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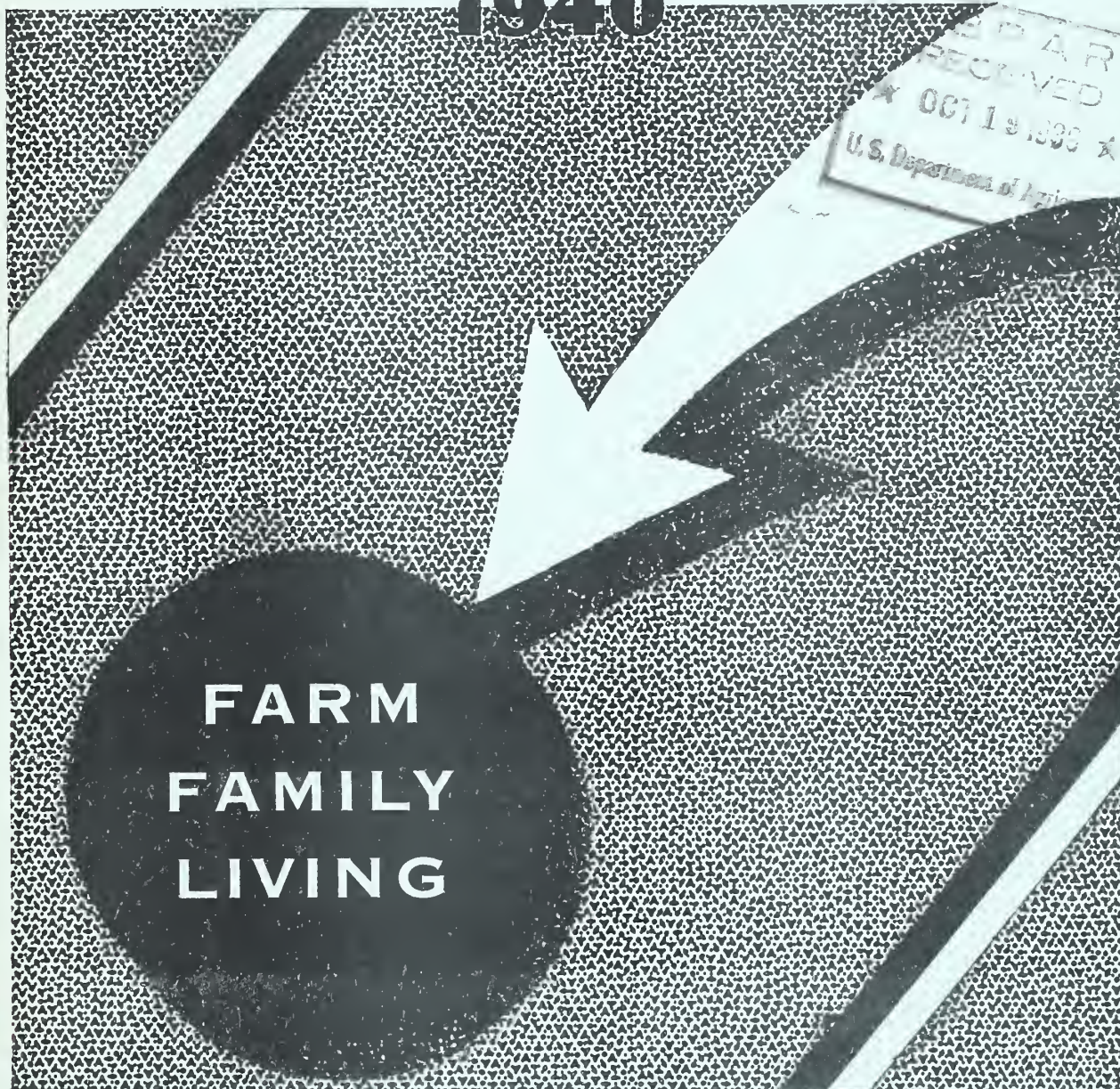
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# AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS

## 1940



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

OCTOBER 1939





## OUTLOOK CHART SERIES

1940

The charts in this book have been selected by the Outlook Committees as those best adapted for presenting graphically the economic background for the respective commodities. Though the charts are as up-to-date as available data will permit, mimeographed data sheets will be mailed early in November for bringing to date, as of November 1, those charts and tables having monthly data. Many other charts which are useful in special cases but are not included in this booklet can be supplied upon request.\*

### OUTLOOK CHART BOOKS FOR 1940

Beef Cattle	Oil Seeds: Flax, Soybeans, Peanuts
Cotton	and Cottonseed
Dairy Products	Potatoes and Truck Crops
Demand, Credit and Prices	Poultry and Eggs
Farm Family Living	Rice, Dry Beans and Broomcorn
Feed Crops and Livestock	Sheep, Lambs, and Wool
Fruit and Nuts	Tobacco
Hogs	Wheat and Rye

Copies of these chart books are sent to Outlook extension workers but are not available for general distribution.

WALL CHARTS - Wall charts, 30 x 40 inches in size, will be made by the Bureau on receipt of order for 10 cents each on blueprint paper, and for 20 cents each on blackline paper. Single bromide enlargements of charts and maps not included in this booklet will be made for 75 cents, or mounted on cloth for \$1.25 each; if 25 copies or more are ordered of any single one, however, they will be furnished at the 10 and 20-cent rate, depending upon the paper.

### TO ORDER WALL CHARTS

- (1) List negative number, title, and kind of paper - blueprint or blackline.
- (2) Give name and address of individual to whom charts should be sent.
- (3) Make all remittances payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and send with order to Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

\*See "Agricultural Economics Charts," mimeographed, June 1937, and supplement.

# LIST OF FARM FAMILY LIVING OUTLOOK CHARTS

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29566 BAE	Receipts from the sale of principal farm products, by regions, 1937-39	2	3
27015 BAE	Cash farm income from livestock and livestock products, by groups, and income of industrial workers, 1925-38	4	4
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## LIST OF FARM FAMILY LIVING OUTLOOK CHARTS - Cont'd. - 2.

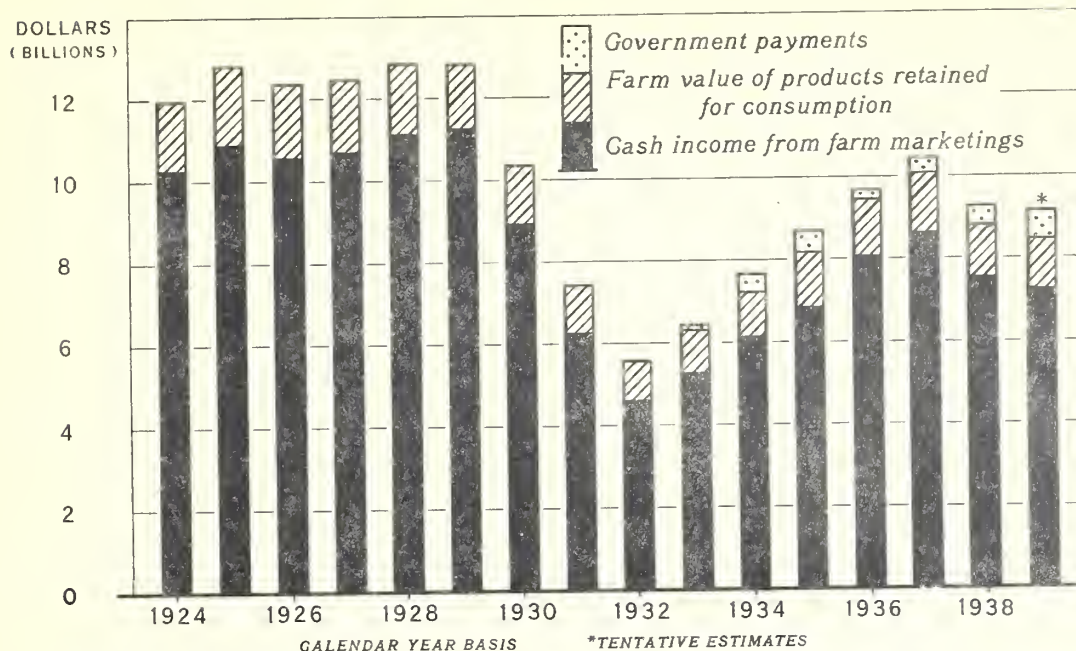
<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>	
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32678 BAE	Wholesale prices of farm and nonagricultural products and of all commodities, 1921-39	26	26
18350 BAE	Prices received and paid by farmers, index numbers, 1910-39	27	27
34602 BAE	Prices paid by farmers for operating expenses, furniture and furnishings, and family maintenance, 1910-39	28	29
34601 BAE	Prices paid by farmers for building materials for house, and family maintenance, 1910-39	28	29



LIST OF FARM FAMILY LIVING OUTLOOK CHARTS - Cont'd - 3.

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>	
		<u>Chart</u>	<u>Table</u>
24214-B BAE	Prices paid by farmers for food, clothing, and family maintenance, 1910-39	30	30
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## GROSS AND CASH FARM INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1924-39



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34549 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Gross farm income declined 56 percent from 1929 to 1932. The general economic recovery from 1933 to 1937 was marked by a steady rise in farm income which carried it back to the level of 1930, but still materially below the average for pre-depression years. The general business recession in 1938 brought a decline in gross and cash farm income in 1937 of more than 12 percent, which was only partially offset by lower prices for articles purchased by farmers, and the purchasing power of farm income in 1938 was about 9 percent lower than in 1937. There was little change from 1938 to 1939 in either the amount or purchasing power of farm income, the beneficial effects of a higher level of industrial activity and consumer incomes on the domestic demand for farm products being offset by increased supplies of several commodities and an unfavorable world market situation for exported commodities.

## Gross and cash farm income, United States, 1924-39

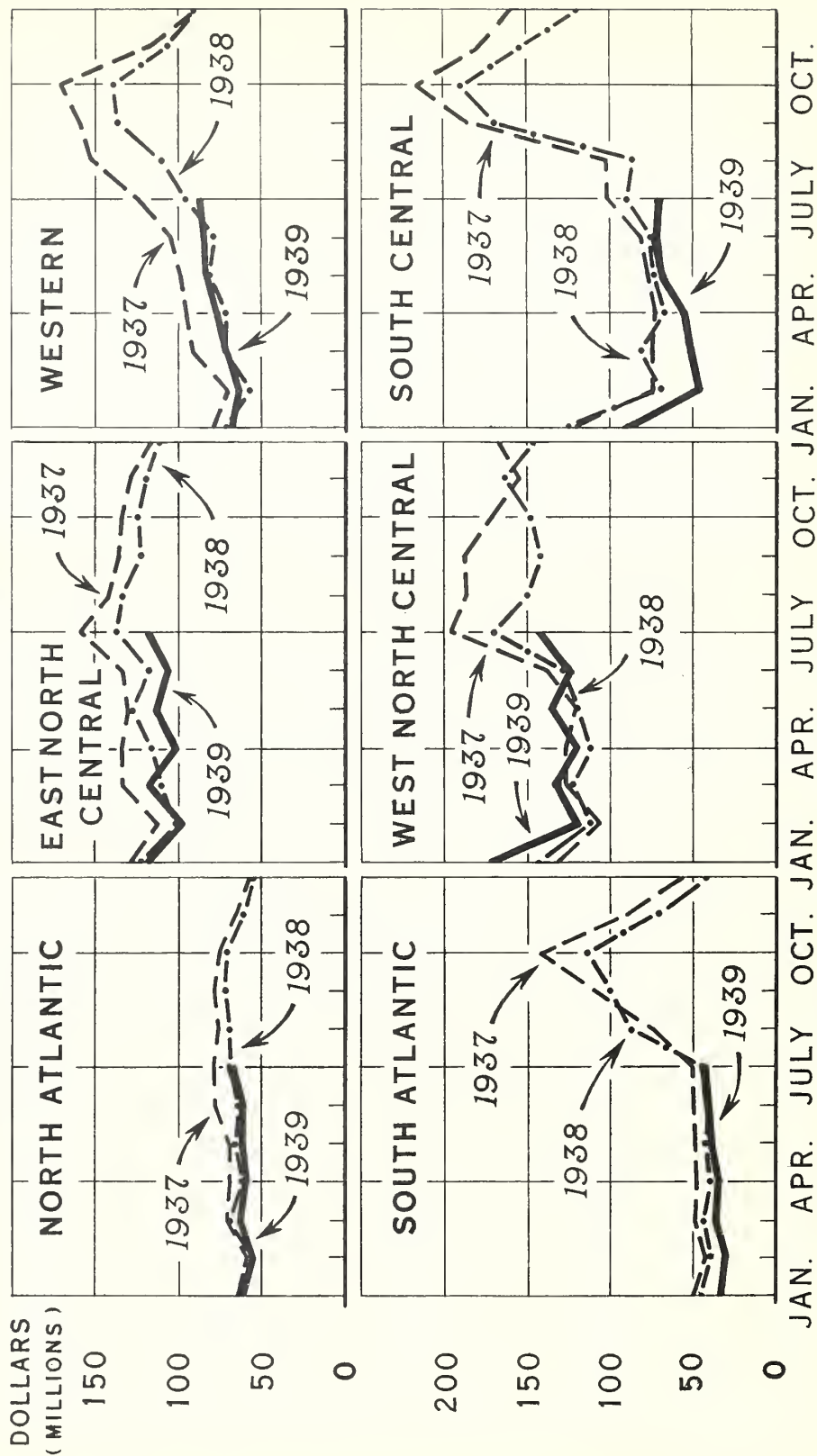
Calendar year	Cash farm income		Value of products retained for consumption 1/		Gross farm income including government payments
	Farm marketings	Including government payments			
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
1924	10,272		1,695		11,970
1925	10,851		1,919		12,800
1926	10,580		1,798		12,378
1927	10,700		1,737		12,437
1928	11,089		1,727		12,816
1929	11,221		1,570		12,791
1930	8,941		1,395		10,337
1931	6,254		1,143		7,397
1932	4,606		956		5,562
1933	5,248	5,379	1,025		6,404
1934	6,138	6,585	1,044		7,629
1935	6,805	7,378	1,310		8,688
1936	8,012	8,299	1,373		9,672
1937	8,621	8,988	1,437		10,425
1938	7,538	8,020	1,270		9,290
1939 2/	7,225	7,900	1,200		9,100

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Quantities retained for home consumption valued at average prices received by producers during the calendar year.

2/ Tentative estimates.

# RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS, BY REGIONS, 1937-39\*



\* EXCLUDES GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO FARMERS

## RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS), 1938 TO DATE

The monthly estimates of receipts from the sales of principal farm products are based on sales of 33 of the most important farm commodities which, for the country as a whole, contribute about 93 percent of the annual cash income from all farm products.

In only two regions, the West North Central and Western, were receipts from marketings higher in the first half of 1939 than in the same months of 1938. The increase was due chiefly to larger returns from crops. In the other regions, decreases in cash income from farm products ranged from 5 percent in the North Atlantic to 21 percent in the South Central region.

In the North Atlantic region as a whole, receipts from dairy products, chickens and eggs, hogs, apples, hay, tobacco, wheat, and corn were smaller in the first half of 1939 than in the same months of 1938.

Cash receipts in the East North Central States were 6 percent smaller in the first 6 months of 1939 than in these months of 1938. Smaller returns from dairy products, eggs, hogs, sheep and lambs, wheat, oats, rye, hay, beans, sweetpotatoes, and apples more than offset larger returns from some of the other crops, cattle and calves, chickens, and wool.

In the West North Central region, sales of farm products brought 8 percent higher returns in the first half of 1939 than in the same period of 1938. Large returns from commodity credit loans and sales of corn accounted for most of this increase.

In the South Atlantic States a large proportion of the 14 percent decrease in receipts from marketings in January-June 1939 as compared with the first half of 1938 was due to lower returns from cotton and tobacco.

Cash income from farm products in the South Central States was 21 percent lower in the first six months of 1939 than a year earlier. Each State felt this decline. Receipts from livestock and livestock products were 1 percent higher but from crop sales, 40 percent lower. Returns from cotton, tobacco, rice, hay, and dairy products were appreciably smaller than in 1938.

In the Western States, receipts from the sale of crops were 6 percent higher the first half of 1939 and returns from livestock and livestock products were about the same as for January-June of 1938. The average for all marketings was 3 percent higher.

Seasonal variations in cash receipts from marketings are most marked in those regions where farm income is derived mainly from crops. This is especially true of the South Atlantic and South Central regions. In the North Atlantic and East North Central regions, where income is chiefly from livestock or livestock products, seasonal differences in receipts are least marked. In the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western regions, the largest receipts are in October. In the East North Central and West North Central regions, the peak occurs in July. In the North Atlantic States, summer and fall are periods of slightly higher receipts, but no one month stands out, as in some other regions.

Cash receipts from sale of principal farm products (excluding Government payments), 1938 to date

Year and Month	United States <sup>1/</sup>	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Central	Western
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1938							
January.....	603	61.2	45.1	120.6	142.8	122.6	70.1
February.....	456	55.2	38.6	100.5	110.8	67.9	56.4
March.....	512	67.8	42.6	110.3	122.0	77.8	71.3
April.....	488	60.9	37.1	116.0	110.6	65.3	71.4
May.....	510	64.5	41.4	127.3	120.2	73.3	80.1
June.....	514	63.0	39.7	117.4	127.1	73.6	78.1
July.....	609	67.8	44.3	137.0	170.2	88.7	96.0
August.....	614	69.4	86.8	133.1	150.2	84.7	110.4
September.....	737	71.0	99.6	120.8	140.6	168.1	134.5
October.....	777	69.8	114.4	123.0	148.3	189.0	139.4
November.....	660	61.3	69.5	119.4	162.9	153.4	105.7
December.....	613	54.6	42.9	110.7	146.3	118.4	90.2
1939							
January.....	586	60.0	33.2	118.6	170.3	89.9	66.5
February.....	430	55.2	30.3	97.7	118.8	47.3	61.6
March.....	487	60.6	35.2	116.0	132.1	51.4	69.5
April.....	463	57.9	33.3	102.2	118.3	54.3	75.3
May.....	508	60.8	38.2	113.0	134.4	67.6	82.1
June.....	501	60.9	40.2	105.8	121.6	71.0	83.8
July.....							
August.....							
September.....							
October.....							
November.....							
December.....							

