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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

FARM FAMILY LIVING, 1920-1935

By Medora M. Ward, Assistant Economist, Economics Division
U. S. Department of Agriculture

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In order to answer many of the questions which are referred to the Bureau of Home Economics, data are needed on the way farm families allocate their cash expenditures; on the money value of the food, fuel, and other items contributed by the farm to the family living; and on the total money value of the goods and services which combine to make the content of the family living. Prior to 1936 no nation-wide survey of farm family consumption habits had been attempted. However, some of the needed information is available in published reports of studies of farm family living, and in summaries of family-living account books which have been made in the different states. Much of the more recent material is in mimeographed or typewritten reports. The available studies were made for many different purposes, so that methods of collecting, classifying, and presenting the data vary greatly.

This report summarizes data which have been assembled from 80 of these scattered studies of farm family living made in 31 states during the years 1920-1935. (See bibliography.) As the information more especially needed is for typical American farm families, several studies giving family living data for Negroes, Mexicans, or other special racial groups have not been included in this summary. The 80 studies used do not, except in a few instances, present data for individual families, but they do present, for groups of families, information on average cash expenditures and on money values of home-produced goods. The averages assembled refer to 485 groups, and represent 18,893 families. The largest group studied was one of 717 families. Illinois, with 133 groups, has the largest number of averages, while four states; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Missouri and Nevada, are each represented by only one average. These averages for groups have been classified by region, value-of-living, and by 11 items, such as food, clothing, and household operation, into which money value of family living is frequently divided for convenience in budget making, or the keeping of household accounts.

Geographical Classification

All averages have been classified to fall within five geographical regions as follows: North Atlantic (which includes the New England and Middle Atlantic States); South Atlantic; North Central; South Central; and Western (which includes the Mountain and Pacific States). The numbers of group averages and of families studied, by states, are shown on the accompanying maps (charts 1 and 2). Thirteen percent of the averages, representing 12 percent of the families studied, are from the North Atlantic region; 10 percent of the averages, representing 12 percent of the families studied, are from the South Atlantic region; 63 percent of the averages, representing 49 percent of the families, are from the North Central region; 10 percent of the averages, representing 25 percent of the families, are from the South Central region; and 4 percent of the averages, representing about 2 percent of the families are from the Western region.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

Dear Sir:
I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for admission to the Ph.D. program in Chemistry has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Chemistry. You are invited to apply for admission to the University of Chicago for the fall semester of 1968. The application deadline is January 15, 1968. You should send your application to the Department of Chemistry, 5800 S. University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Please include a letter of recommendation from your advisor and a copy of your transcript. If you have any questions, please contact the Department of Chemistry at the above address.

I am sure that you will find the University of Chicago an excellent environment in which to pursue your graduate studies. The Department of Chemistry is one of the leading departments in the world, and we have a wide range of research opportunities available to our students. We are particularly interested in students who are interested in the areas of physical chemistry, organic chemistry, and inorganic chemistry. If you are interested in any of these areas, please let us know. We will be glad to discuss your interests and the research opportunities available to you. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Department of Chemistry

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
Department of Chemistry
5800 S. University Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

A classification by region makes possible a comparison of consumption practices in different sections of the United States, although the number of families studied in the 20 groups in the Western region probably is too small to be considered as a representative sample.

The average number of families per group varies from region to region as follows: North Atlantic, 37 families per group; South Atlantic, 44 families; North Central, 31 families; South Central, 99 families; and Western, 16 families. For all regions together the average number of families per group is 39.

Classification by money value of living

Grouping the data into classes by money value of current living presented certain difficulties. In most studies of farm family living, the money value of housing is either omitted or included as an estimated figure. The basis for the estimate differs widely in the different studies. Therefore all money values which refer to housing have been omitted in figuring the money value of current living. Savings are not included as a part of the money value of current living; but have been considered as additional resources. Life insurance, investments, and payments on old bills and notes are included with savings in this summary.

Between 1920 and 1935 prices paid for commodities used for family living varied greatly, being about one half as large in 1932 as they were in 1920. Therefore, in order to make the data in this summary comparable, it was necessary to eliminate, as far as possible, the effects of these changes in price levels on the money value of the goods and services purchased. This was done by adjusting money values of family living, total cash expenditures, and expenditures for certain items to a 1935 base by use of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index numbers of "Prices paid by farmers for commodities used for family maintenance." The variations in the several indexes used, for the period of time covered by the studies, are shown on the accompanying graphs (charts 3 and 4). The base period for this series of indexes is 1910-1914.

After eliminating the money value of housing and adjusting the remaining money value of family living to the 1935 price level, the effect of differences in average family size was minimized by reducing this remaining money value to a per capita basis.

The averages for groups of families were next arranged into several classes according to the 1935 per capita money value-of-living (minus housing). The interval used for class 1, was under \$100; class 2, \$100-199; class 3, \$200-299, and continuing at the same rate of increase up to higher classes of per capita money value of living (minus housing).

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Every attempt was made to eliminate variable factors before classifying the data by value-of-living. However, due to the widely different methods used in the original studies it was not always possible to do this. For example, in assigning a money value to home-produced food, fuel, and other items consumed in the home, different prices were used. In some studies the home-produced items were valued at the price which would have been received had the products been sold at the farm. In some studies village or city retail prices were used as the basis for estimating money values, and in a few studies a money value somewhere between the farm price and a retail price was assigned. In most of the studies the basis for assigning a money value to home-produced items was not given. The different bases used in assigning money value to home-produced goods, affected both the money value of the item in question and the total money value of family living.

The value-of-living and regional classification of the 485 averages, representing 18,893 families, included in this summary are shown in table 1. (All tables appear in the attached table appendix.) Two and one-half percent of the averages, representing not quite 3 percent of the families, are in the lowest class; 32 percent of the averages, representing 37 percent of the families, in the second; about 39 percent of the averages, representing about 53 percent of the families, in the third; 15 percent of the averages, representing only 6 percent of the families in the fourth class; and 11 percent of the averages representing less than 2 percent of the families are in the classes with an average 1935 per capita value-of-living (except housing) of \$400 and over.

The average number of families per group at the different levels is as follows: Class 1, 45 families per group; class 2, 45 families; class 3, 53 families; class 4, 15 families; class 5, 5.5 families. Table 2 shows the proportion of averages in each value-of-living class for all the states which are represented by 15 or more averages.

For each class the averages showing per capita money value-of-living (minus housing) were arrayed in order of magnitude. Similar arrays were made for per capita cash expenditures and per capita savings. (Due to variations of method in the original studies, the same number of averages do not appear in all the arrays.) The extreme range of the averages in each array is wide; the range of averages which includes the middle half of the families is greatly narrowed, and may, perhaps, suggest the usual consumption or expenditure pattern of a large number of the families. This narrower range should be useful in making suggestive budgets for families at different economic levels.

Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively, summarize the per capita money value-of-living (minus housing), per capita cash expenditures and the per capita savings, in terms of range of averages and the average including the median family by value-of-living classes and by region. Of the 12 averages in the lowest class, 10 represented families living in the South.

In this class the range of averages including the middle half of the families was from \$74 to \$93 per capita for money value-of-living (except housing); and from \$41 to \$45 per capita for cash expenditures. The average savings of these families was only one dollar per capita per year. Savings have been summarized without any adjustment to minimize the effect of the changes in purchasing power of the dollar which occurred between 1920 and 1935.

With a per capita value of goods and services (except housing) of less than \$100 a year, living was undoubtedly very meager; approximately one-half was supplied by the farm. Careful planning must have been necessary to supply even the barest necessities.

In the second class the range of averages including the middle half of the families was from \$136 to \$181 per capita for money value-of-living (except housing); from \$77 to \$142 per capita for cash expenditures; and from \$3 to \$10 per capita for savings. More than one-third of the families studied were included in averages in this class. The contribution from the farm to the money value of family living was very important but proportionately not so large as in the lowest class. Cash expenditures were from two to three times as large, and savings from three to ten times as large as in the lowest class.

The third class included the largest number of averages, representing more than half of the families studied. The range of averages including the middle half of the families was from \$220 to \$256 per capita for the money value-of-living (minus housing); from \$151 to \$190 per capita for cash expenditures; and from \$8 to \$18 per capita for savings. The farm contributed roughly one-third of the money value-of-living (except housing) and savings were small. However, average per capita cash expenditures were approximately four times as large as in the first or lowest class.

The range of averages which represent the middle half of the families in the fourth class was from \$311 to \$356 per capita for value-of-living (minus housing); from \$198 to \$287 per capita for cash expenditures; and from \$14 to \$44 for savings. Six percent of the families were classified at this level. As the money value of living increased the proportion contributed by the farm became relatively smaller and savings increased.

The class having average per capita values-of-living (except housing) of \$400 or over brings together data from about 300, or 1.6 percent, of the families studied. The average per capita value-of-living (minus housing) was \$600 or more for nineteen of these families, so the class is both smaller and less homogeneous than the others studied. The range of averages covering the middle half of the families was from \$430 to \$520 per capita for money value-of-living (minus housing); from \$362 to \$456 per capita for cash expenditures; and from \$51 to \$136 per capita for savings. The contribution from the farm was relatively small and a considerable amount was saved.

Chart 5 shows the progressive increase from the lowest to the highest class in per capita cash expenditures and money value-of-living (except housing); for groups including the middle half of the families and chart 6 shows the corresponding increase in savings.

Classification by items of family living

The following classification into the various items of family living has been used wherever possible, although in many studies a large percentage of the total expenditures were included in such indefinite expenditure groups as "unclassified", "miscellaneous", "development", "advancement", or "all other." Expenditures so indefinitely classified do not appear in any summaries by items.

1. Food is separated into home-produced and purchased items. The latter includes candy, ice cream, drinks, and meals purchased outside the home, as well as groceries and meats.

2. Clothing expenses include those for ready-to-wear garments; materials for garments made at home; accessories such as umbrellas, pocket-books, and jewelry; and all expenditures for upkeep and repair.

3. Household operation expenses include those for fuel, light, water, ice, telephone, and telegraph, household supplies for kitchen, laundry, and bathroom, paid service, stationery supplies, and postage.

4. Transportation expenses include the portion of automobile costs attributed to family living, as well as expense for train, trolley car, bus fares, and other transportation costs. In these farm family studies most of the transportation costs were for automobile.

5. Recreation expenses include those for reading matter, association dues, entertaining, theater, concert and lecture tickets, dances, games and toys, camera and athletic supplies, musical instruments, pets and tobacco.

6. Furnishings and equipment expenses include those for such items as furniture, floor coverings, curtains, shades, hangings, bedding, linen, tableware, silver, pictures, plants, equipment for sewing, laundry or kitchen, trunks, and hand luggage and any repairs or storage on the same.

7. Personal items in most studies include expenditures for toilet articles, cosmetics, perfume, barber and beauty shop service, but in some of these studies such items as tobacco, soft drinks, or even jewelry were classified as a "personal" expense.

8. Medical care expenditures include fees for doctor, dentist, oculist, nurse, expenses for hospital care, medicine, eyeglasses, surgical appliances, special treatments, health and accident insurance.

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9. Education expenses include cost of books and supplies, board and lodging at school or college, tuition for school, college, music, drawing, or other special instruction.
10. Community Welfare expenditures include contributions to religious, charitable and welfare organizations, income taxes, and personal taxes.
11. Gift expenditures were those of personal nature not included in community welfare.

Many of the original studies used in this summary did not go into detail as to the exact goods and services included under the specified classification headings. When such information was not given, it has been assumed that the above classification was the one used.

For each money value-of-living class, the expenditures for each of the above items were arrayed by order of magnitude. Summary tables for each item show, by region, the range of average expenditures of all groups of families; the range of average expenditures including the middle half of the families; and the average expenditure of the group containing the median family.

Money value of food and expenditures for
food by value-of-living classes

This summary shows that for all the value-of-living classes, when the value of housing was not included, food was the most important single item of living for nearly all of the groups of farm families considered.

Adjusted to 1935 price levels, the averages representing the money value of food consumed by all groups of families in the first or lowest class ranged from \$43 to \$65 per person, and from \$55 to \$65 per person for the groups including the middle half of the families. Fifty-nine dollars was the average per capita money value of food for the group which included the median family. The average amount of cash spent for food ranged from \$9 to \$39 per person for all groups, and from \$16 to \$17 per person for groups including the middle half of the families.

The range of averages including the middle half of the families indicates that at this low level two-thirds or more of the food used was home-produced.

The studies from which these data have been assembled did not use a uniform basis for estimating the money value of home-produced food. The quantities and kinds of food were not enumerated. Therefore it is impossible to judge the relative adequacy or inadequacy of the food consumed.

Data on money value of food and expenditures for food in the lower and higher classes are presented in tables 6 and 8. For all groups of families in the lowest class, the purchased food took from 29 to 66 percent of

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average total cash expenditures; for groups including the middle half of the families, food expenditures were from 32 to 46 percent of the total. Data on the proportion of total expenditures allotted to food are presented in table 9 and chart 7.

In the second value-of-living class, the average per capita value of all food showed a wide range from \$53 to \$141 per year. The range of averages for purchased food was from \$15 to \$73. Averages representing the middle half of the families ranged from \$75 to \$97 for all food, and from \$21 to \$44 for purchased food. The group including the median family had an average per capita value of all food of \$86.

