

# FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

A survey of facilities, activities, possessions, and  
preferences of families on owner-operated farms

THE FACTUAL FINDINGS BY  
**GLENN H. BEYER**

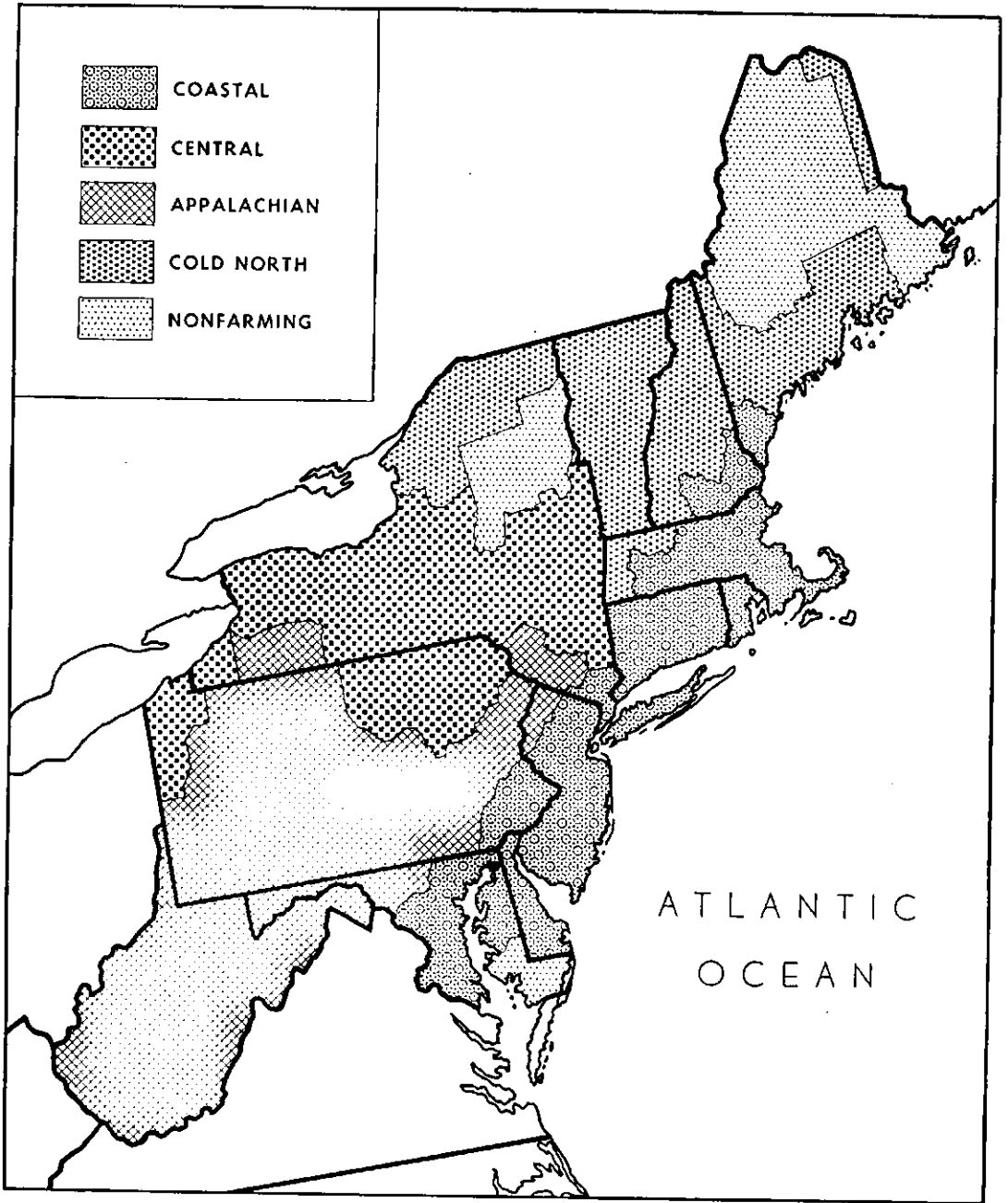
PROFESSOR OF HOUSING AND DESIGN  
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF  
THE NORTHEASTERN FARM HOUSING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE



CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS

Ithaca, New York, 1949



Delineation of four subregions of the Northeast region.

NORTHEAST REGIONAL PUBLICATION NO. 1

Published for the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The research was conducted cooperatively, by these agencies, under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Memoir 292 of the Cornell University Agricultural  
Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, 1949

# THE NORTHEASTERN FARM HOUSING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

W. H. Martin, *Administrative Adviser*  
*New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station*

Harry E. Besley, *Chairman\**  
*New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station*

M. S. Klinck  
*Storrs (Connecticut) Agricultural*  
*Experiment Station*

Blanche M. Kuschke  
*Rhode Island Agricultural Ex-*  
*periment Station*

Glenn H. Beyer  
*Cornell University Agricultural*  
*Experiment Station*

A. D. Longhouse  
*West Virginia Agricultural Ex-*  
*periment Station*

Merna M. Monroe  
*Maine Agricultural Experiment*  
*Station*

Lenore Sater Thye  
*Bureau of Human Nutrition and*  
*Home Economics, U.S. Depart-*  
*ment of Agriculture*

H. N. Stapleton  
*Massachusetts Agricultural*  
*Experiment Station*

J. Robert Dodge  
*Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and*  
*Agricultural Engineering, and the*  
*Bureau of Human Nutrition and*  
*Home Economics, U.S. Depart-*  
*ment of Agriculture*

M. E. John  
*Pennsylvania Agricultural Ex-*  
*periment Station*

Delpha E. Wiesendanger  
*Pennsylvania Agricultural Ex-*  
*periment Station*

ASSOCIATES: Virginia True, *Cornell University Agricultural Experi-*  
*ment Station*; Gladys Wasmuth, *Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment*  
*Station*; and Mildred Stenswick Howard, *Bureau of Human Nutrition and*  
*Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

\*Ruby M. Loper, *Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station*,  
was Chairman from March 1947 to March 1948.

# Contents

FOREWORD.....	ix
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	1
Methodology.....	2
Limitations of the Report.....	3
Geographic Distribution and Economic Groups of Families.....	3
Full-Time and Part-Time Operators and Type of Farming.....	6
Families and Households.....	8
PART I. THE PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES.....	17
Age of Dwelling Units.....	17
Length of Period Present Occupant Has Lived in Dwelling Unit..	20
Dwelling Units Built by Present Occupants.....	21
Type of Construction.....	22
Number of Stories.....	23
Size of House.....	25
Living Rooms and Dining Rooms.....	27
Bedrooms.....	27
Bathrooms.....	32
Pantries.....	34
Miscellaneous Rooms.....	34
Clothes Closets.....	35
Porches.....	36
Basements or Cellars.....	38
Attics.....	39
Equipment and Furniture.....	40
Summary.....	56

PART II. HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES.....	59
Meal Service.....	59
Food Preparation and Preservation.....	64
Laundry Work.....	73
Sewing.....	78
Entertaining.....	80
Hobbies.....	87
Summary.....	87
PART III. HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES.....	91
Food.....	92
Articles Related to Food.....	109
Clothing and Sewing Materials.....	126
Bedding and Household Linen.....	144
Miscellaneous Items.....	150
Need for Additional Storage Space.....	153
Summary.....	155
PART IV. GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES.....	159
The Dwelling Unit.....	160
Equipment and Furniture.....	182
Household Activities.....	194
Summary.....	210
PART V. SUMMARY.....	213
APPENDIX A.....	219
APPENDIX B.....	391
APPENDIX C.....	401
GLOSSARY.....	451
INDEX.....	455

# Foreword

THE publication of this report marks the completion of one stage of a farm housing project undertaken cooperatively by the agricultural experiment stations in the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S.D.A. This report provides an analysis of the data on farm housing collected by survey in the twelve northeastern states. In the next stage of the project the objectives are to develop basic dimensions and arrangements for space and equipment, and the structural facility requirements of the farmhouse which provide for family health and for safety and comfort with economy of construction and maintenance.

Because the project is a cooperative one, many persons have contributed to it. Harry E. Besley of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station was Project Leader from the beginning of the project in 1947 to 1948. Glenn H. Beyer of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station has been Project Leader since 1948. A technical committee, which is listed earlier (page v), has directed the entire project. It modified, for regional use, a schedule which has been developed experimentally by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in cooperation with four state agricultural experiment stations. A subcommittee made up of M. E. John of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station (chairman), Blanche M. Kuschke, Rhode Island Station, and Mildred Stenswick Howard of the Bureau of Human Nutri-

tion and Home Economics was responsible for formulating the final schedule used in this project.

The sample for the survey was drawn by the Statistical Laboratory at Iowa State College, using the Master Sample of Agriculture.

The Manual of Instructions for Interviewers was prepared by Mrs. Howard and Grace Smith of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics staff and Mrs. Kuschke. The interviewers were selected and the interviewing was supervised in the Coastal subregion by Mrs. Kuschke, in the Central subregion by Mr. Beyer, in the Appalachian subregion by Gladys Wasmuth of the Pennsylvania Station, and in the Cold North subregion by Merna M. Monroe of the Maine Station. Grace Smith served as regional coordinator during the interviewing phase of the project. The interviewing was completed during the period from February to June 1948.

The Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station carried the responsibility for the analysis of the data and the preparation of the final report. This work was directed by Mr. Beyer. Harriet Benjamin assisted in planning the analytical work and supervised the clerical staff. Zetta Whitson served as administrative assistant and also carried the responsibility for all stenographic work. Staff members in a number of departments in the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture at Cornell served in an advisory capacity during the period of the analytical work.

The Statistical Laboratory at Iowa State College coded the schedules and provided the machine tabulations of the data. This work was supervised by Mary Clem.

The final manuscript was reviewed by the members of the Technical Committee and by Hazel K. Stiebeling of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Helen Canon and Mary K. Heiner of the New York State College of Home Economics, Olaf Larson of the New York State College of Agriculture, and John Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell.

The project was financed primarily with funds provided under the Federal Research and Marketing Act of 1946 allocated to the agricultural experiment stations and to the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Supplementary funds were also provided by several states. The Bureau funds were used to defray the cost of drawing the sample and part of the cost of employing



editors and interviewers and the coding and machine tabulation work.

This report is intended to serve two primary purposes. First, it makes the findings of the survey immediately available to specialists in the fields of home economics, social science, architecture, engineering, and the building industry. Second, it provides many of the data needed as a basis for laboratory work in the development of space requirements for household activities and for the development of functional house plans.

W. H. MARTIN  
*Administrative Adviser*

# FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

# Introduction and Background

**T**HE FARMHOUSE is the center of farm life. It should be planned to meet the needs of the family. Only limited information on what is needed and desired in a well-planned farmhouse is available, however. Past studies have been inadequate; at best, they have dealt with only a few isolated and unrelated aspects of the problem. They have not told us how families live.

Basic factual data are especially sparse on the nature and scope of household work and of family living activities, on the kinds and quantities of household possessions, and on family preferences for general housing features and for the location of activities. In the past it has been necessary to plan farmhouses without having these data available.

Furthermore, any general housing program aimed at better houses for many farm families must focus on the houses now in existence, since the rate of new construction is low when compared with the existing supply. Basic factual data which have not been available regarding certain characteristics of existing houses, therefore, are also required. This type of data is important because housing requirements have changed since the time when most of the houses were built.

It is the primary purpose of this report to contribute new and refined data on these aspects of the housing problem. In this regard it differs from previous comprehensive housing studies. The data included herein provide the basis for planning farmhouses more functional in design and adequate in space.

*Methodology*

The data included in this report were obtained by trained interviewers. In addition to participating in a training meeting and having continuous contact with a supervisor during the interviewing period, each interviewer followed a manual of instructions to assist her in recording the data on a schedule form. Copies of the schedule and the instructions are given in Appendix C.

Since there was considerable variation in climate and topography within the twelve northeastern states, four subregions were delineated. The Coastal subregion is the densely populated area along the Atlantic Coast, near Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The Central includes central and southern New York and part of central, northern, and northwestern Pennsylvania. The Appalachian area is made up of the remainder of Pennsylvania, of western Maryland, and of West Virginia. The Cold North area covers most of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the northeastern corner of New York (see Frontispiece).

The Master Sample of Agriculture materials were used in determining the areas in which the families were selected for interview. Within the sample areas there were 756 families meeting certain eligibility requirements. To be eligible, it was necessary that the family own and operate its farm and that in 1947 it had sold \$500 or more of farm products. Also, to be eligible, households had to have (a) at least two members and (b) a female homemaker at least 16 years old who was related to the head of the family.<sup>1</sup>

A total of 607 records were taken. Information was not secured from 149 families because of their not being home at the time of contact, refusals, and similar reasons. In certain subregions a greater proportion of the families who qualified were interviewed. It was necessary, therefore, to duplicate representative schedules and then apply weighting factors in order to give proportional emphasis to all subregions.<sup>2</sup> The base figure derived from this weighting proc-

---

<sup>1</sup> Some 1-person families were eligible (e.g., in a household comprised of a homemaker and a hired man). Households with a housekeeper but no homemaker were not eligible. See pages 8-10 for the definition of *family* and *household*.

<sup>2</sup> A detailed description of the design of the sample, quality check and weighting factors, estimations of universe totals, and computation of sampling errors is given in Appendices B-1 to B-4.

ess was 2854. In the subtitles to tables in the report (which are in parentheses after the title), the base numbers for the percentages included in the tables are shown (a percentage of 2854 — the weighted figure), and an estimate of the actual number of families reporting on the particular question is also shown (the same percentage as that applied against 2854, in this instance applied against 607, the actual number of families interviewed).

Based on this sample, it is estimated that this report gives a representative picture of 183,200 farm families in the twelve north-eastern states of the type eligible for the survey.

### *Limitations of the Report*

This report presents the findings of the survey. Further analysis and laboratory work will be required before space standards for equipment and storage can be developed. The findings are presented with such laboratory work in view.

### *Geographic Distribution and Economic Groups of Families*

The number of families sampled in the four subregions was in proportion to the population in the subregions. The Central area had the most, with 35.6 percent of all of the families covered by the report. The Appalachian area followed, having 33.6 percent of the families. A total of 18.4 per cent of the families were in the Coastal area. The remaining 12.4 percent were in the Cold North Area (Figure 1).

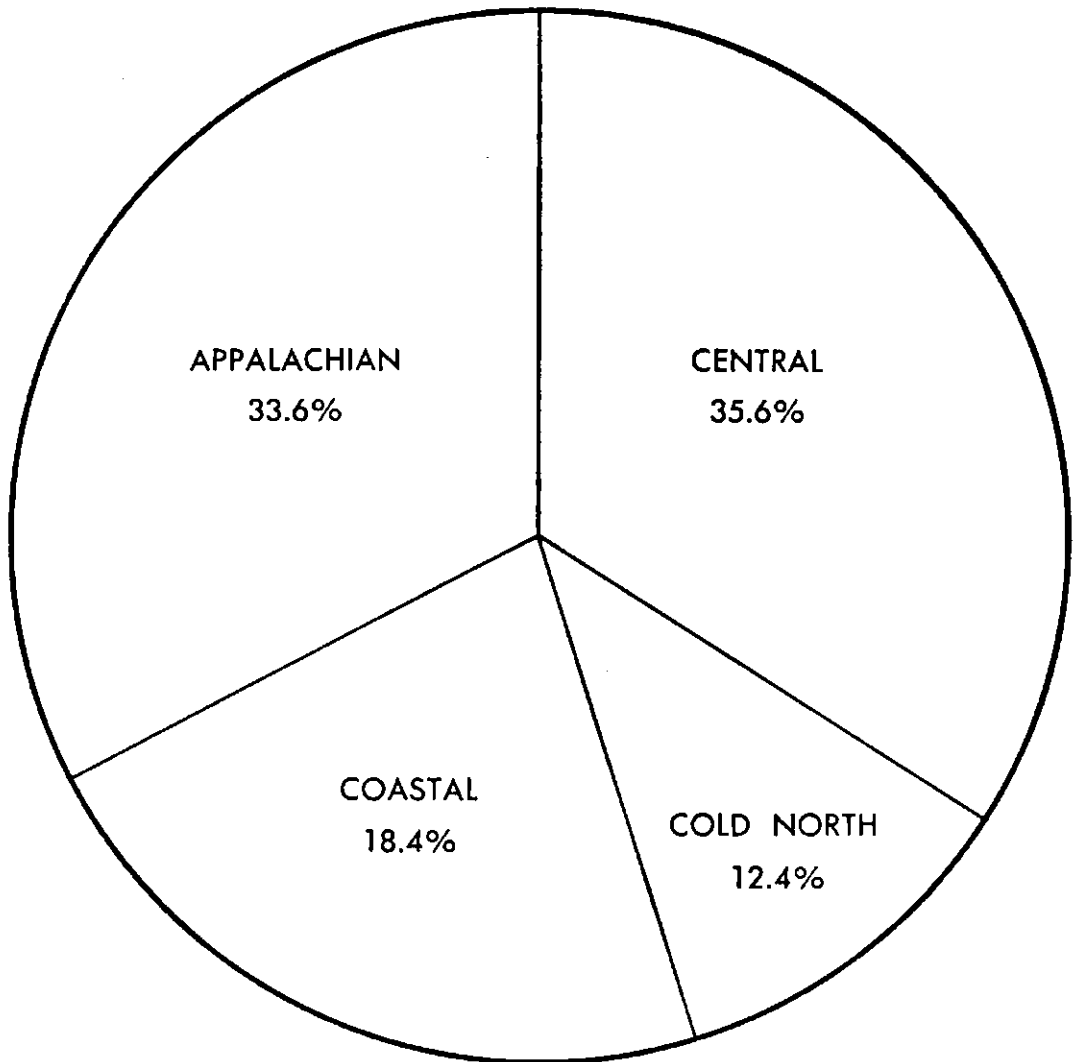
Probably more important than the geographic distribution of these families, from the viewpoint of housing, is the distribution of the families in major economic groups.

The farm families covered in this report have been placed either in an upper, a middle, or a lower economic group,<sup>3</sup> using as a general basis the number of productive man-work units each farm represented and taking recognition of other employment and other

---

<sup>3</sup> By placing families in one of the three economic groups it is not the intention to imply that all families in a particular economic group have equal or approximately equal abilities or desires to pay for housing or housing improvement. The level of living is not always dictated by the volume of farm business. Nevertheless, in most instances there is a general correlation, as will be seen throughout the report.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST



*Figure 1.* Distribution of families — by subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for chart, 2836).

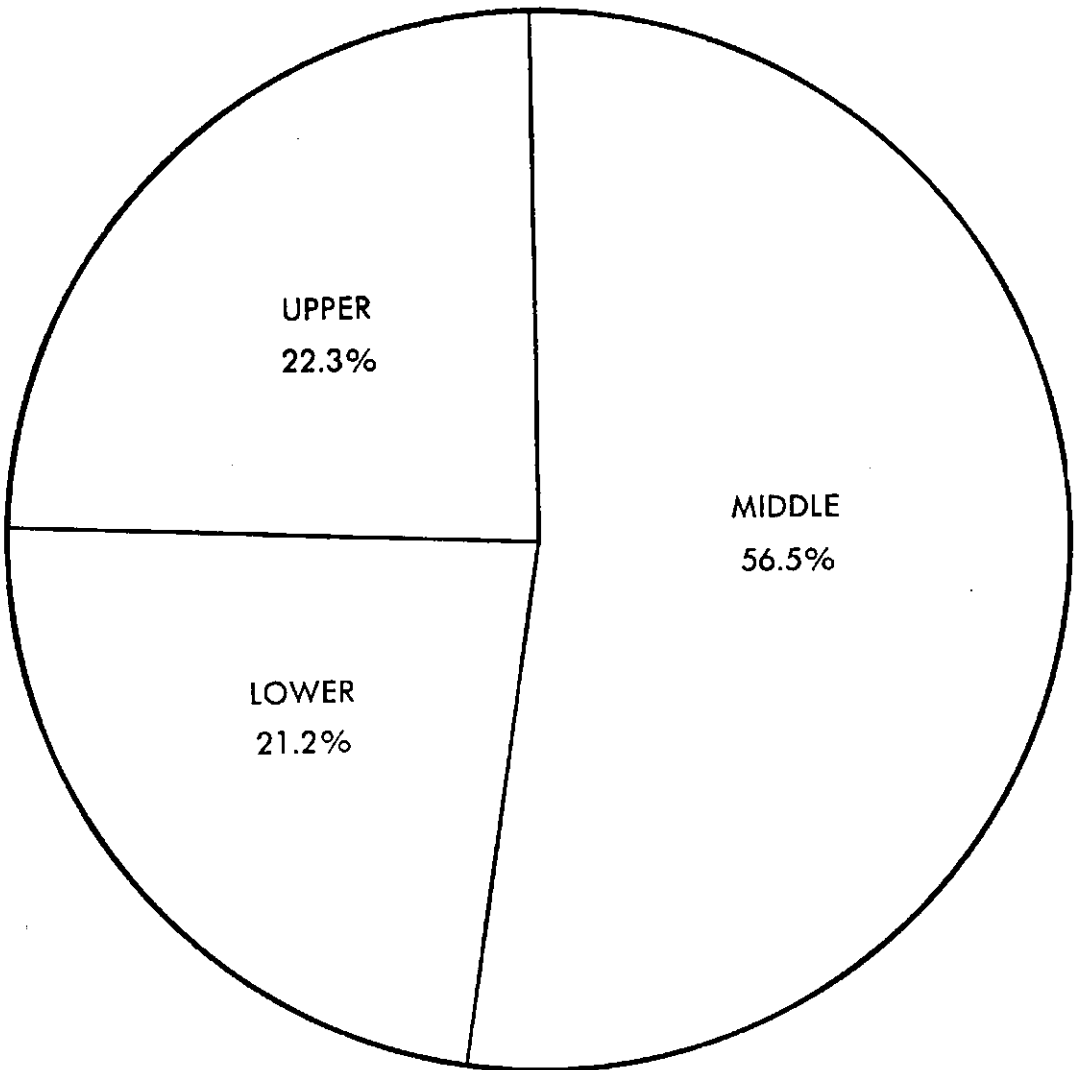
income.<sup>4</sup> Over half of all of the farm families covered by this report are in the middle economic group. Less than one-fourth of the families are in the upper and less than one-fourth in the lower economic groups. Percentagewise the figures are as follows: upper economic group — 22.3 percent; middle economic group — 56.5 percent; and lower economic group — 21.2 percent (Figure 2).

The median number of productive man-work units for all farms, including those operated by both full-time and part-time operators,

---

<sup>4</sup> A productive man-work unit is defined as the amount of productive work accomplished by a man in one 10-hour day working at an average rate for the region. For more detail, see Appendix C.

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND



*Figure 2.* Distribution of families — by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for chart, 2836).

is 328 work units. This size of farm when operated by a full-time farmer is illustrated by one that has 15 cows, 6 heifers, 15 hens, and 2 hogs raised for home use, and 45 acres of crops of which 41 are in hay and silage and 4 in oats; the work on this farm was all done by the owner last year except for 40 days of labor hired during the harvest season.

The median is 769 work units for farms operated by families in the upper economic group. This size of farm when operated by a full-time farmer is illustrated by one that has 30 cows, 25 heifers, 200 hens, and 90 acres of crops of which 15 are in silage, 15 in oats and barley, 50 in hay, and 10 in snap beans hauled to a

near-by canning factory. This farmer devotes full time to farming and in addition had a total of 10½ months of hired help last year.

The median for the middle economic group is the same as the median for the region as a whole.

The median is 129 work units for farms operated by families in the lower economic group. This type of farm is illustrated by one that has 3 cows, 2 heifers, 35 hens, and 39 acres of crops of which 1 acre is in corn for fodder, 4 acres in oats, and 34 in hay; the operator works approximately 5 hours per day on the farm and spends the balance of his working time in employment for the State Highway Department.

There is considerable variation in the median number of work units for farms in the four subregions. At the two extremes, farms in the Coastal area have a median of 427 work units compared with a median of only 288 work units in the Appalachian area. Farms in the Central area, with a median of 360 work units, and in the Cold North, with a median of 336 work units, fall in between.

The highest percentage of families in the upper economic group is in the Coastal area, and the lowest percentage in this economic group is in the Central area. Table 1 shows the distribution among the three economic groups in each subregion.

### *Full-Time and Part-Time Operators and Type of Farming*

Two-thirds of the farm families covered by the report are full-time operators<sup>5</sup> while the remaining one-third are part-time. The differences among the subregions are slight. There is, however, a tendency toward more part-time operators in the Central area and fewer part-time operators in the Cold North area.

The variation among the three economic groups is more significant. In the upper economic group in the region as a whole, 82.5 percent of all of the farmers are full-time operators. In the middle economic group this percentage falls to 63.3 percent. It is approximately the same in the lower economic group — 64.0 percent (Appendix Table A-1).

<sup>5</sup> A full-time operator is one who devotes full time to his farm, having no other employment.



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Table 1. Summary of families in each economic group in each subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

<i>Coastal Area (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>		<i>Appalachian Area (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>	
	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Upper Economic Group.....	39.1	Upper Economic Group.....	21.7
Middle Economic Group.....	43.7	Middle Economic Group.....	53.1
Lower Economic Group.....	17.2	Lower Economic Group.....	25.2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
All Economic Groups.....	100.0	All Economic Groups.....	100.0
<i>Central Area (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>		<i>Cold North Area (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>	
	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Upper Economic Group.....	13.7	Upper Economic Group.....	23.9
Middle Economic Group.....	66.1	Middle Economic Group.....	56.8
Lower Economic Group.....	20.2	Lower Economic Group.....	19.3
<hr/>		<hr/>	
All Economic Groups.....	100.0	All Economic Groups.....	100.0

As might be expected, farms operated by part-time farmers usually represent a lower number of productive man-work units than do farms of full-time farmers in the same economic group.

Dairying is by far the predominant type of farming in the north-eastern states. Over 60 percent of all of the farms are of this type. The summary in Table 2 shows the distribution of the farms by various types.<sup>6</sup>

There is a lower percentage of dairy farms in the Costal sub-

Table 2. Summary of types of farms (number of families reporting, 602; weighted base figure for table 2830).

Type	Percent	Type	Percent
Dairy.....	62.4	All Other Crops.....	7.6
Poultry.....	10.4	Livestock.....	2.8
Fruit and Nut.....	3.9	Forest Products.....	0.5
Vegetable.....	3.2	General.....	9.2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<i>All Classes.....</i>	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-2.

<sup>6</sup> Farms were placed in a certain type if more than half of the work units represented that type of farming. Where not more than half of the work units fell in one specific type of farming the farm was classed as "general."

region, due to the number of poultry farms and farms of "all other crops" in this area.

In observing the percentage of dairy farms in the three economic groups it can be seen that the percentage in the lower economic group (46.8 percent) is significantly smaller than the percentage in either the middle or the upper economic groups (65.8 percent and 68.6 percent, respectively).

### *Families and Households*

*Size.* The median size of farm families covered by this report is 3.4 persons. A *family* is considered to consist of all persons living in the same dwelling unit who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. A dwelling unit is defined as a room or group of rooms with separate kitchen facilities and occupied as separate living quarters.

The largest families are found in the Appalachian subregion, where the median size is 3.6 persons, and the Central area, where it is 3.5 persons. In the Coastal area the median size is 3.3 persons, but in the Cold North area it is only 3.0 persons (Appendix Table A-3).

The size of farm family decreases from the upper to the middle to the lower economic groups. The median size of families in the upper economic group is 3.8. In the middle economic group it is 3.6. It is only 2.7 persons in the lower economic group. This trend is due primarily to the fact that this report covers only owner operators.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> A confirmation of the trend shown in this report is found in the January 1947 Bureau of Agricultural Economics Enumerative Survey for New York State. When data from that survey are analyzed, covering families of the same group as those covered by this report (that is, those who are owner or part-owner operators, who reside on a farm, and who have total cash receipts to the operators of at least \$500), the median size of household for several income classes is as follows: \$500 to \$1,999, median 2.7 persons; \$2,000 to \$4,999, median 2.9 persons; \$2,000 to \$5,999, median 3.0 persons; \$5,000 and over, median 3.7 persons; and \$6,000 and over, median 3.8 persons. (There is purposely some overlapping in these income classes because it is not known where the dividing point should come to make the income classes exactly comparable to the economic groups used in this report).

It should also be recognized that in a small farm business, the boys are more apt to leave home earlier than in a larger farm business where they see a better means of livelihood on the parent's farm and prefer to remain with the farm.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Table 3 shows the distribution among the three economic groups.

Table 3. Number in family—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Number in Family	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
3 or Less . . . . .	41.1	32.7	37.7	59.2
4 . . . . .	20.5	22.0	19.6	21.4
5 . . . . .	16.4	18.3	17.9	10.3
6 . . . . .	11.9	14.2	13.2	5.8
7 or More . . . . .	10.1	12.8	11.6	3.3
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-3.

The median size of farm “household” covered by the report : 3.6 persons. The difference between this median and the median size of “families” (which is 3.4 persons) is caused by some 18 percent of families who have hired help,<sup>8</sup> children not related to the family (such as wards of the state), other boarders, friends or others living with them. Among those households made up of at least one other person in addition to family members, approximately half of the other persons are hired men, and approximately a fourth are unrelated children. Of the balance, approximately 17 percent are “other boarders.”

The median size household in the Central subregion is 3.7 persons, in the Appalachian area 3.6 persons, and in the Coastal area 3.5. In the Cold North subregion it is 3.3 persons (Appendix Table A-4).

The size of farm households in the upper and middle economic groups is significantly higher than in the lower economic group. The median size of farm households in the upper economic group is 3.9 and in the middle economic group 3.8 persons. There is a median of only 2.8 persons per farm household in the lower eco-

<sup>8</sup> “Hired help” was included in this survey only if it was hired for at least 3 months a year, and if the person was considered a member of the household, i.e., if he (or she) lived in the dwelling unit with the family.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 4.* Number in household—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Number in Household	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
3 or Less . . . . .	37.3	29.2	34.2	54.2
4 . . . . .	21.1	22.1	19.7	23.4
5 . . . . .	17.2	17.9	19.6	10.3
6 . . . . .	11.1	14.2	11.9	5.8
7 or More . . . . .	13.3	16.6	14.6	6.3
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-4.

economic group. The percentage distribution of households by size in the three economic groups is shown in summary in Table 4.

In many instances throughout this report either the term *family* or the term *household* can be used properly. Frequently the use of either term is meant to imply the occupants of the dwelling unit, without regard to the difference between the definitions of the two terms. Where the focus of a particular discussion is on the *number* of occupants of the dwelling unit (for example, in the case of the number of bedrooms required), the term *household* follows the definition given above.

*Types — the family cycle.* Families in different stages of the family cycle have different housing needs. This report covers 4 major types of families, the types being determined by the stage in the family cycle. The first is the young couple. In this type the woman is under 35 years of age, and there are no children. Next is the founding family. There are some children in this type, but all of the children are under the age of 8. Third is the expanding family. In this type there are also children, some of whom are between the ages of 8 to 17. Finally, there is the contracting family. This classification includes families where the woman is 35 years old or over and there are no children under 18, but there may be some over that age. It also includes other families which are not expected to increase in size, such as a family of father and daughter, and a family comprised of two unmarried adults, for example, sister and brother.

These four types of families are analyzed with and without other adults except in the case of the contracting family. In place of such a category for the contracting family a classification "other adult family — three or more bedrooms" has been used, since it more accurately reflects the kinds of families which fall in this final group. Most of the families in this category are in the last stage of the family cycle.

The expanding family is the most predominant. Expanding families (with and without one or more other adults) comprise 43.9 percent of all of the families covered by this report. Contracting families, not including those falling in the "other adult family — three or more bedroom" type, comprise 24.4 percent. The founding family follows with 16.3 percent. Only 7.8 percent of the families are couples, and 7.6 percent are adult families requiring three or more bedrooms. The distribution of families by these various types is shown in Figure 3.

This figure points out the significance of the other adults living with farm families. A total of 25.2 percent of all of the families covered are young couples, founding families and expanding families having one or more other adults living with them. In addition, there are some other adults living with contracting and adult families requiring three or more bedrooms. Approximately one-third of all founding and expanding families have other adults living with them (approximately 15 percent of all farm families covered are expanding families with one or more other adults).

No significant difference can be seen among families of the various types in the four subregions (Appendix Table A-5).

The pattern of family types among the upper and the middle economic groups is similar, but that pattern differs for the lower economic group. In the upper and middle economic group there is a trend toward a higher percentage of families at the beginning and middle stage of the family cycle. On the other hand contracting families who, because of the advanced age of the head of the household usually have farms of lower production frequently fall in the lower economic group. The percentage distribution is shown in Table 5.