<sup>1/</sup> These figures are not equal to the sum of the regional estimates. The figures for the country as a whole have been adjusted downward for interstate sale of livestock, and include income from some farm products not included in regional estimates.

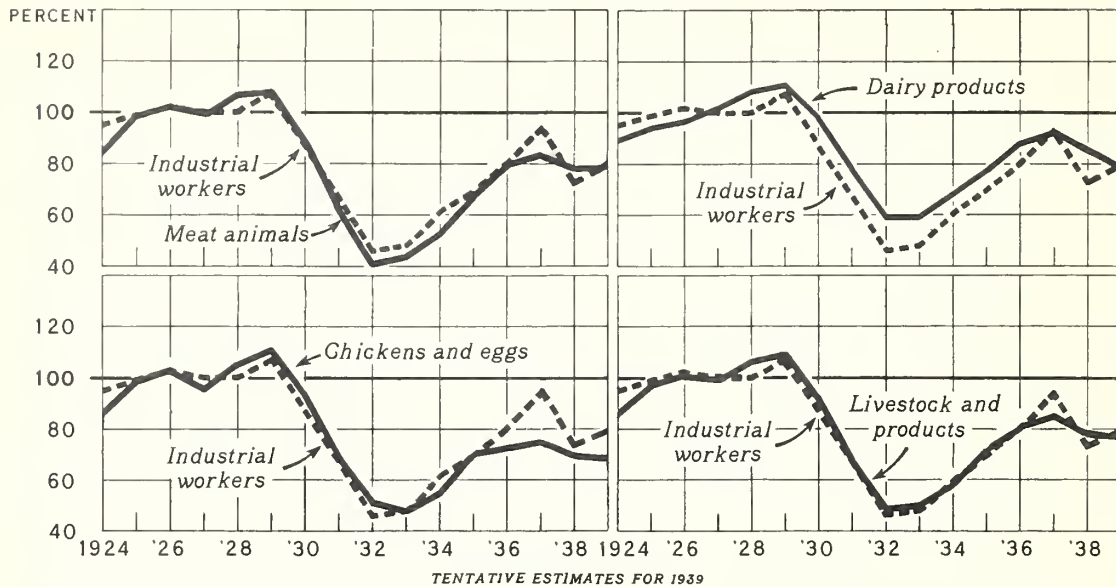
Source of data: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Bureau of Home Economics



# CASH FARM INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, BY GROUPS, AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 1924-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27015

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Changes in quantities of livestock and livestock products marketed from year to year are largely offset by changes in prices resulting from these fluctuations in supplies. Changes in prices resulting from changes in consumer purchasing power and demand, however, may not be offset by changes in quantities sold. Hence, the incomes received by producers tend to vary with changes in the incomes of industrial workers and other consumers.

Cash farm income from livestock and livestock products, by groups, and income of  
industrial workers, United States, 1924-39  
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Year	Meat animals	Dairy products	Chickens and eggs	All live- stock and products	Industrial workers
1924	84.5	89.0	86.0	86.0	94.2
1925	99.0	94.0	98.5	97.0	98.4
1926	103.0	96.5	103.0	101.0	102.4
1927	99.0	101.5	95.5	99.5	100.2
1928	107.0	108.5	105.5	107.0	100.9
1929	107.5	111.0	111.0	109.0	107.2
1930	88.5	98.5	93.5	91.5	88.1
1931	62.0	78.5	69.0	67.5	67.3
1932	41.5	59.5	51.0	48.5	46.5
1933	44.0	59.5	47.0	50.0	48.5
1934	52.5	68.5	54.5	58.0	61.3
1935	67.5	77.5	70.5	71.0	69.4
1936	79.5	88.0	72.5	81.0	80.1
1937	83.0	92.5	75.0	85.0	93.8
1938	78.0	84.5	69.5	78.0	72.3
1939 <sup>1/</sup>	78.5	78.5	68.3	76.5	79.0

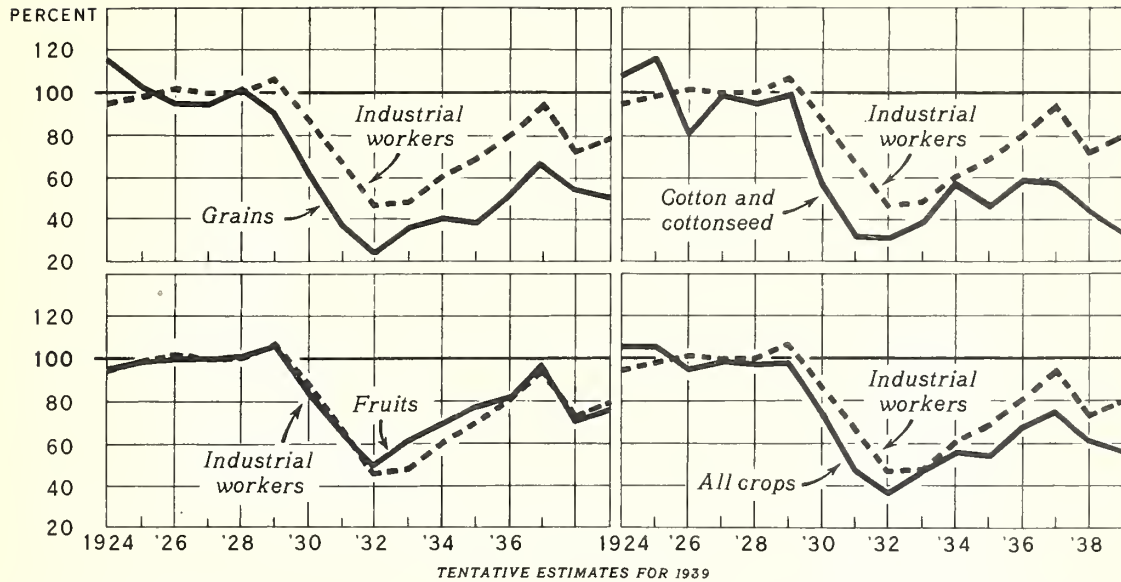
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

<sup>1/</sup> Tentative estimates.



# CASH FARM INCOME FROM CROPS, BY GROUPS, AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 1924-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27014

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Changes in farm income from fruits and vegetables are closely related to changes in consumer incomes, for reasons similar to those noted in connection with the preceding chart for livestock products. For grains and cotton this relationship is much less evident, partly because these crops are stored for considerable periods, with their prices reflecting prospective future as well as present supply and demand conditions. They are also influenced much more by changes in supply and demand conditions outside of the United States.

Cash farm income from crops, by groups, and income of industrial workers,  
United States, 1924-39  
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

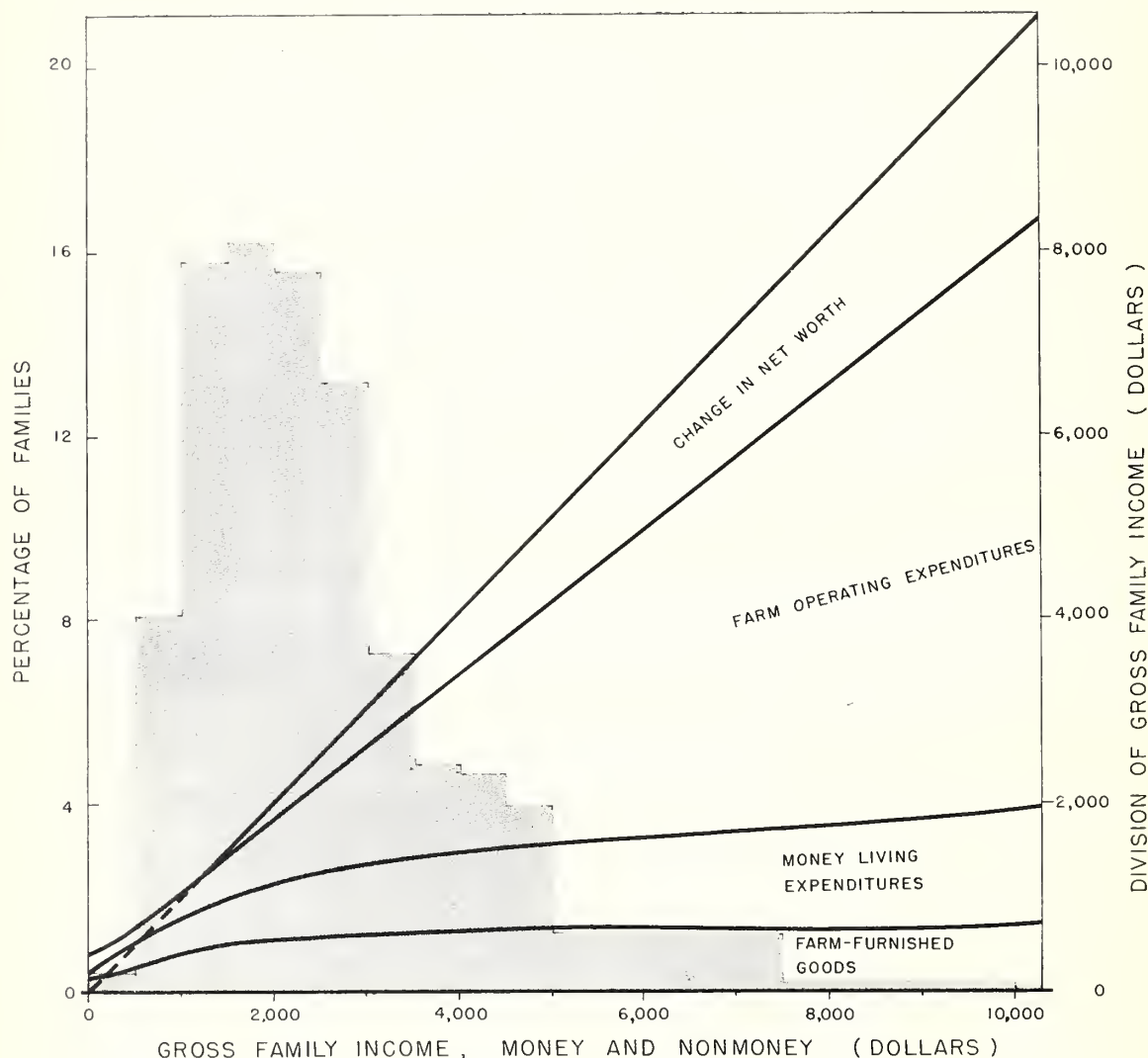
Year	Grains	Cotton and cottonseed	Fruits	All crops	Industrial workers
1924	115.5	109.5	95.0	105.0	94.2
1925	102.5	116.0	98.5	105.0	98.4
1926	95.5	80.5	99.5	95.0	102.4
1927	95.0	98.5	100.0	99.0	100.2
1928	101.0	95.5	102.0	98.0	100.9
1929	91.0	99.5	105.0	98.5	107.2
1930	62.0	54.0	83.5	73.5	88.1
1931	37.0	32.5	64.0	47.5	67.3
1932	24.0	30.5	50.0	36.5	46.5
1933	36.5	38.0	61.0	47.0	48.5
1934	40.5	57.0	69.0	56.0	61.3
1935	38.5	47.0	77.0	54.5	69.4
1936	53.0	59.5	80.5	67.0	80.1
1937	65.0	58.0	97.5	74.5	93.8
1938	54.0	44.0	70.5	61.0	72.3
1939 <sup>1/</sup>	53.0	34.5	76.0	56.5	79.0

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

<sup>1/</sup> Tentative estimates.

# GROSS FAMILY INCOME AS DIVIDED AMONG FARM OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FAMILY LIVING, AND CHANGE IN NET WORTH

507 FARM FAMILIES WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16  
4 SELECTED COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO, 1935-36



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 45 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

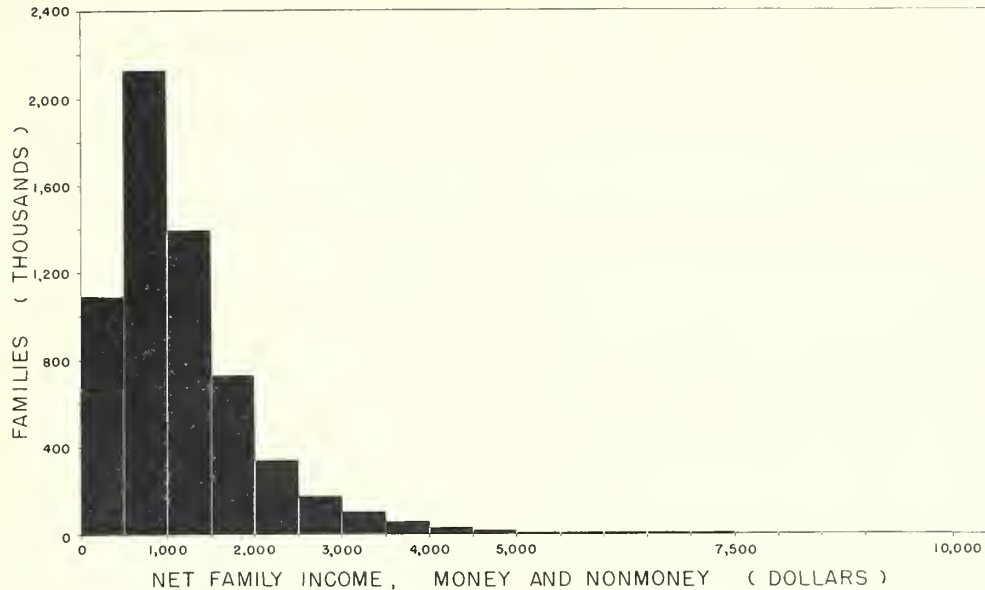
The gross income of the farm family must provide for family living and the operating expense of the farm business and, when possible, be stretched to provide some surplus for getting ahead financially. The relationship between amounts allocated to these three purposes differs from one type-of-farming area to another, and within a specified area, from one income level to another. The division of gross income made in 1935-36 by 507 families in selected counties in Pennsylvania and Ohio is shown in the chart above and in the table below.

	Division of average gross family income, income classes of -					
	\$750-\$999		\$1,500-\$1,749		\$3,000-\$3,499	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Average gross family income	879	100	1,604	100	3,228	100
Average gross expenditures for family and farm	942	107	1,541	96	2,922	91
Value of family living purchased	351	40	532	33	733	23
Value of family living farm-furnished	392	44	540	34	576	18
Farm operating expenditures	199	23	469	29	1,613	50
Average surplus or deficit	-63	-7	63	4	306	9

Gross farm family income, as defined in the Consumer Purchases Study from which these data were taken, includes gross money income from farming, nonfarm earnings of all family members, and nonmoney value of occupancy of the farm home and of farm-furnished food, fuel, and other products used by the family. The doubling of average income (from \$1,604 to \$3,228) was associated with an increase of less than 25 percent in value of family living (purchased and farm-furnished), with farm operating expenses more than trebled, and the surplus for savings more than quadrupled. Gross income of the majority of the 507 farm families studied fell between \$1,000 and \$3,000 as is shown by the shaded portion of the chart which depicts percentage of families in each gross income class.

# FARM FAMILIES DISTRIBUTED BY NET FAMILY INCOME

NONRELIEF FARM FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Of the 6.2 million farm families in the United States not receiving relief in 1935-36, one half had to manage with net incomes of less than \$965 a year, according to estimates of the National Resources Committee, based in large part on the Consumer Purchases Study. About 600,000 additional low-income families had received relief in some form, at some time, during the year.

The net income of the farm family includes all money income from farm and nonfarm sources and non-money income from occupancy of the farm home, from farm furnished food, fuel, ice and other products, according to the definition used in this study.

More than a million, 18 percent, of the non-relief farm families had incomes in the class \$500-\$749; another million were in the income class \$750-\$999. Incomes of \$2,500 or above were comparatively rare -- fewer than 8 families in every 100 were so well-to-do.

The proportion of nonrelief families having incomes of \$1,500 or above was greater in some regions than in others. Thus, in New England 34.5 percent had incomes of \$1,500 or more; in the North Central region, 35.6 percent; in the South, 16.7 percent; in the Plains and Mountains, 20.2 percent; and in the Pacific region, 43.6 percent.

