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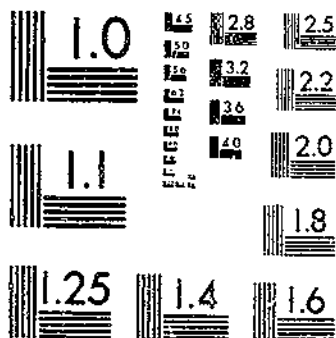
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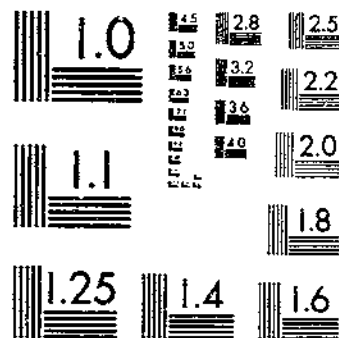
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USDA STATISTICAL BULLETINS UP DATA
FARM OPERATOR LEVEL OF LIVING INDEXES FOR COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES
DUGOFF L. J.

START



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A



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SCIENCE
L. H. LOAN

FARM
OPERATOR

LEVEL-OF-LIVING INDEXES

DEPOSITED

SEP 13 1966

for COUNTIES of
the UNITED STATES

1950 and 1959

Economic Research Service
Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
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September 1962

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FARM OPERATOR LEVEL-OF-LIVING INDEXES, 1950 AND 1959

By James D. Cowhig
Farm Population Branch
Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

INTRODUCTION

In 1947, the U. S. Department of Agriculture published farm operator level-of-living indexes for the counties of the United States in 1940 and 1945. ^{1/} The development of these indexes was initiated by Margaret Jarman Hagood who was also responsible for the continuation of the research and the preparation of farm operator level-of-living indexes for 1930, 1940, 1954, and 1959. (See: Related Reports).

All of the previously published reports on farm operator level-of-living indexes were based on a U. S. county average of 100 in 1945. The previous index formula included four variables: (1) percentage of farms with electricity, (2) percentage of farms with telephone, (3) percentage of farms with automobiles, and (4) average value of products sold or traded per farm. By 1959 electricity had become almost universal on U. S. farms and no longer distinguished between counties with varying levels of living. It was necessary, therefore, to develop a new formula for the construction of a new farm operator level-of-living index. The indexes presented in this bulletin are not comparable with any previously published indexes.

Five items were included in the new farm operator level-of-living index formula: (1) average value of sales per farm, (2) average value of land and buildings per farm, (3) percentage of farms with telephones, (4) percentage of farms with home freezers, and (5) percentage of farms with automobiles. As explained below, weights for these items were derived through a factor analysis of data from the 1959 census of agriculture. These weights were then applied to data from both the 1959 and 1950 censuses of agriculture. Weights for dollar figures for 1950 were adjusted for changes in price levels.

^{1/} Rural level-of-living indexes for counties of the U. S. were published in 1943. The advice of Harold Hotelling was followed in selecting the methods used in the construction of these indexes. See Harold Hotelling. "Analysis of a complex of statistical variables into principal components." Journal of Educational Psychology, Vol. 24 (1933) pp. 417-41 and 498-520.

In the following pages, indexes for 1959 and 1950 are presented for 2,599 counties or combinations of counties and for all States except Hawaii. 2/ Indexes are not shown for counties which (1) were completely urban in 1959, (2) reported no farms in 1959, or (3) presented special problems of enumeration of farms. Farm operator level-of-living indexes are shown also for States, geographic divisions, regions, and State economic areas. The base year for the index is 1959, and the index is designed to measure the relative position of counties in 1959 and to show changes in level of living between 1950 and 1959.

THE CONCEPT AND ITS MEASUREMENT

The concept of "level of living" refers to the actual living conditions of a population. It differs from the concept "standard of living" which relates to the living conditions aspired to and which are regarded as proper or desirable.

The most comprehensive statement of the conceptual and methodological problems involved in the measurement of level of living is contained in United Nations publications. 3/ The components of level of living discussed include health, food and nutrition, education, conditions of work, employment situation, aggregate consumption and savings, transportation, housing, clothing, recreation and entertainment, social security, and human freedoms. 4/ The reports emphasize that the concept should include assessments of physical well-being and the satisfaction of material needs and wants. The reports stress also that nonmaterial factors should be considered, and that the satisfaction of cultural or educational wants, the enjoyment of art, music, and political rights are significant in the interpretation of comparative levels of living.

There is a wide gap between the data required to measure the many components of level of living and the data actually available. In the absence of complete and detailed information on level of living, the problem is to use available data to develop a measure which contains components directly related to, or importantly associated with, level of living.

2/ Since information on value of land and buildings was not obtained for Hawaii in the 1959 census of agriculture, indexes could not be computed for that State for 1959. (See the section on Procedures.)

3/ Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living. United Nations, New York, 1954 and Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living. An Interim Guide. United Nations, New York, 1961.

4/ Idem. p. 80.

A basic consideration in the development of the 1959 level-of-living index formula was that relevant information be available for each county of the U. S. at frequent intervals. This requirement meant that major reliance be placed on data from the quinquennial censuses of agriculture. These censuses are the only source of nationwide information in the detail required for the computation of farm operator level-of-living indexes at the county level. Availability of this information at 5-year intervals also provides continuity in the series.

An additional limitation was entailed in the attempt to supply comparable indexes for 1950. Thus, it was necessary to limit the items included in the index to those for which data were available from both the 1959 and 1950 censuses of agriculture.

The nature and scope of census data meant that the items to be included in the index were limited to those concerning the possession of facilities which were of obvious social and economic importance to the farm operator, or to measures of the economic position of the farm operator. For example, the possession of an automobile by a farm operator makes accessible certain amenities which would not otherwise be available. Measures of the economic position of the farm operator, gross as they are, supply some evidence as to the amount of total farm income in a specific year, and also indicate something about the value of capital accumulated over time.

In addition to the limitations of available data, several other considerations should be kept in mind: (1) No information was available on the number of facilities per farm. (2) No data were available on the quality of specified facilities or service. This is particularly important in the measurement of changes over time. For example, improvements in the quality of telephone service, of automobiles or of home freezers, could not be considered. (3) Each of the items refers to some material aspect of life. It was not possible to consider subjective states, such as happiness or well-being; nor was it feasible to include data on more objective considerations such as employment status, nonfarm income, or other characteristics. (4) The index is an example of intensive measurement and is nonadditive; it is an ordinal, not an interval, scale. It is proper to compare the relative position of units on the index, or to compare the relative position of the same unit over time. Although it is correct to say that an index of 100 represents a higher level of living than an index of 50, it is not correct to say that an index of 100 represents a level of living "twice as high" as an index of 50. This limitation is not peculiar to the level-of-living index, but applies to all such measures. For example, it is not correct to say that the combined "intelligence" of two persons with IQ's of 75 is equal to the "intelligence" of one person with an IQ of 150, or to say that an IQ of 150 represents "twice as much intelligence" as an IQ of 75. The absence of empirically determined units of measurement and of an equal interval scale make such statements invalid.

One advantage of the level-of-living index is that it supplies a basis for further analyses. Level-of-living indexes may be compared with the number, type, and characteristics of farms, and with population characteristics and composition. The limited number of items in the index makes possible measures of the relationship between a level-of-living index and other independent observations, e.g., literacy, the extent of unemployment, etc.

PROCEDURES

Source of data. With the exception of information of the average value of sale, ^{5/} preliminary results from the 1959 census of agriculture were used in the computation of the new level-of-living index formula. Information on each of the variables considered for inclusion in the index was obtained or tabulated on a sample basis in 1950 and 1959, and is subject to sampling variability. ^{6/}

Because of the small number of farms in some counties and because data were obtained on a sample basis, it was necessary to combine data for counties with fewer than 500 farms in 1959. ^{7/} The criteria used in making combinations of counties were: (1) that the counties be contiguous, (2) that they be in the same State economic area, and (3) that they be similar in regard to the dominant

^{5/} The average value of sales per farm in 1959 was computed during office processing of census returns. Final information became available in November 1961.

^{6/} In 1959, the sample consisted of all farms with a total area of 1,000 or more acres with estimated sales of \$100,000 or more in 1959, and approximately 20 percent of all other farms. For a complete description of sample design, see: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959. Vol. I, Counties. Washington, D. C. 1961, pp. XII-XIII. State tables 23 and 24 present data on the level of sampling reliability for counties. The sample used in the 1950 census of agriculture consisted of all large farms and one-fifth of all remaining farms and is described in: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1950. Vol. II, General Report, Statistics by Subjects. Washington, D. C., 1952, pp. xiv-xxiv and xxxiii. Data on the level of sampling reliability for counties are presented in: U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959. Vol I, Counties and State Economic Areas, Washington, D. C., 1952, State table 29.

^{7/} Earl E. Houseman, Director, Standards and Research Division, Statistical Reporting Service, advised on the minimum number of farms on which the county index should be based. An exception is Alaska, where level-of-living indexes for the State are shown for 1950 and 1959, even though there were fewer than 500 farms in Alaska in 1959.

type of agriculture and other economic characteristics. In combining counties, data for all counties included in the combination were used, and the combination was treated as though it were a single county. Indexes were not computed for counties which were completely urban in 1959, which reported no farms in 1959, or which presented special problems of enumeration, such as the classification of farms on Indian reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. ^{8/} In all cases, data for 1959 were employed in determining the combinations of counties, and identical combinations were made of county data for 1950.

It was not possible to adjust the 1950 data to account for the effect of the different definitions of a farm used in the two censuses. (See: Definitions and Explanations.)

Selection of items for the index. Items were considered for inclusion in the new formula for the level-of-living index on the basis of the following criteria:

(1) There should be empirical evidence or theoretical expectation that the information was an indicator of level of living. That is, the information should have a direct relationship to the concept of level of living, and should indicate the possession of goods or availability of services of social or economic benefit to the farm operator; it should also be associated with a larger class of items related to level of living, or represent a measure of the means by which the goods or services could be secured.

(2) In order to distinguish between counties, the item should not be universally possessed nor should its distribution be approximately the same among the various counties.

(3) The item should be one generally desired and not peculiar solely to limited areas or limited segments of the population.

(4) The item should be one which permitted interpretation of its relationship to level of living without cross-classification with other data.

(5) In order to show changes over time, information on a county basis must be available from the 1950 and 1959 censuses of agriculture.

Results of the 1954 census of agriculture were examined to determine the frequency and distribution of responses to questions bearing on components of level of living. Items which met the criteria outlined above were selected for further analyses.

^{8/} Calvin L. Beale of the Farm Population Branch provided valuable assistance in resolving these and related problems.

Data for all 2,599 counties or combinations of counties in the conterminous U. S. were used to compute the correlations of each item with every other item. This correlation matrix supplied the basis for a factor analysis to determine the weights to be assigned to each variable. The variables selected for the new index formula and the steps in assigning weights to the variables and scaling the index are shown in table A.

Adjustment was made for changes in price levels between the two census periods by adjusting the 1959 weights for average value of sales and average value of land and buildings to reflect changes in the index of prices paid by farmers. 9/

The two economic indicators are only approximations of the economic position of the farm operator. Average value of sales is a gross figure which does not reflect production expenses. Average value of land and buildings is an estimate provided by the farm operator, and may reflect an imprecise judgment of the market value of the farm enterprise. Despite the high correlation between the two economic measures, both were included in the formula. The sales figure is an indication of gross farm income for one year whereas the estimate on value of land and building takes into account a longer period of time and reflects capital accumulation.

In comparing 1959 and 1950 indexes, it must be remembered that the 1959 definition of a farm was a more restrictive one than that used in 1950 (Definitions and Explanations), and that the difference in definition exaggerates the difference in the indexes for the two years. That is, some units which did not sell enough farm products to qualify as farms in 1959 would have been counted as farms in 1950. By definition, these smaller units had low values of products sold; probably had low values of land and buildings; and probably also ranked low in the proportion possessing telephones, home freezers, and automobiles.

Special Cases

1. Indexes for Alaska are shown even though fewer than 500 farms were enumerated in 1959.

2. Indexes for 1959 are not presented for Hawaii because information on average value of land and buildings per farm was not obtained in the 1959 census of agriculture and there was no acceptable method of estimating the average value of land and buildings per farm. 10/

9/ Adjustments made on the basis of index numbers of prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index) contained in: Agricultural Prices. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, Crop Reporting Board. September 15, 1961. p. 56.

10/ For a discussion of land tenure arrangements in Hawaii, see: Perry F. Phillip, "Hawaii's problems and many assets" in Land: The Yearbook of Agriculture, 1958. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., pp. 440-448.

Table A.--Stages in development of farm-operator level-of-living index formula, 1959

| Computation | Variable | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A. Identification and intercorrelations ^{1/} of variables | | | | | |
| 1. Average value of land and buildings per farm | -- | .825 | .404 | .402 | .424 |
| 2. Average value of sales per farm | | -- | .362 | .332 | .370 |
| 3. Percent of farms with telephones | | | -- | .633 | .823 |
| 4. Percent of farms with home freezers | | | | -- | .683 |
| 5. Percent of farms with automobiles | | | | | -- |
| B. Correlation with principal factor | .757 | .711 | .834 | .782 | .854 |
| C. Standard deviations | 30,477 | 7,589 | 23.92 | 14.66 | 15.18 |
| D. Line B divided by Line C | .0000249 | .0000937 | .0349 | .0533 | .0563 |
| E. Weights used in index formula, 1959 (Line D multiplied by 8.856 to yield zero point and U. S. county average = 100) | .000220 | .000830 | .309 | .472 | .498 |
| F. Weights used in index formula, 1950 ^{2/} | .000260 | .000982 | .309 | .472 | .498 |

^{1/} Intercorrelations based on data for 2,599 counties or combinations of counties in the conterminous United States, 1959.

^{2/} Adjusted for changes in prices paid by farmers (parity index) between 1950 and 1959.

The following are the 1950 indexes for counties in Hawaii:

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Hawaii | 51 |
| Honolulu | 83 |
| Kauai, Maui, Kalawao | 127 |
| State | 87 |

3. Indexes were not computed for 5 counties in Arizona and 3 counties in New Mexico because of special problems concerning the classification of farms on Indian reservations in the 1950 and 1959 censuses. In some cases, the Indian reservation was counted as one farm and in other cases each farm operator on the reservation was enumerated.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Counties differed widely in the amount of increase on the index, but the index was higher in 1959 than in 1950 for every county, or combination of counties, in the U. S.

Arizona, California, Nevada, and Iowa ranked highest on the level-of-living index in 1959 and Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and West Virginia ranked lowest (table 1). For each State, the index was substantially higher in 1959 than in 1950; but the relative position of the States had changed only slightly. 11/ The major change in the rank of States on the index was the higher position of States in the Mountain and Pacific divisions in 1959 than in 1950 and the correspondingly lower rank of States in the New England Division. In 1959, as in 1950, States in the South had the lowest level-of-living indexes, and 4 of the 6 lowest ranking States were in the East South Central Division in both years. 12/

A comparison of the data for the 10 counties with the highest level-of-living indexes in 1959; 10 average counties, 13/ and the 10 counties with the lowest indexes illustrates the relationships among the items of the index and also illustrates one type of analyses which may be undertaken (table B).

11/ Indexes for States, divisions, and regions are averages of county indexes, unweighted for differences in the number of farms within counties. Comparisons are between average counties in the various geographic areas; not between average farms in the areas.

12/ The rank-order correlation between ranks of States in 1950 and 1959 was .89. Additional analyses showed that the correlation between the ranks of States on the old and new index formula for 1950 was .989. Thus, the change in ranks from 1950 to 1959 is not due to the use of a new formula for the index.

13/ There were 34 counties or combinations of counties with an index of 100 in 1959. Every third county was selected for inclusion in the illustrative analysis.

Table B.--Selected characteristics for counties with highest, average, and lowest farm operator level-of-living indexes, 1959

| County and State | Level-of-living index | | Average value of land and buildings | | Average value of sales | | | Percent of farms reporting | | | Population | | Number of farms | | Average size of farm | | Farm income estimate |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------------|---------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| | 1959 | 1950 | per farm | per farm | Tele-phones | Home freezers | Auto-mobiles | 1960 | Percent change: 1950-60 | No. | Percent | 1959 | Percent change: 1950-59 | Area | Percent | 1959 | |
| | | | Thou. Dol. | Thou. Dol. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | Acres | Pct. | Thou. Dol. | | | |
| A. Highest indexes 2/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial, Cal. | 243 | 114 | 205 | 130.5 | 81 | 53 | 79 | 72,105 | 14.5 | 1,306 | -38.7 | 381.2 | 36.2 | 41.4 | | | |
| Kern, Cal. | 224 | 145 | 132 | 106.8 | 89 | 73 | 89 | 291,984 | 27.9 | 2,062 | -20.7 | 1,729.7 | 35.7 | 55.7 | | | |
| Pinal, Ariz. | 214 | 89 | 260 | 90.9 | 58 | 54 | 77 | 62,673 | 45.1 | 700 | -40.1 | 3,463.7 | 63.4 | 57.8 | | | |
| Maricopa, Ariz. | 212 | 100 | 210 | 76.8 | 88 | 66 | 37 | 663,510 | 100.0 | 2,502 | -41.4 | 1,032.7 | 85.7 | 40.8 | | | |
| Fresno, Cal. | 200 | 94 | 332 | 33.1 | 90 | 56 | 91 | 365,945 | 32.3 | 8,345 | -17.8 | 274.0 | 36.7 | 18.1 | | | |
| Yolo, Cal. | 197 | 116 | 199 | 52.7 | 96 | 70 | 93 | 65,727 | 61.7 | 1,017 | -19.5 | 556.7 | 38.0 | 26.8 | | | |
| Ventura, Cal. | 189 | 134 | 231 | 49.6 | 92 | 54 | 35 | 199,138 | 73.7 | 1,863 | -9.1 | 241.2 | -2.5 | 24.7 | | | |
| Monterey, Cal. | 187 | 126 | 171 | 59.0 | 84 | 67 | 86 | 198,351 | 52.0 | 1,438 | -24.0 | 1,121.7 | 36.2 | 35.0 | | | |
| Yuma, Ariz. | 178 | 110 | 197 | 71.6 | 57 | 44 | 79 | 46,235 | 65.1 | 771 | 24.6 | 672.8 | -7.5 | 35.8 | | | |
| Kings, Cal. | 177 | 105 | 143 | 51.0 | 89 | 64 | 91 | 49,954 | 6.8 | 1,509 | -25.8 | 449.3 | 29.7 | 29.7 | | | |
| B. Average indexes 2/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palo Pinto, Tex. | 100 | 53 | 43 | 5.6 | 68 | 58 | 75 | 20,516 | 19.6 | 732 | -28.7 | 705.1 | 42.9 | 2.2 | | | |
| Grady, Okla. | 100 | 52 | 28 | 6.9 | 76 | 53 | 79 | 29,590 | -15.1 | 2,056 | -33.9 | 314.8 | 52.8 | 3.5 | | | |
| Clark, So. Dak. | 100 | 75 | 28 | 5.9 | 64 | 51 | 91 | 7,134 | -14.8 | 1,177 | -16.5 | 499.5 | 20.6 | 3.6 | | | |
| Allen, La. | 100 | 39 | 30 | 5.4 | 52 | 83 | 68 | 19,867 | 5.5 | 767 | -40.8 | 195.6 | 115.2 | 3.4 | | | |
| Jackson, Kan. | 100 | 73 | 22 | 5.9 | 81 | 44 | 89 | 10,309 | -7.1 | 1,476 | -21.7 | 256.9 | 25.4 | 3.8 | | | |
| Oklahoma, Okla. | 100 | 62 | 41 | 3.8 | 76 | 56 | 77 | 439,506 | 35.1 | 1,509 | -46.3 | 183.1 | 78.1 | 1.8 | | | |
| Manistee, Mich. | 100 | 53 | 13 | 4.5 | 66 | 61 | 89 | 19,042 | 2.8 | 576 | -40.7 | 139.6 | 9.5 | 2.6 | | | |
| Osceola, Mich. | 100 | 62 | 13 | 3.5 | 79 | 53 | 89 | 13,595 | -1.5 | 1,036 | -31.3 | 192.3 | 19.1 | 2.2 | | | |
| Hecklenburg, N.C. | 100 | 50 | 38 | 3.6 | 76 | 58 | 76 | 272,111 | 38.1 | 1,427 | -55.6 | 98.9 | 46.5 | 1.8 | | | |
| Tuscarawas, Ohio | 100 | 62 | 18 | 4.8 | 74 | 63 | 80 | 76,789 | 9.2 | 1,730 | -31.3 | 123.9 | 19.1 | 2.7 | | | |
| C. Lowest indexes 2/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yancey, N. C. | 35 | 16 | 8 | 1.2 | 40 | 23 | 40 | 14,008 | -14.1 | 1,818 | -33.6 | 56.2 | 25.2 | .9 | | | |
| Magoffin, Ky. | 33 | 13 | 5 | .8 | 16 | 22 | 31 | 11,156 | -19.4 | 1,305 | -29.6 | 91.6 | 34.3 | .6 | | | |
| Buchanan, Va. | 32 | 17 | 4 | .3 | 70 | 27 | 33 | 36,724 | 2.7 | 1,029 | -56.0 | 69.3 | 20.3 | 3/ | | | |
| Knox, Ky. | 32 | 12 | 4 | .8 | 20 | 13 | 37 | 25,258 | -16.9 | 1,274 | -53.9 | 80.3 | 44.4 | .4 | | | |
| Webster, W. Va. | 29 | 21 | 5 | .4 | 14 | 9 | 38 | 13,719 | -23.3 | 575 | -48.5 | 80.7 | 14.0 | .2 | | | |
| Owsley, Ky. | 29 | 10 | 6 | 1.1 | 19 | 14 | 29 | 5,369 | -26.7 | 807 | -39.5 | 88.3 | 26.7 | .9 | | | |
| Marshall, Miss. | 27 | 12 | 6 | 3.0 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 24,503 | -2.4 | 2,622 | -36.2 | 128.2 | 42.4 | 2.1 | | | |
| Breathitt, Ky. | 26 | 7 | 4 | .6 | 10 | 15 | 28 | 15,490 | -22.4 | 1,290 | -52.9 | 95.7 | 30.9 | .4 | | | |
| Perry, Ky. | 26 | 10 | 3 | .2 | 40 | 25 | 24 | 34,961 | -24.9 | 763 | -58.1 | 73.6 | 36.5 | 3/ | | | |
| Leslie, Ky. | 12 | 6 | 3 | .2 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 10,941 | -29.6 | 507 | -64.8 | 68.6 | -0.6 | 3/ | | | |

1/ Total value of sales minus total of specified farm expenditures.

2/ Combinations of counties excluded.

3/ Less than \$100.

Of the 10 highest ranking counties in 1959, 7 were in California and 3 in Arizona. The 10 average counties included in the analysis are located in 8 different states, whereas the 10 counties with the lowest indexes are mountain or hill counties in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Mississippi.

There are marked differences among the three categories of counties in the two measures of economic position included in the index. For example, the value of sales per farm in the 10 counties with the lowest level-of-living index was only about a fourth of that for the average counties; the average farm in the top counties reported sales about 11 times greater than sales reported by farms in counties with a level-of-living index of 100 in 1959.

The highest and the average counties differed only slightly in the proportion of farms reporting home freezers and automobiles, but telephones were reported by 8 out of 10 farms in the top counties and by 7 out of 10 farms in the average counties. Much sharper differences in the proportion of farms with the three facilities occurred between lowest ranking counties and counties in the other two categories. For example, less than a third of all farms in the 10 lowest counties, compared with 4 out of 5 of those in the other 2 categories, reported the possession of automobiles.

The estimate of average farm income, shown in table B, was derived by subtracting the total of specified farm expenditures from the total value of farm sales. ^{14/} This estimate provides an indication of the income from farm sales after certain production expenses have been yet.

As in the case of the 2 economic indicators used in the index, the income estimate shows that farms in the 10 counties with the highest level-of-living indexes had substantially higher economic returns from agriculture than did farms in either the average counties or the counties with the lowest level-of-living indexes. For example, the income estimate for the average counties ranged from \$1,800 and \$3,800 per farm; whereas the lowest income estimate for the top 10 counties was over \$18,000 per farm. Nine out of 10 of the counties with the lowest level-of-living indexes showed an income estimate of less than \$1,000 per farm.

The top 10 counties had substantial population increases between 1950 and 1960. Population growth was more varied among the average counties, and those containing expanding urban centers increased substantially in population, whereas those with urban centers experienced slight to moderate decreases in population. With a single exception, all of the lowest ranking counties lost population, and in most cases the population decrease was substantial.

Decrease in the number of farms between 1950 and 1959 occurred in each category, but were greatest in counties with the lowest level-of-living

^{14/} Specified expenditures were those for feed for livestock and poultry, purchase of livestock and poultry, machine hire, hired labor, seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees, gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business.

indexes. The decrease in the number of farms was associated with an increase in the average size of remaining farms. Even with substantial percentage increases in the average size of farm, farms in the lowest ranking counties were small. With one exception, the average farm in the lowest ranking counties had less than 100 acres. In contrast, the average size farm in 4 of the 10 highest ranking counties was 1,100 acres or more.

Of the 30 counties included in this example, Yuma County, Arizona, was the only one in which the number of farms increased between 1950 and 1959, and Yuma and Ventura were the only counties in which the average size of farm decreased by more than 1 percent. New, relatively small, irrigated farms made possible by recently completed irrigation projects probably accounted for these deviations from the general pattern of increases in the average size of farm.

Agriculture in the low-ranking counties is affected by a paucity of land resources and comparative inaccessibility to markets, and has not developed much beyond the subsistence level. In contrast, the highest ranking counties contain large tracts of fertile land and problems of access to markets have been solved. High yielding, irrigated, cash crops are raised on a large scale. Vegetables, fruit (especially citrus), and cotton are the lead-crops, and alfalfa and dairying are also important in several counties. The average counties are much more variable, and major crops range from cash grains to fruit. Livestock and dairying also are important in several of the average counties.

This brief example suggests that the factors associated with varying levels of living are those which reflect some of the more significant trends in American agriculture.