*Age and education of homemaker.* Later in the report, the significance of the age of the homemaker and the number of years

# FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

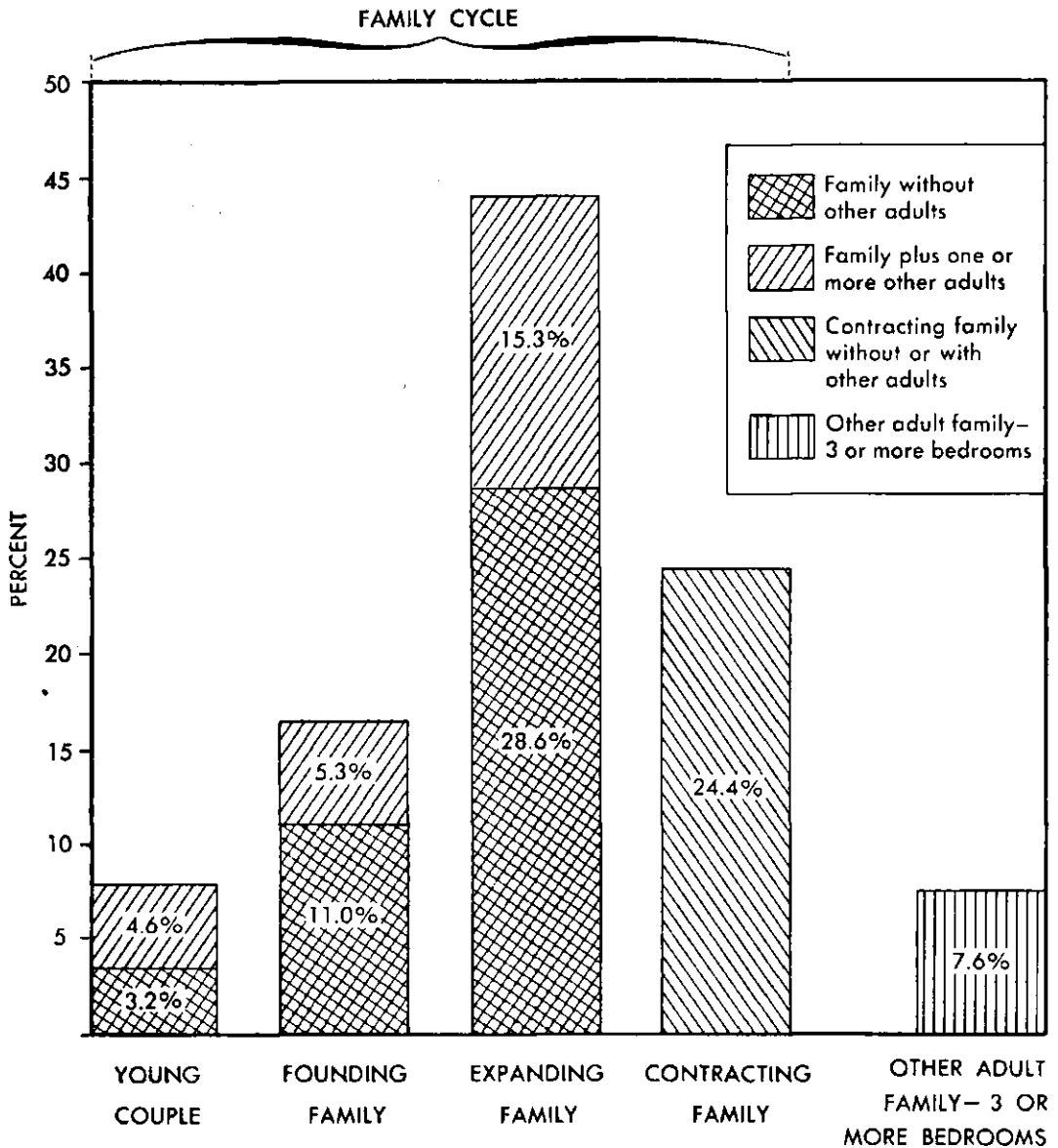


Figure 3. Distribution of family types showing families not having and having one or more other adults living with them (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for chart, 2836). The fourth column excludes adult families requiring three or more bedrooms; these families are shown in the fifth column.

of school completed is analyzed in reference to certain of the problems discussed.

The median age of homemakers in farm families covered by this report is 44.4 years.

There is little variation among the ages of homemakers in the four subregions (Appendix Table A-6). The median age in the Coastal area is 42.9, in the Central area, 44.4, in the Appalachian area, 44.4 and in the Cold North, 45.1.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Table 5. Family type—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Family Type	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Young Couple.....	3.2	4.4	4.0	...
Founding Family.....	11.0	13.0	11.7	7.2
Expanding Family.....	28.6	31.4	28.7	25.4
Contracting Family.....	24.4	17.4	22.1	37.7
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	4.6	3.8	4.0	6.8
Founding Family and One or More Adults....	5.3	4.6	5.6	5.5
Expanding Family and One or More Adults...	15.3	15.6	15.8	13.6
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bed-rooms.....	7.6	9.8	8.1	3.8
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-5.

Farm homemakers in the upper and middle economic groups are younger than those in the lower economic group. The median age of homemakers in the upper economic group is 43.3, in the middle economic group 42.3, and in the lower economic group 51.6. In the upper economic group only 33.2 percent of all of the homemakers are over 50 years old while in the lowest economic group 57.8 percent are above this age.

Table 6 shows the detailed percentage distributions among the three economic groups.

Table 6. Age of homemaker—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 601; weighted base figure for table, 2825).

Age of Homemaker	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Under 20.....	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
20-29.....	11.8	14.7	12.2	7.6
30-39.....	24.0	19.9	29.4	13.5
40-49.....	25.0	31.3	24.2	20.6
50-59.....	23.5	22.3	21.2	31.2
60-69.....	11.3	6.5	10.0	20.0
70 and Over.....	3.9	4.4	2.6	6.6
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-6.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

In each advancing age group of the homemaker the family, of course, is in a later stage in the family cycle (Appendix Table A-7). An analysis of the relationship between the age of the homemaker and the type of family is most important, therefore, for determining the ages of the homemaker at the various stages of the family cycle.

From the age group 20 to 29 through the group 70 and over, the predominant percentages are as follows: 20-29, approximately 63 percent founding families; 30-39, approximately 68 percent expanding families; 40-49, approximately 61 percent expanding families; 50-59, quite evenly distributed between expanding and contracting families; 60-69, approximately 66 percent contracting families; and, 70 and over, approximately 61 percent contracting families.

Over one-third of the homemakers among farm families covered by this report have completed their formal education with the seventh or eighth grade, presumably graduating from grammar school. Another one-fourth attended high school only one to three years, while another 17 percent graduated from high school. The average homemaker's formal education ended during the second year of high school. The median is 9.0 years.<sup>9</sup>

Homemakers in the Coastal area attended school longer than homemakers in the other three subregions. The median is 10.3 years. Among homemakers in the Cold North the median is 9.7 years. The medians are 9.2 years for the Coastal area and 8.1 years for the Appalachian area.

The percentage distribution of homemakers by the years of education they completed for the region as a whole and in each of the subregions is shown in Appendix Table A-8.

As may be expected, a high percentage of families in the upper economic group completed college and a higher percentage completed their education with graduation from high school than in the other two economic groups. The median for families in the upper economic group is 10.1 years. A high percentage of homemakers in the middle economic group entered high school but did

---

<sup>9</sup> In calculating the medians on education, equal distribution was assumed among the years in each group; for example, among homemakers having completed 1 to 3 years of high school it is assumed an equal number completed 1, 2, and 3 years.



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

not graduate. The median is 9.1 years. A high percentage of homemakers in the lower economic group stopped their education with the eighth grade. The median in this economic group declines to 7.9 years. Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of the homemakers in families in the various economic groups by the education of the homemaker.

Table 7. Years of school completed by homemaker—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 589; weighted base figure for table, 2770).

Schooling Completed  (Years)	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
None.....	0.7	...	1.3	...
<i>Grade School:</i>				
1-4 Years.....	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.5
5-6 Years.....	3.3	2.1	1.5	9.3
7-8 Years.....	35.5	31.9	35.1	40.1
<i>High School:</i>				
1-3 Years.....	23.9	20.5	26.5	20.7
4 Years.....	18.6	21.5	18.4	16.4
<i>College or Other Training:</i>				
1-3 Years.....	11.2	14.0	10.9	9.1
4 Years.....	4.5	8.1	4.0	1.9
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-8.

There is a distinct relationship between the age of homemakers and their education. Among those homemakers in the age group from 20-29, 72.8 percent attended high school from 1 to 3 years or attended school longer than that. The comparable percentages for other age groups are as follows: 30-39, 72.8 percent; 40-49, 60.5 percent; 50-59, 47.0 percent; 60-69, 37.4 percent; 70 or more, 27.7 percent. A trend similar to this is observed for homemakers in the various age groups when the years of college or other training are reviewed. In the age group from 20-29, 17.9 percent of the homemakers have had some college or other training above high school, but this percentage declines from 5.4 in the age group of 70 or more.

These data are summarized in Table 8.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 8. Years of school completed by homemaker—by age of homemaker (number of families reporting, 591; weighted base figure for table, 2779).

Schooling Completed  (Years)	Age of Homemaker (Years)						
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 or More
None.....	...	...	...	...	1.2	2.6	5.4
<i>Grade School:</i>							
1-4 Years.....	20.0	...	...	3.0	4.4	3.9	...
5-6 Years.....	...	0.6	1.3	0.9	8.9	4.5	2.6
7-8 Years.....	...	23.6	25.9	35.6	38.5	51.6	64.3
<i>High School:</i>							
1-3 Years.....	80.0	20.3	24.2	28.0	22.6	26.7	7.1
4 Years.....	...	37.6	30.0	13.1	10.5	4.5	15.2
<i>College or Other Training:</i>							
1-3 Years.....	...	10.9	10.8	12.9	13.4	6.2	5.4
4 Years.....	...	7.0	7.8	6.5	0.5	...	...
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-9.

*Relationship of homemaker to head of family.* In most cases, as might be expected, farm families are of the "husband and wife" type; that is, the homemaker is the wife of the head of the family. In only about 7 percent of all of the families is there a different relationship between the homemaker and the head of the family (Appendix Table A-10).

With this background information, a report on farm housing in the Northeast follows. This report is divided into four parts plus a summary.

## PART I

# The Present Pattern of Farmhouses<sup>1</sup>

**I**N THIS PART of the report the features of the existing farmhouses in the Northeast are discussed. Some of the questions answered are: How large are the houses? What kinds of rooms do they have? How many have basements, pantries, bathrooms? Do they have porches, and, if so, what kinds? There is also a description of major items of equipment. What kind of heating equipment is used, and how many rooms does it heat? What kinds of cooking stoves are being used? What kinds of refrigerators and washing machines? Larger and smaller items of furniture are also described.

### *Age of Dwelling Units*

One of the most significant characteristics of the farmhouses in the northeastern states is their age. Among the dwelling units covered by this report, where age is known, the median age is 78.9 years. Only 21.9 percent of all of the dwelling units are under 50 years old, while, on the other hand, 44.2 percent are over 100 years old.

The age of approximately one-fifth of the houses is not known. It is reasonable to assume that most of these houses are old and, if this is the case, if their age was known it would considerably increase the median age of all houses for the region.

---

<sup>1</sup> In some instances in this report, for the term *farmhouse* merely *house* or *dwelling* is used. The connotation is the same.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

The oldest farmhouses in the region are in the Cold North area, where the median age is 96.4 years. Next oldest are in the Coastal area, where the median is 79.7 years. The median age is 75.0 years in the Central and 72.5 years in the Appalachian areas (see Figure 4). The highest percentage of "don't knows" was in the Appalachian and the Central areas.

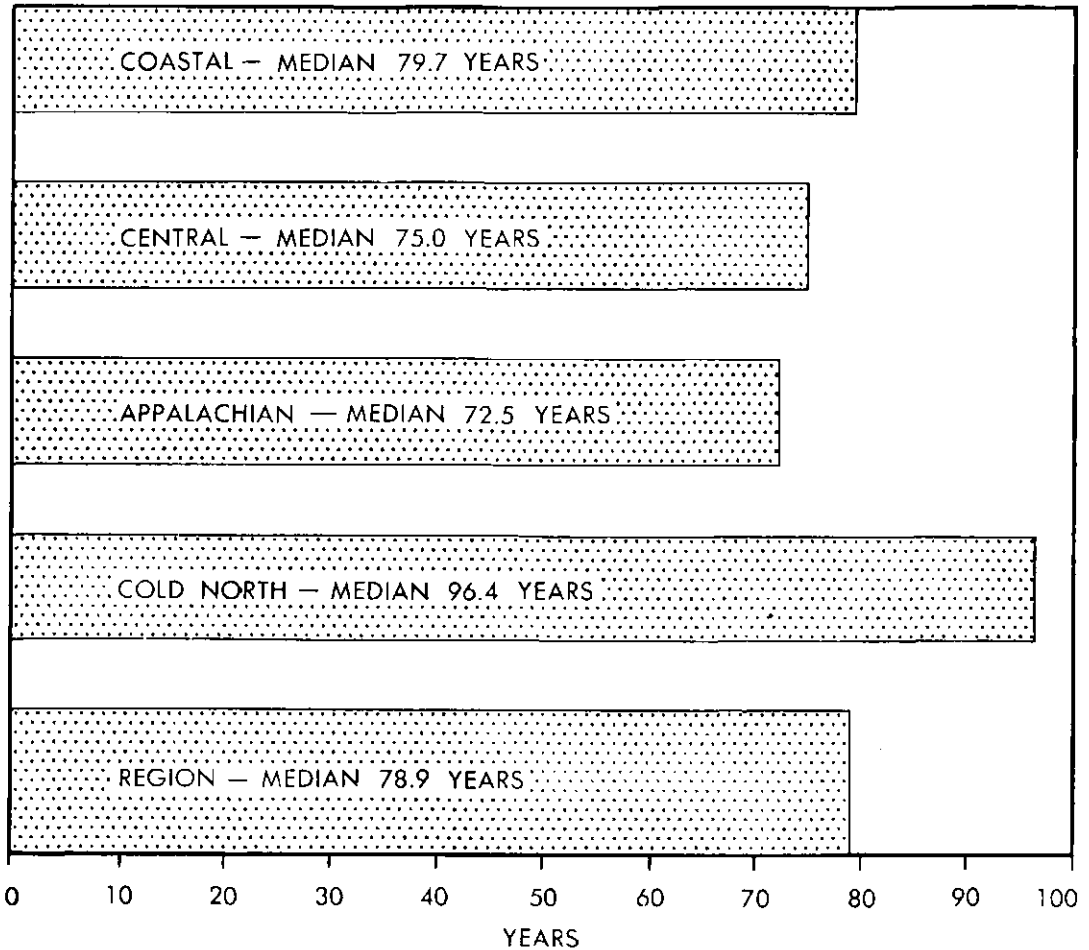


Figure 4. Age of dwelling units where age is known — by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 472; weighted base figure for chart, 2219).

A detailed distribution of the age of houses for the region as a whole and for the four subregions is shown in Table 9.

There is an important difference in the ages of houses occupied by farm families in the various economic groups. The median age of houses occupied by families in the upper economic group is 99.3 years. For families in the middle economic group the median declines to 79.1 years. It is only 58.4 years for houses occupied by

**PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES**

*Table 9.* Age of dwelling unit—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 472; weighted base figure for table, 2219).

Age of Dwelling Units	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
(Years)		(Percent)			
19 or Less . . . . .	7.4	8.8	1.6	11.2	11.0
20-39 . . . . .	8.6	11.4	7.9	9.9	2.1
40-59 . . . . .	16.9	13.9	21.5	16.3	11.8
60-79 . . . . .	15.6	12.7	19.0	14.1	15.2
80-99 . . . . .	7.3	8.8	5.6	8.6	6.2
100-124 . . . . .	28.6	19.0	29.4	27.5	44.8
125-149 . . . . .	4.2	2.5	7.1	3.0	2.7
150 or More . . . . .	11.4	22.9	7.9	9.4	6.2
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-11.

families in the lower economic group. This difference in the ages of houses occupied by families in the three economic groups undoubtedly has a direct relation to the farm on which the house is located. The farms having the better land generally are operated by farm families in the upper economic group, but how this affects the age of the house is open to question. One explanation, covering farms in certain parts of the region, is the fact that the farms have frequently had at least three houses since the land was first de-

*Table 10.* Age of dwelling unit—by economic group (number of families reporting 472; weighted base figure for table, 2219).

Age of Dwelling Units	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
(Years)	(Percent)		
19 or Less . . . . .	8.5	5.5	11.1
20-39 . . . . .	7.0	6.9	14.5
40-59 . . . . .	14.3	16.0	22.2
60-79 . . . . .	8.7	19.5	13.4
80-99 . . . . .	4.6	7.9	8.5
100-124 . . . . .	29.6	32.1	18.4
125-149 . . . . .	4.6	3.9	5.0
150 or More . . . . .	22.7	8.2	6.9
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-11.

veloped, and the third house was built earlier among families in the upper economic group. The first house generally was a log cabin which disappeared in the first generation. The second was a small frame house which, in many instances, was physically replaced and in other instances was kept but used for other purposes. The third was the large frame house, built more permanently, which exists today. As indicated above, farm families on the farms having the better land built these houses earlier.

A summary of the distribution of houses for the three economic groups is shown in Table 10.

#### *Length of Period Present Occupant Has Lived in Dwelling Unit*

The median number of years farm families have lived in their present house as a part of their present family group is only 9.7 years.<sup>2</sup>

In the region as a whole over one-fourth (29 percent) of the families have lived in the dwelling unit they now occupy for only four years or less. Almost half of the farm families (46.9 percent) have occupied their present dwelling unit for less than 10 years. This indicates a considerable degree of mobility which, it should be pointed out, may be related more to the farm as a whole than to the farmhouse alone. The recent war, of course, cannot be overlooked as a factor in this mobility.

Among full-time operators the median number of years the families have lived in their present house is 10.0; among part-time operators it is 5.6. The part-time group undoubtedly includes a high proportion of the farmers who barely met the eligibility requirement of having sold \$500 or more of farm products in a year. This group may overlap with the so-called "rural-resident" group, which is an extremely mobile group in many areas.

There is a significant difference in length of occupancy between the Appalachian and the Central areas. The median period of occupancy is 12.0 years in the Appalachian area and 6.8 years in the Central area. The median period of occupancy in the Cold North is 10.0 years and in the Coastal area 9.6 years. Table 11 shows the percentage distribution.

<sup>2</sup> If the house was the parental home of the husband or wife, the years either one lived in the house before establishing the present family group are not included.

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Table 11. Number of years family has lived in present dwelling unit—by region and by subregion (number of families reporting, 600; weighted base figure for table, 2821).

Years Lived in Dwelling Unit	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
1-4.....	29.0	28.7	31.3	24.0	36.4
5-9.....	17.9	17.2	23.5	15.8	8.5
10-14.....	13.2	12.6	10.3	15.8	15.4
15-19.....	9.6	9.2	9.1	10.7	9.1
20-24.....	8.0	9.2	7.8	7.9	6.8
25-29.....	7.6	9.2	8.4	5.0	10.2
30-34.....	4.8	8.0	1.8	6.0	5.1
35 or More.....	9.9	5.9	7.8	14.8	8.5
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-12.

The median period of occupancy is only 7.7 years in the middle economic group and 9.6 years in the upper group. It increases, however, to 16.3 years in the lower group.

The percentage distribution can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12. Number of years family has lived in present dwelling unit—by economic group (number of families reporting, 600; weighted base figure for table, 2821).

Years Lived in Dwelling Unit	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
1-4.....	29.7	32.3	19.4
5-9.....	16.8	19.6	14.5
10-14.....	11.6	13.4	14.3
15-19.....	12.4	9.4	7.3
20-24.....	7.8	7.9	8.5
25-29.....	9.4	6.8	8.1
30-34.....	3.8	3.1	10.3
35 or More.....	8.5	7.5	17.6
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-12.

*Dwelling Units Built by Present Occupants*

Less than 10 percent of all of the farm dwelling units covered by this report were built by their present occupant. The percentage

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

is in the neighborhood of 13 and 14 percent in all of the subregions except the Central area, where less than 2 per cent of all of the dwelling units were built by their present occupants. Table 13 shows the percentage of families for the region as a whole and for each subregion who built the house they occupy.

*Table 13.* Percentage of families who built dwelling unit now occupied—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region and Subregion	Percent of Families
Region.....	9.3
Coastal.....	13.8
Central.....	1.8
Appalachian.....	12.9
Cold North.....	14.2

Source: Appendix Table A-13.

A higher percentage of families in the lower economic group built their own houses than in either of the other economic groups. A total of 16.3 percent of all of the families in this economic group built their own houses. The percentage undoubtedly includes many houses that would be considered both low-cost and low-standard which have been built during the last 40 years by families in the lower income groups. In the middle economic group only 6.2 percent, and in the upper economic group only 10.3 percent, of all families built the houses they now occupy.

### *Type of Construction*

The frame house is predominant on farms in the northeast. Among those houses covered by this report, 83.5 percent are of this type construction. In the Central area 98.2 percent of all farmhouses are of frame construction. In the Appalachian area only 71.4 percent and in the Coastal area only 73.6 percent, are of frame construction.

The economic level of the farm family does not appear to have an important bearing on the type of construction (Appendix Table A-14).



Number of Stories

The most prominent type of farmhouse, among those covered by this report, is the house of 2 or 2½ stories. There are not many 1-story houses in any of the areas of the region. The 1½-story house, however, is prominent in the Cold North area. In this area approximately 60 percent of all of the houses have only 1½ stories. The 2-story house is most prominent in the Central area and the 2½-story house is most prominent in the Coastal and Appalachian areas (Figure 5).

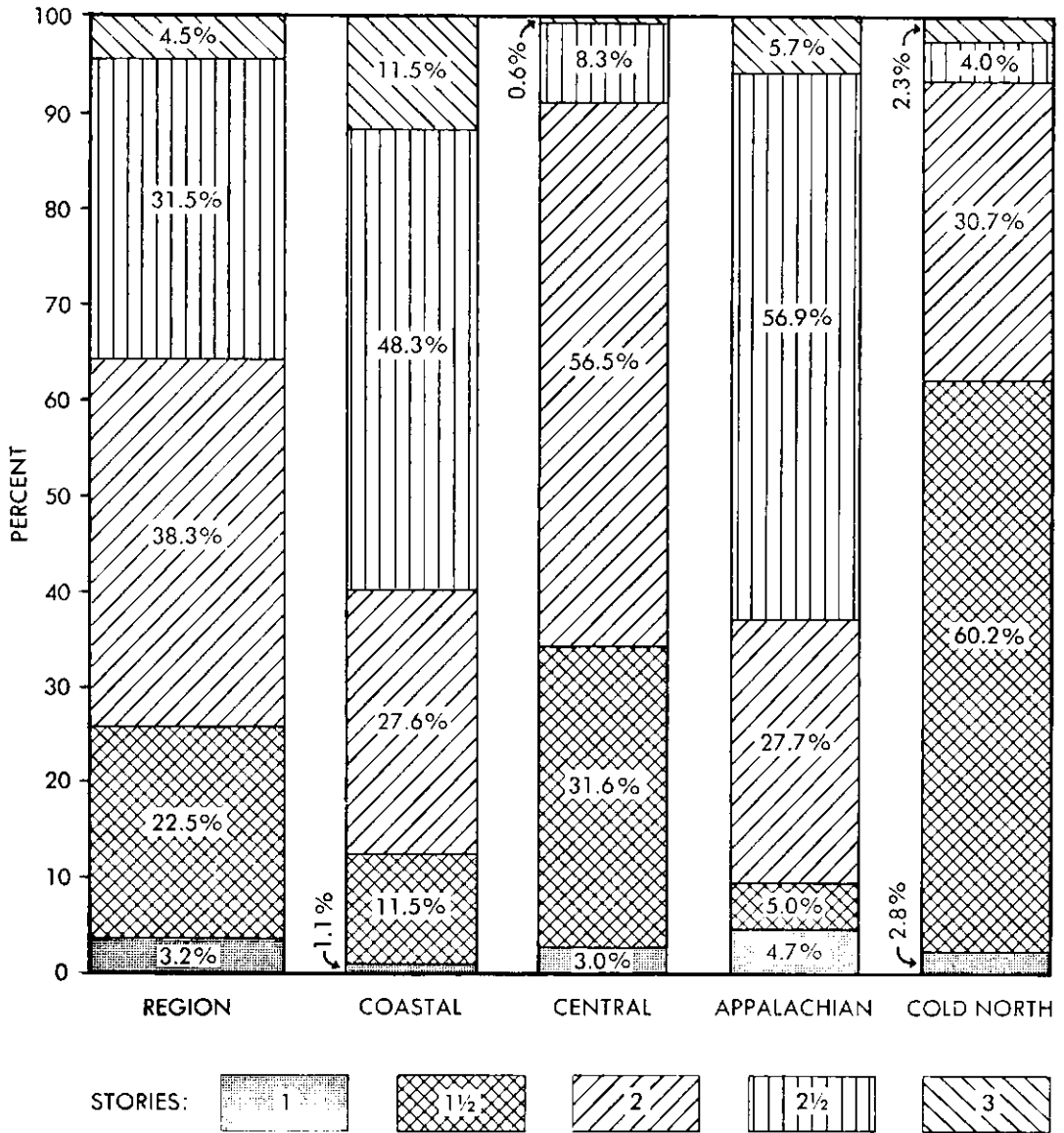


Figure 5. Number of stories in dwelling units — by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for chart, 2836).

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 14 summarizes the subregional distribution of houses by the number of stories they contain.

Table 14. Number of stories in dwelling unit—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region and Subregion	Number of Stories					
	1	1½	2	2½	3	All Classes
	(Percent)					
Region.....	3.2	22.5	38.3	31.5	4.5	100.0
Coastal.....	1.1	11.5	27.6	48.3	11.5	100.0
Central.....	3.0	31.6	56.5	8.3	0.6	100.0
Appalachian.....	4.7	5.0	27.7	56.9	5.7	100.0
Cold North.....	2.8	60.2	30.7	4.0	2.3	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-15.

There appears to be a definite relationship between the number of stories in the farmhouses and the economic group of the occupant families in the northeast region. For example, in the highest economic group almost 45 percent of all families occupy 2½-story houses, whereas, in the middle and lower economic groups, a similar percentage occupies houses having only two stories. This relationship, however, is undoubtedly a reflection of the fact that, as will be seen later, houses of more stories tend to have more rooms. These houses generally are older, since larger houses were required at the time they were built. They are also probably on the better farms (see "Age of Dwelling Units," p. 17).

Table 15. Number of stories in dwelling unit—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Economic Group	Number of Stories					
	1	1½	2	2½	3	All Classes
	(Percent)					
Upper Economic Group..	2.0	18.5	26.2	44.9	8.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group	2.4	24.8	40.9	28.5	3.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	6.7	20.4	44.0	25.4	3.5	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-15.

Table 15 indicates the number of stories of farmhouses occupied by families in the three economic groups.

### *Size of House*

Another important characteristic of the farmhouses in the North-east is that they are large. The median size farmhouse covered by this report is one of 7.1 rooms.

Houses in the Central area of the region are larger than in any of the other subregions. The median is 7.6 rooms. The Cold North area has the next largest houses, with a median of 7.1 rooms per house. The median size in the Appalachian area is 7.0 rooms, and 6.7 rooms in the Coastal area, where the houses are the smallest of any of the subregions. A percentage distribution of the house sizes for the region as a whole and for each subregion is shown in Table 16.

*Table 16.* Number of rooms in dwelling unit—by region and by subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Number of Rooms	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
5 or Less . . . . .	8.9	13.8	5.4	8.8	11.9
6 . . . . .	15.7	18.4	12.5	16.0	19.9
7 . . . . .	23.4	26.4	22.6	25.5	15.9
8 . . . . .	20.3	17.2	16.7	25.5	21.0
9 . . . . .	16.0	15.0	19.0	13.2	16.5
10 or More . . . . .	15.7	9.2	23.8	11.0	14.8
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-16.

There appears to be some relationship between the economic level of the family and the size of house the family occupies. Families in the upper economic group occupy the largest houses. The median size is 7.6 rooms. In the middle economic group the median declines to 7.2 rooms. The smallest houses are occupied by families in the lower economic group. The median size is 6.8 rooms (see Figure 6). A percentage distribution of dwelling units by size and by the economic level of the families occupying them is given in Table 17.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

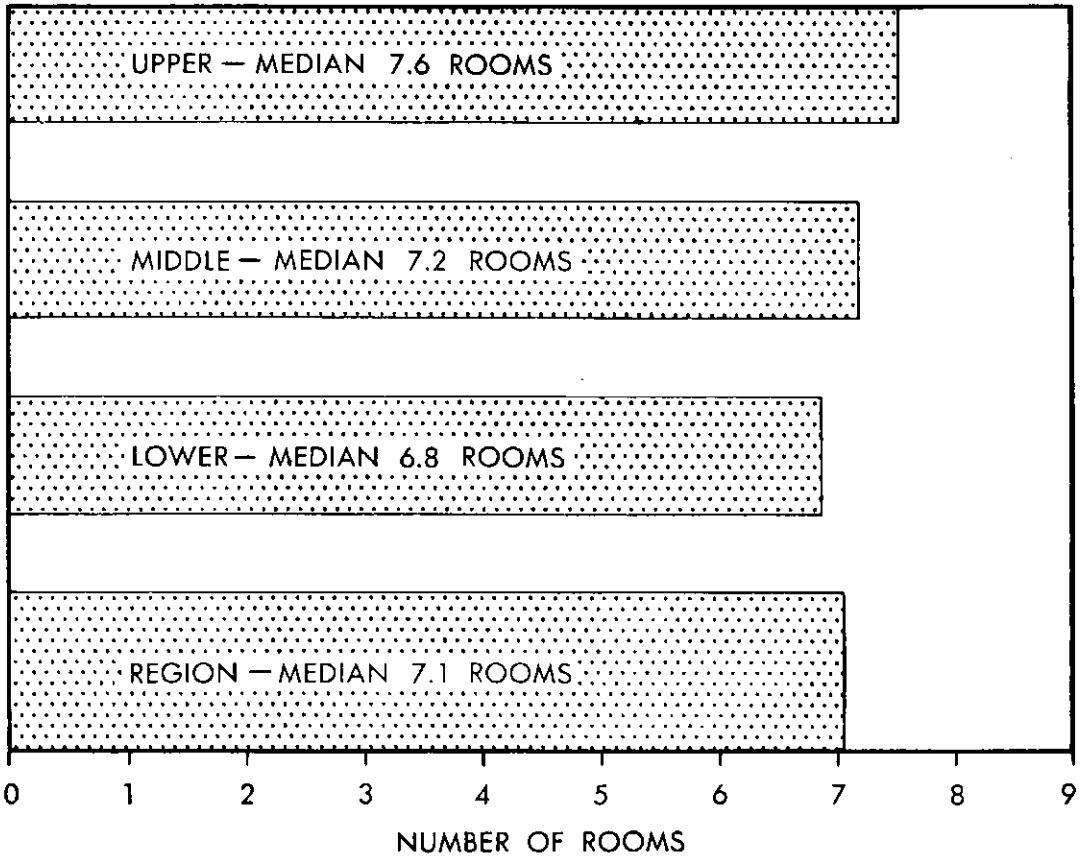


Figure 6. Size of dwelling units—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for chart, 2836).

Table 17. Number of rooms in dwelling unit—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Number of Rooms	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
5 or Less . . . . .	7.6	8.5	11.4
6 . . . . .	10.9	17.0	17.1
7 . . . . .	18.0	24.2	27.2
8 . . . . .	24.2	18.4	21.3
9 . . . . .	18.9	15.4	14.5
10 or More . . . . .	20.4	16.5	8.5
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-16.

There is only slight evidence of relationship between the size of household and the size of house occupied. The larger households tend to have more rooms, as can be seen in Table 18.

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Table 18. Number in household—by number of rooms in dwelling unit (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Number of Rooms	Number in Household					
	3 or Less	4	5	6	7 or More	All Classes
	(Percent)					
5 or Less .....	47.6	27.0	15.1	6.3	4.0	100.0
6 .....	45.6	22.3	15.7	4.9	11.5	100.0
7 .....	41.5	14.9	17.7	15.5	10.4	100.0
8 .....	34.9	25.4	13.9	12.2	13.6	100.0
9 .....	27.1	20.7	19.6	13.2	19.4	100.0
10 or More .....	30.6	20.5	20.9	10.1	17.9	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-17.

*Living Rooms and Dining Rooms*

Living rooms and dining rooms are commonly found in farmhouses in the Northeast. All of the farmhouses considered in this report have either one or the other or both. A total of 55.3 percent of the farmhouses have one of each. A total of 17.7 percent have two living rooms and a dining room. Another 16.6 percent have a living room but no dining room. A total of 7.2 percent have two living rooms but no dining room. Only 0.7 percent have a dining room but no living room. The remaining 2.5 percent have some other combination of the two. The distribution among subregions and economic groups does not vary significantly, as can be seen in Appendix Table A-18.

*Bedrooms*

Insofar as adequacy of the size of house is concerned, the number of bedrooms may be a better criterion than the total number of rooms in the house.

The median number of bedrooms among farmhouses covered by this report is 3.5. The farmhouses with the greatest number of bedrooms are in the Central and the Cold North areas where the median is 3.8 bedrooms per dwelling unit, and the smallest are in the Coastal area where it is 3.3 bedrooms. The median in the Appalachian area is 3.4 bedrooms per dwelling unit.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

It has been indicated above that families in the upper economic group occupy the largest houses and families in the lower economic group occupy the smallest. It may follow, therefore, that families in the upper economic group occupy dwelling units with the greatest number of bedrooms and families in the lower economic group occupy units with the fewest. In fact, the median is 3.8 bedrooms for families in the upper economic group. In the middle economic group the median is 3.6 bedrooms. In the lower, it is 3.3 bedrooms. These differences may be related to the fact that the largest families are in the upper economic group and the smallest are in the lower economic group.

There is not a great deal of difference in the percentage of 1- and 2-bedroom houses among families in the three economic groups. However, in the lower economic group a higher percentage of families occupy 3-bedroom (and 4-bedroom) houses.

Table 19. Number of bedrooms in dwelling unit—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2834).

Number of Bedrooms	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
1.....	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2
2.....	7.9	9.5	7.0	8.8
3.....	23.4	14.9	24.4	30.0
4.....	32.7	31.0	32.3	35.5
5.....	20.9	26.5	20.3	16.6
6 or More.....	14.2	17.2	15.3	7.9
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-19.