FARM FAMILIES DISTRIBUTED BY NET FAMILY INCOME: Percentage distribution of nonrelief farm families <sup>1/</sup> by income, five geographic regions, 1935-36

Family-income class (dollars)	United States	New England	North Central	Southern			Plains and Mountain	Pacific
				Total	Operators	Share- croppers		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 250.....	3.8	1.2	2.2	3.4	1.8	8.5	13.1	3.3
250 - 499.....	13.9	5.2	5.5	20.7	15.4	37.9	13.9	6.0
500 - 749.....	18.0	12.6	11.3	23.8	21.6	30.4	15.9	10.8
750 - 999.....	16.6	17.4	16.1	17.4	18.4	13.9	16.2	13.7
1,000 - 1,249.....	12.8	18.5	15.8	10.7	12.4	5.3	12.5	12.0
1,250 - 1,499.....	9.8	10.6	13.5	7.3	8.9	2.5	8.2	10.6
1,500 - 1,749.....	7.0	11.6	10.4	4.7	5.8	1.0	5.4	8.6
1,750 - 1,999.....	4.8	7.0	7.4	2.9	3.7	.5	3.8	7.4
2,000 - 2,249.....	3.1	5.0	4.3	1.9	2.5	-	3.0	5.6
2,250 - 2,499.....	2.5	4.4	3.9	1.4	1.8	-	1.9	3.9
2,500 - 2,999.....	2.9	3.5	4.2	1.9	2.5	-	2.0	4.8
3,000 - 3,499.....	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.5	-	1.8	3.1
3,500 - 3,999.....	1.0	.4	1.4	.7	.9	-	.7	2.2
4,000 - 4,999.....	.8	.5	.7	.8	1.0	-	.5	2.2
5,000 or over.....	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.8	-	1.1	5.8

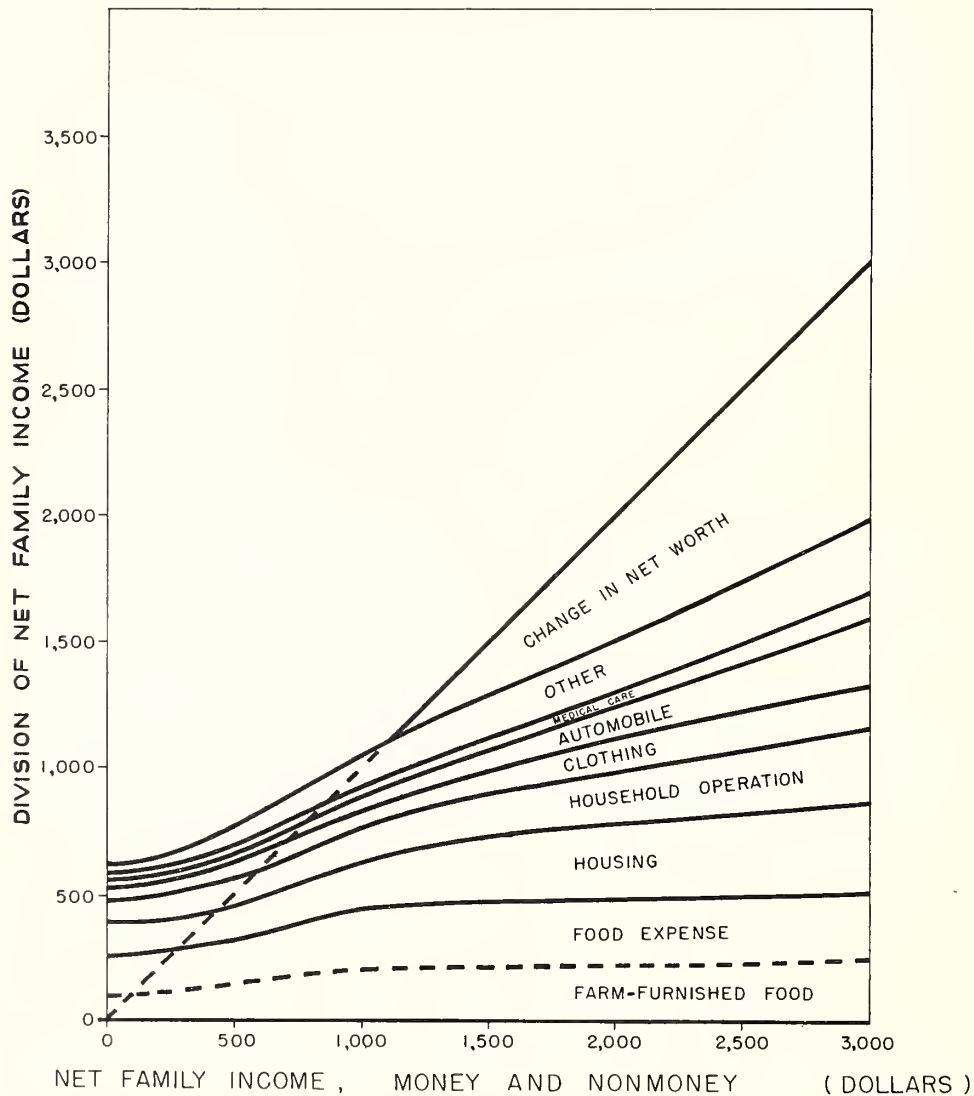
<sup>1/</sup> Includes families living on farms in rural areas only. Excludes all families receiving any direct or work relief at any time during year.

Source of data: Consumer Incomes in the United States,  
National Resources Committee.

Bureau of Home Economics

# AVERAGE NET FAMILY INCOME AS DIVIDED BETWEEN VALUE OF LIVING AND CHANGE IN NET WORTH

134 NATIVE-WHITE FARM FAMILIES\* WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16  
2 SELECTED COUNTIES IN VERMONT, 1935-36



\*FAMILIES OF FARM OPERATORS ONLY



## DISTRIBUTION OF NET FAMILY INCOME OF FARM FAMILIES IN FIVE FARMING AREAS

Patterns of distribution of net family income among savings and the several major items of family living, such as food and clothing, differ from one income level to another. This is shown by the charts for five farming areas, pages 8 and 10-13, which present facts about nonrelief families of farm operators (each including a husband and a wife, both native-born, and one or two children under 16) in selected counties.

Ways of living and of spending differ from one region to another because of differences in customs and in climate. Differences in the general income level of the population also are reflected in consumption patterns. The five groups shown by the charts differed considerably with respect to income level in 1935-36. In the California counties, half of the nonrelief families studied had incomes below \$1,472, while in the North Dakota-Kansas counties median income was about \$700 lower, as is shown below:

Farm area in -	Median family income
California	\$1,472
Pennsylvania and Ohio	1,329
Vermont	1,180
Georgia and Mississippi	953
North Dakota and Kansas	778

These medians are higher than medians for all families, including those receiving relief, the foreign-born, one-person and broken families.

Differences related primarily to custom and climate are best studied by comparisons of families at similar income levels rather than all income levels combined. Data for families in three income classes in each of the five areas are given in the table below. However, the income class \$250-\$499 does not represent families of comparable economic status in the five areas. For example, this low-income group in North Dakota and Kansas included many families whose incomes were lower than usual because of the drought; their high average deficit indicates that many had resources permitting expenditures that exceeded their receipts for that year. In contrast, the majority of the group in Georgia and Mississippi seem

to have been families that customarily had low incomes and lacked resources warranting expenditures much greater than current receipts (see discussion on page 19). With such a wide range in the total value of living of these low-income groups, it is impossible to trace differences in consumption that are due primarily to regional differences.

The two upper income groups (\$750-\$999 and \$1,750-\$1,999) provide better evidence of interarea differences. The California families at these two levels had higher average expenditures for food and produced less food for family use than did those in the other four areas. They also tended to spend more on clothes and on medical care.

The families in Georgia and Mississippi in these two higher income classes ranked above those in the other areas with respect to value of food furnished by the farm and had comparatively low food expenditures. The value of their housing also was relatively low. They spent less for household operation than did the others, largely because they had lower expenses for fuel.

Families in the upper income class in the Pennsylvania-Ohio area had higher average savings than did those in the other areas. Houses of the two upper-income groups in this area had higher average values than in the other areas. These families also had generous supplies of home-produced food—an important factor in their comparatively low food expenditures.

The North Dakota-Kansas families with incomes in the class \$750-\$999 had a greater average deficit than families with similar incomes in other areas and the savings of those in the higher income class were less. Expenditures for household operation tended to be relatively high in this area, largely because of expenses for fuel.

The Vermont families ranked first with respect to value of farm-furnished fuel; their purchases of fuel were comparatively low, despite the climate. These families ranked low in expenditures for clothing and for automobile purchase and operation.

AVERAGE VALUE OF FAMILY LIVING AND CHANGE IN NET WORTH: Value of specified groups of items and of change in net worth in three selected income classes, native-white farm families <sup>1/</sup> with one or two children under 16, five selected farm areas, 1935-36

State and family-income class (dollars)	Average money value of family living												Change in net worth
	Total	Food			Housing	Household operation			Clothing	Auto	Medical care	Other 2/	
		Total	Purchased	Farm-furnished		Total	Purchased	Farm-furnished					
<u>Vermont</u>													
250 - 499.....	\$ 704	\$ 250	\$ 152	\$ 98	\$ 136	\$ 110	\$ 36	\$ 74	\$ 71	\$ 21	\$ 38	\$ 78	\$- 299
750 - 999.....	976	459	269	190	137	124	48	76	68	46	29	113	- 100
1,750 - 1,999.....	1,437	537	274	263	258	214	119	95	82	111	65	170	437
<u>Pennsylvania and Ohio</u>													
250 - 499.....	819	346	142	204	137	85	58	27	48	53	57	93	- 402
750 - 999.....	953	417	166	251	166	91	61	30	78	71	46	84	- 55
1,750 - 1,999.....	1,400	487	148	339	307	123	100	23	125	162	59	137	453
<u>North Dakota and Kansas</u>													
250 - 499.....	917	398	172	226	115	103	89	14	76	64	49	112	- 509
750 - 999.....	1,138	480	198	282	142	125	109	16	86	100	75	130	- 256
1,750 - 1,999.....	1,704	546	226	320	192	183	170	13	101	378	124	180	143
<u>California</u>													
250 - 499.....	936	361	264	97	76	98	81	17	77	148	69	107	- 535
750 - 999.....	1,087	470	339	131	126	103	93	10	100	97	62	129	- 217
1,750 - 1,999.....	1,638	559	430	129	209	151	138	13	155	170	127	267	243
<u>Georgia and Mississippi</u>													
250 - 499.....	452	281	68	213	27	35	13	22	42	10	15	42	- 43
750 - 999.....	836	445	119	326	53	67	32	35	75	55	34	107	40
1,750 - 1,999.....	1,508	624	263	361	81	132	101	31	147	234	59	231	330

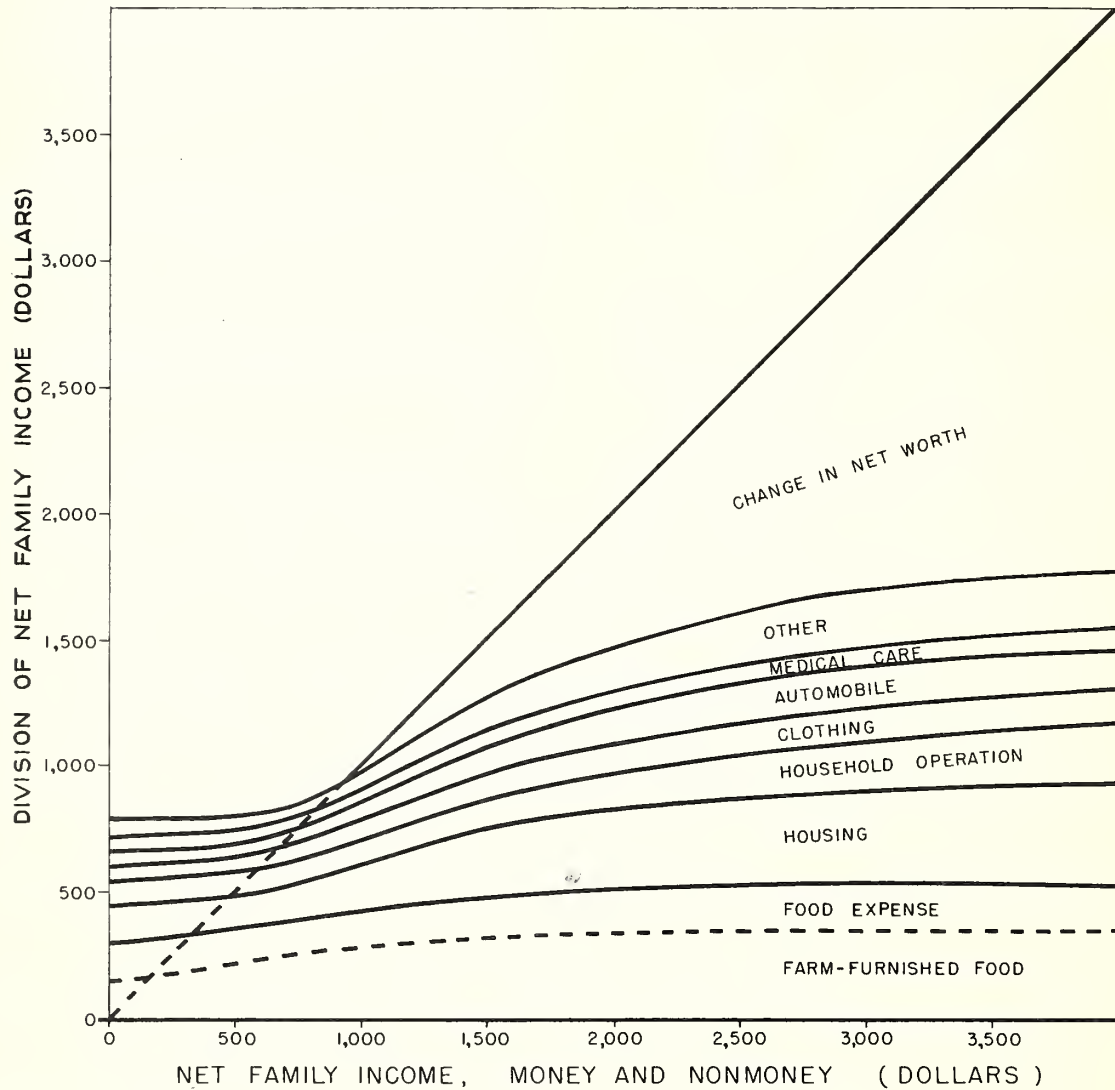
<sup>1/</sup> Nonrelief farm-operator families only.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes expenditures for household furnishings and equipment, personal care, recreation, tobacco, reading, education, gifts, community welfare, selected taxes, travel and transportation other than automobile, and all other items.



# AVERAGE NET FAMILY INCOME AS DIVIDED BETWEEN VALUE OF LIVING AND CHANGE IN NET WORTH

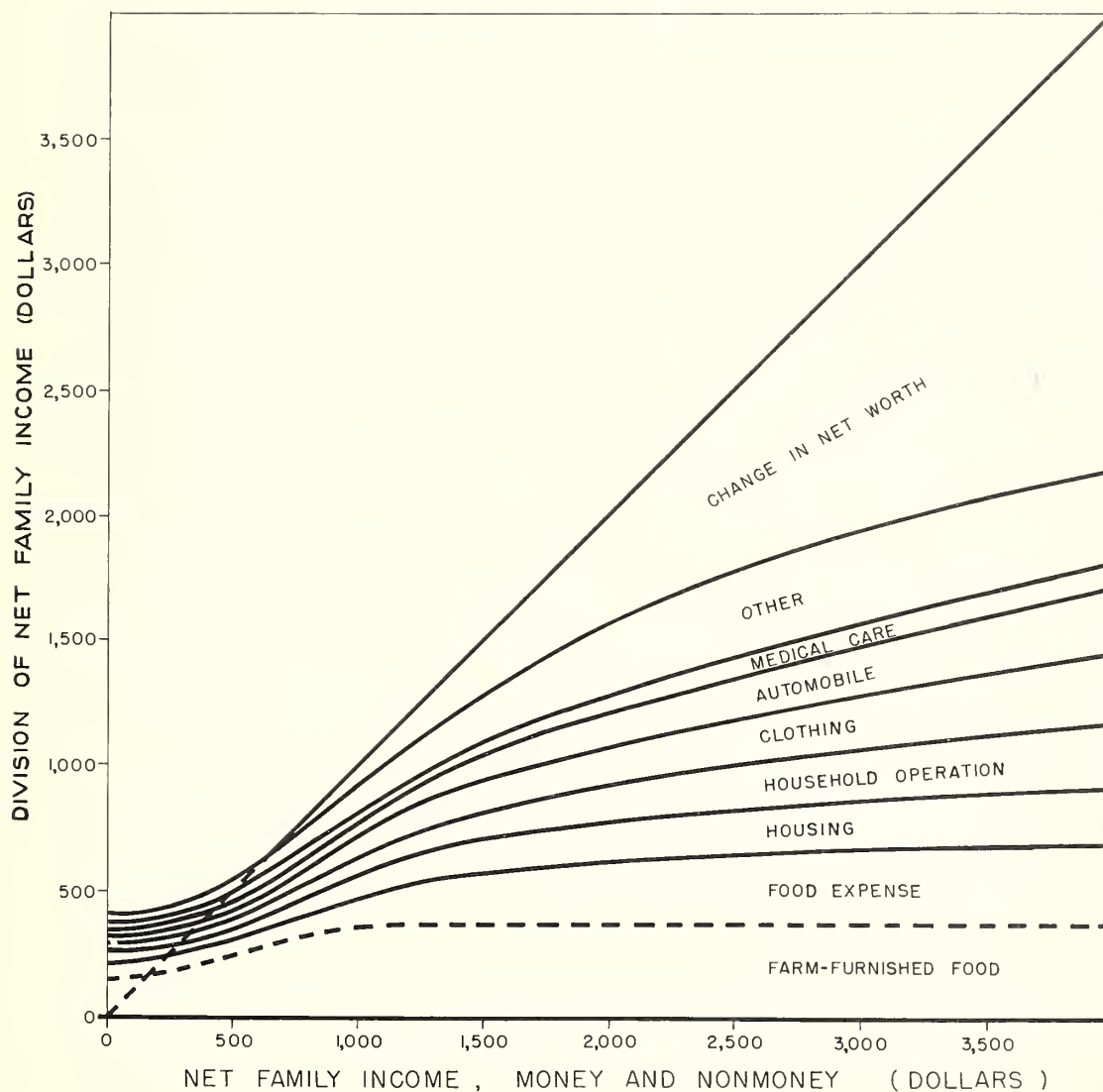
507 NATIVE-WHITE FARM FAMILIES\* WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16  
4 SELECTED COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO, 1935-36