For all groups of families in class 2, food took from 16 percent to 61 percent of the total cash expenditures. For the groups which included the middle half of the families, food used from 26 percent to 36 percent.

A majority of the groups of families studied were in the third value-of-living class where the average money value of food was from \$69 to \$134 per person. The average money value of food of the group including the median family was \$119. In this third value-of-living class average food expenses ranged from \$18 to \$103 for all groups of families, and from \$37 to \$58 for groups including the middle half of the families. The range of percentages including the middle half of the families show that from 22 percent to 31 percent of the total cash was being allotted to food. Data on the money value of all food, and home-produced food; cash spent for food; and proportion of total cash expenditures allotted to food at these three and two higher levels are shown in tables 6 to 9 and charts 7 and 8.

The cash spent for food and the total money value of food increased with the value-of-living, but the proportion of the total cash allotted to food decreased as the money value of current living increased. A smaller proportion of the total food was home-produced as the total money value-of-living increased.

Cash expenditures for food were smaller in the Southern states than in other sections of the country. This indicated a somewhat greater dependence on home-produced foods throughout the Southern states than for other regions.

Clothing Expense

Expenditures for clothing usually take the second largest share of the farm family's cash.

Average per capita clothing expenditures for groups of farm families in the lowest value-of-living class ranged from \$5 to \$14 per year at 1935 money levels. Small as these expenditures were they represented from 15 to 33 percent of the total cash spent. For groups including the middle half of the families average expenditures ranged from \$11 to \$13 and represented from 29 to 33 percent of all money spent. Needless to say, only

the most essential garments, and these in very low qualities could be purchased with the amounts reported.

In the second value of living class, average per capita clothing expenditures ranged from \$3 to \$37 for groups including all families, and from \$18 to \$28 for groups including the middle half of the families. The average expenditures of these latter groups required from 20 to 30 percent of the total cash spent. Although approximately twice as much was spent by these families as by families in the lowest value-of-living class, clothing purchases must still have been most carefully considered if \$18 to \$28 met the needs for a year.

In this class geographical location and climatic variations seemed to make little difference in the amount spent for clothing. While there are variations in the extreme range, the average expenditures of the group including the median family differ only slightly.

In class 3, where most of the families in this summary fall, average per capita clothing expenditures range from \$15 to \$56 for groups including all families, and from \$30 to \$39 for the groups containing the middle half of the families. These latter groups were using from 18 to 26 percent of their total cash expenses for clothing.

It is interesting to note that as the value-of-living increases clothing expenditures increase relatively faster than food expenditures. For example, the average money value of food in class 3 was about twice that of class 1. Clothing expenditures were approximately three times as great in class 3 as in class 1. As living improved expenditures for clothing increased but the proportion of total cash allotted to clothing decreased. In the lowest value-of-living class studied, clothing took about one-third of the total cash while at a high value-of-living class, 5 and over, only about one-sixth of the total was used for this purpose.

Regional data on clothing expenditures and on the proportion of the total cash allotted to clothing for several value-of-living classes are shown in tables 10 and 11, and chart 9.

Household Operation

Household operation expenditures were usually third in importance in the farm family spending. An array was made using family expenditures, as well as one using per capita expenditures, inasmuch as expenses for household operation are not so definitely influenced by the size of the family as are some of the other expenses.

In the lowest value-of-living class the range of average family expenditures for household operation was from \$10 to \$59 for all groups. Groups including the middle half of the families were spending from \$10 to \$29 per family, which represented 6 to 11 percent of the total cash expenditures.

The first part of the report, which is the most important, is the one which deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the country's progress since the war. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which he has used to give a very clear and concise picture of the country's present position. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country and its people.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the country's economic progress since the war. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which he has used to give a very clear and concise picture of the country's economic situation. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's economic progress.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the country's social progress since the war. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which he has used to give a very clear and concise picture of the country's social situation. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's social progress.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the country's political progress since the war. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which he has used to give a very clear and concise picture of the country's political situation. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's political progress.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the country's cultural progress since the war. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which he has used to give a very clear and concise picture of the country's cultural situation. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's cultural progress.

Conclusion

The report is a very interesting and well-written account of the country's progress since the war. It is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country and its people. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which he has used to give a very clear and concise picture of the country's present position. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's progress since the war.

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The range of average expenditures for household operation of the groups including the middle half of the families were as follows: Value-of-living class 2, \$31 to \$88 per family; class 3, \$68 to \$143; class 4, \$127 to \$159; class 5 and over, \$140 to \$233 per family. As a rule, operating expenses took less than 20 percent of the family cash, but in extreme cases as much as 27 percent was used.

Household operation expenses increased even faster with the value-of-living than did clothing expenses; the range of average expenses representing the middle half of the families was approximately three times as large in the second class as in the first or lowest, and about five times as large at the third.

When household operation expenses are considered as a proportion of total expenditures there seems to be no well defined trend. In the second and third value-of-living classes discussed a larger proportion was used than in the lower and higher classes. The ranges of average family expenses for household operation are shown in tables 12 to 13 and chart 10.

A comparison of regional expenditures for household operation shows that in value-of-living classes 1 to 4 average family expenditures were somewhat less in the South Atlantic states than in other regions.

In some cases home-produced fuel and ice contributed to the total money value of household operation. Average total money value of household operation and average cash expenditures by region and level of living, both on a per capita basis are shown in tables 14 and 15. Chart 11 shows total money value of, and expense for household operation by value-of-living classes for the range of averages including the middle half of families.

Only a few of the studies gave any detailed breakdown of household operation expenses. These showed fuel, as the item of major importance, taking anywhere from 25 to 65 percent of the operating expenses. Supplies took from 7 to 43 percent; light, from 14 to 23 percent; paid help, from 1 to 23 percent; and telephone from 5 to 17 percent.

Furniture and Equipment

The range of average yearly per capita expense for furniture and equipment by region and value-of-living are shown in table 16. Summarizing these expenses for the groups including the middle half of the families we find the following averages: Value-of-living class 1, \$2; class 2, \$3 to \$7; class 3, \$6 to \$9; class 4, \$11 to \$19; class 5 and over, \$15 to \$31. The highest per capita average expenditure for any group was \$32 per year. (See table 16 and chart 12.)

The more usual expenditures for furniture and equipment were rather low in the three lowest value-of-living classes, but increased sharply after the third; they averaged approximately twice as much in the fourth value-of-living class as at the third.

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Furniture and equipment in rare instances used as much as 15 percent of the total cash expended. However, for all regions the average expense for the division of the family living expenditures was not less than 3 or more than 9 percent of the total cash expenditures of the groups including the middle half of the families. The proportion of total expenditures used for furniture and equipment, by region and value-of-living levels, are shown on table 17.

Families in the South Atlantic and South Central regions reported somewhat smaller expenditures for furniture and equipment than those in the other regions. These expenditures were highest in the Western region, according to the small number of averages available.

Average money values of the four items of the budget just discussed, as well as the money value-of-living, and cash expenditures were adjusted to 1935 price levels by the appropriate Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes. No indexes are available to make such adjustments for the other items of the family expenditures so the summaries which follow are based on the money values as of the date of the study, although classification by value-of-living is based on figures adjusted to the 1935 money level.

Transportation

Transportation expense for these farm families was, for the most part, the proportion of the expenses of the family automobile which could be charged to family living.

Considering only the highest group average for family transportation expenses in each value-of-living class the expenses increased very rapidly from \$45 in the lowest to about ten times that amount in the fifth class and over. (Chart 13.) Considering average expenditures of the groups including the middle half of the families the increase is less marked. This range of averages was from \$32 to \$73 in class 2; from \$60 to \$127 at class 3; from \$66 to \$161 at class 4; and from \$100 to \$223 in the highest class. In some cases transportation took as much as 30 percent of the cash expenditures but for averages including three-fourths of the families this item did not use more than 14 percent of the total cash. This proportion increased up to the third class but remained fairly stationary from that point on. Transportation expenditures, and the proportion of total cash expenditures allotted to transportation are shown on tables 18 and 19.

A regional comparison of transportation expenses within the second, third, and fourth value-of-living classes shows a rather wide variation from region to region.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It mentions the fact that the population is increasing rapidly and that the economy is still in a state of stagnation. It also notes that the government is trying to improve the situation by introducing reforms.

The second part of the report discusses the social conditions. It mentions that the majority of the population is living in poverty and that there is a high level of unemployment. It also notes that the government is trying to improve the social conditions by providing social services.

The third part of the report discusses the political situation. It mentions that the government is trying to improve the political situation by introducing reforms. It also notes that there is a high level of corruption and that the government is trying to improve the situation by introducing reforms.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the report states that the country is facing a number of serious problems. It mentions that the economy is still in a state of stagnation and that the social conditions are poor. It also notes that the government is trying to improve the situation by introducing reforms.

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Medical Care

Medical expenses have been summarized on a per capita basis. These expenses were about fifth in importance for farm families, and for the majority of the groups of families, did not take more than eight percent of the total cash expenditures, although in extreme cases as much as one-fourth of the family cash was required for medical care. See tables 20 and 21, and chart 14.

The highest average per capita expense of any group for medical care increased from \$7 in the lowest to \$128 in the highest of the five value-of-living classes. However, all of the averages in the two lowest classifications and averages including three-fourths or more of the families in the three higher classes showed yearly per capita expenses for medical care of \$28 or less. Yearly per capita expense for medical care by value-of-living and region are summarized in table 20.

When medical care expenditures are compared by regions a rather close similarity of expenditures for all regions is noted. In the second value-of-living class, groups including about one-fourth of the families were spending less than \$6 a person a year, and groups including the middle half of the families were not spending more than \$12 a person a year except in the South Central region. In the third class, represented by the largest number of averages and families, the similarity of expenditures is even more marked when the range of averages including the middle half of the families for each region is considered. In this class groups including three-fourths or more of the families were spending less than an average of \$19 per person per year for medical care.

From a few studies which separated the medical expenditures into items, we find that in the second classification by value-of-living, from 23 to 72 percent of the total expense went to the physician; from 2 to 53 percent to nursing or hospital; from 3 to 14 percent to the dentist; and from 5 to 34 percent for medicine and medical supplies.

Recreation

Recreation expenses have also been summarized on a per capita basis as shown on table 22 and chart 15. These expenses, as did all other, increased with the value-of-living, but all averages in the first three value-of-living classes and averages including three-fourths of the families in higher classes reported average yearly expenditures of \$21 per person or less. Except in the class having a per capita value-of-living (except housing) of \$400 or over, three-fourths of the families were in the groups spending an average of \$9 or less per person per year for recreation.

The more usual expenditures for recreation, as indicated by the range of averages including the middle half of the families, increased sharply after the fourth classification.

Section 1

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law, including the importance of the rule of law and the role of the courts in maintaining justice.

The second part of the document deals with the specific provisions of the law, particularly those relating to the rights and obligations of citizens.

The third part of the document provides a detailed analysis of the legal system, including the structure of the courts and the process of litigation.

The fourth part of the document discusses the impact of the law on society, including the role of the legal profession and the importance of access to justice.

Section 2

The first part of this section discusses the historical development of the law, tracing its roots back to ancient times.

The second part of this section discusses the current state of the law, including recent legislative changes and judicial decisions.

The proportion of total expenditures allotted to recreation was fairly stable regardless of the value-of-living class. When the averages including the middle half of the families are considered, these expenses did not exceed 6 percent of the total cash expenses. (Table 23.)

Personal Items

The usual per capita expenditures of farm families for personal items, as shown by the averages including the middle half of the families, reach a fairly stable level at about \$16 per person per year; they show no appreciable increase after the fourth classification. (Chart 16.) In fact in the first three classes the average per capita expense for this item for the groups including three-fourths of the families did not exceed \$10 per year. The highest averages reported in any studies ranged from \$5 per person per year in the lowest class to about four times that amount in the third class and to about ten times that amount in the highest class studied. (See table 24.)

Average expenditures for personal items did not usually take more than 6 percent of the cash expenditures but took as much as 10 or 11 percent in some cases. (Table 25.)

Education

Expenditures for education tend to increase rather rapidly in the higher value-of-living classes, but in all classes one-fourth or more of the families were in groups spending less than an average of \$20 per family per year for education. (Table 26.) Expense for education is influenced very definitely by the ages of the family members. In many groups the majority of the children were probably either below school age or attending public schools, where only incidental items would need to be purchased from the family funds. A few groups of families had average expenditures of several hundred dollars per family for education. It is probable that these groups included families who were sending young people to college.

Educational expenses did not usually take more than 8 percent of the family cash expenditures, although in extreme cases this item of expense took as much as 29 percent of the family funds. (Table 27.) The range of percentages representing the middle half of the families, indicates that as the money value-of-living increases the proportion of total expenditures allotted to education also increases.

Community Welfare and Gifts

Average expenditures of groups of farm families for community welfare and for gifts have been summarized on a family rather than on a per capita basis. These expenses are among the smallest reported in the farm family's spending but increased with the value-of-living. (Tables 28 and 29, charts 18 and 19.)

The highest average expenditures for community welfare increased from \$18 per family at the lowest level to \$172 at the highest level considered in this summary. However, the range of averages including the middle half of the families did not exceed \$60 until the highest class by value-of-living was reached, and in all classes included in this report one-fourth or more of the families were in the groups whose expenditures for community welfare averaged less than \$30 per family per year.