The 1959 U. S. county average of 100 on the level-of-living index compares with an average of 59 in 1950. This relative change reflects substantial increase in the proportion of farms with the three facilities as well as increases in average value of sales of farm products and in average values of the farm enterprise.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 show farm operator level-of-living indexes for States, counties, and State economic areas, respectively. Figures 1 and 2 show the relative position of each county or combination of counties in 1950 and 1959, respectively; figure 3 shows the change in the relative position of counties between 1950 and 1959; and figure 4 outlines State economic areas.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Definition of a Farm

Following are definitions of terms used in this report. Included are the definitions of a farm used in the 1950 and 1959 censuses of agriculture and brief descriptions relating to the five items used in the level-of-living index formula.

In 1959, places of 10 or more acres were counted as farms if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least \$50. Places of less than 10 acres (in 1959) were counted as farms if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least \$250. Places having less than the \$50 or \$250 minimum estimated sales in 1959 were also counted as farms if they could normally be expected to produce agricultural products in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the definition.

In 1950, places of 3 or more acres were counted as farms if the annual value of agricultural products in 1949, whether for home use or for sale, but exclusive of home garden products, amounted to \$150 or more. Places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms only if the annual sales of agricultural products in 1949 amounted to \$150 or more.

In both censuses the determination of whether a place qualified as a farm, under the respective definitions, was made during office processing operations and not by the census enumerator.

Average Value of Sales

In 1959, the total value of farm products sold in 1959 was obtained by enumeration for some products and by estimation for others. For details, see: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Counties, Washington, D. C., 1961. p XXV.

In 1950, the value of sales of farm products in 1949 was reported by the farm operator, and estimates of sales were made only in cases where sales figures were not reported. Estimated sales accounted for only a small proportion of the total value of farm products sold.

Average Value of Land and Buildings

The question was designed to obtain the farm operator's estimate of the market value of the land and buildings on his place. In 1959, the question was "About how much would the land and the buildings sell for?" The question was asked for land and buildings owned by the operator, rented from others, managed for others, and rented to others.

In 1950, the question was "How much would this land and the buildings on it sell for?" and was asked for each tenure category indicated in 1959.

Specified Facilities

In 1959, information regarding automobiles was obtained by means of a general question, "How many of the following are on this place?" asked for each of 9 items, including automobiles. Information on telephones and home freezers was obtained by the question, "Do you have on this place _____?" followed by a list of 6 items including telephones and home freezers.

In 1950, the questions on facilities were: "Is there a telephone on this place?"; "Do you have _____?" followed by a list of 6 items including home freezer; and "How many of the following are on this place _____?" followed by a list of 10 items, including automobiles.

For the 3 facilities in 1959 and for 2 facilities in 1950, the question referred specifically to "this place," where "place" was defined to include all land operated. Thus, a nonresident operator with a telephone in his dwelling unit but not on the "place" should have answered "no" to the question regarding telephones. In areas where a significant proportion of operators did not also reside on the place operated, the number reporting facilities on the place may have been lower than the total number possessing such facilities. 15/

RELATED REPORTS

The following sources contain information on the development and interpretation of level-of-living indexes.

Hagood, Margaret Jarman. "Development of a 1940 rural-farm level-of-living index for counties." Rural Sociology 8: 171-180. June 1943.

Rural level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, 1940. Bur. Agr. Econ., Washington, D.C. 43 pp. Oct. 1943.

and Ducoff, Louis J. "What level-of-living indexes measure." American Sociological Review 9: 78-84 Feb. 1944.

Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, 1940 and 1945. Bur. Agr. Econ. Washington, D.C., 42 pp. May 1947.

"Construction of county indexes for measuring change in level of living of farm-operator families, 1940-45." Rural Sociology 12: 139-150. June 1947.

Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, 1930, 1940, 1945, and 1950. Bur. Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C. 82 pp. May 1952.

Bowles, Gladys K., and Mount, Robert R. Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, 1945, 1950 and 1954. U.S.D.A. Statis. Bull. 204, Washington, D.C. 106 pp. Mar. 1957.

15/ Results of the 1945 Census of Agriculture indicate that nonresident operators less often reported electricity, running water, radio, and telephone on the farm than did resident operators. (U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1945. Vol. II, General Report, p. 308.)

U. S. Dept. Agr., Agricultural Marketing Service. Major statistical series of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. How they are constructed and used. Vol. 7: Farm population, employment, and levels of living. Agricultural Handbook 118, Washington, D.C. 25 pp. Sept. 1957.

Chapter 3 described method of constructing county level-of-living indexes, what they measure, problems involved, and limitations of the series.

Other related reports are listed in Levels of living of U.S. farm families. Selected annotated references 1940-1955, by Janet R. Stanton and Robert R. Mount. U.S.D.A. Misc. Publ. 746, Washington, D.C., 52 pp. Nov. 1957. The bibliography contains 195 references.

As a supplement to this bibliography, a few selected samples of more recent research in the field are listed below. These illustrate the continuing interest in the development and use of indexes to measure level of living.

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Rural Levels and Standards of Living, the Rural Sociological Society. "Sociological research in rural levels and standards of living." Rural Sociology 21: 183-195. June 1956.

A comprehensive review of studies with suggestions for further research.

Collazo-Collazo, Jenaro; Rios, Jose Mariano; and Ramsey, Charles Eugene. Development of a level-of-living scale for Puerto Rican rural families. Puerto Rico Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 156; Rio Piedras. 27 pp. Oct. 1960.

Describes the construction and standardization of a 40-item scale used in measuring the variability in the level of living of Puerto Rican rural families.

Danley, Robert A., and Ramsey, Charles E. Standardization and application of a level-of-living scale for farm and nonfarm families. Cornell Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir 362, Ithaca. 23 pp. July 1959.

Analyzes procedures used in standardizing a 13-item scale for the open-country population (farm and nonfarm) of Broome County, New York. A 9-item scale was derived from and compared with a longer scale.

Dickens, Dorothy. Levels of living of young white farm-operator families in Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 579, State College, 16 pp. June 1959. Levels of living of young Negro farm-operator families in Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 580, State College, 16 pp. July 1959.

These comparable studies show wide differences between the whites and Negroes in most of the measures reported. The bulletins are intended to provide a basis for educational and counseling services.

Dost, Jeanne E. "An analysis of the changes in the level-of-living indexes in the wheat specialty counties, 1930, 1940, 1945, and 1950." Kansas Academy of Science Transactions 61: 114-117, Lawrence, Spring 1958.

The author points out that since this index was developed for low-income situations it is not a good reflection of standard of living as income increases. However, when used in conjunction with income data and general knowledge it can be quite useful.

Drummond, Robert E. "A comparative study of rural level-of-living indexes in Indiana counties." Indiana Academy of Science Proceedings (1956) 66: 167-169. Indianapolis, 1957.

Indiana counties wholly or largely within the Illinoian glaciated area have level-of-living indexes well below those in the area of Wisconsin glaciation but decidedly above those of the non-glaciated counties. The presence of cities has little influence upon the rural level-of-living index.

Hagood, Margaret Jarman. "Exploration of techniques for measuring economic density of population." Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1954. Vol. IV, pp. 315-331. United Nations, New York, 1955.

Discusses correlation and factor analysis methods for the construction of indexes of general levels of consumption using data on nonmonetary indicators for 31 countries.

Mayo, Selz C., Hamilton, C. Horace, and Pettus, Charles W. "Sources of variation in the level of living of farm operators in the United States." Social Forces 39: 338-346. May 1961.

Analysis shows that variations in population composition account for much of the regional variation in level-of-living in the South.

Ramsey, Charles E., and Collazo, Jenaro. "Some problems of cross-cultural measurement." Rural Sociology 25: 91-106. Mar. 1960.

Based on data on the level-of-living of 1,654 families in Puerto Rico and 549 families in Broome County, New York. Problems encountered included (1) obtaining a sufficient number of items to develop a scale, (2) testing the validity of the items, and (3) scoring the items.

Ruttan, Vernon W. "The relationship between the BAE level-of-living indexes and the average incomes of farm operators." Jour. Farm Econ. 36: 44-51. Feb. 1954.

Points out limitations of this index in measuring level-of-living of farm-operator families with higher incomes.

Straus, Murray A. A technique for measuring values in rural life.
Washington Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 29; Pullman, 34 pp. Aug. 1959.

Describes procedures for adapting the "forced choice" technique to rural sociological studies resulting in the "Rural Attitudes Profile" designed to measure the following variables: Innovation Proneness, Rural Life Preference, Primary Group Preference, and Economic Motivation.

United Nations. Economic and Social Council. New York. Report on international definition and measurement of standards and levels of living. E/CN.3/179, E/CH.5/299. 95 pp. 1954.

— General conclusions concerning statistical aspects of international definition and measurement of levels of living. E/CN.3/214. 19 pp. Feb. 1956.

— International definition and measurement of levels of living. An Interim Guide. E/CN.3/270 Rev. 1, E/CN.5/353. 18 pp. 1961.

These reports describe studies made by specialized agencies of the United Nations to determine ways of defining and measuring levels of living. Reports stress that because of lack of national statistics, especially in underdeveloped countries, international comparisons are presently not possible. The data obtained are useful in comparing various socio-economic groups in specified areas.

Factor Analysis: Some Basic Principles and an Application

By Frederick V. Waugh, Director
Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

In constructing the level-of-living index, the Department has used certain mathematical and statistical methods known as "factor analysis", or "component analysis". These methods were developed primarily by psychologists.

Those readers who are interested in a full, detailed, theoretical treatment of the subject might well read Harman's recent book which also includes an extensive bibliography. ^{1/}Hagood and Price^{2/} discuss applications to sociological research. Tintner ^{3/} discusses uses in economic research.

The author thanks Ralph Champion, Farm Population Branch, ERS, for his help.

COUNTY INDEXES of levels of living are weighted averages of certain county census data, such as the percentages of farms with telephones, automobiles, home freezers, average value of farm products sold, and average value of land and buildings. Factor analysis helps determine which census elements to use and how to weight each element.

We shall show here that factor analysis maximizes the variance of the index, and that it also maximizes the sum of the squared correlations between the index and the several elements. Maximum variation in the index enables it to discriminate effectively between high, medium, and low levels.

To avoid excessive length, this problem is illustrated by considering an index based upon only

1. Harry H. Harman, *Modern Factor Analysis*. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1960.

2. Margaret Jarman Hagood and Daniel O. Price, *Statistics for Sociologists*. Henry Holt & Co., New York, rev. ed., 1952. Ch. 26.

3. Gerhard Tintner, *Econometrics*. Wiley and Sons, New York, 1952. Ch. 6.

three elements, say, X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 . If I is the index, it can be written

$$(1) \quad I = K + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3,$$

where K , b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 are constants to be determined in the analysis.

If lower-case letters are used to indicate deviations from the national averages, equation (1) can be written

$$(2) \quad i = b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3$$

If the x 's are standardized by dividing each by its standard deviation, equation (2) can be written

$$(3) \quad i = w_1z_1 + w_2z_2 + w_3z_3$$

where w_1 , w_2 , w_3 are the weights to z_1 , z_2 , z_3 .

The weights should be assigned in such a way as to provide a great deal of variation in the index so that it will discriminate most effectively between counties that have high, medium, and low levels of living.

The variance of the index is

$$(4) \quad \text{var } i = \frac{1}{n} \sum i^2 = w_1^2 + 2r_{12}w_1w_2 + 2r_{13}w_1w_3 + w_2^2 + 2r_{23}w_2w_3 + w_3^2,$$

where r_{12} , r_{13} , and r_{23} are zero-order correlation coefficients.

As it stands, this variance has no maximum; that is, it could be increased indefinitely by multiplying all of the w 's by a constant greater than 1. For instance, if each w were multiplied by 2, the variance of i would be multiplied by 4. To avoid this arbitrary result, we propose to maximize the variance of i , subject to the condition (or restraint) that the sum of the squared weights is unity; that is, so that

$$(5) \quad w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2 = 1$$

To do this, we shall use a Lagrange multiplier. Such multipliers are discussed in modern texts on

advanced calculus⁴ and in some books on economic theory.⁵ In order to maximize (4) subject to condition (5) we can maximize

$$(6) \quad F = \text{var } i - g(w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2 - 1),$$

where g is known as a Lagrange multiplier. We can maximize F in equation (6) by differentiating it with respect to w_1, w_2, w_3 , and g , and setting all the derivatives equal to zero. This gives us

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} (1-g)w_1 + r_{12}w_2 + r_{13}w_3 &= 0 \\ r_{12}w_1 + (1-g)w_2 + r_{23}w_3 &= 0 \\ r_{13}w_1 + r_{23}w_2 + (1-g)w_3 &= 0 \\ w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

While these equations are necessary for a maximum solution, they are not sufficient. In other words, equations (7) may be satisfied with some values of g that result in a minimum F and some may result in neither a minimum nor a maximum. In order to have a true maximum, it is necessary that equations (7) be met, and also that the Hessian matrix

$$(8) \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 1-g & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{12} & 1-g & r_{23} \\ r_{13} & r_{23} & 1-g \end{bmatrix}$$

be negative definite; that is, all diagonal elements of H must be negative, all principal 2-row determinants must be positive, all 3-row principal determinants must be negative, and so on. Thus, it is clear that in order to have a maximum solution, g must be greater than 1. In general, there will always be several values of g that will satisfy equations (7). In the case of three variables, there will be three such values of g . In the case of n variables, there will be n different values of g that will satisfy the equations. Any value of g that satisfies the equation is known as the root of the matrix shown in (8). We are concerned here with the maximum positive root, which is often known as the "dominant" root. In order to understand the meaning of the dominant root and also to give

the basis of an iterative method of solving equations (7) the equations can be written in the form

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} w_1 + r_{12}w_2 + r_{13}w_3 &= gw_1 \\ r_{12}w_1 + w_2 + r_{23}w_3 &= gw_2 \\ r_{13}w_1 + r_{23}w_2 + w_3 &= gw_3 \end{aligned}$$

If the first equation is multiplied by w_1 , the second by w_2 , and the third by w_3 , and three equations are added, the result is

$$(10) \quad \text{var } i = g(w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2)$$

Since the squares of the weights are subject to condition (5), equation (10) indicates that the dominant root g equals the variance of the index. Thus, as is often the case, the Lagrange multiplier g turns out to have a real statistical meaning.

The correlation between the z 's and the index can be found by multiplying equation (3) successively by z_1 , by z_2 , and by z_3 , and dividing each product by the standard deviation of the index (i.e., by \sqrt{g}). Then using (9), we find that

$$(11) \quad \begin{aligned} r_{z_1 i} &= \frac{w_1 + r_{12}w_2 + r_{13}w_3}{\sqrt{g}} = \sqrt{g} \cdot w_1 \\ r_{z_2 i} &= \frac{r_{12}w_1 + w_2 + r_{23}w_3}{\sqrt{g}} = \sqrt{g} \cdot w_2 \\ r_{z_3 i} &= \frac{r_{13}w_1 + r_{23}w_2 + w_3}{\sqrt{g}} = \sqrt{g} \cdot w_3 \end{aligned}$$

The sum of the squared correlations is

$$(12) \quad r_{z_1 i}^2 + r_{z_2 i}^2 + r_{z_3 i}^2 = g(w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2)$$

Since the sum of the squared weights is 1, the Lagrange multiplier also equals the sum of the squared correlations between the index and its elements. In the process of maximizing the variance of the index, we also maximize the sum of squared correlations.

Three Problems of Computation

There are three main practical problems in computing the index: (1) solving equations (7) to determine the weights associated with any particular set of census items, (2) comparing the results obtained by forming indexes from dif-

⁴ Angus E. Taylor, *Advanced Calculus*. Ginn & Co., Boston, 1955. pp. 198-204.

⁵ Paul A. Samuelson, *Foundations of Economic Analysis*. Harvard Univ. Press, 1958. pp. 362-365.

ferent groups of census items and determining which group to select, and (3) transforming the index into the most usable form. Each of these will be discussed briefly here. Then a numerical problem will be analyzed to illustrate the procedures.

Solving Equations (7)

Equations (7) can be solved by either of two processes: First, one could set the determinant of the coefficients of the first three equations equal to zero, solve for g , and then solve for the w 's. In a problem of only three variables, this is a reasonably simple operation. However, when dealing with a large number of variables, such a direct solution is very time-consuming and laborious. In any case, it is possible to solve the equivalent equations (9) by an iterative process. One simply starts with any assumed initial values of the w 's, inserts them into the left side of equation (9), and computes the second approximations of the weights. This process will be illustrated in the solution of the numerical example.

Comparing Sets of Census Items

Indexes can be computed for various sets of 3, 4, 5 or more census items. In general, we want an index that has a large variance. In comparing the results of several indexes, each of which is based on n items, we should ordinarily choose the one that gives the greatest variance. Sometimes, however, the addition of an item to an index may not increase the variance "significantly." Here there are perhaps no hard and fast rules for choosing between an index based on n variables and an index based on $n+1$ variables. Some statisticians have used as a general guide the variance divided by the number of items in the index. This is the same as the average of the squared correlations between the index and the several elements. I do not think that this sort of guide should be followed rigidly nor uncritically. If it were, one would always choose an index based upon a single element. Then the squared correlation would be 1, since the correlation of any variable with itself is 1. No index based upon more than one element could give an average squared correlation higher than 1.

The variance (or sum of squared correlations) in the 3-variable problem to be discussed next is 2.456—an average of 0.815. The final index

used in this report is based upon 5 variables. Its variance (or sum of squared correlations) is 3.115—an average squared correlation of 0.623. Yet the additions of two items not only seems desirable from general considerations, but also raises the variance of the index by almost 27 percent.

Scaling the Index

The index so far described is in terms of the z 's. Specifically, it can be written

$$I = w_1 z_1 + w_2 z_2 + w_3 z_3 \quad (13)$$

But each $z_i = x_i/s_i$, where s_i is the standard deviation of X_i . So the index can be written

$$w_1 \frac{X_1}{s_1} + w_2 \frac{X_2}{s_2} + w_3 \frac{X_3}{s_3} \quad (14)$$

Commonly we want to scale the index in such a way that it meets two criteria: (1) when all the items are 0, the index is to be 0; and, (2) when the value of each item in the index is at the national average, the index should be 100. We can scale the index by determining a constant k such that

$$k \left(w_1 \frac{\bar{X}_1}{s_1} + w_2 \frac{\bar{X}_2}{s_2} + w_3 \frac{\bar{X}_3}{s_3} \right) = 100, \quad (15)$$

where $\bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2, \bar{X}_3$ are the national averages of X_1, X_2, X_3 .

Then the scaled index is

$$I_s = \frac{k w_1}{s_1} X_1 + \frac{k w_2}{s_2} X_2 + \frac{k w_3}{s_3} X_3 \quad (16)$$

A Numerical Example

To illustrate the methods described above, let us construct a level-of-living index based upon only three Census items in each county. These three items will be the percentages of farms with telephones, with homefreezers, and with automobiles. The zero-order correlation coefficients are

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1.000 & 0.633 & 0.823 \\ 0.633 & 1.000 & 0.683 \\ 0.823 & 0.683 & 1.000 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

where the order of the three variables is as indicated just above (17).

To get weights for the index we must solve a set of equations such as (7) or the equivalent (9). Equations corresponding to (9) are

$$\begin{aligned}
 (18) \quad & w_1 + 0.633w_2 + 0.823w_3 = gw_1 \\
 & 0.633w_1 + w_2 + 0.683w_3 = gw_2 \\
 & 0.823w_1 + 0.683w_2 + w_3 = gw_3
 \end{aligned}$$

This set of equations has the obvious trivial solution $w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 0$. It also has three nontrivial solutions, each with a different value of g . We are interested here in a solution with the largest positive value of g .

One way of finding such a solution is an iterative process, starting with an arbitrary set of trial values, such as $w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 1.0$. (Here we are concerned only with the proportions between the weights. We do not yet require that the sum of the squared weights equal 1.) Substituting $w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 1.0$ into (18), we get as a second approximation, $gw_1 = 2.456$, $gw_2 = 2.316$, $gw_3 = 2.506$. These numbers are shown in the first column of the lower part of (19). We could use these numbers as second approximations of our weights, but to keep the numbers comparable we shall divide each of them by the first number (i.e., by 2.456). This gives us as a second approximation the weights 1.000, 0.923, 1.020. This process can be continued indefinitely, and will eventually converge to the correct set of weights. When that happens it will be apparent that further iterations will not significantly change the weights.

A simple worksheet for this process is as follows:

Trial values of the w 's

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| | 1.000 | 0.943 | 0.933 | 0.931 | 0.930 | 0.930 |
| | 1.000 | 1.020 | 1.021 | 1.021 | 1.021 | 1.021 |
| (19) | Estimates of gw from (18) | | | | | |
| | 2.456 | 2.436 | 2.431 | 2.430 | 2.429 | |
| | 2.316 | 2.273 | 2.263 | 2.261 | 2.260 | |
| | 2.506 | 2.487 | 2.481 | 2.480 | 2.479 | |

After four iterations we get the set of weights 1.000, 0.930, 1.021. These are apparently correct to three decimals. These numbers are shown in the last column at the top of (19).

The sum of the squares of these numbers is 2.9073, and the square root of this sum is 1.7051.

If we want the sum of squares of the index weights to equal 1.0, we must divide each of these numbers by 1.7051. This gives us the weights $w_1 = 0.586$, $w_2 = 0.545$, $w_3 = 0.599$. Thus, one form of the index would be $I = 0.586z_1 + 0.545z_2 + 0.599z_3$. The variance of this index, in other words the value of g , is 2.429. Also, the sum of the squared correlations between the index and the three items is 2.429. This number is found at the top of the last column in the lower part of (19). It is easy to see that this number equals gw_1 , for in this case w_1 is taken as 1.000. Thus the first equation in (18) shows that $2.429 = g(1.000)$.

The correlations between each of the three items and the index can be found by multiplying the above weights by \sqrt{g} (i.e. by 1.5586). This gives us the correlations

$$r_{z_1, I} = 0.913, r_{z_2, I} = 0.849, r_{z_3, I} = 0.934$$

The standard deviations of X_1, X_2, X_3 were $s_1 = 23.92$, $s_2 = 14.66$, $s_3 = 15.18$. Remembering that each $z_i = x_i/s_i$, the equation $I = 0.586z_1 + 0.545z_2 + 0.599z_3$ can be written.

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= 0.586 \frac{x_1}{23.92} + 0.545 \frac{x_2}{14.66} + 0.599 \frac{x_3}{15.18} \\
 I &= 0.0245x_1 + 0.0372x_2 + 0.0395x_3 \quad (20)
 \end{aligned}$$

This index would be zero for any county with no telephones, no freezers, and no automobiles. But we would like to scale the index so that a county with the average percentages of telephones, freezers, and automobiles would have an index of 100. The national averages (unweighted means of county means) were $\bar{X}_1 = 64.26$, $\bar{X}_2 = 55.57$, $\bar{X}_3 = 79.19$.

