clay	24	48	63	Onslow	48	77	97
Cleveland	68	79	111	Orange	77	93	114
Columbus	47	69	95	Pamlico	57	2/	2/
Craven	61	71	106	Pasquotank	75	2/	2/
Cumberland	59	76	99	Pender	46	63	96
Currituck	72	2/	2/	Perquimans	54	2/	2/
Dare	84	2/	2/	Person	56	76	98
Davidson	109	113	120	Pitt	68	87	110
Davie	79	93	111	Polk	49	68	99
Duplin	52	76	92	Randolph	79	92	108
Durham	77	96	118	Richmond	71	87	103
Edgecombe	79	97	117	Robeson	55	75	102
Forsyth	100	110	127	Rockingham	74	92	120
Franklin	57	83	100	Rowan	98	107	137
Gaston	78	98	129	Rutherford	71	76	112
Gates	60	71	113	Sampson	60	80	105
Graham	21	2/	2/	Scotland	50	61	94
Granville	64	85	106	Stanly	80	87	113
Greene	78	97	118	Stokes	66	84	105
Guilford	97	111	127	Surry	58	80	101
Halifax	58	73	97	Swain	27	2/	2/
Harnett	62	88	111	Transylvania	49	71	90
Haywood	54	81	110	Tyrrell	37	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			NORTH CAROLINA - continued				
Union	72	88	115	Wayne	69	97	120
Vance	76	85	98	Wilkes	48	67	90
Wake	78	106	120	Wilson	77	99	115
Warren	47	62	87	Yadkin	78	88	99
Washington	38	77	90	Yancey	22	58	70
Watauga	45	62	81				
			Combinations of counties				
Brunswick) New Hanover)	54	69	91	Chowan) Perquimans)	58	84	116
Camden) Currituck) Pasquotank)	70	95	120	Dare) Hyde) Tyrrell)	40	73	89
Carteret) Pamlico)	62	85	104	Graham) Swain)	25	43	69
			NORTH DAKOTA				
State	111	132	146	Kidder	87	96	125
Adams	132	2/	2/	La Moure	103	134	147
Barnes	109	137	162	Logan	98	104	132
Benson	112	133	153	McHenry	104	139	145
Billings	85	2/	2/	McIntosh	94	112	136
Bottineau	112	136	153	McKenzie	94	117	141
Bowman	108	2/	2/	McLean	107	131	135
Burke	109	113	140	Mercer	99	2/	2/
Burleigh	101	120	147	Morton	114	132	158
Cass	138	164	179	Mountrail	98	135	134
Cavalier	107	135	137	Nelson	129	143	158
Dickey	105	126	151	Oliver	109	2/	2/
Divide	109	131	149	Pembina	133	158	168
Dunn	98	107	125	Pierce	114	140	138
Eddy	110	2/	2/	Ramsey	125	143	155
Emmons	96	107	130	Ransom	113	149	149
Foster	115	2/	2/	Renville	126	147	172
Golden Valley	134	2/	2/	Richland	111	145	161
Grand Forks	139	163	168	Rolette	83	101	124
Grant	99	115	139	Sargent	102	145	155
Griggs	102	136	151	Sheridan	107	112	138
Hettinger	139	153	157	Sioux	77	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			NORTH DAKOTA - continued				
Slope	119	2/	2/	Traill	137	150	160
Stark	127	134	144	Walsh	135	157	161
Steele	120	162	165	Ward	113	135	147
Stutsman	96	112	132	Wells	118	133	150
Towner	124	145	136	Williams	103	136	139
			Combinations of counties				
Adams) Sioux)	112	119	140	Eddy) Foster)	112	138	149
Billings) Golden Valley)	112	112	133	Mercer) Oliver)	103	120	136
Bowman) Slope)	114	135	138				
			OHIO				
State	134	148	160	Franklin	159	166	185
Adams	77	102	121	Fulton	167	172	183
Allen	160	171	181	Gallia	74	120	129
Ashland	148	160	160	Geauga	131	139	152
Ashtabula	135	145	152	Greene	153	160	183
Athens	93	123	129	Guernsey	97	125	119
Auglaize	152	157	174	Hamilton	159	159	161
Belmont	101	125	146	Hancock	167	167	178
Brown	100	125	140	Hardin	153	152	172
Butler	159	169	173	Harrison	99	121	131
Carroll	122	136	144	Henry	166	176	181
Champaign	163	167	171	Highland	121	149	161
Clark	166	179	185	Hocking	86	129	131
Clermont	130	145	160	Holmes	94	97	102
Clinton	152	161	179	Huron	153	163	177
Columbiana	137	151	162	Jackson	79	105	124
Coshocton	118	134	145	Jefferson	111	117	134
Crawford	163	160	181	Knox	136	152	165
Cuyahoga	167	175	178	Lake	153	163	169
Darke	141	156	163	Lawrence	68	100	124
Defiance	144	156	176	Licking	136	155	161
Delaware	151	160	172	Logan	149	160	179
Erie	159	155	180	Lorain	157	161	175
Fairfield	150	164	174	Lucas	145	155	171
Fayette	167	189	188	Madison	155	176	183

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			OHIO - continued				
Mahoning	143	155	170	Richland	146	153	163
Marion	162	158	171	Ross	122	145	159
Medina	154	157	176	Sandusky	149	162	184
Meigs	87	133	129	Scioto	90	114	123
Mercer	139	150	157	Seneca	161	163	179
Miami	150	162	179	Shelby	153	152	167
Monroe	89	122	147	Stark	142	157	164
Montgomery	157	168	172	Summit	149	153	174
Morgan	99	128	142	Trumbull	137	142	159
Morrow	129	142	162	Tuscarawas	105	125	149
Muskingum	122	144	159	Union	152	159	172
Noble	96	123	149	Van Wert	151	167	165
Ottawa	133	145	147	Vinton	66	95	103
Paulding	148	149	163	Warren	143	149	166
Perry	105	136	148	Washington	94	115	139
Pickaway	155	172	189	Wayne	142	146	158
Pike	68	111	114	Williams	143	150	161
Portage	132	153	163	Wood	156	161	184
Preble	155	162	167	Wyandot	161	171	168
Putnam	170	179	187				
			OKLAHOMA				
State	79	105	126	Custer	122	146	155
Adair	33	62	93	Delaware	42	64	97
Alfalfa	155	157	184	Dewey	95	134	140
Atoka	25	56	88	Ellis	109	135	149
Beaver	118	150	147	Garfield	138	156	172
Beckham	99	117	142	Garvin	60	83	115
Blaine	117	132	149	Grady	78	111	144
Bryan	45	2/	2/	Grant	160	160	177
Caddo	92	120	137	Greer	99	120	134
Canadian	123	152	167	Harmon	105	143	161
Carter	60	2/	2/	Harper	128	150	151
Cherokee	28	50	80	Haskell	30	52	88
Choctaw	26	60	90	Hughes	48	69	96
Cimarron	109	2/	2/	Jackson	111	147	153
Cleveland	79	117	130	Jefferson	79	107	127
Coal	39	63	96	Johnston	33	79	105
Comanche	91	124	140	Kay	127	150	161
Cotton	96	125	129	Kingfisher	134	149	164
Craig	64	96	118	Kiowa	116	145	165
Creek	61	76	114	Latimer	21	61	89

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			OKLAHOMA - continued				
Le Flore	26	62	85	Pawnee	81	108	137
Lincoln	69	91	117	Payne	93	114	127
Logan	82	115	130	Pittsburg	32	66	97
Love	52	95	117	Pontotoc	60	84	110
McClain	66	97	123	Pottawatomie	69	95	122
McCurtain	19	44	67	Pushmataha	20	54	76
McIntosh	29	46	82	Roger Mills	85	119	127
Major	130	137	147	Rogers	69	99	129
Marshall	46	2/	2/	Seminole	49	115	117
Mayes	61	86	114	Sequoyah	27	48	89
Murray	52	2/	2/	Stephens	67	100	121
Muskogee	50	66	106	Texas	121	2/	2/
Noble	100	135	144	Tillman	115	119	139
Nowata	74	83	121	Tulsa	120	120	156
Okfuskee	44	61	105	Wagoner	53	62	98
Oklahoma	105	122	149	Washington	88	117	127
Okmulgee	64	75	90	Washita	125	143	155
Osage	94	113	145	Woods	130	159	157
Ottawa	72	99	131	Woodward	130	139	157
			Combinations of counties				
Bryan) Marshall)	45	89	114	Cimarron) Texas)	118	142	143
Carter) Murray)	57	92	131				
			OREGON				
State	137	150	169	Harney	113	2/	2/
Baker	126	138	157	Hood River	190	172	190
Benton	143	173	171	Jackson	133	141	156
Clackamas	138	145	158	Jefferson	96	2/	2/
Clatsop	132	144	144	Josephine	110	124	153
Columbia	115	124	147	Klamath	158	184	202
Coos	125	2/	2/	Lake	119	2/	2/
Crook	151	2/	2/	Lane	127	146	167
Curry	83	2/	2/	Lincoln	94	99	143
Deschutes	134	154	161	Linn	139	132	165
Douglas	118	130	147	Malheur	130	141	177
Gilliam	202	2/	2/	Marion	149	155	167
Grant	127	2/	2/	Morrow	168	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.--Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			OREGON - continued				
Multnomah	143	145	169	Wallowa	110	2/	2/
Polk	145	148	160	Wasco	146	150	163
Sherman	203	2/	2/	Washington	134	144	158
Tillamook	137	159	172	Wheeler	123	2/	2/
Umatilla	166	174	193	Yamhill	144	143	165
Union	130	2/	2/				
			Combinations of counties				
Coos) Curry)	124	124	140	Grant) Harney) Lake)	120	157	159
Crook) Jefferson) Wheeler)	129	148	175	Union) Wallowa)	122	130	159
Gilliam) Morrow) Sherman)	186	203	231				
			PENNSYLVANIA				
State	122	140	156	Dauphin	126	140	157
Adams	135	146	170	Delaware	172	2/	2/
Allegheny	145	143	155	Elk	101	2/	2/
Armstrong	98	120	146	Erie	135	145	166
Beaver	129	147	170	Fayette	99	129	135
Bedford	103	124	139	Forest	90	2/	2/
Berks	137	149	166	Franklin	134	147	159
Blair	127	139	159	Fulton	85	106	130
Bradford	143	151	159	Greene	92	122	145
Bucks	159	160	182	Huntingdon	106	128	140
Butler	124	125	160	Indiana	106	124	148
Cambria	106	115	141	Jefferson	106	121	147
Cameron	102	2/	2/	Juniata	105	130	142
Carbon	125	2/	2/	Lackawanna	137	144	151
Centre	120	157	168	Lancaster	143	154	165
Chester	171	2/	2/	Lawrence	134	146	158
Clarion	121	139	146	Lebanon	136	155	162
Clearfield	97	124	142	Lehigh	139	155	173
Clinton	106	2/	2/	Luzerne	122	138	146
Columbia	119	148	164	Lycoming	119	2/	2/
Crawford	117	127	155	McKean	132	141	156
Cumberland	128	146	165	Mercer	128	146	153