\*FAMILIES OF FARM OPERATORS ONLY

# AVERAGE NET FAMILY INCOME AS DIVIDED BETWEEN VALUE OF LIVING AND CHANGE IN NET WORTH

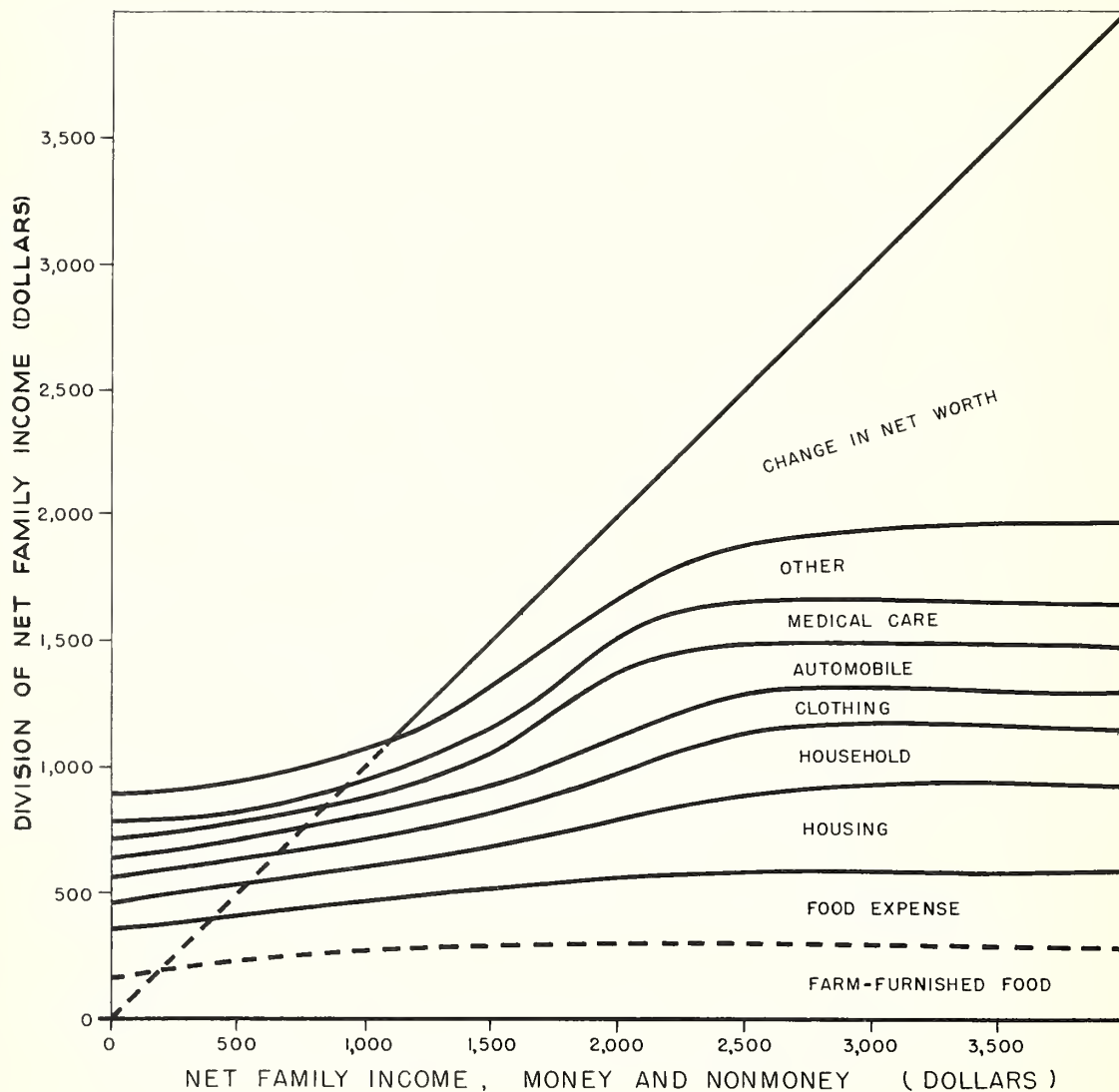
302 NATIVE-WHITE FARM FAMILIES\* WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16  
12 SELECTED COUNTIES IN GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI, 1935 - 36



\*FAMILIES OF FARM OPERATORS ONLY

# AVERAGE NET FAMILY INCOME AS DIVIDED BETWEEN VALUE OF LIVING AND CHANGE IN NET WORTH

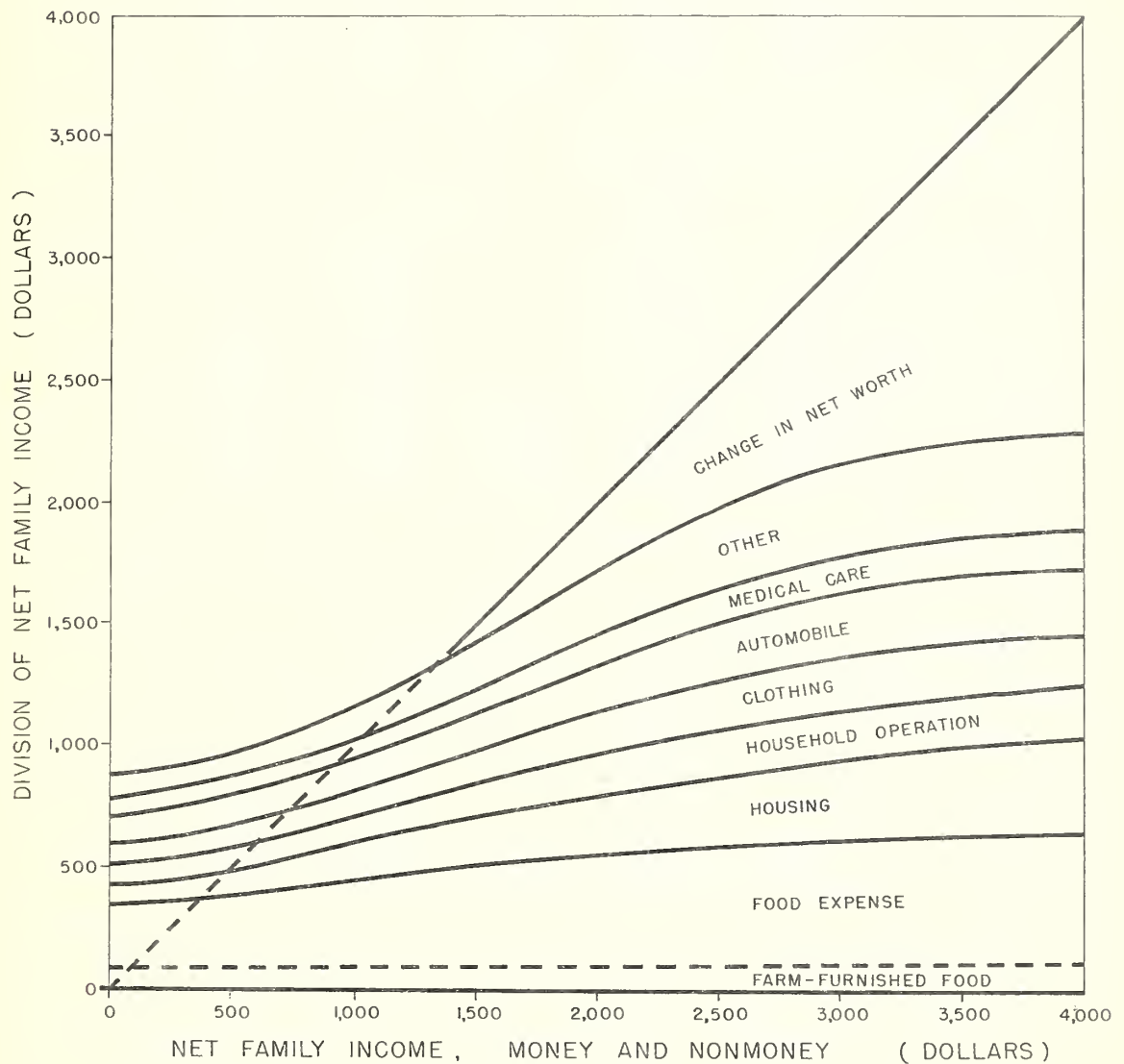
371 NATIVE-WHITE FARM FAMILIES\* WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16  
8 SELECTED COUNTIES IN NORTH DAKOTA AND KANSAS, 1935-36



\*FAMILIES OF FARM OPERATORS ONLY

# AVERAGE NET FAMILY INCOME AS DIVIDED BETWEEN VALUE OF LIVING AND CHANGE IN NET WORTH

296 NATIVE-WHITE FARM FAMILIES\* WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16  
3 SELECTED COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1935-36



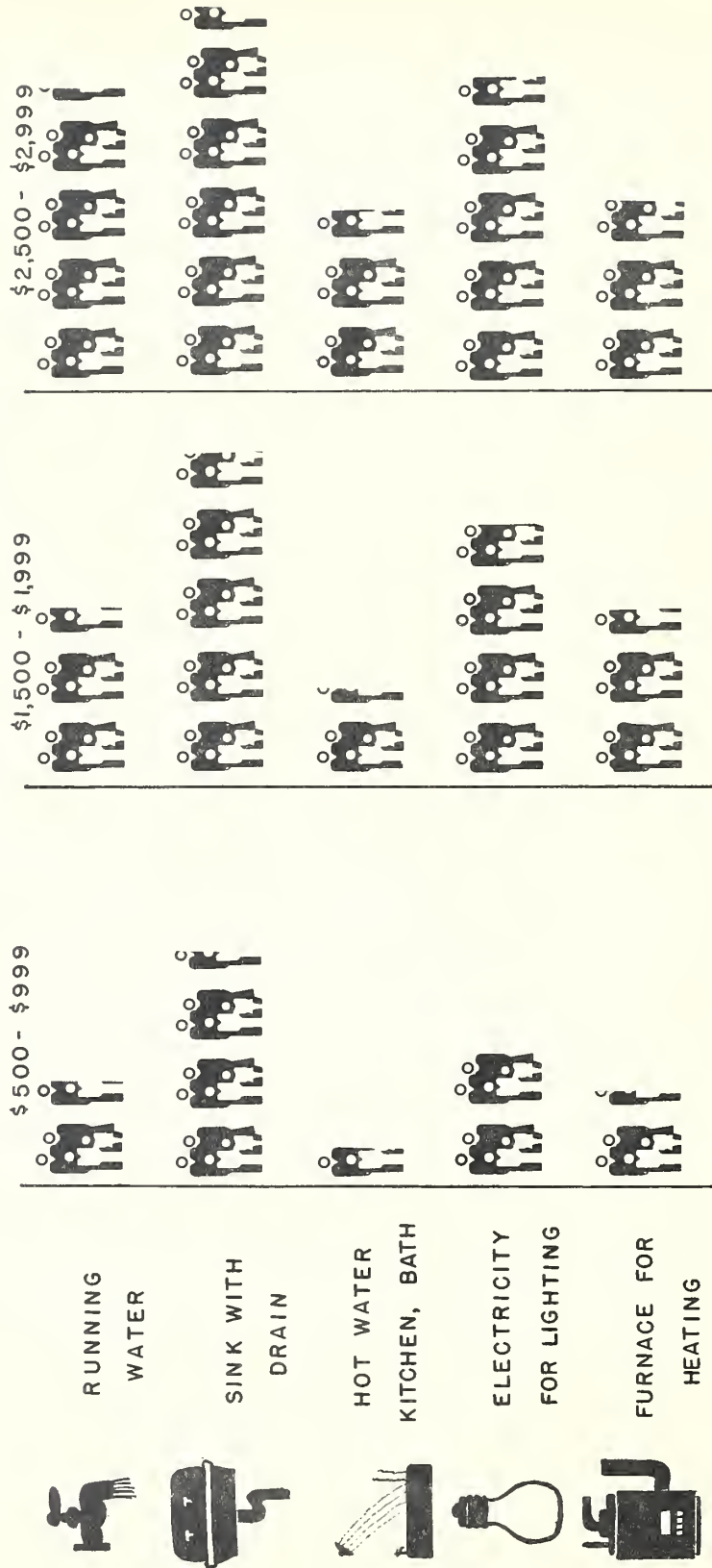
\* FAMILIES OF FARM OPERATORS ONLY

# HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES, BY INCOME

## FARM FAMILIES HAVING SPECIFIED FACILITIES

4 SELECTED COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO, 1935-36

INCOME, MONEY AND NONMONEY



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 15 PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES IN EACH INCOME CLASS



## HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, BY INCOME

Progress in modernization of farm houses to provide families with electricity, running water, and other comforts commonly found in urban dwellings depends to a considerable extent upon income levels and purchasing power achieved by farm families. The close relationship between income and proportion of families with modern housing facilities is indicated by data concerning families at three income levels in selected counties in Pennsylvania and Ohio, shown in the chart on page 14 and the table below. Electricity lighted the homes of 70 percent of the families with incomes of \$2,500 to \$3,000, as compared with only 31 percent of the homes of those with incomes of \$500 to \$1,000. Electricity or gas was used for cooking by few families at any income level; coal, wood, and kerosene were the most usual cooking fuels.

Relatively three times as many of the upper as of the lower income families had an indoor supply of running water. The percentage of families having hot and cold running water in both kitchen and bathroom was more than four times as great in the income class \$2,500 - \$2,999 as in the class \$500 - \$999. Fewer families had running water than had electric lights; perhaps some waited until they could have an electric pump before installing a water system. A kitchen sink with drain preceded running water in many homes, possibly because of its lower cost.

If electric lights, running hot and cold water, and an indoor flush toilet are considered an index of a modern farm dwelling, then fewer than one-third, 30 percent, of the houses of the upper income group and only 7 percent of those of the lower were modern.

Mechanical refrigerators were owned by relatively seven times as many of the families in the income class \$2,500 - \$2,999 as in the class \$500 - \$999, 23 percent as compared with 3. Ice refrigerators were owned by relatively twice as many. Practically all women had sewing machines; but the motor-driven type was infrequent. Pressure cookers were owned by 9 percent of the women in the upper income group and by 5 percent of those in the lower.

Laundry work, still done in most farm homes, is hard work; 85 percent of the homemakers in families in the income class \$2,500 - \$2,999 had motor-driven washing machines to help them. Of families with incomes of \$500 - \$1,000, 45 percent had managed to purchase such equipment.

Radio ownership increases as electrification of farms proceeds; but not all of the families with electricity owned radios. Differences in the proportion of radio-owning families in the lower and upper income groups were less, relatively, than differences in the proportion owning some of the more expensive articles, such as mechanical refrigerators.

Farm family income tends to fluctuate markedly from one year to another; hence, a family's income status in one year may not be indicative of what its income has been over a period of several previous years. Some families in the lower income group doubtless were accustomed to higher receipts than those of the year of the survey. However, these figures indicate that more of the well-to-do than of the low-income families had previously had incomes permitting home improvement and purchase of radios and labor-saving devices.

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, BY INCOME: Percentage of families in three selected income classes having specified household facilities and equipment, Pennsylvania and Ohio farm families in 4 selected counties, 1935-36

Household facilities	Families in income class 1/			Household equipment	Families in income class 1/		
	\$500-\$999	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,500-\$2,999		\$500-\$999	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,500-\$2,999
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Any running water indoors....	21	38	63	Any refrigeration.....	17	33	49
Kitchen sink with drain.....	50	70	81	Mechanical.....	3	11	23
Running hot and cold water, both kitchen and bath.....	9	20	39	Ice.....	14	22	27
Indoor flush toilet.....	10	20	37	Pressure cooker.....	5	8	9
Electricity as principal lighting method.....	31	56	70	Any washing machine.....	73	89	92
Central furnace as principal heating method.....	18	35	42	Motor-driven.....	45	75	85
Gas or electricity as principal cooking fuel.....	4	5	4	Other.....	28	16	7
Wood, coal and kerosene as principal cooking fuels....	51	64	64	Vacuum cleaner.....	16	42	52
Running hot water, indoor flush toilet, and electric lights.....	7	17	30	Any sewing machine.....	90	93	94
				Electric.....	1	5	6
				Other.....	89	89	88
				Radio.....	42	62	59
				Piano.....	30	48	46
				Phonograph.....	37	35	30

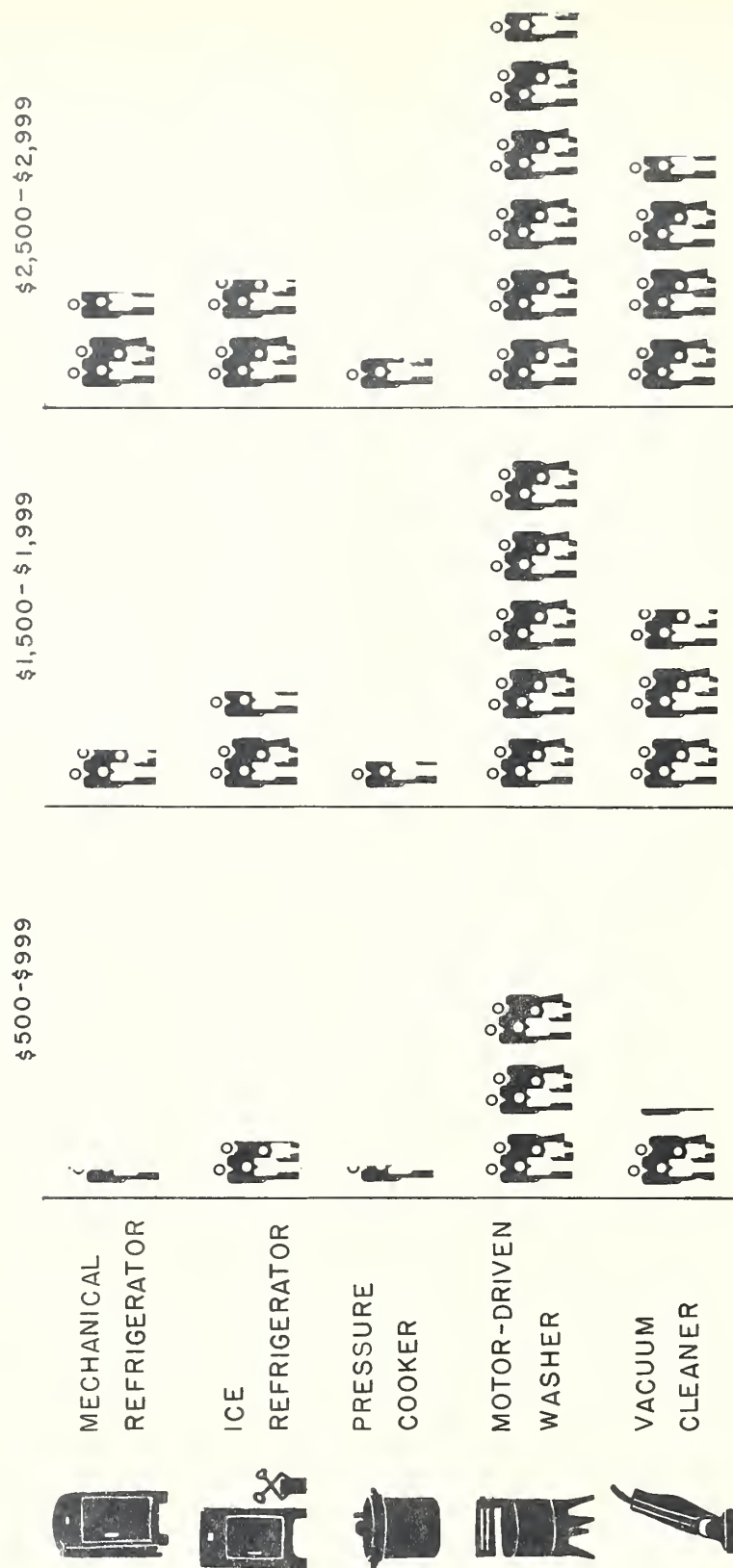
1/ The number of families in each income class was: \$500-\$999, 513; \$1,500-\$1,999, 464; \$2,500-\$2,999, 135.

# HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, BY INCOME

## FARM FAMILIES HAVING SPECIFIED EQUIPMENT

4 SELECTED COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO, 1935-36

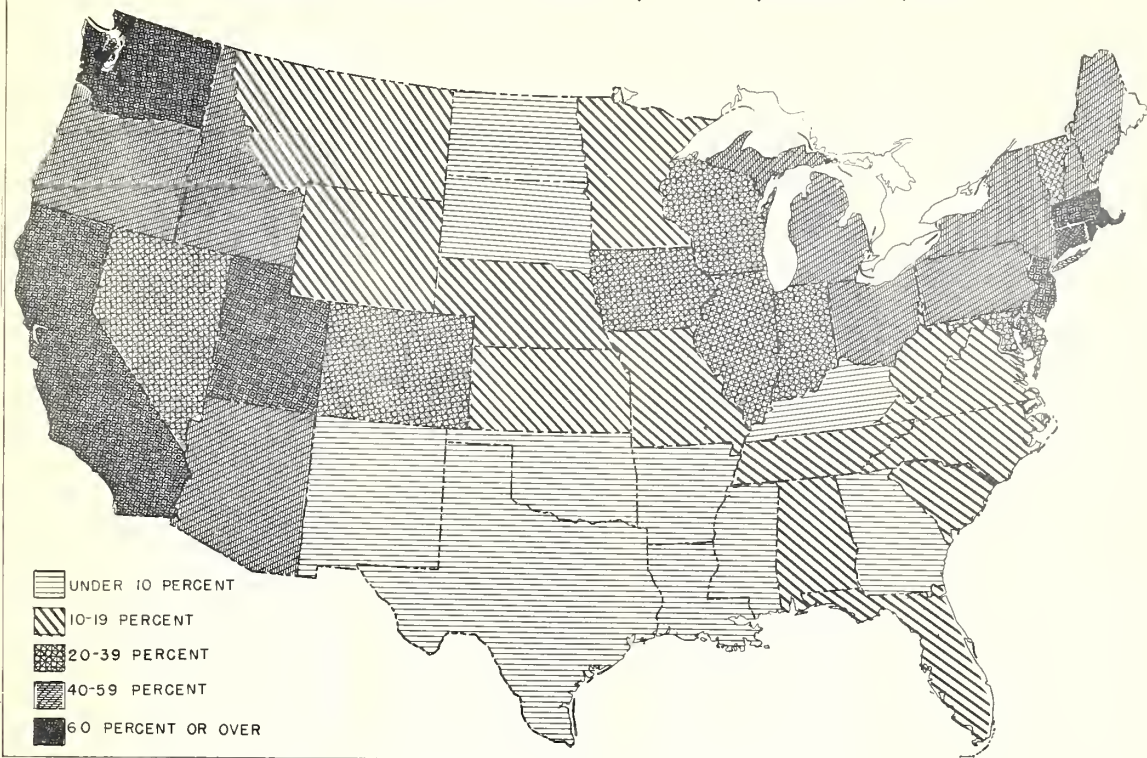
INCOME, MONEY AND NONMONEY



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 15 PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES IN EACH INCOME CLASS

# FARMS HAVING ELECTRICITY

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS HAVING ELECTRICITY, BY STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1938



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 54

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Electricity from power lines was being furnished to 1,407,000 occupied farms at the end of 1938, or to about 22 percent of the total number in the United States. This represents a sizeable increase over corresponding figures for the close of 1937; 1,242,000 farms, or 19 percent of the total number. It is estimated that by the end of 1940, more than one-fourth of all farms will have electricity from power lines or home plants.

Regional differences in the proportion of occupied farms having electricity are marked. In

1938 nearly three-fourths of those on the Pacific coast were served by electric power line, contrasted with 6 percent in the West South Central and 7 percent in the East South Central States. In the New England and the Middle Atlantic States about 55 percent of the farms had electric service.

The 1940 program of the Rural Electrification Administration will be concentrated for the most part in the Central and Southern regions in conformity with the stimulation that half the annual appropriation be allotted among States in proportion to the number of farms without electricity and in relation to the density of farms. By the end of 1940 the Rural Electrification Administration alone will have extended electric service to over 500,000 consumers in 14 States.

The use of electricity from home plants varied from region to region, being smallest in those in which the proportion of all farms having electricity was greatest, according to data from the Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36. Thus, in the counties studied in California, almost no families had electricity from home plants. In Vermont and in the Pennsylvania-Ohio area, home plants served 1 out of 10 of the farm families that had electricity; in the Georgia-Mississippi area, 1 out of 3. In the Kansas-North Dakota area, sparsely settled with farms far apart, 86 percent of the farms having electricity were served from home plants and only 14 percent from power lines.

ELECTRICITY: Percentage of occupied farms having electricity, by regions, 1937 and 1938

Region	Dec. 31, 1937	Dec. 31, 1938
	Percent	Percent
United States.....	19	22
New England.....	53	56
Middle Atlantic....	50	55
East North Central.	33	38
West North Central.	11	13
South Atlantic.....	12	14
East South Central.	6	7
West South Central.	6	6
Mountain.....	26	28
Pacific.....	70	74

Source of data: Edison Electric Institute Bulletins: Vol. 6, No. 3, and Vol. 7, No. 5.

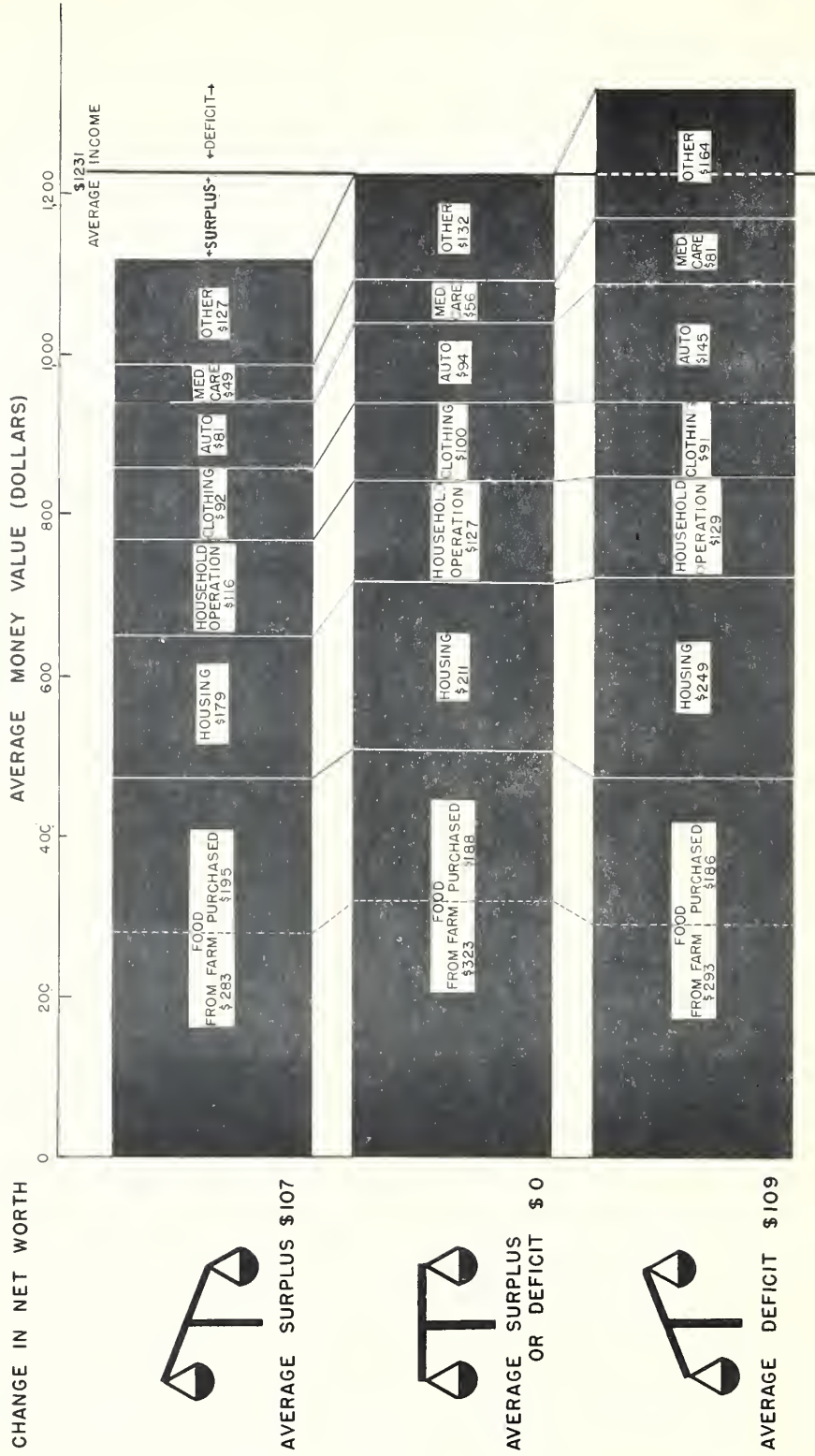
Bureau of Home Economics



# THREE PATTERNS OF MANAGEMENT OF FAMILY FINANCES

216 FARM FAMILIES WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16

4 SELECTED COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO, 1935-36



## THREE PATTERNS OF MANAGEMENT OF FAMILY FINANCES

Patterns of management of money and nonmoney income of three groups of families, similar as to income and family composition, are shown in the chart on page 18 and in the table below. These families had incomes within the range \$1,000-\$1,499; each had one or two children under 16 years of age. Of the entire group of families at this income level, 25 percent had a surplus of \$200 or more; 27 percent, a surplus of \$50 to \$200; 18 percent almost balanced their finances, having a surplus or a deficit that was less than \$50; 20 percent had a deficit that fell within the range of \$50 to \$200; 10 percent had a deficit of \$200 or more. The three middle groups are shown in the chart and the table. Those with the greatest savings (\$200 or

more) and those with the greatest deficits (\$200 or more) are excluded from this discussion because the average income of each of these groups exceeded that of the three middle groups; differences between the consumption patterns of these two groups and those of the other three thus would reflect differences in amount of income rather than in its uses.

The average net income (money and nonmoney) of the three groups compared was the same, \$1,231. For the first group, those with savings of \$50-\$199, the value of family living (purchased and received from the farm) amounted to an average of \$1,122, leaving an average of \$109 for getting ahead financially--i.e., for payments of debts or for investments. For the second group, the average value of living was the same as average income, \$1,231. The third group had the highest average value of living, \$1,338, which was \$107 in excess of average net income.

The average value of living of the third group (families that ended the year "in the red") was \$216 greater than that of the first group (families with appreciable savings). Of this total of \$216, \$67 was nonmoney--value of housing, food, fuel, and other farm-furnished products--and \$149 was money expenditures for living.

The higher value of living from the farm reported by the deficit families was, for the most part, due to the greater value of their housing (i.e., the estimated value of the year's occupancy of the farm dwelling). This figure is indirect evidence that some of the families incurring deficits had more valuable farms than the majority of families at this income level, since the value of the farm dwelling was closely related to that of the entire farm. Doubtless some of these families customarily had higher incomes than in the year of the survey and therefore were less reluctant to incur debts for living than were some of those with smaller resources (see page 21).

The major share of the difference in money expenditures was accounted for as follows: an average of \$64 more for automobile purchase and operation; \$32 more for medical care; \$22 more for furnishings and equipment; \$13 more for household operation; \$15 more for recreation, gifts, education, and miscellaneous items. The total value of food of the two groups was about the same. The average value of the home-produced food of the deficit families was \$10 higher than that of the surplus families. However, it appears that most of the families in all three groups were emphasizing food production for home use since average value of their farm-furnished food indicates generous supplies.

Apparently the families that ended the year with a surplus practiced a variety of economies; they must have made fewer large outlays, such as those for the more expensive pieces of equipment or new automobiles, than were made by the families with deficits. They seem to have been fortunate with respect to need for medical care since their average expenditures were below those of the two groups. Perhaps some of the deficit group were forced to go into debt because of illness.

VALUE OF LIVING OF FARM FAMILIES BY CHANGE IN NET WORTH: Average money expenditures and value of farm-furnished goods for Pennsylvania and Ohio families with one or two children under 16, and with incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,500, by amount of surplus or deficit, 1935-36

Item	Amount of surplus or deficit		
	Surplus \$50-\$199	Deficit or surplus less than \$50 1/	Deficit \$50-\$199
Number of families.....	108	70	38
Average surplus or deficit	\$109	\$0	\$-107
Value of living, total....	1,122	1,231	1,338
Purchased.....	641	673	790
Farm-furnished.....	481	558	548
Food, total.....	478	511	479
Purchased.....	195	188	186
Farm-furnished.....	283	323	293
Housing, total.....	179	211	249
Purchased.....	14	8	18
Farm-furnished.....	165	203	231
Household operation, total	116	127	129
Purchased.....	83	95	105
Farm-furnished.....	33	32	24
Clothing.....	92	100	91
Automobile.....	81	94	145
Medical care.....	49	56	81
Furnishings and equipment.	29	37	51
Other items.....	98	95	113
Personal care.....	17	18	18
Recreation.....	27	24	23
Tobacco.....	12	14	18
Reading.....	7	7	8
Education.....	4	5	4
Gifts, welfare, and selected taxes.....	26	23	33
Other transportation....	1	2/	1
Other.....	4	4	8

1/ Includes surplus of less than \$50, no surplus or deficit, and deficit of less than \$50.

2/ \$0.50 or less.

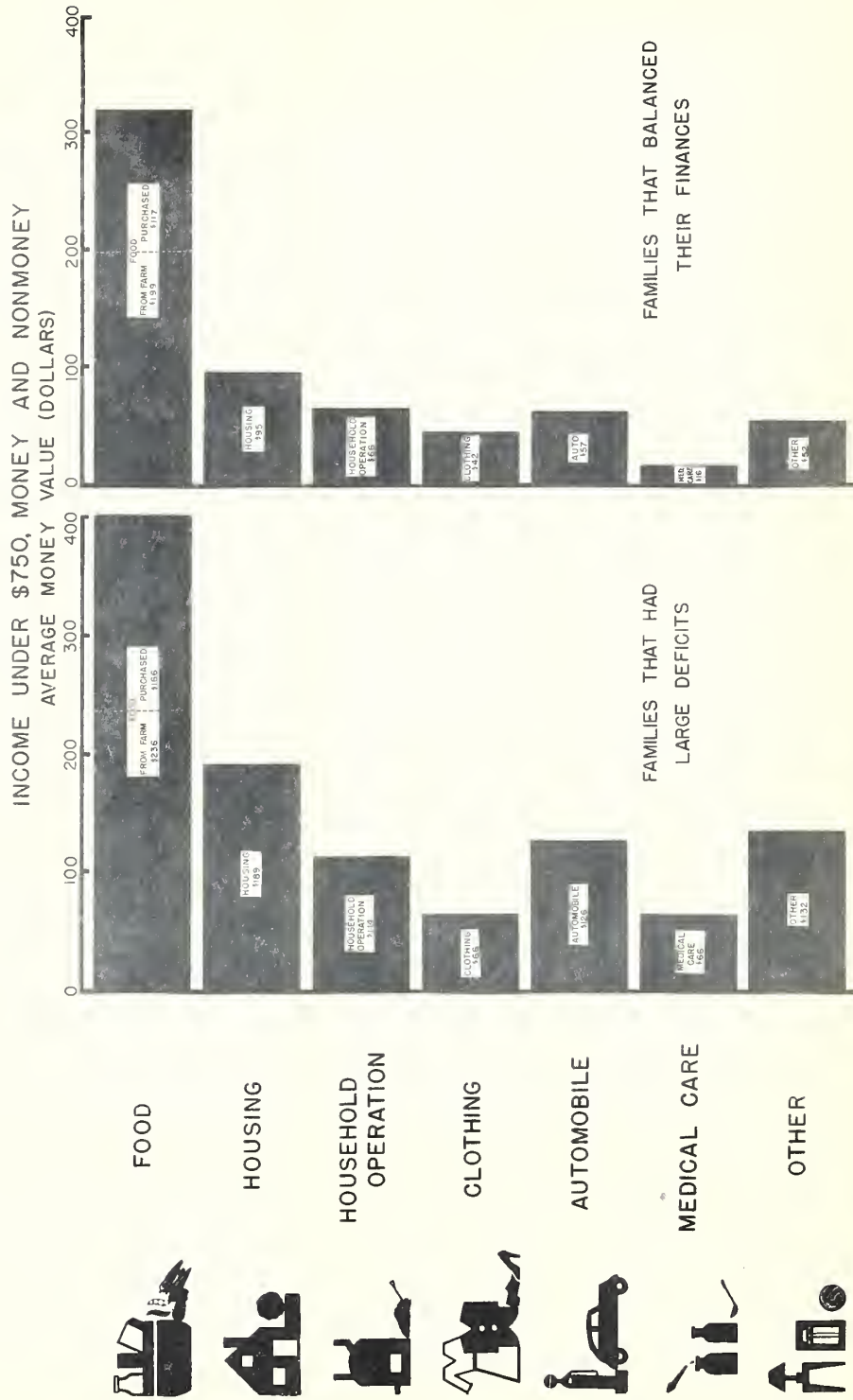
Source of data: Consumer Purchases Study

Bureau of Home Economics



# VALUE OF LIVING OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES THOSE THAT HAD LARGE DEFICITS AND THOSE THAT BALANCED THEIR FINANCES 72 FARM FAMILIES WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16

4 SELECTED COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO, 1935-36



## VALUE OF LIVING OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

In a given year, the low-income families of a farm area are not a homogeneous group. They may be divided into those at this level year in and year out, and those whose usual receipts are appreciably higher. The former families tend to balance their finances, keeping expenditures for living close to the limits that current income imposes. Families in the latter group tend to "go in the red" letting the value of their living exceed their net income, money and nonmoney. Their resources enable them to maintain their customary ways of living, even though they incur a deficit during that year. However not all of the families with sizeable deficits are in this latter group; some of the bona fide low-income families end the year with unbalanced finances because of unwonted expenditures, as for medical care.