Overcrowding does not appear to be a problem in most farm-houses in the region. Almost 50 percent of the 3-bedroom houses have only 2 or 3 persons occupying them. Slightly over 50 percent of the 4-bedroom houses have only 2, 3, or 4 occupants. Over 55 percent of the 5-bedroom houses are occupied by households of 4 or less persons. Approximately 68 percent of the 6 or more bedroom units are occupied by 5 or fewer persons.

For the purpose of permitting a comparison with the number of bedrooms households have, it is interesting to establish possible

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Table 20. Number in household—by number of bedrooms in dwelling unit (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2834).

Number of Bedrooms	Number in Household						
	2	3	4	5	6	7 or More	All Classes
	(Percent)						
1.....	68.0	...	20.0	...	12.0	...	100.0
2.....	42.7	19.1	24.0	10.2	2.7	1.3	100.0
3.....	23.3	24.1	21.5	15.1	9.2	6.8	100.0
4.....	9.9	19.5	20.9	18.9	14.5	16.3	100.0
5.....	17.2	16.0	22.3	17.1	12.2	15.2	100.0
6 or More.....	10.7	18.2	17.2	22.1	9.9	21.9	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-20.

*bedroom requirements* of the households covered by this report. In order to do this some arbitrary assumptions have to be made on what might constitute a requirement for a bedroom. One of the assumptions that has been made is that married couples represent a requirement for only one bedroom. Two children under the age of eight, regardless of sex, represent a requirement for one bedroom. Children over the age of eight, if of opposite sex, represent a requirement for separate bedrooms, but, if of the same sex, represent a requirement for only one bedroom. Adults, not married and either of the same or of the opposite sex, represent a requirement for one bedroom each.

On the basis of these assumptions the median number of bedrooms farm families covered by this report require is 2.1.

The number of bedrooms required in the four subregions runs parallel to the size of households in those subregions. Dwelling units with the most bedrooms are required in the Appalachian subregion, a median of 2.3 bedrooms, and the Central area, a median of 2.1. A median of 1.9 bedrooms is required in the Coastal area and a median of 1.8 in the Cold North.

The percentage distribution of the number of bedrooms required for the region as a whole and for the four subregions is shown in Table 21.

Households in the upper and middle economic groups require dwelling units with the most bedrooms and households in the

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 21. Number of bedrooms required—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Number of Bedrooms	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
1.....	19.3	19.5	15.5	19.8	28.4
2.....	27.7	33.3	30.3	21.4	28.4
3.....	30.5	32.2	32.1	31.5	21.0
4.....	15.0	10.4	17.3	17.6	8.5
5.....	3.8	2.3	4.2	4.7	2.9
6.....	1.5	...	0.6	1.9	5.1
7 or More.....	2.2	2.3	...	3.1	5.7
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-21.

lower economic group require units with the fewest, because, of course, of the different sizes of households in these economic groups (pointed out earlier). The median number of bedrooms required by households in the upper economic group is 2.3 and for the middle economic group, 2.2. For households in the lower economic group it declines to 1.5.

Table 22 shows the distribution of the number of bedrooms required by families in the three economic groups.

A total of 94.2 percent of the households covered by this report have an adequate number of bedrooms when their requirements

Table 22. Number of bedrooms required—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Number of Bedrooms	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
1.....	15.5	16.7	30.1
2.....	24.1	25.6	36.7
3.....	36.5	32.1	20.1
4.....	14.4	17.2	9.8
5.....	4.9	4.0	2.3
6.....	2.7	1.6	...
7 or More.....	1.9	2.8	1.0
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-21.



PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

are estimated on the basis of the assumptions stated above. A comparison of the number of bedrooms the households have with the number required, for households in the region as a whole and in each economic group, is shown in Figure 7.

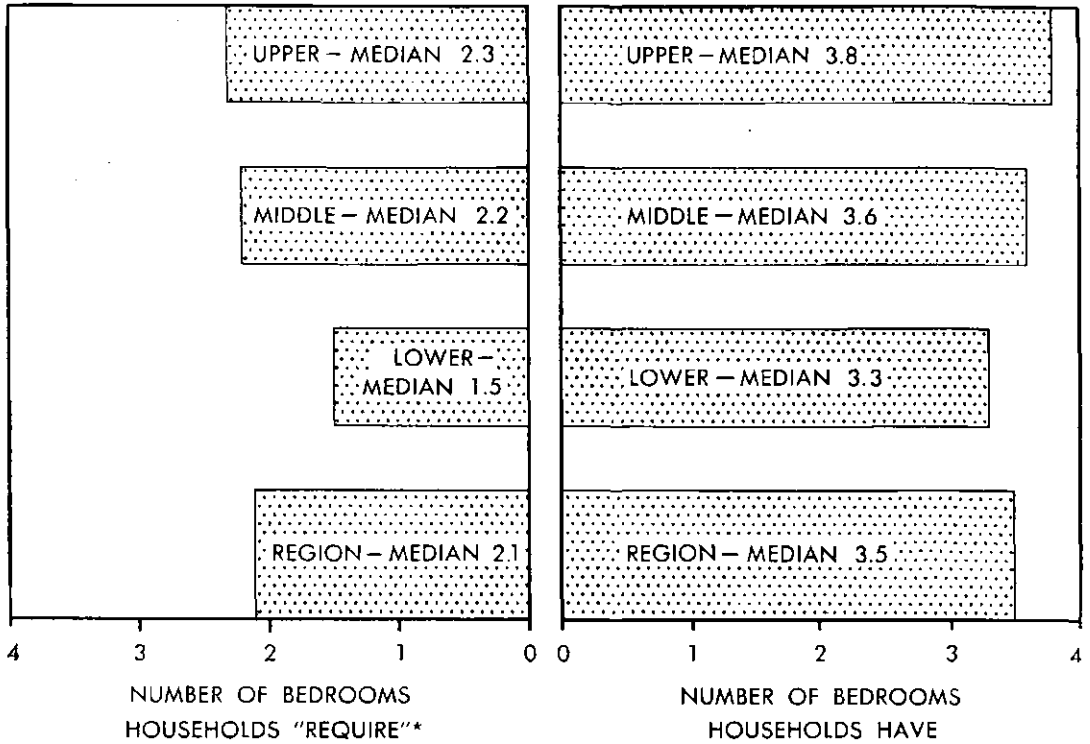


Figure 7. Number of bedrooms households require and number households have (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for chart, 2836).

\* See p. 29 for description of assumptions made in determining number of bedrooms required.

An analysis has been made of the location of bedrooms in 1½-, 2-, and 2½-story houses. Naturally, almost all houses of these types have some bedrooms on the second floor, but in addition 55.2 percent have at least one on the first floor. The percentage of dwelling units with bedrooms on the first floor declines with an increase in the number of stories in the house. Among 1½-story houses, 87.3 percent have bedrooms on the first floor; among 2-story houses the percentage declines to 62.3; and among 2½-story houses, it declines further to 23.7 (see Appendix Table A-22 for detailed information).

*Bathrooms*

A total of 58.3 percent of the farm houses covered by this report have a bathroom.<sup>3</sup>

There is a distinct subregional variation in the percentage of farmhouses having a bathroom. In the Cold North area less than half (44.9 percent) of the farmhouses have a bathroom, while in the Coastal area 79.3 percent, the highest percentage of any of the subregions, fall in this category. In the Central area the percentage is 57.1 and in the Appalachian area it is 52.8.

There is also a distinct variation among houses occupied by families in the three economic groups. The percentage of families in the upper economic group (77.9 percent) is significantly higher than the percentage in the other two economic groups. The per-

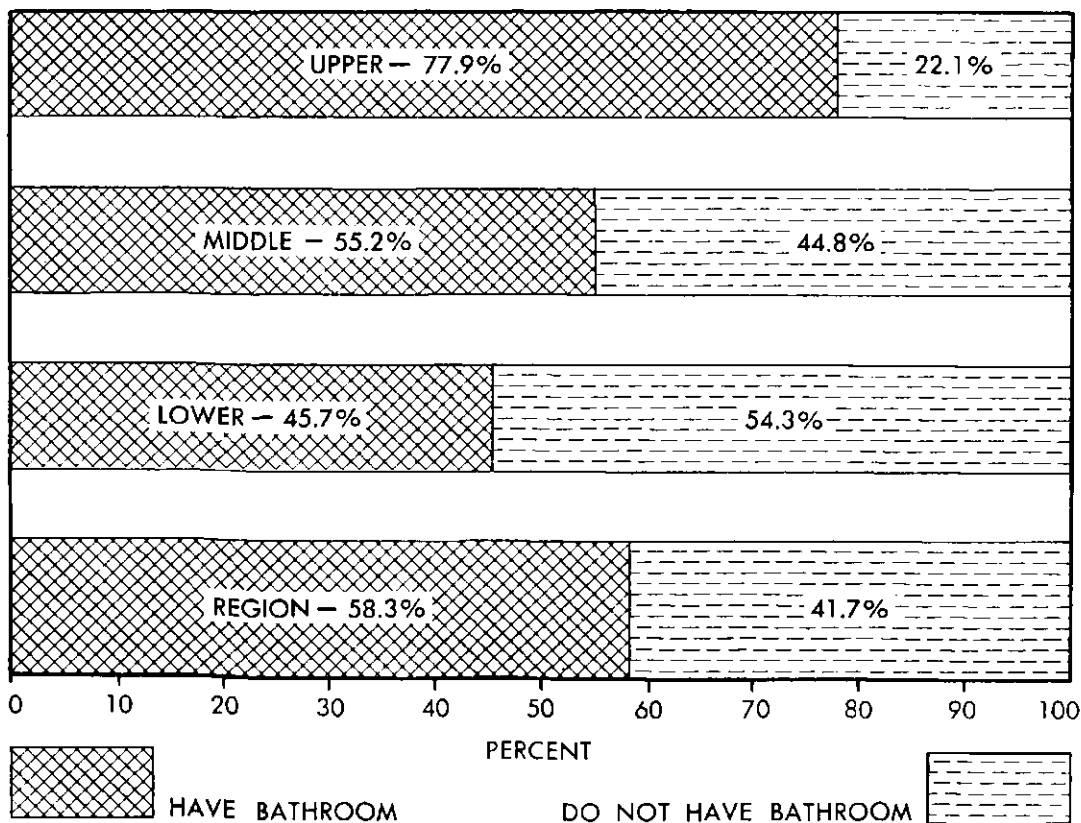


Figure 8. Distribution of families having and not having a bathroom — by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for chart, 2836).

<sup>3</sup> Only bathrooms with running water and the conventional facilities (tub or shower, toilet, and lavatory) are included here.

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

centage in the middle economic group is 55.2 and in the lower economic group, 45.7 (Figure 8).

Table 23 summarizes the distribution of dwelling units having a bathroom for the various economic groups in the four subregions.

Table 23. Percentage of dwelling units in each subregion having bathrooms—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Subregion and Economic Group	Percent of Dwelling Units
<i>Coastal</i> (18.4 percent of region)	
Upper Economic Group.....	94.1
Middle Economic Group.....	68.4
Lower Economic Group.....	73.3
<i>Central</i> (35.6 percent of region)	
Upper Economic Group.....	73.9
Middle Economic Group.....	55.9
Lower Economic Group.....	50.0
<i>Appalachian</i> (33.6 percent of region)	
Upper Economic Group.....	71.0
Middle Economic Group.....	53.3
Lower Economic Group.....	36.3
<i>Cold North</i> (12.4 percent of region)	
Upper Economic Group.....	61.9
Middle Economic Group.....	43.0
Lower Economic Group.....	29.4

Among those farm dwelling units in the region as a whole having bathrooms, 85 percent have one. The remaining 15 percent of those dwellings have two or more. The detailed information on the number of bathrooms in the various dwelling units for the four subregions and the three economic groups within each subregion is shown in Appendix Table A-22.

For the region as a whole there does not appear to be any particular relationship between the various types of families and whether or not they have a bathroom in their dwelling unit.

Regarding the location of the bathroom, among 2-story houses having one bathroom, 58 percent have it located on the first floor

and the remaining 42 percent on the second. Among 2½-story houses, only 17.2 percent have the bathroom on the first floor and 82.8 percent on the second. Among 3- or more story houses, 25 percent have the bath on the first floor and 75 percent on the second (Appendix Table A-23).

Among the houses having two bathrooms, 82 percent have one on the first and one on the second floor.

### *Pantries*

Almost half (46.1 percent) of all of the farm dwellings covered by this report have a pantry.

There is little variation among the number of houses having pantries in the four subregions except among houses in the Coastal area. In this subregion 57.5 percent of all of the houses have a pantry, while the percentage in the Cold North is 47.2, in the Appalachian area 43.4, and in the Central area 42.3.

There does not appear to be any particular relationship between the economic group of the family and whether its house has a pantry. In the upper economic group 43.1 percent of all the farmhouses have a pantry. The percentage for the middle economic group is 48.2 and for the lower economic group it is 43.5 (Appendix Table A-24).

### *Miscellaneous Rooms*

Farmhouses covered by this report also have some rooms of other types. A total of 10.9 percent of all farmhouses have specifically designated storerooms.

There is a specifically designated utility room, workroom, or back room among 9.3 percent of the houses.

A separate laundry room or washroom<sup>4</sup> is found in 5.5 percent of all houses.

A total of 5.3 percent of the houses have a den, study, or library.

There are extra kitchens in 4.4 percent of all houses.

An insignificant number of the houses have a specifically designated sewing room, separate playroom, office, or other type of room (Figure 9).

<sup>4</sup> Washroom, as used throughout this report, refers to a room used primarily for washing clothes.

## PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

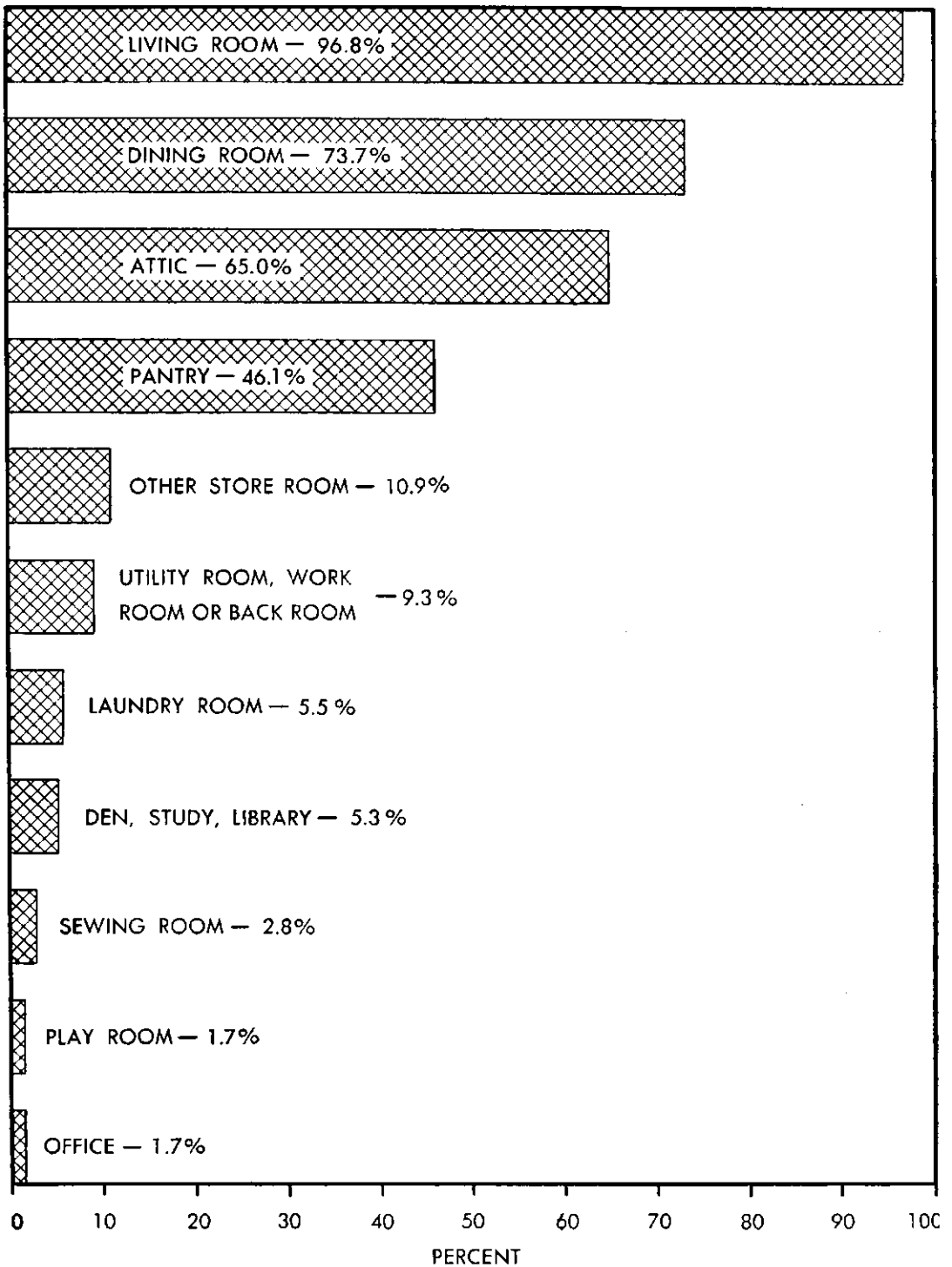


Figure 9. Percentage of families having dwelling units with specified rooms and attic (number of families reporting, 607; weighted base figure for chart, 2854).

### *Clothes Closets*

Principally because early farmhouses in this region used another room for storage of clothes (sometimes called a "clothes press").

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

the average farmhouse covered by this report has only two and three closets. The median is 2.1 closets among those units which have one or more. (Approximately 17 percent of the houses have no closets.) Among all houses built in the 20-year period preceding the war the median increases to 2.8 among those houses having one or more.

There is only slight variation among the four subregions. Farmhouses in the Coastal area, however, have more closets per house than do houses in the other three subregions. The median figures, for dwelling units having one or more closets, are 2.8 closets in the Coastal area, 1.9 in the Central area, 2.0 in the Appalachian area, and 1.9 in the Cold North. The distribution of the number of closets (of those farm dwellings having one or more) is shown in Table 24.

Table 24. Number of closets in dwelling unit—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 501; weighted base figure for table, 2358).

Region and Subregion	Number of Closets						
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or More	All Classes
	(Percent)						
Region.....	21.0	26.4	21.5	13.1	8.9	9.1	100.0
Coastal.....	15.0	13.8	26.2	17.4	16.2	11.4	100.0
Central.....	25.2	28.9	20.7	7.4	7.4	10.4	100.0
Appalachian.....	20.7	29.3	20.7	15.9	6.9	6.5	100.0
Cold North.....	20.0	32.7	18.2	14.6	6.1	8.4	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-25.

As would be expected, families in the upper economic group have more closets in their homes than families in the other two economic groups. For example, the median is 2.6 closets in the upper economic group, 2.0 in the middle, and 1.9 in the lower economic group. The distribution of the number of closets per house for families in the various economic groups can be seen in Table 25.

*Porches*

Only 10.0 percent of the farmhouses covered by this report do not have a porch. Porches are most prominent in the Appalachian

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Table 25. Number of closets in dwelling unit—by economic group (number of families reporting, 501; weighted base figure for table, 2358).

Economic Group	Number of Closets						
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or More	All Classes
	(Percent)						
Upper Economic Group.....	13.9	19.9	26.6	11.5	15.9	12.2	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	21.9	29.4	19.6	13.3	7.5	8.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	26.4	25.8	20.9	14.6	4.7	7.6	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-25.

and in the Coastal areas. The distribution for the region as a whole and for the four subregions is shown in Table 26.

Table 26. Percentage of dwelling units having a porch—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region and Subregion	Percent of Dwelling Units
Region.....	90.0
Coastal.....	93.1
Central.....	86.3
Appalachian.....	94.7
Cold North.....	83.0

Source: Appendix Table A-26.

Families in the lower economic group have the lowest percentage of houses with a porch. The percentages are as follows: upper economic group, 92.1; middle economic group, 90.3; and lower economic group, 86.9.

A total of 43.4 percent of all of the farmhouses covered by this report having at least 1 porch have only 1 porch, 41.2 percent have 2, and 15.4 percent have 3 or more. Most of the farmhouses have only open porches; 33.5 percent have 1, 22.3 percent have 2, and 7.3 percent have 3 or more. Various combinations of porches, among houses having at least one, are shown in Table 27.

Among families in the upper economic group having a porch, 35.2 percent have 1 porch, 48.3 percent have 2 porches, and 16.5 percent have 3 or more. Among families in the middle economic

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 27. Summary of number and types of porches (number of families reporting, 544; weighted base figure for table, 2558).

Number and Types of Porches	Percent of Dwelling Units
1 Open Porch.....	33.5
1 Glassed Porch.....	6.4
1 Screened Porch.....	3.5
2 Open Porches.....	22.3
1 Open, Plus 1 Glassed, Porch.....	7.3
1 Open, Plus 1 Screened, Porch.....	8.3
Other Combinations of Two Porches.....	3.3
3 or More Open Porches.....	7.3
Other Combinations of 3 Porches.....	8.1
All Classes.....	100.0

group 45.6 percent have 1 porch, only 40.6 percent have 2 porches, and 13.8 percent have 3 or more. Among families in the lower economic group 46.7 percent have 1 porch, 35.2 percent have 2 porches, but 18.1 percent have 3 or more.

The combinations of porches on farmhouses in the region for families in each economic group are shown in Table 28.

*Basements or Cellars*

All but 6 percent of the farmhouses covered by this report have

Table 28. Number and types of porches—by economic group (number of families reporting, 544; weighted base figure for table, 2558).

Number and Types of Porches	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Percent of Region.....	(22.9)	(56.6)	(20.5)
1 Open Porch.....	27.0	35.1	36.5
1 Glassed Porch.....	5.3	6.9	6.4
1 Screened Porch.....	2.9	3.6	3.8
2 Open Porches.....	24.4	24.5	14.0
1 Open, Plus 1 Glassed, Porch.....	6.3	6.7	10.4
1 Open, Plus 1 Screened, Porch.....	14.5	5.7	8.5
Other Combinations of 2 Porches.....	3.1	3.7	2.3
3 or More Open Porches.....	5.8	6.4	11.3
Other Combinations of 3 Porches.....	10.7	7.4	6.8
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0



a basement or cellar (this report does not distinguish between the two). The highest percentage of houses having basements or cellars is in the Cold North (99.4 percent) and the Central (98.8 percent) areas. The lowest percentage is in the Coastal (92.0 percent) and Appalachian (88.0 percent) areas.

Families in the lower economic group have fewer dwelling units with basements or cellars, than do families in either of the other two economic groups. The percentages are as follows: upper economic group, 94.8; middle economic group, 95.8; and lower economic group, 88.5.

A high percentage of the houses not having basements are 1-story houses.

Of the houses that have basements, 51 percent have basements under the whole house and 49 percent have basements under only a part of the house.

The most common height of the basement wall is 7 feet, and the next most common is 8 feet.

Most basement floors are of concrete (41.5 percent) or dirt (37.0 percent) or part concrete and part dirt (11.4 percent). (The details are shown in Appendix Table A-27.)

There has been a trend during the past 60 years toward all-concrete floors in farmhouse basements. Prior to that time the number of basements with dirt floors equaled and sometimes exceeded the number with floors of concrete or a combination of concrete for part of the floor and dirt for the balance. This can be seen in Table 29.

The "other" type of floor indicated in Table 29 is usually either wood, stone, or some combination of wood, stone, or dirt.

### *Attics*

Approximately 65 percent of the farmhouses covered by this report have an attic. An attic is defined generally as an unfinished or partially finished story or half-story used primarily for storage.

The highest percentage of attics is found among farmhouses in the Appalachian (79.2 percent) and Coastal (72.4 percent) areas. The percentage drops considerably among houses in the Central (53.6 percent) and Cold North (48.3 percent) areas.

Among families in the lower economic group, the percentage

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 29. Type of basement or cellar floor—by age of dwelling unit (number of families reporting, 446; weighted base figure for table, 2102).

Age of Dwelling Units  (Years)	Type of Floor				
	Concrete or Cement	Dirt	Cement and Dirt	Other	All Classes
	(Percent)				
Under 20.....	69.2	24.6	6.2	...	100.0
20-39.....	50.0	32.8	10.3	6.9	100.0
40-59.....	47.2	37.2	6.0	9.6	100.0
60-79.....	35.7	43.4	13.6	7.3	100.0
80-99.....	25.0	42.9	20.2	11.9	100.0
100-124.....	36.9	41.2	10.6	11.3	100.0
125-149.....	33.7	29.5	25.2	11.6	100.0
150 and Over.....	38.3	43.6	5.8	12.3	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-28.

of houses having an attic is 61.1; in the middle economic group, 63.3; and in the upper, 73.0.

Among 1½-story houses, only 37.2 percent have attics; among 2-story houses the percentage is 55.8; and among 2½-story houses, it increases to 96.6. While among 3-story houses only 76.6 percent have attics the general trend still remains obvious. This trend would seem to point out that with more stories there is less necessity for using all of the upper story for living purposes (Appendix Table A-29).

*Equipment and Furniture*

*Heating equipment.* The principal types of heating equipment used by the farm families covered by this report are the space heater or other stove<sup>5</sup> and the furnace. A total of 52.9 percent of all families use a space heater or other stove and 45.8 percent use a furnace. The remaining 1.3 percent do not use either of these but use some other type of equipment.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> *Space heater* and *other stove* are combined for purposes of this study because of the overlapping of terminology on the part of respondents.

<sup>6</sup> Although portable heating equipment is not covered by this report it should be noted that a considerable number of bathrooms are heated with heaters of this type.

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Only in some instances, however, are these types of equipment used alone for heating the home. The furnace is used most frequently alone, but in many instances it is supplemented by the cooking range, which is depended upon to heat at least one room. Among only a low percentage of families is a space heater or other stove used alone. They are frequently supplemented by the cooking range. Sometimes there are two space heaters or other stoves.

There are significant subregional differences in the type of heating equipment used. The furnace is most prominent in the Coastal area — approximately 58 percent of the families use either a furnace alone or a furnace and range. The comparable figure for the Cold North area is only 32 percent (in the Appalachian area it is 42 percent and in the Central area 48 percent) (Figure 10).

Table 30. Type of heating equipment—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 602; weighted base figure for table, 2832).

Type of Equipment	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Furnace Only . . . . .	29.9	48.3	23.2	34.3	9.8
Furnace and Range . . . . .	15.4	9.2	23.8	7.5	21.8
Space Heater or Other Stove Only . . . . .	6.0	4.6	8.3	6.0	1.7
Space Heater or Other Stove and Range	33.9	25.3	30.4	34.9	54.0
Other* . . . . .	14.8	12.6	14.3	17.3	12.7
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-30.

\*Usually a combination of space heater or other stove and one or two other types of heating equipment.

There is a significant difference in the type of heating equipment used by families in the upper and middle economic groups and the lower economic group. The percentage of families using a furnace, either alone or supplemented by a range is 50 percent and 48 percent, respectively, in the two highest economic groups, compared with only 34 percent in the lower economic group (Table 31).

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

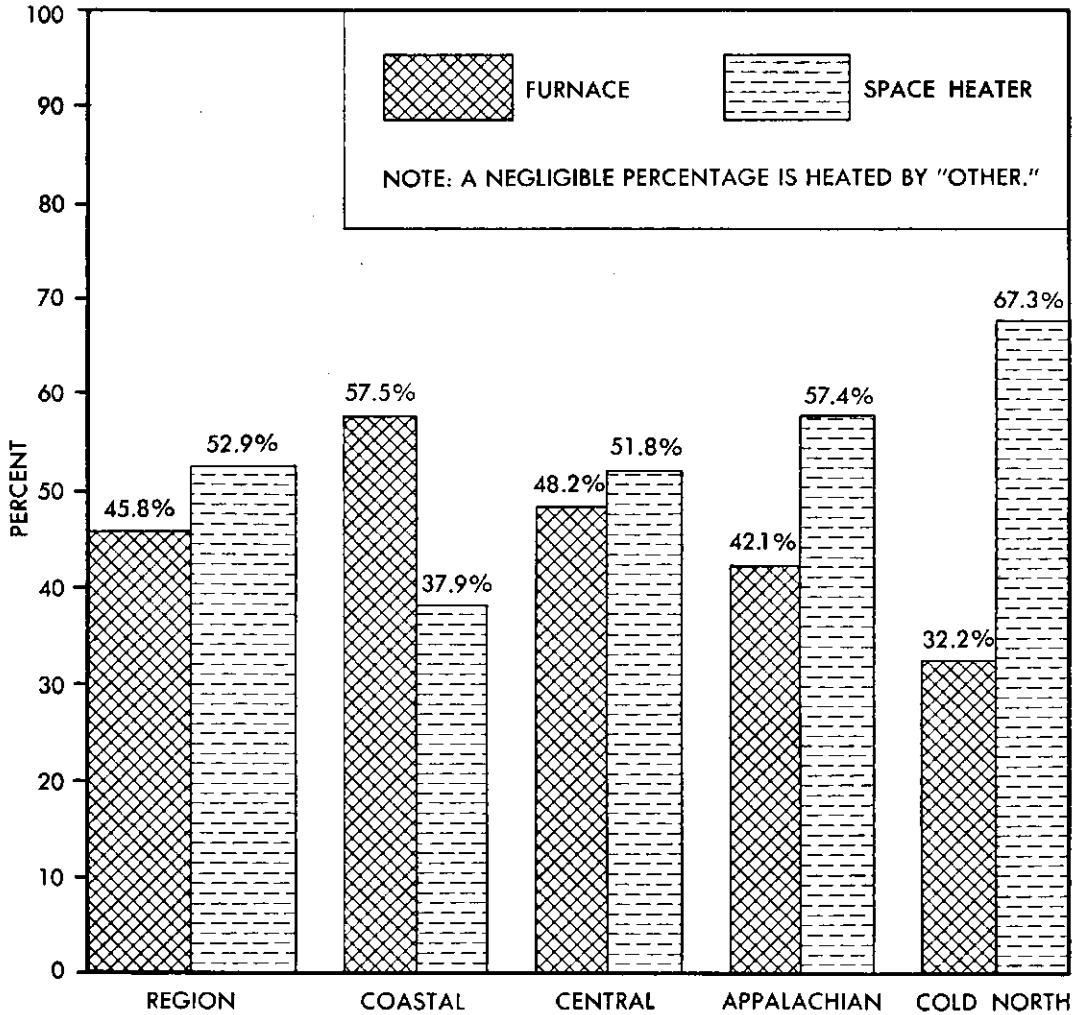


Figure 10. Percentage of families having dwelling units heated by furnace and percentage having those heated by space heater or other stove—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 604; weighted base figure for chart, 2841).

Approximately 60 percent of the families using a furnace use coal as fuel. Another 17.5 percent use oil.

In the Coastal area over half of all families having furnaces use coal as fuel, but more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  use oil. In the Central area again approximately 55 percent use coal while 14 percent use oil and the same percentage use wood and a combination of 2 or more types of fuel. However, the distribution is quite different in both the Appalachian area and the Cold North, an indication of the influence of the natural resources in those two areas. In the Appalachian area more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of all of the families having furnaces use coal. On the other hand, in the Cold North less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  use coal, and approximately  $\frac{1}{3}$  use wood.

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Table 31. Type of heating equipment—by economic group (number of families reporting, 602; weighted base figure for table, 2832).

Type of Equipment	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Furnace Only . . . . .	34.3	30.3	24.3
Furnace and Range . . . . .	15.8	17.9	8.3
Space Heater or Other Stove Only . . . . .	6.6	5.6	6.6
Space Heater or Other Stove and Range . . . . .	24.7	33.7	43.9
Other* . . . . .	18.6	12.5	16.9
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-30.

\*Usually a combination of space heater or other stove and one or two other types of heating equipment.

The principal type of fuel for space heaters and other stoves in the region as a whole is coal (approximately 36 percent). In the Central and Appalachian areas approximately 44 percent of the families use coal only in this type of heating equipment. In both subregions approximately 20 percent use a combination of types of fuel. In the Cold North, the highest percentage uses wood.

Among the three economic groups in the region as a whole a higher percentage of families in the lower economic group use coal as fuel in their furnaces. While more families in the upper economic group use coal than any other type of fuel, there is more

Table 32. Kind of fuel used for furnace—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 274; weighted base figure for table, 1288).

Kind of Fuel	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Coal . . . . .	59.9	54.2	55.5	77.6	30.4
Oil . . . . .	17.5	35.4	13.6	9.7	16.1
Wood . . . . .	9.9	4.2	13.6	3.0	33.9
Electricity . . . . .	0.5	...	1.2	...	...
Gas . . . . .	2.1	...	2.5	3.7	...
Combination of Two or More . . . . .	10.1	6.2	13.6	6.0	19.6
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-31.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

of a tendency among families in this economic group to use oil than in the other two groups.

Table 33. Kind of fuel used in space heater or other stoves—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 346; weighted base figure for table, 1627).

Kind of Fuel	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Wood.....	18.6	22.0	16.0	8.9	44.3
Coal.....	36.3	19.5	44.7	44.5	14.7
Oil.....	13.8	26.8	13.8	5.8	19.7
Gas.....	7.6	...	3.2	18.3	...
Electricity.....	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.6	0.8
Combination of Two or More..	21.5	29.3	19.1	20.9	20.5
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-31.

Table 34. Kind of fuel used for furnace and space heater or other stove—by economic group.