The highest averages for family expenditures for gifts increased at a fairly uniform rate from \$11 in the lowest value-of-living class to \$85 in the fourth, then increased sharply to \$284 in the highest (fifth) class. The range of averages including the middle half of the families stayed well below \$40 until the highest level was reached. In all classes, one-fourth or more of the families were in the groups reporting average annual expenditures for gifts of not more than \$28 per family.

The expenses for community welfare and gifts when considered together did not, for the majority of averages, exceed 9 percent of the total cash expenditures. This proportion increased with the value of living. (Table 30.)

Summary of average expenditures of families in the most usual value-of-living classes

Groups of families in every value-of-living class reported average expenditures which indicated a wide range for each of the 11 items into which expenditures are classified in this summary. When the averages were arrayed by order of magnitude, those representing the middle half of the families fell within comparatively narrow ranges. Figures showing these ranges for the two value-of-living classes which together include averages representing more than 90 percent of the families studied are given in table 31.

In this table the expenditures which are noticeably influenced by family size are shown as average per capita expenditures, others are shown as family expenditures. The lack of uniformity in the classification used in the original studies accounts for the differences in the numbers of averages and families furnishing usable data for the specific items. Many studies grouped several of the above expenditures under one heading, in which case the data could not be used in this summary.

The range of average expenditures appearing in table 31, representing as they do the usual practice of a large sample of the rural population should be useful as guides in planning farm family budgets. Similar information for other value-of-living classes could be assembled from the appendix tables which give the range of average expenses for the several items of family living.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects undertaken and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the organization for the year. It shows the income and expenditure for the year and the balance carried forward to the next year. It also shows the assets and liabilities of the organization at the end of the year.

The third part of the report deals with the personnel of the organization. It gives a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work during the year and their respective positions. It also gives a list of the names of the staff members who have retired or left the organization during the year.

The fourth part of the report deals with the general remarks of the committee. It gives an account of the work done during the year and the progress made towards the completion of the various projects. It also gives an account of the financial statement and the personnel of the organization.

The fifth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the committee. It gives a list of the recommendations made by the committee for the improvement of the work of the organization. It also gives a list of the names of the staff members who have been recommended for promotion or other awards.

The sixth part of the report deals with the general remarks of the committee. It gives an account of the work done during the year and the progress made towards the completion of the various projects. It also gives an account of the financial statement and the personnel of the organization.

The seventh part of the report deals with the general remarks of the committee. It gives an account of the work done during the year and the progress made towards the completion of the various projects. It also gives an account of the financial statement and the personnel of the organization.

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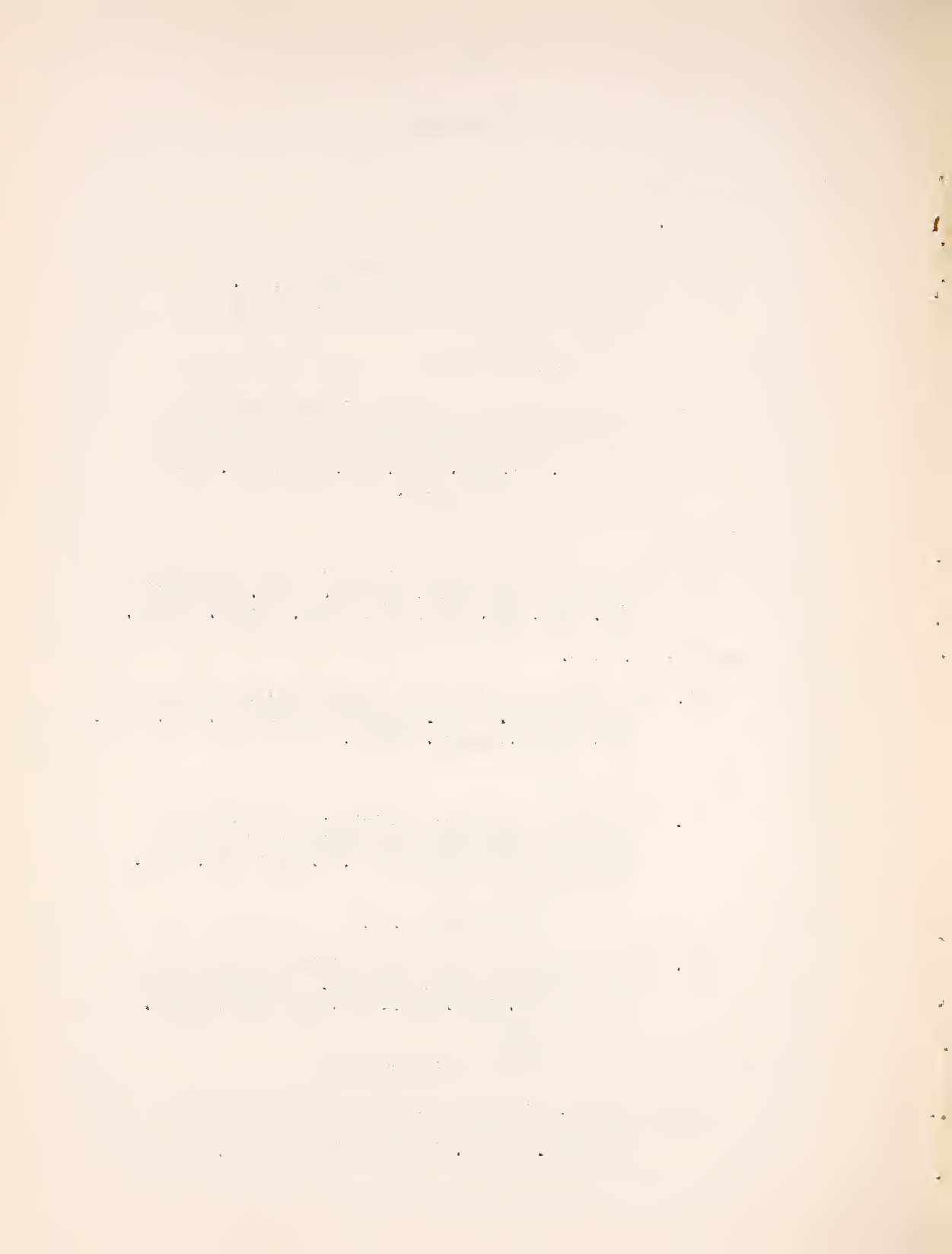
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In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used for data collection and analysis. These include surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice depends on the specific research objectives.

The third section delves into the statistical analysis of the collected data. It covers topics such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and regression analysis. The goal is to identify patterns and trends in the data that can inform decision-making.

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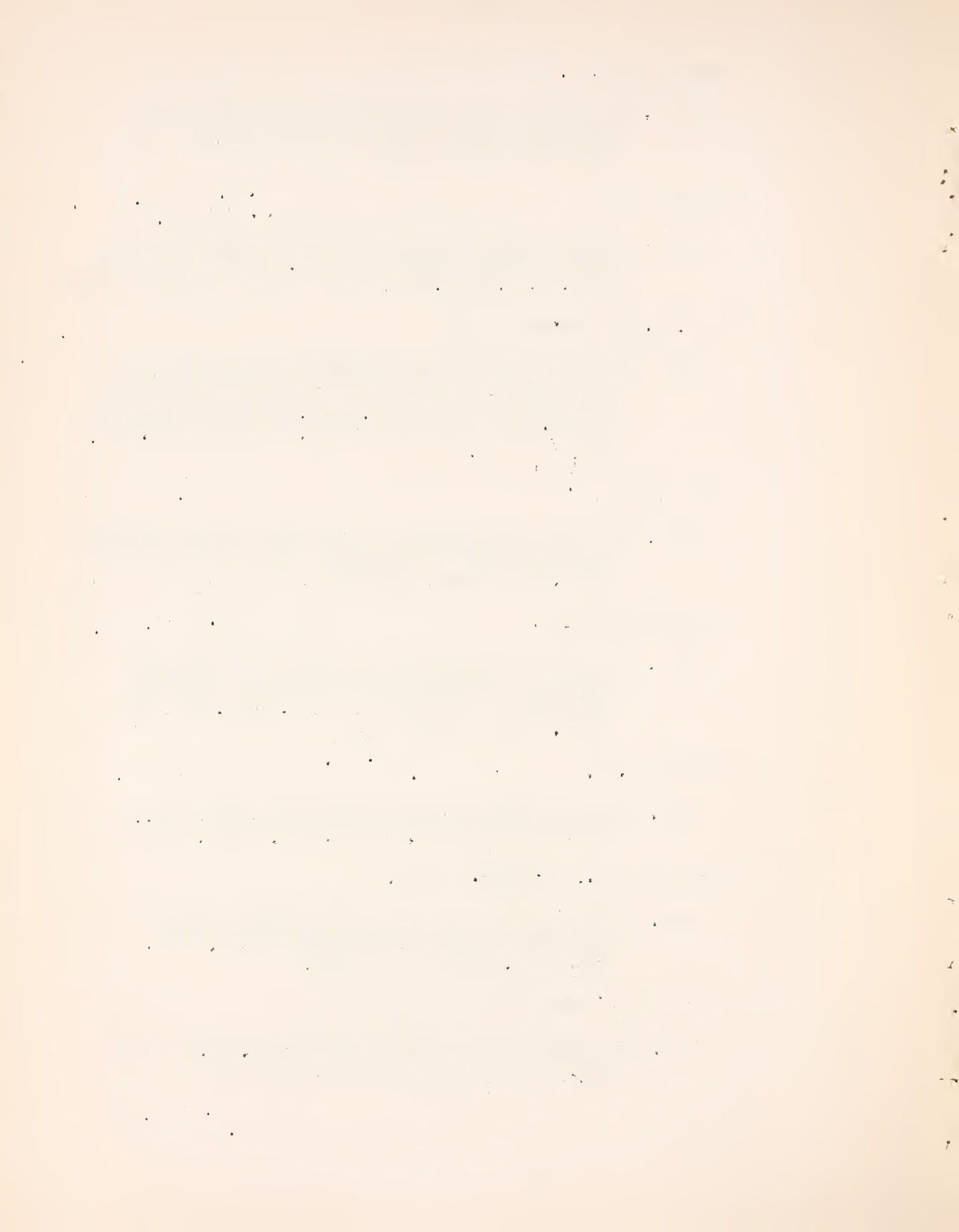
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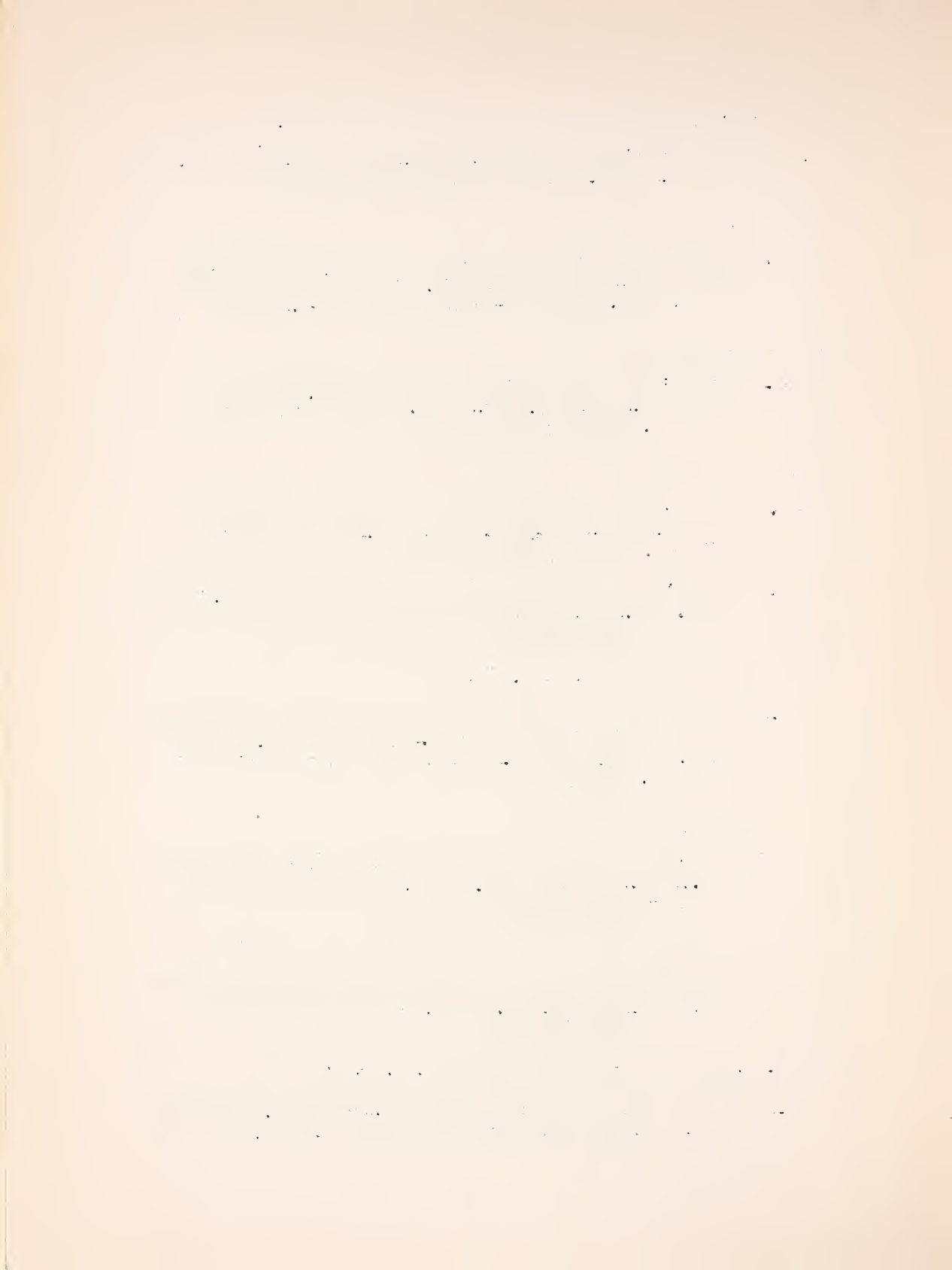
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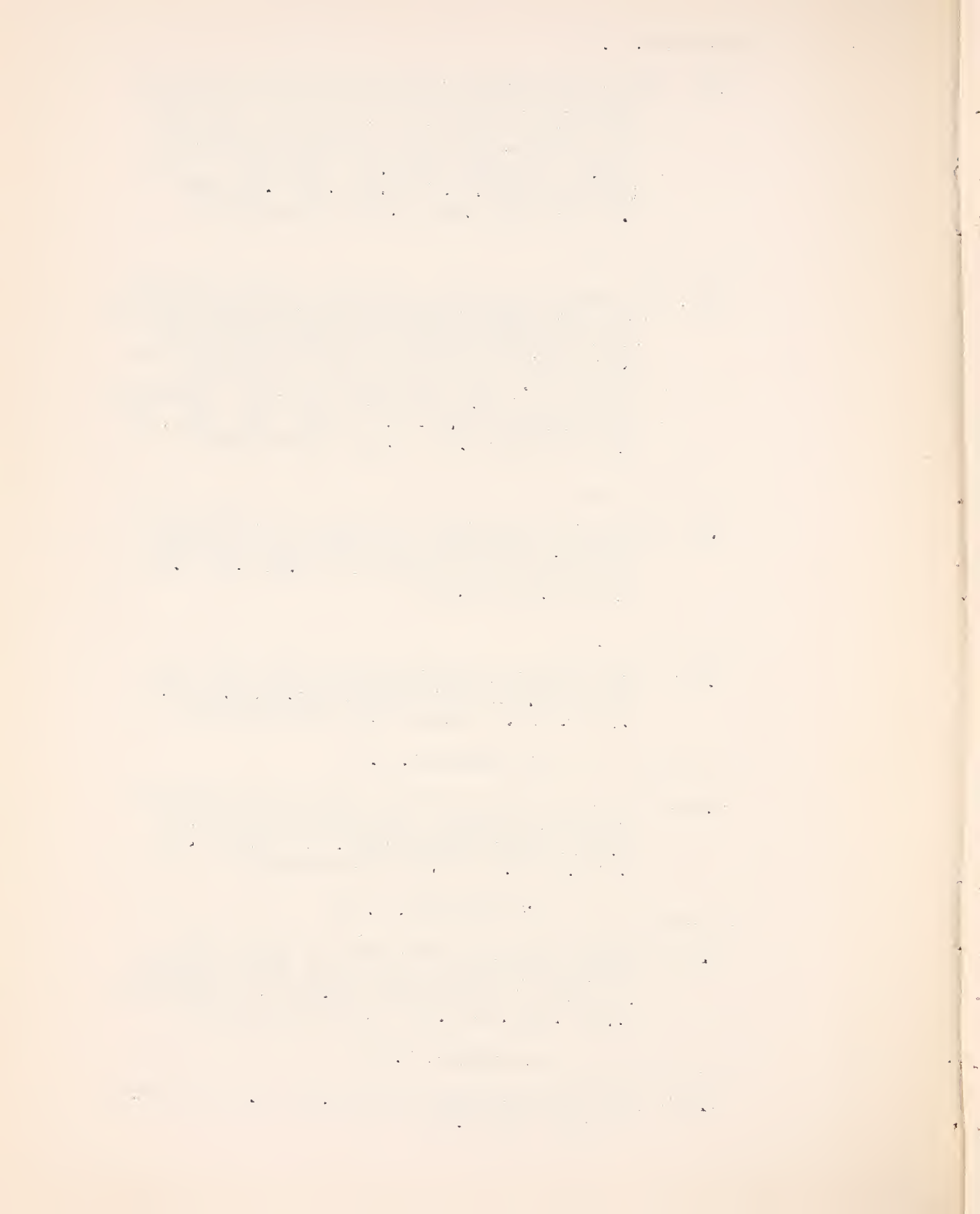
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Department of the History of Art and Architecture
Chicago, Illinois