Inserting these averages into the above equation (20), we would have an index of 6.7696. Multiplying all the weights in the above equation by $100/6.7696 = 14.77$, we get the scaled index

$$I_s = 0.362X_1 + 0.549X_2 + 0.583X_3 \quad (21)$$

Using this scaled index, a county with no telephones, no freezers, and no automobiles would get an index of zero. Also a county in which 64.26 percent of the farms had telephones, 55.57 percent had freezers, and 79.19 percent had automobiles would score

$$I_s = 0.362(64.26) + 0.549(55.57) + 0.583(79.19) = 100$$

FARM OPERATOR LEVEL-OF-LIVING INDEXES, 1950

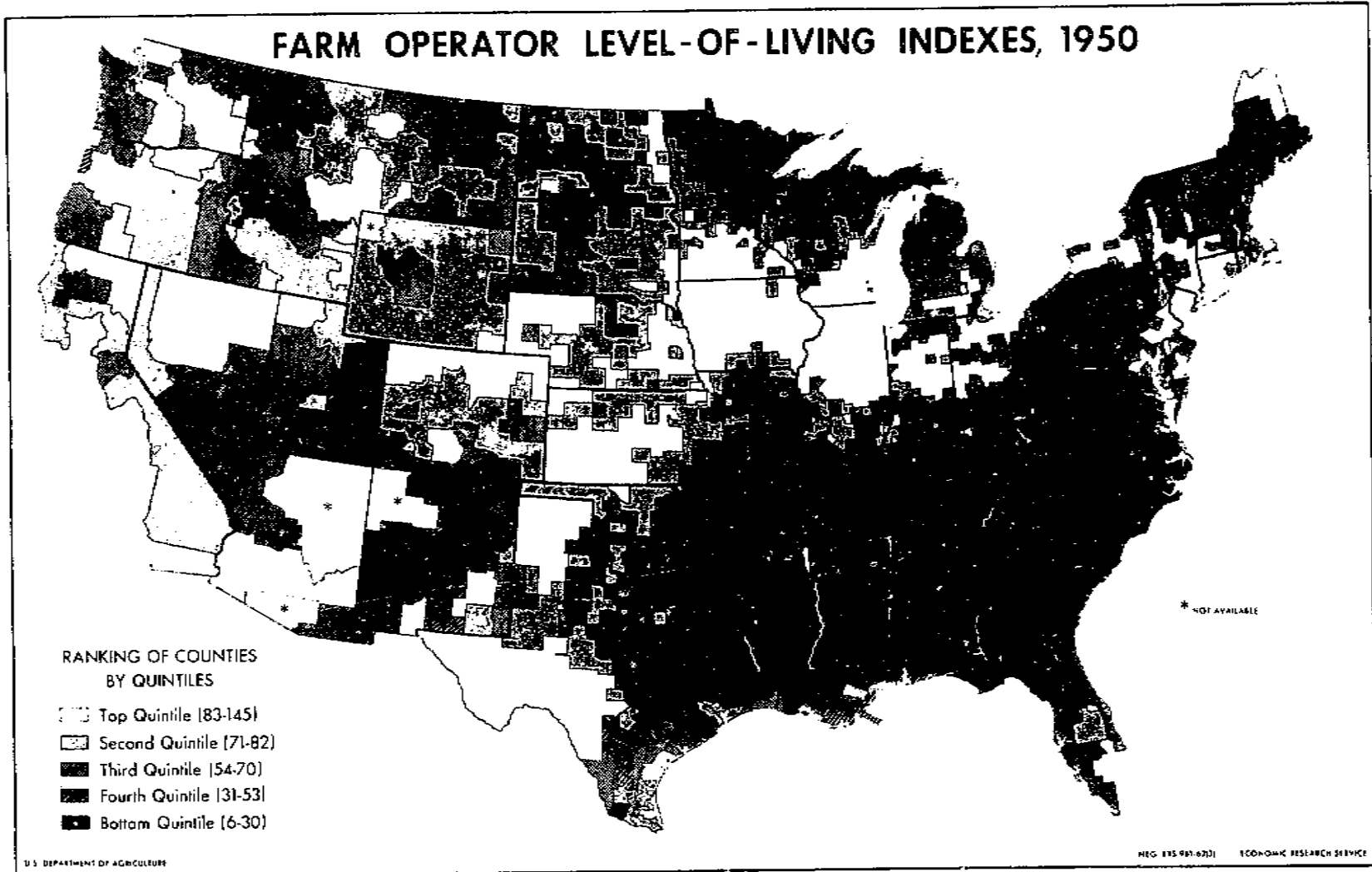


Figure 1

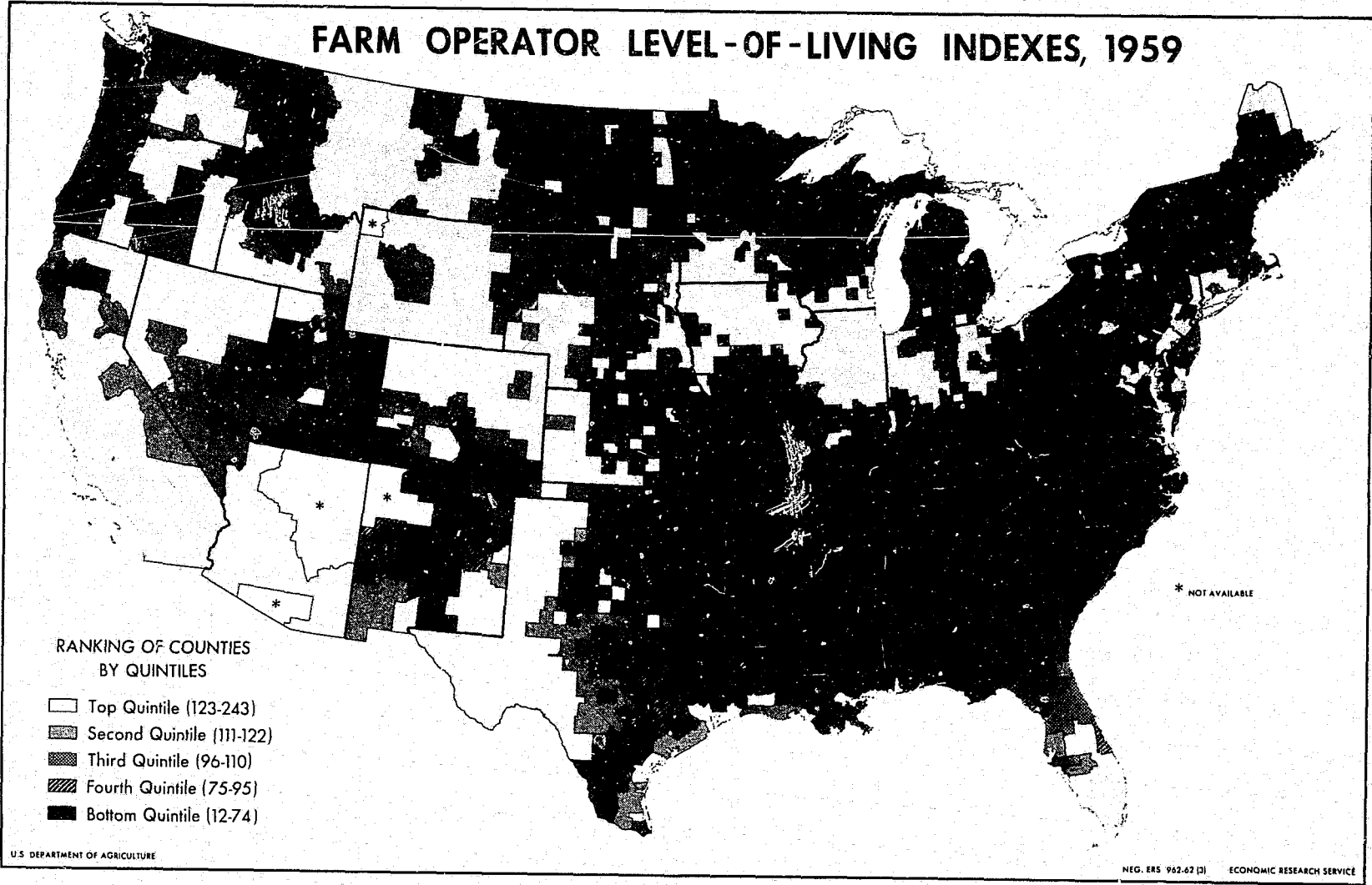


Figure 2

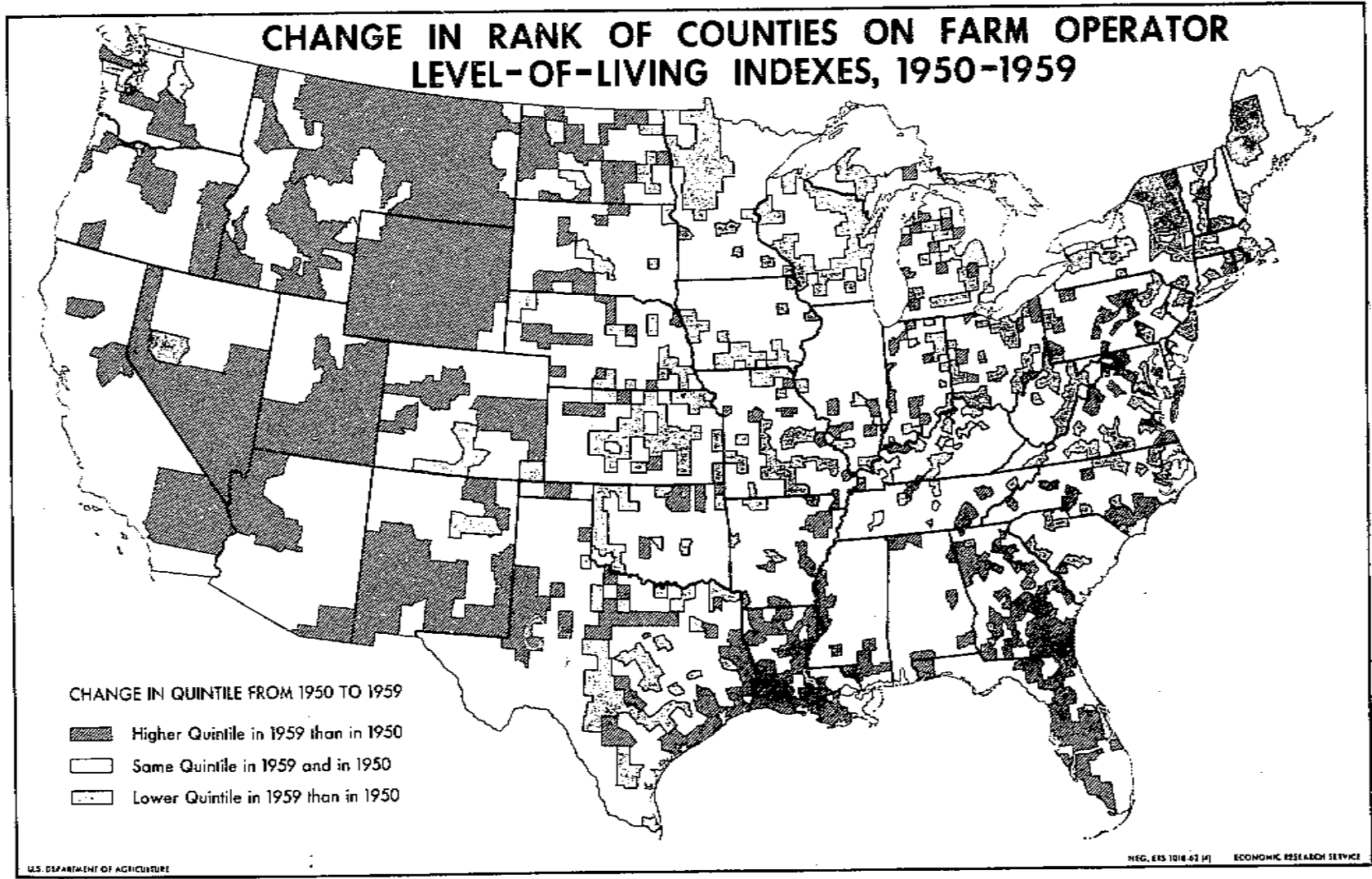
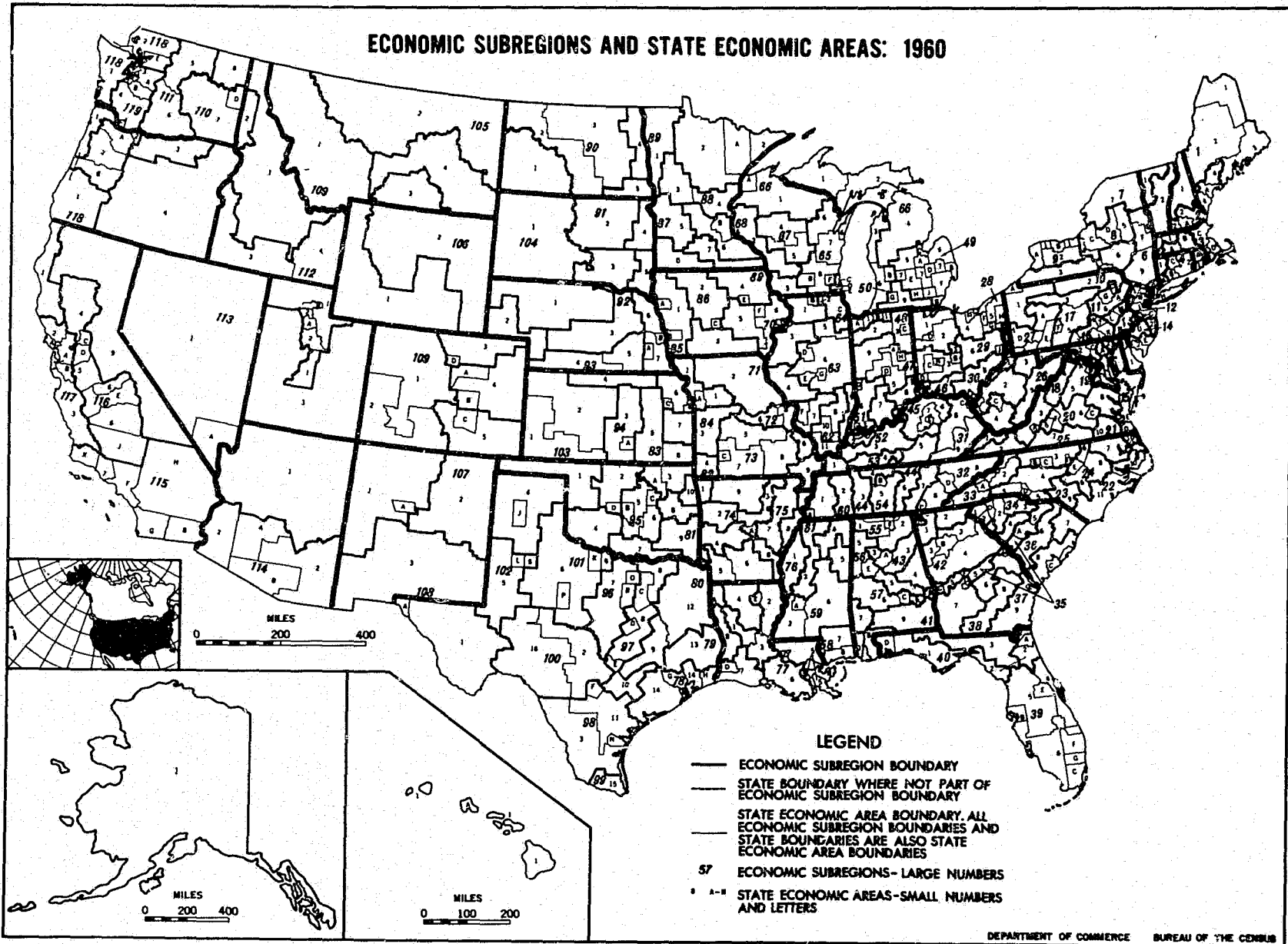


Figure 3

ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS AND STATE ECONOMIC AREAS: 1960



LEGEND

- ECONOMIC SUBREGION BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY WHERE NOT PART OF ECONOMIC SUBREGION BOUNDARY
- - - STATE ECONOMIC AREA BOUNDARY. ALL ECONOMIC SUBREGION BOUNDARIES AND STATE BOUNDARIES ARE ALSO STATE ECONOMIC AREA BOUNDARIES
- 57 ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS - LARGE NUMBERS
- A-H STATE ECONOMIC AREAS - SMALL NUMBERS AND LETTERS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Figure 4

Table 1.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States, 1950 and 1959
(Excludes Hawaii. U.S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| Region, division, and State | Level-of-living index | | Rank | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1950 | 1959 | 1950 | 1959 |
| United States | 59 | 100 | --- | --- |
| Regions | | | | |
| Northeast | 75 | 112 | 3 | 3 |
| North Central | 76 | 114 | 2 | 2 |
| South | 39 | 81 | 4 | 4 |
| West | 77 | 126 | 1 | 1 |
| Divisions | | | | |
| New England | 73 | 108 | 5 | 6 |
| Middle Atlantic | 76 | 114 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| East North Central | 77 | 115 | 2 | 3 |
| West North Central | 76 | 114 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| South Atlantic | 38 | 81 | 8 | 8 |
| East South Central | 30 | 68 | 9 | 9 |
| West South Central | 47 | 91 | 7 | 7 |
| Mountain | 71 | 122 | 6 | 2 |
| Pacific 1/ | 83 | 131 | 1 | 1 |
| New England | | | | |
| Maine | 63 | 99 | 32 | 36 |
| New Hampshire | 72 | 104 | 24.5 | 31 |
| Vermont | 72 | 110 | 24.5 | 28.5 |
| Massachusetts | 79 | 111 | 13.5 | 26.5 |
| Rhode Island | 79 | 112 | 13.5 | 24 |
| Connecticut | 88 | 124 | 3 | 8.5 |
| Middle Atlantic | | | | |
| New York | 80 | 116 | 9.5 | 18 |
| New Jersey | 86 | 123 | 4 | 10.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 70 | 110 | 29 | 28.5 |
| East North Central | | | | |
| Ohio | 75 | 112 | 21 | 24 |
| Indiana | 77 | 117 | 17.5 | 16.5 |
| Illinois | 85 | 125 | 5.5 | 7 |
| Michigan | 68 | 106 | 30 | 30 |
| Wisconsin | 77 | 111 | 17.5 | 26.5 |
| West North Central | | | | |
| Minnesota | 79 | 113 | 13.5 | 20.5 |
| Iowa | 91 | 128 | 2 | 4 |
| Missouri | 55 | 93 | 34 | 37 |
| North Dakota | 71 | 113 | 27 | 20.5 |
| South Dakota | 76 | 113 | 19.5 | 20.5 |
| Nebraska | 82 | 123 | 7 | 10.5 |
| Kansas | 80 | 117 | 9.5 | 16.5 |

Continued

Table 1.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States, 1950 and 1959 -Continued
(Excludes Hawaii. U.S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| Region, division, and States | Level-of-living index | | Rank | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1950 | 1959 | 1950 | 1959 |
| South Atlantic | | | | |
| Delaware | 80 | 122 | 9.5 | 12.5 |
| Maryland | 71 | 113 | 27 | 20.5 |
| Virginia | 42 | 80 | 38 | 41 |
| West Virginia | 35 | 68 | 40.5 | 46 |
| North Carolina | 32 | 74 | 43 | 42.5 |
| South Carolina | 33 | 74 | 42 | 42.5 |
| Georgia | 31 | 82 | 44.5 | 40 |
| Florida | 47 | 102 | 37 | 33 |
| East South Central | | | | |
| Kentucky | 39 | 72 | 39 | 44 |
| Tennessee | 31 | 71 | 44.5 | 45 |
| Alabama | 22 | 65 | 48 | 47 |
| Mississippi | 21 | 62 | 49 | 49 |
| West South Central | | | | |
| Arkansas | 25 | 64 | 47 | 48 |
| Louisiana | 35 | 90 | 40.5 | 39 |
| Oklahoma | 51 | 91 | 36 | 38 |
| Texas | 59 | 103 | 33 | 32 |
| Mountain | | | | |
| Montana | 71 | 126 | 27 | 5.5 |
| Idaho | 76 | 122 | 19.5 | 12.5 |
| Wyoming | 74 | 126 | 22.5 | 5.5 |
| Colorado | 78 | 124 | 16 | 8.5 |
| New Mexico | 53 | 100 | 35 | 34.5 |
| Arizona | 85 | 167 | 5.5 | 1 |
| Utah | 65 | 112 | 31 | 24 |
| Nevada | 79 | 135 | 13.5 | 3 |
| Pacific ^{1/} | | | | |
| Washington | 80 | 121 | 9.5 | 14 |
| Oregon | 74 | 119 | 22.5 | 15 |
| California | 93 | 147 | 1 | 2 |
| Alaska | 30 | 100 | 46 | 34.5 |

^{1/} Excludes Hawaii.

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|---|------|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Alabama | | | | | | | | |
| Autauga | 23 | 70 | Dallas | 15 | 40 | Marengo | 14 | 43 |
| Baldwin | 35 | 89 | De Kalb | 21 | 69 | Marion | 19 | 50 |
| Barbour | 23 | 62 | Elmore | 27 | 72 | Marshall | 20 | 74 |
| Bibb | 20 | 66 | Escambia | 19 | 79 | Mobile | 42 | 90 |
| Blount | 18 | 61 | Etowah | 36 | 82 | Monroe | 18 | 59 |
| Bullock | 14 | 43 | Fayette | 21 | 53 | Montgomery | 31 | 78 |
| Butler | 18 | 61 | Franklin | 22 | 66 | Morgan | 28 | 74 |
| Calhoun | 34 | 89 | Geneva | 22 | 66 | Perry | 17 | 44 |
| Chambers | 27 | 71 | Greene | 15 | 36 | Pickens | 16 | 57 |
| Cherokee | 26 | 84 | Hale | 17 | 50 | Pike | 25 | 65 |
| Chilton | 18 | 64 | Henry | 30 | 80 | Randolph | 19 | 53 |
| Choctaw | 14 | 50 | Houston | 27 | 70 | Russell | 20 | 47 |
| Clarke | 14 | 46 | Jackson | 15 | 57 | St. Clair | 24 | 70 |
| Clay | 18 | 60 | Jefferson | 42 | 94 | Shelby | 31 | 91 |
| Cleburne | 18 | 63 | Lamar | 17 | 54 | Sumter | 13 | 51 |
| Coffee | 26 | 65 | Lauderdale | 29 | 76 | Talladega | 27 | 74 |
| Colbert | 29 | 86 | Lawrence | 23 | 64 | Tallapoosa | 22 | 75 |
| Conecuh | 19 | 51 | Lee | 31 | 80 | Tuscaloosa | 22 | 65 |
| Coosa | 28 | 70 | Limestone | 27 | 75 | Walker | 22 | 72 |
| Covington | 23 | 70 | Lowndes | 13 | 47 | Washington | 19 | 65 |
| Crenshaw | 18 | 62 | Macon | 19 | 47 | Wilcox | 11 | 36 |
| Cullman | 21 | 70 | Madison | 28 | 72 | Winston | 17 | 56 |
| Dale | 26 | 75 | | | | | | |
| Arizona | | | | | | | | |
| Apache | NA | NA | Greenlee | (2) | (2) | Pinal | 89 | 214 |
| Cochise ¹ | 65 | 136 | Maricopa | 100 | 212 | Santa Cruz | (1) | (1) |
| Coconino | NA | NA | Mohave ³ | 64 | 130 | Yavapai | (3) | (3) |
| Gila | NA | NA | Navajo | NA | NA | Yuma | 110 | 178 |
| Graham ² | 84 | 131 | Pima | NA | NA | | | |
| Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Cochise and Santa Cruz. (2) Graham and Greenlee. (3) Mohave and Yavapai. | | | | | | | | |
| Not available: Indexes not computed for Apache, Coconino, Gila, Navajo, and Pima counties because of the problem of classification of farms on Indian reservations. | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 39 | 112 | Conway | 20 | 65 | Hempstead | 23 | 63 |
| Ashley | 20 | 57 | Craighead | 30 | 82 | Hot Spring | 30 | 78 |
| Baxter | 25 | 61 | Crawford | 28 | 69 | Howard | 24 | 61 |
| Benton | 46 | 86 | Crittenden | 20 | 65 | Independence | 26 | 64 |
| Boone | 35 | 61 | Cross | 26 | 77 | Izard | 19 | 35 |
| Bradley | 21 | 58 | Dallas | (1) | (1) | Jackson | 30 | 83 |
| Calhoun | 22 | 70 | Desha | 14 | 69 | Jefferson | 21 | 68 |
| Carroll | 31 | 63 | Drew | 20 | 52 | Johnson | 27 | 46 |
| Chicot | 21 | 74 | Faulkner | 24 | 63 | Lafayette | 21 | 67 |
| Clark ¹ | 24 | 59 | Franklin | 26 | 58 | Lawrence | 28 | 63 |
| Clay | 29 | 72 | Fulton | 22 | 43 | Lee | 19 | 58 |
| Cleburne | 18 | 47 | Garland | 40 | 81 | Lincoln | 14 | 62 |
| Cleveland | 16 | 54 | Grant | 29 | 69 | Little River | 18 | 64 |
| Columbia | 22 | 58 | Greene | 26 | 55 | Logan | 30 | 58 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U.S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Arkansas -Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Lonoke | 33 | 88 | Phillips | 20 | 63 | Searcy | 17 | 40 |
| Madison | 21 | 50 | Pike | 21 | 60 | Sebastian | 32 | 62 |
| Marion | 21 | 50 | Poinsett | 27 | 79 | Sevier | 20 | 60 |
| Miller | 25 | 76 | Polk | 25 | 57 | Sharp | 23 | 48 |
| Mississippi | 31 | 92 | Pope | 23 | 65 | Stone | 20 | 38 |
| Monroe | 18 | 61 | Prairie | 30 | 80 | Union | 30 | 78 |
| Montgomery | 19 | 52 | Pulaski | 37 | 85 | Van Buren | 17 | 58 |
| Nevada | 21 | 64 | Randolph | 31 | 58 | Washington | 42 | 85 |
| Newton | 17 | 41 | St. Francis | 19 | 60 | White | 21 | 64 |
| Ouachita | 27 | 74 | Saline | 40 | 74 | Woodruff | 21 | 73 |
| Perry | 15 | 53 | Scott | 25 | 51 | Yell | 22 | 71 |

Index computed for following combination of counties: (1) Clark and Dallas.

| California | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| Alameda | 83 | 140 | Marin ⁵ | 103 | 159 | San Luis | | |
| Alpine ¹ | 63 | 125 | Mariposa | (3) | (3) | Obispo | 96 | 154 |
| Amador | (1) | (1) | Mendocino | 77 | 120 | San Mateo | (5) | (5) |
| Butte | 85 | 133 | Merced | 88 | 144 | Santa Barbara | 132 | 160 |
| Calaveras | (1) | (1) | Modoc | (4) | (4) | Santa Clara | 90 | 151 |
| Colusa | 111 | 163 | Mono | (3) | (3) | Santa Cruz | 97 | 124 |
| Contra Costa | 96 | 141 | Monterey | 126 | 187 | Shasta ⁷ | 67 | 110 |
| Del Norte ² | 77 | 117 | Napa | 94 | 128 | Sierra | (6) | (6) |
| El Dorado | (1) | (1) | Nevada ⁶ | 74 | 120 | Siskiyou | 87 | 132 |
| Fresno | 94 | 200 | Orange | 85 | 140 | Solano | 96 | 151 |
| Glenn | 97 | 133 | Placer | 75 | 126 | Sonoma | 86 | 124 |
| Humboldt | (2) | (2) | Plumas | (6) | (6) | Stanislaus | 86 | 136 |
| Imperial | 114 | 243 | Riverside | 81 | 159 | Sutter ⁸ | 92 | 149 |
| Inyo ³ | 72 | 117 | Sacramento | 86 | 145 | Tehama | 75 | 126 |
| Kern | 145 | 224 | San Benito | 93 | 136 | Trinity | (7) | (7) |
| Kings | 105 | 177 | San Bernar- | | | Tulare | 93 | 154 |
| Lake | 77 | 115 | dino | 78 | 131 | Tuolumne | (3) | (3) |
| Lassen ⁴ | 85 | 136 | San Diego | 84 | 126 | Ventura | 134 | 189 |
| Los Angeles | 91 | 143 | San Francisco | NA | NA | Yolo | 116 | 197 |
| Madera | 93 | 152 | San Joaquin | 95 | 138 | Yuba | (8) | (8) |

Index computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, and El Dorado. (2) Del Norte and Humboldt. (3) Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, and Tuolumne. (4) Lassen and Modoc. (5) Marin and San Mateo. (6) Nevada, Plumas, and Sierra. (7) Shasta and Trinity. (8) Sutter and Yuba.