Kind of Fuel	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
<i>Furnace: *</i>			
Coal.....	50.6	62.0	67.4
Oil.....	35.7	10.8	13.9
Wood.....	7.1	12.3	4.8
Gas.....	1.9	1.9	3.2
Electricity.....	...	...	3.2
Combination of Two or More.....	4.7	13.0	7.5
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Space Heater or Other Stove: †</i>			
Coal.....	36.9	30.1	48.8
Oil.....	14.0	15.7	9.8
Wood.....	11.0	25.4	10.5
Gas.....	4.5	7.2	10.8
Electricity.....	3.6	2.0	1.4
Combination of Two or More.....	30.0	19.6	18.7
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-31.

\*Number of families reporting, 274; weighted base figure for table, 1288.

†Number of families reporting, 346; weighted base figure for table, 1627.

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Where space heaters and other stoves are used for heat the highest percentage of families use coal, but the percentage is lower than the percentage of families using this type of fuel in a furnace.

It is a general characteristic of the farmhouses covered by this report that not all of the rooms are heated. It was pointed out earlier that the median number of rooms in the houses covered by this report is 7.1, but the median number of rooms heated is only 4.6.

As the size of the house decreases, there is a tendency toward having all rooms heated. For example, among houses of 10 or more rooms, only 13.7 percent have all rooms heated. The percentage increases regularly, except for the 7-room house, down through the house having only 5 rooms. Of these, 61.2 percent have all rooms heated. Table 35 shows the number of heated rooms as compared to the number of rooms in the dwelling unit.

Table 35. Number of rooms heated—by number of rooms in dwelling unit (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Rooms Heated	Number of Rooms in Dwelling Unit						
	4 or Less	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More
(Number)	(Percent)						
1.....	3.5	5.5	2.5	2.7	1.6	...	...
2.....	17.2	14.5	7.9	16.1	4.5	7.9	3.4
3.....	36.8	9.1	17.5	20.3	14.9	13.2	7.4
4.....	42.5	9.7	15.9	16.0	15.8	14.3	13.5
5.....	...	61.2	8.3	11.1	12.0	11.7	16.6
6.....	...	...	47.9	14.7	10.1	12.8	22.9
7.....	...	...	...	19.1	10.8	10.8	12.8
8.....	...	...	...	...	30.3	8.4	7.4
9.....	...	...	...	...	...	20.9	2.3
10 or More.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-32.

The median number of rooms heated in houses of different sizes also shows this trend. The medians are as follows: 5-room house, 4.2 rooms heated; 6-room house, 4.7 rooms heated; 7-room house, 3.7 rooms heated; 8-room house, 5.1 rooms heated; and 9-room house, 5.2 rooms heated.

While there is a trend toward having more rooms heated in the Central area and the Cold North than in the Appalachian and especially the Coastal area, this may be due more to the larger houses in those subregions than to any other factor, such as the climate. The median number of rooms heated compared with the median number of rooms in the houses in each subregion is shown in Table 36.

*Table 36.* Median number of rooms in dwelling unit and median number of rooms heated—for each subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Subregion	Percent of Region	Median Number Rooms in House	Median Number Rooms Heated
Coastal.....	(18.4)	6.7	3.8
Central.....	(35.6)	7.6	5.0
Appalachian.....	(33.6)	7.0	4.4
Cold North.....	(12.4)	7.1	4.8

More rooms are also heated by families in the upper and middle economic groups than in the lower economic group, but this again may be primarily a reflection of the fact that families in the upper and middle economic groups have the largest houses. The median number of rooms heated compared with the median number of rooms in the houses of families in each economic group is shown in Table 37.

*Table 37.* Median number of rooms in dwelling unit and median number of rooms heated—for each economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Economic Group	Percent of Region	Median Number Rooms in House	Median Number Rooms Heated
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.3)	7.6	4.9
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	7.2	4.8
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.2)	6.8	3.8

The percentage distribution of the number of rooms heated in houses of different sizes for families in each subregion and each economic group is shown in Appendix Table A-32.



The size of the household does not appear to have any relationship to the number of rooms heated.

In homes with only a furnace, the furnace frequently heats six, seven, or eight basic rooms.<sup>7</sup> On the other hand, among houses heated by both a furnace and a range, the furnace frequently heats five, six, or seven rooms and the range usually heats only one room. A space heater or other stove, when used alone, usually heats from two to six rooms, but when used with a range it heats from one to five rooms. Again the range usually heats only one room, but the number of instances in which it heats more than one room is greater than when the range is used with a furnace (Appendix Table A-33).

The family type does not appear to have any significant relationship to the number of rooms heated.

*Ranges.* A range is defined in this report as a cooking stove with at least three top burners or a cooking surface and a built-in oven. It does not include hot plates, grills, kerosene stoves with a portable oven, and so forth, which are called "smaller cooking stoves."

All of the farm families covered by this report have ranges. In fact, while approximately 62 percent of the families have 1 range only, another 27 percent have 2 or more ranges and the remaining 11 percent have 1 or more ranges plus a smaller stove. There are no significant differences in the percentage among families in the 4 subregions and among families in the 3 economic groups.

With regard to the type of fuel used in ranges, the most common type is wood and/or coal, used by 43 percent of the families who have 1 range only. Approximately one-fifth of all of the farm families having 1 range only use a gas range. Another 16 percent have an electric range.

Among those families having one range only, in the Central, Appalachian and Cold North areas, the highest percentage of families has a wood and/or coal range. While the difference regarding the Coastal area is not too significant, there is a tendency toward a higher percentage of gas ranges in that area.

Among those families having only one range, the highest per-

<sup>7</sup> A basic room is one that is "lived in." This includes the kitchen, dining room, living room, bedrooms, study, library, den, and so on. It does not include the pantry and storerooms.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 38. Type of fuel used in range—by region and subregion (one range only) (number of families reporting, 375; weighted base figure for table, 1764).

Kind of Fuel	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Wood and/or Coal.....	43.1	21.6	46.9	47.2	53.6
Gas.....	20.1	37.2	11.7	23.4	7.3
Electricity.....	15.8	13.7	11.7	21.6	13.0
Wood and/or Coal and Gas..	10.4	13.7	13.5	5.5	11.6
Kerosene (Oil).....	4.0	7.8	5.4	...	7.3
Other Combinations.....	6.6	6.0	10.8	2.3	7.2
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-34.

centage in each economic group has the wood and/or coal type. Again, while the differences are not too significant it can be seen that there is a tendency toward a higher percentage of electric and “wood and/or coal and gas” ranges among families in the upper economic group.

Table 39. Type of fuel used in range—by economic group (one range only) (number of families reporting, 375; weighted base figure for table, 1764).

Kind of Fuel	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Wood and/or Coal.....	33.3	45.8	47.7
Gas.....	23.3	17.4	24.0
Electricity.....	19.6	15.6	11.9
Wood and/or Coal and Gas.....	13.3	10.7	6.1
Kerosene (Oil).....	0.5	5.1	5.2
Other Combinations.....	10.0	5.4	5.1
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-34.

Among those families having 2 ranges, approximately 30 percent have a wood and/or coal range and an electric range, and another 30 percent have a wood and/or coal range and a kerosene range and approximately 25 percent have a wood and/or coal range and a gas range. Less than 1.0 percent of all of the families have more than two ranges.

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Among those families having one or more ranges and a smaller cooking stove, the most frequent combinations owned are the wood and/or coal range and an electric hot plate or the wood and/or coal range and a small kerosene stove.

With respect to the age of the homemaker, a more significant percentage of homemakers over the age of 45 have a wood and/or coal range than below that age. Below the age of 45, there is a tendency toward having more gas and electric ranges (Appendix Table A-35).

It also appears that there is a tendency away from a wood and/or coal range and toward an electric range as the number of years of education of the homemaker increases.

Table 40. Type of fuel used in range—by years of school completed by homemaker (number of families reporting, 590; weighted base figure for table, 2773).

Schooling Completed	Per- cent of Region	Type of Fuel					All Classes
		Wood and/or Coal	Gas	Elec- tricity	Kero- sene	Combina- tion of Two or More Types	
(Years)		(Percent)					
None.....	(0.8)	73.3	20.0	...	6.7	...	100.0
<i>Grade School:</i>							
1-4 Years.....	(2.2)	46.8	38.0	7.6	7.6	...	100.0
5-6 Years.....	(3.6)	57.8	9.4	7.8	16.4	8.6	100.0
7-8 Years.....	(35.8)	50.2	14.8	16.1	9.3	9.6	100.0
<i>High School:</i>							
1-3 Years.....	(23.3)	47.2	16.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	100.0
4 Years.....	(19.0)	38.5	20.6	11.1	14.4	15.4	100.0
<i>College or Other Training:</i>							
1-3 Years.....	(10.9)	38.2	16.5	23.2	12.7	9.4	100.0
4 Years.....	(4.4)	22.3	25.5	40.7	...	11.5	100.0

*Washing machines.* A total of 94.1 percent of the farm families covered by this report have a washing machine. Of those who have one, 91.4 percent have an electric (nonautomatic) machine, 3.9 percent have an electric (automatic) washer, and 5.3 percent have a washing machine using gasoline (a few families have more than one type).

In view of the fact that such a low percentage of families have

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

the electric (automatic) and gasoline types of washer, it is impossible to observe any trends related to the age and education of the homemaker (Appendix Tables A-36 and A-37). The slight trends reflected among the different economic groups are shown in Table 41.

Table 41. Percentage of families\* having electric (nonautomatic), electric (automatic), and gasoline washers—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Type of Washer	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
Percent of Region . . . . .	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
Electric (Nonautomatic) . . . . .	84.4	88.2	78.9
Electric (Automatic) . . . . .	7.3	3.2	1.0
Gasoline . . . . .	4.1	3.7	9.3

\*Some families have more than one.

*Ironers.* Only 7.7 percent of all of the families covered by this report have an ironer. This percentage is too low to use in drawing relationships with economic group, education of homemaker, and so on.

*Sewing machines.* Approximately 92 percent of all of the families have a sewing machine. There is little difference among families in the four subregions, although a somewhat higher than average percentage of families in the Appalachian area (95.0 percent) and a somewhat lower percentage in the Central (89.6 percent) have one. There is little difference among families in the three economic groups.

Among those families having sewing machines, the treadle type is the most prominent, with 82 percent of these families having this type. Another 12.5 percent have the electric console type. Only 3.0 percent have a portable sewing machine (Table 42).

A higher percentage of families in the lower and middle economic groups than in the upper economic group have the treadle type of machine. On the other hand, a higher percentage of families in the upper economic group have the electric console type.

*Vacuum cleaners.* A total of 63.8 percent of all farm families

**PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES**

*Table 42.* Type of sewing machine—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 547; weighted base figure for table, 2571).

Type of Sewing Machine	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Treadle.....	82.0	71.8	83.0	90.5
Electric Console.....	12.5	21.1	11.2	6.6
Portable.....	3.0	2.6	4.2	...
Other.....	1.0	2.8	0.7	...
Two or More Types.....	1.5	1.7	0.9	2.9
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-38.

covered by this report have a vacuum cleaner. Of those families, 48.8 percent have the tank type and 51.2 percent have the upright type. The distribution among the three economic groups is shown in Table 43.

*Table 43.* Percentage of families\* having tank type and upright type vacuum cleaner—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Type of Cleaner	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Percent of Region.....	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
Tank Type.....	40.3	28.2	25.8
Upright Type.....	34.9	37.2	22.1

\*Some families have both types.

*Refrigerators or iceboxes.* A total of 80.3 percent of all farm families covered by this report have either a refrigerator or an icebox. Of these families having one type or the other 83.4 percent have an electric refrigerator, 9.4 percent have an icebox, and 7.2 percent have a gas or kerosene refrigerator.

There is very distinct variation among the families in the three economic groups. In the upper economic group 81.3 percent have an electric refrigerator. In the middle economic group the percentage falls to 68.1 percent. And, in the lower economic group only 49.0 percent of the families have refrigerators of this type.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 44.* Percentage of families\* having electric refrigerator, icebox, and gasoline or kerosene refrigerator—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Type of Refrigeration	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
Percent of Region.....	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
Electric.....	81.3	68.1	49.0
Ice.....	2.0	6.6	15.9
Gas or Kerosene.....	7.3	4.1	8.5

\*Some families have more than one type.

Most of the refrigerators are of the 6- or 7-cubic-foot size, and a relatively high percentage are of the 8-cubic-foot size.

*Table 45.* Summary of size of refrigerator (number of families reporting, 424; weighted base figure for table, 1996).

Cubic Feet	Percent
4 or Less.....	4.1
5.....	5.6
6.....	30.7
7.....	25.9
8.....	18.0
9.....	9.8
10.....	4.1
11.....	0.9
12 or More.....	0.9
All Classes.....	100.0

*Freezers.* Only 15.3 percent of the farm families have either a cabinet or walk-in freezer. Of these families all but 1.7 percent have the cabinet type. The distribution of families in the three economic groups having the cabinet type is as follows: upper economic group, 25.6 percent; middle economic group, 13.2 percent; and lower economic group, 13.3 percent.

*Items of larger furniture.* Among seven larger items of furniture in the farmhouses covered by this report — piano or organ, console radio, davenport, couch, desk, sideboard, and dining room table — the dining room table is the most prominent. Approximately 91

PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

percent of the farm families in the region have one. In the upper economic group the percentage is 96.4. It declines to 89.1 in the middle economic group and to 88.8 in the lower economic group.

The davenport is the next most prominent of these items of furniture. Approximately 88 percent of all farm families have one. In the upper economic group the percentage is 91.9; in the middle economic group it declines to 87.5; and in the lower economic group it is 82.9.

Next in importance are the sideboard, the desk, the piano or organ, the console radio, and finally the couch. In the upper economic group 58.0 percent of all of the farm families have a console radio. In the middle economic group the percentage is 46.9. One-half of all the farm families in the lower economic group have a console radio.

Table 46 summarizes the percentage distribution of families in the various economic groups having these particular items of larger furniture in their homes.

Table 46. Percentage of families having specified items of larger furniture—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2833).

Item	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
Dining Table . . . . .	90.7	96.4	89.1	88.8
Davenport . . . . .	87.5	91.9	87.5	82.9
Desk . . . . .	76.1	84.2	75.5	69.3
Sideboard . . . . .	69.1	78.8	67.1	64.3
Piano or Organ . . . . .	53.3	64.9	50.4	48.5
Console Radio . . . . .	50.1	58.0	46.9	50.0
Couch . . . . .	32.0	22.9	36.5	29.7

There is no consistent relationship between the age of the homemaker and the item of larger furniture owned. The percentage of families having dining room tables and sideboards has a slight tendency to increase with the age of the homemaker. But there is no consistent picture with regard to pianos, console radios, davenports, or desks.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 47. Percentage of families having specified items of larger furniture—by age of homemaker (number of families reporting, 604; weighted base figure for table, 2840)

Item	Age of Homemaker (Years)						
	19 or Less	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 or More
	(Percent)						
Percent of Region	( 0.5)	(11.7)	(23.8)	(25.2)	(23.5)	(11.2)	( 4.1)
Dining Table....	100.0	82.6	85.7	93.0	92.2	97.2	100.0
Davenport.....	100.0	86.2	83.3	92.1	88.4	86.1	84.3
Desk.....	40.0	63.7	76.5	84.4	73.6	76.0	79.1
Sideboard.....	60.0	52.0	60.7	68.9	83.0	74.1	79.1
Piano or Organ..	...	39.3	50.7	56.3	60.8	53.0	48.7
Console Radio...	40.0	36.6	49.9	57.2	52.9	40.4	53.0
Couch.....	...	26.7	34.1	36.3	31.1	24.6	39.1

No generalizations can be made regarding the relationship of the years of school the homemaker has completed and the specific items of larger furniture the family has, except in the case of desks. It is significant that in all families contacted during the survey, where the homemaker graduated from college there was a desk for office work. Where the homemaker had completed schooling with 1 to 3 years of college approximately 90 percent had desks. In cases where the homemaker's education stopped before the seventh year of grammar school less than 72 percent of the families had desks.

The data do not indicate sufficiently consistent trends in other cases to draw the conclusion that education in itself is a primary influencing factor in the use of certain larger items of furniture. In fact, in the case of console radios, it can be seen that there is no particular relationship between the family's having this item and the years of school completed by the family's homemaker. Dining tables provide a comparable example.

*Items of smaller furniture.* Approximately 90 percent of the farm families have easy chairs and approximately the same percentage of the families have rocking chairs in their homes. The percentage of families having easy chairs is higher in the upper economic group than in the lower economic group; but the picture is reversed with regard to rocking chairs.



PRESENT PATTERN OF FARMHOUSES

Approximately 83 percent of all farm families in the region have at least one table radio (approximately 98 percent have either a console or a table radio). Almost 40 percent have a drop-leaf table. For both of these items, the tendency is for a higher percentage of families in the upper economic group and a lower percentage in the lower economic group to have them.

*Table 48.* Percentage of families having specified items of smaller furniture—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2833).

Item	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
Easy Chairs . . . . .	90.3	92.4	90.9	86.5
Rocking Chairs . . . . .	90.9	88.2	90.5	94.9
Table Radios . . . . .	82.8	85.3	83.0	79.6
Drop-Leaf Tables . . . . .	39.2	47.6	36.9	36.7

About three-fourths of all of the farm families in the region having a drop-leaf table and having a table radio have 1 of each of these items of furniture. Approximately 18 percent of the families have 2 of each. The balance have 3 or more. Of the families having easy chairs the median number is 1.9, and the median number of rocking chairs is 2.2. The percentage distribution of the number of each of these items of furniture owned by farm families in the region as a whole and in each of these economic groups is summarized in Table 49.

It might be pointed out that there is a subregional difference among families owning easy chairs and rocking chairs. A higher percentage of families have easy chairs in the Coastal area than in the Cold North; while, on the other hand, a lower percentage have rocking chairs in the Coastal area than in the Cold North. There is also a higher percentage of homes with drop-leaf tables in the Coastal and Cold North areas than in the other two subregions. Among the families having a drop-leaf table, a larger number are owned by families in the Coastal and Cold North areas.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 49. Number of specified items\* of smaller furniture owned by families—by economic group.

Item and Number	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
<i>Easy Chair:</i>				
1.....	14.5	8.4	15.2	19.6
2.....	39.1	27.7	43.2	40.5
3.....	20.8	24.8	18.4	23.2
4.....	12.4	16.2	11.9	9.4
5 or More.....	13.2	22.9	11.3	7.3
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Rocking Chair:</i>				
1.....	21.3	18.8	23.8	17.3
2.....	24.3	25.3	24.1	24.0
3.....	18.8	19.7	16.6	23.5
4.....	12.4	12.0	13.3	10.5
5.....	7.1	9.5	6.8	5.4
6 or More.....	16.1	14.7	15.4	19.3
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Table Radio:</i>				
1.....	74.8	59.2	76.9	86.4
2.....	18.7	24.3	19.5	10.5
3 or More.....	6.5	16.5	3.6	3.1
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Drop-Leaf Table:</i>				
1.....	75.1	73.8	76.5	73.3
2.....	17.5	16.9	18.7	14.9
3 or More.....	7.4	9.3	4.8	11.8
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*The base for each item can be derived from Table 48.

Summary

The houses of most of the farm families in the northeast region who own and operate their farms are adequate or more than adequate from the standpoint of the number of rooms they contain. This is evident when the median number of persons in farm households— 3.6 persons — is compared with the median number of rooms — 7.1 — and the median number of bedrooms — 3.5. It is evident also from the type of rooms found in the houses and the

uses of those rooms. Many of the farm houses have three or four bedrooms, a separate dining room, and separate living room in addition to the kitchen. About half of the houses have a pantry. Most of them have a basement or cellar. On the other hand, closet space is inadequate. Approximately 17 percent have no closets and, of the houses having at least one, the median number is only 2.1 per house. Approximately 60 percent have a bathroom.

The number of rooms these houses have, and the fact that most have a separate dining room and living room but only 60 percent have a bathroom, is in general a reflection of the age of the dwellings in this region.

Most families use either a space heater (or other stove) or a furnace for heat. Generally only about half of the rooms in the house are heated. Approximately 85 percent of all of the families have an electric (nonautomatic) washer and approximately 67 percent have an electric refrigerator.

A number of factors have had an influence on certain characteristics of the houses families have. One of the most important is the economic level of the family. The most significant example concerns the percentage of families having a bathroom. Over three-fourths of the families in the upper economic group have a bathroom, but the percentage declines to less than half among the families in the lower economic group.

The geographic factor is also important. The urban influence can be seen in the Coastal area, and the influence of certain natural resources can be seen in the Appalachian and Cold North areas. Examples are the higher percentage of bathrooms and central heating in the Coastal area, and the prominence of coal as a fuel in the Appalachian area and wood as a fuel in the Cold North.

## PART II

# Household Activities

**I**N THIS PART of the report certain activities carried on in the farmhouse are discussed. From the standpoint of house planning the frequency, the extent, and the location of these activities are highly important matters. These activities fall into three broad classes which define the general areas of a house: work area, social area, and privacy area (Figure 11).

Some of the questions answered in the report include: At which meal are the greatest number of persons served, and how many persons? How frequently are company meals served, and how many guests usually attend? How many quarts of fruit and vegetables are usually canned or preserved in a year? Where do families do their washing and ironing? Where do they do their sewing? How often do they have overnight guests?

### *Meal Service*

It is important to know how many persons attend the meal served to the greatest number of persons in order that adequate space may be provided for at least that number. It is also important to know how many people attend each meal.

The medians for those households covered by this report are as follows: breakfast, or morning meal, 3.3 persons; noon meal, 2.5 persons; and evening meal, 3.6 persons. There is considerable variation, of course, among households of different sizes. It is also significant to note that as the size of the household increases, there is less likelihood that all members attend regular meals at home. For example, among households comprised of only a couple, the

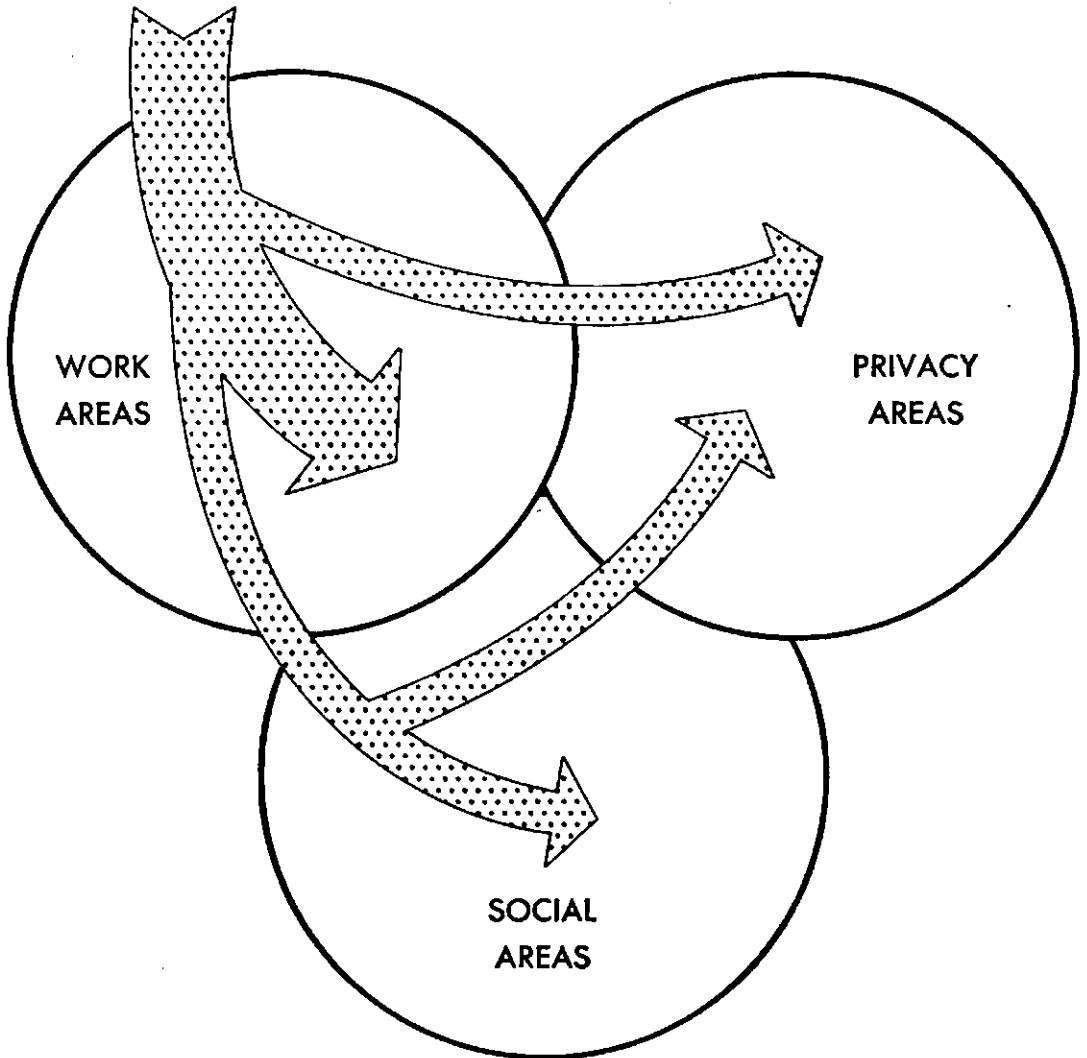


Figure 11. Traffic flow in household activities. Work areas include those for food preparation, meal service, laundry work, sewing. Social areas include those for entertaining and recreation. Privacy areas include those for sleeping and bath.

morning meal is served to both persons in 94 percent of those households. On the other hand, where the household has 7 members, the morning meal is served to all 7 in only 46 percent of those households. The same trend exists for the noon and evening meals, as can be seen in Table 50.

Appendix Table A-39 gives more detailed information concerning the number in the household served regular family meals, tabulated according to the number of persons in the household. The instances in which a greater number of persons are served regular meals than there are in the household can be noted in that table. In most of these instances this probably includes hired help

## HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

*Table 50.* Percentage of families serving at regular family meals same number as or greater number than the number in the household.

Number in Household	Percent of Families
<i>Morning Meal</i>	
2.....	94.2
3.....	86.5
4.....	77.7
5.....	72.1
6.....	67.2
7.....	46.0
<i>Noon Meal</i>	
2.....	82.5
3.....	61.9
4.....	42.6
5.....	26.8
6.....	20.3
7.....	9.1
<i>Evening Meal</i>	
2.....	94.2
3.....	93.1
4.....	86.0
5.....	84.0
6.....	73.8
7.....	69.4

Source: Appendix Table A-39.

who eat with the family but who are not members of the household. While it has been pointed out early in this report that only 18 percent of all of the households covered by this report have extra members who are not members of the *family*, it is known that a considerable number of families in the northeastern states have hired help who live in tenant houses or live away from the farm.

Over 90 percent of the households frequently have extra people at regular family meals. These include the people who "drop in" for meals and those who come so often that they are accepted as part of the family group and no particular "extras" are prepared for them, such as children home for weekends, visitors such as the county agent, and so on.

In more than half of these farm families, there are extra people

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

at a meal at least once a week. In another 23 percent of the families, extra people eat with the family once in two weeks. Of the remaining families 17 percent have extra people at least once a month.

The pattern in which extra people eat with farm families is similar among the families in the different economic groups. There is some tendency for families in the lower economic group, however, to have extra people more often. The family cycle may have a bearing on this where the families in the later stage of the cycle are being visited frequently by their grown children. (It will be recalled that there was a high percentage of contracting families in the lower economic group.)

Table 51. Number of times extra people are served at regular family meals—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 530; weighted base figure for table, 2491).

Number of Times	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Once a Week or More . . . . .	52.8	53.4	50.7	57.8
Once in Two Weeks . . . . .	22.5	22.8	22.0	23.6
Once a Month . . . . .	16.7	15.4	18.1	14.4
Less than Once a Month . . . . .	8.0	8.4	9.2	4.2
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-40.

Families in the lower economic group also have more extra people at a time. The median number is 2.3 persons for the region as a whole, but in the lower economic group it increases to 2.5 persons. In the middle economic group the median is 2.3, and in the upper economic group, 2.0.

There does not appear to be any significant relationship between family type or size of family and the number of times extra people eat with the family.

A total of 93.9 percent of all farm families in the region have guests for *company* meals (as differentiated from *regular* meals).<sup>1</sup> Among families in the upper economic group the percentage is

<sup>1</sup> *Company meals* include the meals that are specially planned occasions when company is invited, such as dinner parties, holiday dinners, etc.

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

96.6; in the middle economic group it is 93.0; and in the lower economic group, 93.4.

Among families who serve company meals those in the lower economic group serve meals somewhat more frequently than those in the other two economic groups.

Table 52. Number of times company meals are served—by economic group (number of families reporting, 542; weighted base figure for table, 2549).

Number of Times	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Once a Week or More.....	18.8	16.7	17.9	23.5
Once in Two Weeks.....	20.3	19.7	21.6	17.2
Once a Month.....	25.8	29.0	24.6	25.4
5 to 11 Times a Year.....	13.3	11.2	14.3	13.2
1 to 4 Times a Year.....	21.8	23.4	21.6	20.7
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-41.

There appears to be some relationship between family type and the number of times company meals are served. A higher percentage of families not having other adults living with them serve company meals. This may be because company meals often are given for parents or other relatives who constitute the other adults (in families not having other adults living with them).

The number of times company meals are served does not appear to vary among the different types or sizes of families. The

Table 53. Percentage of families serving company meals—by family type (number of families reporting, 607; weighted base figure for table, 2854).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
Young Couple.....	(3.2)	100.0
Founding Family.....	(11.0)	94.2
Expanding Family.....	(28.6)	98.0
Contracting Family.....	(24.6)	96.3
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.5)	90.7
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.3)	76.2
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.2)	90.4
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.6)	88.8



median number of times company meals are served by all types of families is once a month.

There are usually four or five extra people served at a company dinner. The median number is 4.9 persons, but the distribution among all families is broad. For the region as a whole 4 extra people are served by 25 percent of the families; 5 extra people are served by 11 percent of the families; among  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the families 6 extra people are served; and among almost  $\frac{1}{5}$ , 9 or more extra people are served.

There is no apparent relationship between the economic group of the family and the number of extra people attending a company meal. In the upper economic group the median is 4.7 extra persons; in the middle economic group, 5.0; and in the lower economic group, 4.8. The detailed distribution is shown in Appendix Table A-42.

There is no clear relationship between the number in the farm households covered by this report and the number of guests usually attending a company meal.

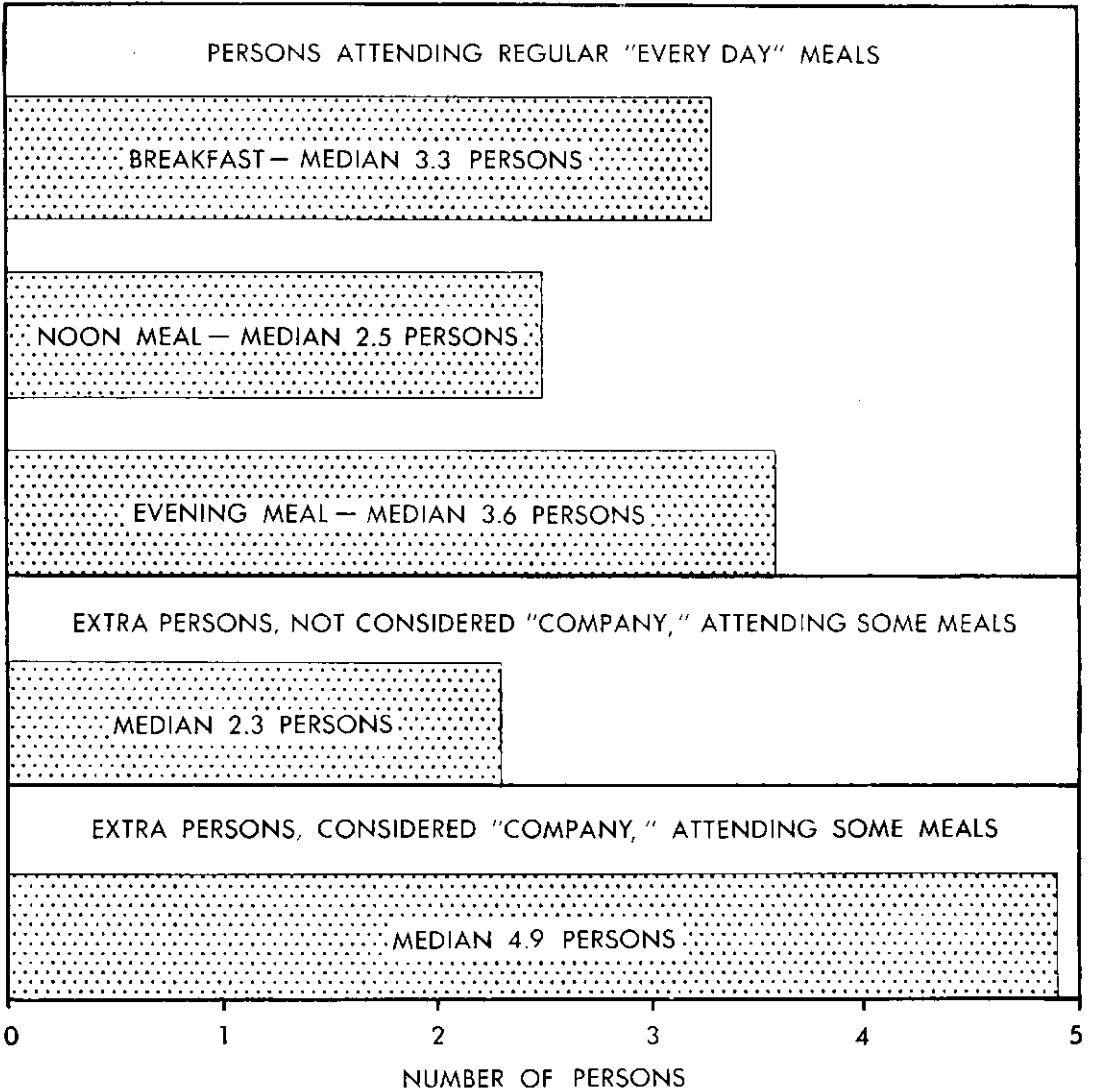
In summarizing this discussion on meal service, therefore, it may be said that a median of 3.3 persons eat breakfast, 2.5 eat the noon meal, and 3.6 eat the evening meal in farm households covered by this report. In addition a median of 2.3 persons (children home for weekends, etc.) frequently eat with the family. Also, at intervals of a few weeks, a median of 4.9 extra people are served at a "company" meal (Figure 12).