Office of the Director of the Institute of Design

600 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

1950

Dear Sirs:

I am pleased to inform you that your application for admission to the Institute of Design has been accepted. You will receive a letter from the Registrar regarding the details of your enrollment.

Sincerely,
The Director

Yours truly,
The Director

Very truly yours,
The Director

Enclosed are the following documents:
1. Certificate of Admission
2. Enrollment Form
3. Financial Statement

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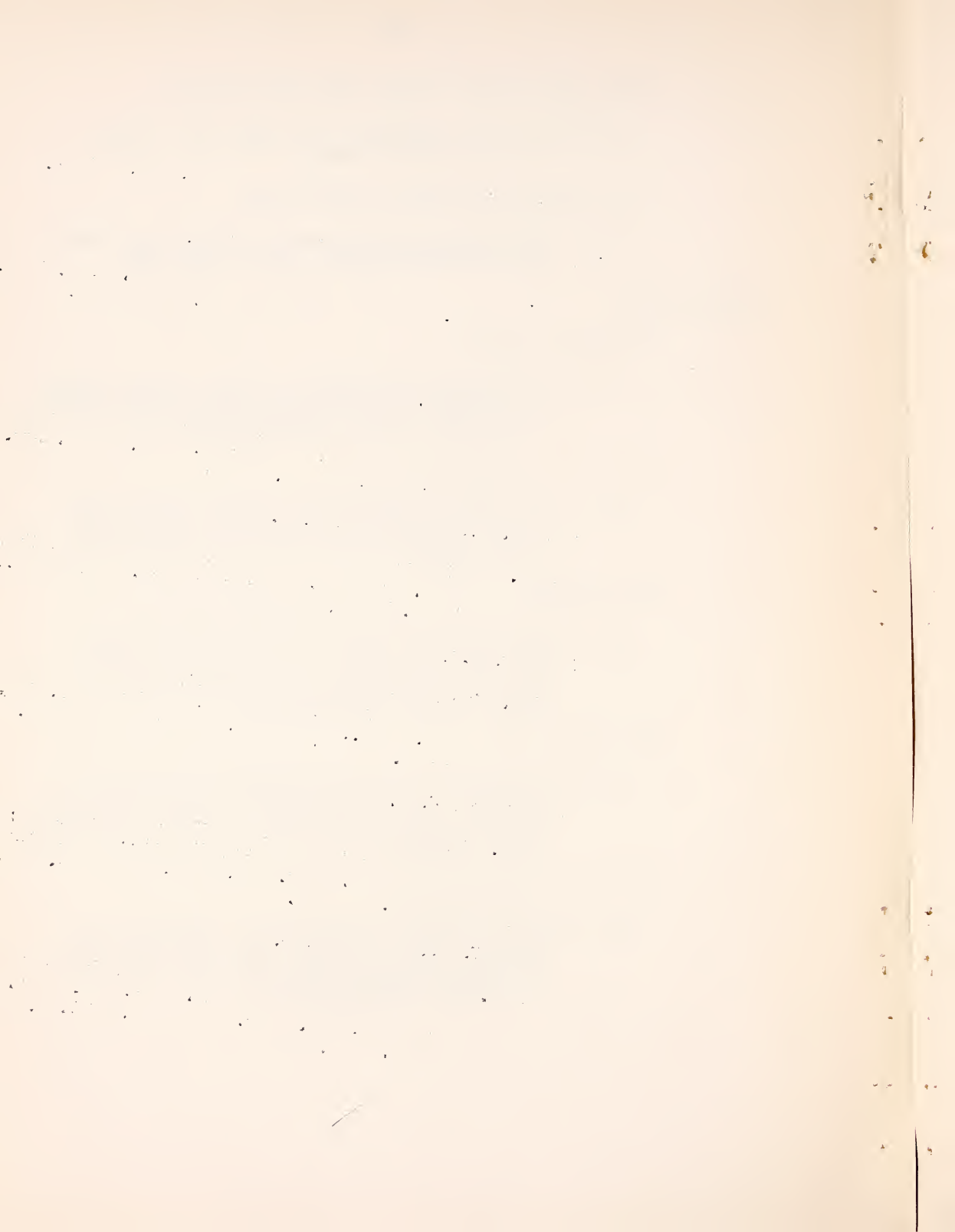
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THE HISTORY OF THE

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Table 1. Number of averages and families, by value of living and region, percentages of averages and families by value of living 1920-1935

Value of living ^{1/} (except housing) in dollars per capita.	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Percentage of averages	Percentage of families
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	--	--
	North Central	2	2	12	--	--
	South Central	4	6	174	--	--
100 - 199	All regions	9	12	543	2.5	2.9
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	--	--
	South Atlantic	4	16	1120	--	--
	North Central	8	89	2433	--	--
	South Central	7	28	2940	--	--
	Western	4	6	95	--	--
200 - 299	All regions	27	156	6970	32.2	36.9
	North Atlantic	4	29	1606	--	--
	South Atlantic	4	17	657	--	--
	North Central	8	128	5934	--	--
	South Central	5	7	1569	--	--
	Western	4	8	200	--	--
300 - 399	All regions	25	189	9966	35.8	52.7
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	--	--
	South Atlantic	3	7	94	--	--
	North Central	7	47	710	--	--
	South Central	2	3	29	--	--
	Western	2	4	20	--	--
400 and over	All regions	19	73	1112	15.1	5.9
	North Atlantic	2	4	39	--	--
	South Atlantic	3	7	31	--	--
	North Central	4	38	209	--	--
	South Central	2	4	16	--	--
	Western	2	2	7	--	--
Grand totals	All regions	13	55	302	11.4	1.6
		31	485	13893	100.0	100.

^{1/} Money value of living adjusted to 1935 level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 2. - Percentage distribution of averages for specified states, by value of living, 1920 - 1935.

States	Number of averages	Percentage of averages falling in per capita value of living (except housing). Classes of -				
		Less than \$100	\$100-199	\$200-299	\$300-399	\$400 and over
Maine	19	0	42	42	16	0
Vermont	15	0	14	60	13	13
North Carolina	20	0	10	65	20	5
Kentucky	18	17	72	11	0	0
Ohio	32	0	53	34	13	0
Illinois	133	0	20	29	24	27
Wisconsin	16	0	50	50	0	0
Minnesota	25	4	24	68	4	0
Iowa	36	0	22	70	8	0
North Dakota	19	0	42	37	16	5
Nebraska	38	3	39	47	8	3

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 3. - Yearly per capita value of living (except housing), by value of living and region, 1920-1935.

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which in- cludes me- dian fam- ily	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	\$ 91	\$ 91-93	\$ 69-93
	North Central	2	2	12	99	86-99	86-99
	South Central	4	6	174	96	68-96	60-100
	All regions	9	12	543	92	74-93	60-100
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	17	382	181	152-184	116-200
	South Atlantic	4	16	1,120	131	115-170	115-200
	North Central	8	89	2,433	180	155-194	106-199
	South Central	7	28	2,940	154	118-164	104-191
	Western	4	6	95	165	165-178	110-187
	All regions	27	156	6,970	161	136-181	104-200
200 - 299	North Atlantic	4	29	1,606	242	216-269	202-296
	South Atlantic	4	17	657	278	245-278	205-291
	North Central	8	128	5,934	241	226-256	200-297
	South Central	5	7	1,569	232	217-232	209-268
	Western	4	8	200	264	205-264	204-280
	All regions	25	189	9,966	239	220-256	200-297
300 - 399	North Atlantic	5	12	259	378	348-379	309-393
	South Atlantic	3	7	94	321	317-322	301-351
	North Central	7	47	710	323	311-351	300-399
	South Central	2	3	29	327	327-340	327-351
	Western	2	4	20	361	361-380	310-388
	All regions	19	73	1,112	331	311-356	300-399
400 - 499	All regions	10	24	178	442	417-470	403-489
	All regions	6	18	105	530	512-548	501-598
600 and over	All regions	4	13	19	627	617-739	608-941
400 and over	All regions	13	55	302	488	430-520	403-941

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.