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
				PENNSYLVANIA - continued			
Mifflin	101	131	145	Sullivan	113	2/	2/
Monroe	127	2/	2/	Susquehanna	131	142	159
Montgomery	159	170	183	Tioga	142	147	158
Montour	101	2/	2/	Union	130	142	156
Northampton	146	162	174	Venango	114	130	142
Northumberland	113	2/	2/	Warren	114	140	153
Perry	111	139	157	Washington	121	138	157
Pike	128	2/	2/	Wayne	136	152	169
Potter	111	146	148	Westmoreland	123	139	156
Schuylkill	117	2/	2/	Wyoming	134	143	146
Snyder	93	115	131	York	123	128	140
Somerset	118	128	149				
				Combinations of counties			
Cameron) Clinton)	106	135	140	Lycoming) Sullivan)	118	135	158
Carbon) Schuylkill)	119	135	155	Monroe) Pike)	128	143	171
Chester) Delaware)	172	177	188	Montour) Northumberland)	110	135	160
Elk) Forest)	99	137	141				
				RHODE ISLAND			
State	160	166	176	Providence	162	2/	2/
Kent	148	2/	2/	Washington	155	2/	2/
Newport	169	2/	2/				
				Combinations of counties			
Kent) Providence)	159	167	167	Newport) Washington)	162	165	185

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
SOUTH CAROLINA							
State	55	76	100	Greenwood	71	99	112
Abbeville	55	84	111	Hampton	41	2/	2/
Aiken	64	83	108	Horry	54	81	92
Allendale	57	2/	2/	Jasper	32	57	79
Anderson	74	92	117	Kershaw	43	70	87
Bamberg	46	70	113	Lancaster	54	71	107
Barnwell	50	66	117	Laurens	79	89	120
Beaufort	27	34	74	Lee	52	70	97
Berkeley	31	53	62	Lexington	86	104	123
Calhoun	60	77	103	McCormick	33	53	74
Charleston	48	73	87	Marion	57	92	112
Cherokee	63	84	109	Marlboro	57	77	111
Chester	51	78	98	Newberry	75	97	118
Chesterfield	57	79	93	Oconee	49	70	103
Clarendon	36	54	75	Orangeburg	51	76	97
Colleton	47	63	75	Pickens	73	91	112
Darlington	66	90	114	Richland	70	88	111
Dillon	65	92	111	Saluda	61	91	109
Dorchester	42	65	82	Spartanburg	79	91	119
Edgefield	55	82	98	Sumter	48	65	95
Fairfield	41	61	80	Union	55	76	93
Florence	59	80	101	Williamsburg	45	53	84
Georgetown	39	54	76	York	57	84	116
Greenville	86	95	129				
Combination of counties							
Allendale) Hampton)	48	62	93				
SOUTH DAKOTA							
State	108	139	155	Custer	88	2/	2/
Aurora	118	156	156	Davison	115	161	167
Beadle	106	153	160	Day	108	138	148
Bennett	76	2/	2/	Deuel	101	125	135
Bon Homme	122	137	179	Dewey*	67	2/	2/
Brookings	126	171	170	Douglas	133	164	173
Brown	123	151	165	Edmunds	108	129	147
Brule	111	2/	2/	Fall River	97	2/	2/
Buffalo	115	2/	2/	Faulk	130	2/	2/
Butte	119	2/	2/	Grant	112	162	151
Campbell	106	2/	2/	Gregory	110	136	151
Charles Mix	112	143	161	Haakon	100	2/	2/
Clark	105	138	157	Hamlin	110	156	162
Clay	155	175	176	Hand	118	153	166
Codington	112	153	164	Hanson	122	154	157
Corson	74	2/	2/				

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		SOUTH DAKOTA - continued					
Harding	91	2/	2/	Moody	145	164	177
Hughes	78	2/	2/	Pennington	100	144	146
Hutchinson	128	157	173	Perkins	98	96	139
Hyde	113	2/	2/	Potter	118	2/	2/
Jackson	89	2/	2/	Roberts	107	151	156
Jerauld	113	2/	2/	Sanborn	120	140	150
Jones	94	2/	2/	Shannon	34	2/	2/
Kingsbury	120	152	171	Spink	124	149	172
Lake	135	168	183	Stanley	84	2/	2/
Lawrence	107	2/	2/	Sully	94	2/	2/
Lincoln	149	180	167	Todd	78	2/	2/
Lyman	105	2/	2/	Tripp	110	131	162
McCook	126	156	158	Turner	131	151	168
McPherson	122	126	146	Union	154	186	178
Marshall	94	134	154	Walworth	123	2/	2/
Meade	96	134	141	Washabaugh	57	2/	2/
Mellette	77	2/	2/	Yankton	126	145	163
Miner	103	145	157	Ziebach	54	2/	2/
Minnehaha	162	186	190				
		Combinations of counties					
Dewey *) Stanley)	73	94	128	Custer) Fall River)	93	127	145
Bennett) Shannon)	51	95	125	Faulk) Hyde)	124	148	158
Brule) Buffalo) Jerauld)	112	137	159	Haakon) Jackson) Washabaugh)	87	125	137
Butte) Harding) Lawrence)	108	156	162	Hughes) Potter) Sully)	99	143	158
Campbell) Walworth)	115	134	152	Jones) Lyman)	101	126	152
Corson) Ziebach)	67	86	120	Mellette) Todd)	77	109	134

* Includes Armstrong County in 1945 and 1950.

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			TENNESSEE				
State	50	78	101	Lake	95	90	126
Anderson	57	83	106	Lauderdale	36	67	93
Bedford	85	107	133	Lawrence	35	72	89
Benton	26	74	80	Lewis	39	2/	2/
Bledsoe	27	57	82	Lincoln	62	2/	2/
Blount	70	103	128	Loudon	76	99	117
Bradley	70	104	121	McMinn	51	84	113
Campbell	39	69	104	McNairy	32	69	95
Cannon	45	78	94	Macon	53	81	102
Carroll	52	88	109	Madison	53	79	105
Carter	44	69	97	Marion	54	84	116
Cheatham	51	78	108	Marshall	96	117	145
Chester	41	91	108	Maury	81	107	133
Claiborne	33	60	82	Meigs	39	69	114
Clay	27	53	71	Monroe	43	76	93
Cocke	42	59	82	Montgomery	67	101	113
Coffee	45	79	105	Moore	59	2/	2/
Crockett	50	92	113	Morgan	35	46	79
Cumberland	36	52	73	Obion	85	119	126
Davidson	114	127	149	Overton	14	47	67
Decatur	40	72	91	Perry	35	2/	2/
De Kalb	39	71	100	Pickett	17	39	60
Dickson	45	86	106	Polk	40	75	101
Dyer	66	95	120	Putnam	35	65	80
Fayette	25	43	74	Rhea	45	77	121
Fentress	20	42	62	Roane	61	94	106
Franklin	60	91	118	Robertson	71	108	130
Gibson	75	111	120	Rutherford	76	104	120
Giles	55	88	117	Scott	23	37	71
Grainger	31	63	78	Sequatchie	43	2/	2/
Greene	52	70	96	Sevier	29	63	92
Grundy	37	55	74	Shelby	59	77	98
Hamblen	70	104	110	Smith	70	108	114
Hamilton	78	98	108	Stewart	35	2/	2/
Hancock	30	48	68	Sullivan	67	92	113
Hardeman	23	50	89	Sumner	69	94	119
Hardin	25	69	89	Tipton	38	67	98
Hawkins	46	79	94	Trousdale	81	113	138
Haywood	31	63	90	Unicoi	51	65	89
Henderson	44	74	102	Union	30	55	84
Henry	64	92	116	Van Buren	24	2/	2/
Hickman	38	74	102	Warren	51	76	92
Houston	34	2/	2/	Washington	65	85	107
Humphreys	39	68	85	Wayne	17	49	74
Jackson	42	67	95	Weakley	73	113	132
Jefferson	65	94	117	White	43	68	84
Johnson	52	66	88	Williamson	75	100	124
Knox	96	103	125	Wilson	78	105	117