### *Food Preparation and Preservation*

Most farm homemakers bake pies and cakes (over 90 percent); approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  bake cookies and biscuits; and approximately half bake yeast rolls and yeast bread. Only a few steam brown bread. The exact percentages are shown in Table 54.

The highest percentage of families baking pies make them once a week. Among homemakers baking pies as frequently as that, the median number made is 2.1. The median number baked by all homemakers is 1.8. Cakes are most frequently made once or twice a week. Most homemakers bake only one cake at a time. Among those homemakers baking cookies, the highest percentage make them once a week, although there is a relatively high percentage

## HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES



*Figure 12.* Number of persons attending regular and other meals (Number of families reporting in regard to breakfast, 606; weighted base figure for chart, 2848. Corresponding figures in regard to noon meal are 605 and 2842; evening meal, 607 and 2854; meals having extra persons, 530 and 2491; and company meals, 542 and 2549.)

who bake cookies both twice a month and once a month. The median number of cookies made at a time is 3.3 dozen.

Almost 30 percent of all homemakers who make biscuits make them once a week. A total of 27.0 percent make biscuits once a month and 22.5 percent make them twice a month. The median number of biscuits baked at one time is 1.1 dozen. Among homemakers baking yeast rolls, over  $\frac{1}{3}$  bake yeast rolls once a week. A median of 1.5 dozen is baked at one time. Almost 40 percent of all homemakers baking yeast bread bake bread of this type once a

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

week. Almost 30 percent bake it twice a week. A median of 3.5 loaves is baked at a time.

Table 54. Percentage of families doing some baking—by specified items of food baked (number of families reporting, 607; weighted base figure for table, 2854).

Item	Percent of Families
Pies.....	94.0
Cakes.....	92.9
Cookies.....	79.0
Biscuits.....	75.7
Yeast Rolls.....	58.2
Yeast Bread.....	48.8
Brown Bread.....	14.0

Among the few families steaming brown bread, over half make it only once a month (58 percent) while the remaining families make it either twice a month or once a week. A median of 1.0 cans is made at a time.

Only 30 percent of all homemakers covered by this report make butter in their homes. Among those who do, 56.2 percent make butter once a week, 34.1 percent twice a week, 6.8 percent twice a month and 6.5 percent once a month. A median of only 2.2 pounds of butter is made at a time.

Only 22.0 percent of all homemakers make cottage cheese. Approximately one-third of those who do, make it once a week. A total of 26 percent make it once a month, 19.6 percent twice a month, 18.0 percent twice a week, and 3.4 percent once a day. A median of 1.4 pounds is made at a time by homemakers who make cottage cheese (Appendix Table A-43).

A considerable number of homemakers preserve food.<sup>2</sup> The percentage of families is higher at the peak of the family cycle. This is confirmed in Table 56. Among the expanding families, both with and without other adults, at least 98 percent prepare some foods for canning and freezing. There is a significant decline from this figure for contracting families.

<sup>2</sup> This report covers food preserved by canning, freezing, drying, pickling, and other methods.

Table 55. Number of times specified items of baked goods are made and median number made at a time.

Item	Percent of Families	Median Number
<i>Pies:*</i>		
Once a Month.....	8.2	1.9
Twice a Month.....	16.8	1.9
Once a Week.....	42.3	2.1
Twice a Week.....	30.9	1.5
Once a Day or More Often.....	1.8	†
All Classes.....	100.0	1.8
<i>Cakes:</i>		
Once a Month.....	8.2	†
Twice a Month.....	18.4	†
Once a Week.....	37.0	†
Twice a Week.....	32.7	†
Once a Day or More Often.....	3.7	†
All Classes.....	100.0	†
<i>Cookies:</i>		
		<i>Dozen</i>
Once a Month.....	26.3	3.5
Twice a Month.....	23.3	3.4
Once a Week.....	38.1	3.2
Twice a Week.....	12.3	2.8
All Classes.....	100.0	3.3
<i>Biscuits:</i>		
		<i>Dozen</i>
Once a Month.....	27.0	†
Twice a Month.....	22.5	1.2
Once a Week.....	29.4	1.1
Twice a Week.....	16.3	1.2
Once a Day or More Often.....	4.8	1.3
All Classes.....	100.0	1.1
<i>Yeast Rolls:</i>		
		<i>Dozen</i>
Once a Month.....	28.6	1.5
Twice a Month.....	21.7	1.6
Once a Week.....	35.1	1.6
Twice a Week.....	14.6	1.4
All Classes.....	100.0	1.5
<i>Yeast Bread</i>		
		<i>Loaves</i>
Once a Month.....	22.9	2.5
Twice a Month.....	9.1	3.1
Once a Week.....	39.1	3.8
Twice a Week.....	28.9	3.7
All Classes.....	100.0	3.5

Source: Appendix Table A-43.

\*Number of families reporting, 571; weighted base figure for table, 2682. Corresponding figures for the items that follow are: 564, 2651; 478, 2247; 459, 2148; 352, 1655; 296, 1389.

†Since most families bake only one, median is not given.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 56. Percentage of families preparing food for canning and freezing—by family type (number of families reporting, 605; weighted base figure for table, 2845).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
Young Couple.....	( 3.2)	83.7
Founding Family.....	(11.0)	92.9
Expanding Family.....	(28.6)	98.0
Contracting Family.....	(24.6)	93.5
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.5)	95.3
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.3)	94.7
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.2)	98.6
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.6)	94.4

A total of 91.6 percent of all homemakers covered by this report preserve vegetables; only 8.4 percent do not. Among those homemakers who do, the median number of quarts preserved is 100. The percentage distribution is shown in Table 57.

Table 57. Summary of number of quarts of vegetables preserved in one year (number of families reporting, 531; weighted base figure for table, 2493).

Number of Quarts	Percent	Number of Quarts	Percent
25 or Less.....	10.3	151-200.....	12.6
26-50.....	16.6	201-250.....	4.6
51-75.....	11.6	251-300.....	7.1
76-100.....	17.9	Over 300.....	6.2
101-150.....	13.1	Total.....	100.0

A total of 94.3 percent of all homemakers covered by this report preserve fruit; only 5.7 percent do not. Among those families where fruit is preserved the median number of quarts preserved is 106. The percentage distribution is shown in Table 58.

A total of 76.7 percent of all homemakers preserve meat; 23.3 percent do not. Those who do, preserve a median of 33 quarts of meat. The percentage distribution is shown in Table 59.

There does not seem to be any relationship between the amount of vegetables and fruit preserved and the economic group of the family. A higher percentage of families in the middle and lower economic groups, however, preserve meat than in the upper economic group. Among families in the middle and lower economic

## HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

*Table 58.* Summary of number of quarts of fruit preserved in one year (number of families reporting, 546; weighted base figure for table, 2565).

Number of Quarts	Percent	Number of Quarts	Percent
20 or Less . . . . .	3.0	91-100 . . . . .	10.7
21-30 . . . . .	6.5	101-120 . . . . .	4.2
31-40 . . . . .	5.5	121-140 . . . . .	3.1
41-50 . . . . .	8.5	141-160 . . . . .	9.5
51-60 . . . . .	6.6	161-180 . . . . .	5.3
61-70 . . . . .	2.6	181-200 . . . . .	11.5
71-80 . . . . .	3.9	Over 200 . . . . .	16.5
81-90 . . . . .	2.6	<i>Total</i> . . . . .	100.0

*Table 59.* Summary of number of quarts of meat preserved in one year (number of families reporting, 293; weighted base figure for table, 1377).

Number of Quarts	Percent	Number of Quarts	Percent
10 or Less . . . . .	6.6	51-70 . . . . .	10.0
11-20 . . . . .	21.4	71-90 . . . . .	4.7
21-30 . . . . .	19.2	90-100 . . . . .	7.0
31-40 . . . . .	11.6	Over 100 . . . . .	6.6
41-50 . . . . .	12.9	<i>Total</i> . . . . .	100.0

groups the percentages are 80.9 and 83.4, respectively, and only 59.9 percent in the upper economic group. The number in the household and the age of homemaker do not appear to have any relationship to the amount of food preserved.

Approximately 85 percent of all homemakers now do their canning, freezing, and other preserving in the kitchen. There is no significant proportion doing this work in any other location. The porch is the next most important location, with only 5.0 percent of the families doing this work there. The percentage distribution is shown in Table 60.

The highest percentage of each type of family preserves food in the kitchen. Usually at least 80 percent of the families, when those with and without other adults are combined, use the kitchen for this work. In the case of the contracting family, almost 80 percent use the kitchen, and the balance do the work in a number of other locations, principally the porch. Founding families, more frequently than any other type of family, use the kitchen for canning,

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 60. Summary of locations for canning and freezing (number of families reporting, 540; weighted base figure for table, 2536).

Location	Percent	Location	Percent
Kitchen.....	84.7	Basement.....	3.7
Workroom, Utility or Back Room.....	2.9	Porch.....	5.2
Other Location in House....	1.6	Other Building.....	1.7
		Other.....	0.2
		All Classes.....	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-44.

freezing, and so on. These are the families where all of the children are under the age of 8 (Appendix Table A-44).

For the region as a whole approximately 36 percent of all families covered by this report now have a pressure canner. There is no significant variation among the four subregions. As might be expected, however, a somewhat higher percentage of families in the upper economic group have pressure canners. Among families in this group approximately 46 percent have one. Among families in the middle and lower economic groups approximately 1/3 of the families have one.

Most of the pressure canners owned hold seven 1-quart jars. Approximately 2/3 of all of the families have a canner of this capacity. There is no other single size as predominant.

There is no great difference in the size of the pressure canner owned by families in the various subregions. Among economic groups, however, a lower percentage of families in the upper economic group have the 7-quart size (Appendix Table A-45).

Only 16 percent of all families covered by this report have a pressure canner used in meal preparation.

Another activity carried on in the farm home is the cutting up of meat. This activity is carried on by a total of 82.5 percent of the families. Among those families 45 percent of the families cut up meat only once a year, almost 40 percent twice a year, and the remaining families, three or more times each year.

There are no significant subregional differences. There is, however, a distinct variation among families in the three economic groups. Families in the upper and middle economic groups cut up meat most often. It is done three or more times each year by

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

over one-fifth of the families in this economic group, but only once a year by 58 percent of the families in the lower economic group. The distribution for the three economic groups can be seen from Table 61.

Table 61. Number of times a year meat is cut up—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 498; weighted base figure for table, 2341).

Number of Times	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
1.....	44.3	38.8	41.6	57.7
2.....	38.7	40.9	39.8	33.2
3.....	10.0	8.9	12.2	5.0
4 or More.....	7.0	11.4	6.4	4.1
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-46.

Meat is cut up in a varied number of locations. The four principal locations are the kitchen and the basement of the house, a building outside the house, and the locker plant. Almost a third (30.0 percent) of all families use the kitchen. A fifth of the families use some other building on the farm. A total of 16 percent use the basement, and almost as many have their meat cut up in a locker plant.

There is some tendency for families in the lower economic group to use a building outside the house more frequently than do families in the middle economic group. On the other hand, as may be expected, in the upper economic group, more families have their meat cut up at a locker plant than in the other two economic groups.

There does not appear to be any relationship between family type or size and whether or not meat is cut up by the family.

Two-thirds of the farm families covered by this report make lard. This percentage increases to three-fourths for families in the Appalachian area where a higher percentage of farms have hogs.

Among the families in the region as a whole who make lard, approximately 72 percent make lard once a year and another 20 percent make it twice a year. The balance make it more often.



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 62. Location for cutting up meat—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 486; weighted base figure for table, 2287).

Location	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(22.9)	(56.3)	(20.8)
Kitchen . . . . .	30.0	20.4	36.5	23.1
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	2.9	3.2	3.1	1.9
Basement . . . . .	16.0	12.6	16.4	18.5
Porch . . . . .	2.8	...	3.4	4.2
Other Inside Area . . . . .	4.5	2.9	5.6	3.6
Other Building . . . . .	20.5	21.2	17.3	28.4
Outside . . . . .	5.9	7.8	4.2	8.2
Locker Plant . . . . .	15.7	29.6	11.9	10.9
Other . . . . .	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.2
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 63. Summary of number of times a year families make lard (number of families reporting, 403; weighted base figure for table, 1894).

Number of Times	Percent
1 . . . . .	72.4
2 . . . . .	19.8
3 . . . . .	5.6
4 or More . . . . .	2.2
All Classes . . . . .	100.0

A median of 49.1 pounds of lard is usually made by these families at one time. The amount varies considerably, however, and the distribution is shown in Table 64.

Table 64. Summary of number of pounds of lard family makes at one time (number of families reporting, 400; weighted base figure for table, 1884)

Number of Pounds	Percent
Under 9 . . . . .	6.8
10-19 . . . . .	13.2
20-29 . . . . .	14.9
30-49 . . . . .	14.3
50-69 . . . . .	12.9
70-98 . . . . .	7.2
99 and Over . . . . .	30.7
All Classes . . . . .	100.0

A total of 48 percent of all of the families covered by this report prepare food for the market in the house. There is no subregional variation. There is a very distinct difference, however, among families in the upper and lower economic groups. In the upper economic group only 39.3 percent of the families do this work in the house, whereas, at the other extreme, in the lower economic group the percentage is 61.0. The percentage for the middle economic group falls in between these two extremes (46.5 percent).

The distribution of families preparing food for market in each economic group in the four subregions is shown in Appendix Table A-47.

Approximately 27 percent of all farm families pack eggs in cases and 20 percent pack eggs in smaller containers in the house, preparing them for market. Among those families, approximately two-thirds prepare some eggs for market every week. Only 9 percent of all farm families prepare poultry for market in the house. The number of families preparing berries, fruit, vegetables, milk, cream, baked goods, and meat *in the house* is negligible.<sup>3</sup>

### *Laundry Work*

The discussion in this section is limited to the washing and ironing of clothes.

A total of 94.8 percent of the farm families do all of their washing at home. Another 1.3 percent do most of it, 3.4 percent do some, and only 0.5 percent send all of their washing out.

The size and the nature of washing done by farm families vary greatly. It is impossible to define a "typical" washing.

There is the expected relationship between the size of washing and the number in the farm household. For example, as the number of members of the household increases, the number of sheets, children's clothes (if there are children), work clothes, shirts, and so on increases.

There is also a difference in the amount and the nature of the washing done in summer and in winter. For example, during summer farm families wash more sheets, men's work pants, and towels than in the winter.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately one-fourth of the families start garden plants in the house. This percentage increases to almost one-half of the families in the Cold North.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 65. Median number of specified items of clothes washed in summer and winter—by number in household.

		Summer								
Item	Number of Persons per Household									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	
		(Median Number)								
Sheets*	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.6	
Tablecloths	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.2	2.6	
Shirts	3.5	5.3	7.2	7.1	7.8	9.0	10.8	11.1	9.8	
House Dresses	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.9	5.0	3.1	5.3	
Towels	11.1	11.6	16.2	19.5	14.9	19.6	23.1	17.1	21.4	
Children's Dresses, etc.	2.5	6.5	7.3	11.3	11.6	10.7	9.7	8.8	9.3	
Work Pants	2.0	2.9	3.8	3.2	4.5	4.0	7.1	5.2	5.5	
		Winter								
Item	Number of Persons per Household									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	
		(Median Number)								
Sheets	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.4	5.1	
Tablecloths	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.1	†	1.2	2.9	
Shirts	2.7	3.5	5.4	5.4	6.9	7.1	9.2	8.5	13.6	
House Dresses	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.5	4.6	
Towels	9.7	11.0	11.8	13.2	13.6	15.0	21.7	11.4	18.2	
Children's Dresses, etc.	1.8	5.1	6.5	9.7	8.0	9.5	10.3	7.8	6.7	
Work Pants	1.6	2.0	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	

\*Number of families reporting, 597; weighted base figure for table, 2806. Corresponding figures for the items that follow are: 437, 2054; 591, 2777; 586, 2758; 595, 2797; 296, 1391; 585, 2750; 560, 2360; 400, 1881; 588, 2765; 570, 2680; 596, 2803; 286, 1343; 577, 2710.

†Since most families washing this item wash only one, a median is not given.

As has been mentioned above, it is impossible to define a "typical" or "usual" washing based on a combination of the various items washed. A summarization has been made in Appendix Table A-48, however, from which various sizes of washings can be determined. This summarization does not include tablecloths and house dresses because the number laundered is about the same for all families, and therefore the size of the washing does not vary because of a variance in the number of these items. In estimating

the size of complete washings, therefore, it is in order to add the median number of tablecloths and house dresses shown above to any of the washings which might be computed from Appendix Table A-48. The amount of children's clothes is not included in the Appendix table because of the high percentage of households that do not include this item in their washing.

Regarding the locations where clothes are washed in the summer,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all of the families covered by this report wash clothes in the kitchen. The other important locations for this activity are the porch, the basement, or a washhouse or other building.

In the upper economic group about the same percentage of families wash clothes in the basement as in the kitchen during the summer. Relatively high percentages also use a porch, the utility room, a washhouse or other building, or, in the case of approximately 9 percent of the families in this group, a laundry or washroom.<sup>4</sup>

The kitchen is by far the most common place for washing clothes among families in the middle economic group. Almost 40 percent of all families wash clothes there. Other important locations, however, are a porch, the basement, and a washhouse or other building. Among families in the lower economic group the kitchen is again the most important location. A high percentage of families in this economic group also use the porch and another building.

In winter the kitchen becomes even more important for this activity, with approximately 58 percent of all families doing their washing there. The next most important location (used by only 14 percent of all families) is the basement.

There is less variation among locations used by families in the three economic groups in the winter. Over half of the families in each economic group use the kitchen. On the other hand, one-fifth of the families in the upper economic group use the basement. Smaller percentages in the middle and lower economic groups use the basement.

Families not having other adults living with them more frequently use the kitchen for washing clothes. The season of the year

---

<sup>4</sup> The washroom or the laundry room may be located in the basement in some instances.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 66. Location for washing clothes in summer—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2741).

Location	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(21.9)	(56.9)	(21.2)
Kitchen . . . . .	33.3	25.9	38.1	27.9
Laundry Room, Washroom . . . . .	7.5	9.2	7.1	6.9
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	9.1	12.3	7.8	9.6
Basement . . . . .	14.2	22.0	11.7	13.1
Porch . . . . .	16.1	16.3	15.3	18.1
Other Inside Area . . . . .	3.9	1.7	4.7	3.9
Washhouse or Other Building . . . . .	14.3	12.1	14.0	17.2
Other Outside Area . . . . .	1.6	0.5	1.3	3.3
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

does not appear to influence the location where families of different types do their washing (Appendix Table A-49).

The kitchen is the most prominent place for doing the ironing. In the summer over 60 percent of all farm families do their ironing in the kitchen. The second most important location for this activity, used by only 14 percent of the families, is the dining room. The remaining families do their ironing in a number of other locations, such as laundry room, living room, or on a porch.

Table 67. Location for washing clothes in winter—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 587; weighted base figure for table, 2760).

Location	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(21.7)	(56.6)	(21.7)
Kitchen . . . . .	58.1	54.8	59.3	58.4
Laundry Room, Washroom . . . . .	7.0	8.5	6.4	7.2
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	4.3	3.5	4.3	5.0
Basement . . . . .	14.1	20.2	12.2	13.2
Porch . . . . .	3.9	4.8	4.0	2.5
Other Inside Area . . . . .	5.0	1.7	6.1	5.3
Washhouse or Other Building . . . . .	7.6	6.5	7.7	8.4
Other Outside Area . . . . .	...	...	...	...
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

Table 68. Location for ironing clothes in summer—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 565; weighted base figure for table, 2659).

Location	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Percent of Region.....	(100.0)	(21.6)	(57.5)	(20.9)
Kitchen.....	62.5	56.6	66.6	57.5
Laundry Room.....	3.1	4.9	3.1	1.4
Dining Room.....	14.1	17.9	12.5	14.4
Living Room.....	3.9	3.1	4.6	2.7
Workroom, Utility or Back Room...	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.1
Basement.....	0.2	...	...	1.1
Porch.....	8.3	9.6	6.4	12.2
Other Inside Area.....	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.8
Other.....	2.2	2.3	1.5	3.8
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are no significant differences in the locations used by groups in the summer except that the percentage of families using the kitchen is highest in the middle economic group.

In winter, the percentage of families who do their ironing in the kitchen is even higher. For the region as a whole, three-fourths of all of the families do this work in the kitchen during the colder

Table 69. Location for ironing clothes in winter—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 575; weighted base figure for table, 2707).

Location	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Percent of Region.....	(100.0)	(21.4)	(57.0)	(21.6)
Kitchen.....	75.1	67.6	79.2	71.9
Laundry Room.....	1.9	3.1	2.1	0.3
Dining Room.....	13.2	19.0	10.3	15.3
Living Room.....	4.6	5.2	4.7	3.6
Workroom, Utility or Back Room...	1.2	...	1.0	2.6
Basement.....	0.2	...	...	1.0
Porch.....	0.4	...	1.4	1.0
Other Inside Area.....	2.8	3.6	1.3	3.3
Other.....	0.6	1.5	...	1.0
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

months. It appears that this increase in percentage of families using the kitchen during the winter is caused almost entirely by those families who in the summer do their ironing on a porch and in the winter move into the kitchen to do this work.

Among the families in the upper economic group no ironing is done in the basement, in a utility room or workroom, or on a porch during the winter. Over two-thirds of the families in this group (67.6 percent) use the kitchen. Another 19 percent do their ironing in the dining room. Almost 80 percent of all families in the middle economic group use the kitchen in the winter time. In the lower economic group approximately 72 percent use the kitchen and another 15 percent use the dining room.

Families of the various types use the kitchen for doing their ironing in almost equal proportion.

### *Sewing*

Approximately three-fourths of all of the homemakers covered in this report do some sewing at home (Figure 13). There is no significant difference among families in the three economic groups

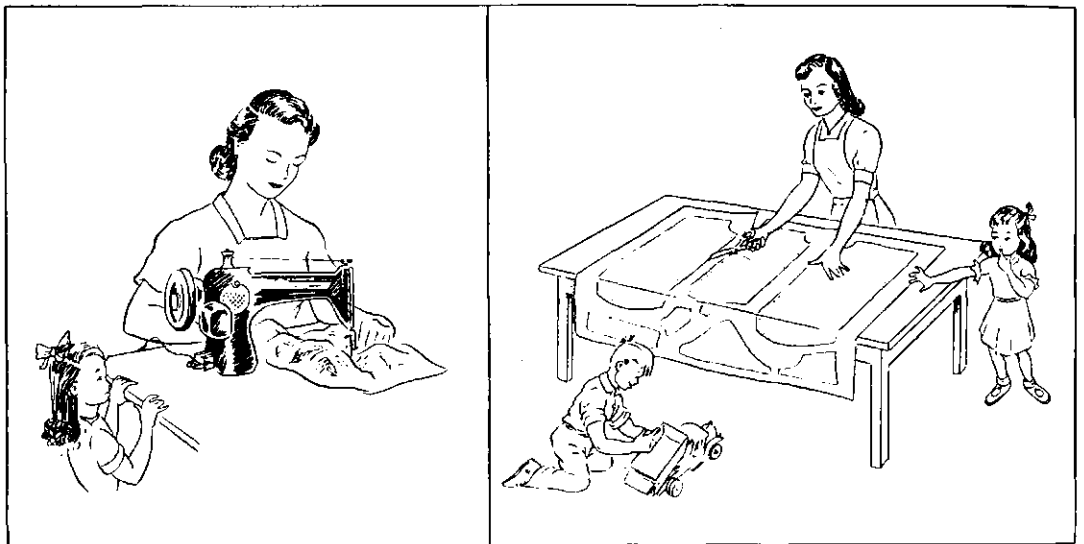


Figure 13. Most homemakers do some sewing at home.

(Appendix Table A-50). As for family type, however, the percentage of contracting families doing sewing is significantly lower than that of expanding families. There is, in fact, a general trend for more families to do some sewing with each advancing stage

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

of the family cycle up to the peak of the cycle (Appendix Table A-50).

Among all homemakers, approximately 56 percent make women's dresses, blouses, or skirts. Also, approximately 38 percent make nightwear. Approximately 32 percent make slips and children's dresses. A high percentage of families make more than one of these types of clothing items, that is, they make children's rompers or play clothes as well as nightwear or women's dresses.

Among those homemakers who make women's dresses, blouses, or skirts approximately one-third make three or four each year. Another 23 percent make between five and six of these items. Also, about one-third of the homemakers make only one or two items of nightwear each year, while almost another one-third make between three and four.

Table 70 shows the percentage of homemakers making the specified items of clothing, and, among those families who do this type of sewing, indicates the number made in a year.

Sewing activities do not take place in any one predominant

Table 70. Percentage of families making specified items of clothing and number of items made in a year (number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for table, 2790).

	Item			
	Women's Dresses, Blouses, Skirts	Children's Dresses, Slips	Nightwear	Children's Rompers, Play Clothes
Percent of Families Making Items . . .	55.5	32.3	38.0	17.9
<i>Number of Items Made:</i>	(Percent)			
1-2.....	19.3	19.1	33.7	19.9
3-4.....	32.3	23.8	31.8	24.9
5-6.....	22.6	17.8	18.9	17.8
7-8.....	8.8	12.0	8.1	14.2
9-10.....	5.3	6.8	4.2	11.8
11-14.....	4.0	10.9	2.7	3.0
15-18.....	4.8	6.6	0.6	2.4
19 or More.....	2.9	3.0	...	6.0
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

location in the house, when tabulated by different families, but for individual families they are usually performed in one particular location. Close to one-third of all homemakers now do their sewing in the dining room; approximately a fifth use the living room; approximately 16 percent do their sewing in the kitchen, and a similar percentage do theirs in a bedroom.

Table 71 shows the location where 90 percent of the homemakers usually do their sewing. (The remaining 10 percent usually do this work in two or more locations in the house or do not sew.)

The pattern is similar among homemakers in each of the three economic groups. There is no indication that families in one economic group have any significantly different habits with regard to

Table 71. Summary of locations for sewing (number of families reporting, 532; weighted base figure for table, 2501).

Location	Percent of Families
Dining Room . . . . .	30.9
Living Room . . . . .	20.8
Kitchen . . . . .	17.1
Bedroom . . . . .	15.3
Sewing Room . . . . .	5.5
Laundry Room, Utility Room, Workroom . . . . .	1.8
Den, Office, Library . . . . .	1.5
Other . . . . .	7.1
All Classes . . . . .	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-51.

the location for doing their sewing than do families in any other economic group.

The percentage of contracting families, however, using the dining room is significantly lower than other types of families (with and without other adults combined) (Appendix Table A-51).

*Entertaining*

A description has already been given of the number of times farm families serve company meals each year, and the number of guests they serve on such occasions. The following discussion deals with guests staying overnight and guests entertained at social gatherings.

Approximately 87 percent of all the farm families covered by this report have overnight guests some time during the year. There is very little difference among the subregions.

Although, it will be recalled, there is some tendency for families in the lower economic group to have extra persons at both regular and company meals more frequently, it is families in the upper economic group who have overnight guests most frequently. Among families in the upper economic group, 90.4 percent have overnight guests. Among families in the middle economic group the percentage declines to 86.7. In the lower economic group, 80.8 percent of the families have overnight guests.

There does not appear to be any particular pattern among the number of times guests stay overnight. Approximately 12 percent of the families in the region have guests staying overnight more often than once in 2 weeks; another 12 percent once in 2 weeks; approximately 16 percent once a month; and so on. Nor is there any distinct difference among families in the three economic groups with respect to the number of times guests stay overnight (Appendix Table A-52).

Most frequently the number of overnight guests is limited to only one or two. In fact, approximately 35 percent of the families have only 1 guest staying overnight at a time and approximately 39 percent have 2. The median for those families who have overnight guests is 1.4 guests at a time.

There is no important difference with respect to the number of guests entertained by families in the three economic groups. The medians for the three economic groups are very close: upper economic group, 1.3 persons; middle economic group, 1.4 persons; and lower economic group, 1.5 persons. The percentage distribution is shown in Appendix Table A-52.

As against the usual number of guests staying overnight at any one time during the year (median 1.4 persons), the median for the maximum number at one time is 2.8 persons. Again, no one number is predominant. For the region as a whole approximately 12 percent of the families have a maximum of only 1 guest staying overnight. Another 24 percent have a maximum of 2, approximately 18 percent have a maximum of 3, and approximately 16 percent a maximum of 4.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

There appears to be some difference between the upper and the lower economic groups, with the lower economic group having the greatest number. There is a tendency for families in the lower economic group to have a maximum of 4, 5, and 6 overnight guests at a time more frequently, while, on the other hand, there is a tendency for families in the upper economic group to have a maximum of only 1, 2, or 3. The median maximum number of overnight guests, at a time, for families in the lower economic group is 3.3. The median declines to 2.8 persons among families in the middle economic group, and to 2.4 among families in the upper economic group. The distribution is summarized in Table 72.

*Table 72.* Maximum number of overnight guests—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 506; weighted base figure for table, 2377).

Maximum Number of Guests	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
1.....	11.5	13.0	11.1	10.9
2.....	24.2	29.3	24.5	17.5
3.....	17.5	19.6	17.3	15.4
4.....	16.2	13.0	15.8	21.1
5.....	8.5	6.4	8.3	11.5
6.....	11.5	9.6	11.5	13.6
7-8.....	6.0	7.1	5.5	6.3
9-10.....	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.5
11 or More.....	2.6	0.9	3.8	1.2
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-53.

Undoubtedly because of the large houses most farm families covered by this report have, a high percentage of the families have a specified guest room. For the region as a whole, 44 percent of all families have such a room. However, guests of approximately 16 percent of the farm families sleep in a family bedroom, and another 13 percent use an extra bedroom which is not specified either as a guest room or a family bedroom. A total of only 7 percent of the families have guests sleep on a cot or davenport. Some of the remaining 20 percent of the families may also have guests sleep in one of the room types named above, but the terminology used by the respondents was not sufficiently definitive to determine this.

## HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

There does not appear to be any relationship between family type or size and whether or not the family has overnight guests.

Two-thirds of the families covered by this survey also have social gatherings in their homes at least once a year.<sup>5</sup> The percentage is considerably higher than this, approximately 79 percent, among families in the upper economic group, and lower, approximately 59 percent, among families in the lower economic group.

Among those families having them, social gatherings are held between six and seven times every year. For the region as a whole approximately 62 percent of the families have such gatherings only once in 3 months or less often than that. There is a tendency for families in the lower economic group to have social gatherings more frequently than those in the upper economic group.

Table 73 shows the number of times families in the region as a whole and in each economic group have social gatherings.

*Table 73.* Number of times a year families have social gatherings—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 399; weighted base figure for table, 1879).

Number of Times	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
More than Once a Month.....	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.4
Once a Month.....	9.5	12.2	8.8	7.7
Once in Six Weeks.....	4.4	3.6	3.7	7.7
Once in Eight Weeks.....	9.7	12.8	8.8	8.0
Once in Ten Weeks.....	6.5	6.5	7.7	2.8
Once in Three Months.....	14.7	12.6	15.7	14.5
Once in Four Months.....	12.7	12.0	14.5	8.3
Twice a Year.....	20.1	22.5	18.0	23.1
Once a Year.....	14.9	10.7	15.0	20.5
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-54.

Among those families having social gatherings, the median number of guests attending is 9.7 persons.

A median, however, cannot be used to describe adequately the number of persons attending social gatherings, since the number

<sup>5</sup> *Social gatherings* include club meetings, church groups, parties, family reunions, Sunday afternoon socials, etc., when there are four or more invited guests.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

varies considerably. A more detailed picture can be seen in Table 74.

Table 74. Usual number of guests attending social gatherings (number of families reporting, 399; weighted base figure for table, 1879).

Usual Number	Percent of Families
4.....	12.6
5-6.....	14.1
7-8.....	12.9
9-10.....	12.0
11-14.....	14.5
15-18.....	12.9
19-22.....	9.5
23-26.....	5.2
27-30.....	3.1
31 or More.....	3.2
All Classes.....	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-54.

There is no significant difference among families in the three economic groups.

Among the family types having social gatherings in their homes, the expanding family represents the highest percentage, followed closely by the other adult family type requiring three or more bedrooms. The founding family having one or more adults living with it represents the lowest percentage.

Table 75. Percentage of families having social gatherings—by family type (number of families reporting, 604; weighted base figure for table, 2841).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
Young Couple.....	( 3.0)	64.0
Founding Family.....	(11.1)	70.3
Expanding Family.....	(32.0)	76.1
Contracting Family.....	(22.4)	61.4
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.0)	60.5
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 4.1)	52.3
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.0)	66.8
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 8.4)	75.3

## HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

Detail regarding the number of social gatherings for the various types of families is shown in Appendix Table A-55. The expanding family also has social gatherings *more frequently* than any other type of family, except only the founding family. Expanding families have social gatherings a median of 3.4 times a year and founding families, 3.5 times a year. Families having one or more other adults living with them in general have social gatherings less often than others. The young couple has fewest social gatherings (as defined in this report). The median number of social gatherings for all family types is shown in Table 76.