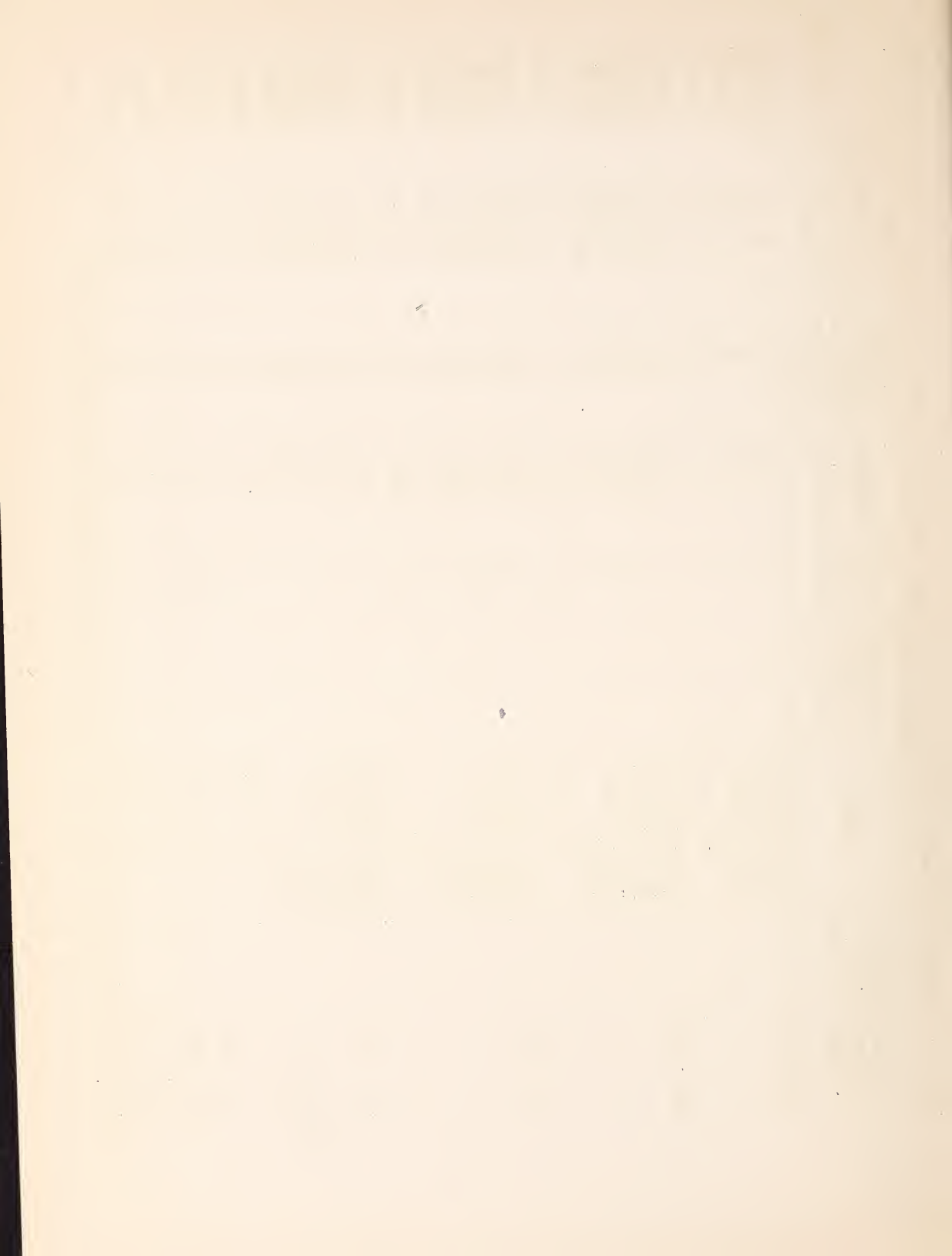


Table 4. Yearly per capita cash expenditures, by value of living and region, 1920-1935.

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which in- cludes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	\$ 40	\$ 40-45	\$ 23-45
	North Central	2	2	12	66	66	56-66
100-199	South Central	4	5	167	45	41-45	41-59
	All regions	9	11	536	43	40-45	23-66
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	118	98-125	63-167
	South Atlantic	4	16	1,120	81	62-82	42-112
	North Central	8	60	2,153	132	103-145	64-177
	South Central	7	27	2,909	107	67-157	48-185
	Western	4	6	95	126	126-150	78-158
	All regions	27	126	6,659	110	77-142	42-185
	North Atlantic	4	29	1,606	154	142-191	119-235
	South Atlantic	4	17	657	184	142-184	79-255
200-299	North Central	8	89	5,302	167	152-184	109-245
	South Central	5	6	1,546	155	132-254	132-254
	Western	4	8	200	202	168-202	152-237
	All regions	25	149	9,311	165	151-190	79-255
	North Atlantic	5	10	238	289	248-321	210-352
	South Atlantic	3	7	94	195	165-209	145-235
	North Central	7	20	467	224	198-271	198-337
	South Central	1	1	3	---	---	383
	Western	2	4	20	227	221-286	221-310
	All regions	18	42	822	235	198-287	145-383
400-499	All regions	10	12	97	263	361-363	296-461
	All regions	5	5	43	456	415-584	392-584
500-599	All regions	3	6	6	576	474-759	441-926
	All regions	13	23	146	363	362-456	296-926

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

Table 5. Yearly per capita savings by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which in- cludes me- dian fam- ily	Range of averages including	
						\$	¢
Under 100 100 - 199	All regions	4	5	159	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1-13
	North Atlantic	3	9	292	3	3-10	1-28
200 - 299	South Atlantic	4	13	902	5	5-8	1-13
	North Central	8	77	2,253	11	8-18	1-71
	South Central	6	19	2,447	8	3-10	1/-30
	Western	4	5	54	11	5-11	1/-12
	All regions	25	123	5,948	3	3-10	1/-71
	North Atlantic	3	19	1,018	5	5-9	4-98
	South Atlantic	4	15	595	7	7-11	5-29
	North Central	8	103	5,344	13	9-20	1-144
	South Central	4	6	1,546	8	8	8-90
	Western	4	8	200	30	18-30	18-94
300 - 399	All regions	23	151	8,703	11	8-18	1-144
	North Atlantic	4	9	215	11	11-34	10-72
	South Atlantic	3	6	82	18	11-22	2-26
	North Central	6	40	684	35	14-57	8-267
	South Central	1	1	3	--	---	119
	Western	2	4	20	36	25-70	7-70
400 - 499	All regions	16	60	1,004	30	14-44	2-267
	South Atlantic	7	23	178	71	51-80	6-440
	North Atlantic	5	14	86	99	61-219	12-375
	South Central	3	9	15	74	63-170	5-491
500 - 599	All regions	9	46	279	75	51-136	5-491
600 and over	All regions	3	9	15	74	63-170	5-491
400 and over	All regions	9	46	279	75	51-136	5-491

1/ Less than fifty cents.

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.

M.M.W. 1-9-37

Table 6. - ALL FOOD: Yearly per capita money value, by value of living and region, 1920-1935.

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	\$ 55	\$ 59-65	\$ 55-65
	North Central	2	2	12	-	-	54-55
	South Central	3	5	167	64	59-64	43-65
100 - 199	All regions	8	11	536	59	55-65	43-65
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	99	86-103	67-118
	South Atlantic	4	15	1,105	84	53-106	53-141
	North Central	8	83	2,341	90	84-94	59-132
	South Central	6	25	2,074	75	70-86	58-111
	Western	4	6	95	97	78-97	65-109
	All regions	26	146	5,997	86	75-97	53-141
	North Atlantic	4	28	1,531	125	111-131	110-153
200 - 299	South Atlantic	4	5	449	138	115-138	78-167
	North Central	8	119	4,274	113	102-129	81-169
	South Central	3	4	1,052	127	119-127	113-131
	Western	4	7	193	140	69-140	69-184
	All regions	23	163	7,499	119	108-130	69-184
	North Atlantic	5	12	246	166	162-166	126-205
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	184	173-184	173-187
	North Central	6	45	538	159	142-175	104-207
	South Central	1	1	3	-	-	127
	Western	2	3	17	203	203-247	174-247
400 - 499	All regions	16	64	839	164	146-178	104-247
	All regions	6	22	162	190	165-237	133-280
	All regions	4	16	91	185	170-249	111-305
	All regions	3	11	17	175	169-290	117-443
600 and over	All regions	8	49	270	181	165-237	111-443

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

Table 7. HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Yearly per capita money value, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes median family	Range of averages	
						Middle half of families	Including All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	\$ 44	\$ 44-48	\$ 39-48
	North Central	2	2	12	33	33	25-33
	South Central	3	5	167	39	24-49	21-49
100 - 199	All regions	8	11	536	44	39-48	21-49
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	45	43-49	33-58
	South Atlantic	4	14	1,028	71	31-86	31-120
	North Atlantic	8	54	2,061	45	41-51	30-68
	South Central	6	26	2,115	52	49-60	27-79
	Western	4	5	74	38	38	6-67
	All regions	26	116	5,660	50	42-58	6-120
	North Atlantic	4	28	1,531	59	53-67	43-80
200 - 299	South Atlantic	4	5	449	110	96-110	56-134
	North Atlantic	7	81	3,646	57	51-71	33-116
	South Central	3	4	1,052	97	85-97	71-97
	South Central	4	7	193	87	33-87	21-132
	Western	4	7	193	87	33-87	21-132
	All regions	22	125	6,871	67	53-85	21-134
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	79	53-79	17-86
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	153	143-153	124-153
300 - 399	North Central	6	20	356	94	76-108	46-167
	Western	2	3	17	139	139-173	97-173
	All regions	15	38	667	86	75-104	17-173
	All regions	6	10	84	91	79-102	38-165
	All regions	4	4	31	70	35-70	35-125
	All regions	2	4	4	--	193-206	116-249
	All regions	8	18	119	85	70-102	35-249
	All regions	8	18	119	85	70-102	35-249

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

Table 8. - PURCHASED FOOD: Yearly per capita expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935.

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes me- dian family	Range of averages including		
						Middle half of families	All families	
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	\$ 17	\$	15-17	\$ 9-17
	North Central	2	2	12	22		22	22-29
	South Central	3	5	167	19		15-21	15-39
100 - 199	All regions	8	11	536	17		16-17	9-39
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	52		44-56	27-73
	South Atlantic	4	16	1,120	22		18-23	15-34
	North Central	8	61	2,241	41		38-51	21-70
	South Central	6	25	2,074	21		18-30	16-58
	Western	4	6	95	42		40-49	29-73
	All regions	26	125	5,912	31		21-44	15-73
	North Atlantic	4	29	1,606	59		58-64	43-100
	South Atlantic	4	17	657	27		22-27	18-37
	North Central	8	89	5,302	45		41-52	28-76
200 - 299	South Central	3	4	1,052	30		30-34	30-50
	Western	4	8	200	53		36-61	36-103
	All regions	23	147	8,817	45		37-58	18-103
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	98		86-115	60-140
	South Atlantic	3	7	94	30		27-30	26-64
	North Central	7	21	510	52		40-60	24-88
	South Central	1	1	3	-		-	59
	Western	2	4	20	74		65-77	65-90
	All regions	18	45	886	59		40-86	24-140
	300 - 399	All regions	8	12	97	80		61-83
All regions		6	6	45	78		70-124	47-146
All regions		3	5	5	107		62-121	52-156
400 and over	All regions	12	23	147	80		61-94	32-156

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

Table 9. - PURCHASED FOOD: Range in percentages, of total expenditures, by value of living and region, 1920 - 1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to food		
					Percentage which includes median family	Range of percentages including	
					Middle half	All	
					of families' families		
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	40	32-40	32-49
	North Central	2	2	12	29	29	29-52
	South Central	3	5	167	43	33-46	33-66
100 - 199	All regions	8	11	536	40	32-46	29-66
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	40	36-45	33-61
	South Atlantic	4	16	1,120	27	23-30	16-44
	North Central	8	60	2,153	32	26-35	20-44
	South Central	6	25	2,074	32	26-36	19-44
	Western	4	6	95	35	26-35	25-42
	All regions	26	124	5,824	32	26-36	16-61
200 - 299	North Atlantic	4	29	1,606	37	31-39	26-55
	South Atlantic	4	17	657	15	13-15	10-36
	North Central	8	89	5,302	26	24-29	18-42
	South Central	3	4	1,052	22	21-22	21-27
	Western	4	8	200	24	21-24	18-40
	All regions	23	147	8,817	26	22-31	10-55
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	32	29-33	23-35
300 - 399	South Atlantic	3	7	94	15	13-18	13-24
	North Central	7	20	467	20	20-22	14-35
	South Central	1	1	3	-	-	13
	Western	2	4	20	28	27-32	26-32
	All regions	18	44	843	22	20-25	13-35
	All regions	8	12	97	20	18-26	10-36
	All regions	6	6	45	15	11-23	11-31
400 - 499	All regions	3	5	5	13	8-17	6-36
	All regions	12	23	147	19	17-25	6-36