Not available: San Francisco was completely urban in 1959.

| Colorado | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|------|------|
| Adams ¹ | 92 | 137 | Cheyenne ⁶ | 66 | 123 | Dolores ⁹ | 61 | 110 |
| Alamosa ² | 103 | 137 | Clear Creek ⁷ | 74 | 124 | Douglas ¹⁰ | 74 | 126 |
| Arapahoe | (1) | (1) | Conejos | (3) | (3) | Eagle | (7) | (7) |
| Archuleta ³ | 61 | 94 | Costilla | (3) | (3) | Elbert | (10) | (10) |
| Baca | 72 | 109 | Crowley | (4) | (4) | El Paso | 80 | 133 |
| Bent ⁴ | 80 | 121 | Custer ⁸ | 62 | 94 | Fremont | (8) | (8) |
| Boulder | 91 | 144 | Delta | 68 | 111 | Garfield | (7) | (7) |
| Chaffee ⁵ | 80 | 120 | Denver | NA | NA | Gilpin | (7) | (7) |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Colorado -Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Grand | (7) | (7) | Logan ¹² | 89 | 135 | Pueblo | 78 | 121 |
| Gunnison | (5) | (5) | Mesa | 76 | 118 | Rio Blanco | (11) | (11) |
| Hinsdale | (5) | (5) | Mineral | (5) | (5) | Rio Grande | (2) | (2) |
| Huerfano | (8) | (8) | Moffat | (11) | (11) | Routt | (11) | (11) |
| Jackson ¹¹ | 85 | 130 | Montezuma | (9) | (9) | Saguache | (2) | (2) |
| Jefferson | 87 | 144 | Montrose | 72 | 124 | San Juan | NA | NA |
| Kiowa | (6) | (6) | Morgan | 86 | 142 | San Miguel | (9) | (9) |
| Kit Carson | 75 | 123 | Otero | (4) | (4) | Sedgwick | (12) | (12) |
| Lake | (7) | (7) | Ouray | (5) | (5) | Summit | (7) | (7) |
| La Plata | 59 | 104 | Park | (5) | (5) | Teller | (5) | (5) |
| Larimer | 101 | 140 | Phillips ¹³ | 83 | 129 | Washington | 77 | 120 |
| Las Animas | 53 | 93 | Pitkin | (7) | (7) | Weld | 99 | 150 |
| Lincoln | (6) | (6) | Prowers | 72 | 125 | Yuma | (13) | (13) |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Adams and Arapahoe. (2) Alamosa, Rio Grande, and Saguache. (3) Archuleta, Conejos, and Costilla. (4) Bent, Crowley, and Otero. (5) Chaffee, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mineral, Ouray, Park, and Teller. (6) Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Lincoln. (7) Clear Creek, Eagle, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Lake, Pitkin, and Summit. (8) Custer, Fremont, and Huerfano. (9) Dolores, Montezuma, and San Miguel. (10) Douglas and Elbert. (11) Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt. (12) Logan and Sedgwick. (13) Phillips and Yuma.

Not available: Denver was completely urban in 1959, and San Juan had no farms in 1959.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | |
| Fairfield ¹ | 96 | 124 | Middlesex | 90 | 124 | Tolland | 89 | 127 |
| Hartford | 94 | 131 | New Haven | 89 | 117 | Windham | 84 | 119 |
| Litchfield | (1) | (1) | New London | 78 | 124 | | | |

Index computed for following combination of counties: (1) Fairfield and Litchfield.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|--------|----|-----|
| Delaware | | | | | | | | |
| Kent | 71 | 103 | New Castle | 87 | 132 | Sussex | 83 | 131 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|------|------|--------------|------|------|
| Florida | | | | | | | | |
| Alachua | 36 | 100 | Duval ¹¹ | 62 | 120 | Indian River | (4) | (4) |
| Baker ¹ | 26 | 72 | Escambia | 40 | 103 | Jackson | 71 | 19 |
| Bay ² | 21 | 73 | Flagler ¹² | 64 | 105 | Jefferson | 25 | 60 |
| Bradford ³ | 28 | 94 | Franklin | (6) | (6) | Lafayette | (13) | (13) |
| Brevard ⁴ | 63 | 94 | Gadsden | 39 | 81 | Lake | 61 | 109 |
| Broward ⁵ | 84 | 183 | Gilchrist ¹³ | 26 | 84 | Lee | (7) | (7) |
| Calhoun ⁶ | 23 | 68 | Glades ¹⁴ | 86 | 164 | Leon | 30 | 74 |
| Charlotte ⁷ | 66 | 125 | Gulf | (6) | (6) | Levy | (10) | (10) |
| Citrus ⁸ | 51 | 105 | Hamilton ¹⁵ | 26 | 82 | Liberty | (6) | (6) |
| Clay | (3) | (3) | Hardee | 42 | 99 | Madison | (15) | (15) |
| Collier | (7) | (7) | Hendry | (14) | (14) | Manatee | 58 | 110 |
| Columbia | 31 | 95 | Hernando | (8) | (8) | Marion | 42 | 96 |
| Dade | 90 | 141 | Highlands | (9) | (9) | Martin | (5) | (5) |
| De Soto ⁹ | 55 | 121 | Hillsborough | 50 | 119 | Monroe | (7) | (7) |
| Dixie ¹⁰ | 35 | 88 | Holmes | 18 | 70 | Nassau | (11) | (11) |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Florida -Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Okaloosa | 24 | 67 | Polk | 74 | 136 | Sumter | 30 | 102 |
| Okeechobee | (14) | (14) | Putnam ¹⁷ | 60 | 107 | Suwannee | 28 | 88 |
| Orange ¹⁶ | 71 | 138 | St. Johns | (17) | (17) | Taylor | (10) | (10) |
| Osceola | (16) | (16) | St. Lucie | 74 | 140 | Union | (1) | (1) |
| Palm Beach | (5) | (5) | Santa Rosa | 32 | 100 | Volusia | (12) | (12) |
| Pasco | 62 | 115 | Sarasota | (7) | (7) | Wakulla | (6) | (6) |
| Pinellas | 71 | 111 | Seminole | 84 | 104 | Walton | (2) | (2) |
| | | | | | | Washington | 22 | 69 |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Baker and Union. (2) Bay and Walton. (3) Bradford and Clay. (4) Brevard and Indian River. (5) Broward, Martin, and Palm Beach. (6) Calhoun, Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, and Wakulla. (7) Charlotte, Collier, Lee, Monroe, and Sarasota. (8) Citrus and Hernando. (9) De Soto and Highlands. (10) Dixie, Levy, and Taylor. (11) Duval and Nassau. (12) Flagler and Volusia. (13) Gilchrist and Lafayette. (14) Glades, Hendry, and Okeechobee. (15) Hamilton and Madison. (16) Orange and Osceola. (17) Putnam and St. Johns.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|
| Georgia | | | | | | | | |
| Appling | 26 | 85 | Colquitt | 31 | 97 | Hancock | 23 | 50 |
| Atkinson ¹ | 30 | 82 | Columbia ¹⁶ | 37 | 87 | Haralson | 20 | 78 |
| Bacon | 26 | 79 | Cook | 37 | 96 | Harris ²² | 33 | 75 |
| Baker | 31 | 72 | Coweta | 33 | 90 | Hart | 38 | 75 |
| Baldwin ² | 33 | 80 | Crawford | (3) | (3) | Heard | (11) | (11) |
| Banks | 29 | 71 | Crisp | 41 | 107 | Henry | 33 | 83 |
| Barrow | 32 | 78 | Dadel ¹⁷ | 31 | 81 | Houston | (3) | (3) |
| Bartow | 29 | 80 | Dawson ¹⁸ | 30 | 65 | Irwin | 34 | 86 |
| Ben Hill | 36 | 76 | Decatur | 30 | 91 | Jackson | 30 | 80 |
| Berrien | 34 | 79 | De Kalb | (14) | (14) | Jasper ²³ | 31 | 90 |
| Bibb ³ | 46 | 101 | Dodge | (4) | (4) | Jeff Davis | 29 | 88 |
| Bleckley ⁴ | 28 | 81 | Dooley | 31 | 92 | Jefferson | 34 | 77 |
| Brantley ⁵ | 25 | 85 | Dougherty ¹⁹ | 45 | 97 | Jenkins | 38 | 74 |
| Brooks | 28 | 64 | Douglas | 28 | 81 | Johnson | 28 | 72 |
| Bryan ⁶ | 33 | 87 | Early | 20 | 72 | Jones | (2) | (2) |
| Bulloch | 38 | 86 | Echols | (15) | (15) | Lamar | (7) | (7) |
| Burke | 25 | 69 | Effingham | 32 | 96 | Lanier | (1) | (1) |
| Butts ⁷ | 36 | 79 | Elbert | 37 | 82 | Laurens | 27 | 80 |
| Calhoun ⁸ | 24 | 70 | Emanuel | 26 | 75 | Lee | (19) | (19) |
| Camden ⁹ | 28 | 90 | Evans | (10) | (10) | Liberty | (6) | (6) |
| Candler ¹⁰ | 37 | 91 | Fannin | 23 | 51 | Lincoln | (16) | (16) |
| Carroll ¹¹ | 29 | 82 | Fayette | 24 | 80 | Long | (6) | (6) |
| Catoosa | 30 | 90 | Floyd | 40 | 98 | Lowndes | 33 | 92 |
| Charlton | (9) | (9) | Forsyth | 34 | 91 | Lumpkin | 17 | 66 |
| Chatham | (6) | (6) | Franklin ²⁰ | 34 | 83 | McDuffie ²⁴ | 28 | 75 |
| Chatta- hoocheel ¹² | 31 | 82 | Fulton | 43 | 117 | McIntosh | (9) | (9) |
| Chattooga | 28 | 75 | Gilmer | 16 | 52 | Macon ²⁵ | 37 | 88 |
| Cherokee | 37 | 82 | Glascok ²¹ | 44 | 79 | Madison | 30 | 84 |
| Clarke ¹³ | 42 | 104 | Glynn | (9) | (9) | Marion | (12) | (12) |
| Clay | (8) | (8) | Gordon | 32 | 74 | Meriwether | 27 | 61 |
| Clayton ¹⁴ | 60 | 122 | Grady | 36 | 79 | Miller ²⁶ | 29 | 90 |
| Clinch ¹⁵ | 39 | 96 | Greene | 32 | 74 | Mitchell | 32 | 87 |
| Cobb | 42 | 107 | Gwinnett | 34 | 85 | Monroe ²⁷ | 94 | 38 |
| Coffee | 30 | 95 | Habersham | 26 | 77 | Montgomery | 26 | 75 |
| | | | Wall | 30 | 84 | Morgan | 36 | 76 |

Con.-

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|
| Georgia -Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Murray | 22 | 64 | Screven | 27 | 85 | Turner | 29 | 98 |
| Muscogee | (12) | (12) | Seminole | (26) | (26) | Twiggs ³⁵ | 25 | 70 |
| Newton ²⁸ | 26 | 98 | Spalding | (29) | (29) | Union | 14 | 49 |
| Oconee | (13) | (13) | Stephens | (20) | (20) | Upson | (27) | (27) |
| Oglethorpe | 34 | 76 | Stewart | (31) | (31) | Walker | (17) | (17) |
| Paulding | 20 | 81 | Sumter | (33) | (33) | Walton | 35 | 79 |
| Peach | (25) | (25) | Talbot | (22) | (22) | Ware | (15) | (15) |
| Pickens | (18) | (18) | Taliaferro | (24) | (24) | Warren | (24) | (24) |
| Pierce | (5) | (5) | Tattnall | 30 | 99 | Washington | 29 | 81 |
| Pike ²⁹ | 35 | 87 | Taylor | (12) | (12) | Wayne | 26 | 84 |
| Polk | 28 | 80 | Telfair | 26 | 71 | Webster | (31) | (31) |
| Pulaski ³⁰ | 29 | 86 | Terrell | 31 | 72 | Wheeler | (34) | (34) |
| Putnam | (23) | (23) | Thomas | 28 | 89 | White | 20 | 73 |
| Quitman ³¹ | 27 | 62 | Tift | 43 | 102 | Whitfield | 34 | 90 |
| Rabun ³² | 20 | 58 | Toombs | 23 | 87 | Wilcox | (30) | (30) |
| Randolph | 27 | 68 | Towns | (32) | (32) | Wilkes | 31 | 83 |
| Richmond | (21) | (21) | Treutlen ³⁴ | 30 | 83 | Wilkinson | (35) | (35) |
| Rockdale | (28) | (28) | Troup | 36 | 82 | Worth | 31 | 84 |
| Schley ³³ | 36 | 99 | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Atkinson and Lanier. (2) Baldwin and Jones. (3) Bibb, Crawford, and Houston. (4) Bleckley and Dodge. (5) Brantley and Pierce. (6) Bryan, Chatham, Liberty, and Long. (7) Butts and Lamar. (8) Calhoun and Clay. (9) Camden, Charlton, Glynn, and McIntosh. (10) Candler and Evans. (11) Carroll and Heard. (12) Chattahoochee, Marion, Muscogee, and Taylor. (13) Clarke and Oconee. (14) Clayton and DeKalb. (15) Clinch, Echols, and Ware. (16) Columbia and Lincoln. (17) Dade and Walker. (18) Dawson and Pickens. (19) Dougherty and Lee. (20) Franklin and Stephens. (21) Glascock and Richmond. (22) Harris and Talbot. (23) Jasper and Putnam. (24) McDuffie, Warren, and Taliaferro. (25) Macon and Peach. (26) Miller and Seminole. (27) Monroe and Upson. (28) Newton and Rockdale. (29) Pike and Spalding. (30) Pulaski and Wilcox. (31) Quitman, Stewart, and Webster. (32) Rabun and Towns. (33) Schley and Sumter. (34) Treutlen and Wheeler. (35) Twiggs and Wilkinson.

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|
| Idaho | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 78 | 129 | Cassia | 77 | 129 | Lewis ⁷ | 84 | 133 |
| Adams ¹ | 69 | 108 | Clark | (5) | (5) | Lincoln | (6) | (6) |
| Bannock | 76 | 119 | Clearwater | (4) | (4) | Madison ⁸ | 81 | 126 |
| Bear Lake | 74 | 117 | Custer | (5) | (5) | Minidoka | 79 | 129 |
| Benewah ² | 55 | 97 | Elmore | (3) | (3) | Nez Perce | (7) | (7) |
| Bingham | 82 | 127 | Franklin | 76 | 117 | Oneida ⁹ | 79 | 125 |
| Blaine ³ | 74 | 119 | Fremont | 92 | 127 | Owyhee | 66 | 131 |
| Boise | (3) | (3) | Gem | 68 | 124 | Payette | 76 | 115 |
| Bonner ⁴ | 46 | 96 | Gooding ⁶ | 73 | 115 | Power | (9) | (9) |
| Bonneville | 92 | 141 | Idaho | (1) | (1) | Shoshone | (4) | (4) |
| Boundary | (4) | (4) | Jefferson | 76 | 123 | Teton | (8) | (8) |
| Butte ⁵ | 61 | 116 | Jerome | 80 | 140 | Twin Falls | 90 | 139 |
| Camas | (3) | (3) | Kootenai | (2) | (2) | Valley | (1) | (1) |
| Canyon | 85 | 127 | Latah | 80 | 122 | Washington | 72 | 115 |
| Caribou | 97 | 124 | Lemhi | (5) | (5) | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Adams, Idaho, and Valley. (2) Benewah and Kootenai. (3) Blaine, Boise, Camas, and Elmore. (4) Bonner, Boundary, Clear Water, and Shoshone. (5) Butte, Clark, Custer, and Lemhi. (6) Gooding and Lincoln. (7) Lewis and Nez Perce. (8) Madison and Teton. (9) Oneida and Power.

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|------------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| <u>Illinois</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Adams | 83 | 121 | Hardin ² | 37 | 67 | Morgan | 87 | 132 |
| Alexander ¹ | 42 | 83 | Henderson | 98 | 143 | Moultrie | 89 | 131 |
| Bond | 76 | 115 | Henry | 103 | 144 | Ogle | 110 | 145 |
| Boone | 103 | 142 | Iroquois | 105 | 141 | Peoria | 96 | 136 |
| Brown | 75 | 112 | Jackson | 54 | 101 | Perry | 62 | 93 |
| Bureau | 100 | 142 | Jasper | 63 | 112 | Piatt | 119 | 156 |
| Calhoun | 51 | 86 | Jefferson | 57 | 100 | Pike | 74 | 113 |
| Carroll | 106 | 138 | Jersey | 74 | 121 | Pope | (2) | (2) |
| Cass | 92 | 129 | Jo Daviess | 90 | 129 | Pulaski | (1) | (1) |
| Champaign | 118 | 153 | Johnson | 37 | 70 | Putnam | (3) | (3) |
| Christian | 95 | 139 | Kane | 116 | 158 | Randolph | 77 | 107 |
| Clark | 65 | 108 | Kankakee | 95 | 139 | Richland | 71 | 109 |
| Clay | 63 | 100 | Kendall | 120 | 152 | Rock Island | 97 | 128 |
| Clinton | 79 | 125 | Knox | 93 | 134 | St. Clair | 81 | 124 |
| Coles | 85 | 134 | Lake | 103 | 148 | Saline | 53 | 92 |
| Cook | 98 | 147 | La Salle | 102 | 143 | Sangamon | 103 | 142 |
| Crawford | 72 | 115 | Lawrence | 63 | 106 | Schuyler | 76 | 117 |
| Cumberland | 65 | 118 | Lee | 110 | 142 | Scott | 80 | 118 |
| De Kalb | 111 | 160 | Livingston | 111 | 148 | Shelby | 85 | 120 |
| De Witt | 96 | 143 | Logan | 105 | 152 | Stark | 110 | 152 |
| Douglas | 99 | 134 | McDonough | 101 | 137 | Stephenson | 111 | 138 |
| Du Page | 104 | 149 | McHenry | 106 | 141 | Tazewell | 103 | 148 |
| Edgar | 90 | 140 | McLean | 106 | 149 | Union | 51 | 83 |
| Edwards | 71 | 113 | Macon | 98 | 146 | Vermilion | 96 | 139 |
| Effingham | 77 | 116 | Maccopin | 70 | 120 | Wabash | 89 | 111 |
| Fayette | 69 | 107 | Madison | 80 | 119 | Warren | 102 | 149 |
| Ford | 98 | 145 | Marion | 68 | 105 | Washington | 75 | 115 |
| Franklin | 48 | 86 | Marshall ³ | 95 | 138 | Wayne | 53 | 98 |
| Fulton | 90 | 126 | Mason | 99 | 142 | White | 76 | 113 |
| Gallatin | 55 | 109 | Massac | 51 | 77 | Whiteside | 105 | 143 |
| Greene | 75 | 114 | Menard | 105 | 146 | Will | 98 | 138 |
| Grundy | 108 | 140 | Mercer | 104 | 140 | Williamson | 41 | 77 |
| Hamilton | 42 | 78 | Monroe | 84 | 125 | Winnebago | 100 | 134 |
| Hancock | 84 | 126 | Montgomery | 75 | 118 | Woodford | 112 | 152 |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Alexander and Pulaski. (2) Hardin and Pope. (3) Marshall and Putnam.

| <u>Indiana</u> | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
| Adams | 86 | 116 | Dearborn | 72 | 108 | Hamilton | 93 | 125 |
| Allen | 87 | 121 | Decatur | 83 | 125 | Hancock | 89 | 131 |
| Bartholomew | 75 | 116 | De Kalb | 80 | 120 | Harrison | 61 | 101 |
| Benton | 108 | 152 | Delaware | 84 | 129 | Hendricks | 91 | 124 |
| Blackford | 85 | 119 | Dubois | 73 | 108 | Henry | 91 | 125 |
| Boone | 97 | 132 | Elkhart | 81 | 117 | Howard | 95 | 129 |
| Brown ¹ | 51 | 104 | Fayette | 89 | 113 | Huntington | 87 | 131 |
| Carroll | 108 | 137 | Floyd | 63 | 101 | Jackson | 62 | 106 |
| Cass | 92 | 130 | Fountain | 87 | 127 | Jasper | 77 | 130 |
| Clark | 58 | 97 | Franklin | 67 | 106 | Jay | 75 | 112 |
| Clay | 79 | 119 | Fulton | 87 | 120 | Jefferson | 58 | 86 |
| Clinton | 104 | 141 | Gibson | 76 | 113 | Jennings | 52 | 94 |
| Crawford | 37 | 70 | Grant | 79 | 131 | Johnson | 85 | 126 |
| Daviess | 65 | 104 | Greene | 60 | 98 | Knox | 83 | 123 |

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| <u>Indiana -Con.</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Kosciusko | 81 | 120 | Owen | 61 | 105 | Sullivan | 70 | 123 |
| Lagrange | 70 | 82 | Parke | 80 | 116 | Switzerland | (2) | (2) |
| Lake | 83 | 133 | Perry | 44 | 92 | Tipton | 99 | 141 |
| La Porte | 85 | 125 | Pike | 50 | 91 | Union | 100 | 136 |
| Lawrence | 46 | 96 | Porter | 85 | 134 | Vanderburgh | 84 | 122 |
| Madison | 92 | 133 | Posey | 77 | 121 | Vermillion | 75 | 125 |
| Marion | 90 | 125 | Pulaski | 77 | 113 | Vigo | 70 | 115 |
| Marshall | 80 | 118 | Putnam | 74 | 115 | Wabash | 85 | 127 |
| Martin | 43 | 80 | Randolph | 86 | 122 | Warren | 78 | 133 |
| Miami | 87 | 128 | Ripley | 66 | 108 | Warrick | 62 | 107 |
| Monroe | (1) | (1) | Rush | 94 | 131 | Washington | 53 | 98 |
| Montgomery | 95 | 135 | St. Joseph | 82 | 127 | Wayne | 98 | 133 |
| Morgan | 71 | 121 | Scott | 37 | 89 | Wells | 87 | 122 |
| Mewton | 99 | 138 | Shelby | 91 | 134 | White | 95 | 136 |
| Noble | 79 | 117 | Spencer | 68 | 101 | Whitley | 91 | 117 |
| Ohio ² | 60 | 94 | Starke | 67 | 111 | | | |
| Orange | 42 | 80 | Steuben | 81 | 118 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Brown and Monroe. (2) Ohio and Switzerland.

| Iowa | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|
| Adair | 85 | 125 | Floyd | 92 | 136 | Monona | 86 | 121 |
| Adams | 83 | 110 | Franklin | 102 | 142 | Monroe | 66 | 95 |
| Allamakee | 84 | 118 | Fremont | 88 | 125 | Montgomery | 98 | 129 |
| Appanoose | 70 | 97 | Greene | 96 | 136 | Muscatine | 101 | 135 |
| Audubon | 99 | 129 | Grundy | 105 | 148 | O'Brien | 97 | 137 |
| Benton | 107 | 143 | Guthrie | 88 | 119 | Osceola | 96 | 132 |
| Black Hawk | 96 | 135 | Hamilton | 102 | 138 | Page | 98 | 134 |
| Boone | 90 | 132 | Hancock | 101 | 136 | Palo Alto | 95 | 132 |
| Bremer | 94 | 128 | Hardin | 97 | 136 | Plymouth | 102 | 132 |
| Buchanan | 85 | 117 | Harrison | 84 | 120 | Pocahontas | 96 | 137 |
| Buena Vista | 102 | 135 | Henry | 89 | 125 | Polk | 88 | 131 |
| Butler | 95 | 128 | Howard | 80 | 118 | Pottawattamie | 96 | 135 |
| Calhoun | 95 | 139 | Humboldt | 97 | 139 | Poweshiek | 90 | 127 |
| Carroll | 101 | 137 | Ida | 95 | 136 | Ringgold | 82 | 107 |
| Cass | 92 | 127 | Iowa | 99 | 131 | Sac | 102 | 136 |
| Cedar | 100 | 146 | Jackson | 89 | 121 | Scott | 95 | 139 |
| Cerro Gordo | 95 | 130 | Jasper | 89 | 129 | Shelby | 105 | 139 |
| Cherokee | 107 | 147 | Jefferson | 83 | 113 | Sioux | 101 | 138 |
| Chickasaw | 80 | 119 | Johnson | 100 | 129 | Story | 98 | 141 |
| Clarke | 77 | 110 | Jones | 91 | 135 | Tama | 101 | 133 |
| Clay | 99 | 136 | Keokuk | 89 | 120 | Taylor | 88 | 115 |
| Clayton | 85 | 124 | Kossuth | 103 | 141 | Union | 79 | 107 |
| Clinton | 104 | 140 | Lee | 83 | 120 | Van Buren | 72 | 101 |
| Crawford | 86 | 121 | Linn | 91 | 133 | Wapello | 71 | 113 |
| Dallas | 96 | 130 | Louisa | 88 | 133 | Warren | 85 | 116 |
| Davis | 76 | 105 | Lucas | 76 | 108 | Washington | 98 | 133 |
| Decatur | 67 | 103 | Lyon | 101 | 136 | Wayne | 75 | 106 |
| Delaware | 84 | 126 | Madison | 83 | 115 | Webster | 94 | 134 |
| Des Moines | 97 | 129 | Mahaska | 90 | 127 | Winneshiek | 92 | 125 |
| Dickinson | 93 | 135 | Marion | 78 | 116 | Woodbury | 83 | 119 |
| Dubuque | 87 | 133 | Marshall | 100 | 141 | Worth | 91 | 129 |
| Emmet | 100 | 137 | Mills | 89 | 129 | Wright | 100 | 135 |
| Fayette | 88 | 127 | Mitchell | 93 | 131 | | | |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|
| Kansas | | | | | | | | |
| Allen | 70 | 98 | Greeley ⁷ | 89 | 144 | Osborne | 81 | 118 |
| Anderson | 65 | 96 | Greenwood | 72 | 108 | Ottawa | 79 | 120 |
| Atchison | 71 | 109 | Hamilton ⁸ | 91 | 134 | Pawnee | 89 | 135 |
| Barber | 91 | 132 | Harper | 88 | 131 | Phillips | 72 | 105 |
| Barton | 91 | 120 | Harvey | 83 | 121 | Pottawatomie | 79 | 115 |
| Bourbon | 68 | 98 | Haskell | (6) | (6) | Pratt | 88 | 123 |
| Brown | 90 | 119 | Hodgeman | 89 | 118 | Rawlins | 90 | 136 |
| Butler | 77 | 122 | Jackson | 73 | 100 | Reno | 80 | 114 |
| Chase ¹ | 88 | 117 | Jefferson | 64 | 107 | Republic | 79 | 105 |
| Chautauqua | 59 | 96 | Jewell | 78 | 114 | Rice | 86 | 130 |
| Cherokee | 57 | 92 | Johnson | 75 | 118 | Riley | 92 | 125 |
| Cheyenne | 83 | 133 | Kearny | (8) | (8) | Rooks | 79 | 119 |
| Clark ² | 102 | 130 | Kingman | 83 | 119 | Rush | 83 | 116 |
| Clay | 88 | 120 | Kiowa | (3) | (3) | Russell | 83 | 112 |
| Cloud | 78 | 110 | Labette | 63 | 96 | Saline | 86 | 124 |
| Coffey | 66 | 106 | Lane | (5) | (5) | Scott | (7) | (7) |
| Comanche | (2) | (2) | Leavenworth | 70 | 101 | Sedgwick | 79 | 127 |
| Cowley | 76 | 118 | Lincoln | 84 | 116 | Seward ¹¹ | 89 | 127 |
| Crawford | 59 | 90 | Linn | 67 | 94 | Shawnee | 75 | 122 |
| Decatur | 86 | 128 | Logan ⁹ | 71 | 122 | Sheridan | 75 | 124 |
| Dickinson | 88 | 118 | Lyon | 73 | 110 | Sherman | 97 | 140 |
| Doniphan | 80 | 116 | McPherson | 88 | 116 | Smith | 75 | 127 |
| Douglas | 79 | 114 | Marion | 83 | 115 | Stafford | 92 | 119 |
| Edwards ³ | 90 | 121 | Marshall | 82 | 107 | Stanton | (10) | (10) |
| Elk | 69 | 89 | Meade | 93 | 126 | Stevens | (11) | (11) |
| Ellis | 75 | 118 | Miami | 76 | 109 | Sumner | 78 | 121 |
| Ellsworth | 89 | 117 | Mitchell | 86 | 122 | Thomas | 82 | 137 |
| Finney | 96 | 151 | Montgomery | 65 | 100 | Trego | 76 | 102 |
| Ford | 94 | 127 | Morris | (1) | (1) | Wabaunsee | (4) | (4) |
| Franklin | 75 | 117 | Morton ¹⁰ | 106 | 152 | Wallace | (9) | (9) |
| Geary ⁴ | 80 | 114 | Nemaha | 87 | 118 | Washington | 82 | 112 |
| Gove ⁵ | 92 | 135 | Neosho | 63 | 102 | Wichita | (7) | (7) |
| Graham | 63 | 118 | Ness | 86 | 122 | Wilson | 63 | 100 |
| Grant ⁶ | 101 | 158 | Norton | 75 | 109 | Woodson | 65 | 101 |
| Gray | 97 | 135 | Osage | 72 | 104 | Wyandotte | 68 | 108 |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Chase and Morris. (2) Clark and Comanche. (3) Edwards and Kiowa. (4) Geary and Wabaunsee. (5) Gove and Lane. (6) Grant and Haskell. (7) Greeley, Scott, and Wichita. (8) Hamilton and Kearny. (9) Logan and Wallace. (10) Morton and Stanton. (11) Seward and Stevens.