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
	TENNESSEE - continued						
	Combinations of counties						
Houston) Stewart)	34	59	84	Lincoln) Moore)	62	100	122
Lewis) Perry)	36	55	86	Sequatchie) Van Buren)	33	63	85
	TEXAS						
State	98	127	140	Cherokee	46	70	93
Anderson	42	70	106	Childress	110	2/	2/
Andrews	108	2/	2/	Clay	91	124	146
Angelina	59	88	96	Cochran	99	2/	2/
Aransas	73	2/	2/	Coke	103	2/	2/
Archer	104	2/	2/	Coleman	103	129	137
Armstrong	157	2/	2/	Collin	97	120	142
Atascosa	63	2/	2/	Collingsworth	101	2/	2/
Austin	97	127	131	Colorado	82	118	142
Bailey	109	137	153	Comal	116	2/	2/
Bandera	125	2/	2/	Comanche	91	115	121
Bastrop	59	91	116	Concho	138	2/	2/
Baylor	94	2/	2/	Cooke	93	122	145
Bee	88	126	154	Coryell	93	128	130
Bell	93	121	136	Cottle	95	2/	2/
Bexar	108	138	143	Crane	137	2/	2/
Blanco	117	2/	2/	Crockett	242	2/	2/
Borden	105	2/	2/	Crosby	106	165	206
Bosque	95	113	137	Culberson	162	2/	2/
Bowie	57	74	90	Dallam	128	2/	2/
Brazoria	96	128	160	Dallas	121	134	153
Brazos	63	88	126	Dawson	108	167	185
Brewster	126	2/	2/	Deaf Smith	152	2/	2/
Briscoe	112	2/	2/	Delta	75	108	117
Brooks	57	2/	2/	Denton	101	119	122
Brown	84	107	123	De Witt	92	116	137
Burleson	57	89	93	Dickens	75	2/	2/
Burnet	136	140	155	Dimmit	113	2/	2/
Caldwell	76	118	134	Donley	115	2/	2/
Calhoun	104	2/	2/	Duval	35	2/	2/
Callahan	85	107	130	Eastland	80	98	127
Cameron	99	143	164	Ector	150	2/	2/
Camp	56	69	98	Edwards	134	2/	2/
Carson	179	2/	2/	Ellis	93	126	138
Cass	37	58	84	El Paso	171	216	218
Castro	137	2/	2/	Erath	90	100	127
Chambers	93	2/	2/	Falls	73	104	120

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

TEXAS * continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
Fannin	82	106	114	Hutchinson	165	2/	2/
Fayette	84	110	116	Irion	162	2/	2/
Fisher	105	139	159	Jack	82	113	110
Floyd	107	180	224	Jackson	88	113	140
Foard	98	2/	2/	Jasper	48	97	119
Fort Bend	80	110	126	Jeff Davis	130	2/	2/
Franklin	47	86	87	Jefferson	131	145	177
Freestone	36	65	89	Jim Hogg	73	2/	2/
Frio	95	2/	2/	Jim Wells	76	107	150
Gaines	78	2/	2/	Johnson	111	121	141
Galveston	119	2/	2/	Jones	106	156	156
Garza	113	2/	2/	Karnes	77	117	134
Gillespie	130	152	153	Kaufman	79	103	120
Glasscock	149	2/	2/	Kendall	124	2/	2/
Goliad	82	127	132	Kenedy	457	2/	2/
Gonzales	90	108	128	Kent	89	2/	2/
Gray	126	2/	2/	Kerr	144	2/	2/
Grayson	92	111	132	Kimble	121	2/	2/
Gregg	84	96	119	King	107	2/	2/
Grimes	49	79	98	Kinney	139	2/	2/
Guadalupe	83	121	141	Kleberg	121	2/	2/
Hale	114	168	234	Knox	111	155	149
Hall	113	157	142	Lamar	65	91	113
Hamilton	99	125	128	Lamb	113	152	180
Hansford	252	2/	2/	Lampasas	127	147	157
Hardeman	94	2/	2/	La Salle	88	2/	2/
Hardin	60	97	127	Lavaca	72	107	114
Harris	118	128	151	Lee	70	96	100
Harrison	37	60	76	Leon	29	65	84
Hartley	160	2/	2/	Liberty	62	2/	2/
Haskell	92	146	138	Limestone	68	96	117
Hays	94	120	136	Lipscomb	184	2/	2/
Hemphill	137	2/	2/	Live Oak	75	116	123
Henderson	46	72	88	Llano	119	2/	2/
Hidalgo	90	147	161	Loving	129	2/	2/
Hill	94	133	133	Lubbock	124	161	226
Hockley	111	162	184	Lynn	121	170	174
Hood	102	2/	2/	McCulloch	126	146	134
Hopkins	69	85	103	McLennan	98	135	151
Houston	35	64	89	McMullen	46	2/	2/
Howard	111	2/	2/	Madison	50	81	112
Hudspeth	149	2/	2/	Marion	19	62	76
Hunt	93	2/	2/	Martin	102	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			TEXAS - continued				
Mason	138	2/	2/	Scurry	104	130	147
Matagorda	85	2/	2/	Shackelford	106	2/	2/
Maverick	129	2/	2/	Shelby	42	77	111
Medina	115	128	136	Sherman	260	2/	2/
Menard	136	2/	2/	Smith	58	85	113
Midland	111	2/	2/	Somervell	75	2/	2/
Milam	73	106	121	Starr	13	2/	2/
Mills	100	122	123	Stephens	74	2/	2/
Mitchell	106	134	138	Sterling	170	2/	2/
Montague	69	87	120	Stonewall	80	2/	2/
Montgomery	51	81	103	Sutton	213	2/	2/
Moore	218	2/	2/	Swisher	135	168	202
Morris	33	62	91	Tarrant	121	149	160
Motley	87	2/	2/	Taylor	107	132	141
Nacogdoches	40	71	105	Terrell	166	2/	2/
Navarro	69	108	113	Terry	102	2/	2/
Newton	34	64	92	Throckmorton	101	2/	2/
Nolan	105	135	157	Titus	51	69	85
Nueces	143	166	227	Tom Green	129	2/	2/
Ochiltree	228	2/	2/	Travis	107	132	139
Oldham	196	2/	2/	Trinity	46	62	86
Orange	107	2/	2/	Tyler	39	75	123
Palo Pinto	87	111	129	Upshur	46	67	74
Panola	35	65	102	Upton	173	2/	2/
Parker	84	117	130	Uvalde	119	2/	2/
Parmer	128	2/	2/	Val Verde	197	2/	2/
Pecos	138	2/	2/	Van Zandt	49	87	101
Polk	34	59	78	Victoria	86	120	139
Potter	176	2/	2/	Walker	38	64	79
Presidio	76	2/	2/	Waller	61	89	118
Rains	54	72	91	Ward	78	2/	2/
Randall	152	2/	2/	Washington	87	111	119
Reagan	212	2/	2/	Webb	130	2/	2/
Real	106	2/	2/	Wharton	90	126	138
Red River	45	77	93	Wheeler	82	116	132
Reeves	96	2/	2/	Wichita	116	138	163
Refugio	139	2/	2/	Wilbarger	101	155	149
Roberts	211	2/	2/	Willacy	84	170	185
Robertson	43	81	96	Williamson	107	130	140
Rockwall	91	2/	2/	Wilson	80	122	135
Runnels	116	147	138	Winkler	118	2/	2/
Rusk	50	78	100	Wise	80	101	114
Sabine	54	59	84	Wood	49	83	96
San Augustine	35	48	84	Yoakum	75	2/	2/
San Jacinto	23	42	65	Young	86	118	125
San Patricio	126	2/	2/	Zapata	28	2/	2/
San Saba	99	123	133	Zavala	136	2/	2/
Schleicher	169	2/	2/				

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
				TEXAS - continued			
				Combinations of counties			
Andrews, Crane, Ector, Gaines, Midland, Winkler	99	137	153	Brooks, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, Kleberg, Starr	45	72	98
Aransas, Refugio, San Patricio	126	170	191	Calhoun, Matagorda	88	112	143
Archer, Throckmorton	103	152	144	Carson, Gray	149	161	157
Armstrong, Briscoe	130	161	173	Castro, Parmer	133	166	217
Atascosa, Frio	70	100	120	Chambers, Galveston	111	142	153
Bandera, Kerr	136	144	155	Childress, Hardeman	102	133	137
Baylor, Foard	96	133	150	Cochran, Terry, Yoakum	98	137	144
Blanco, Llano, Mason	125	140	155	Coke, Concho, Tom Green	126	145	151
Borden, Garza, Kent, Stonewall	96	134	133	Collingsworth, Donley	106	137	150
Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Ward	110	167	205	Comal, Kendall	119	139	146
				Cottle, Motley	90	141	129
				Dallam, Hartley, Moore, Sherman	177	186	161
				Deaf Smith, Oldham	159	164	185

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
	TEXAS - continued						
	Combinations of counties - continued						
Crockett, Edwards, Glasscock, Irion, Kinney, Reagan, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Upton, Val Verde	177	181	175	Hood, Somervell	94	110	138
Dickens, King	77	140	139	Howard, Martin	106	151	155
Dimmit, Maverick, Zavala	126	165	169	Hunt, Rockwall	93	116	125
Duval, McMullen	37	73	82	Kimble, Menard, Schleicher	138	159	156
Hansford, Hutchinson, Ochiltree	223	198	146	La Salle, Webb, Zapata	84	94	118
Hemphill, Lipscomb, Roberts	168	168	147	Liberty, Orange	79	108	138
				Potter, Randall	164	168	176
				Real, Uvalde	114	157	167
				Shackelford, Stephens	86	114	139
	UTAH 1/						
State	106	133	154	Morgan	137	2/	2/
Beaver	78	2/	2/	Piute	100	2/	2/
Box Elder	140	155	167	Rich	126	2/	2/
Cache	147	168	172	Salt Lake	147	149	169
Carbon	98	2/	2/	Sanpete	95	133	172
Daggett	64	2/	2/	Sevier	114	161	190
Davis	150	153	181	Summit	147	2/	2/
Duchesne	97	103	145	Tooele	114	2/	2/
Emery	70	2/	2/	Uintah	92	2/	2/
Garfield	60	2/	2/	Utah	128	145	169
Grand	101	2/	2/	Wasatch	146	2/	2/
Iron	87	2/	2/	Washington	63	2/	2/
Juab	71	2/	2/	Wayne	98	2/	2/
Kane	51	2/	2/	Weber	150	163	173
Millard	95	2/	2/				