*Table 76.* Median number of times a year each family type has social gatherings (number of families reporting, 411; weighted base figure for table, 1932).

Family Type	Median	Family Type	Median
Young Couple.....	2.4	Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	1.9
Founding Family.....	3.5	Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	2.9
Expanding Family.....	3.4	Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	2.9
Contracting Family.....	2.8	Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	2.7

Among those families having social gatherings the median *maximum* number of guests for the region as a whole is 16.3 persons. In the upper economic group the median is 18.7 persons. The median declines to 15.4 persons in both the middle and the lower economic groups.

The distribution of the maximum number of guests attending social gatherings in the farm homes covered by this report is shown in Table 77.

The median number of persons that can be seated in the living room of houses of families covered by this report is 7.6 persons.<sup>6</sup> As can be seen in Table 78, less than 2 percent of the living rooms in farm houses can seat only 4 (or less) persons. On the other hand, 30 percent of the living rooms can seat 6 or 7 persons, another 30 percent, 8 or 9 persons, and slightly over 20 percent, 10, 11, or 12

<sup>6</sup> This refers to the number of persons who can be seated in chairs, sofas, etc. It does not include the number who might sit on the floor or use footstools.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

persons. There is no difference between the number of persons that can be seated in the living room in homes of families in the three economic groups.

The distribution is shown in Table 78.

Table 77. Maximum number of guests attending social gatherings—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 396; weighted base figure for table, 1864).

Maximum Number	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(26.5)	(55.0)	(18.5)
		(Percent)		
4 . . . . .	2.1	1.4	2.3	2.6
5-8 . . . . .	14.1	13.2	12.5	19.9
9-12 . . . . .	16.9	6.1	22.0	17.1
13-16 . . . . .	15.8	19.5	15.3	12.1
17-20 . . . . .	15.3	14.4	13.1	23.4
21-24 . . . . .	5.2	7.1	4.9	3.2
25-28 . . . . .	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.4
29-32 . . . . .	10.2	13.2	11.0	3.5
33-36 . . . . .	2.8	3.2	2.1	4.3
37-40 . . . . .	3.8	4.7	3.8	2.6
41 or More . . . . .	5.6	9.3	4.8	2.9
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 78. Number of persons that can be seated at a time in living room (number of families reporting, 590; weighted base figure for table, 2778).

Seating Capacity	Percent of Families
4 or Less . . . . .	1.8
5 . . . . .	4.2
6 . . . . .	17.9
7 . . . . .	13.2
8 . . . . .	23.6
9 . . . . .	5.9
10 . . . . .	12.5
11-12 . . . . .	10.3
13-14 . . . . .	1.6
15-16 . . . . .	3.1
17-20 . . . . .	3.5
21 or More . . . . .	2.4
All Classes . . . . .	100.0

*Hobbies*

Only  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the families covered by this report have a hobby or hobbies.

The most popular hobby is the collection of stamps, coins, shells, and so on. Next in importance are knitting, sewing, and rug making. The only other hobbies of any significance, in order of importance, are the collection of war trophies, reading and the collection of books, the collection of china animals and dishes, woodworking, model airplanes and trains, house plants, scrapbooks, and photography.

A slightly higher percentage of families in the Coastal and Central areas have a hobby than in the other two subregions. There does not appear to be any significant difference in the percentages for families in the three economic groups.

*Summary*

The space requirements of activities carried on in the farmhouse are determined by the frequency of the activities, by their extent, and by their location. In many instances, it is two or probably all three of the factors combined.

The importance of the kitchen in the farmhouse is pointed out by an analysis of the frequency and extent of some of the activities which take place in that location (Figure 14). Regular family meals are usually served in the kitchen. More persons (a median of 3.6) eat together at the evening meal than at breakfast or the noon meal. Frequently the usual number is increased by an extra person, such as when the county agent drops in, children are home for weekends, and so on.

In addition to using it for food preparation and eating, many families use the kitchen for preserving foods (canning, freezing, pickling) and for washing and ironing. A few do their sewing there. Once or twice a year the kitchen is the location for such tasks as cutting up meat. The percentage of families using the kitchen for some of these activities, especially washing and ironing, is higher in winter than in summer.

The dining room is generally used for serving company meals. About 40 percent of the families entertain at company meals once in two weeks or oftener, about a fourth have such meals about once



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST



Figure 14. The kitchen is the center of household activities.

a month, and the balance of the families have them less often. Four or five guests are usually served at these meals — more than doubling the usual attendance at regular family meals.

In addition to serving some meals in the dining room nearly

a third of the families use this room for sewing and about 14 percent do their ironing there.

The living room is important as a location for social gatherings. About two-thirds of the families have social gatherings in their home, but they have such gatherings only six or seven times a year. The number of persons attending varies considerably among different families. Many families usually have nine or ten guests.

In addition to using the living room for entertaining, approximately 20 percent of the homemakers use this room for sewing.

Almost 90 percent of the farm families have overnight guests sometime during the year. There does not appear to be any particular pattern of frequency among the families. About a fourth of the families have such guests about once every two weeks or oftener, about 16 percent have them once a month, about 13 percent every two months, and so on. Families usually have only one or two overnight guests at a time.

The economic factor appears to have a relationship to the extent and frequency of household activities. One example is entertaining. A higher percentage of families in the lower economic group have company meals and social gatherings than in the upper economic group, but a higher percentage of families in the upper economic group have overnight guests. Families in the lower economic group tend to have *fewer* guests at each social gathering, however.

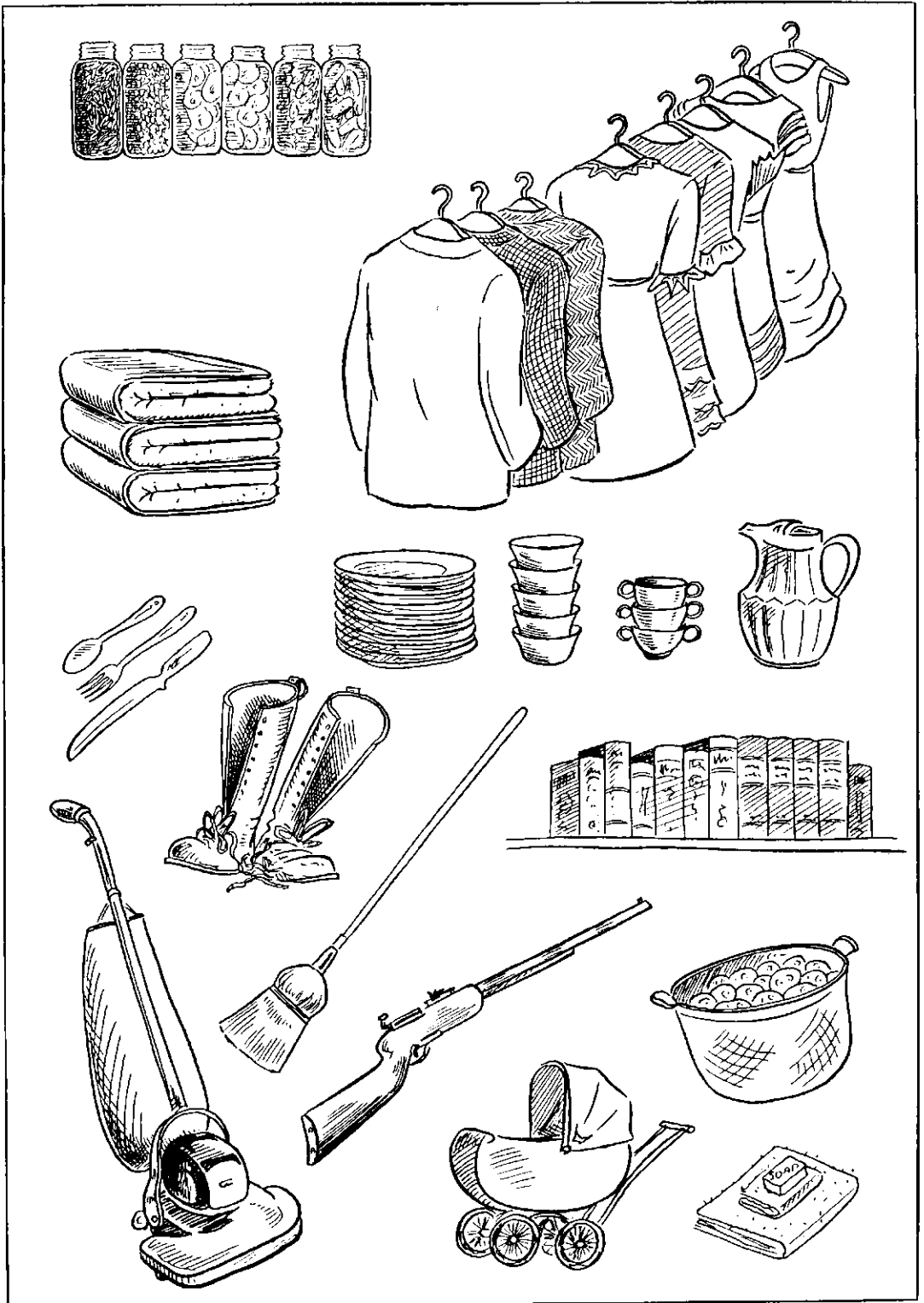


Figure 15. Storage is an important problem in house planning.

## PART III

# Household Inventories

FOR THE PURPOSE of this report, *household inventory* is defined as the listing or summing up of the varied articles and items that are used by the household and stored in the house (Figure 15). Any master inventory of household possessions would be made up of a number of individual smaller inventories. The principal ones are: food, clothing, bedding, household linen, dishes and silverware, and miscellaneous articles and household supplies.<sup>1</sup> The size and nature of these inventories are important factors in farmhouse design since they are the basis for establishing the requirements for storage space.

In this report no attempt is made to combine the various inventories into a master inventory for any type or group of families. Neither is any attempt made to combine the items within the various inventories to show the combinations of items a family of a particular type or group may have. Household inventories are extremely personal; few families have identical *combinations* of items. For example, in the clothing inventory probably no two families have the same combination of men's suits, ladies' dresses, children's shoes, and so on. The number of possible combinations is probably as great as the number of families covered.

This report does show, however, the percentage of families having the various items and the number of each item,<sup>2</sup> in each

<sup>1</sup> Kitchen utensils are another important group but are not covered by this study. A number of other studies have been made regarding these items.

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes the term *usual number* is used because it is more important from the standpoint of planning space requirements. One example is groceries, where the usual number of packages is shown. Another is dishes (plates, cups, saucers, etc.) and

inventory. When a particular item has several types or sizes, thereby permitting substitution of one size or type for another in its use, the percentage of families having the item (regardless of size and type) is generally shown. An example is the number of serving platters of all sizes families have, regardless of size of platter (in the inventory of dishes). Information on the individual sizes is shown separately.

### *Food*

This report covers foods on hand in farm households which are used for the day-to-day preparation of meals plus those kept in reserve supply.<sup>3</sup> The particular items used from day to day are kept in the kitchen (usually in cupboards and on shelves), in pantries, or in other areas near the kitchen. The usual pattern of storage is discussed in this section.

Most of the items of groceries are kept in the packages in which they come, but some items, such as white flour and granulated sugar, are also frequently taken out of the container in which they are purchased and are stored in canisters, bins, or other types of storage.

Information is also given later in this section on the reserve supply of foods stored in quantity for future use. These items need not be stored near the kitchen, although in some instances they are.

Foods raised as a money crop, except that part which is set aside for family use, and food used for seed are not included in the data given.

*Groceries.* Each of the following 23 items of groceries is found in more than 80 percent of all of the homes covered by this report: white flour, sugar (granulated, brown, powdered), table salt, coffee, tea, baking powder, soda, spices, flavoring, cornstarch, cocoa, cooking fats and oils, gelatin, dried beans, raisins, sirup, vinegar, mayonnaise, salad dressing, crackers, macaroni, and breakfast cereal.

---

silverware (knives, forks, spoons, etc.) where the usual number of each of the items is shown. In the latter instance, the usual number apparently is established by the quantity of the particular item acquired when "sets" are purchased.

<sup>3</sup> Insofar as the families covered by this report are concerned, only 16.4 percent would store any foods in larger quantities if they had more space available.

These items are usually kept in or near the kitchen and usually in the package in which they are purchased. A relatively high percentage of families also keep white flour and granulated sugar in other containers, and a high percentage also keep these two items in reserve supply.

Of those items kept in their original package in or near the kitchen, only one package is usually kept there. The exceptions are breakfast cereal, gelatin, and spices. Two packages of prepared breakfast cereal, 1 and 2 packages of uncooked cereal, 6 packages of gelatin, and between 6 and 12 small cans of spices are common.

For white flour, the 25-pound bag — for granulated sugar, the 10-pound bag — is stored most frequently in or near the kitchen. The reserve supply of granulated sugar is usually 100 pounds (58 percent of those families having sugar in reserve supply have this amount), and the most common amounts of white flour are 25 pounds (35 percent of the families) and 100 pounds (22 percent of the families).

Data regarding all of the principal grocery items on which information has been obtained, except breakfast cereals and rice, are given in Table 79. The percentage of families storing the various kinds of breakfast cereal and rice is shown in Table 80. The many kinds of both prepared and uncooked breakfast cereal and rice have been combined into a few classes, on the basis of the height of the container in which they are purchased.<sup>4</sup> These classes give the important information necessary from the standpoint of developing storage space requirements.

---

<sup>4</sup> Rice is included with prepared breakfast cereals because it is a cereal, and the size of package is comparable to that for some of the types of breakfast cereal.

Table 79. Inventory of grocery items (excluding breakfast cereal). Type of storage and quantity stored (number of families reporting, 607; weighted base figure for table, 2854).

46

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Stored in or Near Kitchen								Reserve Supply			
		Percent of Families Storing Packages †	Packages				Other Containers				Percent of Families Having Reserve Supply †	Amount Stored in Reserve Supply	
			Usual Number of Packages ‡		Usual Weight of Packages ‡		Percent of Families Storing in Other Containers †	Usual Amount Stored in Other Containers §		Weight		Percent of Families	
			Number of Packages	Percent of Families	Weight of Packages	Percent of Families		Weight	Percent of Families				Weight
Flour: White*	98.7	54.0	1	94.5	25 lb.	58.4	49.8	25 lb.	48.4	29.9	25 lb.	34.5	
					10 lb.	16.6		10 lb.	13.0		100 lb.	22.3	
					5 lb.	10.0		5 lb.	11.6		50 lb.	12.0	
								50 lb.	7.8		200 lb.	5.7	
Whole Wheat	21.8	80.4	1	94.8	5 lb.	76.6	18.8			7.2			
					10 lb.	8.6						20 lb.	2.6
Pancake	64.5	93.4	1	87.3	5 lb.	33.5	5.3			4.0			
					1 lb.	21.7							
					2 lb.	13.8							
					1 ¼ lb.	8.4							
					10 lb.	5.7							
Cake (Including Pastry)	49.4	97.3	1	88.6	2 ¾ lb.	36.5	1.0			3.1			
					2 lb.	24.1							
					1 lb.	8.6							

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 79.—Continued.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Stored in or Near Kitchen								Reserve Supply		
		Percent of Families Storing Packages †	Packages		Usual Weight of Packages ‡		Other Containers		Percent of Families Having Reserve Supply †	Amount Stored in Reserve Supply		
			Usual Number of Packages ‡	Percent of Families	Weight of Packages	Percent of Families	Percent of Families Storing in Other Containers †	Usual Amount Stored in Other Containers §		Weight	Percent of Families	
								Weight				Percent of Families
<i>Spices and Flavoring:</i> Spices: Container Less than 4" High	86.9	99.6	6	16.4			1.1			0.4		
			12	12.6								
			10	9.8								
			8	9.8								
			4	9.1								
			7	6.2								
			5	5.5								
			2	4.0								
			20	3.4								
			15	2.8								
			1	2.6								



Table 79.—Continued.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Stored in or Near Kitchen								Reserve Supply		
		Percent of Families Storing Packages †	Packages				Other Containers			Percent of Families Having Reserve Supply †	Amount Stored in Reserve Supply	
			Usual Number of Packages ‡	Usual Weight of Packages ‡	Percent of Families		Percent of Families Storing in Other Containers †	Usual Amount Stored in Other Containers §			Weight	Percent of Families
					Number of Packages	Percent of Families		Weight of Packages	Percent of Families			
Biscuit Mixes	20.7	98.5	1	88.8	1 lb.	28.9	1.0			3.0		
					2 lb.	13.8						
					3½ lb.	13.8						
					3 lb.	6.8						
					¾ lb.	6.4						
					1¼ lb.	4.6						
Cocoa	93.0	99.5	1	92.2	1 lb.	67.0	0.1			1.5		
Chocolate	60.8	99.0	1	86.8	8 oz.	63.8	0.7			1.2		
					1 lb.	33.3						

Table 79.—Continued.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Stored in or Near Kitchen							Reserve Supply			
		Percent of Families Storing Packages †	Packages				Other Containers		Percent of Families Having Reserve Supply †	Amount Stored in Reserve Supply		
			Usual Number of Packages ‡		Usual Weight of Packages ‡		Percent of Families Storing in Other Containers †	Usual Amount Stored in Other Containers §		Weight	Percent of Families	
			Number of Packages	Percent of Families	Weight of Packages	Percent of Families		Weight				Percent of Families
<i>Dried Fruit:</i>												
Raisins	84.8	98.8	1	68.2	1 lb.	82.6	1.2			2.3		
Prunes	69.7	99.2	1	83.9	1 lb. 2 lb.	49.3 45.1	0.5			1.6		
Coconut	51.2	95.5	1	93.0	4 oz. 8 oz. 1 oz.	51.6 24.4 14.0	4.3			1.6		
Nuts, Shelled	20.0	82.8	1	91.1	8 oz. 1 lb. 4 oz.	33.1 30.9 16.0	10.5			8.1		

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Corn Sirup	52.0	96.4	1	83.1	1 pt.	47.1	1.4		5.1		
					1 qt.	18.0					
					5 qt.	7.1					
					2 qt.	5.5					
Maple Sirup	43.3	57.7	1	92.4	1 pt.	33.8	11.7		53.4	1 gal.	17.0
					1 qt.	23.4				3 gal.	10.2
					1 gal.	23.8				5 gal.	9.1
										10 gal.	8.8
										12 gal.	4.4
									16 gal.	2.3	
Molasses	76.9	94.0	1	94.2	1 qt.	52.3	3.9		4.6		
					1 pt.	19.1					
					2 qt.	9.5					
					1 gal.	8.6					
Catsup, Open	62.9	99.2	1	93.5	14 oz.	54.1	1.0				
					1 pt.	16.0					
					½ pt.	7.5					
					1 qt.	3.8					
Vinegar	96.7	74.7	1	95.9	1 gal.	47.2	13.9		32.6	1 gal.	40.3
					1 qt.	37.5				5 gal.	7.2
					1 pt.	7.7				2 gal.	6.6
Relishes, Pickles, Open	63.8	95.7	1	68.2	1 pt.	43.0	2.3			50 gal.	6.2
					1 qt.	31.3				10 gal.	4.9
					8 oz.	6.8				20 gal.	3.5
					1 lb.	3.3				25 gal.	3.3

Table 79.—Concluded.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Stored in or Near Kitchen						Reserve Supply			
		Percent of Families Storing Packages †	Packages		Other Containers		Percent of Families Having Reserve Supply †	Amount Stored in Reserve Supply			
			Usual Number of Packages ‡		Usual Weight of Packages ‡			Percent of Families Storing in Other Containers †	Usual Amount Stored in Other Containers §		
			Number of Packages	Percent of Families	Weight of Packages	Percent of Families			Weight	Percent of Families	Weight
Jellies, Jams, Open	66.1	94.8	1	60.3	1 pt. ½ pt. 1 qt. 1 lb.	41.3 27.5 6.0 3.9	2.6				
Peanut Butter	74.1	99.3	1	94.1	1 pt. 1 lb.	40.6 24.5	0.3			2.6	
Mayonnaise, Salad Dressing	80.4	99.2	1	90.0	1 pt. 1 qt.	50.4 32.0	1.6			1.9	
<i>Crackers:</i>											
Soda	81.9	99.4	1	92.7	2 lb. 1 lb.	46.4 44.9	0.4			0.9	
Butter	43.2	99.5	1	88.0	1 lb.	87.0				1.5	
Graham	55.0	99.8	1	96.2	1 lb. 2 lb.	77.7 19.0	0.2			0.2	

Packaged Cookies	36.6	92.3	1	75.9	1 lb.	64.5	7.5			0.5			
				13.0	2 lb.	11.1							
					8 oz.	8.5							
Corn Meal	72.8	81.9	1	97.0	5 lb.	46.3	15.4			7.3			
						2 lb.							13.1
						1 lb.							11.2
						1 lb., 8 oz.							9.0
Macaroni	89.0	94.7	1	77.0	1 lb.	49.4	3.9			3.6			
				15.4	3 lb.	19.7							
					2 lb.	16.4							
Spaghetti	69.0	96.6	1	79.6	1 lb.	56.9	2.4			2.4			
				12.6	3 lb.	14.8							
					2 lb.	14.1							
Nuts, Unshelled	41.6	39.5	1	92.2	1 lb.	55.9	10.0			53.6	1 bu.	46.0	
						2 lb.					17.9	2 bu.	12.0
Salt, coarse	28.9	45.0	1	96.8	10 lb.	22.6	25.7	5 lb.	21.9	47.3	100 lb.	46.3	
						5 lb.		20.7	2 lb.		15.3	25 lb.	17.9
						2 lb.		16.1	1 lb.		14.4	50 lb.	13.0
						1 lb.		13.2				10 lb.	7.2
						4 lb.		6.2					
						25 lb.		6.2					

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

\*The following weights of bags reported by families are combined: 24-lb. and 25-lb.; 49-lb. and 50-lb.; and 99-lb. and 100-lb.

†Calculated against base of families having item.

‡Calculated against base of families storing packages. Percentages do not add to 100.0 percent since only the items most commonly found are included in each classification. There is such variance among the items not shown that the percentages are always low for any one item.

§Calculated against base of families storing in other containers.

||Calculated against base of families having reserve supply.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 80.* Percentage of families storing prepared and uncooked breakfast cereal and rice—by height of package (number of families reporting, 607; weighted base figure for table, 2854).

Prepared Cereal and Rice	
Height of Package	Percent of Families
Families Storing Cereal and Rice: .....	90.6
7", but Less than 8" .....	49.3
8", but Less than 9" .....	64.1
10", but Less than 11" .....	20.3
11", but Less than 12" .....	46.3
Uncooked Cereal	
Height of Package	Percent of Families
Families Storing Cereal: .....	98.6
7", but Less than 8" .....	77.5
8", but Less than 9" .....	27.7
10", but Less than 11" .....	53.7
Over 12" .....	33.2

As might be expected, most families keep breakfast cereals and rice in the container in which they are purchased. Practically no families keep a reserve supply.

The economic group of the family does not appear to have any relationship to whether the family stores certain common grocery items. This can be seen from Table 81.

Among some of the other items, however, perhaps less essential, there is a significantly higher percentage of families in the upper and middle economic groups storing the item. (In the case of cake flour the percentage of families in the middle and lower economic groups is approximately the same.)

On storing "in package they came in" versus "kept in other container," the economic group of the family appears to have a relationship on only two items: white flour and granulated sugar. A higher percentage of families in the upper economic group keep these items in a container other than the one in which they are purchased (for example, a canister). For white flour, the percent-

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 81. Percentage of families storing specified items of groceries—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Item	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
<i>Common Items:</i>			
Percent of Region . . . . .	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
White Flour . . . . .	98.6	98.4	98.2
Granulated Sugar . . . . .	99.1	98.4	96.7
Coffee . . . . .	95.1	95.7	89.7
Tea . . . . .	78.4	81.1	75.6
Soda . . . . .	95.4	96.6	96.2
Dried Beans . . . . .	79.0	81.4	78.1
Vinegar . . . . .	97.2	96.6	93.2
<i>Less Common Items:</i>			
Percent of Region . . . . .	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
Cake Flour . . . . .	58.4	46.9	46.7
Powdered Sugar . . . . .	89.4	84.8	74.6
Cooking Fats . . . . .	80.1	75.6	62.5
Cooking, Salad Oils . . . . .	37.9	35.7	21.4
Raisins . . . . .	90.5	86.1	76.2
Maple Sirup* . . . . .	52.1	44.5	30.2
Soda Crackers . . . . .	88.8	82.7	72.8

\*For corn and maple sirup combined, the figures are: upper economic group, 91.7 percent; middle economic group, 75.1 percent; lower economic group, 72.4 percent. For the region as a whole, 76.0 percent of the families store either corn or maple sirup.

ages of families in each economic group storing the item in its original package are as follows: upper economic group, 50.6; middle economic group, 50.6; lower economic group, 66.3. On the other hand, the percentages of families storing the item in some other container are as follows: upper economic group, 54.3; middle economic group, 52.4; lower economic group, 38.4. For granulated sugar, the percentages of families in the three economic groups storing the item in its original package are as follows: upper economic group, 48.2; middle economic group, 47.9; lower economic group, 58.9. The percentages of families storing the item in some other container are as follows: upper economic group, 57.7; middle economic group, 58.9; lower economic group, 43.5. (Some families having white flour and granulated sugar store these

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

items in both the original package and in some other container.) The differences in the percentages for families in the three economic groups are not significant.

There is no variation among families in the three economic groups regarding the sizes of packages (of the various grocery items) stored in or near the kitchen. Nor is there any difference in the amount of weight of the grocery item which has been taken out of its original package and placed in some other container, or in the amount kept in reserve supply, insofar as the economic group of the family is concerned.

*The size of household has no relationship to the percentage of families having the various items of groceries, the number of each item they have, or the amounts or weights of the items.*

The reserve supply of groceries is stored in varied locations. For white flour and granulated sugar the most common locations are the pantry, kitchen, a storeroom, and a room on the second floor. Dried beans are stored most frequently in the pantry and some other building. Miscellaneous items, such as unshelled nuts, coarse salt, maple sirup, and vinegar are usually stored in the basement. The percentage distribution is shown in Table 82.

Approximately 75 percent of the families reporting reserve

Table 82. Location for storing reserve supply of groceries—by specific items.

Location	White Flour *	Granulated Sugar	Dried Beans	Miscellaneous †
	(Percent)			
Kitchen.....	14.2	13.5	1.6	5.3
Pantry.....	29.4	25.0	17.0	15.0
Storeroom.....	10.4	8.7	8.8	6.5
Second Floor.....	11.3	19.0	9.1	4.6
Basement.....	4.9	4.2	8.8	46.2
Attic.....	5.2	10.1	11.0	4.3
Porch.....	5.0	1.5	3.9	1.5
Other Building.....	5.8	1.9	30.0	11.0
Other.....	13.8	16.1	9.8	5.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*Number of families reporting, 219; weighted base figure for table, 1028. Corresponding figures for the next two items that follow are: 339, 1593; 164, 770.

†While the number of families reporting on any one item in this group is generally low, when combined with the number of families reporting on other miscellaneous items the total becomes significant.



supply are satisfied with the present location for storing these supplies of food (or of produce, which is discussed in the next section).

*Produce, cured and dried meats.* In this section the fresh fruits and vegetables and cured and dried meats that are kept by the farm families for both day-to-day use<sup>5</sup> and in reserve supply are discussed.

White potatoes and onions are the only foods in this category kept by over 80 percent of the families. Apples and pears (probably generally just apples), citrus fruit, and ham are kept by over 50 percent.

Of all the items, only citrus fruit is kept in or near the kitchen by a significant percentage of families. The other items are generally kept in reserve supply elsewhere.

A median of 9.9 bushels of white potatoes, 1 bushel of onions, a median of 3.0 bushels of apples and pears, and a median of 45.1 pounds of ham are stored in reserve supply. (These quantities cover the largest amounts on hand at one time.)

The percentages of families storing the various items and the amount stored are shown in Table 83.

There is no significant relationship between either the percentage of families storing the various items or the amount stored and the economic group of the family or the number in household.

The reserve supply of fresh fruits and vegetables (except citrus fruit) is generally kept in the basement or cellar. In most instances approximately 90 percent of the families reporting the item keep these reserve supplies in that location.

Nearly 40 percent of the families storing ham and bacon in reserve supply keep it in the basement, and another 40 percent keep it in some building other than the house. More families keep salt pork and sausage in the basement than in any other location.

*Baked goods.* The percentage of families storing bread, cakes, pies, cookies, rolls, and doughnuts, and the median number those families store when they have the most (not including the amounts used immediately after baking or purchase), are shown in Table 84.

The economic group of the family has no relationship to the percentage of families storing the item or the quantity stored.

<sup>5</sup> Items stored in the refrigerator are not covered in this report.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 83.* Percentage of families storing produce, cured and dried meats; percentage storing these items in or near kitchen and in reserve supply; and amount stored (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Item	Percent of Families Storing Item	Stored In or Near Kitchen		Reserve Supply	
		Median Amount (Pounds)	Percent of Families †	Median Amount	Percent of Families †
White Potatoes . . . . .	95.2	11.8	19.4	9.9 bu.	93.5
Onions . . . . .	83.7	2.9	37.9	‡	73.8
Apples and Pears . . . . .	75.7	5.3	19.7	3.0 bu.	89.8
Citrus Fruit . . . . .	52.7	4.2	89.2	40.6 lbs.	12.6
Cabbage . . . . .	47.2	3.1	34.7	64.5 lbs.	67.3
Carrots . . . . .	42.5	*	17.4	48.0 lbs.	83.4
Sweet Potatoes . . . . .	28.3	3.8	47.6	1.3 bu.	56.9
Beets . . . . .	25.1	*	12.5	50.2 lbs.	87.5
Turnips . . . . .	22.5	*	14.4	48.9 lbs.	90.7
<i>Cured and Dried Meats:</i>					
Ham . . . . .	55.1	*	9.9	45.1 lbs.	94.6
Bacon . . . . .	45.4	*	13.6	20.6 lbs.	93.7
Salt Pork . . . . .	19.7	*	7.7	36.5 lbs.	92.1
Sausage . . . . .	18.0	*	15.7	24.0 lbs.	85.5

\*Percentage of families reporting too low to make figure meaningful.

†Calculated against base of families having item.

‡Since most families having this item have only one bushel, a median is not given.

*Table 84.* Percentage of families storing specified items of baked goods and median number of items stored (number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for table, 2791).

Item	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored
Bread . . . . .	93.7	2.6
Cake . . . . .	87.2	*
Pie . . . . .	85.5	1.6
Cookies . . . . .	85.5	2.8 (doz.)
Rolls . . . . .	62.7	1.1 (doz.)
Doughnuts . . . . .	54.6	1.5 (doz.)

\*Since most families storing this item store only one, a median is not given.

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

The size of household has no relationship to the percentage of families storing the item. It does appear to have a relationship to the quantity stored, however, as can be seen in Table 85. This table shows the median number of items stored at the time a family has its largest supply.

Table 85. Median number of specified items\* of baked goods stored—by number in household.

Item	Number in Household						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or More
	(Median Number)						
Bread . . . . .	1.6	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.5	5.7
Pie . . . . .	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8
Cookies (doz.) . . . . .	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.5
Rolls (doz.) . . . . .	†	†	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6
Doughnuts (doz.) . . . . .	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.5
Cake . . . . .	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 84.

†Percentage of families reporting too low to make figure meaningful.

‡Since most families storing this item store only one, a median is not given.

*Articles Related to Food*

*Dishes.* Most families have dishes for both everyday and guest use. Since these are usually stored separately they are treated separately in this study.

This report covers the percentage of families having the different kinds of dishes and the number (generally both the median and usual number) of each kind.

Dinner plates, cups and saucers, and water glasses, of course, are the most common items (for both everyday use and for guests), but a high percentage of families also have salad (or pie) plates, cereal dishes, and fruit or sauce dishes.

Six, eight, and twelve are the usual numbers of dishes such as plates, cups, and saucers. This indicates that sets of these sizes are usually purchased.

The percentage of families having specified dishes for family use, and the number of each they have, is shown in Table 86. The same figures are shown for dishes used for guests only in Table 87.

The usual number of dishes is shown in both of these tables since that number is most important from the standpoint of storage requirements. The median number is also shown for analytical purposes. By observing the medians, a quick comparison can be made regarding the number of each type of dish reported. A comparison can also be made between the number of dishes for everyday use and the number used for guests only. A higher percentage of families have the various types of dishes for everyday use than for guest use (exceptions are footed dessert dishes, iced-tea glasses, goblets, and sherbets). On the other hand, it will be noted that, for almost every item, farm families have more dishes for guests than for everyday use. There is little difference between the number of dinner plates, but there are significant differences between the numbers of salad plates, soup bowls and plates, bread-and-butter plates, dessert dishes, and so on.

It was pointed out in Part II of this report that four or five guests usually attend company meals, more than doubling the number of persons to whom regular family meals are usually served.

The economic group of the family has no relationship to the percentage of families having the various kinds of dishes for everyday use. There is some relationship, however, to the percentage of families having dishes for guest use. A higher percentage of families in the upper economic group have the various kinds of dishes used for guests only.<sup>6</sup> The detail is shown in Table 88.

There is a slight tendency for families in the upper economic group to have more dishes of each kind — both dishes used everyday and dishes used for guests only. The median numbers are shown in Table 89. In observing the figures for this table it should be remembered that dishes of one kind are sometimes substituted for dishes of another kind.

Because of the differing storage problems involved, data on oval uncovered serving dishes and round and/or square uncovered serving dishes are separated in both Table 86 and Table 87. A total of 75.7 percent of all families covered by this report have the uncovered type of serving dishes of one kind or the other, for every-

---

<sup>6</sup> A single exception is cereal dishes; in that case undoubtedly the problem of terminology has resulted in showing a higher percentage of families in the lower economic group as having this item.