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

Table 10. CLOTHING: Yearly per capita expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which in- cludes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	\$ 11	\$11-13	\$ 5-13
	North Central	2	2	12	13	11-13	11-13
	South Central	4	6	174	12	10-13	7-14
100-199	All regions	9	12	543	11	11-13	5-14
	North Atlantic	4	17	381	24	12-27	7-28
	South Atlantic	4	16	1,120	22	15-24	7-32
	North Central	8	23	2,370	22	19-26	3-37
	South Central	7	28	2,940	26	18-34	12-34
	Western	4	6	95	29	21-37	13-37
200-299	All regions	27	155	6,906	23	18-28	3-37
	North Atlantic	4	29	1,605	31	29-38	15-42
	South Atlantic	4	17	657	45	36-45	21-56
	North Central	8	125	5,856	33	28-39	15-51
	South Central	5	7	1,569	38	37-38	23-43
	Western	4	8	200	26	26-37	20-40
300-399	All regions	25	186	9,887	36	30-39	15-56
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	45	31-45	28-54
	South Atlantic	3	7	94	43	22-45	18-51
	North Central	7	47	710	39	33-47	21-66
	South Central	2	3	29	33	28-33	28-36
	Western	2	4	20	37	24-50	24-54
400-499	All regions	19	73	1,112	40	32-47	18-66
	All regions	8	24	178	47	37-51	26-74
	All regions	7	18	105	53	40-68	36-100
	All regions	3	12	18	57	49-67	23-88
400 and over	All regions	13	54	301	50	40-55	23-100

money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

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Table 11. - CLOTHING: Range in percentages, of total expenditures, by value of living and region, 1920 - 1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to clothing	
					Percentage which includes median family	Range of percentages including All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	3	4	357	30	30-33
	North Central	2	2	12	21	21
	South Central	3	5	167	30	29-31
	All regions	8	11	536	30	29-33
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	17	381	21	13-24
	South Atlantic	4	16	1,120	32	27-32
	North Central	8	59	2,090	20	18-22
	South Central	6	27	2,909	29	20-32
	Western	4	6	95	22	20-31
	All regions	26	125	6,595	22	20-30
	North Atlantic	4	29	1,605	22	18-25
	South Atlantic	4	17	657	26	26-27
200 - 299	North Central	8	83	5,225	22	18-25
	South Central	4	6	1,546	28	18-31
	Western	4	8	200	14	15-20
	All regions	24	148	9,233	22	18-26
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	16	11-21
	South Atlantic	3	7	94	23	12-27
	North Central	7	20	467	16	14-27
	South Central	1	1	3	-	-
300 - 399	Western	2	4	20	18	12-18
	All regions	18	44	343	16	14-24
	North Atlantic	8	15	167	14	14-17
	South Atlantic	5	6	45	13	13-27
	North Central	3	6	6	10	6-16
	South Central	3	6	6	10	6-16
	Western	1	3	218	14	14-17
	All regions	11	30	218	14	14-17
400 - 499	All regions	8	15	167	14	14-17
	North Atlantic	5	6	45	13	13-27
	South Atlantic	3	6	6	10	6-16
	North Central	3	6	6	10	6-16
500 - 599	All regions	8	15	167	14	14-17
	North Atlantic	5	6	45	13	13-27
	South Atlantic	3	6	6	10	6-16
	North Central	3	6	6	10	6-16
600 and over	All regions	8	15	167	14	14-17
	North Atlantic	5	6	45	13	13-27
	South Atlantic	3	6	6	10	6-16
	North Central	3	6	6	10	6-16
400 and over	All regions	8	15	167	14	14-17
	North Atlantic	5	6	45	13	13-27
	South Atlantic	3	6	6	10	6-16
	North Central	3	6	6	10	6-16

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

Table 12. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Yearly family expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of estates	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which in- cludes median family	Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	2	2	163	\$ 10	\$10-22	
	South Central	3	5	167	29	16-29	12-59
	All regions	5	7	330	12	10-29	10-59
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	17	382	61	57-66	7-167
	South Atlantic	4	10	849	20	10-79	10-104
	North Central	7	73	2127	67	47-103	21-213
	South Central	6	27	2909	60	30-83	12-174
	Western	4	6	95	57	57-98	54-143
	All regions	25	133	6362	61	31-88	7-213
200 - 299	North Atlantic	4	29	1606	77	68-111	16-255
	South Atlantic	3	4	440	23	23-53	23-131
	North Central	7	87	4283	126	93-159	23-321
	South Central	3	5	1537	53	11-141	11-168
	Western	4	8	200	88	83-88	77-170
	All regions	21	133	8066	105	68-143	11-321
300 - 399	North Atlantic	5	12	259	149	132-177	83-384
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	86	85-88	59-88
	North Central	6	39	655	151	131-159	72-482
	Western	2	4	20	127	127-151	99-159
	All regions	15	58	969	149	127-159	59-482
400 - 499	All regions	6	22	165	155	118-224	90-451
500 - 599	All regions	4	15	57	189	156-330	103-340
600 and over	All regions	2	10	16	222	176-512	84-537
400 and over	All regions	7	47	263	165	140-233	84-537

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

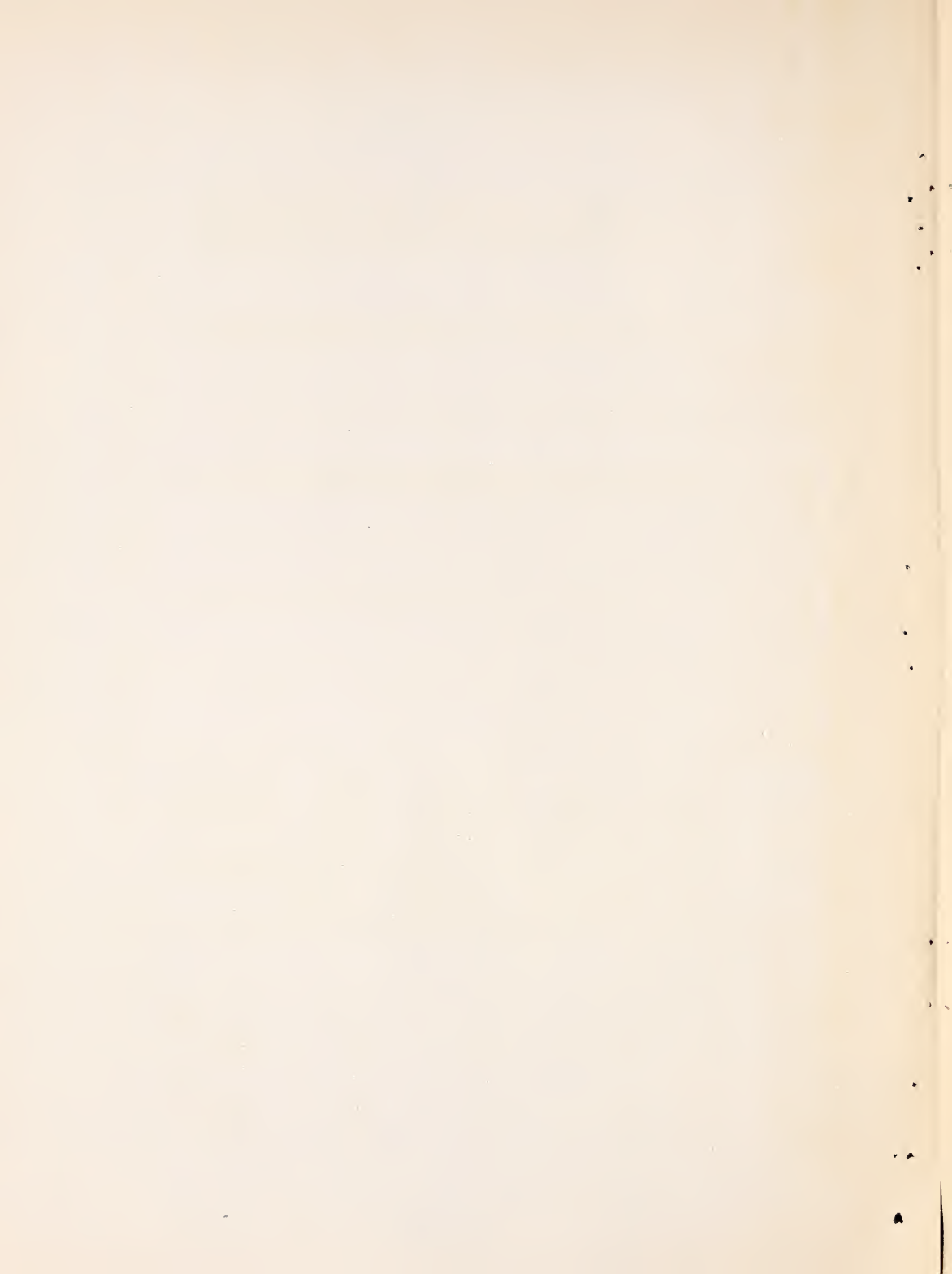


Table 13. - HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Range in percentages of total expenditures, by value of living and region, 1920 - 1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to household operation	
					Percentage which includes median family	Range of percentages including Middle half of families All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	2	2	163	6	6
	South Central	3	4	166	11	8-11
	All regions	5	6	329	6	6-11
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	17	382	12	11-12
	South Atlantic	4	10	849	11	2-18
	North Central	7	43	1,784	15	8-17
	South Central	6	26	2,904	11	7-12
	Western	4	6	95	8	8-13
	All regions	25	102	6,014	11	7-16
200 - 299	North Atlantic	4	29	1,606	13	13-14
	South Atlantic	3	4	440	3	3-6
	North Central	7	48	3,731	18	12-21
	South Central	3	5	1,537	16	15-23
	Western	4	8	200	11	7-11
	All regions	21	94	7,514	15	12-19
300 - 399	North Atlantic	5	12	259	16	16-19
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	16	15-16
	North Central	5	13	422	17	13-20
	South Central	2	4	20	14	13-14
	Western	14	32	736	16	14-20
	All regions	6	15	153	14	11-16
400 - 499	All regions	4	5	43	16	15-17
	All regions	2	2	2	--	-
	All regions	7	22	198	15	11-16
500 - 599	All regions	2	2	2	--	-
	All regions	2	2	2	--	-
	All regions	7	22	198	15	11-16
600 and over	All regions	2	2	2	--	-
	All regions	2	2	2	--	-
	All regions	7	22	198	15	11-16

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

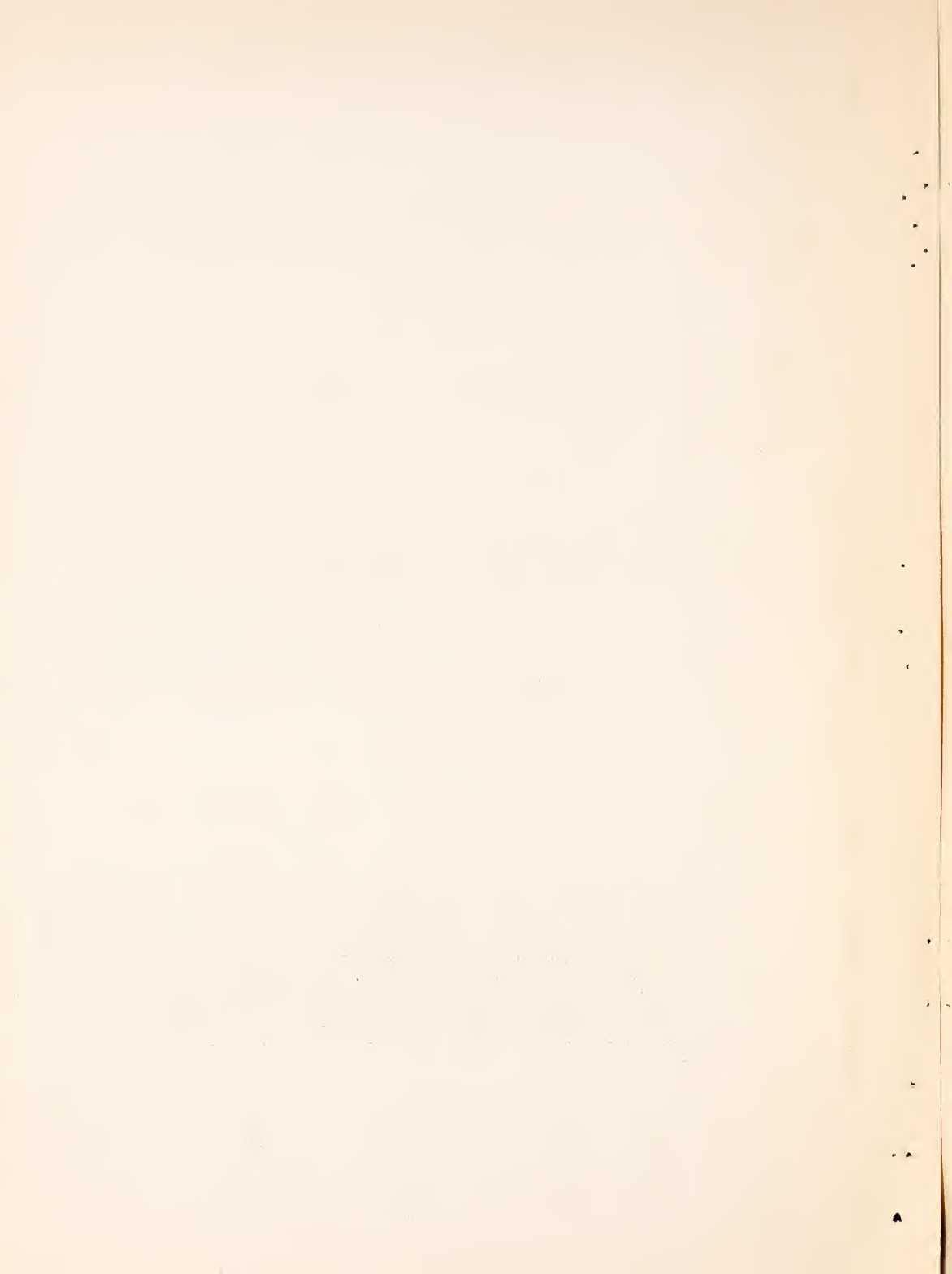


Table 14. - HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Yearly per capita money value, by value of living and region, 1920-1935.