Differences in the patterns of living of the two groups are shown in the chart on page 20 and in the table below. Seventy-two families, each having one or two children under 16 years of age and an income of less than \$750 were ranked according to the amount of surplus (excess of net money and nonmoney income over value of living) or of deficit (excess of value of living over net income). The first group of 36 families--those that almost balanced their finances, having moderate surpluses or deficits--had an average deficit of \$39; the second group had an average deficit of \$555.

The value of living of the large-deficit group was \$1,095 compared with \$644 for the group that almost "broke even"--a difference of \$451. The level of living represented by a money value of \$644 is low, measured by standards of adequacy and comfort, even though it is above that of the most disadvantaged groups engaged in agriculture.

Average expenditures of the large-deficit group exceeded those of the other families for every major item of family living. The higher average expenses for medical care of the deficit families reflect the high medical bills of a few. The same is true of the average for automobile purchase and operation; 4 of the group of 36 defi-

cit families bought automobiles at an average gross purchase price of \$453. Only 2 of the other group bought automobiles and the average gross purchase price was lower, \$262.

Average expenditures for food of the large-deficit families were 19 percent higher than those of the families that almost balanced their finances, and the value of the entire food supply was 27 percent higher. The average value per meal per food-expenditure unit was 11 cents for the former group and 8 cents for the latter. These higher values are comparatively modest, however; they little more than cover the money value of diets carefully planned to give adequate food at low cost. Many of the families that almost balanced their finances were doing so at the expense of dietary adequacy. Had they been able to enlarge their programs of home production in accordance with their needs, the resulting diets would have contributed significantly to their nutritional well-being.

That the families with deficits were usually more well-to-do than those that balanced their finances is evidenced by the greater average value of their farms and the larger proportion of homes equipped with modern facilities, as is shown below:

	Families that -	
	Balanced their finances	Had large deficits
Average value of farm...dollars	2,675	6,247
Average size of farm....acres..	64	84
Farm-owning families....percent	55	50
Families having:		
Hot and cold water, both kitchen and bath.....do.....	3	17
Indoor flush toilet...do.....	0	22
Electricity for lighting.....do.....	3	11
Refrigeration.....do.....	0	8
Piano.....do.....	25	39
Sewing machine.....do.....	75	75
Automobile.....do.....	75	78

VALUE OF LIVING OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES: Average money expenditures and value of farm-furnished goods of 36 families that almost balanced their finances and 36 that had large deficits, Pennsylvania and Ohio families with one or two children under 16 and incomes under \$750, 1935-36

Item	Families that almost balanced their finances	Families that had large deficits	Item	Families that almost balanced their finances	Families that had large deficits
Average deficit.....	\$ - 39	\$ - 555	Automobile.....	\$ 57	\$ 126
Value of living, total.	644	1,095	Operation.....	41	56
Purchased.....	319	660	Purchase.....	16	70
Farm-furnished.....	325	435	Medical care.....	16	66
Food, total.....	316	402	Other items.....	52	132
Purchased.....	199	236	Furnishings.....	8	29
Farm-furnished.....	117	166	Household equipment..	0	6
Housing.....	95	189	Recreation.....	6	17
Household operation....	66	114	Gifts.....	11	52
Clothing.....	42	66	Other 1/.....	27	28

1/ Includes expenditures for personal care, tobacco, reading, education, community welfare, selected taxes, travel and transportation other than by automobile, and all other items.

Source of data: Consumer Purchases Study

Bureau of Home Economics

# FARM-FURNISHED MILK, PORK, AND GARDEN FOOD: LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

NATIVE WHITE FARM FAMILIES\* WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16

FAMILY INCOME AND VALUE OF LIVING (EXCEPT FARM-FURNISHED HOUSING) UNDER \$750

4 SELECTED FARM AREAS, 1935-36



LOCALITY

MILK

PORK

GARDEN

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES HAVING

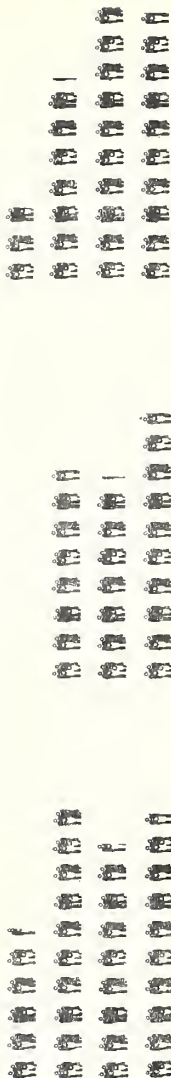
SELECTED COUNTIES IN

CALIFORNIA

NORTH DAKOTA AND KANSAS

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI

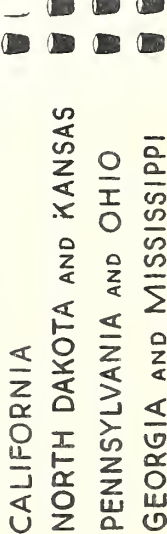


AVERAGE AMOUNT PER PERSON PER DAY

IN CUPS

IN OUNCES

IN CENTS WORTH



EACH FAMILY SYMBOL REPRESENTS 10 PER CENT OF ALL FAMILIES IN EACH LOCALITY; OTHER SYMBOLS REPRESENT ONE UNIT EACH.

\*FAMILIES OF FARM OPERATORS ONLY



## FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAMS OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Differences in home-production programs with respect to milk, pork, and garden food of selected low-income nonrelief families in four farm areas are shown in the table below. In the counties studied in California only about half of these families consumed milk furnished from their own farms, and the average quantity thus supplied was low. Fewer than one-third had gardens, and the average value of such products per person per day amounted only to one-fifth of one cent. Nevertheless, the money value of farm-furnished food from cow, garden, poultry flock, and meat animals averaged 23 percent of the value of their whole food supply.

At the other extreme, among low-income nonrelief families of white farm-operators in Georgia and Mississippi, almost all (96 percent) produced a variety of foods for home use. These farm-furnished products averaged 75 percent of the value of their whole food supply.

These figures on home-produced food are based on the practices in 1935-36 of families of white farm-operators, including husband and wife, both native-born, and one or two children under 16 years of age. Their net family incomes (money and nonmoney) were under \$750, and their value of living (exclusive of farm-furnished housing) were also under \$750.

Omitting the value of farm-furnished housing in describing the level of living eliminates as a variable the regional differences in housing that are imposed by climatic conditions, as well as differences resulting from economic level and other factors. Fixing an upper limit for value of family living (exclusive of farm-furnished housing) as well as for family income excludes from the group those families whose 1935-36 incomes chanced to be low, but whose credit or assets permitted them to continue to live on a comparatively high scale. Among families with incomes under \$750, value of family living (exclusive of farm-furnished housing) was under \$750 for the following proportions:

Farm area in -	Percentage of families with incomes under \$750 whose value of living (other than farm-furnished housing) was also under \$750
California	39
North Dakota and Kansas	40
Pennsylvania and Ohio	73
Georgia and Mississippi	92

Thus among families with 1935-36 incomes under \$750, a plane of living (other than farm-furnished housing) valued at less than \$750 for the year was maintained by 39 percent in California as compared with 92 percent in Georgia and Mississippi.

FARM-FURNISHED MILK, PORK, AND GARDEN FOOD: Percentage of families having specified foods farm-furnished, and average quantity furnished per person per day, native-white farm families 1/ with one or two children under 16 and family income and value of living 2/ under \$750, four selected farm areas, 1935-36

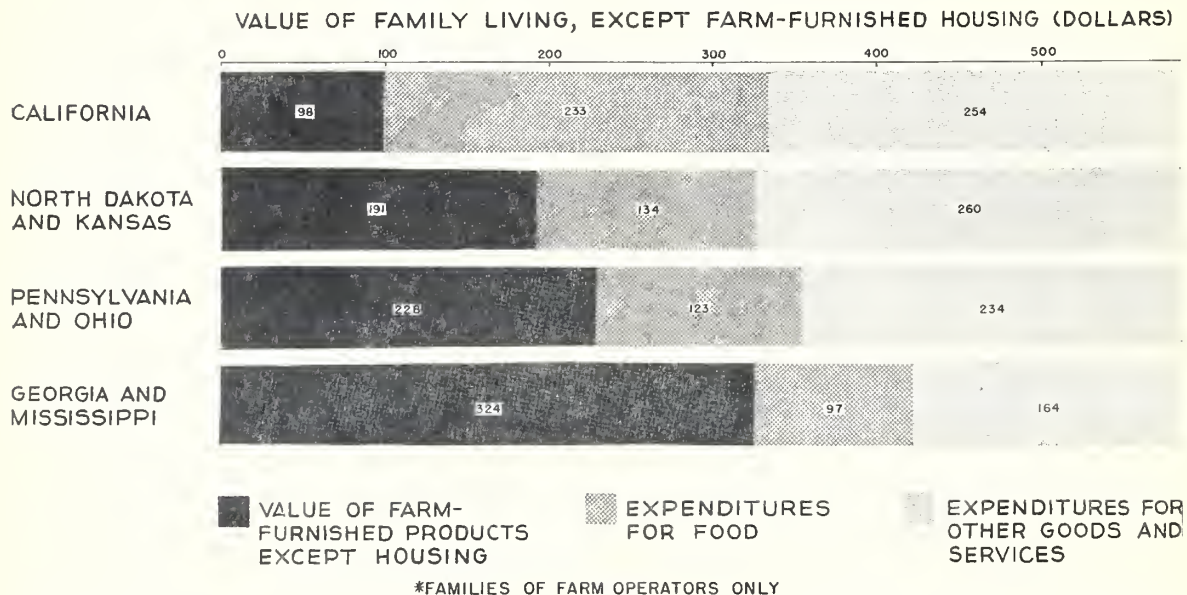
State	Families having farm-furnished -			Average quantity per person per day		
	Milk	Pork	Garden food	Milk	Pork	Garden food
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Cups	Ounces	Cents
Selected counties in:						
California.....	53	0	29	1.1	0.0	0.2
North Dakota and Kansas...	100	76	72	2.4	2.8	1.3
Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	84	72	100	1.8	3.4	1.8
Georgia and Mississippi...	96	96	96	3.6	4.6	2.0

1/ Nonrelief farm-operator families only.

2/ Value of farm-furnished housing excluded.

## FARM-FURNISHED PRODUCTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR LIVING: LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

NATIVE-WHITE FARM FAMILIES\* WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16  
FAMILY INCOME AND VALUE OF LIVING (EXCEPT FARM-FURNISHED HOUSING) UNDER \$750  
4 SELECTED FARM AREAS, 1935-36

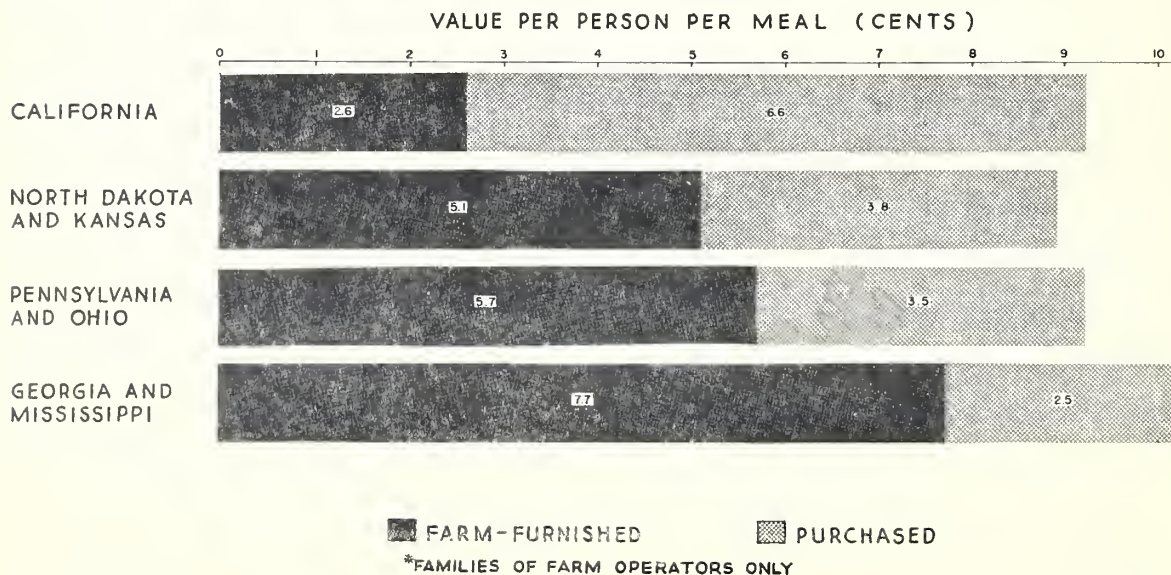


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

## VALUE OF FOOD PER PERSON PER MEAL AS DIVIDED BETWEEN FARM-FURNISHED AND PURCHASED FOOD: LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

NATIVE-WHITE FARM FAMILIES\* WITH ONE OR TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16  
FAMILY INCOME AND VALUE OF LIVING (EXCEPT FARM-FURNISHED HOUSING) UNDER \$750  
4 SELECTED FARM AREAS, 1935 - 36



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 59 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS



## FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAMS OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (Continued)

Generous and well-planned home-production programs safeguard diets, and release cash for other items of family living or for getting ahead financially.

Regional differences in the value of farm-furnished products (food, fuel, ice, etc.) used by selected low-income families (see description on page 23) are indicated in two charts on page 24. The value of such products in Georgia and Mississippi was more than three times that in California, and about one and one-half times that in North Dakota and Kansas, and in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The major part of the value of farm-furnished products was from food.

The average value of all food of these low-income families in 1935-36 amounted to 9 or 10 cents per person per meal, with varying proportions purchased and home-produced. Probably not more than ten percent of the families succeeded in obtaining excellent diets; more than half had diets that would be rated poor, nutritionally. Purchases and home-production of food should be geared more closely to the family's nutritional needs.

Farm-family consumption of generous quantities of the "protective" foods—milk, butter, eggs, green

leafy vegetables, and fruits—usually is dependent upon producing them on the farm. While an occasional family will buy as much as it needs of protective foods, money incomes tend to be so low that purchases are restricted chiefly to the hunger-appeasing foods that cannot readily be furnished by the farm.

Thus of the five families listed below, only A, C, and D produced milk for home use in 1935-36, while all had some poultry and eggs, and all except family E, living on a small fruit farm, generous supplies of farm-furnished meat. Families A and B raised more potatoes than the others listed; B and C had larger gardens and more home-canned food; family E had more fruit, and family C (Southern), more other food. Family D, in a drought area, produced no fruits or vegetables.

The year's production cannot be related too closely to a single week's diet. However, the week's low consumption of milk by families B and E and the rather liberal use of fruit and vegetables (other than potatoes) by families B and C probably reflect production differences. Diets for a week that were deficient in calcium needed more milk; in vitamin A, more green leafy vegetables; and in vitamin C, more fresh vegetables and fruit.

## IDENTIFICATION AND AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF FIVE SELECTED FAMILIES, 1936

Identification letter	A	B	C	D	E
Husband.....years..	56	74	35	28	42
Wife.....do.....	53	74	27	28	39
Child under 16.....do.....	Boy-15	Girl-12	Girl-3	Girl-3	Boy-10

## SOME MANAGEMENT DECISIONS, 1935-36

Expenditures for living.....dollars.	269	267	175	503	690
Proportion of expenditures to food...percent.	19	39	31	25	41
Expenditures for food.....dollars.	52	104	55	127	339
Value of farm-furnished food.....do.....	165	166	293	185	56
Total value of food.....do.....	217	270	348	312	395
Food canned.....quarts..	113	320	275	93	65
Value of food per person per meal,					
All food.....cents...	6.6	8.2	10.6	9.5	11.8
Farm-furnished food.....do.....	5.0	5.1	9.0	5.6	1.7

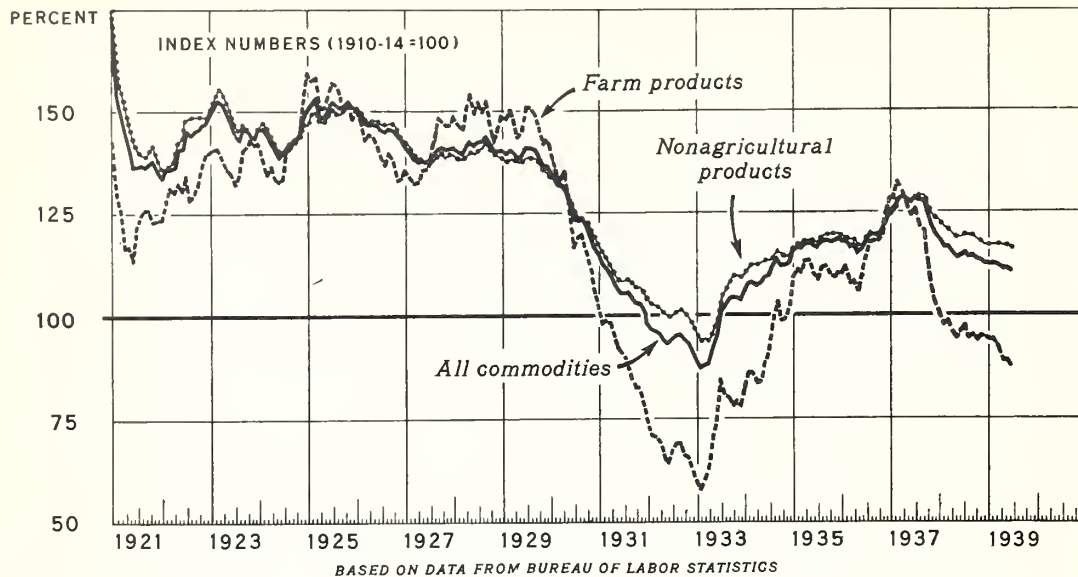
## FARM-FURNISHED PRODUCTS, 1935-36

Milk.....gallons.	91	0	273	182	0
Poultry.....number..	12	12	54	42	78
Eggs.....dozens..	39	52	39	156	26
Pork, dressed.....pounds..	350	450	550	400	0
Other meat, dressed.....do.....	68	0	0	0	0
Potatoes.....bushels.	35	20	5	0	0
Other garden food.....dollars.	2	30	20	0	0
Fruit.....do.....	5	2	5	0	13
Other food.....do.....	8	5	50	0	0

## A WEEK'S DIET, SPECIFIED MONTH, 1936

	June	June	June	July	Sept.
Milk.....quarts..	14.0	2.0	16.0	14.4	4.9
Butter.....pounds..	2.0	1.0	3.0	0	1.0
Other fats.....do.....	2.0	1.2	9.0	1.0	2.0
Eggs.....dozens..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Meats, poultry, fish.....pounds..	8.1	4.2	8.0	14.8	7.5
Grain products.....do.....	9.9	8.5	16.0	11.8	6.0
Sugars.....do.....	2.0	6.3	4.0	3.5	2.3
Potatoes.....do.....	30.0	15.0	4.0	5.0	5.0
Dry beans, peas, nuts.....do.....	.5	1.0	0	0	0
Dried fruit.....do.....	0	1.0	0	0	0
Citrus fruit.....do.....	0	0	0	3.0	30.5
Tomatoes.....do.....	0	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.2
Leafy, green, yellow vegetables.....do.....	0	16.1	6.5	0	2.0
Other vegetables.....do.....	4.2	3.3	0	1.0	1.2
Other fruits.....do.....	0	4.1	0	4.1	14.0
Chief diet deficiencies.....	Vitamin A Vitamin C	Calcium	Vitamin C	Vitamin A Vitamin C Vitamin B	Calories Vitamin A Calcium

# WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM AND NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND OF ALL COMMODITIES, 1921-39



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32678 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During the depression which began in 1929 wholesale prices of farm products in the United States declined faster and farther than wholesale prices of nonagricultural products, but regained approximately their pre-war and pre-depression relationships in early 1937. Usually, periods of rising business activity such as occurred in 1938-39 are accompanied by rising prices of farm products relative to prices of nonagricultural products, but increasing prices of some commodities and other factors resulted in a continuance of price decline and have increased the disparity between wholesale prices of agricultural and nonagricultural products.