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Kentucky | | | | | | | | |
| Adair | 26 | 49 | Bracken | 56 | 83 | Casey | 21 | 51 |
| Allen | 37 | 70 | Breathitt | 7 | 26 | Christian | 53 | 90 |
| Anderson | 48 | 89 | Brechinridge | 37 | 71 | Clark | 64 | 102 |
| Ballard | 49 | 90 | Bullitt | 48 | 85 | Clay | 10 | 40 |
| Barren | 44 | 74 | Butler | 23 | 54 | Clinton | 18 | 47 |
| Bath | 34 | 63 | Caldwell | 42 | 71 | Crittenden | 35 | 67 |
| Bell ¹ | 15 | 58 | Calloway | 44 | 83 | Cumberland | 19 | 49 |
| Boone | 68 | 97 | Campbell | 72 | 113 | Daviess | 49 | 97 |
| Bourbon | 77 | 109 | Carlisle | 41 | 74 | Edmonson | 25 | 61 |
| Boyd ² | 28 | 60 | Carroll | 51 | 97 | Elliott | 15 | 43 |
| Boyle | 58 | 95 | Carter | 17 | 41 | Estill | 19 | 44 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|---|------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|
| Kentucky -Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Fayette | 89 | 118 | Laurel | 19 | 49 | Ohio | 29 | 59 |
| Fleming | 39 | 76 | Lawrence | 11 | 41 | Oldham | 76 | 116 |
| Floyd | 16 | 43 | Lee ⁴ | 17 | 52 | Owen | 45 | 88 |
| Franklin | 61 | 96 | Leslie | 6 | 12 | Owsley | 10 | 29 |
| Fulton | 47 | 105 | Letcher | 17 | 45 | Pendleton | 61 | 93 |
| Gallatin | 56 | 94 | Lewis | 26 | 58 | Perry | 10 | 26 |
| Garrard | 52 | 85 | Lincoln | 36 | 79 | Pike | 17 | 45 |
| Grant | 64 | 98 | Livingston | 32 | 72 | Powell | (4) | (4) |
| Graves | 44 | 84 | Logan | 43 | 80 | Pulaski | 25 | 47 |
| Grayson | 28 | 53 | Lyon | 28 | 65 | Robertson | 45 | 65 |
| Green | 32 | 65 | McCracken | 48 | 87 | Rockcastle | 19 | 44 |
| Greenup | (2) | (2) | McCreary | 16 | 41 | Rowan | 16 | 49 |
| Hancock | 38 | 73 | McLean | 40 | 85 | Russell | 23 | 54 |
| Hardin | 44 | 77 | Madison | 42 | 80 | Scott | 61 | 101 |
| Harlan | (1) | (1) | Magoffin | 13 | 33 | Shelby | 73 | 107 |
| Harrison | 61 | 103 | Marion | 44 | 75 | Simpson | 50 | 100 |
| Hart | 39 | 66 | Marshall | 41 | 80 | Spencer | 62 | 98 |
| Henderson | 52 | 100 | Martin | (3) | (3) | Taylor | 42 | 69 |
| Henry | 57 | 90 | Mason | 56 | 90 | Todd | 45 | 86 |
| Hickman | 52 | 98 | Meade | 47 | 78 | Trigg | 41 | 74 |
| Hopkins | 38 | 72 | Menifee | 15 | 47 | Trimble | 50 | 86 |
| Jackson | 13 | 41 | Mercer | 62 | 100 | Union | 59 | 107 |
| Jefferson | 72 | 115 | Metcalfe | 30 | 69 | Warren | 40 | 81 |
| Jessamine | 56 | 103 | Monroe | 24 | 50 | Washington | 55 | 82 |
| Johnson ³ | 17 | 38 | Montgomery | 50 | 86 | Wayne | 21 | 41 |
| Kenton | 73 | 111 | Morgan | 14 | 47 | Webster | 33 | 76 |
| Knott | 10 | 35 | Muhlenberg | 28 | 61 | Whitley | 16 | 41 |
| Knox | 12 | 32 | Nelson | 59 | 91 | Wolfe | 12 | 36 |
| Larue | 44 | 86 | Nicholas | 49 | 87 | Woodford | 74 | 98 |
| Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Bell and Harlan. (2) Boyd and Greenup. (3) Johnson and Martin. (4) Lee and Powell. | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | | |
| Acadia | 50 | 106 | East Carroll | 21 | 102 | Morehouse | 24 | 74 |
| Allen | 39 | 100 | East Feliciana ¹ | | | Natchitoches | 20 | 69 |
| Ascension | 37 | 98 | Evangeline | 23 | 71 | Orleans | NA | NA |
| Assumption | 68 | 112 | Franklin | 27 | 75 | Ouachita | 36 | 92 |
| Avoyelles | 28 | 76 | Grant | 27 | 69 | Plaquemines | (2) | (2) |
| Beauregard | 32 | 101 | Iberia | 26 | 82 | Pointe Coupee | 39 | 66 |
| Bienville | 25 | 78 | Iberville | 62 | 115 | Rapides | 34 | 95 |
| Bossier | 26 | 76 | Jackson | 48 | 98 | Red River | 19 | 82 |
| Caddo | 33 | 76 | Jefferson ² | 28 | 98 | Richland | 27 | 82 |
| Calcasieu | 55 | 124 | Jefferson | 49 | 91 | Sabine | 22 | 72 |
| Caldwell | 26 | 77 | Davis | | | St. Bernard | (2) | (2) |
| Cameron | 57 | 118 | Lafayette | 70 | 124 | St. Charles | (2) | (2) |
| Catahoula | 22 | 79 | Lafourche | 42 | 90 | St. Helena | 26 | 65 |
| Claiborne | 31 | 81 | La Salle | 49 | 107 | St. James | 50 | 82 |
| Concordia | 23 | 78 | Lincoln | 26 | 86 | St. John the Baptist | | |
| De Soto | 26 | 78 | Livingston | 30 | 94 | St. Landry | 58 | 121 |
| East Baton Rouge | 57 | 122 | Madison | 33 | 91 | St. Martin | 28 | 70 |
| | | | | 28 | 91 | | 28 | 83 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|------------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Louisiana -Con: | | | | | | | | |
| St. Mary | 62 | 129 | Vermilion | 50 | 113 | West Carroll | 19 | 77 |
| St. Tammany | 42 | 89 | Vernon | 21 | 85 | West Feliciana | (1) | (1) |
| Tangipahoa | 34 | 94 | Washington | 29 | 94 | Winn | 18 | 66 |
| Tensas | 23 | 83 | Webster | 33 | 99 | | | |
| Terrebonne | 48 | 108 | West Baton Rouge | 54 | 94 | | | |
| Union | 24 | 82 | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) East Feliciana and West Feliciana. (2) Jefferson, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and St. Charles.
Not available: Orleans was completely urban in 1959.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----|--------------------------|----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| Maine | | | | | | | | |
| Androscoggin | 68 | 106 | Knox | 63 | 98 | Sagadahoc | (1) | (1) |
| Aroostook | 88 | 124 | Lincoln | 68 | 100 | Somerset | (2) | (2) |
| Cumberland | 66 | 104 | Oxford | 63 | 99 | Waldo | 61 | 101 |
| Franklin | 58 | 91 | Penobscot | 58 | 101 | Washington | 46 | 82 |
| Hancock | 52 | 90 | Piscataquis ² | 57 | 95 | York | 72 | 97 |
| Kennebec ¹ | 63 | 105 | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Kennebec and Sagadahoc. (2) Piscataquis and Somerset.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|-------------|----|-----|
| Maryland | | | | | | | | |
| Allegany | 48 | 84 | Dorchester | 72 | 113 | Queen Annes | 80 | 118 |
| Anne Arundel | 73 | 110 | Frederick | 81 | 127 | St. Marys | 57 | 85 |
| Baltimore* | 92 | 129 | Garrett | 43 | 83 | Somerset | 60 | 106 |
| Calvert | 58 | 95 | Harford | 81 | 121 | Talbot | 76 | 137 |
| Caroline | 64 | 106 | Howard | 94 | 139 | Washington | 68 | 121 |
| Carroll | 76 | 118 | Kent | 89 | 129 | Wicomico | 66 | 106 |
| Cecil | 78 | 114 | Montgomery | 96 | 142 | Worcester | 62 | 113 |
| Charles | 56 | 86 | Prince Georges | 65 | 108 | | | |

*Includes Baltimore City.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | |
| Barnstable ¹ | 74 | 99 | Franklin | 86 | 119 | Norfolk | 79 | 102 |
| Berkshire | 86 | 119 | Hampden | 84 | 118 | Plymouth | (1) | (1) |
| Bristol | 74 | 101 | Hampshire | 72 | 111 | Suffolk | NA | NA |
| Dukes | (1) | (1) | Middlesex | 78 | 117 | Worcester | 79 | 116 |
| Essex | 74 | 108 | Nantucket | (1) | (1) | | | |

Index computed for following combination of counties: (1) Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, and Plymouth.

Not available: Suffolk was completely urban in 1959.

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties in the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|---|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Michigan | | | | | | | | |
| Alcona | 54 | 101 | Gratiot | 66 | 112 | Missaukee | 65 | 110 |
| Alger | 58 | 101 | Hillsdale ^h | 76 | 113 | Monroe | 79 | 113 |
| Allegan | 74 | 109 | Houghton ^h | 54 | 80 | Montcalm | 70 | 107 |
| Alpena | 57 | 97 | Huron | 80 | 110 | Montmorency | 55 | 92 |
| Antrim | 50 | 104 | Ingham | 78 | 120 | Muskegon | 68 | 111 |
| Arenac | 62 | 97 | Ionia | 78 | 119 | Newaygo | 69 | 103 |
| Baraga ¹ | 56 | 89 | Iosco | 51 | 102 | Oakland | 83 | 118 |
| Barry | 79 | 114 | Iron | (3) | (3) | Oceana | 64 | 103 |
| Bay | 77 | 106 | Isabella | 68 | 107 | Ogemaw | 71 | 107 |
| Benzie | 68 | 105 | Jackson | 86 | 120 | Ontonagon | (3) | (3) |
| Berrien | 80 | 117 | Kalamazoo | 83 | 125 | Osceola | 62 | 100 |
| Branch | 73 | 119 | Kalkaska | 55 | 82 | Oscoda | 68] | 117 |
| Calhoun | 83 | 115 | Kent | 77 | 117 | Otsego | 44 | 90 |
| Cass | 71 | 111 | Keweenaw | (4) | (4) | Ottawa | 76 | 113 |
| Charlevoix | 57 | 101 | Lake ² | 64 | 102 | Presque Isle | (2) | (2) |
| Cheboygan ² | 57 | 100 | Lapeer | 70 | 113 | Roscommon | 47 | 55 |
| Chippewa | 59 | 96 | Leelanau | 66 | 93 | Saginaw | 78 | 116 |
| Clare | 69 | 116 | Lenawee | 85 | 124 | St. Clair | 67 | 103 |
| Clinton | 80 | 117 | Livingston | 80 | 118 | St. Joseph | 73 | 112 |
| Crawford | 67 | 85 | Luce | 52 | 103 | Sanilac | 72 | 106 |
| Delta | 61 | 106 | Mackinac | 55 | 102 | Schoolcraft | 45 | 93 |
| Dickinson | (1) | (1) | Macomb | 80 | 113 | Shiawassee | 72 | 114 |
| Eaton | 80 | 119 | Manistee | 53 | 100 | Tuscola | 77 | 109 |
| Emmet | 64 | 100 | Marquette | (1) | (1) | Van Buren | 65 | 111 |
| Genesee | 83 | 117 | Mason | 66 | 104 | Washtenaw | 91 | 122 |
| Gladwin | 58 | 105 | Mecosta | 71 | 103 | Wayne | 81 | 113 |
| Gogebic ³ | 52 | 91 | Menominee | 64 | 98 | Wexford | (5) | (5) |
| Grand Traverse | 67 | 113 | Midland | 73 | 109 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Baraga, Dickinson, and Marquette. (2) Cheboygan and Presque Isle. (3) Gogebic, Iron, and Ontonagon. (4) Houghton and Keweenaw. (5) Lake and Wexford. | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | | | | | |
| Aitkin | 62 | 101 | Douglas | 77 | 103 | Le Sueur | 89 | 117 |
| Anoka | 70 | 109 | Faribault | 99 | 132 | Lincoln | 80 | 112 |
| Becker | 61 | 85 | Fillmore | 80 | 119 | Lyon | 93 | 126 |
| Beltrami ¹ | 59 | 88 | Freeborn | 87 | 128 | McLeod | 93 | 124 |
| Benton | 70 | 107 | Goodhue | 81 | 120 | Mahnomen | 54 | 85 |
| Big Stone | 79 | 120 | Grant | 75 | 105 | Marshall | 69 | 96 |
| Blue Earth | 89 | 132 | Hennepin | 87 | 124 | Martin | 104 | 143 |
| Brown | 97 | 129 | Houston | 86 | 114 | Meeker | 85 | 110 |
| Carlton | 63 | 101 | Hubbard | 59 | 94 | Mille Lacs | 70 | 108 |
| Carver | 94 | 126 | Isanti | 71 | 89 | Morrison | 66 | 103 |
| Cass | 58 | 92 | Itasca | 64 | 104 | Mower | 85 | 128 |
| Chippewa | 97 | 124 | Jackson | 96 | 132 | Murray | 89 | 124 |
| Chisago | 75 | 106 | Kanabec | 66 | 97 | Nicollet | 97 | 131 |
| Clay | 76 | 112 | Kandiyohi | 82 | 115 | Nobles | 92 | 129 |
| Clearwater | 55 | 84 | Kittson | 70 | 104 | Norman | 77 | 97 |
| Cook ² | 48 | 91 | Koochiching | (2) | (2) | Olmsted | 83 | 122 |
| Cottonwood | 86 | 133 | Lac qui Parle | 88 | 118 | Otter Tail | 72 | 101 |
| Crow Wing | 62 | 106 | Lake | (2) | (2) | Pennington | 68 | 101 |
| Dakota ³ | 90 | 126 | Lake of the | | | Pine | 66 | 98 |
| Dodge | 81 | 120 | Woods | (1) | (1) | Pipestone | 87 | 130 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Minnesota - Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Polk | 77 | 107 | Scott | 82 | 118 | Wadena | 65 | 94 |
| Pope | 83 | 110 | Sherburne | 62 | 104 | Waseca | 90 | 127 |
| Ramsey | (3) | (3) | Sibley | 96 | 126 | Washington | 82 | 122 |
| Red Lake | 64 | 102 | Stearns | 77 | 115 | Watsonwan | 94 | 128 |
| Redwood | 85 | 125 | Steele | 90 | 130 | Wilkin | 76 | 117 |
| Renville | 95 | 129 | Stevens | 84 | 123 | Winona | 88 | 125 |
| Rice | 83 | 126 | Swift | 78 | 116 | Wright | 78 | 110 |
| Rock | 95 | 131 | Todd | 75 | 105 | Yellow | | |
| Roseau | 63 | 90 | Traverse | 80 | 117 | Medicine | 81 | 118 |
| St. Louis | 60 | 100 | Wabasha | 85 | 127 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Beltrami and Lake of the Woods. (2) Cook, Koochiching, and Lake. (3) Dakota and Ramsey.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|-----|-------------|----|----|--------------|-----|-----|
| Mississippi | | | | | | | | |
| Adams | 20 | 67 | Itawamba | 21 | 64 | Perry | 18 | 61 |
| Alcorn | 26 | 63 | Jackson | 34 | 84 | Pike | 32 | 81 |
| Amite | 22 | 63 | Jasper | 16 | 59 | Pontotoc | 19 | 58 |
| Attala | 22 | 46 | Jefferson | 15 | 47 | Prentiss | 22 | 60 |
| Benton | 19 | 53 | Jefferson | | | Quitman | 18 | 57 |
| Bolivar | 13 | 75 | Davis | 18 | 57 | Rankin | 23 | 73 |
| Calhoun | 17 | 58 | Jones | 28 | 82 | Scott | 17 | 70 |
| Carroll | 16 | 47 | Kemper | 10 | 42 | Sharkey | (2) | (2) |
| Chickasaw | 18 | 56 | Lafayette | 21 | 52 | Simpson | 18 | 52 |
| Choctaw | 15 | 48 | Lamar | 27 | 80 | Smith | 15 | 70 |
| Claiborne | 24 | 53 | Lauderdale | 25 | 65 | Stone | (1) | (1) |
| Clarke | 17 | 58 | Lawrence | 15 | 65 | Sunflower | 19 | 69 |
| Clay | 18 | 58 | Leake | 17 | 56 | Tallahatchie | 19 | 59 |
| Coahoma | 19 | 64 | Lee | 26 | 66 | Tate | 18 | 53 |
| Copiah | 22 | 60 | Leflore | 18 | 58 | Tippah | 20 | 57 |
| Covington | 19 | 59 | Lincoln | 27 | 79 | Tishomingo | 19 | 58 |
| De Soto | 18 | 59 | Lowndes | 25 | 67 | Tunica | 17 | 38 |
| Forrest | 37 | 101 | Madison | 16 | 49 | Union | 25 | 64 |
| Franklin | 26 | 58 | Marion | 19 | 74 | Walthall | 21 | 70 |
| George ¹ | 24 | 79 | Marshall | 12 | 27 | Warren | 23 | 81 |
| Greene | 20 | 69 | Monroe | 25 | 67 | Washington | 19 | 84 |
| Grenada | 24 | 56 | Montgomery | 24 | 56 | Wayne | 18 | 67 |
| Hancock | 20 | 66 | Neshoba | 14 | 60 | Webster | 19 | 58 |
| Harrison | 44 | 88 | Newton | 18 | 64 | Wilkinson | 23 | 50 |
| Hinds | 23 | 50 | Noxubee | 16 | 42 | Winston | 17 | 59 |
| Holmes | 15 | 45 | Oktibbeha | 20 | 57 | Yalobusha | 20 | 47 |
| Humphreys | 21 | 75 | Panola | 19 | 46 | Yazoo | 19 | 61 |
| Issaquena ² | 20 | 83 | Pearl River | 29 | 89 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) George and Stone. (2) Issaquena and Sharkey.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|-----------|----|-----|
| Missouri | | | | | | | | |
| Adair | 65 | 95 | Audrain | 62 | 116 | Bates | 63 | 100 |
| Andrew | 74 | 113 | Barry | 40 | 84 | Benton | 51 | 83 |
| Atchison | 89 | 139 | Barton | 55 | 101 | Bollinger | 34 | 71 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| <u>Missouri -Con.</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Boone | 59 | 103 | Howard | 62 | 97 | Phelps | 48 | 82 |
| Buchanan | 69 | 110 | Howell | 33 | 66 | Pike | 67 | 106 |
| Butler | 25 | 61 | Iron | 31 | 61 | Platte | 68 | 107 |
| Caldwell | 62 | 101 | Jackson | 75 | 113 | Polk | 51 | 86 |
| Callaway | 63 | 98 | Jasper | 62 | 103 | Pulaski | 37 | 76 |
| Camden | 37 | 66 | Jefferson | 53 | 99 | Putnam | 59 | 84 |
| Cape Girardeau | 56 | 106 | Johnson | 65 | 102 | Ralls | 68 | 107 |
| Carroll | 76 | 112 | Knox | 63 | 100 | Randolph | 61 | 103 |
| Carter ¹ | 22 | 48 | Laclede | 41 | 71 | Ray | 61 | 105 |
| Cass | 68 | 105 | Lafayette | 78 | 114 | Reynolds | (1) | (1) |
| Cedar | 45 | 72 | Lawrence | 53 | 89 | Ripley | 19 | 49 |
| Chariton | 67 | 105 | Lewis | 66 | 114 | St. Charles | 71 | 116 |
| Christian | 51 | 77 | Lincoln | 63 | 104 | St. Clair | 47 | 76 |
| Clark | 73 | 106 | Linn | 69 | 103 | St. Francois | 49 | 94 |
| Clay | 68 | 119 | Livingston | 65 | 103 | St. Louis* | 75 | 118 |
| Clinton | 79 | 113 | McDonald | 35 | 81 | Ste. Gen- | | |
| Cole | 70 | 98 | Macon | 59 | 97 | evieve | 56 | 105 |
| Cooper | 71 | 109 | Madison | 31 | 78 | Saline | 68 | 114 |
| Crawford | 40 | 87 | Maries | 40 | 72 | Schuyler | 71 | 100 |
| Dade | 54 | 82 | Marion | 70 | 102 | Scotland | 74 | 100 |
| Dallas | 43 | 82 | Mercer | 57 | 97 | Scott | 46 | 112 |
| Davless | 62 | 101 | Miller | 49 | 94 | Shannon | 23 | 54 |
| De Kalb | 67 | 98 | Mississippi | 34 | 93 | Shelby | 73 | 107 |
| Dent | 38 | 66 | Moniteau | 67 | 96 | Stoddard | 37 | 87 |
| Douglas | 27 | 52 | Monroe | 70 | 108 | Stone | 35 | 70 |
| Dunklin | 41 | 97 | Montgomery | 65 | 102 | Sullivan | 66 | 86 |
| Franklin | 72 | 105 | Morgan | 56 | 88 | Taney | 29 | 63 |
| Gasconade | 64 | 92 | New Madrid | 32 | 85 | Texas | 31 | 69 |
| Gentry | 70 | 107 | Newton | 50 | 89 | Vernon | 60 | 93 |
| Greene | 57 | 96 | Nodaway | 79 | 113 | Warren | 70 | 97 |
| Grundy | 66 | 103 | Oregon | 32 | 61 | Washington | 30 | 62 |
| Harrison | 64 | 107 | Osage | 58 | 95 | Wayne | 23 | 51 |
| Henry | 61 | 92 | Ozark | 28 | 56 | Webster | 51 | 73 |
| Hickory | 45 | 77 | Pemiscot | 34 | 89 | Worth | 72 | 116 |
| Holt | 86 | 127 | Perry | 66 | 107 | Wright | 38 | 69 |
| | | | Pettis | 67 | 106 | | | |