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
				UTAH - continued			
				Combinations of counties			
Beaver, Iron, Piute	88	126	149	Juab, Millard, Tooele	94	129	154
Carbon, Emery, Grand	81	120	139	Kane, Washington	60	106	135
Daggett, Uintah	90	115	144	Morgan, Rich, Summit, Wasatch	141	154	159
Garfield, Wayne	77	97	127				
				VERMONT			
State	126	150	160	Lamoille	117	144	166
Addison	132	157	174	Orange	105	136	154
Bennington	132	145	174	Orleans	124	154	161
Caledonia	124	2/	2/	Rutland	120	141	152
Chittenden	137	160	174	Washington	133	143	138
Essex	116	2/	2/	Windham	120	155	166
Franklin	140	2/	2/	Windsor	124	148	165
Grand Isle	130	2/	2/				
				Combinations of counties			
Caledonia, Essex	122	158	145	Franklin, Grand Isle	138	154	164
				VIRGINIA			
State	73	99	119	Botetourt	91	121	140
Accomack	106	2/	2/	Brunswick	54	74	99
Albemarle	85	108	130	Buchanan	27	58	73
Alleghany	90	2/	2/	Buckingham	35	64	83
Amelia	59	75	103	Campbell	65	94	112
Amherst	54	76	105	Caroline	69	95	107
Appomattox	51	88	97	Carroll	41	72	92
Augusta	119	143	160	Charles City	48	2/	2/
Bath	84	2/	2/	Charlotte	46	81	94
Bedford	66	99	113	Chesterfield	100	132	142
Bland	52	2/	2/	Clarke	130	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
	VIRGINIA - continued						
Craig	96	2/	2/	Nansemond	75	106	129
Culpeper	91	2/	2/	Nelson	50	75	109
Cumberland	54	69	104	New Kent	61	2/	2/
Dickenson	35	65	82	Norfolk	111	112	147
Dinwiddie	68	89	105	Northampton	128	2/	2/
Essex	56	2/	2/	Northumberland	66	89	115
Fairfax	135	138	160	Nottoway	64	80	103
Fauquier	93	127	152	Orange	77	116	133
Floyd	70	100	116	Page	91	98	129
Fluvanna	58	75	97	Patrick	34	73	90
Franklin	57	92	107	Pittsylvania	52	77	111
Frederick	102	118	145	Powhatan	69	2/	2/
Giles	63	89	115	Prince Edward	49	85	95
Gloucester	68	87	121	Prince George	70	2/	2/
Goochland	56	2/	2/	Prince William	99	143	136
Grayson	52	82	96	Princess Anne	109	128	150
Greene	41	2/	2/	Pulaski	79	104	118
Greensville	46	64	92	Rappahannock	76	2/	2/
Halifax	46	66	93	Richmond	62	2/	2/
Hanover	83	96	124	Roanoke	115	127	144
Henrico	118	135	144	Rockbridge	91	108	123
Henry	51	90	120	Rockingham	131	147	169
Highland	83	2/	2/	Russell	35	73	93
Isle of Wight	82	119	146	Scott	25	58	70
James City	93	2/	2/	Shenandoah	117	122	145
King and Queen	50	79	110	Smyth	71	99	114
King George	60	2/	2/	Southampton	56	81	116
King William	66	2/	2/	Spotsylvania	75	95	113
Lancaster	60	2/	2/	Stafford	67	91	128
Lee	36	67	90	Surry	68	2/	2/
Loudoun	110	147	168	Sussex	65	89	120
Louisa	56	98	114	Tazewell	61	81	96
Lunenburg	57	83	94	Warren	79	2/	2/
Madison	82	2/	2/	Washington	61	84	105
Mathews	66	2/	2/	Westmoreland	66	86	110
Mecklenburg	52	74	96	Wise	43	81	93
Middlesex	62	2/	2/	Wythe	82	2/	2/
Montgomery	79	108	115	York	96	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.--Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
	VIRGINIA - continued						
	Combinations of counties						
Accomack, Northampton	113	136	179	Culpeper, Rappahannock	85	110	137
Alleghany, Craig	93	114	127	Essex, King George	58	79	103
Bath, Highland	84	106	115	Goochland, Powhatan	62	95	131
Bland, Wythe	74	97	117	Greene, Madison	69	102	114
Charles City, Elizabeth City*, James City, Warwick*, York	93	116		King William, New Kent	65	95	121
Charles City, James City, York	78	105	130	Lancaster, Richmond	61	92	110
Clarke, Warren	100	127	142	Mathews, Middlesex	65	95	103
				Prince George, Surry	69	107	124
	WASHINGTON						
State	147	154	173	Grant	152	2/	2/
Adams	214	2/	2/	Grays Harbor	115	124	152
Asotin	151	2/	2/	Island	158	2/	2/
Benton	147	160	180	Jefferson	99	2/	2/
Chelan	197	171	195	King	140	153	164
Clallam	117	145	153	Kitsap	131	139	152
Clark	127	136	153	Kittitas	167	159	190
Columbia	194	2/	2/	Klickitat	127	146	164
Cowlitz	121	2/	2/	Lewis	122	131	153
Douglas	177	2/	2/	Lincoln	194	211	239
Ferry	67	2/	2/	Mason	111	2/	2/
Franklin	187	2/	2/	Okanogan	138	144	168
Garfield	208	2/	2/	Pacific	119	2/	2/

*In 1952 Warwick County became the independent city of Warwick and Elizabeth City County was consolidated with Hampton City. These places have been excluded from the indexes given above for the remaining counties of the combination.

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
		WASHINGTON - continued					
Pend Oreille	85	2/	2/	Stevens	101	2/	2/
Pierce	136	142	162	Thurston	132	139	155
San Juan	129	2/	2/	Wahkiakum	138	2/	2/
Skagit	159	159	169	Walla Walla	192	185	222
Skamania	107	2/	2/	Whatcom	150	153	172
Snohomish	132	139	155	Whitman	217	208	238
Spokane	137	152	173	Yakima	172	158	185
		Combinations of counties					
Adams) Franklin)	205	219	220	Ferry) Pend Oreille) Stevens)	94	110	130
Asotin) Columbia) Garfield)	179	170	205	Island) San Juan)	148	154	157
Cowlitz) Skamania)	119	130	144	Jefferson) Mason)	107	131	149
Douglas) Grant)	169	185	196	Pacific) Wahkiakum)	126	138	150
		WEST VIRGINIA					
State	66	87	106	Lincoln	19	44	64
Barbour	66	87	94	Logan	34	2/	2/
Berkeley	108	2/	2/	McDowell	32	48	69
Boone	47	2/	2/	Marion	91	105	129
Braxton	27	47	68	Marshall	87	130	120
Brooke	109	2/	2/	Mason	53	88	96
Cabell	63	81	101	Mercer	63	75	88
Calhoun	49	2/	2/	Mineral	78	2/	2/
Clay	31	55	71	Mingo	42	60	68
Doddridge	60	84	95	Monongalia	88	99	118
Fayette	69	88	95	Monroe	56	83	95
Gilmer	49	68	107	Morgan	73	2/	2/
Grant	67	2/	2/	Nicholas	39	70	94
Greenbrier	66	89	108	Ohio	131	2/	2/
Hampshire	73	2/	2/	Pendleton	85	110	117
Hancock	127	2/	2/	Pleasants	79	2/	2/
Hardy	98	106	122	Pocahontas	57	98	102
Harrison	99	131	129	Preston	73	96	111
Jackson	63	75	104	Putnam	48	79	91
Jefferson	120	2/	2/	Raleigh	60	79	94
Kanawha	70	90	100	Randolph	62	81	98
Lewis	74	89	109	Ritchie	61	81	101

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
				WEST VIRGINIA - continued			
Roane	64	86	97	Wayne	33	61	76
Summers	37	73	84	Webster	33	53	84
Taylor	82	102	126	Wetzel	61	78	103
Tucker	50	2/	2/	Wirt	46	2/	2/
Tyler	65	77	105	Wood	85	2/	2/
Upshur	49	74	104	Wyoming	32	65	883
				Combinations of counties			
Berkeley) Jefferson) Morgan)	104	125	154	Calhoun) Wirt)	48	55	82
Boone) Logan)	41	64	73	Grant) Tucker)	60	80	111
Brooke) Hancock) Ohio)	124	150	168	Hampshire) Mineral)	75	101	118
				Pleasants) Wood)	84	94	129
				WISCONSIN			
State	131	149	158	Grant	167	173	175
Adams	101	128	141	Green	175	185	195
Ashland	71	100	116	Green Lake	135	166	165
Barron	132	152	162	Iowa	167	178	169
Bayfield	80	122	138	Iron	69	2/	2/
Brown	145	156	167	Jackson	121	143	160
Buffalo	156	167	174	Jefferson	163	174	182
Burnett	111	136	138	Juneau	109	136	144
Calumet	157	164	163	Kenosha	169	162	173
Chippewa	116	140	152	Kewaunee	151	153	171
Clark	113	132	148	La Crosse	153	165	172
Columbia	154	172	180	Lafayette	163	171	195
Crawford	140	153	153	Langlade	111	134	148
Dane	168	184	186	Lincoln	107	131	153
Dodge	164	174	176	Manitowoc	157	169	178
Door	129	147	155	Marathon	115	135	142
Douglas	104	119	147	Marinette	95	123	131
Dunn	131	142	159	Marquette	116	140	142
Eau Claire	129	141	153	Milwaukee	157	170	173
Florence	94	2/	2/	Monroe	128	150	160
Fond du Lac	159	168	175	Oconto	109	131	149
Forest	67	2/	2/	Oneida	87	2/	2/