Wholesale prices of farm and nonagricultural products and of all commodities, 1921-39 <sup>1/</sup>  
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

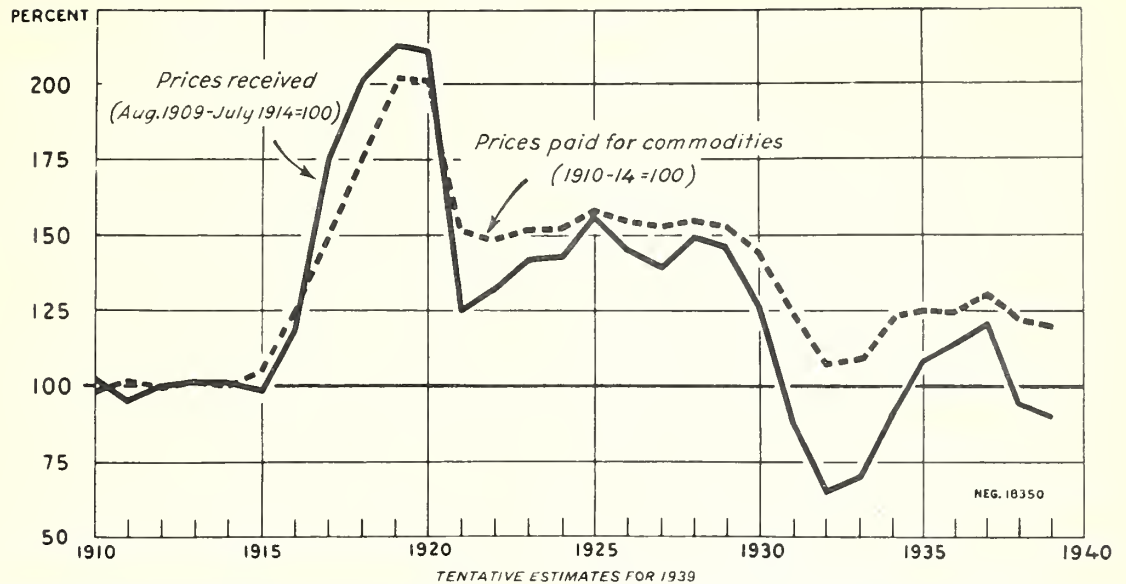
Month	Farm products	Nonagri- products	All com- modities	Farm products	Nonagri- products	All com- modities	Farm products	Nonagri- products	All com- modities	Farm products	Nonagri- products	All com- modities	Farm products	Nonagri- products	All com- modities
Jan.	142.5	173.9	156.4	147.7	150.2	148.5	139.0	140.0	139.7	96.1	89.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	125.4
Feb.	130.0	160.6	153.1	157.6	150.2	151.4	147.8	138.2	139.3	57.4	87.3	124.2	125.9	126.0	126.0
Mar.	126.1	156.7	148.5	148.2	150.7	152.1	150.4	139.0	140.3	80.0	98.8	127.9	127.9	128.2	128.2
Apr.	116.1	153.2	144.4	144.3	148.3	147.1	134.7	139.4	140.4	82.4	84.2	129.3	128.7	128.5	128.5
May	116.5	148.0	140.4	150.5	148.0	148.3	143.3	137.9	138.2	70.4	96.9	125.9	128.4	127.6	127.6
June	113.0	143.6	136.4	153.3	149.6	150.4	144.9	138.5	139.0	74.6	99.9	124.1	128.6	127.3	127.3
July	121.3	141.0	138.4	151.2	151.0	152.3	150.3	139.4	140.9	86.3	100.7	125.2	129.6	128.3	128.3
Aug.	124.7	140.1	136.5	158.5	150.2	151.7	150.6	139.1	140.6	80.6	105.7	121.5	129.8	127.7	127.7
Sept.	125.8	139.7	136.4	154.3	150.2	150.9	149.5	139.1	140.3	79.9	109.2	120.5	129.6	127.6	127.6
Oct.	125.8	141.2	137.4	150.1	151.7	151.2	145.9	138.1	138.6	78.1	110.2	115.9	128.0	127.4	127.4
Nov.	122.9	142.2	137.5	151.6	152.9	152.6	141.6	136.0	136.5	79.4	109.9	106.2	125.6	127.6	127.6
Dec.	123.3	139.6	135.6	147.8	152.0	150.9	142.9	135.6	136.4	77.8	109.6	103.4	123.7	119.3	119.3
Av.	124.0	144.3	142.5	150.2	151.1	151.1	148.2	139.1	140.1	78.1	102.2	96.2	121.2	121.7	126.0
Jan.	123.4	136.4	133.4	150.6	151.6	150.7	141.7	134.4	135.0	82.3	111.1	105.4	100.4	122.7	118.1
Feb.	133.4	136.3	135.6	147.4	150.1	148.9	137.4	133.3	133.4	80.0	112.7	107.4	97.9	121.3	116.5
Mar.	131.0	137.0	135.5	142.6	146.9	132.4	131.7	131.7	131.7	86.0	112.9	107.6	98.6	120.9	116.4
Apr.	129.9	138.1	136.1	144.2	147.7	146.4	134.4	131.6	131.4	83.6	112.9	107.0	95.9	119.7	114.9
May	132.3	143.0	140.3	141.6	148.3	146.7	136.4	130.2	129.6	83.6	113.5	107.6	94.7	119.0	114.0
June	130.2	143.9	140.6	141.5	146.6	146.6	129.7	127.9	126.7	86.6	113.9	106.9	96.4	119.0	114.3
July	134.1	148.6	145.1	138.3	147.7	145.3	116.5	124.3	123.2	90.5	113.9	109.2	97.3	119.7	115.0
Aug.	127.9	149.0	143.9	136.3	144.7	141.7	119.1	124.6	123.1	97.9	115.3	111.5	94.4	119.0	114.0
Sept.	129.6	149.6	145.0	139.3	147.7	146.5	119.6	124.7	123.2	102.9	116.1	113.3	95.5	119.1	114.3
Oct.	132.1	150.6	146.4	137.3	147.7	145.1	115.7	121.1	121.2	99.0	115.0	111.7	97.7	118.4	113.3
Nov.	137.2	149.6	146.7	132.6	147.0	143.6	111.2	120.9	118.7	99.3	115.1	111.7	96.1	117.6	111.8
Dec.	139.1	149.5	147.0	133.1	146.9	142.9	105.5	119.3	116.2	101.0	115.3	112.3	94.8	117.0	112.4
Av.	131.6	144.3	141.2	140.3	148.1	146.0	121.6	121.1	126.1	91.6	111.9	109.3	96.1	115.4	114.7
Jan.	139.7	151.7	148.9	135.3	142.4	140.9	102.5	117.5	114.2	108.6	116.9	115.0	94.2	116.9	112.3
Feb.	140.3	153.9	150.6	133.8	142.1	139.9	98.3	115.9	112.1	110.9	117.6	116.1	94.2	116.9	112.3
Mar.	140.5	156.1	152.6	132.1	140.4	138.2	99.0	114.4	110.9	109.6	117.8	115.9	92.3	117.0	112.0
Apr.	132.3	151.7	147.7	132.3	139.3	137.4	98.3	112.1	109.2	112.6	116.4	115.9	89.3	116.7	111.2
May	135.6	152.7	148.6	135.1	136.6	137.6	94.1	110.4	106.9	113.0	116.5	117.1	89.3	116.7	111.2
June	134.6	149.9	146.4	135.1	136.7	137.4	91.7	108.7	105.3	109.8	114.5	116.5	87.5	116.1	110.4
July	131.8	147.3	143.6	136.9	136.7	137.7	91.0	106.9	105.1	108.1	114.2	115.9	87.6	116.1	110.1
Aug.	134.4	145.3	141.6	135.8	136.8	139.0	89.1	105.5	105.3	111.2	115.4	117.5			
Sept.	140.3	147.3	143.5	136.5	136.7	136.5	86.9	103.9	103.9	111.5	115.7	117.5			
Oct.	141.1	146.5	141.1	137.3	140.6	141.0	89.5	107.6	102.6	109.7	115.9	117.5			
Nov.	142.8	144.0	143.6	140.3	140.1	140.6	87.3	107.6	102.5	108.7	120.1	117.7			
Dec.	141.7	143.9	143.2	140.4	140.3	140.7	78.1	105.6	100.1	109.6	120.4	116.1			
Av.	138.7	140.1	136.9	135.4	140.1	139.1	90.9	116.5	108.9	110.5	116.6	116.6			
Jan.	142.2	146.5	145.4	148.6	139.9	140.7	74.1	104.1	98.2	109.7	119.9	117.7			
Feb.	138.6	147.9	145.4	146.6	139.3	139.9	71.0	103.1	96.8	111.5	119.6	117.7			
Mar.	134.2	146.7	143.6	145.2	139.0	139.4	70.4	102.7	101.9	107.3	118.6	116.2			
Apr.	136.5	143.9	142.0	140.9	139.7	141.0	69.0	102.1	96.6	107.9	118.6	116.4			
May	133.4	142.2	140.0	134.0	140.7	142.3	64.4	100.9	94.0	105.5	117.3	114.7			
June	132.3	140.4	138.5	140.6	140.3	141.2	64.1	100.4	93.3	105.5	117.6	115.6			
July	136.3	140.0	139.6	135.2	140.9	142.2	67.2	100.7	94.2	114.0	115.0	117.5			
Aug.	141.1	141.5	141.6	140.9	141.5	142.5	64.9	101.5	96.2	117.5	115.9	119.1			
Sept.	140.8	142.1	141.8	135.6	143.0	143.9	66.9	101.6	95.3	117.6	115.9	119.1			
Oct.	144.7	143.1	143.4	145.0	141.2	141.2	65.8	100.9	94.0	117.8	115.9	119.0			
Nov.	145.3	144.7	144.7	146.1	139.9	139.9	65.5	100.0	93.3	119.4	121.0	120.3			
Dec.	151.9	147.4	148.2	145.3	139.6	139.9	61.9	96.5	91.4	126.1	121.1	122.9			
Av.	140.3	143.9	141.2	146.5	140.4	141.2	67.6	101.2	94.6	113.5	113.6	118.0			

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers.

<sup>1/</sup> The nonagricultural series is based on prices of all commodities other than farm products.

## PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS, INDEX NUMBERS, 1910-39



General business conditions ordinarily have a more pronounced effect upon prices received by farmers for their products than upon the prices they pay for needed commodities. This is one reason why periods of general business depression effect such a hardship on farm families.

The downward trend of prices received by farmers which began late in 1937 was halted temporarily in the latter part of 1938, but the

average for the first 6 months of 1939 was lower than any yearly average since 1934. Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought have also declined somewhat since July 1937. The purchasing power per unit of farm products for January - June 1939 stood at 76 percent of the prewar average, as compared with 78 percent for the year 1938, 93 percent for 1937, 61 percent for 1932, and 95 percent for 1925-29.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS, 1910 to date (Index numbers, 1910-14 = 100)

Calendar year	Prices		Ratio	Year and month	Prices		Ratio	
	Received 1/	Paid 2/			Received 1/	Paid 2/		
1910.....	102	98	104	1938				
1911.....	95	101	94					
1912.....	100	100	100					
1913.....	101	101	100					
1914.....	101	100	101					
1925.....	156	157	99	January.....	102	126	81	
1926.....	145	155	94	February.....	97	126	77	
1927.....	139	153	91	March.....	96	125	77	
1928.....	149	155	96	April.....	94	125	75	
1929.....	146	153	95	May.....	92	125	74	
1930.....	126	145	87	June.....	92	124	74	
1931.....	87	124	70	July.....	95	123	77	
1932.....	65	107	61	August.....	92	122	75	
1933.....	70	109	64	September.....	95	121	79	
1934.....	90	123	73	October.....	95	121	79	
1935.....	108	125	86	November.....	94	121	78	
1936.....	114	124	92	December.....	96	120	80	
1937.....	121	130	93	1939				
1938.....	95	122	73		January.....	94	120	78
1939.....					February.....	92	120	77
					March.....	91	120	76
					April.....	89	120	74
					May.....	90	120	75
					June.....	89	121	74
					July.....	89	120	74
					August.....	39	3/ 120	3/ 74
					September.....			
					October.....			
					November.....			
					December.....			

1/ Base period: August 1909-July 1914 = 100.

2/ These indexes are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production reported quarterly, i.e. for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

3/ Preliminary.

1/ Base period: August 1909-July 1914 = 100.

2/ These indexes are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production reported quarterly, i.e. for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

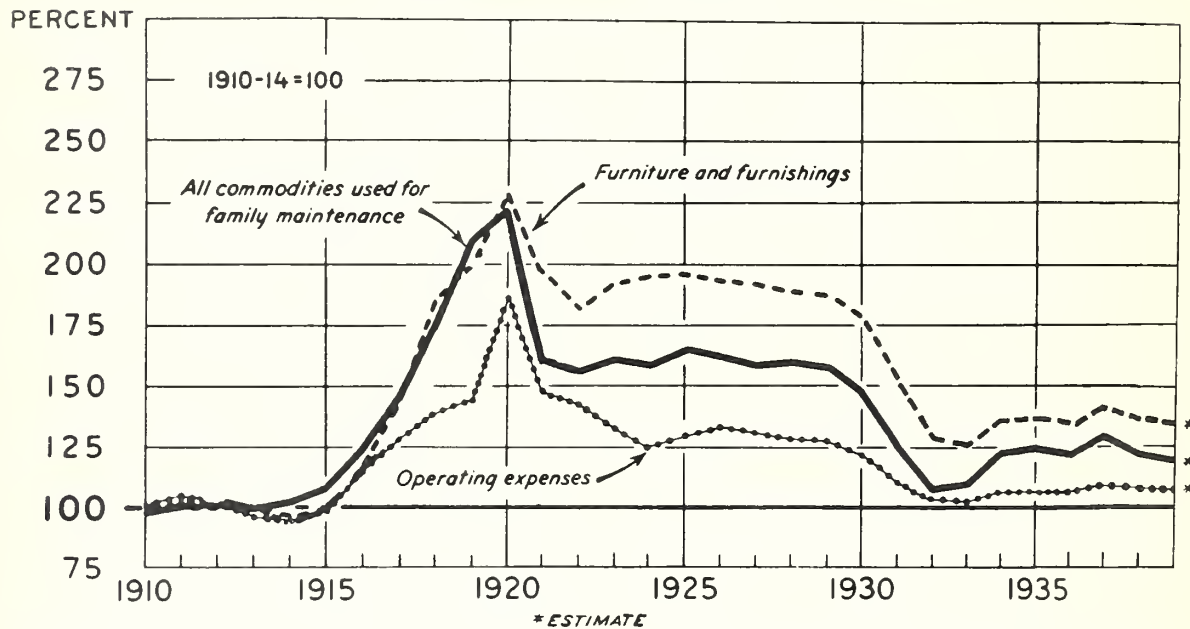
3/ Preliminary.

Source of data: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Bureau of Home Economics



## Prices Paid by Farmers for Operating Expenses, Furniture and Furnishings, and Family Maintenance, 1910-39

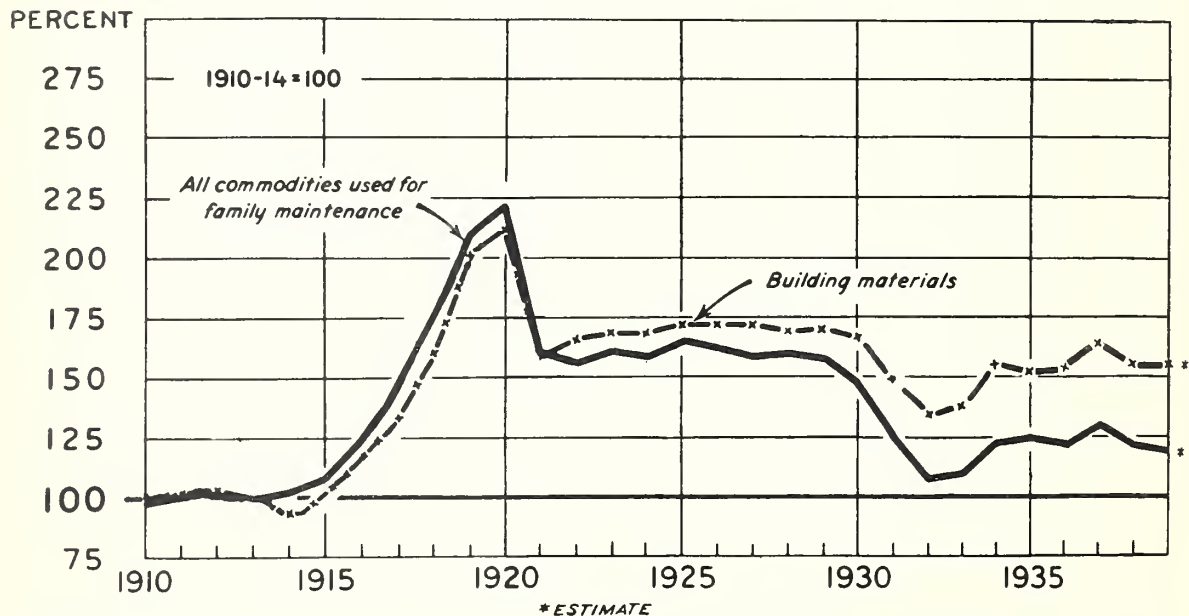


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34602

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## Prices Paid by Farmers for Building Materials for House, and Family Maintenance, 1910 - 39



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34601

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS,  
BUILDING MATERIALS FOR THE HOUSE, AND FAMILY MAINTENANCE, 1924 to date  
(Index numbers, 1910-14 = 100)

Prices paid by farmers for all commodities used for family maintenance were 5 percent lower in 1938 than in 1937. A similar price decline occurred for furniture and furnishings, and for building materials for the house, but the prices of commodities included in the index for operating expenses declined less than one percent.