Index computed for following combination of counties: (1) Carter and Reynolds.
*Includes St. Louis City.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|------|------|
| <u>Montana</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Beaverhead ¹ | 98 | 149 | Fallon | (5) | (5) | Lake | 52 | 104 |
| Big Horn | 69 | 125 | Fergus ⁷ | 82 | 132 | Lewis and | | |
| Blaine | 59 | 111 | Flathead | 62 | 122 | Clark | (6) | (6) |
| Broadwater ² | 85 | 140 | Gallatin | 86 | 129 | Liberty ¹¹ | 81 | 164 |
| Carbon | 68 | 120 | Garfield ⁸ | 59 | 117 | Lincoln ¹² | 43 | 93 |
| Carter ³ | 56 | 118 | Glacier ⁹ | 72 | 135 | McCone ¹³ | 63 | 124 |
| Cascade | 78 | 129 | Golden | | | Madison | (1) | (1) |
| Chouteau | 88 | 153 | Valley ¹⁰ | 81 | 127 | Meagher | (2) | (2) |
| Custer ⁴ | 72 | 128 | Granite | (6) | (6) | Mineral | (12) | (12) |
| Daniels | 52 | 113 | Hill | 70 | 158 | Missoula | 73 | 119 |
| Dawson ⁵ | 67 | 110 | Jefferson | (6) | (6) | Musselshell | (8) | (8) |
| Deer Lodge ⁶ | 74 | 132 | Judith Basin | (7) | (7) | Park | (2) | (2) |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| <u>Montana -Con.</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum | (8) | (8) | Roosevelt | 65 | 121 | Teton | 75 | 143 |
| Phillips | 63 | 115 | Rosebud | (4) | (4) | Toole | (11) | (11) |
| Pondera | (9) | (9) | Sanders | (12) | (12) | Treasure | (4) | (4) |
| Powder River | (3) | (3) | Sheridan | 73 | 114 | Valley | 57 | 128 |
| Powell | (6) | (6) | Silver Bow | (6) | (6) | Wheatland | (10) | (10) |
| Prairie | (13) | (13) | Stillwater | 88 | 123 | Wibaux | (5) | (5) |
| Ravalli | 70 | 113 | Sweet Grass | (10) | (10) | Yellowstone | 74 | 132 |
| Richland | 75 | 121 | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Beaverhead and Madison. (2) Broadwater, Meagher, and Park. (3) Carter and Powder River. (4) Custer, Rosebud, and Treasure. (5) Dawson, Fallon, and Wibaux. (6) Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Powell, and Silver Bow. (7) Fergus and Judith Basin. (8) Garfield, Musselshell, and Petroleum. (9) Glacier and Pondera. (10) Golden Valley, Sweet Grass, and Wheatland. (11) Liberty and Toole. (12) Lincoln, Mineral, and Sanders. (13) McCone and Prairie.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|------|------|
| <u>Nebraska</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Adams | 81 | 122 | Frontier ⁸ | 81 | 122 | Nance | 73 | 119 |
| Antelope | 76 | 122 | Furnas | 73 | 108 | Nemaha | 82 | 116 |
| Arthur ¹ | 79 | 132 | Gage | 81 | 114 | Muckolls | 75 | 115 |
| Banner ² | 101 | 139 | Garden | (1) | (1) | Otoe | 87 | 118 |
| Blaine ³ | 72 | 117 | Garfield ⁹ | 69 | 115 | Pawnee | 73 | 105 |
| Boone | 75 | 115 | Gosper | 75 | 123 | Perkins | 88 | 137 |
| Box Butte | 93 | 130 | Grant | (4) | (4) | Phelps | 95 | 109 |
| Boyd | 65 | 107 | Greeley | 73 | 109 | Pierce | 85 | 121 |
| Brown | (3) | (3) | Hall | 86 | 128 | Platte | 85 | 127 |
| Buffalo | 72 | 120 | Hamilton | 85 | 127 | Polk | 85 | 130 |
| Burt | 92 | 129 | Harlan | 84 | 117 | Red Willow | 78 | 113 |
| Butler | 83 | 117 | Hayes | (8) | (8) | Richardson | 92 | 128 |
| Cass | 90 | 126 | Hitchcock | (7) | (7) | Rock | (10) | (10) |
| Cedar | 90 | 125 | Holt | 71 | 118 | Saline | 83 | 109 |
| Chase | 82 | 131 | Hooker | (4) | (4) | Sarpy | 89 | 142 |
| Cherry ⁴ | 93 | 167 | Howard | 78 | 116 | Saunders | 82 | 115 |
| Cheyenne | (2) | (2) | Jefferson | 79 | 114 | Scotts Bluff | 85 | 131 |
| Clay | 73 | 121 | Johnson | 80 | 110 | Seward | 85 | 120 |
| Colfax | 94 | 127 | Kearney | 83 | 127 | Sheridan | 84 | 134 |
| Cuming | 104 | 148 | Keith | (6) | (6) | Sherman | 64 | 97 |
| Custer | 77 | 114 | Keya Paha ¹⁰ | 67 | 121 | Sioux | (5) | (5) |
| Dakota | 68 | 129 | Kimball | (2) | (2) | Stanton | 97 | 130 |
| Dawes ⁵ | 83 | 119 | Knox | 76 | 111 | Thayer | 69 | 112 |
| Dawson | 84 | 140 | Lancaster | 86 | 121 | Thomas | (3) | (3) |
| Deuel ⁶ | 96 | 142 | Lincoln | 81 | 121 | Thurston | 75 | 123 |
| Dixon | 79 | 119 | Logan | (1) | (1) | Valley | 79 | 110 |
| Dodge | 99 | 137 | Loup | (9) | (9) | Washington | 95 | 131 |
| Douglas | 90 | 157 | McPherson | (1) | (1) | Wayne | 94 | 132 |
| Dundy ⁷ | 85 | 123 | Madison | 84 | 122 | Webster | 76 | 98 |
| Fillmore | 78 | 114 | Merrick | 84 | 123 | Wheeler | (9) | (9) |
| Franklin | 82 | 113 | Morrill | 70 | 119 | York | 86 | 129 |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Arthur, Garden, Logan, and McPherson. (2) Banner, Cheyenne, and Kimball. (3) Blaine, Brown, and Thomas. (4) Cherry, Grant, and Hooker. (5) Dawes and Sioux. (6) Deuel and Keith. (7) Dundy and Hitchcock. (8) Frontier and Hayes. (9) Garfield, Loup, and Wheeler. (10) Keya Paha and Rock.

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| Churchill | 84 | 112 | Humboldt | (3) | (3) | Ormsby | (2) | (2) |
| Clark ¹ | 68 | 111 | Lander | (3) | (3) | Pershing | (3) | (3) |
| Douglas ² | 81 | 146 | Lincoln | (1) | (1) | Storey | (2) | (2) |
| Elko ³ | 84 | 172 | Lyon | (2) | (2) | Washoe | (2) | (2) |
| Esmeralda | (1) | (1) | Mineral | (2) | (2) | White Pine | (1) | (1) |
| Eureka | (3) | (3) | Nye | (1) | (1) | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine. (2) Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, Ormsby, Storey, and Washoe. (3) Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | |
| Belknap ¹ | 69 | 100 | Grafton | (1) | (1) | Rockingham ³ | 75 | 112 |
| Carroll ² | 67 | 108 | Hillsborough | 77 | 109 | Strafford | (3) | (3) |
| Cheshire | 78 | 93 | Merrimack | 69 | 104 | Sullivan | (1) | (1) |
| Coos | (2) | (2) | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Belknap, Grafton, and Sullivan. (2) Carroll and Coos. (3) Rockingham and Strafford.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic ¹ | 65 | 110 | Gloucester | (3) | (3) | Ocean | 91 | 112 |
| Bergen ² | 94 | 121 | Hudson | NA | NA | Passaic | (2) | (2) |
| Burlington | 85 | 117 | Hunterdon | 84 | 131 | Salem | 88 | 119 |
| Camden ³ | 78 | 115 | Mercer | 96 | 131 | Somerset | 94 | 141 |
| Cape May | (1) | (1) | Middlesex | 91 | 124 | Sussex | 88 | 128 |
| Cumberland | 79 | 120 | Monmouth | 92 | 118 | Union | NA | NA |
| Essex ⁴ | 86 | 120 | Morris | (4) | (4) | Warren | 86 | 131 |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Atlantic and Cape May. (2) Bergen and Passaic. (3) Camden and Gloucester. (4) Essex and Morris.

Not available: Hudson and Union were completely urban in 1959.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| New Mexico | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo ¹ | 47 | 88 | Hidalgo | (5) | (5) | Sandoval | NA | NA |
| Catron ² | 30 | 86 | Lea | 68 | 133 | San Juan | NA | NA |
| Chaves | 87 | 142 | Lincoln ⁶ | 45 | 97 | San Miguel | 31 | 56 |
| Colfax ³ | 64 | 115 | Los Alamos | NA | NA | Santa Fe | (1) | (1) |
| Curry | 75 | 133 | Luna | (5) | (5) | Sierra | (5) | (5) |
| De Baca ⁴ | 48 | 84 | McKinley | NA | NA | Socorro | (6) | (6) |
| Dona Ana | 84 | 129 | Mora | 29 | 55 | Taos | 17 | 47 |
| Eddy | 77 | 140 | Otero | (6) | (6) | Torrance | (4) | (4) |
| Grant ⁵ | 57 | 113 | Quay | 58 | 110 | Union | 67 | 105 |
| Guadalupe | (4) | (4) | Rio Arriba | 17 | 54 | Valencia | (2) | (2) |
| Harding | (3) | (3) | Roosevelt | 57 | 116 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Bernalillo and Santa Fe. (2) Catron and Valencia. (3) Colfax and Harding. (4) De Baca, Guadalupe, and Torrance. (5) Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Sierra. (6) Lincoln, Otero, and Socorro.

Not available: Indexes not computed for McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties because of the problem of classification of farms on Indian reservations; and Los Alamos had no farms in 1959.

Con.-

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-----------------------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
| <u>New York</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Albany ¹ | 83 | 114 | Herkimer | 85 | 115 | Richmond | NA | NA |
| Allegany | 72 | 114 | Jefferson | 75 | 114 | Rockland ⁵ | 98 | 135 |
| Bronx | NA | NA | Kings | NA | NA | St. Lawrence | 72 | 109 |
| Broome | 72 | 117 | Lewis | 82 | 111 | Saratoga ⁶ | 71 | 105 |
| Cattaraugus | 73 | 114 | Livingston | 88 | 126 | Schenectady | (1) | (1) |
| Cayuga | 85 | 121 | Madison | 79 | 116 | Schoharie | 83 | 116 |
| Chautauqua | 73 | 112 | Monroe | 83 | 119 | Schuyler | 71 | 116 |
| Chemung | 79 | 108 | Montgomery | 79 | 121 | Seneca | 87 | 114 |
| Chenango | 77 | 115 | Nassau ⁴ | 102 | 144 | Steuben | 69 | 110 |
| Clinton | 69 | 114 | New York | NA | NA | Suffolk | (4) | (4) |
| Columbia | 90 | 122 | Niagara | 78 | 116 | Sullivan | 82 | 120 |
| Cortland | 84 | 123 | Oneida | 79 | 115 | Tioga | 76 | 114 |
| Delaware | 81 | 117 | Onondaga | 83 | 117 | Tompkins | 91 | 124 |
| Dutchess ² | 96 | 135 | Ontario | 83 | 117 | Ulster | 77 | 113 |
| Erie | 84 | 118 | Orange | 84 | 120 | Warren | (6) | (6) |
| Essex | 75 | 105 | Orleans | 76 | 113 | Washington | 83 | 109 |
| Franklin | 75 | 103 | Oswego | 67 | 108 | Wayne | 79 | 116 |
| Fulton ³ | 71 | 106 | Otsego | 83 | 116 | Westchester | (5) | (5) |
| Genesee | 85 | 115 | Putnam | (2) | (2) | Wyoming | 84 | 121 |
| Greene | 86 | 121 | Queens | NA | NA | Yates | 80 | 109 |
| Hamilton | (3) | (3) | Rensselaer | 77 | 111 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Albany and Schenectady. (2) Dutchess and Putnam. (3) Fulton and Hamilton. (4) Nassau and Suffolk. (5) Rockland and Westchester. (6) Saratoga and Warren.

Not available: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond were completely urban in 1959.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|---------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|
| <u>North Carolina</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Alamance | 44 | 92 | Cumberland | 32 | 73 | Johnston | 40 | 88 |
| Alexander | 32 | 73 | Currituck | (2) | (2) | Jones | 34 | 79 |
| Alleghany | 26 | 53 | Dare ⁴ | 28 | 66 | Lee | 34 | 88 |
| Anson | 31 | 66 | Davidson | 50 | 90 | Lenoir | 38 | 90 |
| Ashe | 17 | 41 | Davie | 37 | 76 | Lincoln | 35 | 84 |
| Avery | 24 | 45 | Duplin | 29 | 82 | McDowell | 22 | 59 |
| Beaufort | 31 | 68 | Durham | 43 | 95 | Macon | 15 | 49 |
| Bertie | 36 | 64 | Edgecombe | 38 | 67 | Madison | 19 | 37 |
| Bladen | 28 | 76 | Forsyth | 50 | 93 | Martin | 40 | 77 |
| Brunswick ¹ | 26 | 74 | Franklin | 32 | 67 | Mecklenburg | 50 | 100 |
| Buncombe | 29 | 70 | Gaston | 41 | 93 | Mitchell | 13 | 46 |
| Burke | 27 | 72 | Gates | 33 | 74 | Montgomery | 27 | 72 |
| Cabarrus | 45 | 99 | Graham ⁵ | 11 | 43 | Moore | 34 | 77 |
| Caldwell | 29 | 84 | Granville | 37 | 68 | Nash | 35 | 75 |
| Camden ² | 39 | 76 | Greene | 38 | 89 | New Hanover | (1) | (1) |
| Carteret ³ | 31 | 78 | Guilford | 51 | 96 | Northampton | 29 | 67 |
| Caswell | 35 | 68 | Halifax | 29 | 56 | Onslow | 28 | 83 |
| Catawba | 40 | 89 | Harnett | 37 | 88 | Orange | 40 | 88 |
| Chatham | 31 | 84 | Haywood | 30 | 75 | Pamlico | (3) | (3) |
| Cherokee | 14 | 47 | Henderson | 31 | 95 | Pasquotank | 43 | 87 |
| Chowan | 32 | 77 | Hertford | 34 | 66 | Pender | 25 | 75 |
| Clay | 12 | 50 | Hoke | 26 | 70 | Perquimans | 37 | 77 |
| Cleveland | 33 | 81 | Hyde | (4) | (4) | Person | 31 | 61 |
| Columbus | 29 | 81 | Iredell | 41 | 83 | Pitt | 38 | 85 |
| Craven | 32 | 77 | Jackson | 16 | 53 | Polk | 25 | 66 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| North Carolina | | | | | | | | |
| -Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Randolph | 38 | 82 | Stokes | 29 | 70 | Warren | 25 | 57 |
| Richmond | 36 | 75 | Surry | 27 | 68 | Washington | 33 | 68 |
| Robeson | 29 | 80 | Swain | (5) | (5) | Watauga | 18 | 44 |
| Rockingham | 36 | 77 | Transylvania | 24 | 70 | Wayne | 39 | 89 |
| Rowan | 49 | 99 | Tyrrell | (4) | (4) | Wilkes | 21 | 65 |
| Rutherford | 27 | 65 | Union | 33 | 82 | Wilson | 40 | 88 |
| Sampson | 31 | 83 | Vance | 36 | 66 | Yadkin | 34 | 75 |
| Scotland | 25 | 67 | Wake | 45 | 93 | Yancey | 16 | 35 |
| Stanly | 36 | 92 | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Brunswick and New Hanover. (2) Camden and Currituck. (3) Carteret and Pamlico. (4) Dare, Hyde, and Tyrrell. (5) Graham and Swain.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| North Dakota | | | | | | | | |
| Adams ¹ | 68 | 119 | Grant | 64 | 104 | Ransom | 75 | 96 |
| Barnes | 72 | 109 | Griggs | 66 | 105 | Renville | 78 | 115 |
| Benson | 70 | 106 | Hettinger | 83 | 123 | Richland | 74 | 116 |
| Billings ² | 64 | 115 | Kidder | 52 | 114 | Rolette | 56 | 105 |
| Bottineau | 75 | 122 | La Moure | 72 | 114 | Sargent | 75 | 117 |
| Bowman ³ | 75 | 118 | Logan | 60 | 120 | Sheridan | 63 | 113 |
| Burke | 63 | 118 | McHenry | 77 | 113 | Sioux | (1) | (1) |
| Burleigh | 62 | 110 | McIntosh | 64 | 111 | Slope | (3) | (3) |
| Cass | 91 | 133 | McKenzie | 64 | 111 | Stark | 76 | 117 |
| Cavalier | 70 | 111 | McLean | 70 | 112 | Steele | 86 | 120 |
| Dickey | 67 | 110 | Mercer ⁴ | 66 | 108 | Stutsman | 63 | 113 |
| Divide | 69 | 105 | Morton | 74 | 109 | Towner | 79 | 94 |
| Dunn | 61 | 112 | Mountrail | 72 | 99 | Traill | 80 | 124 |
| Eddy | 75 | 111 | Nelson | 72 | 114 | Walsh | 87 | 121 |
| Emmons | 59 | 99 | Oliver | (4) | (4) | Ward | 70 | 116 |
| Foster | 73 | 119 | Pembina | 85 | 125 | Wells | 78 | 114 |
| Golden Valley | (2) | (2) | Pierce | 75 | 127 | Williams | 70 | 111 |
| Grand Forks | 84 | 126 | Ramsey | 73 | 116 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Adams and Sioux. (2) Billings and Golden Valley. (3) Bowman and Slope. (4) Mercer and Oliver.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|----------|----|-----|
| Ohio | | | | | | | | |
| Adams | 46 | 74 | Clermont | 75 | 106 | Franklin | 86 | 139 |
| Allen | 88 | 125 | Clinton | 79 | 118 | Fulton | 90 | 126 |
| Ashland | 83 | 120 | Columbiana | 76 | 112 | Gallia | 51 | 82 |
| Ashtabula | 70 | 112 | Coshocton | 66 | 106 | Geauga | 74 | 92 |
| Athens | 56 | 94 | Crawford | 81 | 121 | Greene | 82 | 123 |
| Auglaize | 79 | 123 | Cuyahoga | 95 | 131 | Guernsey | 56 | 90 |
| Belmont | 56 | 104 | Darke | 86 | 119 | Hamilton | 86 | 112 |
| Brown | 61 | 88 | Defiance | 80 | 115 | Hancock | 89 | 129 |
| Butler | 90 | 127 | Delaware | 79 | 118 | Hardin | 76 | 117 |
| Carroll | 67 | 101 | Erie | 84 | 129 | Harrison | 59 | 95 |
| Champaign | 84 | 123 | Fairfield | 84 | 121 | Henry | 91 | 125 |
| Clark | 89 | 126 | Fayette | 97 | 136 | Highland | 71 | 105 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|---------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| <u>Ohio -Con.</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Hocking | 59 | 96 | Miami | 88 | 125 | Sandusky | 84 | 121 |
| Holmes | 48 | 64 | Monroe | 54 | 96 | Scioto | 50 | 86 |
| Huron | 88 | 118 | Montgomery | 91 | 122 | Seneca | 90 | 127 |
| Jackson | 45 | 78 | Morgan | 58 | 94 | Shelby | 78 | 123 |
| Jefferson | 56 | 100 | Morrow | 71 | 113 | Stark | 81 | 118 |
| Knox | 75 | 114 | Muskingum | 69 | 101 | Summit | 76 | 123 |
| Lake | 83 | 123 | Noble | 57 | 90 | Trumbull | 70 | 111 |
| Lawrence | 39 | 75 | Ottawa | 75 | 118 | Tuscarawas | 62 | 100 |
| Licking | 77 | 114 | Paulding | 79 | 115 | Union | 81 | 107 |
| Logan | 81 | 116 | Perry | 67 | 107 | Van Wert | 86 | 120 |
| Lorain | 83 | 122 | Pickaway | 92 | 122 | Vinton | 39 | 77 |
| Lucas | 81 | 125 | Pike | 45 | 88 | Warren | 81 | 121 |
| Madison | 94 | 131 | Portage | 77 | 116 | Washington | 52 | 98 |
| Mahoning | 78 | 118 | Preble | 87 | 121 | Wayne | 79 | 107 |
| Marion | 85 | 126 | Putnam | 89 | 127 | Williams | 77 | 112 |
| Medina | 83 | 116 | Richland | 81 | 115 | Wood | 86 | 130 |
| Meigs | 59 | 90 | Ross | 69 | 105 | Wyandot | 93 | 126 |
| Mercer | 77 | 121 | | | | | | |
| <u>Oklahoma</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Adair | 22 | 63 | Grant | 82 | 120 | Nowata | 46 | 101 |
| Alfalfa | 82 | 118 | Greer | 56 | 92 | Okfuskee | 29 | 62 |
| Atoka | 25 | 60 | Harmon | 69 | 98 | Oklahoma | 62 | 100 |
| Beaver | 79 | 120 | Harper | 80 | 110 | Okmulgee | 36 | 77 |
| Beckham | 54 | 92 | Haskell | 23 | 67 | Osage | 56 | 117 |
| Blaine | 67 | 102 | Hughes | 32 | 73 | Ottawa | 48 | 96 |
| Bryan ¹ | 35 | 76 | Jackson | 70 | 105 | Pawnee | 52 | 101 |
| Caddo | 60 | 98 | Jefferson | 51 | 95 | Payne | 56 | 102 |
| Canadian | 78 | 118 | Johnston | 36 | 87 | Pittsburg | 26 | 68 |
| Carter ² | 43 | 91 | Kay | 75 | 110 | Pontotoc | 35 | 89 |
| Cherokee | 25 | 57 | Kingfisher | 77 | 118 | Pottawatomie | 44 | 87 |
| Choctaw | 26 | 56 | Kiowa | 72 | 106 | Pushmataha | 21 | 57 |
| Cimarron | 71 | 115 | Latimer | 20 | 64 | Roger Mills | 55 | 89 |
| Cleveland | 56 | 94 | Le Flore | 25 | 59 | Rogers | 49 | 106 |
| Coal | 28 | 62 | Lincoln | 47 | 86 | Seminole | 39 | 91 |
| Comanche | 62 | 101 | Logan | 58 | 96 | Sequoyah | 22 | 61 |
| Cotton | 59 | 98 | Love | 41 | 90 | Stephens | 48 | 94 |
| Craig | 46 | 88 | McClain | 43 | 80 | Texas | 82 | 127 |
| Creek | 39 | 88 | McCurtain | 18 | 50 | Tillman | 74 | 107 |
| Custer | 71 | 111 | McIntosh | 20 | 60 | Tulsa | 59 | 110 |
| Delaware | 32 | 67 | Major | 71 | 101 | Wagoner | 30 | 72 |
| Dewey | 64 | 97 | Marshall | (1) | (1) | Washington | 55 | 106 |
| Ellis | 73 | 96 | Mayes | 41 | 86 | Washita | 69 | 102 |
| Garfield | 81 | 111 | Murray | (2) | (2) | Woods | 83 | 117 |
| Garvin | 38 | 86 | Muskogee | 30 | 73 | Woodward | 69 | 110 |
| Grady | 52 | 100 | Noble | 68 | 110 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Bryan and Marshall. (2) Carter and Murray.

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Oregon | | | | | | | | |
| Baker | 69 | 123 | Harney | (5) | (5) | Morrow | (4) | (4) |
| Benton | 76 | 121 | Hood River | 85 | 114 | Multnomah | 70 | 118 |
| Clackamas | 69 | 108 | Jackson | 69 | 115 | Polk | 74 | 117 |
| Clatsop ¹ | 62 | 108 | Jefferson | (3) | (3) | Sherman | (4) | (4) |
| Columbia | (1) | (1) | Josephine | 58 | 107 | Tillamook | 78 | 120 |
| Coos ² | 61 | 109 | Klamath | 97 | 133 | Umatilla | 92 | 136 |
| Crook ³ | 77 | 129 | Lake | (5) | (5) | Union | 73 | 114 |
| Curry | (2) | (2) | Lane | 74 | 116 | Wallowa | 57 | 106 |
| Deschutes | 73 | 112 | Lincoln | 51 | 109 | Wasco | 79 | 132 |
| Douglas | 66 | 110 | Linn | 76 | 121 | Washington | 70 | 114 |
| Gilliam ⁴ | 111 | 171 | Malheur | 68 | 127 | Wheeler | (3) | (3) |
| Grant ⁵ | 82 | 120 | Marion | 77 | 114 | Yamhill | 70 | 113 |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Clatsop and Columbia. (2) Coos and Curry. (3) Crook, Jefferson, and Wheeler. (4) Gilliam, Morrow, and Sherman. (5) Grant, Harney, and Lake.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | |
| Adams | 75 | 119 | Elk | (1) | (1) | Montour ⁶ | 69 | 115 |
| Allegheny | 75 | 114 | Erie | 72 | 112 | Northampton | 87 | 116 |
| Armstrong | 60 | 99 | Fayette | 61 | 99 | Northumber- | | |
| Beaver | 72 | 118 | Forest | (1) | (1) | land | (6) | (6) |
| Bedford | 61 | 106 | Franklin | 74 | 117 | Perry | 70 | 109 |
| Berks | 78 | 118 | Fulton | 49 | 99 | Philadelphia | NA | NA |
| Blair | 69 | 118 | Greene | 58 | 93 | Pike | (5) | (5) |
| Bradford | 72 | 117 | Huntingdon | 63 | 102 | Potter | 71 | 111 |
| Bucks | 86 | 131 | Indiana | 63 | 105 | Schuylkill | (2) | (2) |
| Butler | 69 | 111 | Jefferson | 58 | 100 | Snyder | 59 | 107 |
| Cambria | 54 | 98 | Juniata | 67 | 111 | Somerset | 64 | 106 |
| Cameron ¹ | 68 | 104 | Lackawanna | 67 | 91 | Sullivan | (4) | (4) |
| Carbon ² | 68 | 106 | Lancaster | 83 | 111 | Susquehanna | 67 | 105 |
| Centre | 82 | 127 | Lawrence | 73 | 107 | Tioga | 73 | 113 |
| Chester ³ | 97 | 131 | Lebanon | 79 | 125 | Union | 72 | 118 |
| Clarion | 70 | 105 | Lehigh | 86 | 121 | Venango | 63 | 103 |
| Clearfield | 56 | 97 | Luzerne | 64 | 95 | Warren | 65 | 112 |
| Clinton | (1) | (1) | Lycoming ⁴ | 67 | 111 | Washington | 69 | 112 |
| Columbia | 74 | 113 | McKean | 68 | 108 | Wayne | 75 | 107 |
| Crawford | 58 | 109 | Mercer | 73 | 108 | Westmoreland | 73 | 115 |
| Cumberland | 73 | 113 | Mifflin | 65 | 105 | Wyoming | 66 | 108 |
| Dauphin | 72 | 119 | Monroe ⁵ | 76 | 114 | York | 67 | 109 |
| Delaware | (3) | (3) | Montgomery | 95 | 125 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Cameron, Clinton, Elk, and Forest. (2) Carbon and Schuylkill. (3) Chester and Delaware. (4) Lycoming and Sullivan. (5) Monroe and Pike. (6) Montour and Northumberland.