continued

Table 2.-Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes ... continued

Area	1945	1950	1954	Area	1945	1950	1954
			WISCONSIN - continued				
Outagamie	156	168	173	Shawano	132	149	159
Ozaukee	158	166	176	Sheboygan	158	175	173
Pepin	149	167	159	Taylor	99	129	146
Pierce	137	160	163	Trempealeau	142	150	164
Polk	136	162	161	Vernon	128	149	156
Portage	99	132	140	Vilas	95	2/	2/
Price	92	108	132	Walworth	182	177	198
Racine	170	172	180	Washburn	91	126	146
Richland	135	145	151	Washington	153	154	167
Rock	169	163	186	Waukesha	168	176	175
Rusk	94	120	140	Waupaca	143	161	163
St. Croix	139	160	172	Waushara	113	141	148
Sauk	146	161	171	Winnebago	155	168	180
Sawyer	72	107	117	Wood	126	154	160
			Combinations of counties				
Florence) Forest)	79	107	111	Iron) Oneida) Vilas)	83	126	115
			WYOMING				
State	124	141	160	Lincoln	136	2/	2/
Albany	131	2/	2/	Natrona	149	2/	2/
Big Horn	134	2/	2/	Niobrara	111	2/	2/
Campbell	96	2/	2/	Park	143	143	156
Carbon	157	2/	2/	Platte	118	2/	2/
Converse	113	2/	2/	Sheridan	133	135	161
Crook	94	2/	2/	Sublette	130	2/	2/
Fremont	90	2/	2/	Sweetwater	107	2/	2/
Goshen	128	153	170	Teton	126	2/	2/
Hot Springs	96	2/	2/	Uinta	135	2/	2/
Johnson	115	2/	2/	Washakie	170	2/	2/
Laramie	134	2/	2/	Weston	113	2/	2/
			Combinations of counties				
Albany) Carbon) Natrona) Sweetwater)	141	153	167	Crook) Niobrara) Weston)	104	124	146
Big Horn) Washakie)	143	147	169	Fremont) Hot Springs)	89	118	142
Campbell) Johnson)	103	133	152	Lincoln) Sublette) Teton Uinta)	134	144	166
Converse) Laramie) Platte)	124	149	162				

1/ Indexes are not shown for 7 counties in Arizona, 9 in New Mexico, and 1 in Utah, or for the totals of Arizona and New Mexico. The problem of differing enumerations of Indians on reservations necessitates this omission. See Appendix. p. 97.

2/ Index not computed separately, but in a combination. See the list of combinations of counties following the listing of counties in each State.

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas, 1945, 1950, and 1954 (U.S. county average for 1945 equals 100)

State and area	1945	1950	1954
United States	100	122	140
Alabama	38	64	87
Area			
1	44	75	101
2	41	68	89
3	56	80	107
4	42	68	92
5	35	64	85
6	21	37	61
7a	36	65	86
7b	21	43	66
8	52	76	101
Metropolitan			
A	80	103	118
B	31	44	71
C	44	66	79
D	66	95	128
Arizona	-	-	-
Area			
2a	154	216	314
2b	100	120	147
Metropolitan			
A	162	210	273
Arkansas	37	68	90
Area			
1a	71	106	124
1b	33	60	80
2	42	73	97
3	35	71	86
4	37	71	91
5	31	60	83
6	36	65	84
7a	43	75	95
7b	54	84	112
8a	28	56	88
8b	24	52	84
Metropolitan			
A	64	88	114

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
California	161	170	192
Area			
1	127	146	159
2	162	171	180
3	185	199	208
4	174	183	205
5	171	170	198
6	205	218	259
7	217	232	255
8	173	198	264
9	124	138	153
Metropolitan			
A	185	184	203
B	177	173	201
C	174	164	185
D	203	183	211
E	187	188	215
F	176	169	203
G	145	158	177
H	151	158	181
Colorado	122	149	158
Area			
1	118	146	152
2a	107	130	150
2b	124	162	160
3	159	185	195
4	116	138	153
5	118	141	147
Metropolitan			
A	146	178	186
Connecticut	170	175	188
Area			
1	173	185	187
2	161	172	186
Metropolitan			
A	174	162	185
B	174	174	188
C	195	191	199

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Delaware	136	158	183
Area			
1	132	154	184
Metropolitan			
A	146	164	181
Florida	76	105	131
Area			
1	38	66	99
2	63	89	127
3	39	67	95
4	93	129	141
5	101	121	138
6	111	154	178
Metropolitan			
A	122	146	196
B	118	119	146
C	151	189	210
Georgia	52	80	105
Area			
1	58	81	110
2	41	69	90
3	55	85	110
4a	56	87	115
4b	49	76	104
5	50	78	97
6	45	75	98
7a	46	70	101
7b	48	83	105
8	48	77	100
9	49	74	94
Metropolitan			
A	67	83	102
B	93	115	138
C	94	112	137
D	101	115	129
E	99	112	125
Idaho	129	147	161
Area			
1	106	128	143
2	128	146	161
3a	144	154	168
3b	148	164	180
4	140	159	170

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Illinois	139	156	169
Area			
1	175	187	200
2	182	182	199
3	170	183	190
4	124	145	162
5	173	188	198
6a	153	174	180
6b	163	176	189
7	121	148	155
8	94	119	137
9	115	133	155
10	86	112	127
11	66	94	112
Metropolitan			
A	166	180	183
B	174	181	195
C	177	180	190
D	168	171	188
E	159	180	184
F	136	152	166
Indiana	134	149	163
Area			
1	147	156	170
2a	144	155	173
2b	154	169	183
3	145	157	167
4	162	166	179
5	155	166	176
6	115	139	153
7	86	110	127
8	106	122	140
Metropolitan			
A	148	155	176
B	141	152	176
C	154	158	169
D	153	159	167
E	150	161	155
F	114	133	148

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Iowa	162	178	187
Area			
1a	183	197	203
1b	158	181	189
2a	175	187	195
2b	182	186	196
3a	143	167	176
3b	126	151	165
4	158	175	184
5	175	185	193
6	163	181	187
Metropolitan			
A	151	171	186
B	167	190	196
C	164	175	182
D	182	181	191
Kansas	135	152	167
Area			
1	146	162	159
2a	140	153	176
2b	135	151	170
3a	152	163	177
3b	150	165	180
4	129	144	171
5	129	151	167
6	126	153	164
7a	118	140	157
7b	102	128	145
Metropolitan			
A	147	152	178
B	132	150	164
Kentucky	61	86	105
Area			
1	80	105	118
2	81	109	131
3a	46	69	99
3b	78	96	108
4	72	93	117
5	39	62	83
6	85	115	130
7	107	138	145
8	23	48	72
9	22	47	67
Metropolitan			
A	144	144	166
B	115	148	158
C	68	91	103

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Louisiana	51	82	109
Area			
1	30	62	97
2	29	66	95
3	35	69	96
4	34	71	96
5	58	82	106
6	88	110	139
7	60	99	127
8	31	64	91
Metropolitan			
A	38	63	102
B	124	136	123
Maine	116	136	153
Area			
1	153	172	193
2	107	127	146
3	106	128	145
4	127	145	159
Metropolitan			
A	136	146	156
Maryland	120	140	157
Area			
1	86	104	126
2	138	155	167
3	88	106	128
4a	122	152	168
4b	119	139	164
Metropolitan			
A	139	147	160
B	134	148	164
Massachusetts	150	158	172
Area			
1	150	166	177
2	106	131	159
Metropolitan			
A	145	162	177
B	155	163	173
C	174	163	175
D	159	169	173
E	162	159	171

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Michigan	118	135	148
Area			
1	92	118	133
2	93	115	132
3	112	132	145
4a	105	126	144
4b	97	120	129
5a	128	142	154
5b	135	148	162
6a	142	154	168
6b	138	147	161
7	145	155	167
8	146	151	160
9a	146	151	163
9b	132	149	158
Metropolitan			
A	136	148	160
B	144	157	172
C	133	137	153
D	142	160	161
E	150	158	176
F	147	157	166
G	152	161	176
Minnesota	129	151	163
Area			
1	110	142	155
2	97	117	135
3	106	132	142
4	116	136	153
5	134	160	170
6	146	161	171
7	149	167	178
8	155	177	183
Metropolitan			
A	99	127	144
B	148	162	172

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Mississippi	32	57	84
Area			
1	27	52	86
2	27	45	78
3	29	55	81
4	34	62	88
5	33	58	80
6a	31	59	85
6b	27	53	77
7	44	73	95
8	69	84	107
Metropolitan			
A	33	52	77
Missouri	93	114	135
Area			
1	130	152	165
2a	109	134	151
2b	117	138	155
3	104	122	142
4	84	111	127
5	69	89	115
6	100	120	144
7	66	86	104
8	45	61	91
9a	56	77	112
9b	64	85	126
Metropolitan			
A	140	149	156
B	122	134	152
Montana	107	130	149
Area			
1a	95	115	137
1b	126	155	166
2a	115	139	158
2b	104	117	142
3a	113	138	157
3b	91	125	141

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Nebraska	132	157	174
Area			
1	119	143	167
2	142	170	179
3a	120	149	168
3b	128	153	174
4	133	157	173
5	128	154	171
6	154	174	189
7	144	161	174
Metropolitan			
A	150	167	172
B	148	182	200
Nevada	129	142	154
Area			
1	129	142	154
New Hampshire	137	151	156
Area			
1	130	144	149
2	142	156	161
Metropolitan			
A	153	166	165
New Jersey	172	172	190
Area			
1	161	170	186
2	168	176	188
Metropolitan			
A	139	163	176
B	192	178	197
C	179	180	190
D	155	162	183
E	136	141	179
F	163	174	183
New Mexico	-	-	-
Area			
2	69	101	114
3	90	120	148

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
New York	145	160	173
Area			
1	152	167	183
2	146	165	177
3a	132	149	165
3b	132	155	163
4	146	160	172
5	128	148	157
6	142	162	173
7	123	147	161
8	131	146	169
9	158	169	181
Metropolitan			
A	148	160	173
B	167	162	180
C	146	146	173
D	146	164	172
E	128	148	171
F	145	157	163
G	206	186	214
North Carolina	60	80	103
Area			
1	34	59	81
2	53	74	99
3	71	87	108
4a	77	91	109
4b	87	96	123
5	68	83	111
6	60	82	104
7	56	79	108
8	72	94	115
9	58	75	101
10	54	83	105
11	53	74	97
Metropolitan			
A	64	80	103
B	100	110	127
C	97	111	127
D	91	103	135
E	78	106	120