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	2	2	153	\$ 11	\$	11 8-11
	South Central	3	5	167	7		7-9 7-11
100 - 199	All regions	5	7	330	11		7-11 7-11
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	27		17-31 10-40
	South Atlantic	4	10	849	13		8-26 8-29
	North Central	7	73	2,127	23		15-27 5-47
	South Central	6	27	2,909	19		10-23 5-38
	Western	4	6	95	17		10-19 10-29
200 - 299	All regions	25	133	6,362	19		12-26 5-47
	North Atlantic	4	29	1,606	40		33-46 15-64
	South Atlantic	3	4	440	19		19 9-28
	North Central	7	87	4,283	30		26-36 9-58
	South Central	3	5	1,537	16		9-40 9-43
	Western	4	8	200	27		13-27 13-38
300 - 399	All regions	21	133	8,066	31		22-40 9-64
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	63		59-66 42-77
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	29		29-40 29-40
	North Central	6	39	655	40		36-43 21-76
	Western	2	4	20	33		33-40 21-44
	All regions	15	58	969	40		36-63 21-77
400 - 499	All regions	6	22	165	51		45-60 35-173
	All regions	4	15	87	73		63-83 37-116
500 - 599	All regions	2	10	16	109		65-171 41-268
	All regions	7	47	268	59		46-74 35-268

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.



Table 15. - HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Yearly per capita expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935.

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes me- dian family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	2	2	163	--	--	\$ 3
	South Central	3	5	167	\$ 5	\$ 4- 5	\$ 3- 9
	All regions	5	7	330	3	3- 5	3- 9
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	17	382	14	12- 16	2- 28
	South Atlantic	4	10	849	4	2- 19	2- 20
	North Central	7	73	2,127	16	11- 23	5- 36
	South Central	6	27	2,909	18	6- 23	3- 31
	Western	4	6	95	11	10- 17	10- 29
	All regions	25	133	6,362	15	6- 23	2- 36
200 - 299	North Atlantic	4	29	1,605	22	19- 27	4- 36
	South Atlantic	3	4	440	5	5- 9	5- 15
	North Central	7	87	4,283	29	22- 36	8- 57
	South Central	3	5	1,537	13	2- 40	2- 43
	Western	4	8	200	21	13- 21	13- 38
	All regions	21	133	8,066	27	18- 36	2- 57
300 - 399	North Atlantic	5	12	259	48	29- 61	21- 77
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	29	26- 29	24- 29
	North Central	6	39	655	39	34- 40	21- 76
	Western	2	4	20	33	33- 40	21- 44
	All regions	15	58	969	40	34- 48	21- 77
	All regions	6	22	165	47	39- 59	35- 173
400 - 499	All regions	4	15	87	73	63- 79	37- 85
	All regions	2	10	16	76	65- 171	28- 268
	All regions	7	47	268	55	45- 72	28- 268

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.



Table 15. - HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Yearly per capita expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935.

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes me- dian family	Range of averages	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	South Atlantic	2	2	163	--	--	\$ 3
	South Central	3	5	167	\$ 5	\$ 4- 5	\$ 3- 9
	All regions	5	7	330	3	3- 5	3- 9
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	17	382	14	12- 16	2- 28
	South Atlantic	4	10	849	4	2- 19	2- 20
	North Central	7	73	2,127	16	11- 23	5- 36
	South Central	6	27	2,909	18	6- 23	3- 31
	Western	4	6	95	11	10- 17	10- 29
	All regions	25	133	6,362	15	6- 23	2- 36
200 - 299	North Atlantic	4	29	1,605	22	19- 27	4- 36
	South Atlantic	3	4	440	5	5- 9	5- 15
	North Central	7	87	4,283	29	22- 36	8- 57
	South Central	3	5	1,537	13	2- 40	2- 43
	Western	4	8	200	21	13- 21	13- 38
	All regions	21	133	8,066	27	18- 36	2- 57
300 - 399	North Atlantic	5	12	259	48	29- 61	21- 77
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	29	26- 29	24- 29
	North Central	6	39	655	39	34- 40	21- 76
	Western	2	4	20	33	33- 40	21- 44
	All regions	15	58	969	40	34- 48	21- 77
	All regions	6	22	165	47	39- 59	35-173
400 - 499	All regions	4	15	87	73	63- 79	37- 85
	All regions	2	10	16	76	65-171	28-268
500 - 599	All regions	7	47	268	55	45- 72	28-268

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.



Table 16. - FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT: Yearly per capita expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935.

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	All regions	4	5	150	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 1-2
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	17	382	5	4-6	2-15
	South Atlantic	4	8	725	2	1-3	1/3
	North Central	8	54	2,113	7	3-8	1-15
	South Central	6	21	1,718	4	3-6	1-11
	Western	3	3	56	6	6-15	6-9
200 - 299	All regions	25	103	4,994	4	3-7	1/15
	North Atlantic	4	27	1,204	7	6-9	4-21
	South Atlantic	3	3	390	7	7	4-7
	North Central	8	79	5,069	7	6-11	2-19
	South Central	2	3	1,043	6	5-6	3-6
300 - 399	Western	4	7	189	17	14-17	9-26
	All regions	21	119	7,895	7	6-9	2-26
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	11	11-22	11-31
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	1	1-8	1-31
	North Central	6	18	485	11	9-18	8-26
400 - 499	Western	2	3	17	25	24-27	24-27
	All regions	15	36	796	11	11-19	1-31
	All regions	7	11	85	18	17-22	7-31
	All regions	4	4	39	25	12-32	12-32
	600 and over	All regions	2	2	2	--	--
400 and over	All regions	9	17	126	18	15-31	5-32

1/ Less than fifty cents.

Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

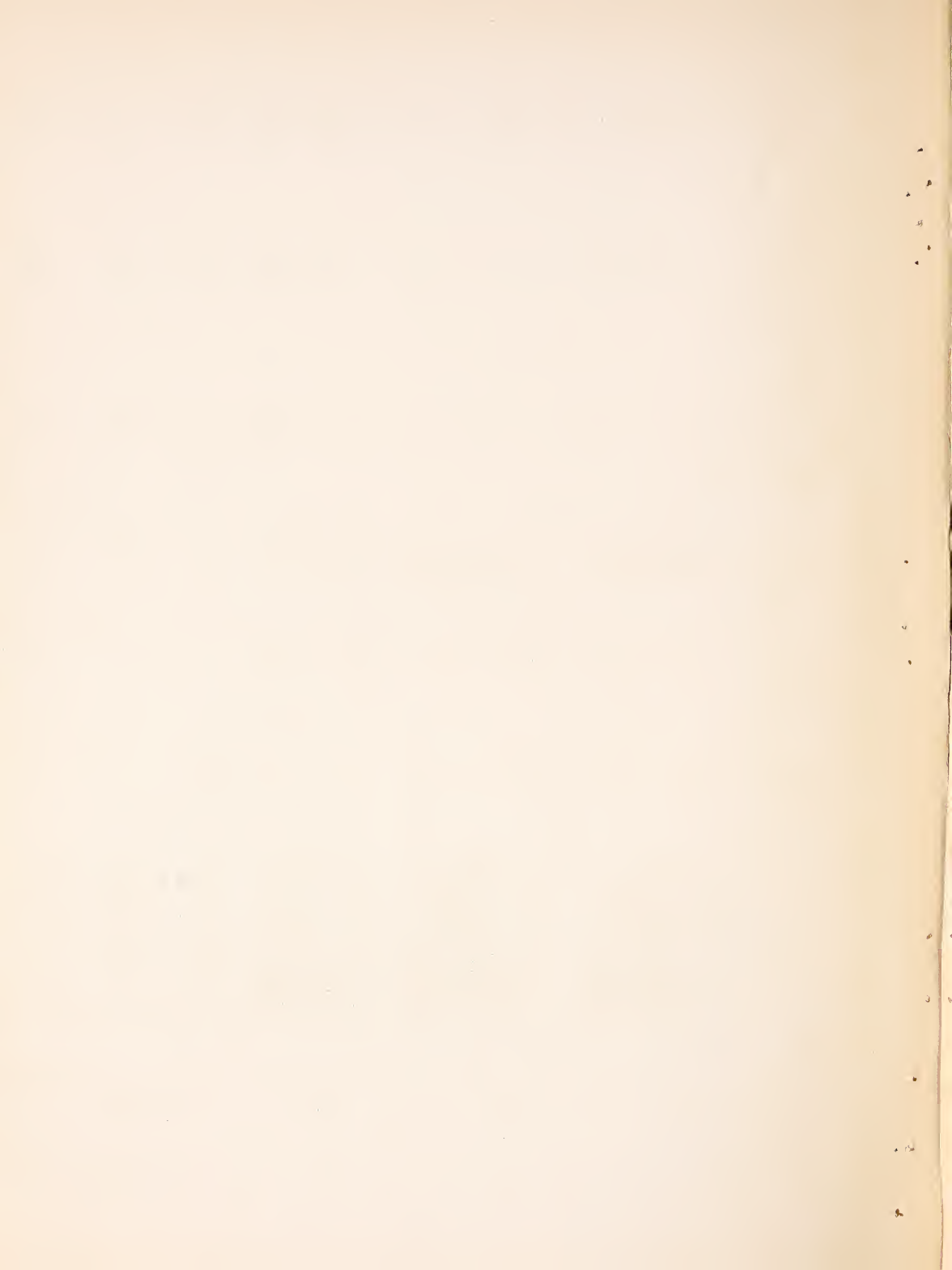


Table 17. FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT: range in percentages of total expenditures by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to furniture and equipment		All families including
					Percentage which includes median family	Middle half of families	
Under 100	South Atlantic	1	1	6	-	-	4
	North Central	1	1	3	-	-	4
	South Central	2	3	144	3	3-4	3-4
	All regions	4	5	153	3	3-4	3-4
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	5	4-5	2-10
100 - 199	South Atlantic	4	8	725	3	3	1-3
	North Central	8	50	1934	5	4-6	2-11
	South Central	4	16	1531	5	3-9	2-9
	Western	3	3	56	5	5-	4-7
	All regions	23	94	4628	4	3-6	1-11
200 - 299	North Atlantic	4	27	1204	6	5-6	3-13
	South Atlantic	3	3	390	4	4	3-6
	North Central	8	71	4649	5	4-6	2-10
	South Central	2	3	1043	5	4-5	2-5
	Western	4	7	189	9	6-9	6-15
All regions	21	111	7475	5	4-6	2-15	
300 - 399	North Atlantic	5	12	259	5	5-7	4-10
	South Atlantic	2	3	35	1	1-5	1-14
	North Central	6	17	434	6	6-8	4-9
	Western	2	3	17	12	12-14	10-14
	All regions	15	35	745	8	6-8	1-14
400 - 499	All regions	7	11	85	6	5-9	2-9
	All regions	4	4	39	6	3-6	3-6
	All regions	2	2	2	-	-	1-4
400 and over	All regions	9	17	126	6	5-7	1-9

money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes



Table 13. TRANSPORTATION: Yearly family expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes median family	Range of averages including		
						Middle half of families	All families	All families
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	-	-	\$ 45	
100 - 199	North Atlantic	3	6	149	\$43	\$12-63	\$7-80	
	South Atlantic	3	7	518	91	13-91	5-143	
	North Central	6	61	1475	56	42-79	15-136	
	South Central	2	6	973	32	32	12-38	
	Western	2	4	52	111	96-134	12-134	
200 - 299	All regions	16	84	3167	43	32-73	5-164	
	North Atlantic	3	17	709	83	81-95	23-164	
	South Atlantic	2	14	587	219	137-219	48-426	
	North Central	6	68	1682	81	60-112	37-295	
	South Central	1	2	494	53	53	53-70	
300 - 399	Western	2	4	176	86	86-116	86-169	
	All regions	14	105	3648	83	60-127	23-426	
	North Atlantic	2	7	94	104	86-115	73-161	
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	60	37-190	31-195	
	North Central	5	34	317	113	75-162	25-289	
400 - 499	All regions	9	47	503	105	66-161	25-289	
	All regions	4	17	143	142	87-223	45-455	
	All regions	3	14	75	130	107-241	93-367	
500 - 599	All regions	1	6	12	253	198-450	92-450	
	All regions	6	37	230	142	100-223	45-455	

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 19. TRANSPORTATION: Range in percentages of total expenditures, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages; families	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to transportation	
					Percentage which includes me- dian family	Range of percentages including Middle half of families All families
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	-	10
100 - 199	North Atlantic	3	6	149	7	3-7
	South Atlantic	3	7	518	18	4-18
	North Central	5	33	1,232	9	7-10
	South Central	2	6	973	4	4
	Western	2	4	52	12	12
	All regions	15	56	2,924	7	4-10
200 - 299	North Atlantic	3	17	709	7	7
	South Atlantic	2	14	587	20	16-20
	North Central	6	35	1,397	12	9-14
	South Central	1	2	494	5	5
	Western	2	4	176	12	9-12
	All regions	14	72	3,363	10	7-14
300 - 399	North Atlantic	2	7	94	8	8-10
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	9	7-15
	North Central	4	9	142	13	10-14
	All regions	8	22	328	10	8-13
400 - 499	All regions	4	5	62	11	9-13
	All regions	3	3	27	14	10-14
500 and over	All regions	6	14	159	12	10-14
400 and over	All regions	6	14	159	12	10-14

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.