Not available: Philadelphia was completely urban in 1959.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| Rhode Island | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol ¹ | 81 | 115 | Newport | (1) | (1) | Washington | (1) | (1) |
| Kent ² | 77 | 108 | Providence | (2) | (2) | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Bristol, Newport, and Washington. (2) Kent and Providence.

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| South Carolina | | | | | | | | |
| Abbeville | 37 | 71 | Dillon | 39 | 87 | Lexington | 48 | 94 |
| Aiken | 36 | 80 | Dorchester | 30 | 59 | McCormick | (2) | (2) |
| Allendale ¹ | 29 | 67 | Edgefield ² | 31 | 65 | Marion | 39 | 76 |
| Anderson | 41 | 80 | Fairfield | 27 | 65 | Marlboro | 30 | 71 |
| Bamberg | 33 | 81 | Florence | 35 | 79 | Newberry | 45 | 92 |
| Barnwell | 27 | 76 | Georgetown | 27 | 64 | Oconee | 29 | 72 |
| Beaufort | 15 | 54 | Greenville | 40 | 90 | Orangeburg | 35 | 73 |
| Berkeley | 21 | 52 | Greenwood | 46 | 90 | Pickens | 36 | 79 |
| Calhoun | 38 | 88 | Hampton | (1) | (1) | Richland | 42 | 91 |
| Charleston | 33 | 78 | Horry | 34 | 83 | Saluda | 38 | 89 |
| Cherokee | 34 | 70 | Jasper | 26 | 71 | Spartanburg | 37 | 79 |
| Chester | 34 | 69 | Kershaw | 30 | 58 | Sunter | 28 | 63 |
| Chesterfield | 28 | 68 | Lancaster | 26 | 65 | Union | 31 | 66 |
| Clarendon | 27 | 57 | Laurens | 36 | 79 | Williamsburg | 24 | 55 |
| Colleton | 29 | 69 | Lee | 33 | 79 | York | 37 | 77 |
| Darlington | 36 | 83 | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Allendale and Hampton. (2) Edgefield and McCormick.

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|
| South Dakota | | | | | | | | |
| Aurora | 78 | 107 | Faulk ⁷ | 78 | 124 | Mellette ¹¹ | 64 | 119 |
| Beadle | 76 | 112 | Grant | 75 | 112 | Miner | 79 | 108 |
| Bennett ¹ | 53 | 116 | Gregory | 76 | 107 | Minnehaha | 94 | 127 |
| Bon Homme | 77 | 116 | Haakon ⁸ | 65 | 119 | Moody | 90 | 124 |
| Brookings | 86 | 114 | Hamlin | 81 | 111 | Pennington | 73 | 121 |
| Brown | 81 | 124 | Hand | 76 | 110 | Perkins | 54 | 107 |
| Brule | 76 | 113 | Hanson | 82 | 115 | Potter | (9) | (9) |
| Buffalo ² | 69 | 114 | Harding | (3) | (3) | Roberts | 80 | 109 |
| Butte ³ | 78 | 120 | Hughes ⁹ | 75 | 117 | Sanborn | 73 | 117 |
| Campbell | 71 | 115 | Hutchinson | 89 | 123 | Shannon | (1) | (1) |
| Charles Mix | 75 | 109 | Hyde | (7) | (7) | Spink | 80 | 117 |
| Clark | 75 | 100 | Jackson | (8) | (8) | Stanley | (6) | (6) |
| Clay | 88 | 123 | Jerauld | (2) | (2) | Sully | (9) | (9) |
| Codington | 81 | 108 | Jones ¹⁰ | 71 | 107 | Todd | (11) | (11) |
| Corson ⁴ | 53 | 96 | Kingsbury | 81 | 118 | Tripp | 73 | 114 |
| Custer ⁵ | 68 | 107 | Lake | 92 | 122 | Turner | 81 | 122 |
| Davison | 82 | 93 | Lawrence | (3) | (3) | Union | 96 | 128 |
| Day | 74 | 103 | Lincoln | 91 | 125 | Walworth | 77 | 130 |
| Deuel | 63 | 99 | Lyman | (10) | (10) | Washabaugh | (8) | (8) |
| Dewey* ⁶ | 54 | 95 | McCook | 82 | 115 | Yankton | 78 | 113 |
| Douglas | 83 | 91 | McPherson | 69 | 114 | Ziebach | (4) | (4) |
| Edmunds | 70 | 107 | Marshall | 70 | 107 | | | |
| Fall River | (5) | (5) | Meade | 73 | 116 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Bennett and Shannon. (2) Buffalo and Jerauld. (3) Butte, Harding, and Lawrence. (4) Corson and Ziebach. (5) Custer and Fall River. (6) Dewey and Stanley. (7) Faulk and Hyde. (8) Haakon, Jackson, and Washabaugh. (9) Hughes, Potter, and Sully. (10) Jones and Lyman. (11) Mellette and Todd.

*Includes Armstrong.

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|--|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|
| Tennessee | | | | | | | | |
| Anderson | 30 | 75 | Hamilton | 41 | 96 | Morgan | 18 | 59 |
| Bedford | 48 | 89 | Hancock | 16 | 39 | Obion | (3) | (3) |
| Benton | 22 | 69 | Hardeman | 20 | 61 | Overton | 16 | 48 |
| Bledsoe | 27 | 62 | Hardin | 21 | 55 | Perry | (4) | (4) |
| Blount | 44 | 88 | Hawkins | 28 | 57 | Pickett | 12 | 46 |
| Bradley | 43 | 96 | Haywood | 24 | 58 | Polk | (5) | (5) |
| Campbell | 24 | 59 | Henderson | 31 | 68 | Putnam | 22 | 55 |
| Cannon | 31 | 60 | Henry | 40 | 88 | Rhea | 26 | 82 |
| Carroll | 32 | 75 | Hickman | 32 | 76 | Roane | 38 | 84 |
| Carter | 23 | 69 | Houston ² | 25 | 57 | Robertson | 48 | 103 |
| Cheatham | 30 | 79 | Humphreys | 27 | 71 | Rutherford | 44 | 82 |
| Chester | 35 | 67 | Jackson | 25 | 54 | Scott | 21 | 62 |
| Claiborne | 20 | 49 | Jefferson | 37 | 79 | Sequatchie | (1) | (1) |
| Clay | 18 | 50 | Johnson | 20 | 50 | Sevier | 26 | 63 |
| Cocke | 25 | 61 | Knox | 45 | 105 | Shelby | 39 | 77 |
| Coffee | 33 | 75 | Lake ³ | 48 | 93 | Smith | 43 | 71 |
| Crockett | 34 | 78 | Lauderdale | 22 | 61 | Stewart | (2) | (2) |
| Cumberland | 19 | 53 | Lawrence | 26 | 72 | Sullivan | 39 | 85 |
| Davidson | 60 | 101 | Lewis ⁴ | 25 | 64 | Sumner | 40 | 85 |
| Decatur | 30 | 66 | Lincoln | 40 | 76 | Tipton | 25 | 73 |
| De Kalb | 25 | 59 | Loudon | 39 | 88 | Trousdale | 47 | 87 |
| Dickson | 33 | 72 | McMinn | 30 | 78 | Unicoi | 22 | 59 |
| Dyer | 36 | 91 | McNairy | 20 | 53 | Union | 21 | 51 |
| Fayette | 16 | 51 | Macon | 31 | 63 | Van Buren | (1) | (1) |
| Fentress | 14 | 51 | Madison | 34 | 77 | Warren | 27 | 64 |
| Franklin | 38 | 80 | Marion | 32 | 79 | Washington | 37 | 84 |
| Gibson | 43 | 86 | Marshall | 53 | 86 | Wayne | 15 | 46 |
| Giles | 37 | 82 | Mauzy | 49 | 93 | Weakley | 47 | 88 |
| Grainger | 22 | 56 | Meigs | 27 | 84 | White | 27 | 65 |
| Greene | 34 | 68 | Monroe ⁵ | 26 | 71 | Williamson | 45 | 92 |
| Grundy ¹ | 21 | 63 | Montgomery | 44 | 88 | Wilson | 45 | 82 |
| Hamblen | 43 | 81 | Moore | 35 | 63 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Grundy, Sequatchie, and Van Buren. (2) Houston and Stewart. (3) Lake and Obion. (4) Lewis and Perry. (5) Monroe and Polk. | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | | | | | | | | |
| Anderson | 27 | 66 | Borden ⁹ | 72 | 111 | Carson ¹³ | 94 | 124 |
| Andrews ¹ | 78 | 126 | Bosque | 55 | 98 | Cass | 22 | 60 |
| Angelina | 38 | 74 | Bowie | 32 | 74 | Castro | 98 | 158 |
| Aransas ² | 92 | 134 | Brazoria | 64 | 113 | Chambers ¹⁴ | 75 | 132 |
| Archer ³ | 82 | 127 | Brazos | 45 | 89 | Cherokee | 27 | 71 |
| Armstrong ⁴ | 85 | 130 | Brewster ¹⁰ | 115 | 147 | Childress | 71 | 110 |
| Atascosa ⁵ | 53 | 101 | Briscoe | (4) | (4) | Clay | 59 | 108 |
| Austin | 62 | 93 | Brooks ¹¹ | 73 | 114 | Cochran ¹⁵ | 67 | 138 |
| Bailey | 67 | 137 | Brown | 49 | 86 | Coke ¹⁶ | 79 | 112 |
| Bandera ⁶ | 83 | 122 | Burleson | 40 | 70 | Coleman | 62 | 95 |
| Bastrop | 42 | 83 | Burnet | 68 | 104 | Collin | 54 | 95 |
| Baylor ⁷ | 64 | 110 | Caldwell | 58 | 96 | Collings- | | |
| Bee | 67 | 107 | Callhoun ¹² | 56 | 114 | worth ¹⁷ | 65 | 107 |
| Bell | 55 | 99 | Callahan | 50 | 98 | Colorado | 65 | 97 |
| Bexar | 76 | 114 | Cameron | 74 | 110 | Comal | 71 | 109 |
| Blanco ⁸ | 69 | 115 | Camp | 25 | 67 | Comanche | 50 | 85 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|---------------------------|------|------|
| Texas -Con. | | | Harrison ²⁸ | 26 | 65 | Marion | (28) | (28) |
| Concho | (16) | (16) | Hartley | (20) | (20) | Martin | (31) | (31) |
| Cooke | 56 | 91 | Haskell | 72 | 108 | Mason | 90 | 112 |
| Coryell | 59 | 88 | Hays | 64 | 119 | Matagorda | (12) | (12) |
| Cottle ¹⁸ | 68 | 101 | Hemphill ²⁹ | 93 | 138 | Maverick | (23) | (23) |
| Crane | (1) | (1) | Henderson | 26 | 63 | Medina | 69 | 113 |
| Crockett ¹⁹ | 129 | 154 | Hidalgo | 78 | 113 | Menard | (34) | (34) |
| Crosby | 82 | 142 | Hill | 63 | 89 | Midland | (1) | (1) |
| Culberson | (10) | (10) | Hockley | 77 | 135 | Milam | 49 | 84 |
| Dallam ²⁰ | 106 | 149 | Hood ³⁰ | 52 | 95 | Mills | 58 | 91 |
| Dallas | 68 | 120 | Hopkins | 33 | 80 | Mitchell | 64 | 111 |
| Dawson | 79 | 142 | Houston | 24 | 60 | Montague | 37 | 88 |
| Deaf Smith ²¹ | 94 | 161 | Howard ³¹ | 71 | 122 | Montgomery | 40 | 96 |
| Delta | 46 | 77 | Rudspeth | (10) | (10) | Moore | (20) | (20) |
| Denton | 58 | 106 | Hunt ³² | 53 | 88 | Morris | 26 | 66 |
| De Witt | 60 | 101 | Hutchinson | (27) | (27) | Motley | (18) | (18) |
| Dickens ²² | 69 | 107 | Irion | (19) | (19) | Nacogdoches | 28 | 78 |
| Dinmit ²³ | 86 | 133 | Jack | 55 | 102 | Navarro | 47 | 84 |
| Donley | (17) | (17) | Jackson | 58 | 112 | Newton | 26 | 86 |
| Duval ²⁴ | 43 | 55 | Jasper | 41 | 99 | Nolan | 71 | 114 |
| Eastland | 46 | 87 | Jeff Davis | (10) | (10) | Nueces | 97 | 147 |
| Ector | (1) | (1) | Jefferson | 75 | 135 | Ochiltree | (27) | (27) |
| Edwards ²⁵ | 115 | 163 | Jim Hogg | (11) | (11) | Oldham | (21) | (21) |
| Ellis | 58 | 103 | Jim Wells | 60 | 94 | Orange | (36) | (36) |
| El Paso | (10) | (10) | Johnson | 57 | 97 | Palo Pinto | 53 | 100 |
| Erath | 50 | 92 | Jones | 75 | 115 | Panola | 25 | 79 |
| Falls | 48 | 85 | Karnes | 59 | 98 | Parker | 52 | 107 |
| Fannin | 45 | 65 | Kaufman | 43 | 88 | Parker | 86 | 161 |
| Fayette | 56 | 78 | Kendall | 85 | 114 | Pecos | (37) | (37) |
| Fisher | 65 | 98 | Kenedy | (11) | (11) | Polk | 21 | 73 |
| Floyd | 96 | 163 | Kent ³³ | 64 | 97 | Potter ³⁸ | 93 | 152 |
| Foard | (7) | (7) | Kerr | (6) | (6) | Presidio | (10) | (10) |
| Fort Bend | 56 | 99 | Kimble ³⁴ | 88 | 119 | Rains ³⁹ | 29 | 68 |
| Franklin | 33 | 68 | King | (22) | (22) | Randall | (38) | (38) |
| Freestone | 26 | 62 | Kinney | (25) | (25) | Reagan | (19) | (19) |
| Frio | (5) | (5) | Kleberg | (11) | (11) | Real ⁴⁰ | 87 | 122 |
| Gaines | (1) | (1) | Knox | 77 | 106 | Red River | 31 | 65 |
| Galveston | (14) | (14) | Lamar | 38 | 82 | Reeves | (37) | (37) |
| Garza | (9) | (9) | Lamb | 74 | 141 | Refugio | (2) | (2) |
| Gillespie | 82 | 107 | Lampasas | 69 | 103 | Roberts | (29) | (29) |
| Glasscock | (19) | (19) | La Salle ³⁵ | 54 | 100 | Robertson | 32 | 83 |
| Goliad | 68 | 107 | Lavaca | 57 | 83 | Rockwall | (32) | (32) |
| Gonzales | 54 | 94 | Lee | 42 | 77 | Runnels | 75 | 99 |
| Gray | (13) | (13) | Leon | 26 | 59 | Rusk | 32 | 81 |
| Grayson | 50 | 85 | Liberty ³⁶ | 54 | 109 | Sabine | 25 | 82 |
| Gregg ²⁰ | 31 | 82 | Limestone | 39 | 81 | San Augustine | 19 | 77 |
| Grimes | 35 | 81 | Lipscomb | (29) | (29) | San Jacinto | 19 | 48 |
| Guadalupe | 62 | 92 | Live Oak | 61 | 99 | San Patricio | (2) | (2) |
| Hale | 87 | 169 | Llano | (8) | (8) | San Saba | 60 | 108 |
| Hall | 74 | 112 | Loving ³⁷ | 101 | 181 | Schleicher | (19) | (19) |
| Hamilton | 61 | 93 | Lubbock | 85 | 175 | Scurry | 63 | 123 |
| Hansford ²⁷ | 116 | 147 | Lynn | 80 | 130 | Shackelford ⁴¹ | 60 | 115 |
| Hardeman | 61 | 104 | McCulloch | 73 | 107 | Shelby | 28 | 76 |
| Hardin | 48 | 104 | McLennan | 66 | 97 | Sherman | (20) | (20) |
| Harris | 71 | 128 | McMullen | (24) | (24) | Smith | 34 | 83 |
| | | | Madison | 34 | 69 | Somervell | (30) | (30) |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|--------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Texas -Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Starr | 17 | 41 | Trinity | 24 | 55 | Wheeler | 56 | 111 |
| Stephens | (41) | (41) | Tyler | 31 | 81 | Wichita | 69 | 109 |
| Sterling | (19) | (19) | Upshur | (26) | (26) | Wilbarger | 77 | 127 |
| Stonewall | (33) | (33) | Upton | (19) | (19) | Willacy | 96 | 130 |
| Sutton | (19) | (19) | Uvalde | (40) | (40) | Williamson | 64 | 95 |
| Swisher | 88 | 147 | Val Verde | (25) | (25) | Wilson | 61 | 96 |
| Tarrant | 76 | 127 | Van Zandt | 31 | 69 | Winkler | (1) | (1) |
| Taylor | 62 | 112 | Victoria | 61 | 113 | Wise | 42 | 90 |
| Terrell | (25) | (25) | Walker | 30 | 65 | Wood | (39) | (39) |
| Terry | 64 | 138 | Waller | 41 | 91 | Yoakum | (15) | (15) |
| Throckmorton | (3) | (3) | Ward | (37) | (37) | Young | 55 | 88 |
| Titus | 26 | 76 | Washington | 52 | 84 | Zapata | (35) | (35) |
| Tom Green | (16) | (16) | Webb | (35) | (35) | Zavala | (23) | (23) |
| Travis | 68 | 102 | Wharton | 65 | 107 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Andrews, Crane, Ector, Gains, Midland, and Winkler. (2) Aransas, Refugio, and San Patricio. (3) Archer and Throckmorton. (4) Armstrong and Briscoe. (5) Atascosa and Frio. (6) Bandera and Kerr. (7) Baylor and Foard. (8) Blanco and Llano. (9) Borden and Garza. (10) Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio. (11) Brooks, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, and Kleberg. (12) Calhoun and Matagorda. (13) Carson and Gray. (14) Chambers and Galveston. (15) Cochran and Yoakum. (16) Coke, Concho, and Tom Green. (17) Collingsworth and Donley. (18) Cottle and Motley. (19) Crockett, Glasscock, Irion, Reagan, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, and Upton. (20) Dallam, Hartley, Moore, and Sherman. (21) Deaf Smith and Oldham. (22) Dickens and King. (23) Dimmit, Maverick, and Zavala. (24) Duval and McMullen. (25) Edwards, Kinney, Terrell, and Val Verde. (26) Gregg and Upshur. (27) Hansford, Hutchinson, and Ochiltree. (28) Harrison and Marion. (29) Hemphill, Lipscomb, and Roberts. (30) Hood and Somervell. (31) Howard and Martin. (32) Hunt and Rockwall. (33) Kent and Stonewall. (34) Kimble and Menard. (35) La Salle, Webb, and Zapata. (36) Liberty and Orange. (37) Loving, Pecos, Reeves, and Ward. (38) Potter and Randall. (39) Rains and Wood. (40) Real and Uvalde. (41) Shackelford and Stephens.

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-----------------------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Utah | | | | | | | | |
| Beaver ¹ | 59 | 115 | Iron | (1) | (1) | Sevier | 81 | 132 |
| Box Elder | 84 | 123 | Juab ⁵ | 60 | 98 | Summit | (6) | (6) |
| Cache | 80 | 118 | Kane | (4) | (4) | Tooele | (5) | (5) |
| Carbon ² | 53 | 113 | Millard | 65 | 109 | Uintah | (3) | (3) |
| Daggett ³ | 53 | 102 | Morgan ⁶ | 77 | 119 | Utah | 67 | 116 |
| Davis | 75 | 117 | Piute | (1) | (1) | Wasatch | (6) | (6) |
| Duchesne | 46 | 98 | Rich | (6) | (6) | Washington | 45 | 98 |
| Emery | (2) | (2) | Salt Lake | 72 | 127 | Wayne | (4) | (4) |
| Garfield ⁴ | 44 | 99 | San Juan | (4) | (4) | Weber | 79 | 111 |
| Grand | (3) | (3) | Sanpete | 62 | 114 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Beaver, Iron, and Piute. (2) Carbon and Emery. (3) Daggett, Grand, and Uintah. (4) Garfield, Kane, San Juan, and Wayne. (5) Juab and Tooele. (6) Morgan, Rich, Summit, and Wasatch.

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
| Vermont | | | | | | | | |
| Addison | 78 | 116 | Caledonia ² | 79 | 112 | Essex | (2) | (2) |
| Bennington ¹ | 69 | 108 | Chittenden | 76 | 118 | Franklin ³ | 71 | 111 |

Con.-

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| <u>Vermont -Con.</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Isle | (3) | (3) | Orleans | 72 | 109 | Windham | 76 | 107 |
| Lamoille | 66 | 101 | Rutland | (1) | (1) | Windsor | 72 | 110 |
| Orange | 66 | 113 | Washington | 71 | 106 | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Bennington and Rutland. (2) Caledonia and Essex. (3) Franklin and Grand Isle.

| <u>Virginia</u> | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Accomack ¹ | 65 | 121 | Frederick | 53 | 102 | Nottoway | 35 | 79 |
| Albemarle | 52 | 91 | Giles | 37 | 84 | Orange | 56 | 103 |
| Alleghany ² | 50 | 89 | Gloucester ⁹ | 42 | 90 | Page | 40 | 89 |
| Amelia | 30 | 72 | Goochland ¹⁰ | 46 | 83 | Patrick | 23 | 52 |
| Amherst | 30 | 70 | Grayson | 29 | 60 | Pittsylvania | 33 | 64 |
| Appomattox | 36 | 68 | Greene ¹¹ | 44 | 77 | Powhatan | (10) | (10) |
| Arlington | NA | NA | Greensville | 29 | 74 | Prince Edward | 35 | 69 |
| Augusta | 68 | 113 | Halifax | 30 | 58 | Prince George ¹⁶ | 54 | 88 |
| Bath ³ | 48 | 82 | Hanover | 45 | 92 | Prince | | |
| Bedford | 41 | 79 | Henrico | 64 | 108 | William ¹⁷ | 55 | 103 |
| Bland | 31 | 60 | Henry | 35 | 76 | Princess Anne | (15) | (15) |
| Botetourt | 54 | 87 | Highland | (3) | (3) | Pulaski | 40 | 78 |
| Brunswick | 31 | 55 | Isle of Wight | 60 | 100 | Rappahannock | (6) | (6) |
| Buchanan | 17 | 32 | James City | (4) | (4) | Richmond | (12) | (12) |
| Buckingham | 29 | 56 | King and Queen | 37 | 68 | Roanoke | 59 | 104 |
| Campbell | 40 | 81 | King George ¹² | 43 | 75 | Rockbridge | 48 | 95 |
| Caroline | 44 | 71 | King William ¹³ | 43 | 84 | Rockingham | 68 | 111 |
| Carroll | 24 | 48 | Lancaster ¹⁴ | 46 | 86 | Russell | 24 | 49 |
| Charles City ⁴ | 51 | 107 | Lee | 24 | 47 | Scott | 16 | 37 |
| Charlotte | 35 | 57 | Loudoun | (8) | (8) | Shenandoah | 54 | 98 |
| Chesterfield | 64 | 99 | Louisa | 45 | 77 | Smyth | 38 | 70 |
| Clarke ⁵ | 61 | 109 | Lunenburg | 33 | 64 | Southampton | 39 | 95 |
| Craig | (2) | (2) | Madison | (11) | (11) | Spotsylvania | 44 | 86 |
| Culpeper ⁶ | 50 | 99 | Mathews | (9) | (9) | Stafford | (17) | (17) |
| Cumberland | 32 | 72 | Mecklenburg | 32 | 63 | Surry | (16) | (16) |
| Dickenson | 19 | 43 | Middlesex | (7) | (7) | Sussex | 44 | 80 |
| Dinwiddie | 40 | 82 | Montgomery | 42 | 84 | Tazewell | 29 | 70 |
| Essex ⁷ | 39 | 73 | Nansemond | 51 | 96 | Warren | (5) | (5) |
| Fairfax ⁸ | 75 | 133 | Nelson | 32 | 79 | Washington | 32 | 63 |
| Fauquier | 67 | 109 | New Kent | (13) | (13) | Westmoreland | (12) | (12) |
| Floyd | 37 | 60 | Norfolk ¹⁵ | 65 | 123 | Wise | 26 | 51 |
| Fluvanna | 34 | 89 | Northampton | (1) | (1) | Wythe | 42 | 81 |
| Franklin | 35 | 72 | Northumberland | (14) | (14) | York | (4) | (4) |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Accomack and Northampton. (2) Alleghany and Craig. (3) Bath and Highland. (4) Charles City, James City, and York. (5) Clarke and Warren. (6) Culpeper and Rappahannock. (7) Essex and Middlesex. (8) Fairfax and Loudoun. (9) Gloucester and Mathews. (10) Goochland and Powhatan. (11) Greene and Madison. (12) King George, Richmond, and Westmoreland. (13) King William and New Kent. (14) Lancaster and Northumberland. (15) Norfolk and Princess Anne. (16) Prince George and Surry. (17) Prince William and Stafford.

Not available: Arlington was completely urban in 1959.