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
North Dakota	111	132	146
Area			
1	111	124	140
2a	105	129	139
2b	97	109	135
3a	114	136	147
3b	109	136	151
3c	108	141	154
4	136	158	167
Ohio	134	148	160
Area			
1	153	162	173
2	156	161	174
3	154	165	176
4a	156	160	177
4b	137	143	152
5	134	147	157
6a	138	153	166
6b	110	132	142
7	110	133	148
8a	77	112	121
8b	93	124	139
Metropolitan			
A	145	155	171
B	159	166	185
C	155	164	178
D	159	169	173
E	160	169	174
F	149	153	174
G	142	157	164
H	140	148	164
J	106	121	140
K	159	159	161
L	68	100	124

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Oklahoma	79	105	126
Area			
1	115	142	147
2	132	148	163
3	75	99	126
4	102	131	145
5	75	102	125
6	50	78	106
7a	58	94	122
7b	39	79	106
8a	42	58	92
8b	34	59	90
9	24	57	84
Metropolitan			
A	120	120	156
B	105	122	149
Oregon	137	150	169
Area			
1a	118	129	148
1b	120	132	152
2a	161	157	174
2b	138	150	166
3	174	187	210
4	128	149	168
Metropolitan			
A	138	145	162

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Pennsylvania	122	140	156
Area			
1a	126	136	156
1b	116	131	151
2	133	147	156
3	108	136	146
4a	108	127	146
4b	96	126	140
5	106	130	145
6	119	139	162
7	135	149	164
Metropolitan			
A	135	145	166
B	128	146	153
C	137	144	151
D	130	142	160
E	112	122	145
F	127	139	159
G	122	138	146
H	127	143	161
J	123	128	140
K	143	154	165
L	137	149	166
M	142	158	174
N	166	171	185
Rhode Island	160	166	176
Area			
1	162	165	185
Metropolitan			
A	159	167	167
South Carolina	55	76	100
Area			
1	61	80	108
2	78	93	119
3	56	79	105
4	53	78	98
5	62	84	101
6	51	70	101
7	56	80	100
8	36	54	75
Metropolitan			
A	70	88	111
B	64	83	108
C	48	73	87

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
South Dakota	108	139	155
Area			
1	85	118	140
2a	112	140	155
2b	110	144	159
3a	112	139	158
3b	120	151	165
4a	113	151	158
4b	145	169	175
Tennessee	50	78	101
Area			
1	52	80	105
2	44	82	102
3	35	64	88
4	64	95	118
5	75	104	126
6	39	68	89
7	33	55	81
8a	48	79	106
8b	50	73	94
Metropolitan			
A	59	77	98
B	114	127	149
C	78	98	108
D	74	96	120
Texas	98	127	140
Area			
1a	110	167	205
1b	162	174	170
2	122	139	147
3	71	99	117
4	161	174	174
5	105	147	165
6a	99	137	142
6b	91	126	138
7a	85	106	125
7b	102	121	136
7c	108	129	138
8	84	112	125
9	51	82	102
10	82	112	125

continued

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Texas continued			
11	95	131	154
12	47	73	95
13	43	70	95
14	88	118	140
15	91	153	170
Metropolitan			
A	171	216	218
B	121	149	160
C	121	134	153
D	98	135	151
E	107	132	139
F	108	138	143
G	118	128	151
H	131	145	177
Utah	106	133	154
Area			
1	132	155	167
2	143	154	174
3	84	116	143
Metropolitan			
A	147	149	169
Vermont	126	150	160
Area			
1	134	156	167
2	122	148	156
Virginia	73	99	119
Area			
1	40	70	87
2	54	83	100
3	83	107	121
4	109	126	147
5	83	114	133
6	57	84	107
7	50	79	100
8	69	94	115
9	93	116	*
10	66	96	122
11	113	136	179
Metropolitan			
A	115	127	144
B	135	138	160
C	109	134	143
D	110	135	148

* In 1952 Warwick County became the independent city of Warwick and Elizabeth City County was consolidated with Hampton City.

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Washington	147	154	173
Area			
1	116	134	150
2	147	152	162
3	131	139	152
4	123	132	149
5a	168	158	182
5b	94	110	130
6	153	151	180
7a	188	204	214
7b	189	181	215
Metropolitan			
A	140	153	164
B	136	142	162
C	127	136	153
D	137	152	173
West Virginia	66	87	106
Area			
1	74	96	116
2a	46	72	89
2b	49	68	91
3	83	103	118
4	44	65	78
5	66	91	108
6	104	125	154
Metropolitan			
A	115	145	156
B	48	71	88
C	70	89	98

Table 3. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for State economic areas ... continued

State and area	1945	1950	1954
Wisconsin	131	149	158
Area			
1	88	120	128
2a	140	158	164
2b	138	154	162
3	162	172	177
4	116	139	150
5	110	137	146
6	127	144	155
7	155	167	175
8	161	171	178
9	170	167	176
Metropolitan			
A	104	119	147
B	168	184	186
C	157	170	173
Wyoming	124	141	160
Area			
1	138	148	166
2a	123	135	156
2b	113	138	155

Table 4. Average county index of farm-operator family level of living for farming income areas, 1950 and 1954

Area	1950	1954	Percentage increase
			Percent
United States	122	140	15
Medium and high-income farming areas	147	162	10
Low-income farming areas 1/ 2/	84	106	26
Moderate low-income farming areas	107	126	18
Substantial low-income farming areas	88	111	26
Serious low-income farming areas 2/	66	90	36
Generalized low-income farming areas 2/ 3/			
Appalachian Mountain and Border areas	89	109	22
Southern Piedmont and Coastal Plains	79	103	30
Southeastern Hilly areas	63	87	38
Mississippi Delta	72	101	40
Sandy Coastal Plains of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas	75	99	32
Ozark-Ouachita Mountain and Border areas	74	97	31
Northern Lake States	123	137	11
Northwestern New Mexico 4/	—	—	—
Cascade and Rocky Mountain areas	130	147	13

1/ Areas delineated in "Development of Agriculture's Human Resources -- A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers". Low-income farms were classified on the basis of three criteria for State Economic Areas: (1) Farms in State Economic Areas average less than $1,600 residual farm income to operator and had farm-operator family level-of-living index below the regional average and 25 percent or more of commercial farms classified as "low production". (2) Average farm-operator level-of-living index for the State Economic Areas was in the lowest fifth for the nation. (3) Fifty percent or more of commercial farms in State Economic Areas were classified as "low production". Areas denoted as Serious in this table met all three criteria; areas denoted as Substantial met any 2 of the criteria; areas denoted as Moderate met any one of the criteria.

2/ Does not include the low-income areas of Northwestern New Mexico.

3/ The generalized areas represent geographic groupings of the low-income farming areas.

4/ Indexes not computed for this area because of problems related to Indians on reservations.

APPENDIX [1]

BRIEF HISTORY OF COUNTY INDEXES OF RURAL LEVEL OF LIVING

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics first published county indexes of rural level of living in October 1943. The county indexes were based on data from the 1940 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture. Separate indexes were developed and published for rural-farm and rural-nonfarm families of each county. Also, a composite rural index was published that was a weighted average of the rural-farm index and rural-nonfarm index for each county. Several articles were published on the technical aspects of the 1940 indexes (see Related Reports).

After data were available from the 1945 Census of Agriculture, new county indexes were constructed. These related to the level of living of farm-operator families only, whereas the rural-farm indexes previously issued for 1940 had related to all families living on farms, including farm-laborer and other families, as well as farm-operator families. In order to have similar indexes for comparing 1940 and 1945 level of living of farm-operator families, new indexes were constructed at this time for 1940 based on data from the Census of Agriculture alone. The farm-operator family level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States 1940-1945 were issued in May 1947.

After the 1940 and 1945 farm-operator indexes were issued, similar indexes were computed for counties from data of the 1930 Census of Agriculture.

As the county data on items related to farm-operator levels of living from the 1950 Census of Agriculture were released by the Bureau of the Census, farm-operator indexes comparable with those for the earlier years were computed. The 1950 indexes, previously unpublished 1930 indexes, and the previously-published 1940 and 1945 indexes were presented in a report published in 1952. Indexes for 1954, along with comparable previously-published indexes for 1945 and 1950 are presented in this bulletin.

This brief history relates only to the construction of the indexes of farm-operator family level of living. It does not attempt to cover the analytical work done by the United States Department of Agriculture or other agencies in which the county indexes have been utilized, nor does it attempt to cover other types of studies and surveys in the general field of rural standards and levels of living. In the latter field this Department has had work going on since the 1920's.

WHAT LEVEL-OF-LIVING INDEXES MEASURE [2]

The concept of level of living which the indexes are intended to reflect is the average level of current consumption or utilization of goods and services. "Services" is broadly interpreted to include those both publicly and privately secured which contribute to well-being and provide satisfaction.

Level of consumption and utilization of goods and services during a specified period of time is not identical with an income or expenditure level. Consumption expenditures may exceed or fall short of the income in the specified period, and the utility obtained from goods and services currently used is by no means strictly identifiable with current consumption expenditures. Furthermore, a given level of expenditure may represent for different families or individuals widely varying quantities of goods and services owing to differences in costs of living, in quantities of goods and services consumed that are not purchased, and in budget management. Hence, a measure of level of living is not merely

[1] The material in this section is an adaptation from a similar section in the report presenting the 1950 indexes (see Related Reports).

[2] This section is adapted from an article of the same name which appeared in the February 1944 issue of the American Sociological Review (see Related Reports).

a substitute for a measure of income or family-living expenditures, as the concept, although closely related, is clearly differentiated. The great variation present among families and individuals in the goods and services entering into their level of living is averaged out to some extent when we deal with groups of families, to which "indexes" of level of living generally relate.