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 86. Percentage of families having specified dishes for everyday use, and number families have (number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2740).

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families§
Dinner Plates	99.6	11.2	12	27.6
			6	15.1
			8	12.9
			10	8.1
			24	4.7
Salad Plates	82.8	7.9	12	25.0
			6	23.9
			8	16.9
			10	7.6
			24	3.2
Soup Plates	65.4	6.0	6	29.6
			8	18.9
			12	17.4
			4	9.0
			10	7.4
Bread-and-Butter Plates	46.4	7.2	6	24.0
			12	20.9
			8	13.2
			10	7.9
			4	7.3
Saucers	95.3	9.6	12	29.6
			6	20.8
			8	13.4
			10	8.2
			24	3.1
Soup Bowls	48.0	5.6	6	37.2
			8	14.3
			4	12.1
			12	10.0
			10	6.2

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 86.—Continued.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families§
Cereal Dishes	79.9	6.3	6	33.1
			8	19.9
			12	14.3
			4	9.3
			10	6.0
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Footed)	15.0	5.4	6	26.3
			12	17.0
			4	12.2
			2	11.7
			8	5.1
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Not Footed)	72.3	7.7	6	25.9
			12	25.3
			8	15.5
			10	6.5
			4	4.7
Cups (Tea and Coffee)	97.4	8.0	12	22.9
			6	21.2
			8	15.5
			10	7.6
			24	2.8
Water Glasses	97.7	11.4	12	28.5
			6	12.3
			24	11.6
			8	10.2
			18	5.0
Iced-Tea Glasses	18.6	6.3	6	26.5
			8	24.9
			12	13.9
			4	9.4
			10	6.1
Juice Glasses	51.5	7.3	6	31.0
			12	22.2
			8	13.1
			4	8.4
			24	7.7
Goblets	6.0	5.2	‡	...

## HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 86.—Continued.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families§
Sherbets	11.6	5.3	‡	...
Serving Dishes (Oval, Uncovered), Total	70.2	2.6	‡	...
Less than 6"	20.5	1.4		
6" to 8"	37.4	1.2		
8" to 10"	41.2	1.4		
10" to 12"	21.9	†		
12" and Over	5.2	†		
Serving Dishes (Round and/or Square, Uncovered), Total	82.9	3.3	‡	...
Less than 6"	26.5	1.2		
6" to 8"	42.3	1.6		
8" to 10"	50.9	1.6		
10" to 12"	29.7	1.1		
12" and Over	9.3	†		
Serving Dishes (Covered)	35.2	1.3	‡	...
Serving Plates (10" and Over)	50.6	1.7	‡	...
Platters, Total	89.4	2.3	‡	...
Less than 12"	51.2	1.1		
12" to 14"	59.3	1.0		
14" to 16"	39.9	†		
16" to 20"	24.4	†		
20" and Over	12.8	†		
Gravy Boats	41.9	†	‡	...
Sugar and Creamer Sets	86.2	†	‡	...
Jelly and Relish Dishes	52.3	3.1	‡	...
Coffeepots*	39.7	†	‡	...
Teapots*	26.9	†	‡	...

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 86.—Concluded.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families§
Pitchers, Total	87.7	2.1	‡	...
Less than 6"	44.4	1.5		
6" to 8"	38.2	†		
8" to 10"	45.7	†		
10" to 12"	30.1	†		
12" and Over	20.8	†		
Trays	67.5	1.5	‡	...

\*Includes only those stored with dishes.

†Since most families having this item have only one, a median is not given.

‡Usual number is too small to show breakdown; refer to median number.

§Calculated against base of families having item.

day use. Of the families having this type of serving dish 63.0 percent have both the oval and round and/or square types, 13.8 percent have the oval only, and 23.2 percent have the round and/or square only. For guest use, 64.8 percent of the families have one type or another (of uncovered serving dishes). Of those families, 53.9 percent have both the oval and round and/or square types, 25.6 percent have the oval only, and 20.5 percent have the round and/or square only. Of those families that have both the oval type and the round and/or square type, no particular combinations of the two types appear to be particularly important among most families.



HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 87. Percentage of families having specified dishes for guest use, and number families have (number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2740).

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families§
Dinner Plates	87.4	11.5	12	39.7
			8	18.0
			24	10.5
			16	5.1
Salad Plates	76.4	11.4	12	39.8
			8	19.3
			6	9.3
			24	7.5
			16	4.4
Soup Plates	50.6	11.2	12	49.8
			8	23.1
			6	10.1
			16	3.0
Bread-and-Butter Plates	56.9	11.2	12	46.7
			8	18.5
			6	12.1
			24	3.9
Saucers	80.6	10.7	12	44.0
			8	21.2
			24	4.1
Soup Bowls	25.7	9.2	12	38.0
			8	26.6
			6	12.2
			10	4.3
Cereal Dishes	39.5	9.8	12	41.5
			8	23.6
			6	16.4
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Footed)	26.3	7.9	12	30.1
			6	20.1
			8	15.1
			4	7.8
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Not Footed)	57.0	11.2	12	43.7
			8	16.8
			6	10.8
			24	3.6

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 87.—Continued.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families§
Cups (Tea and Coffee)	80.0	11.3	12	41.8
			8	17.2
			6	10.5
			24	4.3
Water Glasses	69.3	11.6	12	39.3
			8	12.3
			24	10.8
			6	9.6
Iced-Tea Glasses	24.6	7.7	12	26.3
			8	25.4
			6	25.2
			10	6.7
Juice Glasses	27.6	10.2	12	38.6
			6	18.6
			8	13.3
			4	8.3
Goblets	33.3	7.3	6	25.5
			12	23.4
			8	17.9
			4	6.1
Sherbets (Stemmed)	43.5	11.0	12	34.1
			6	22.7
			8	14.3
			18	5.6
Serving Dishes (Oval, Uncovered), Total	55.9	2.0	‡	...
Less than 6"	16.2	†		
6" to 8"	23.4	†		
8" to 10"	33.8	†		
10" to 12"	20.1	†		
12" and Over	5.5	†		

## HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 87.—Concluded.

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families§
Serving Dishes (Round and/or Square, Uncovered), Total	53.6	2.3	‡	...
Less than 6"	13.4	1.1		
6" to 8"	29.1	1.3		
8" to 10"	32.6	1.3		
10" to 12"	18.4	1.1		
12" and Over	6.6	†		
Serving Dishes (Covered)	38.9	†	‡	...
Serving Plates (10" and Over)	61.1	2.1	‡	...
Platters, Total	70.3	1.8	‡	...
Less than 12"	23.1	†		
12" to 14"	36.8	†		
14" to 16"	33.0	†		
16" to 20"	27.0	†		
20" and Over	24.6	†		
Gravy Boats	57.5	†	‡	...
Sugar and Creamer Sets	77.9	1.2	‡	...
Jelly and Relish Dishes	54.5	4.0	‡	...
Coffeepots *	19.7	†	‡	...
Teapots *	13.5	†	‡	...
Pitchers, Total	55.5	1.5	‡	...
Less than 6"	17.8	†		
6" to 8"	15.7	†		
8" to 10"	21.0	†		
10" to 12"	22.3	†		
12" and Over	17.8	†		
Trays	27.8	1.9	‡	...

\*Includes only those stored with dishes.

†Since most families having this item have only one, a median is not given.

‡Usual number is too small to show breakdown; refer to median number.

§Calculated against base of families having item.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Appendix Table A-56 shows more detailed data indicating the differences between families in the three economic groups in regard to dishes for everyday use, and Appendix Table A-57, in regard to dishes for guest use.

There does not appear to be any relationship between the percentage of families having specific types of dishes, either for everyday use or for guests, and the number in the household. Nor does there appear to be any relationship between the number of dishes they have for guest use and the number in the household. There is some relationship between the number of dishes families have for everyday use and the number in the household, however. The number of dishes tends to increase with the larger households. The median number of those dishes most families have for everyday use, for households of different sizes, is shown in Table 90.

Slightly over half of all of the families covered by this report (55.8 percent) use some space for the storage of dishes and flower containers that are used infrequently. Of those families, the usual

Table 88. Percentage of families having specified dishes for guest use—by economic group (number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2740).

Item	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Dinner Plates . . . . .	90.1	83.9	81.6
Salad Plates . . . . .	80.9	75.4	74.2
Soup Plates . . . . .	68.7	46.2	43.2
Bread-and-Butter Plates . . . . .	64.3	58.0	46.5
Saucers . . . . .	87.4	79.7	75.4
Soup Bowls . . . . .	34.7	23.6	21.6
Cereal Dishes* . . . . .	38.1	44.8	44.2
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Footed) . . . . .	33.1	24.9	22.8
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Not Footed) . . . . .	60.5	58.3	49.8
Cups (Tea and Coffee) . . . . .	84.4	80.5	73.9
Water Glasses . . . . .	78.6	67.7	63.7
Iced-Tea Glasses . . . . .	39.2	18.2	26.3
Juice Glasses . . . . .	40.1	23.2	26.0
Goblets . . . . .	50.4	28.3	28.2
Sherbets (Stemmed) . . . . .	56.4	37.4	46.1

Source: Appendix Table A-57.

\*Percentages may be a reflection of the problem of terminology.

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 89. Median number of specified dishes\* families have for everyday use and for guest use—by economic group.

Item	Family Use			Guest Use		
	Economic Group			Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Median Number)					
Dinner Plates . . . . .	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	10.7
Salad Plates . . . . .	9.4	7.9	7.2	11.3	11.4	10.5
Soup Plates . . . . .	7.3	5.9	6.0	11.3	10.3	7.9
Bread-and-Butter Plates . . . . .	7.5	7.3	6.0	10.7	11.2	10.2
Saucers . . . . .	11.0	9.7	7.5	11.0	10.6	10.1
Soup Bowls . . . . .	5.6	5.7	5.4	10.3	8.0	7.2
Cereal Dishes . . . . .	7.1	6.0	6.0	10.4	10.4	7.5
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Footed) . . . . .	†	†	†	10.1	7.1	9.3
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Not Footed) . . . . .	6.6	7.9	7.6	11.3	10.5	9.1
Cups (Tea and Coffee) . . . . .	9.2	8.2	7.1	11.5	10.7	10.2
Water Glasses . . . . .	10.6	11.3	11.3	11.6	11.3	10.8
Iced-Tea Glasses . . . . .	6.6	†	†	7.1	7.8	7.8
Juice Glasses . . . . .	7.7	7.2	7.0	8.6	11.4	10.7
Goblets . . . . .	†	†	†	7.8	6.0	7.1
Sherbets (Stemmed) . . . . .	†	†	†	11.6	10.9	10.9

Source: Appendix Tables A-56 and A-57.

\*Base for each item can be derived from Tables 86 and 87.

†Percentage of families reporting is too low to make the figure meaningful.

amount of space used for this purpose is between 3 and 4 feet. The china closet is the most popular location for this storage, with the kitchen cupboard next.

The highest percentage of families requiring storage space for this purpose is in the upper economic group. The percentage figures for each economic group are as follows: upper, 61.0; middle, 56.2; and lower, 49.3.

*Silverware.* About three-fourths of the farm families covered by this report, in addition to having silverware for everyday use, also have special silverware for guest use. Because that used every day and that used for guests only are usually stored in different locations, this discussion treats the two separately.

The most common pieces of silverware, found in almost every household for everyday use, are knives, forks, teaspoons, and table-

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 90. Median number of specified dishes\* families have for everyday use—by number in household.

Item	[Number in Household						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or More
	(Median Number)						
Dinner Plates.....	9.3	9.1	11.4	12.0	10.6	11.4	12.8
Salad Plates.....	6.4	7.8	9.0	7.7	10.7	9.8	10.9
Soup Plates.....	5.6	5.9	6.8	6.0	6.4	7.6	9.1
Bread-and-Butter Plates.....	6.3	7.2	7.4	6.5	4.7	7.6	8.2
Saucers.....	9.1	7.7	9.7	8.2	9.0	10.5	11.6
Soup Bowls.....	5.8	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	7.4	10.3
Cereal Dishes.....	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	7.2	7.7	11.1
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Not Footed).....	6.0	6.4	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.1	10.4
Cups (Tea and Coffee).....	7.0	7.2	9.2	7.5	7.8	11.1	11.5
Water Glasses.....	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.7

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 86.

spoons. Over half of the families also have soup spoons and nearly one-half have serving pieces. The usual number of knives, forks, and teaspoons is 12 and of tablespoons is 6.

The percentage of families having the principal pieces of silverware for everyday use, and the usual number that families have are shown in Table 91. (The median number of each piece is also shown to permit comparisons.)

Approximately three-fourths of the families covered by this report have knives, forks, and teaspoons for guest use only. Almost two-thirds have tablespoons, over half have other serving pieces, and approximately half of the families have soup spoons.

As in the case of silverware used every day, the highest percentage of families have 12 knives, forks, and teaspoons and 6 tablespoons, respectively, for guest use. While for everyday use the highest percentage of families have only 6 soup spoons, for guest use the highest percentage have 12.

The percentage of families having the principal pieces of silverware for guest use and the usual number families have are shown in Table 92. (The median number is also shown to permit comparisons.)

Table 91. Percentage of families having specified pieces of silverware for everyday use, and number families have (number of families reporting, 585; weighted base figure for table, 2751).

Piece	Percent of Families Having Piece	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families *
Knives	99.6	9.6	12	33.1
			6	25.6
			8	13.0
			10	8.5
Forks	99.4	10.0	12	33.5
			6	23.9
			8	12.6
			10	7.2
Teaspoons	99.2	11.5	12	35.1
			6	13.7
			4	7.7
			8	7.5
			18	7.1
Tablespoons	92.9	5.5	6	38.5
			12	11.3
			4	10.5
			8	10.6
			3	10.1
Other Serving Pieces	46.1	1.9	2	31.5
			1	22.0
			4	17.1
			3	13.9
Soup Spoons	56.8	5.8	6	42.4
			12	20.1
			8	15.7
			4	9.5
Butter Spreaders	38.6	3.5	1	32.5
			8	17.2
			12	16.3
			2	12.0
			6	5.8
Salad Forks	15.7	5.4	6	31.8
			8	20.4
			12	13.0
			1	12.8
			4	7.9

\*Calculated against base of families having item.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 92. Percent of families having specified pieces of silverware for guest use only, and number families have (number of families reporting, 585; weighted base figure for table, 2751).

Piece	Percent of Families Having Piece	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families *
Knives	74.0	11.1	12	38.6
			8	25.8
			6	16.8
			24	4.2
Forks	74.0	10.3	12	39.9
			8	25.6
			6	16.3
			18	6.3
Teaspoons	74.1	11.7	12	33.8
			8	13.6
			6	10.9
			24	10.7
Tablespoons	64.4	5.4	6	31.9
			3	15.6
			12	13.5
			8	13.2
Other Serving Pieces	54.3	3.0	2	21.2
			4	20.3
			3	17.9
Soup Spoons	49.8	7.9	12	36.8
			8	30.1
			6	16.4
			10	3.3
Butter Spreaders	26.1	†	1	64.3
			2	15.7
Salad Forks	37.4	7.7	8	36.0
			12	31.6
			6	14.4
			4	3.6

\*Calculated against base of families having item.

†Since most families having this piece have only one, a median is not given.



HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

The economic group of the family has no bearing on the percentage of families having the various pieces of silverware or the number of each piece they have, for those pieces used every day. The percentages and the numbers are approximately the same for families in all three economic groups.

There are differences among families in the three economic groups, however, regarding silverware used for guests only. The highest percentage of families having the various pieces is always in the upper economic group, and families in the upper economic group usually have the greatest number of each piece. Appendix Table A-58 shows the percentage of families having the various pieces, and the median and usual numbers they have, for families in each economic group.

The size of household has no relationship to the percentage of families having the different pieces of silverware for everyday use, but as the size of household increases households have more of each piece. This can be seen in Table 93.

Table 93. Median number of specified pieces\* of silverware families have for everyday use—by number in household.

Piece	Number in Household						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or More
	(Median Number)						
Knives . . . . .	7.6	6.9	9.6	11.1	10.1	10.7	11.1
Forks † . . . . .	7.6	7.2	9.3	11.2	10.3	11.3	11.5
Teaspoons . . . . .	11.2	10.6	11.5	11.1	11.5	11.9	16.2
Tablespoons . . . . .	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.8
Other Serving Pieces . . . . .	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.0	‡	6.8
Soup Spoons . . . . .	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	10.2	7.1
Butter Spreaders . . . . .	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 91.

†The percentage of families reporting salad forks is too low to make the figure meaningful; therefore this piece is not listed.

‡Since most families having this piece have only one, a median is not given.

The size of household has no relationship to the percentage of families having the different pieces of silverware for guest use, or the number of each piece families have.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Glass jars, crocks, cans, etc.* Most farm families have a supply of glass jars, bottles, jugs, cans (tin), stone jars and crocks,<sup>7</sup> jelly glasses, and the like.

This report describes the number of each that families had *full* when they had the largest supply in 1947, the number *empty* at the same time, and also the number stored in or near the kitchen.

Because, from a storage point of view, the number of each size of the various containers is more important than the total of all sizes, the data are given on this basis in Appendix Table A-59. That table also shows the percentage of families having each size of container and, of those families having each size, the percentage having some containers full and the percentage having some containers empty.

As can be seen from the percentage figures in Table 94, most families have both pint and quart jars. A relatively high percentage (61.2) also have jelly glasses. Aside from those jars and glasses of the

Table 94. Percentage of families having glass jars, bottles, jugs, cans, and crocks—by size (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Container and Size	Percent of Families	Container and Size	Percent of Families
<i>Glass Jars:</i>		<i>Cans (Tin):</i>	
½ pt. and Less.....	25.4	No. 1 and Under.....	27.6
Over ½ pt. to 1 pt.....	71.1	Over No. 1 to and Including	
Over 1 pt. to 1 qt.....	90.3	No. 3.....	46.1
Over 1 qt.....	35.5	No. 5.....	23.8
		No. 10.....	8.6
<i>Bottles and Jugs:</i>		<i>Stone Jars and Crocks:</i>	
1 qt. and Less.....	28.2	1 gal. and Under.....	44.5
Over 1 qt., but Less than 4 qts.	17.9	2 gal. to 5 gal.....	39.6
4 qts. and Over.....	31.0	5 gal. and Over.....	46.2
		<i>Other:</i>	
		Jelly Glasses.....	61.2

Source: Appendix Table A-59.

<sup>7</sup> Only jars and crocks used for storing preserved foods such as sauerkraut, brined pickles, salted vegetables and meats, etc., are included here. Jars and crocks used for milk are not included.

sizes given, there are no other sizes of a particular type of container stored by as many as 50 percent of all families.

Of the various types of containers, a significant percentage of families have them both full and empty. The only exception is tin cans, which are usually discarded after use.

The median number of filled glass jars of the quart size which families had when they had the largest supply in 1947 is 198.9. At that time they had a median of 47.9 empty quart jars. They also had a median of 49.7 filled pint jars and 24.8 empty pint jars. The median number of all other types of containers is smaller.

The percentage of families keeping containers— either full or empty — in or near the kitchen is relatively low.

There is no significant relationship between either the percentage of families having the container or the number of those containers families have (full or empty) and the number of persons in the household, with one exception: the number of full quarts families had when they had the largest supply in 1947. The median number of full quarts households of different sizes had is as follows: 2-person households, 147.3 quarts; 3-person households, 60.5 quarts; 4-person households, 184.2 quarts; 5-person households, 248.7 quarts; 6-person households, 274.6 quarts; 7-person households, 274.3 quarts; and eight-person (or more) households, 402.3 quarts.

There is no significant difference in the percentage of families having these items among families in the three economic groups.

*Household appliances.* A total of 72.3 percent of all families covered by this report have a toaster; 42.6 percent have a coffee maker; 38.2 percent have a waffle iron; 36.1 percent have an electric mixer; and 24.2 percent have a grill. The families having these appliances usually have only one of each.

There is a definite relationship between the economic group of the family and whether or not the family has these appliances. They are owned by the highest percentage of families in the upper economic group and the lowest percentage in the lower economic group. The trends can be observed in Table 95.

There does not appear to be a relationship between size of household and the percentage of families having these appliances.

*Miscellaneous items of food preparation equipment.* An im-

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 95.* Percentage of families having specified household appliances—by economic group (number of families reporting, 585; weighted base figure for table, 2752).

Article	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Percent of Region . . . . .	(22.4)	(56.9)	(20.7)
Toaster . . . . .	83.0	73.1	58.8
Coffee Maker . . . . .	52.7	40.4	37.9
Waffle Iron . . . . .	49.8	36.4	30.5
Electric Mixer . . . . .	58.8	34.1	17.2
Grill . . . . .	27.6	25.4	17.4

portant percentage of the families covered by this report have canning equipment, but the type of equipment varies. A relatively high percentage also have an ice cream freezer. The exact percentage of families having the different items, together with the size of the items, is shown in Table 96.

Families usually have only one canner, churn, canning kettle, and ice cream freezer.

In addition to those discussed above, most families have a number of other articles or items of equipment related to food. These include meat saw, household scales, lunch boxes, thermos jug and bottles, and so on. The percentage of families having these items is shown in Table 97. Families having the items usually have only one. The exceptions are lunch boxes and thermos jugs, of which they usually have only one or two.

### *Clothing and Sewing Materials*

*Clothing.* This report covers the major items of clothing for which storage space is needed in the house. This includes clothing hanging on hooks or hangers and clothing that is folded up and put away.

While all of the major items worn by all members of the family, except children under 2 years old, are included in this analysis, they are combined for analytical purposes into four groups: (1) women and girls over 10 years of age; (2) men and boys over 10

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 96. Percentage of families having specified miscellaneous items of food preparation equipment, and capacity of item (number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2739).

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Usual Size	
		Size	Percent of Families †
Water Bath Canner (Round) *	69.1	7 qt.	64.1
		8 qt.	14.6
		9 qt.	4.5
Churn	60.5	1 gal.	25.3
		2 gal.	17.2
		3 gal.	15.0
		5 gal.	14.4
		10 gal.	6.8
Canning Kettle *	54.3	8 qt.	25.2
		10 qt.	14.5
		7 qt.	12.6
		6 qt.	12.0
		12 qt.	7.9
Ice Cream Freezer	47.2	16 qt.	5.5
		4 qt.	38.4
		6 qt.	26.2
		2 qt.	12.3
		8 qt.	11.2
Water Bath Canner (Boiler) *	35.0	14 qt.	23.2
		8 qt.	12.7
		10 qt.	12.1
		15 qt.	8.2
		12 qt.	8.1
		13 qt.	7.6
		16 qt.	6.4

\*It should be remembered that water bath canner (round), canning kettle, and water bath canner (boiler) are generally used for the same purpose.

†Calculated against base of families having item.

years of age; (3) girls 2 to 10 years of age; (4) boys 2 to 10 years of age.

Clothing items of members of the household who are not members of the family (roomers, hired help, etc.) are not included.

Because of the importance of considering clothing used during

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 97.* Percentage of families having specified miscellaneous items of equipment related to food (number of families reporting, 595; weighted base figure for table, 2801).

Item	Percent of Families
Funnel (for Canning) . . . . .	86.1
Household Scales . . . . .	75.7
Meat Saw . . . . .	72.1
Lunch Boxes . . . . .	70.4
Thermos Bottles . . . . .	65.8
Thermos Jug . . . . .	48.5
Kraut Cutter . . . . .	45.4
Corn Popper (Not Electric) . . . . .	38.1
Butter Bowl . . . . .	34.8
Bottle Capper . . . . .	31.8
Milk Strainer . . . . .	29.0

the different seasons of the year separately, since separate storage problems arise, the data differentiate between clothing used in summer only, in winter only, and the year round. A distinction is also made between outer clothing used for work and play and other clothing. The basis for this particular distinction is the different locations where the items are kept. For example, outer clothing for work and play is usually kept near the back entrance. The combining of the items into the various classes is done on the basis of general storage requirements.

It has been found that there are no distinct differences in the number of items of clothing families in the different economic groups have. The percentages are about equal. It will be seen in the discussion that follows, however, that families in the upper economic group generally have more seasonal clothing, whereas families in the lower economic group have more clothing used the year round. This report does not analyze quality and purchase price.

### WOMEN AND GIRLS OVER TEN YEARS OF AGE

Most of the items of clothing used by women and girls in this group are used the year round. The important exceptions are summer and winter coats and hats for dress, and winter coats and hats for work. A high percentage of women and girls also have

summer and winter dresses and underwear.<sup>8</sup> Some of the families having these summer and winter items of clothing are the same families having the items used the year round.

There are no significant differences between the items of clothing used by families in the three economic groups except for winter dresses, scarves and gloves, and handbags for both winter and summer. Families in the upper economic group tend to have more of these items while families in the lower economic group tend to use the same items the year round (Table 98).

There is a definite relationship between the number of women and girls in the household and the number of the items of clothing they have, as can be seen in Table 99. For example, for dresses used the year round, families with 1 woman in this age group<sup>9</sup> have a median of 7.4, families with 2 women or 1 woman and 1 girl have a median of 12.8, and families with 3 or more women or girls have a median of 17.0. For aprons, families with 1 woman have a median of 5.8, families with 2 have a median of 9.0, and families with 3 or more have a median of 13.0. For the combined items of underwear, girdles, corsets, and nightwear used the year round, families with 1 woman in this age group have a median of 13.6, families with 2 have a median 27.4, and families with 3 or more have a median of 42.1. For winter coats, for dress, families with 1 woman usually have only 1, families with 2 have a median of 1.8, and families with 3 or more have a median of 3.5. A similar trend can be observed for such other important items of clothing as shoes, hats, summer coats, robes, and housecoats.

The percentage distribution for the actual number of items women and girls over 10 years of age have is shown in Appendix Table A-60.

---

<sup>8</sup> Reference to "underwear" includes the items of underwear, nightwear, girdles, and corsets.

<sup>9</sup> Because of the eligibility definition used for the survey (that any family covered by the survey had to have a homemaker over the age of 16), where a family only has one member falling in the category of "women and girls over 10 years of age" that member must be the homemaker. Where there are two or three falling in this category, one must always be the homemaker and the others may be either women or girls.

Table 98. Percentage of families\* having specified items of clothing used by women and girls over 10 years of age in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 573; weighted base figure for table, 2693).

Item	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Region	Economic Group			Region	Economic Group			Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower		Upper	Middle	Lower		Upper	Middle	Lower
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(22.6)	(57.9)	(19.5)	(100.0)	(22.6)	(57.9)	(19.5)	(100.0)	(22.6)	(57.9)	(19.5)
	(Percent)											
<i>Outer Clothing for Work and Play:</i>												
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats, and Snowsuits . . . . .	33.0	42.0	29.8	32.3	79.5	83.9	78.4	73.2	48.8	43.3	48.8	56.1
Hats, Caps . . . . .	16.8	21.0	16.6	12.5	35.8	42.9	36.6	26.4	24.2	24.1	25.7	18.3
Sweaters . . . . .	8.8	5.3	10.6	7.8	38.1	35.0	39.9	36.3	52.6	56.5	48.6	58.2
<i>Other Clothing:</i>												
Dresses . . . . .	54.4	64.4	47.6	57.0	58.8	70.6	55.2	52.9	84.9	80.8	82.9	91.1
Coats . . . . .	84.4	85.1	82.7	88.8	92.5	91.6	93.7	99.2	25.3	24.6	23.2	27.0
Suits, Extra Suit Coats, and Jackets . . . . .	18.9	24.1	18.0	15.8	24.5	28.2	24.6	20.2	50.7	48.0	50.7	53.8
Extra Skirts . . . . .	16.3	16.9	17.7	11.6	34.2	35.0	36.3	27.0	44.0	42.0	45.2	42.8
Blouses . . . . .	5.2	6.4	5.6	2.1	9.1	5.9	11.5	5.3	72.5	74.9	70.6	71.3
Sweaters . . . . .	7.2	3.6	7.8	9.1	31.5	32.3	32.1	26.6	47.8	53.5	45.3	47.5
Aprons . . . . .	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.6	3.8	2.4	1.7	96.8	95.1	92.5	100.0
Underwear, Nightwear, Girdles, and Corsets . . . . .	48.2	49.9	42.7	50.4	51.9	57.0	48.9	52.5	90.6	98.4	83.1	100.0
Robes, Housecoats . . . . .	23.9	24.8	23.6	22.4	32.7	35.6	31.3	31.7	62.3	64.0	62.9	56.1
Shoes, Slippers . . . . .	27.6	34.5	26.5	23.2	14.7	18.4	13.6	13.7	95.2	96.2	95.8	92.4
Hats . . . . .	72.0	73.2	58.9	100.0	68.0	74.4	65.0	83.5	37.9	38.3	39.4	31.0
Scarves and Gloves . . . . .	39.4	48.9	38.1	32.1	70.2	83.3	68.7	59.7	68.6	71.9	62.8	81.9
Bags . . . . .	35.0	53.0	29.3	29.5	32.2	46.3	28.3	25.7	72.2	57.1	73.2	82.5

\*Distribution of families having one, two, and three or more women and girls over ten years of age is as follows: families having one, 58.0%; families having two, 31.6%; families having three or more, 10.4%; total, 100.0%.



HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 99. Median number of items\* of clothing used by women and girls over 10 years of age in summer only, in winter only, and all year.

Item of Clothing and Number of Women and Girls Over 10 Years of Age in Family	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
<i>Outer Clothing for Work and Play:</i>			
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats, and Snowsuits			
1 Person . . . . .	†	1.1	†
2 Persons . . . . .	1.3	1.9	1.5
3 or More Persons . . . . .	2.4	4.1	1.6
Hats, Caps			
1 Person . . . . .	†	1.1	8.8
2 Persons . . . . .	1.5	1.8	1.9
3 or More Persons . . . . .	2.1	3.0	2.6
Sweaters			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	†
2 Persons . . . . .	†	2.3	2.2
3 or More Persons . . . . .	†	2.9	4.6
<i>Other Clothing:</i>			
Dresses			
1 Person . . . . .	4.9	3.2	7.4
2 Persons . . . . .	7.6	5.3	12.8
3 or More Persons . . . . .	9.5	6.4	17.0
Coats			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	†
2 Persons . . . . .	1.5	1.8	†
3 or More Persons . . . . .	2.6	3.5	†
Suits, Extra Suit Coats, and Jackets			
1 Person . . . . .	†	1.1	1.3
2 Persons . . . . .	1.5	1.6	2.3
3 or More Persons . . . . .	1.8	1.9	4.3
Extra Skirts			
1 Person . . . . .	1.3	1.6	1.9
2 Persons . . . . .	2.4	3.6	3.8
3 or More Persons . . . . .	3.4	5.8	8.0
Blouses			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	3.2
2 Persons . . . . .	†	†	5.8
3 or More Persons . . . . .	†	†	10.6

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 99.—Concluded.

Item of Clothing and Number of Women and Girls Over 10 Years of Age in Family	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
<b>Sweaters</b>			
1 Person . . . . .	†	1.3	1.5
2 Persons . . . . .	†	3.7	3.3
3 or More Persons . . . . .	†	4.6	7.5
<b>Aprons</b>			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	5.8
2 Persons . . . . .	†	†	9.0
3 or More Persons . . . . .	†	†	13.0
<b>Underwear, Nightwear, Girdles, Corsets</b>			
1 Person . . . . .	3.5	2.5	13.6
2 Persons . . . . .	3.7	3.6	27.4
3 or More Persons . . . . .	6.1	5.9	42.1
<b>Robes, Housecoats</b>			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	†
2 Persons . . . . .	1.5	1.2	1.6
3 or More Persons . . . . .	1.6	1.6	2.1
<b>Shoes, Slippers</b>			
1 Person . . . . .	1.4	1.7	3.7
2 Persons . . . . .	1.6	1.8	7.4
3 or More Persons . . . . .	2.6	3.1	11.0
<b>Hats</b>			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	1.5
2 Persons . . . . .	1.1	1.7	2.4
3 or More Persons . . . . .	2.9	2.5	3.9
<b>Scarves, Gloves</b>			
1 Person . . . . .	1.3	2.4	2.9
2 Persons . . . . .	1.8	4.2	5.6
3 or More Persons . . . . .	2.8	7.4	7.7
<b>Bags</b>			
1 Person . . . . .	1.0	1.3	1.5
2 Persons . . . . .	1.4	1.8	2.7
3 or More Persons . . . . .	1.6	1.6	4.7

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 98.

†Since most families having this item have only one, a median is not given.

‡The percentage of families reporting is too low to make the figure meaningful.

## HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

### MEN AND BOYS OVER TEN YEARS OF AGE

Most of the items of clothing used by men and boys in this group are also used the year round. The only important exception is winter overcoats. In addition, over half of the families with men and boys over this age also have the following winter clothes: work coats and jackets, hats and caps for both work and dress, suits and robes, and underwear and nightwear. For summer they also have other suits. Some of the families having this winter and summer clothing are the same families having the items which are used the year round.

The only items of clothing significantly influenced by the economic group of the family are winter overcoats and winter and summer dress suits. As might be expected, more families in the upper economic group than in the other two economic groups have these items. In the upper economic group, in fact, 92.1 percent have winter overcoats, while in the middle economic group the percentage declines to 82.4, and in the lower economic group it declines further to 69.2. There are some other differences in the percentages of certain items for families in the three economic groups, the only significant observation, however, being that a slightly higher percentage of families in the lower economic group have items used the year round (Table 100).