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|----------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| <u>Washington</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Adams | 142 | 166 | Grays Harbor | 60 | 105 | Pierce | 67 | 113 |
| Asotin ¹ | 93 | 138 | Island ⁴ | 80 | 114 | San Juan | (4) | (4) |
| Benton | 66 | 122 | Jefferson ⁵ | 65 | 94 | Skagit | 75 | 118 |
| Chelan | 86 | 117 | King | 72 | 115 | Skamania | (2) | (2) |
| Clallam | 70 | 112 | Kitsap | 63 | 107 | Snohomish | 65 | 108 |
| Clark | 64 | 107 | Kittitas | 77 | 124 | Spokane | 75 | 119 |
| Columbia | (1) | (1) | Klickitat | 73 | 111 | Stevens | (3) | (3) |
| Cowlitz ² | 58 | 110 | Lewis | 60 | 110 | Thurston | 67 | 116 |
| Douglas | 94 | 125 | Lincoln | 131 | 169 | Wahkiakum | (6) | (6) |
| Perry ³ | 51 | 92 | Mason | (5) | (5) | Walla Walla | 98 | 157 |
| Franklin | 115 | 127 | Okanogan | 70 | 110 | Whatcom | 71 | 109 |
| Garfield | (1) | (1) | Pacific ⁶ | 68 | 101 | Whitman | 127 | 176 |
| Grant | 103 | 134 | Pend Oreille | (3) | (3) | Yakima | 77 | 123 |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Asotin, Columbia, and Garfield. (2) Cowlitz and Skamania. (3) Perry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens. (4) Island and San Juan. (5) Jefferson and Mason. (6) Pacific and Wahkiakum.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| <u>West Virginia</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Barbour | 33 | 76 | Kanawha | 36 | 76 | Pocahontas | 39 | 69 |
| Berkeley ¹ | 57 | 95 | Lewis | 39 | 71 | Preston | 43 | 71 |
| Boone ² | 17 | 46 | Lincoln | 12 | 44 | Putnam | 29 | 66 |
| Braxton | 16 | 41 | Logan | (2) | (2) | Raleigh | 25 | 67 |
| Brooke ³ | 70 | 106 | McDowell ⁷ | 17 | 44 | Randolph | 32 | 65 |
| Cabell | 29 | 70 | Marion | 43 | 80 | Ritchie | 38 | 64 |
| Calhoun ⁴ | 25 | 55 | Marshall | 58 | 89 | Roane | 38 | 62 |
| Clay | 17 | 36 | Mason | 30 | 60 | Summers | 22 | 52 |
| Doddridge | 35 | 66 | Mercer | 24 | 58 | Taylor | 47 | 79 |
| Fayette | 30 | 68 | Mineral | (6) | (6) | Tucker | (5) | (5) |
| Gilmer | 30 | 49 | Mingo | (7) | (7) | Tyler | 35 | 81 |
| Grant ⁵ | 33 | 59 | Monongalia | 45 | 92 | Upshur | 30 | 56 |
| Greenbrier | 36 | 73 | Monroe | 31 | 73 | Wayne | 18 | 48 |
| Hampshire ⁶ | 44 | 76 | Morgan | (1) | (1) | Webster | 21 | 29 |
| Hancock | (3) | (3) | Nicholas | 26 | 64 | Wetzel | 36 | 68 |
| Hardy | 45 | 79 | Ohio | (3) | (3) | Wirt | (4) | (4) |
| Harrison | 58 | 90 | Pendleton | 53 | 77 | Wood | (8) | (8) |
| Jackson | 30 | 66 | Pleasants ⁸ | 41 | 83 | Wyoming | 20 | 58 |
| Jefferson | 70 | 120 | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Berkeley and Morgan. (2) Boone and Logan. (3) Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio. (4) Calhoun and Wirt. (5) Grant and Tucker. (6) Hampshire and Mineral. (7) McDowell and Mingo. (8) Pleasants and Wood.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|-----|----------|----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| <u>Wisconsin</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Adams | 63 | 99 | Burnett | 67 | 95 | Dane | 102 | 134 |
| Ashland | 47 | 88 | Calumet | 88 | 118 | Dodge | 96 | 124 |
| Barron | 74 | 108 | Chippewa | 69 | 105 | Door | 74 | 110 |
| Bayfield | 56 | 93 | Clark | 67 | 110 | Douglas | 55 | 110 |
| Brown | 76 | 113 | Columbia | 91 | 120 | Dunn | 67 | 104 |
| Buffalo | 85 | 117 | Crawford | 75 | 108 | Eau Claire | 71 | 107 |

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Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States, by State, 1950 and 1959 (Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100)

| State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 | State and county | 1950 | 1959 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Wisconsin-Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Florence ¹ | 58 | 93 | Marathon | 69 | 106 | St. Croix | 79 | 115 |
| Fond du Lac | 93 | 122 | Marinette | 59 | 91 | Sauk | 83 | 114 |
| Forest | (1) | (1) | Marquette | 71 | 101 | Sawyer | 53 | 93 |
| Grant | 89 | 125 | Milwaukee | NA | NA | Shawano | 75 | 109 |
| Green | 99 | 128 | Monroe | 75 | 108 | Sheboygan | 96 | 125 |
| Green Lake | 85 | 121 | Oconto | 62 | 94 | Taylor | 65 | 100 |
| Iowa | 90 | 122 | Oneida | (1) | (1) | Trempealeau | 73 | 106 |
| Iron | (1) | (1) | Outagamie | 86 | 121 | Vernon | 75 | 102 |
| Jackson | 69 | 99 | Ozaukee | 94 | 124 | Vilas | (1) | (1) |
| Jefferson | 98 | 122 | Pepin | 83 | 117 | Walworth | 97 | 134 |
| Juneau | 69 | 106 | Pierce | 79 | 112 | Washburn | 60 | 96 |
| Kenosha | 94 | 132 | Polk | 79 | 109 | Washington | 92 | 122 |
| Kewaunee | 76 | 115 | Portage | 65 | 96 | Waukesha | 104 | 129 |
| La Crosse | 86 | 116 | Price | 52 | 95 | Waupaca | 82 | 111 |
| Lafayette | 85 | 125 | Racine | 101 | 123 | Waushara | 70 | 104 |
| Langlade | 71 | 115 | Richland | 70 | 106 | Winnebago | 86 | 118 |
| Lincoln | 65 | 103 | Rock | 101 | 132 | Wood | 79 | 111 |
| Manitowoc | 86 | 111 | Rusk | 57 | 100 | | | |

Index computed for following combination of counties: (1) Florence, Forest, Iron, Oneida, and Vilas.

Not available: Milwaukee was completely urban in 1959.

| Wyoming | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|
| Albany ¹ | 82 | 135 | Johnson | (3) | (3) | Sublette | (7) | (7) |
| Big Horn ² | 73 | 131 | Laramie | 84 | 127 | Sweetwater | (1) | (1) |
| Campbell ³ | 74 | 128 | Lincoln ⁷ | 77 | 126 | Teton | (7) | (7) |
| Carbon | (1) | (1) | Natrona | (1) | (1) | Uinta | (7) | (7) |
| Converse ⁴ | 76 | 126 | Niobrara | (5) | (5) | Washakie | (2) | (2) |
| Crook ⁵ | 67 | 119 | Park | 72 | 132 | Weston | 76 | 130 |
| Fremont ⁶ | 59 | 111 | Platte | (4) | (4) | Yellowstone | | |
| Goshen | 72 | 121 | Sheridan | 71 | 133 | Nat. Pk. | NA | NA |
| Hot Springs | (6) | (6) | | | | | | |

Indexes computed for following combinations of counties: (1) Albany, Carbon, Natrona, and Sweetwater. (2) Big Horn and Washakie. (3) Campbell and Johnson. (4) Converse and Platte. (5) Crook and Niobrara. (6) Fremont and Hot Springs. (7) Lincoln, Sublette, Teton, and Uinta.

Not available: Yellowstone National Park had no farms in 1959.

Table 3.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for State economic areas, 1950 and 1959

(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 | State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| <u>Alabama</u> | | | <u>California</u> | | |
| SEA | | | SEA | | |
| 1 | 27 | 75 | 1 | 77 | 117 |
| 2 | 19 | 66 | 2 | 90 | 126 |
| 3 | 29 | 80 | 3 | 103 | 150 |
| 4 | 23 | 67 | 4 | 95 | 150 |
| 5 | 20 | 60 | 5 | 87 | 140 |
| 6 | 14 | 43 | 6 | 97 | 161 |
| 7 | 16 | 54 | 7 | 134 | 189 |
| 8 | 27 | 84 | 8 | 114 | 243 |
| 9 | 23 | 66 | 9 | 72 | 122 |
| <u>Metropolitan</u> | | | <u>Metropolitan</u> | | |
| A | 42 | 94 | A | 96 | 150 |
| B | 20 | 47 | B | 90 | 151 |
| C | 31 | 78 | C | 86 | 145 |
| D | 42 | 90 | D | 95 | 138 |
| E | 22 | 65 | E | 94 | 200 |
| F | 28 | 72 | F | 88 | 142 |
| <u>Arizona</u> | | | <u>Colorado</u> | | |
| SEA | | | SEA | | |
| 1 | 64 | 130 | 1 | 79 | 124 |
| 2a | 100 | 196 | 2a | 65 | 112 |
| 2b | 75 | 134 | 2b | 82 | 116 |
| <u>Metropolitan</u> | | | <u>Metropolitan</u> | | |
| A | 100 | 212 | A | 90 | 139 |
| B | NA | NA | B | 80 | 133 |
| <u>Arkansas</u> | | | <u>Connecticut</u> | | |
| SEA | | | SEA | | |
| 1 | 44 | 86 | 1 | 96 | 124 |
| 2 | 27 | 61 | 2 | 85 | 124 |
| 3 | 24 | 60 | <u>Metropolitan</u> | | |
| 4 | 26 | 63 | A | 96 | 124 |
| 5 | 22 | 65 | B | 89 | 117 |
| 6 | 23 | 63 | C | 94 | 131 |
| 7a | 26 | 72 | <u>Metropolitan</u> | | |
| 7b | 34 | 93 | A | 96 | 124 |
| 8a | 22 | 68 | B | 89 | 117 |
| 8b | 18 | 68 | C | 94 | 131 |
| 9 | 22 | 49 | <u>Metropolitan</u> | | |
| <u>Metropolitan</u> | | | A | 96 | 124 |
| A | 37 | 85 | B | 89 | 117 |
| | | | C | 94 | 131 |

Continued

NA - Not Available

Table 3.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for State economic areas, 1950 and 1959 (Continued)
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 | State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| <u>Delaware</u> | | | <u>Idaho</u> | | |
| SEA | | | SEA | | |
| 1 | 77 | 117 | 1 | 62 | 110 |
| | | | 2 | 72 | 116 |
| Metropolitan | | | 3a | 74 | 124 |
| A | 87 | 132 | 3b | 79 | 128 |
| | | | 4 | 82 | 125 |
| <u>Florida</u> | | | <u>Illinois</u> | | |
| SEA | | | SEA | | |
| 1 | 23 | 69 | 1 | 106 | 142 |
| 2 | 43 | 98 | 2 | 103 | 142 |
| 3 | 27 | 80 | 3 | 98 | 139 |
| 4 | 66 | 108 | 4 | 75 | 116 |
| 5 | 54 | 113 | 5 | 106 | 144 |
| 6 | 73 | 141 | 6a | 97 | 138 |
| | | | 6b | 102 | 143 |
| Metropolitan | | | 7 | 77 | 116 |
| A | 62 | 120 | 8 | 61 | 103 |
| B | 60 | 115 | 9 | 70 | 111 |
| C | 90 | 141 | 10 | 52 | 90 |
| D | 36 | 102 | 11 | 44 | 79 |
| E | 78 | 121 | | | |
| F | 84 | 183 | | | |
| G | 84 | 183 | | | |
| | | | Metropolitan | | |
| <u>Georgia</u> | | | A | 97 | 128 |
| SEA | | | B | 100 | 134 |
| 1 | 30 | 81 | C | 104 | 147 |
| 2 | 22 | 61 | D | 100 | 142 |
| 3 | 30 | 81 | E | 103 | 142 |
| 4a | 34 | 84 | F | 80 | 122 |
| 4b | 32 | 80 | G | 98 | 146 |
| 5 | 33 | 81 | | | |
| 6 | 29 | 78 | <u>Indiana</u> | | |
| 7a | 30 | 76 | SEA | | |
| 7b | 33 | 88 | 1 | 83 | 121 |
| 8 | 30 | 86 | 2 | 81 | 121 |
| 9 | 31 | 90 | 3 | 82 | 115 |
| | | | 4 | 91 | 128 |
| | | | 5 | 88 | 127 |
| Metropolitan | | | 6 | 68 | 110 |
| A | 31 | 81 | 7 | 50 | 93 |
| B | 48 | 111 | 8 | 59 | 98 |
| C | 31 | 82 | 9 | 92 | 133 |
| D | 44 | 79 | | | |
| E | 33 | 87 | Metropolitan | | |
| F | 46 | 101 | A | 84 | 134 |
| G | 46 | 101 | B | 82 | 127 |
| | | | C | 87 | 121 |
| | | | D | 90 | 125 |
| | | | E | 84 | 122 |
| | | | F | 60 | 99 |
| | | | G | 70 | 115 |
| | | | H | 84 | 129 |

Continued

Table 3.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for State economic areas, 1950 and 1959 (Continued)
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 | State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| <u>Iowa</u> | | | <u>Kentucky (continued)</u> | | |
| SEA | | | Metropolitan | | |
| 1a | 101 | 137 | A | 72 | 115 |
| 1b | 92 | 127 | B | 72 | 112 |
| 2a | 98 | 136 | C | 28 | 60 |
| 2b | 97 | 137 | D | 52 | 100 |
| 3a | 84 | 115 | E | 89 | 118 |
| 3b | 74 | 105 | | | |
| 4 | 89 | 125 | <u>Louisiana</u> | | |
| 5 | 96 | 132 | SEA | | |
| 6 | 94 | 132 | 1 | 24 | 82 |
| | | | 2 | 24 | 82 |
| Metropolitan | | | 3 | 33 | 75 |
| A | 83 | 119 | 4 | 27 | 84 |
| B | 96 | 135 | 5 | 34 | 84 |
| C | 88 | 131 | 6 | 51 | 104 |
| D | 95 | 139 | 7 | 53 | 112 |
| E | 96 | 135 | 8 | 25 | 84 |
| F | 91 | 133 | | | |
| <u>Kansas</u> | | | <u>Metropolitan</u> | | |
| SEA | | | A | 30 | 76 |
| 1 | 93 | 137 | B | 49 | 91 |
| 2a | 86 | 128 | C | 57 | 122 |
| 2b | 82 | 117 | D | 55 | 124 |
| 3a | 84 | 122 | E | 36 | 92 |
| 3b | 84 | 118 | | | |
| 4 | 78 | 111 | <u>Maine</u> | | |
| 5 | 78 | 112 | SEA | | |
| 6 | 77 | 110 | 1 | 88 | 124 |
| 7 | 69 | 103 | 2 | 59 | 96 |
| 8 | 62 | 97 | 3 | 58 | 94 |
| | | | 4 | 66 | 103 |
| Metropolitan | | | | | |
| A | 79 | 127 | <u>Metropolitan</u> | | |
| B | 72 | 113 | A | 66 | 104 |
| C | 75 | 122 | | | |
| <u>Kentucky</u> | | | <u>Maryland</u> | | |
| SEA | | | SEA | | |
| 1 | 46 | 88 | 1 | 46 | 84 |
| 2 | 45 | 91 | 2 | 77 | 123 |
| 3a | 32 | 65 | 3 | 57 | 89 |
| 3b | 42 | 75 | 4a | 77 | 121 |
| 4 | 45 | 84 | 4b | 65 | 110 |
| 5 | 25 | 54 | | | |
| 6 | 54 | 89 | <u>Metropolitan</u> | | |
| 7 | 65 | 102 | A | 82 | 120 |
| 8 | 16 | 45 | B | 80 | 125 |
| 9 | 14 | 38 | C | 85 | 128 |

Continued

Table 3.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for State economic areas, 1950 and 1959 (Continued)
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 | State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| <u>Massachusetts</u> | | | <u>Minnesota (continued)</u> | | |
| SEA | | | Metropolitan | | |
| 1 | 86 | 119 | 1 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | 74 | 99 | B | 84 | 121 |
| Metropolitan | | | <u>Mississippi</u> | | |
| A | 78 | 114 | SEA | | |
| B | 79 | 116 | 1 | 19 | 68 |
| C | 77 | 109 | 2 | 18 | 49 |
| D | 74 | 99 | 3 | 23 | 64 |
| E | 74 | 101 | 4 | 21 | 59 |
| F | 86 | 119 | 5 | 21 | 59 |
| <u>Michigan</u> | | | 6a | 19 | 64 |
| SEA | | | 6b | 17 | 58 |
| 1 | 51 | 92 | 7 | 26 | 80 |
| 2 | 56 | 100 | 8 | 33 | 79 |
| 3 | 64 | 103 | Metropolitan | | |
| 4a | 60 | 100 | A | 23 | 50 |
| 4b | 59 | 98 | <u>Missouri</u> | | |
| 5a | 69 | 109 | SEA | | |
| 5b | 76 | 108 | 1 | 75 | 115 |
| 6a | 73 | 111 | 2a | 65 | 100 |
| 6b | 72 | 114 | 2b | 66 | 105 |
| 7 | 75 | 116 | 3 | 60 | 94 |
| 8 | 73 | 108 | 4 | 48 | 89 |
| 9a | 78 | 119 | 5 | 43 | 78 |
| 9b | 76 | 113 | 6 | 61 | 97 |
| Metropolitan | | | 7 | 33 | 69 |
| A | 78 | 116 | 8 | 29 | 61 |
| B | 77 | 117 | 9a | 36 | 87 |
| C | 77 | 106 | 9b | 35 | 91 |
| D | 83 | 117 | Metropolitan | | |
| E | 79 | 119 | A | 72 | 116 |
| F | 81 | 115 | B | 66 | 111 |
| G | 83 | 125 | C | 57 | 96 |
| H | 86 | 120 | <u>Montana</u> | | |
| J | 91 | 122 | SEA | | |
| <u>Minnesota</u> | | | 1a | 55 | 105 |
| SEA | | | 1b | 82 | 137 |
| 1 | 71 | 103 | 2a | 78 | 137 |
| 2 | 57 | 94 | 2b | 67 | 126 |
| 3 | 67 | 96 | 3 | 75 | 125 |
| 4 | 68 | 102 | 4 | 68 | 124 |
| 5 | 84 | 118 | | | |
| 6 | 85 | 121 | | | |
| 7 | 90 | 125 | | | |
| 8 | 92 | 129 | | | |

Continued

Table 3.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for State economic areas, 1950 and 1959 (Continued)
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 | State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| <u>Nebraska</u> | | | <u>New Mexico (continued)</u> | | |
| SEA | | | Metropolitan | | |
| 1 | 78 | 129 | A | 47 | 88 |
| 2 | 91 | 135 | <u>New York</u> | | |
| 3a | 77 | 117 | SEA | | |
| 3b | 81 | 120 | 1 | 78 | 114 |
| 4 | 81 | 116 | 2 | 84 | 117 |
| 5 | 81 | 120 | 3a | 73 | 113 |
| 6 | 88 | 130 | 3b | 77 | 114 |
| 7 | 83 | 116 | 4 | 84 | 122 |
| Metropolitan | | | 5 | 74 | 111 |
| A | 86 | 121 | 6 | 81 | 116 |
| B | 90 | 150 | 7 | 75 | 109 |
| <u>Nevada</u> | | | 8 | 77 | 107 |
| SEA | | | 9 | 87 | 124 |
| 1 | 79 | 143 | Metropolitan | | |
| Metropolitan | | | A | 81 | 117 |
| A | 68 | 111 | B | 83 | 119 |
| <u>New Hampshire</u> | | | C | 76 | 114 |
| SEA | | | D | 82 | 115 |
| 1 | 68 | 103 | E | 72 | 117 |
| 2 | 74 | 105 | F | 78 | 111 |
| Metropolitan | | | G | 92 | 130 |
| A | 77 | 109 | <u>North Carolina</u> | | |
| <u>New Jersey</u> | | | SEA | | |
| SEA | | | 1 | 19 | 52 |
| 1 | 90 | 128 | 2 | 26 | 71 |
| 2 | 78 | 114 | 3 | 35 | 73 |
| Metropolitan | | | 4a | 37 | 81 |
| A | 86 | 131 | 4b | 42 | 92 |
| B | 86 | 120 | 5 | 32 | 77 |
| C | 96 | 131 | 6 | 33 | 78 |
| D | 80 | 116 | 7 | 34 | 70 |
| E | 65 | 110 | 8 | 38 | 83 |
| F | 88 | 119 | 9 | 30 | 74 |
| G | 94 | 121 | 10 | 34 | 72 |
| <u>New Mexico</u> | | | 11 | 29 | 78 |
| SEA | | | Metropolitan | | |
| 1a | 30 | 86 | A | 29 | 70 |
| 1b | 27 | 63 | B | 50 | 93 |
| 2 | 54 | 96 | C | 51 | 96 |
| 3 | 62 | 117 | D | 50 | 100 |
| | | | E | 45 | 93 |
| | | | F | 43 | 95 |

Continued

Table 3.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for State economic areas,
1950 and 1959 (Continued)
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 | State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 |
|---|------|------|---|------|------|
| <u>North Dakota</u> | | | <u>Oklahoma (continued)</u> | | |
| SEA | | | Metropolitan | | |
| 1 | 69 | 114 | A | 58 | 114 |
| 2a | 69 | 109 | B | 59 | 97 |
| 2b | 60 | 111 | C | 39 | 88 |
| 3a | 72 | 113 | D | 78 | 118 |
| 3b | 73 | 113 | | | |
| 4 | 85 | 126 | | | |
| 5 | 73 | 110 | | | |
| | | | <u>Oregon</u> | | |
| | | | SEA | | |
| <u>Ohio</u> | | | 1a | 62 | 110 |
| SEA | | | 1b | 64 | 111 |
| 1 | 84 | 121 | 2a | 77 | 114 |
| 2 | 83 | 121 | 2b | 75 | 120 |
| 3 | 86 | 123 | 3 | 101 | 156 |
| 4a | 86 | 124 | 4 | 76 | 122 |
| 4b | 75 | 104 | | | |
| 5 | 74 | 108 | Metropolitan | | |
| 6a | 77 | 116 | A | 70 | 113 |
| 6b | 63 | 100 | B | 74 | 116 |
| 7 | 64 | 96 | | | |
| 8a | 43 | 84 | <u>Pennsylvania</u> | | |
| 8b | 56 | 94 | SEA | | |
| | | | 1a | 68 | 108 |
| Metropolitan | | | 1b | 65 | 107 |
| A | 81 | 125 | 2 | 71 | 110 |
| B | 86 | 139 | 3 | 68 | 106 |
| C | 87 | 123 | 4a | 62 | 102 |
| D | 90 | 127 | 4b | 60 | 96 |
| E | 89 | 127 | 5 | 65 | 109 |
| F | 76 | 123 | 6 | 71 | 112 |
| G | 81 | 118 | 7 | 76 | 120 |
| H | 74 | 114 | | | |
| J | 56 | 104 | Metropolitan | | |
| K | 86 | 112 | A | 72 | 112 |
| L | 39 | 75 | B | 94 | 130 |
| M | 83 | 122 | C | 67 | 91 |
| N | 89 | 126 | D | 72 | 115 |
| O | 88 | 125 | E | 59 | 102 |
| | | | F | 69 | 118 |
| <u>Oklahoma</u> | | | G | 64 | 95 |
| SEA | | | H | 72 | 116 |
| 1 | 73 | 109 | J | 67 | 109 |
| 2 | 75 | 111 | K | 83 | 111 |
| 3 | 48 | 97 | L | 78 | 118 |
| 4 | 63 | 100 | M | 86 | 118 |
| 5 | 48 | 91 | | | |
| 6 | 33 | 75 | <u>Rhode Island</u> | | |
| 7a | 44 | 91 | SEA | | |
| 7b | 33 | 69 | 1 | 81 | 115 |
| 8 | 27 | 68 | | | |
| 9 | 22 | 60 | Metropolitan | | |
| 10 | 26 | 62 | A | 78 | 110 |

Continued

Table 3.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for State economic areas, 1950 and 1959 (Continued)
(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. U. S. county average in 1959 = 100.)

| State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 | State and State economic area (SEA) | 1950 | 1959 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| <u>Virginia</u> | | | <u>West Virginia (continued)</u> | | |
| SEA | | | Metropolitan | | |
| 1 | 23 | 49 | A | 64 | 98 |
| 2 | 30 | 58 | B) | 24 | 59 |
| 3 | 45 | 83 | C | 36 | 76 |
| 4 | 58 | 104 | | | |
| 5 | 54 | 98 | <u>Wisconsin</u> | | |
| 6 | 37 | 76 | SEA | | |
| 7 | 32 | 62 | 1 | 58 | 96 |
| 8 | 44 | 84 | 2a | 77 | 111 |
| 9 | 65 | 121 | 2b | 78 | 109 |
| 10 | 47 | 89 | 3 | 88 | 122 |
| | | | 4 | 70 | 106 |
| Metropolitan | | | 5 | 68 | 101 |
| A | 59 | 104 | 6 | 71 | 105 |
| B | 75 | 133 | 7 | 87 | 118 |
| C | 64 | 104 | 8 | 94 | 125 |
| D | 65 | 123 | | | |
| E | 51 | 107 | Metropolitan | | |
| F | 35 | 76 | A | 55 | 110 |
| | | | B | 102 | 134 |
| <u>Washington</u> | | | D | 101 | 123 |
| SEA | | | E | 104 | 129 |
| 1 | 66 | 101 | F | 94 | 132 |
| 2 | 76 | 114 | | | |
| 3 | 63 | 107 | <u>Wyoming</u> | | |
| 4 | 61 | 112 | SEA | | |
| 5 | 78 | 114 | 1 | 80 | 130 |
| 6 | 73 | 120 | 2a | 68 | 125 |
| 7a | 117 | 144 | 2b | 74 | 125 |
| 7b | 101 | 149 | | | |
| 8 | 51 | 92 | | | |
| | | | Metropolitan | | |
| A | 72 | 115 | A | | |
| B | 67 | 113 | B | | |
| C | 64 | 107 | C | | |
| D | 75 | 119 | D | | |
| E | 65 | 108 | E | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>West Virginia</u> | | | | | |
| SEA | | | | | |
| 1 | 49 | 88 | | | |
| 2a | 25 | 59 | | | |
| 2b | 28 | 54 | | | |
| 3 | 45 | 81 | | | |
| 4 | 21 | 54 | | | |
| 5 | 37 | 69 | | | |
| 6 | 61 | 103 | | | |



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

END