In attempting to indicate what level-of-living indexes measure, we first wish to underscore three points: (1) That an index is not a direct measure of the actual level of living, but only an indicant of it; (2) that such an indicant for a county is not of the absolute degree of attainment of some external standard, but is expressed in relation to the corresponding degree of attainment for a defined group (for example, the average of all counties); and (3) that the description of level of living here discussed relates only to the average level attained by all farm operators of the county, and not to variations in the level of living present among individual families or persons.

Difficult as is the problem of choosing items for an index of level of living when the unit is a county, it is considerably simpler than when the unit is an individual or a family. Unique deviations from common consumption patterns are not likely to affect a county average, whereas they might cause individuals or families to be incorrectly rated on a scale if it were not fairly comprehensive as to coverage. Nevertheless, the problem of choice of items for county level-of-living indexes is difficult, not so much because of uncertainty as to which items should be included, but rather because of the limitations of available data.

Within the limits prescribed by availability of data, the selection of items other than income or expenditures should be governed by the following criteria:

(1) The item should itself indicate possession or consumption of goods or services, particularly those which, in addition to their use value per se, yield to the possessor a commonly associated status value.

(2) The item should represent a larger class of associated items indicating consumption of goods and services, some of which may complement or enhance the utility of the chosen item while others may have quite different types of utility.

(3) The item should indicate possessionor consumption of goods or services that are generally sought by all groups and classes of people.

Insofar as the items selected meet these criteria, they provide a measure of relative levels of living along a national scale which parallels as closely as possible the dominant configuration of our varied patterns of consumption, that is, that configuration which through its universality comes closest to typifying attained and attainable patterns. In an important dynamic sense, the dominant consumption pattern is one which tends to modify and displace coexistent divergent patterns. Obviously, the pattern described will fit with varying degrees of adequacy regional and social groups that depart in their present economic and social well-being and value systems from the dominant national pattern. Such departures, however, affect the adequacy of the level-of-living measure only to the extent that the regional socio-economic possesses consumption and living standards basically divergent from the dominant pattern, the divergences being of a relatively permanent nature. If the divergences represent merely a state of partial attainment of universally accepted but gradually evolving standards, the level-of-living measures appropriate to the nationally dominant pattern still have validity, as the value objectives of the social or regional groups concerned are geared to the dominant pattern. No measure of level of living can be constructed that can simultaneously provide a measure of the nationally prevalent elements of level of living and also measure the unique elements characteristic of special groups or special areas. As a consequence, an index of level of living that is to be applied nationally must, in order to attain validity, be restricted to elements in the national standard of living which have attained general acceptance. For any specific county, it will reflect a reduced, even though central, core of the larger complex of components comprising its actual, and, to some extent unique, level of living.

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING INDEXES

In constructing the first 1940 index of rural-farm level of living, considerable work was done to experiment with the effect of using varying numbers of items in the index. The results indicated that an index derived from a small number of items by the methods to be described had a very high correlation with an index similarly derived from a considerably larger number of items. Whereas in 1940, the availability of data from the Censuses of Population, Housing and as well as from the Census of Agriculture, permitted considerable leeway for choice, this was not the case in the construction of indexes for farm-operator families based on data from the Census of Agriculture only. As the number of items available from Censuses of Agriculture was small, there could not be the same type of experimentation with larger and smaller numbers.

Items Included in The Index

Indexes presented in this bulletin are based on four items that were available for farm-operator families for each county in the United States for 5 years in the 25 years covered. They do not cover all the goods, services, and other satisfactions that make up the level of living of families. However, many studies have shown that the various items are closely associated. For example, farmhouses with electricity are more likely to have other household facilities and conveniences than those without electricity. Farms with high gross incomes are obviously likely to have more income available for family-living expenditures than farms with low gross incomes. And farm families with automobiles are more likely to be able to take advantage of various services located away from the farm, such as health facilities, libraries, and recreation, than those who do not own automobiles. The validity of the indexes based on only four items could not be tested until data from field surveys were available. Appraisal of the validity of the indexes will be made in connection with the AMS survey of family-living expenditures made in 1956.

The items on which these farm-operator family level-of-living indexes are based are the following: (1) Percentage of farms with electricity, (2) percentage of farms with telephones, (3) percentage of farms with automobiles, and (4) average value of products sold or traded in the year preceding the census (adjusted for changes in purchasing power of the farmer's dollar). Data on these items from the Censuses of Agriculture were combined into indexes by methods explained below. County indexes were first compiled to show geographic variations of counties at one date. Later, with some modification to the formula, indexes were compiled to be used not only for this purpose, but also for showing changes over time, although they may not serve the latter purpose as adequately as the former.

Method of Deriving Weights for the Indexes

The next step was to choose methods for putting the items together into one composite index. To derive weights for combining the items, the methods of factor or component analysis were used. The factor-analysis methods of getting weights for an index are appropriate if the following assumptions can be made

(1) That each item is a partial but imperfect measure of the "level of living" to be measured.

(2) That the most important factor the items have in common is the "level of living" to be measured.

(3) That the characteristic (or dimension) these items in combinations can best measure (or discriminate) is the "level of living" for which there is no one directly-observed measure.

These assumptions were made. The next steps were:

(1) To compute the correlation coefficients between each pair of the items chosen;

(2) To perform a factor analysis on the group of correlation coefficients;

(3) To transform the factor-analysis results into actual weights to use the formula for computing county indexes.

A summary of the results of these steps is shown in table C.[3] The actual computing formulas which were applied to each county to obtain an index for each of the 4 years were:

$$I_{1930} = .538X_1 + .603X_2 + .617X_3 + .468X_4$$

$$I_{1940} = .538X_1 + .603X_2 + .617X_3 + .631X_4$$

$$I_{1945} = .538X_1 + .603X_2 + .617X_3 + .460X_4$$

$$I_{1950} = .538X_1 + .603X_2 + .617X_3 + .319X_4$$

$$I_{1954} = .538X_1 + .603X_2 + .617X_3 + .275X_4$$

X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 represent the items electricity, telephone, automobile, and value of products sold or traded, respectively.

The formulas for the other years are identical with that for 1945 except for the weight for X_4, the average value of products sold. The weight used for 1945, the base year, was adjusted to allow for the different purchasing power of the farmer's dollar in the other years. For example, the index of prices farmers pay increased 37.1 percent between 1939 and 1944. To adjust the 1944 situation, the average value of products sold in 1939 could have been increased by 37.1 percent for each county. For computing purposes, it was simpler to increase by 37.1 percent the weight for the 1939 item used in the 1940 index. Similar adjustments were made for the weights for X_4 in the index formulas for other years.

Scaling the Index

The factor-analysis method of deriving weights for combining items of diverse nature into an index first produces an index with a mean or base of zero, with about half the units having positive values and about half having negative values. This is not a conventional index scale. By the procedure described in the lower part of table C, the weights were coded so as to scale the index to have a mean value of 100 and to have a value of zero when all of the items have a value of zero. Further technical discussion of the reasons for adopting this type of scale is presented in an article in Rural Sociology for June, 1947. It should be noted that the rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, and composite rural indexes for 1940 that were published in 1943 were not scaled in exactly the same way.

[3] The actual computation techniques are described step by step in Hagood, Margaret Jarman, and Price, Daniel O., Statistics for Sociologists, (Revised Edition), New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1952, pp. 525-530.

Table C.--Stages in development of index formula from intercorrelations of four items related to farm-operator level of living, sample of 196 counties, 1945

Identification of item[1]	Identification number of item[1]			
	1	2	3	4
	Correlations of items with each other			
1	---	.622	.715	.450
2	.622	---	.794	.489
3	.715	.794	---	.537
4	.450	.489	.537	---
	Correlations of items with principal component			
	.836	.877	.920	.723
	Standard deviations of items			
	26.0	24.3	24.9	26.0
	Correlations of items with principal components divided by standard deviations of items			
	.0322	.0361	.0369	.0275
	Weight for each item in index formula (Weights coded by multiplying preceding line times 14.71 to make the U. S. mean equal 100 and zero value on all items equal zero.)			
	.538	.603	.617	.460

[1] Identification of items:
1 = Percentage of farms with electricity in farm dwelling, 1945.
2 = Percentage of farms with telephones in farm dwelling, 1945.
3 = Percentage of farms with automobiles, 1945.
4 = Mean value of products sold or traded per farm reporting for 1944, (in hundreds of dollars).

SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1950 AND 1954 INDEXES

Several problems in connection with the 1950 and 1954 indexes required special attention.

Three Items on Sample Basis

In the 1950 and 1954 Censuses of Agriculture, data on electricity, telephones, and automobiles were obtained on a sample basis.[4] Questions on these and certain other items were asked for very large farms and for a 20-percent sample of the remaining

[4] Hurley, Ray and Smith, Richard K. "New Approaches and Methods for the 1950 Census of Agriculture." Agr. Econ. Research 3:113-118.

farms. For the 1950 indexes a formula was developed to provide an approximate value of the sampling error of the farm-operator level-of-living index arising from the fact that three of the four items in the index were based on a sample. On the basis of the sampling error computed from this formula, 800 farms was set as the lower limit below which, with very few exceptions, indexes of level of living would not be shown. Each county with fewer than 800 farms (with a few exceptions) was combined with one or more counties in such a way that the combination would have at least 800 farms. The criteria for deciding which counties should be used were: (1) That the counties have level-of-living indexes as similar as possible; (2) that the counties be in the same economic area; (3) that the type of farming of the counties be as similar as possible. In applying the third criterion, the judgment of regional specialists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was followed.

In the case of 14 counties--6 single counties, and 4 combinations of 2 counties each--it was impossible to make a combination with 800 farms without violating one or more of these criteria. For these counties, indexes are shown that are based on the sample from fewer than 800 farms. The counties in which exceptions were made are as follows:

County and State	Farms in 1950
	Number
Chatham, Georgia	443
Richmond, Georgia	704
Chattahoochee and Muscogee, Georgia	435
Boyd, Kentucky	686
Jefferson and St. Bernard, Louisiana	424
Barnstable and Dukes, Massachusetts	704
Lincoln, New Mexico	425
Catron, New Mexico	350
El Paso, Texas	789
Garfield and Wayne, Utah	656

The indexes for the counties and county combinations listed above are subject to a greater sampling error than the other indexes.