Table 20. MEDICAL CARE: Yearly per capita expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle	All
Under 100	All regions	4	5	156	\$4	\$2-5	\$2-7
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	17	382	8	6-10	4-11
	South Atlantic	4	12	882	6	6-9	3-10
	North Central	8	85	2367	9	6-11	1-23
	South Central	6	23	2098	13	7-16	3-19
	Western	4	6	95	6	6-8	1-12
200 - 299	All regions	26	143	6424	9	6-13	1-23
	North Atlantic	4	29	1606	12	11-19	6-34
	South Atlantic	3	15	596	18	13-18	7-24
	North Central	8	116	5585	16	13-19	2-37
	South Central	3	5	1537	12	10-16	10-21
300 - 399	Western	4	5	183	10	10-15	9-15
	All regions	22	170	9507	16	12-19	2-37
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	21	15-22	10-31
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	28	14-46	7-51
	North Central	7	41	597	20	18-23	4-59
400 and over	Western	1	1	3	-	-	39
	All regions	15	60	951	20	18-27	4-59
	All regions	9	39	230	23	15-28	6-128

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.

Table 21. MEDICAL CARE: Range in percentages of total expenditures by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to medical care	
					Percentage which includes me- dian family	Range of percentages including Middle half of families
Under 100	North Central	2	2	12	5	5-9
	South Central	2	3	144	7	3-7
100 - 199	All regions	4	5	156	7	3-9
	North Atlantic	4	17	382	6	4-7
	South Atlantic	4	12	882	6	6-8
	North Central	7	58	2,089	7	6-8
	South Central	6	20	2,623	6	6-8
	Western	4	6	95	5	5-6
200 - 299	All regions	25	113	6,071	6	6-8
	North Atlantic	4	29	1,606	6	6-7
	South Atlantic	3	15	596	7	7
	North Central	8	80	4,956	8	6-9
	South Central	3	5	1,537	6	5-6
	Western	3	5	183	5	5-8
300 - 399	All regions	21	134	8,878	7	6-8
	North Atlantic	5	12	259	7	5-7
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	16	5-19
	North Central	7	15	368	8	7-8
	Western	1	1	3	-	13
	All regions	15	34	722	8	7-8
400 and over	All regions	8	16	161	6	5-7
						2-22

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 22. RECREATION: Yearly per capita expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	-	-	\$ 2
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	14	239	\$ 7	\$ 3-9	2-14
	South Atlantic	3	11	680	2	2-3	1-7
	North Central	7	64	1220	6	3-7	1/-17
	South Central	3	10	774	2	2	1-7
200 - 299	All regions	17	99	2913	3	2-6	1/-17
	North Atlantic	4	25	895	5	3-10	2-19
	South Atlantic	3	15	596	5	4-7	2-11
	North Central	7	84	2462	7	5-9	1/-21
	Western	1	1	52	-	-	9
300 - 399	All regions	15	125	4005	6	4-9	1/-21
	North Atlantic	3	10	138	10	7-22	6-28
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	4	4	3-5
	North Central	5	36	325	7	6-9	2-37
400 - 499	All regions	10	52	555	7	6-9	2-37
	All regions	5	17	143	13	11-15	7-35
500 - 599	All regions	4	14	75	22	15-27	10-37
	All regions	1	7	13	21	16-21	8-30
600 and over	All regions	7	38	231	15	13-20	7-37

1/ Less than fifty cents.

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 23. RECREATION: Range in percentages, of total expenditures by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to recreation	
					Percentage which includes me- dian family	Range of percentages including Middle half of families All families
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	--	4
100 - 199	North Atlantic	4	14	239	5	3-5
	South Atlantic	3	11	680	2	2-3
	North Central	6	38	1018	5	3-6
	South Central	3	10	774	2	2-6
200 - 299	All regions	16	73	2711	3	2-6
	North Atlantic	4	25	895	3	1-5
	South Atlantic	3	15	596	2	2-3
	North Central	7	53	2364	4	3-5
	Western	1	1	52	--	5
300 - 399	All regions	15	94	3907	4	2-5
	North Atlantic	3	10	138	4	2-7
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	2	1-2
	North Central	5	10	149	3	3
400 - 499	All regions	10	26	379	3	2-4
	All regions	5	12	133	4	3-4
500 and over	All regions	3	3	27	5	4-7
	All regions	7	15	160	4	3-5

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.

Table 24. PERSONAL ITEMS: Yearly per capita expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which in- cludes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100 100-199	All regions	2	3	144	\$ 3	\$ 1-5	\$ 1-5
	North Atlantic	1	5	215	3	2-3	1-3
	South Atlantic	4	7	705	6	6-9	3-9
	North Central	7	61	1,897	3	1-7	1/-12
	South Central	6	19	2,447	4	4-8	1-8
	Western	2	4	52	6	6-8	5-8
200-299	All regions	20	96	5,316	4	3-8	1/-12
	North Atlantic	4	16	1,385	5	4-6	3-10
	South Atlantic	2	2	379	10	10	3-10
	North Central	8	85	4,136	10	6-12	1-21
	South Central	2	2	673	9	9	3-9
	Western	2	4	176	6	6-16	6-16
300-399	All regions	18	109	6,749	9	5-10	1-21.
	North Atlantic	3	4	145	16	16-20	10-20
	South Atlantic	1	2	33	12	12-15	12-15
	North Central	5	35	545	13	7-16	2-24.
	All regions	9	41	723	13.	8-16	2-24
	All regions	2	15	126	12	7-12	3-19
400-499 500-599 600 and over 400 and over	All regions	2	12	60	14	12-18	7-17
	All regions	1	6	12	13	8-13	3-25
	All regions	3	33	198	12	10-14	3-17

1/ Less than fifty cents.

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 25. PERSONAL ITEMS: Range in percentages of total expenditures by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living, (except housing) in dollars per capita.	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to personal items		
					Percentage which in- cludes the median family of families	Range of per- centages, including middle half of families	
Under 100	All regions	2	3	144	4	2-7	2-7
100 - 199	North Atlantic	1	5	215	2	1-2	1-2
	South Atlantic	4	7	705	8	5-8	3-11
	North Central	7	33	1625	1	1-5	1-9
	South Central	6	19	2447	3	2-4	1-6
	Western	2	4	52	5	5	5
200 - 299	All regions	20	68	5044	3	1-5	1-11
	North Atlantic	4	16	1385	2	2	1-5
	South Atlantic	2	2	379	4	4	2-4
	North Central	8	52	3851	5	3-6	1-10
	South Central	2	2	673	5	5	1-5
300 - 399	Western	2	4	176	4	4-8	4-8
	All regions	18	76	6464	4	2-5	1-10
	North Atlantic	3	4	145	5	5	4-5
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	7	5-7	4-9
	North Central	5	8	302	6	3-6	2-10
400 and over	All regions	10	18	539	5	4-6	2-10
	All regions	4	11	139	3	3-4	2-7

Money value of living adjusted to the 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 26. EDUCATION: Yearly family expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing), in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which in- cludes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	--	--	\$36
100 - 199	North Atlantic	3	11	169	\$ 13	\$ 10-	46
	South Atlantic	2	10	640	4	3- 17	76
	North Central	7	69	1745	23	14- 40	2-146
	South Central	2	7	213	17	15- 29	3- 80
	Western	1	3	39	57	46- 57	9- 57
200 - 299	All regions	15	100	2806	21	5- 32	1-146
	North Atlantic	4	18	394	23	14- 38	3- 74
	South Atlantic	2	14	511	58	58	3-109
	North Central	7	76	2227	30	18- 57	6-341
	Western	1	2	63	78	78	78-281
300 - 399	All regions	14	110	3195	33	20- 58	3-341
	North Atlantic	3	7	104	9	8- 15	3-274
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	30	13- 33	6-176
	North Central	3	35	324	59	26- 84	11-519
	All regions	8	48	520	38	13- 84	3-519
400 and over	All regions	4	35	213	74	20-161	14-616

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 27. EDUCATION: Range in percentages, of total expenditures by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to education		
					Percentage including median family	Range in percentages including middle half of families	
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	-	8	
	North Atlantic	3	11	169	2-6	1/-18	
	South Atlantic	2	10	640	3	1-23	
	North Central	6	41	1502	4	1-12	
	South Central	2	7	213	5	1-13	
	Western	1	3	39	5	2-6	
	All regions	14	72	2563	4	1/-23	
	200 - 299	North Atlantic	4	18	394	3	1/-7
		South Atlantic	2	14	511	5	1/-11
		North Central	7	44	1973	4	1-29
Western		1	2	63	6	6-17	
300 - 399	All regions	14	78	2941	5	1/-29	
	North Atlantic	3	7	104	1	1/-18	
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	6	1-6	
	North Central	5	23	149	6	3-8	
400 and over	All regions	10	36	345	6	1/-24	
	All regions	5	12	142	8	7-13	

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index



Table 28. COMMUNITY WELFARE: Yearly family expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which in- cludes median family	Range of averages including	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	---	---	\$18
100-199	North Atlantic	3	5	91	11	11	3-42
	South Atlantic	3	7	518	8	8	2-22
	North Central	7	51	1392	16	13-20	1-64
	South Central	3	10	774	12	9-20	7-25
	Western	1	3	39	48	42-48	38-48
200-299	All regions	17	76	2814	14	8-20	1-64
	North Atlantic	3	9	553	45	27-45	15-67
	South Atlantic	2	14	587	50	42-50	25-87
	North Central	7	64	2045	26	18-33	1-92
	Western	2	2	63	94	94	76-94
300-399	All regions	14	89	3248	30	20-45	1-94
	North Atlantic	1	5	70	62	56-65	56-77
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	34	17-43	15-53
	North Central	4	29	266	36	28-54	9-116
400-499	All regions	7	40	428.	36	28-58	9-116
	All regions	5	17	134	38	27-127	6-172
	All regions	3	13	71	41	34-64	19-125
	All regions	1	7	13	54	25-54	1-139
	400 and over	All regions	6	37	218	41	27-75

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.

Table 29. GIFTS: Yearly family expense, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Average which includes median family	Range of averages including-	
						Middle half of families	All families
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	-	-	\$ 11
100 - 199	North Atlantic	2	4	81	\$ 14	\$ 14	5-18
	South Atlantic	1	1	40	-	-	9
	North Central	6	46	1078	9	3-15	1-36
	South Central	2	7	213	4	3-4	1-14
200 - 299	All regions	11	58	1412	7	3-15	1-36
	North Atlantic	3	12	214	26	14-31	14-65
	South Atlantic	1	1	85	-	-	39
	North Central	7	50	1354	21	17-27	4-48
300 - 399	All regions	11	63	1653	21	17-28	4-65
	North Atlantic	2	7	94	32	26-48	25-54
	North Central	4	27	261	26	25-34	14-85
	All regions	6	34	355	30	25-38	14-85
400 - 499	All regions	3	16	131	36	27-51	22-110
500 - 599	All regions	3	13	71	61	39-86	26-261
600 and over	All regions	2	7	13	73	73-85	39-284
400 and over	All regions	4	36	215	40	28-68	22-284

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.

Table 30. COMMUNITY WELFARE AND GIFTS: Range in percentages of total expenditures, by value of living and region, 1920-1935

Value of living (except housing) in dollars per capita	Region	Number of states	Number of averages	Number of families	Proportion of total expenditures allotted to Community Welfare and Gifts	
					Percentage which includes	Range of percentages including
						Middle half of families
Under 100	All regions	1	1	9	-	6
100 - 199	North Atlantic	3	12	171	3	4
	South Atlantic	3	7	518	2	2
	North Central	6	41	1502	5	8
	South Central	3	10	774	3	3
	Western	2	4	41	4	4
200 - 299	All regions	17	74	3006	3	6
	North Atlantic	4	22	802	6	6
	South Atlantic	2	14	587	5	6
	North Central	7	50	2325	6	8
	Western	3	3	70	7	7
300 - 399	All regions	16	89	3784	6	7
	North Atlantic	3	10	138	8	9
	South Atlantic	2	6	92	3	5
	North Central	5	18	344	6	8
	Western	1	1	3	-	-
400 - 499	All regions	11	35	577	6	8
	All regions	5	12	133	9	9
500 and over	All regions	3	3	27	7	12
	All regions	7	15	160	9	9

Money value of living adjusted to 1935 price level by Bureau of Agricultural Economics index.



Table 31. Value of specified items in farm family budgets at the two most usual value-of-living classes

Item	Per capita value-of-living (except housing) of-					
	\$100 - 199			\$200 - 299		
	Total number of -	Range of averages including middle half of families -	Total number of -	Per capita basis	Per capita basis	Range of averages including middle half of families -
Averages: Families	Per capita basis	Families	Family basis	Families	Per capita basis	Family basis
Expenditures for -						
Food 1/	125	\$21-44	147	8817	\$37-58	-
Clothing 1/	155	18-28	186	9557	30-39	-
Household operation 1/	133	6-23	133	8066	13-36	\$68-143
Furniture and equipment 1/	103	3-7	119	7895	6-9	-
Transportation	84	-	105	3648	-	60-127
Medical care	143	6-13	170	9507	12-19	-
Recreation	99	2-6	125	4005	4-9	-
Personal items	96	3-8	109	6749	5-10	-
Education	100	-	110	3195	-	20-58
Community welfare	76	-	89	3248	-	20-45
Gifts	58	-	63	1653	-	17-28
Total expense 1/	126	77-142	149	9311	151-190	-
Money value of home produced goods.						
Food 1/	116	42-58	125	6871	53-85	-
Other (estimated) 1/	-	5-10	-	-	10-20	-
Savings	123	3-10	151	8703	8-18	-

1/ Money values adjusted to 1935 price levels by Bureau of Agricultural Economics indexes.

Based on 80 studies of farm family living, 1920-1935