The term "operating expenses" as here used includes not only such items as fuel, and laundry and cleaning supplies, but also gasoline, oil, and tires for family use of the automobile. Half of the purchase price of the car is taken into account in deriving the index for all commodities used for family maintenance, but it does not appear in any of the separate groups of commodities.

During the first half of 1939 there was no measurable change in the prices of building materials but there was a slight decline in the prices of furniture and furnishings, and of commodities included in the operating expense index. These changes reflect a continuation of the general downward trend during the last 15 years. Improved methods of refining petroleum and of manufacturing tires have

contributed to the lower cost of automobile operation in recent years.

In some communities the farm family's share of automobile operation may average as much as 10 percent of the total expenditures for living. Furniture and furnishings, and building materials for the house comprise a much smaller proportion of the usual farm family budget. Fluctuations in their prices, therefore, are less significant to all families than are changes in prices of some other items, particularly food and clothing.

Changes in general business conditions have a more pronounced effect on prices of food and clothing than on those of building materials and of those commodities included in the index for operating expenses. For example during the last 10 years, 1929-38, average food prices ranged from 90 to 149 percent of the prewar average. In other words, the highest average yearly prices were as much as 66 percent above the lowest average for any year during this period. For clothing prices the corresponding fluctuation was 55 percent, but for building materials and operating expenses only 27 and 24 percent, respectively.

Year	Operating expenses	Furniture and furnishings	Building materials for house	All commodities used for family maintenance
1924.....	125	196	168	159
1925.....	129	197	172	164
1926.....	133	193	172	162
1927.....	131	192	172	159
1928.....	128	189	169	160
1929.....	127	188	170	158
1930.....	122	179	166	148
1931.....	110	153	149	126
1932.....	103	128	134	108
1933.....	102	126	138	109
1934.....	106	136	155	122
1935.....	106	136	152	124
1936.....	106	134	154	122
1937.....	109	142	164	128
1938.....	108	137	155	122
1939.....				

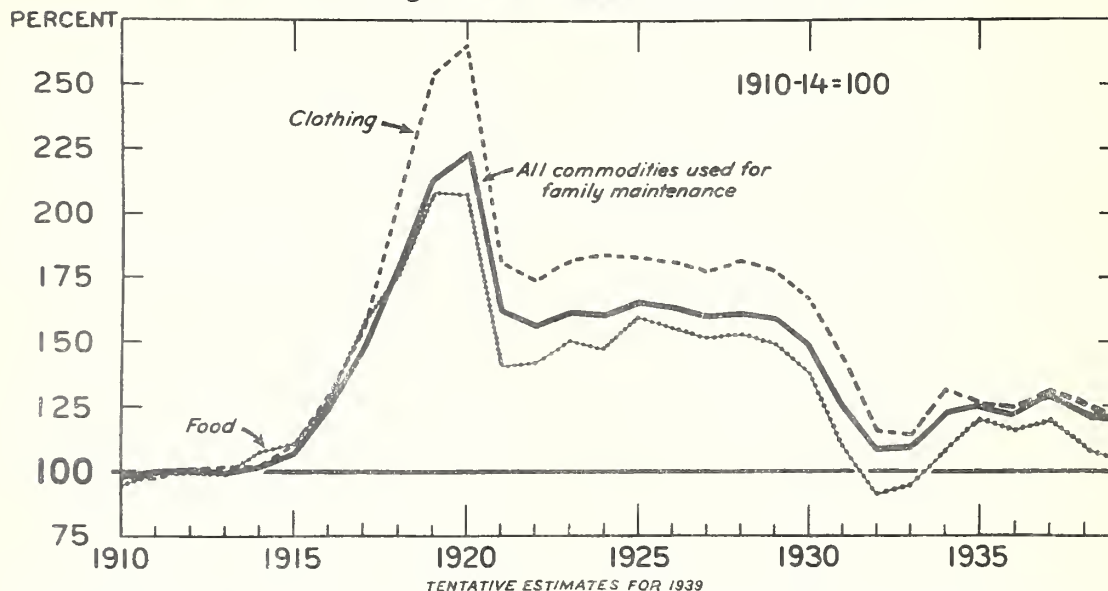
Current data published in mimeographed releases of United States Department of Agriculture entitled "Average prices received by farmers for farm products." Prices are collected four times a year and are weighted to give the indexes quoted above.

Source of data: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Bureau of Home Economics



# Prices Paid by Farmers for Food, Clothing, and Family Maintenance, 1910-39



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 24214 - B

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The gradual decline in prices paid for food, clothing, and all commodities for family maintenance, begun in the fall of 1937, has continued into 1939. Prices are lower than for any years in the last decade except 1932 and 1933. In June 1939 food prices were approximately 4 percent below comparable figures for June 1938, and clothing prices, about 3 percent below.

Reductions in the prices of food and clothing will affect living costs of farm families, since

their expenditures for food and clothing usually comprise almost half of the money spent for family maintenance. From a fifth to a third of the money spent for farm family living tends to go for food, a larger proportion than for any other item. Actual expenditures vary greatly, however, according to income level, family size, and home-production program. The proportion of total expenditures used for clothing varies from about 10 to 16 percent at usual income levels.

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND ALL COMMODITIES USED FOR FAMILY MAINTENANCE, 1924 TO DATE  
(Index numbers, 1910-14 = 100)

Calendar year	Food	Clothing	All commodities used for family maintenance
1924.....	148	183	159
1925.....	159	182	164
1926.....	155	180	162
1927.....	152	177	159
1928.....	153	181	160
1929.....	149	177	158
1930.....	137	167	148
1931.....	109	142	126

Calendar year	Food	Clothing	All commodities used for family maintenance
1932.....	90	115	108
1933.....	95	114	109
1934.....	108	131	122
1935.....	120	126	124
1936.....	116	125	122
1937.....	120	131	128
1938.....	108	126	122
1939.....			

Current data published in mimeographed releases of United States Department of Agriculture entitled "Average prices received by farmers for farm products." Prices are collected four times a year and are weighted to give the indexes quoted above.

Source of data: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Bureau of Home Economics

## RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN FARM POPULATION RAISE SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS FOR THE OUTLOOK FOR FARM FAMILY LIVING

Birth rates have been decreasing on farms as well as in cities. That means smaller families and fewer small children to send to schools, especially to elementary schools. It also means that present-day families have a shorter period of time during which the budget needs to provide for small or teen-age children than was the case when families were larger. For the family with only one child, there is a period of ten years during which there is a small child in the household, but if there are five children there will be a period of fifteen years or more during which such young children are part of the family. Expenditures of families with small children are quite different from those of families with only older children and those having none. Do small families spend as much on their children as large families, or do they have a greater part of their income available for spending for parents' clothing, and recreation, for household equipment, or for savings?

It seems paradoxical to speak of declining birth rates and an increasing number of young people looking for work at the same time, but that is our present situation. The young people looking for jobs today were born 16-20 years ago, when there was an unusually large number of babies. The number of young persons reaching maturity exceeds the number of older persons who die or retire; hence the number of persons of working age on farms and in cities is increasing each year.

With employment opportunities in cities sharply reduced, many young people growing up on farms are finding it hard to locate employment opportunities off the farm. Will they go to cities and take their chances of finding jobs or joining the unemployed? Will they remain at home, waiting until opportunities appear? Will they start in for themselves on a subsistence or part-time farm? Will they join the migratory agricultural laborers? What can the individual family do to assist them in finding a place where their energies can be fruitfully used? What can the community do? What type of educational facilities should be provided to help them? If they go into farming, what are the prospects that they will ultimately be self-supporting? Will they become farm owners? Are more or fewer farms needed?

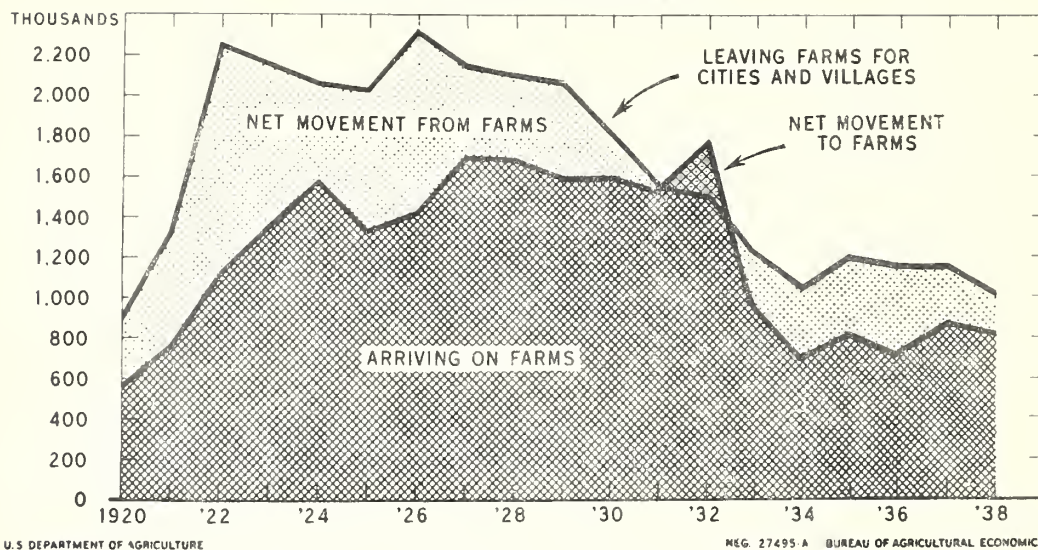
The number of people living on farms has been increasing by about 200,000 a year since 1930, although it was decreasing by nearly 150,000 a year during the ten years before that time (see pages 32 and 33 for details). The increase is greater in the poorer than in the better farming areas. Does this mean increased competition for farms in better land areas, because farm operators with lower standards of living are willing to pay higher rentals? Why do young people in better land areas move away from farms, frequently leaving them for farm youths reared in the poorer areas? How will increases in farm population affect levels of living of farm people? What happens to the families who leave farms because power machinery enables some farmers to operate more land? What happens to communities where this takes place?

Source of data: Division of Farm  
Population and Rural Life

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

## MOVEMENT TO AND FROM FARMS, 1920-38

BIRTHS AND DEATHS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT



Each year the total population of working age is increasing by about 1,000,000 of which nearly half is in farm families. Before 1930 there was an extensive movement from farms; since then this movement has been sharply reduced. The net movement away from farms during the current decade may be only about two-fifths as great as it was between 1920 and 1930.

## MOVEMENT TO AND FROM FARMS, 1920-1938

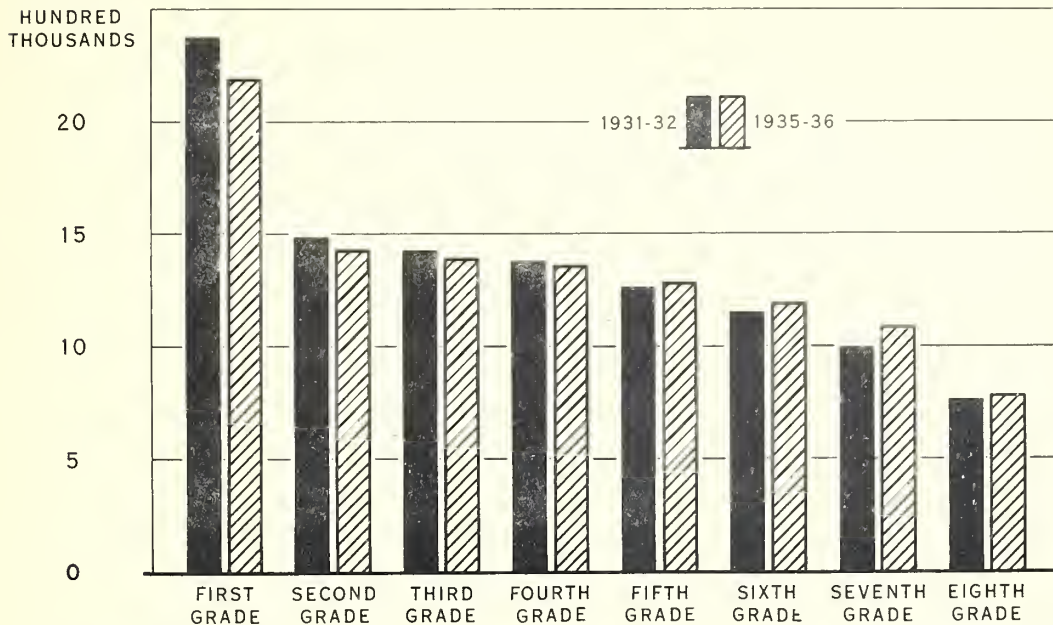
Year	Persons arriving at farms from cities, towns, and villages	Persons leaving farms for cities, towns, and villages	Net movement from	
			Cities, towns, and villages to farms	Farms to cities, towns, and villages
1920	560,000	896,000	-----	336,000
1921	759,000	1,323,000	-----	564,000
1922	1,115,000	2,252,000	-----	1,137,000
1923	1,355,000	2,162,000	-----	807,000
1924	1,581,000	2,068,000	-----	487,000
1925	1,336,000	2,038,000	-----	702,000
1926	1,427,000	2,334,000	-----	907,000
1927	1,705,000	2,162,000	-----	457,000
1928	1,638,000	2,120,000	-----	482,000
1929	1,604,000	2,081,000	-----	477,000
1930	1,611,000	1,823,000	-----	212,000
1931	1,546,000	1,566,000	-----	20,000
1932	1,777,000	1,511,000	266,000	-----
1933	944,000	1,225,000	-----	281,000
1934	700,000	1,051,000	-----	351,000
1935	825,000	1,211,000	-----	386,000
1936	719,000	1,166,000	-----	447,000
1937	872,000	1,160,000	-----	288,000
1938	823,000	1,025,000	-----	202,000
1920 - 1924	5,370,000	8,701,000	-----	3,331,000
1925 - 1929	7,770,000	10,735,000	-----	2,965,000
1930 - 1934	6,578,000	7,176,000	-----	598,000

Source of data: Bureau of Agricultural Economics,  
"Farm Population Estimates, January 1, 1939," p. 7.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics



# ENROLLMENT OF RURAL PUPILS, BY GRADE: 1931-32 AND 1935-36



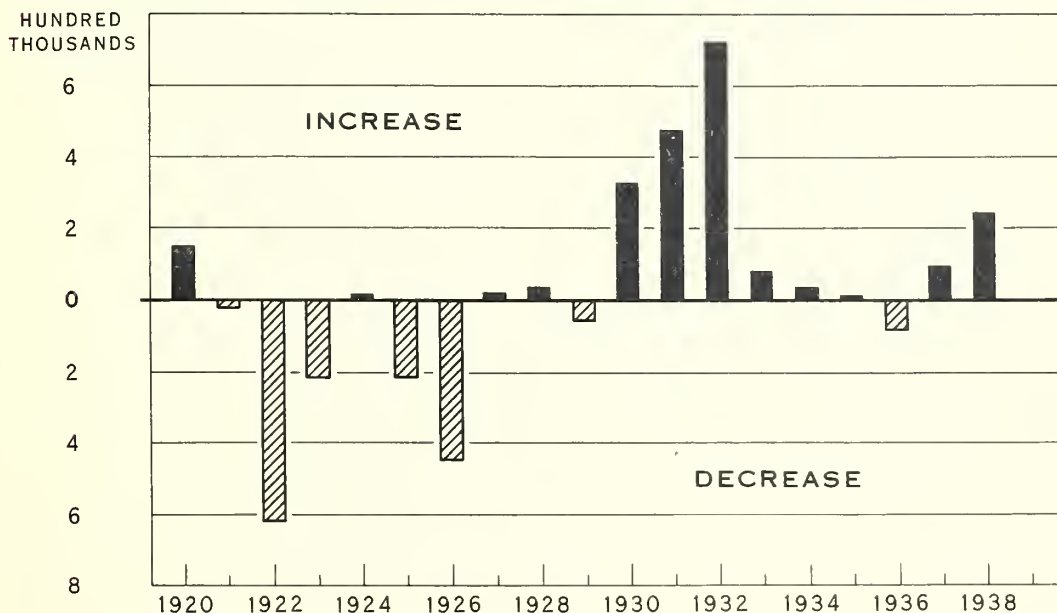
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35681

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The declining birthrate has made itself felt in rural as well as in urban schools through smaller enrollments in the grade schools and especially in the lower grades. Enrollment in the upper grades may be expected to continue to increase for some time because the proportion of older children who remain in school is increasing. As a result of the decline in number of children many rural schools have been closed or consolidated with others.

# CHANGES IN FARM POPULATION BY YEARS, 1920-38



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35682

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Between 1920 and 1930 the number of persons living on farms decreased by more than a million, due to the migration of about 6,000,000 persons net to towns and cities. Since 1930 farm population has been increasing by about 200,000 persons per year. Much of this increase has been in the poorest farming sections.