For the 1950 indexes there were 766 counties that were combined, including both counties with fewer than 800 farms and the counties with which they were combined. These counties resulted in 303 combinations of counties. Indexes for these combinations are shown for 1930, 1940, 1945 and 1950 in the publication containing the 1950 indexes.

Indexes of farm-operator family level of living for the combinations of counties made in 1950 were also computed for 1954. There were, however, 4 counties with less than 800 farms included in combinations in 1950 which had more than 800 farms in 1954. In addition to the indexes computed for the combinations, separate 1954 indexes were computed for these 4 counties and for the counties with which they were combined.

There were in 1954 an additional 97 counties and 34 combinations of counties which had fewer than 800 farms. New combinations were not made for these areas. Indexes for

them are subject to greater sampling error than the other indexes. The counties not in combinations with fewer than 800 farms are as follows:

County and State	Farms in 1954	County and State	Farms in 1954
	Number		Number
Calhoun, Arkansas	756	Strafford, New Hampshire	660
Perry, Arkansas	670	Sullivan, New Hampshire	778
Colusa, California	746	Camden, New Jersey	658
El Dorado, California	552	Catron, New Mexico	315
Arapahoe, Colorado	674	Chaves, New Mexico	672
Duval, Florida	475	Lincoln, New Mexico	418
Sumter, Florida	721	Mora, New Mexico	750
Baker, Georgia	751	Washington, North Carolina	773
Ben Hill, Georgia	654	Coal, Oklahoma	793
Bleckley, Georgia	712	Harper, Oklahoma	694
Butts, Georgia	722	Washington, Oklahoma	757
Calhoun, Georgia	630	Clatsop, Oregon	697
Chatham, Georgia	436	Lincoln, Oregon	677
Monroe, Georgia	722	McKean, Pennsylvania	796
Montgomery, Georgia	745	Pennington, South Dakota	795
Pickens, Georgia	765	Grundy, Tennessee	596
Pulaski, Georgia	694	Lake, Tennessee	760
Richmond, Georgia	478	Meigs, Tennessee	684
Seminole, Georgia	657	Pickett, Tennessee	778
Spalding, Georgia	748	Polk, Tennessee	770
Stewart, Georgia	727	Crosby, Texas	779
Washington, Idaho	776	El Paso, Texas	690
Gallatin, Illinois	673	Goliad, Texas	708
Scott, Illinois	677	Hall, Texas	747
Martin, Indiana	764	Jim Wells, Texas	720
Barber, Kansas	732	Live Oak, Texas	787
Chautauqua, Kansas	796	McCulloch, Texas	739
Boyd, Kentucky	646	Marion, Texas	715
Bullitt, Kentucky	792	Morris, Texas	620
Lyon, Kentucky	695	Nolan, Texas	643
Rowan, Kentucky	740	Rains, Texas	647
Lafourche, Louisiana	736	Wichita, Texas	765
La Salle, Louisiana	795	Bennington, Vermont	690
West Feliciana, Louisiana	643	Fluvanna, Virginia	778
Piscataquis, Maine	530	Gloucester, Virginia	596
Talbot, Maryland	747	Henrico, Virginia	696
Alcona, Michigan	740	King and Queen, Virginia	764
Charlevoix, Michigan	758	Northumberland, Virginia	751
Cheboygan, Michigan	723	Prince William, Virginia	783
Ogemaw, Michigan	797	Princess Anne, Virginia	692
Ontonagon, Michigan	633	Stafford, Virginia	712
Issaquena, Mississippi	665	Westmoreland, Virginia	742
Iron, Missouri	752	Klickitat, Washington	796
Worth, Missouri	740	Taylor, West Virginia	764
Blaine, Montana	734	Tyler, West Virginia	763
Phillips, Montana	711	Pepin, Wisconsin	735
Harlan, Nebraska	764	Sawyer, Wisconsin	739
Coos, New Hampshire	670	Sheridan, Wyoming	760

Combinations of counties having fewer than 900 farms in 195- and:

Counties and State	Farms in 1954
	Number
Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras, California	752
Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, and Tuolumne, California	788
Nevada, Plumas, and Sierra, California	698
Baker and Union, Florida	775
Chattahoochee, and Muscogee, Georgia	402
Logan and Wallace, Kansas	672
Jefferson and St. Bernard, Louisiana	771
Plaquemines and St. Charles, Louisiana	755
Barnstable and Dukes, Massachusetts	554
Baraga and Marquette, Michigan	726
Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, and Shiawassee, Michigan	711
Kalkaska and Otsego, Michigan	750
Garfield, Musselshell, and Petroleum, Montana	765
Golden Valley, Sweet Grass, and Wheatland, Montana	764
Liberty and Toole, Montana	735
Keya Paha and Rock, Nebraska	771
Bergen and Hudson, New Jersey	599
Essex, Passaic, and Union, New Jersey	672
Sierra and Socorro, New Mexico	654
Fulton and Hamilton, New York	7[illegible]
Rockland and Westchester, New York	689
Billings and Golden Valley, North Dakota	722
Cameron and Clinton, Pennsylvania	657
Elk and Forest, Pennsylvania	677
Newport and Washington, Rhode Island	766
Dewey and Stanley, South Dakota	713
Bennett and Shannon, South Dakota	626
Custer and Fall River, South Dakota	796
Mellette and Todd, South Dakota	762
Dickens and King, Texas	725
Garfield and Wayne, Utah	619
Kane and Washington, Utah	799
Charles City, James City, and York, Virginia	767
Florence and Forest, Wisconsin	723

Averages for Other Areas

In the 1943, 1947 and 1952 reports containing county level-of-living indexes, indexes for States, major geographic divisions, and the United States were published.

In the 1952 publication indexes for State economic areas were included.[5] These indexes were, in each case, simple arithmetic averages of the indexes of the counties included in the area. In most cases, they differ only slightly from index values that could have been derived by evaluating the formulas for the State, division, or the United States as a whole. For the United States as a whole, the greatest difference for any year between the average computed as the arithmetic mean of the county indexes and the average computed by evaluating the formula for the United States was four index points.

A minor exception to the averaging of county indexes for larger areas arose owing to the problem of combining the small counties. In computing the averages for economic

[5] Bogue, Donald J. "State Economic Areas," U. S. Gov't Print. Off. Washington, D. C. 1951.

areas, States, and divisions, etc., averages of counties and the county combinations were used, with each separate county given a weight of one and each county combination given a weight equal to the number of counties included in the combination. This has only a slight effect on averages for States or larger areas. However, as this method of getting averages was believed to be the best method for 1950, averages for States, divisions, and the United States for years before 1950 were recomputed by this method. Recomputed averages for earlier dates were shown in the 1950 report. For the United States, the slight modification in method of computing the average necessitated a revision for the 1940 index from a previously-published value of 80 to a value of 79. In the case of State averages, the value was changed by one index point in 10 cases, by 2 index points in 2 cases, and by 3 index points in 1 case.

For the 1954 indexes the 1950 index procedure was followed for obtaining the averages for areas other than counties.

Indians on Reservations

The treatment of Indians on reservations has not been uniform in the several Censuses of Agriculture from which the data were taken. In some censuses, an entire reservation was reported as one farm, and in other censuses an attempt was made to obtain a separate schedule for each Indian family operating a farm on the reservation. After consultation with the Agriculture Division of the Bureau of the Census, indexes for certain counties in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah were not computed for certain years.[6]

Comparability of Indexes For Different Years

In general, the questions from which the data for the level-of-living indexes are obtained were the same or approximately the same in the 1930, 1940, 1945, 1950, and 1954 Censuses of Agriculture, with two minor exceptions. In 1930 and 1954, the number of farms reporting sales of farm products was not published. Therefore, for these two years the fourth item included in the index formula is the average value of sales computed with all farms in the county as the denominator. For other years, the fourth item in the index formula is the average value of sales computed on the basis of farms reporting sales. The second minor noncomparability is with regard to the item of electricity. In 1930, 1940, and 1945, the data related to the number of farms with electricity in the farm dwellings. In 1950 and 1954, data related to the number of farms with electricity. Whereas in these years there may have been a very small number of farms that had electricity in the barn or elsewhere but not in the farm dwelling, the number is believed to be negligible.

RELATED REPORTS

The principal reports that contain previously published level-of-living indexes are:

Hagood, Margaret Jarman.

1943. Rural Level-of-Living Indexes for Counties of the United States, 1940. Bur. Agr. Econ. 43 pp. Washington, D. C. (Processed.)

1947. Farm-Operator Family Level-of-Living Indexes for Counties of the United States, 1940 and 1945. Bur. Agr. Econ. 42 pp. Washington, D. C. (Processed.)

1952. Farm-Operator Family Level-of-Living Indexes for Counties of the United States, 1930, 1940, 1945, and 1950. Bur. Agr. Econ. 82 pp. Washington, D. C. (Processed.)

[6] In the publication containing the 1950 indexes, indexes were not shown for several counties in those States for which indexes are given in this report. After reexamination of the data it appeared that information in these counties was sufficiently comparable in 1945, 1950, and 1954 to warrant computation of indexes.

Information on construction of the indexes, what they measure, and other related matters is contained in the following articles:

Hagood, Margaret Jarman.

1943. Development of a 1940 Rural-Farm Level-of-Living Index for Counties. Rur. Sociol. 8: 171-180.

1947. Construction of County Indexes for Measuring Change in Level of Living of Farm-Operator Families, 1940-45. Rur. Sociol. 12: 139-150.

Hagood, Margaret Jarman, and Ducoff, Louis J.

1944. What Level-of-Living Indexes Measure. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 9: 78-84.

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