Here again the very definite relationship between the number of persons in the household and the number of important items of clothing they have can be observed. Looking at the items most families have, it can be seen in Table 101 that the number of items increases in varying degrees with the increase in number of persons. For example, for dress shirts used the year round, families with 1 man have a median of 5.2, families with 2 men have a median of 8.8, and families with 3 or more men have a median of 12.4. For dress suits used all year, families with 1 man have a median of 2.7, families with 2 men have a median of 7.1, and families with 3 or more men have a median of 10.0. For shoes and slippers used the year round, families with 1 man have a median of 3.2 pairs, families with 2 men have a median of 6.0 pairs, and families with 3 or more men have a median of 9.2 pairs. The same trend can be observed in Table 101 for such other important items used the year round as overalls and work shirts, for work coats

Table 100. Percentage of families\* having specified items of clothing for men and boys over 10 years of age in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 570; weighted base figure for table, 2680).

134

Item	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Region	Economic Group			Region	Economic Group			Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower		Upper	Middle	Lower		Upper	Middle	Lower
Percent of Region.....	(100.0)	(22.6)	(57.8)	(19.6)	(100.0)	(22.6)	(57.8)	(19.6)	(100.0)	(22.6)	(57.8)	(19.6)
	(Percent)											
<i>Outer Clothing for Work and Play:</i>												
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats.....	43.7	43.7	45.5	38.6	85.1	89.2	82.9	86.9	61.7	58.6	62.5	62.9
Hats, Caps.....	41.1	46.9	41.6	33.1	69.4	72.4	69.6	65.2	53.0	48.8	51.3	62.7
High Boots.....	6.4	3.3	7.2	7.6	35.5	29.3	38.6	33.3	57.5	64.4	56.5	52.5
Sweaters.....	9.6	6.8	10.7	9.7	49.5	48.7	52.6	41.3	48.3	49.2	46.6	52.3
<i>Other Clothing:</i>												
Suits, Extra Suit Coats, Jackets, Extra Trousers, Slacks, and Robes.....	50.7	62.3	48.7	42.6	51.0	61.9	49.6	42.8	91.5	86.1	91.4	97.9
Overcoats, Topcoats.....	23.2	28.6	20.8	24.1	82.0	92.1	82.4	69.2	20.3	22.2	17.0	28.0
Dress Shirts.....	7.2	8.8	7.7	4.0	9.4	13.4	10.2	3.0	96.8	96.7	94.5	100.0
Overalls, Work Pants.....	16.5	9.8	20.3	13.1	23.3	23.7	25.4	16.5	90.9	89.2	90.3	94.7
Work Shirts.....	24.1	23.3	23.2	27.9	36.3	44.5	34.3	32.7	82.5	83.8	81.5	84.0
Union Suits, Shorts, Under- shirts, Nightwear.....	47.3	42.5	44.5	61.0	70.6	76.5	63.7	84.0	67.8	78.0	66.4	59.7
Shoes, Slippers.....	14.1	13.9	16.1	9.5	16.7	14.6	13.7	28.3	93.8	93.9	93.8	80.4
Hats, Caps, Scarves, Gloves....	29.1	28.0	30.3	27.0	72.5	77.0	71.7	69.8	72.5	70.0	73.3	73.0
Sweaters.....	7.7	5.3	10.2	2.9	31.6	32.0	32.8	27.8	50.7	45.9	51.7	53.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

\*Distribution of families having two and three or more men and boys over ten years of age is as follows: families having one, 52.8%; families having two, 30.2%; families having three or more, 17.0%; total, 100.0%.

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 101. Median number of items\* of clothing used by men and boys over 10 years of age in summer only, in winter only, and all year.

Items of Clothing and Number of Men and Boys over 10 Years of Age in Family	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
<i>Outer Clothing for Work and Play:</i>			
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats			
1 Person.....	1.8	1.8	1.2
2 Persons.....	1.6	3.2	1.9
3 or More Persons.....	2.5	5.4	2.9
Hats, Caps			
1 Person.....	1.1	1.3	1.6
2 Persons.....	1.5	2.3	1.7
3 or More Persons.....	2.3	3.6	3.3
High Boots			
1 Person.....	†	‡	‡
2 Persons.....	†	1.2	1.5
3 or More Persons.....	†	2.0	2.4
Sweaters			
1 Person.....	†	1.2	1.2
2 Persons.....	†	1.9	2.2
3 or More Persons.....	†	3.1	3.5
<i>Other Clothing:</i>			
Suits, Extra Suit Coats, Jackets, Extra Trousers, Slacks, Robes			
1 Person.....	1.9	1.8	2.7
2 Persons.....	2.9	3.6	7.1
3 or More Persons.....	5.0	5.2	10.0
Overcoats			
1 Person.....	‡	‡	‡
2 Persons.....	‡	1.6	‡
3 or More Persons.....	1.3	2.4	‡
Dress Shirts			
1 Person.....	†	†	5.2
2 Persons.....	†	†	8.8
3 or More Persons.....	†	†	12.4

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 101.—Concluded

Items of Clothing and Number of Men and Boys over 10 Years of Age in Family	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
Overalls, Work Pants			
1 Person.....	2.8	1.8	3.9
2 Persons.....	3.8	3.2	6.9
3 or More Persons.....	4.8	3.1	11.0
Work Shirts			
1 Person.....	3.2	2.4	5.1
2 Persons.....	3.9	3.9	7.6
3 or More Persons.....	7.8	6.3	11.3
Union Suits, Shorts, Underwear, Nightwear			
1 Person.....	4.2	2.7	7.0
2 Persons.....	7.0	3.7	13.6
3 or More Persons.....	7.2	6.8	15.9
Shoes, Slippers			
1 Person.....	†	†	3.2
2 Persons.....	†	†	6.0
3 or More Persons.....	†	†	9.2
Hats, Caps, Scarves, Gloves			
1 Person.....	‡	2.4	2.5
2 Persons.....	1.4	5.3	3.3
3 or More Persons.....	3.2	5.7	5.5
Sweaters			
1 Person.....	†	‡	‡
2 Persons.....	†	2.0	1.9
3 or More Persons.....	†	2.8	4.6

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 100.

†The percentage of families reporting is too low to make the figure meaningful.

‡Since most families having this item have only one, a median is not given.

and overcoats used in winter, and so on. (The percentage distribution for the actual number of items men and boys over 10 years of age have is shown in Appendix Table A-61.)

GIRLS FROM TWO TO TEN YEARS OF AGE

Most of the clothing items worn by the girls from 2 to 10 years of age covered by this report are also worn the year round. The

important items which families with girls in this age group have and use the year round are shoes and slippers, dresses and robes, underwear, slips and nightwear, and blouses. Important items for winter are play coats, snowsuits, and dress coats. As in the case of adults, few families with girls in this age group have important items of clothing which they use only in summer. (Half of the families have summer dress coats, and approximately 41 percent have playsuits and slacks used only in summer, but these are the highest percentages with respect to any items.)

There is some indication that the economic group of the family does not have the same relationship to the percentage of families having certain items of clothing for girls from 2 to 10 years of age that it has to those having certain items of clothing for adults. There is a distinct trend, for families in the upper economic group, who have children between these ages, toward having more hats, caps, dresses, and robes, but families in the lower economic group, with children between these ages, appear to have more special summer and winter underwear, slips, and nightwear. For most of the other items there is no definite relationship with regard to the economic group of the family (Table 102).

The definite relationship between the number of girls between these ages and the number of items of clothing can again be easily observed (Table 103). For example, for dresses and robes used the year round, families with 1 girl have a median of 8.3, while families with 2 or more girls have a median of 15.8. For underwear, slips, and nightwear, families with 1 girl have a median of 11.0, while families with 2 or more girls have a median of 24.1. For blouses, families with 1 girl have a median of 2.8, while families with 2 or more girls have a median of 6.6. The same trend can be seen regarding all of the important items.

The percentage distribution for the actual number of items girls between the ages of 2 and 10 have is shown in Appendix Table A-62.

#### BOYS FROM TWO TO TEN YEARS OF AGE

As in the case of girls in the 2-to-10 age group, and adults, many of the items of clothing boys have is used the year round. The most important items in this category, as shown in Table 104,

Table 102. Percentage of families\* having specified items of clothing used by girls between the ages of 2 and 10 in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 144; weighted base figure for table, 676).

Item	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Region	Economic Group			Region	Economic Group			Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower		Upper	Middle	Lower		Upper	Middle	Lower
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(20.4)	(66.6)	(13.0)	(100.0)	(20.4)	(66.6)	(13.0)	(100.0)	(20.4)	(66.6)	(13.0)
(Percent)												
<i>Outer Clothing for Play:</i>												
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats, and Snowsuits . . . . .	30.5	42.8	23.1	48.9	80.9	87.0	74.0	100.0	24.3	34.1	20.7	27.3
High Boots . . . . .	2.7	2.9	3.1	...	21.3	27.5	15.6	40.9	16.6	23.9	13.6	20.5
Sweaters . . . . .	12.0	7.3	13.1	13.6	36.5	37.0	34.2	47.7	40.7	48.6	33.8	63.6
<i>Other Clothing:</i>												
Dresses and Robes . . . . .	31.8	48.6	24.7	42.0	35.9	62.3	27.3	38.6	79.0	94.9	72.0	89.8
Coats . . . . .	50.0	74.6	36.7	79.5	69.1	80.4	63.8	78.4	16.7	9.4	20.2	10.2
Suit Coats, Jackets, Skirts . . . . .	21.7	34.1	18.9	17.0	42.0	47.8	37.6	55.7	43.0	49.3	38.9	54.5
Playsuits and Slacks . . . . .	41.1	52.2	37.6	42.0	20.4	23.9	20.0	17.0	40.1	45.7	33.6	64.8
Blouses . . . . .	4.1	...	5.6	3.4	11.2	1.5	14.4	10.2	70.3	88.4	61.6	86.4
Sweaters . . . . .	9.2	7.3	10.9	3.4	27.2	33.3	23.8	35.2	46.2	55.1	42.4	51.1
Aprons . . . . .	1.3	...	1.3	3.4	1.3	...	1.3	3.4	60.1	81.2	49.8	79.5
Underwear, Slips, Nightwear . . . . .	28.7	29.0	22.2	61.4	34.0	37.0	24.4	78.4	75.6	93.5	69.3	79.5
Shoes, Slippers . . . . .	13.8	15.2	14.2	6.8	10.1	13.8	9.6	6.8	80.3	88.4	73.3	100.0
Hats, Caps . . . . .	36.8	72.5	29.1	20.5	61.8	90.6	53.6	59.1	32.1	33.3	30.7	37.5

\*Distribution of families having one and two or more girls between the ages of two and ten is as follows: families having one, 65.2%; families having two or more, 34.8%; total, 100.0%.



HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 103. Median number of items\* of clothing used by girls between the ages of 2 and 10 in summer only, in winter only, and all year.

Items of Clothing and Number of Girls between Ages 2 and 10 in Family	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
<i>Outer Clothing for Play:</i>			
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats, and Snowsuits			
1 Person.....	†	1.2	1.0
2 or More Persons.....	1.1	2.6	1.8
High Boots			
1 Person.....	†	†	†
2 or More Persons.....	†	1.2	1.2
Sweaters			
1 Person.....	1.1	1.8	1.3
2 or More Persons.....	2.2	2.3	3.7
<i>Other Clothing:</i>			
Dresses and Robes			
1 Person.....	5.1	2.4	8.3
2 or More Persons.....	6.7	3.2	15.8
Coats			
1 Person.....	†	†	†
2 or More Persons.....	1.4	1.6	†
Suits, Coats, Jackets, Skirts			
1 Person.....	1.1	2.0	1.7
2 or More Persons.....	1.7	3.7	5.6
Playsuits and Slacks			
1 Person.....	3.5	2.4	3.4
2 or More Persons.....	8.8	3.5	5.9
Blouses			
1 Person.....	†	1.5	2.8
2 or More Persons.....	†	2.3	6.6
Sweaters			
1 Person.....	†	1.4	1.4
2 or More Persons.....	†	2.2	4.0
Aprons			
1 Person.....	†	†	1.7
2 or More Persons.....	†	†	2.7

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 103.—Concluded.

Items of Clothing and Number of Girls between Ages 2 and 10 in Family	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
Underwear, Slips, Nightwear			
1 Person . . . . .	4.7	4.3	11.0
2 or More Persons . . . . .	14.5	8.0	24.1
Shoes, Slippers			
1 Person . . . . .	‡	‡	1.8
2 or More Persons . . . . .	‡	‡	5.2
Hats, Caps			
1 Person . . . . .	†	1.7	1.6
2 or More Persons . . . . .	1.7	3.7	2.1

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 102.

†Since most families having this item have only one, a median is not given.

‡The percentage of families reporting is too low to make the figure meaningful.

are shoes and slippers, overalls, dress shirts, and suits and trousers. The most important items used in winter are overcoats and snowsuits, winter caps, and play coats. Only 40 percent of the families have special summer sunsuits, shorts, and playsuits for boys in this age group, and that is the highest percentage for any item of special summer clothing.

Insofar as boys' clothes are concerned, there appears to be little relationship between the economic group of the family and whether boys have certain clothes. The only distinct exception is caps for winter. Boys in approximately 92 percent of the families in the upper economic group have winter caps, compared with 63 percent in the middle economic group, and 59 percent in the lower economic group.

As among other family members, the number of boys in a family appears to have a direct relationship to the number of items of boys' clothing the family has (Table 105). For example, for overalls used the year round, families with 1 boy have a median of 3.4 pair, while families with 2 or more boys have a median of 7.2 pair. For dress shirts, families with 1 boy have a median of

Table 104. Percentage of families\* having specified items of clothing used by boys between the ages of 2 and 10 in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 174; weighted base figure for table, 819).

Item	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Region	Economic Group			Region	Economic Group			Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower		Upper	Middle	Lower		Upper	Middle	Lower
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(22.5)	(66.5)	(11.0)	(100.0)	(22.5)	(66.5)	(11.0)	(100.0)	(22.5)	(66.5)	(11.0)
	(Percent)											
<i>Outer Clothing for Work and Play:</i>												
Coats, Jackets, and Raincoats . . . . .	24.3	36.4	21.5	16.7	66.5	74.5	61.3	82.2	30.5	32.6	30.5	26.7
High Boots . . . . .	1.7	3.3	0.4	6.7	19.2	19.0	18.0	26.7	26.4	31.5	26.2	16.7
Sweaters . . . . .	15.4	13.0	17.1	10.0	27.6	41.3	22.0	33.0	48.4	48.4	48.1	50.0
<i>Other Clothing:</i>												
Suits, Extra Suit Coats, Jackets, Extra Trousers, Slacks, and Robes . . . . .	29.8	36.4	28.1	26.7	44.9	60.9	40.9	36.7	65.6	60.9	64.2	83.3
Overcoats, Mackinaws, and Snowsuits . . . . .	17.5	27.2	13.8	20.0	70.7	69.6	70.1	76.7	13.4	9.8	12.5	26.7
Dress Shirts . . . . .	11.4	17.4	9.2	13.3	13.4	16.3	12.5	13.3	72.8	64.7	73.2	86.7
Overalls, Coveralls . . . . .	7.2	3.3	8.6	6.7	14.2	15.2	15.0	6.7	72.9	82.1	69.4	75.6
Sunsuits, Shorts, Playsuits . . . . .	40.9	52.7	35.0	52.2	2.1	4.3	1.1	3.3	20.3	24.5	18.9	20.0
Sweaters . . . . .	6.8	3.3	8.6	3.3	21.0	29.3	18.3	20.0	46.0	39.7	46.4	56.7
Underwear, Nightwear . . . . .	39.3	41.9	37.3	46.7	47.6	54.4	42.8	63.3	58.8	56.5	55.6	55.7
Shoes, Slippers . . . . .	7.1	12.5	6.4	...	8.1	8.2	8.3	6.7	74.8	80.4	69.2	97.8
Hats, Caps . . . . .	27.7	31.0	26.2	30.0	69.0	92.4	62.8	58.9	41.2	46.2	39.1	43.3

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

141

\*Distribution of families having one and two or more boys between the ages of two and ten is as follows: families having one, 59.7%; families having two or more, 40.3%; total, 100.0%.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 105. Median number of items\* of clothing used by boys between the ages of 2 and 10 in summer only, in winter only, and all year.

Items of Clothing and Number of Boys between Ages 2 and 10 in Family	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
<i>Outer Clothing for Work and Play:</i>			
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats			
1 Person . . . . .	†	1.2	†
2 or More Persons . . . . .	1.4	2.2	1.8
High Boots			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	†
2 or More Persons . . . . .	†	1.4	1.0
Sweaters			
1 Person . . . . .	†	1.2	1.5
2 or More Persons . . . . .	†	2.8	2.0
<i>Other Clothing:</i>			
Suits, Extra Suit Coats, Jackets, Extra Trousers, Slacks, and Robes			
1 Person . . . . .	2.4	2.0	3.0
2 or More Persons . . . . .	6.6	2.6	5.3
Overcoats, Mackinaws, Snowsuits			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	†
2 or More Persons . . . . .	†	1.8	1.3
Dress Shirts			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	3.7
2 or More Persons . . . . .	†	†	7.7
Overalls, Coveralls			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	3.4
2 or More Persons . . . . .	†	†	7.2
Sunsuits, Shorts, Playsuits			
1 Person . . . . .	4.7	†	3.4
2 or More Persons . . . . .	9.3	†	5.5
Sweaters			
1 Person . . . . .	†	†	1.5
2 or More Persons . . . . .	†	3.4	2.0

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 105.—Concluded.

Items of Clothing and Number of Boys between Ages 2 and 10 in Family	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
Underwear, Nightwear			
1 Person . . . . .	3.0	2.6	5.7
2 or More Persons . . . . .	6.9	6.0	10.8
Shoes, Slippers			
1 Person . . . . .	‡	‡	1.7
2 or More Persons . . . . .	‡	‡	3.8
Hats, Caps			
1 Person . . . . .	1.1	2.3	1.5
2 or More Persons . . . . .	1.8	2.5	2.4

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 104.

†Since most families having this item have only one, a median is not given.

‡The percentage of families reporting is too low to make the figure meaningful.

3.7, and families with 2 or more boys have a median of 7.7. For overcoats and snowsuits for winter, families with 1 boy usually have only 1, while families with 2 or more boys have a median of 1.8. The same trend can be seen for the other important items.

The percentage distribution for the actual number of items boys between the ages of 2 and 10 have is shown in Appendix Table A-63.

*Sewing materials and miscellaneous sewing equipment.* A total of 92.5 percent of the families covered by this report store sewing materials and miscellaneous sewing equipment. Table 106 indicates the type of items stored and the percentage of those families storing each type.

A few other items, such as sleeve boards, dress forms, and folding sewing tables are stored by less than 15 percent of the families.

The median number of patterns families keep is 10.5. The median number of garments made or remodeled at one time is 1.8. Usually only one rug and only one spread or quilt are made at one time.

The quantity of sewing materials kept and the place for keeping

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 106.* Percentage of families storing specified items of sewing materials and miscellaneous equipment (number of families reporting, 555; weighted base figure for table, 2610).

Item	Percent of Families
Patterns . . . . .	71.8
Notions . . . . .	69.4
Sewing Scraps . . . . .	60.3
Garments Being Made or Remodeled . . . . .	57.6
New Material . . . . .	36.2
Spreads and Quilts to be Made . . . . .	32.0
Pressing Pads . . . . .	20.9
Rugs Being Made . . . . .	19.0

them are extremely individualized. There are no common quantities or locations. Sewing materials are frequently kept in such containers as baskets, bureau drawers, and bags and boxes of varying size.

### *Bedding and Household Linen*

*Bedding.* Almost 90 percent of all families covered by this report store some blankets during summer only (Table 107). Approximately 58 percent of all families store comforters and 47 percent store quilts.<sup>10</sup> A smaller but important percentage of families also

*Table 107.* Percentage of families storing specified items of bedding in summer only, in winter only, and all year (number of families reporting, 599; weighted base figure for table, 2813).

Item	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Percent)		
Blankets . . . . .	88.9	19.5	40.8
Comforters . . . . .	57.6	9.4	26.6
Quilts . . . . .	46.9	11.3	35.1
Spreads . . . . .	17.2	11.7	41.0
Pillows . . . . .	7.0	3.5	32.4
Mattress Pads . . . . .	2.1	1.5	8.4

<sup>10</sup> A comforter is defined as a thick bed covering filled with down, feathers, wool, or cotton batting. A quilt has less filling and is usually pieced or is appliqued and quilted to the filling.

store these items the year round. An important percentage of families also store bedspreads and pillows the year round. The percentage of families storing these items in winter only is relatively low.

A median of 5.2 blankets is stored in summer only by those families storing blankets. A median of 3.1 comforters and 3.3 quilts are stored in summer only. The median number stored the year round is lower for each of these items but is higher for spreads and pillows. As would be expected, the lowest median number of most items is stored in winter (Table 108).

Table 108. Median number of specified items\* of bedding stored in summer only, in winter only, and all year.

Item	Period of Year		
	Summer Only	Winter Only	All Year
	(Median Number)		
Blankets.....	5.2	2.7	2.9
Comforters.....	3.1	1.7	2.1
Quilts.....	3.3	2.0	2.6
Spreads.....	1.9	1.8	2.1
Pillows.....	1.5	1.5	2.4
Mattress Pads.....	†	1.3	1.2

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 107.

†Since most families storing this item store only one, a median is not given.

There is a slight trend downward from the upper to the lower economic group for most of these items. This can be seen in Table 109, which shows the trend for families storing these items in summer only, in winter only, and all year. There is no significant difference in the *number* of each of these items stored for families in the three economic groups (Table 110).

There does not appear to be any relationship between the number in the household and the percentage of families storing these items of bedding. There does appear to be a relationship with the number of items stored, however. As the number in the household increases, more items frequently are stored. For example, in summer 2-person households store a median of only 3.8 blankets,

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 109. Percentage of families storing specified items of bedding in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by economic group (number of families reporting, 599; weighted base figure for table, 2813).

Item	Period of Year								
	Summer Only			Winter Only			All Year		
	Economic Group			Economic Group			Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower	Upper	Middle	Lower	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)								
Blankets . . .	92.6	89.0	84.8	25.7	19.4	13.2	43.1	41.1	37.6
Comforters	57.2	55.6	63.2	13.6	6.9	11.8	33.8	24.1	25.6
Quilts . . . .	47.9	47.5	44.1	12.5	11.3	9.7	38.8	34.1	34.0
Spreads . . .	24.1	16.2	12.8	15.7	11.3	8.7	48.5	36.8	44.1
Pillows . . .	10.6	7.0	3.1	4.3	3.5	2.6	42.5	28.6	32.0
Mattress Pads . . . .	1.6	2.9	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.9	12.8	7.8	5.3

Table 110. Medium number of specified items\* of bedding stored in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by economic group.

Item	Period of Year								
	Summer Only			Winter Only			All Year		
	Economic Group			Economic Group			Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower	Upper	Middle	Lower	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Median Number)								
Blankets . . .	5.6	5.8	4.8	2.1	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.7	3.1
Comforters	3.2	2.9	3.3	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.8
Quilts . . . .	3.1	3.1	3.8	1.7	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.5
Spreads . . .	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.9
Pillows . . .	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.5	1.8	2.7	3.0

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 109.

but when the number in the household increases to 8 or more, a median of 8.3 are stored. For comforters, in summer, 2-person households store a median of 2.5, but households having 8 or more members store a median of 5.8. This trend is not as distinct for items stored the year round, however. The figures are shown in



HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 111. This table does not show the figures for items of bedding stored in winter only, because the base for the figures is too low to make the figures meaningful.

Table 111. Median number of specified items\* of bedding stored in summer only and all year—by number in household.

Item	Summer Only						
	Number in Household						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or More
	(Median Number)						
Blankets . . . . .	3.8	4.3	5.2	5.4	6.5	5.5	8.3
Comforters . . . . .	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.8	5.6	5.8
Quilts . . . . .	2.3	3.3	2.8	4.0	3.4	2.7	3.8
Spreads . . . . .	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.8
Pillows . . . . .	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.7	4.0		4.0

Item	All Year						
	Number in Household						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or More
	(Median Number)						
Blankets . . . . .	3.2	3.1	2.8	1.9	3.5	3.1	2.7
Comforters . . . . .	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.8
Quilts . . . . .	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.6
Spreads . . . . .	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.7
Pillows . . . . .	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.3

\*Base for each item can be derived from Table 109.

*Household linen.* Data available in this study on the percentage of families storing certain items of household linen and the number of each of the items they store are described on the basis of (a) how many the family stores for immediate family use, and (b) how many the family stores for future use of the family or guests.<sup>11</sup>

First, regarding those items the family stores for family use, over 85 percent of the farm families covered by this report store some

<sup>11</sup> Includes items that are stored and are in the laundry but does not include those in use or items used only for a baby.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

sheets, pillowcases, bath towels, and dish towels.<sup>12</sup> The median number of these items stored is as follows: sheets, 6.0; pillowcases, 9.3 pair; bath towels, 11.5; and dish towels, 11.7.

There are no significant differences between the percentages of families in the three economic groups storing sheets, pillowcases, bath towels, lunch cloths, and dish towels. There are some differences, however, for tablecloths, napkins — for both dinner and lunch — place mats, and hand towels. A higher percentage of families in the upper economic group and a lower percentage in the lower economic group store these last-mentioned items.

There are also some differences regarding the median number stored by families in different economic groups. There is a general trend, for families in the upper economic group, toward having

Table 112. Percentage of families storing specified items of household linen for immediate family use, and median number of items stored—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 596; weighted base figure for table, 2804).

Item	Economic Group							
	Region		Upper		Middle		Lower	
	Per- cent of Fami- lies Storing Item	Me- dian Num- ber Stored	Per- cent of Fami- lies Storing Item	Me- dian Num- ber Stored	Per- cent of Fami- lies Storing Item	Me- dian Num- ber Stored	Per- cent of Fami- lies Storing Item	Me- dian Num- ber Stored
Sheets . . . . .	87.7	6.0	83.2	6.9	91.2	6.0	82.7	5.8
Pillowcases . . . .	88.7	9.3	89.5	9.8	90.0	9.4	84.3	8.9
Bath Towels . . . .	85.7	11.5	85.4	11.8	87.2	11.5	82.1	10.8
Lunch Cloths . . . .	58.2	3.7	57.8	4.0	58.0	3.7	59.3	3.5
Tablecloths . . . .	48.8	3.0	57.8	3.2	47.4	2.9	42.9	2.9
Hand Towels . . . .	75.9	9.9	80.0	9.5	78.4	11.1	64.8	7.5
Dinner Napkins . . .	20.3	11.1	27.3	10.5	21.3	10.2	9.9	6.8
Lunch Napkins . . . .	25.9	11.4	36.0	11.6	22.7	11.1	23.6	6.9
Place Mats . . . . .	17.3	6.7	25.2	7.9	16.8	6.4	10.3	6.0
Dish Towels . . . . .	90.8	11.7	91.9	12.0	91.6	11.7	87.2	11.0
Bureau Scarves . . .	76.2	5.4	76.2	5.9	79.0	5.9	68.7	5.4

<sup>12</sup> While a lower percentage store lunch cloths and tablecloths, it should be remembered that one is frequently substituted for the other. This also applies to a degree, to dinner napkins and lunch napkins, although the percentages are lower there.

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

more of each item — a trend which is sharper regarding such items as hand towels and napkins than it is regarding such items as sheets, pillowcases, and bath towels (Table 112).

No relationship is apparent between the number in the household and (a) the number of families storing these items, or (b) the number of each of the items the family has. The detail is shown in Appendix Table A-64.

Secondly, regarding those items stored away for future use of the family or guests, Table 113 shows that, except for tablecloths and pillowcases, less than half of the families covered by this report have items falling in that category. Approximately 65 percent of the families have tablecloths that are for other than everyday use. The median number of tablecloths is 2.1. There is little difference between families in the three economic groups regarding the number of each of the items they have.

Table 113. Percentage of families storing specified items of household linen for future use of family or guests, and median number of items stored—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 596; weighted base figure for table, 2804).

Item			Economic Group					
	Region		Upper		Middle		Lower	
	Per- cent of Fami- lies Storing Item	Me- dian Num- ber Stored	Per- cent of Fami- lies Storing Item	Me- dian Num- ber Stored	Per- cent of Fami- lies Storing Item	Me- dian Num- ber Stored	Per- cent of Fami- lies Storing Item	Me- dian Num- ber Stored
Sheets . . . . .	43.3	3.6	44.1	3.8	40.4	3.6	50.2	3.7
Pillowcases . . . .	51.2	5.8	52.5	5.6	48.8	6.0	56.4	5.8
Bath Towels . . . .	46.9	5.6	48.8	5.9	44.0	5.5	52.5	5.5
Lunch Cloths . . . .	38.9	2.7	36.2	3.2	40.9	2.6	36.2	2.5
Tablecloths . . . .	64.4	2.1	62.1	2.2	63.7	2.2	68.9	1.2
Hand Towels . . . .	28.8	6.5	31.4	6.5	25.9	6.7	33.7	6.2
Dinner Napkins . . .	44.4	11.1	43.1	11.1	45.8	9.9	42.1	10.4
Lunch Napkins . . .	34.0	10.4	31.9	11.2	33.1	10.6	38.6	10.5
Place Mats . . . . .	14.9	5.9	17.6	5.4	14.4	5.5	13.7	7.2
Dish Towels . . . .	27.7	6.0	25.7	5.8	26.7	6.0	32.6	7.9
Bureau Scarves . . .	30.3	5.4	27.4	5.5	30.5	4.8	33.2	5.3

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 116. Percentage of families storing specified miscellaneous items, and median number of items stored\* (number of families reporting, 595; weighted base figure for table, 2797).

Item	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number
<i>Cleaning Equipment, etc.:</i>		
Brooms . . . . .	97.0	1.3
Long-handled Mops, etc. . . . .	97.5	1.4
Waxes, Polishes . . . . .	85.7	1.7
Other Cleaning Supplies . . . . .	74.6	2.2
Mop Pails . . . . .	89.5	†
Carpet Sweepers . . . . .	47.4	†
Fuel Cans for Lamps . . . . .	41.2	†
Extra Lamps . . . . .	60.1	1.3
Paint and Varnish Cans . . . . .	53.9	5.5
Shoe Care Kits and Equipment . . . . .	85.2	†
<i>Recreation and Sports Equipment:</i>		
Guns . . . . .	80.7	1.8
Card Tables . . . . .	59.1	†
Game Boards . . . . .	51.7	1.5
Fishing Rods . . . . .	43.0	2.2
Tackle Boxes . . . . .	27.9	†
Skates (Pair) . . . . .	49.3	1.5
Skis (Pair) . . . . .	25.3	†
<i>Other:</i>		
First Aid Kits . . . . .	50.3	†
Electric Fans . . . . .	30.7	†
Portable Heaters . . . . .	34.3	†
Kitchen Stepladders . . . . .	55.8	†
Curtain Stretchers . . . . .	48.9	†
Quilting Frames . . . . .	29.6	†
Trunks . . . . .	72.5	1.5
Suitcases . . . . .	87.8	1.8

\*Articles which less than 25 percent of the families have are not listed.

†Since most families having this item have only one, a median is not given.

catalogues, and bulletins. Among the families desiring such space, more space is also desired by those who attended school the longest.

Most of the families prefer this space in the living room. The amount of space preferred for this purpose varies appreciably among different families. Approximately 20 percent of the families prefer from 2 to 4 feet. The remaining 80 percent prefer more than 4 feet, with no consistent pattern in the amount preferred.

## HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

*Table 117.* Percentage of families needing storage space for books, magazines, catalogues, and bulletins—by family type (number of families reporting, 599; weighted base figure for table, 2818).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
Young Couple.....	( 3.2)	54.4
Founding Family.....	(10.6)	71.2
Expanding Family.....	(28.8)	75.0
Contracting Family.....	(24.3)	56.3
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.6)	44.2
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.4)	52.3
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.5)	64.6
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.6)	63.7

Only 27 percent of all families express a need for storage space for either sheet music or phonograph records.

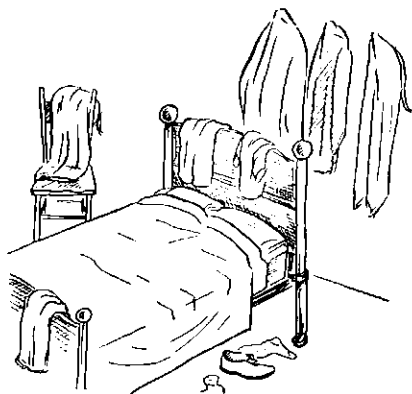
### *Need for Additional Storage Space*

A total of only 49.8 percent of the families covered by this report express a need for additional storage space for one purpose or another (Figure 16). The highest percentage of families expressing a need for additional space is in the upper economic group. The percentage figures for each economic group are as follows: upper, 56.0; middle, 49.8; and lower, 42.9.

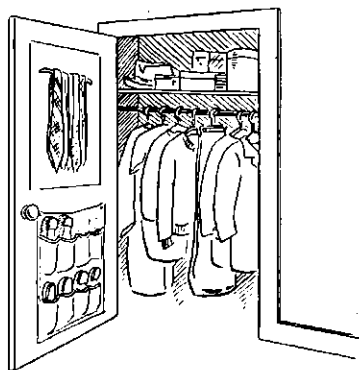
There is a definite relationship between the percentage of families indicating a need for additional storage space and the family type. A higher percentage of families need additional storage space with each advancing stage of the family cycle, until the contracting family is reached, when there is a rather sharp drop. This trend applies to families who have or do not have other adults living with them, as can be seen in Table 118.

As might be expected from the percentages in Table 118, there is also a relationship between the storage space and the number in household. A higher percentage of families require additional storage space as the number in the household increases (for example, 2-person households, 35.0 percent; 3-person households, 46.3 percent; 4-person households, 52.4 percent; 5-person households, 57.7 percent; 6-person households, 52.5 percent; 7-person

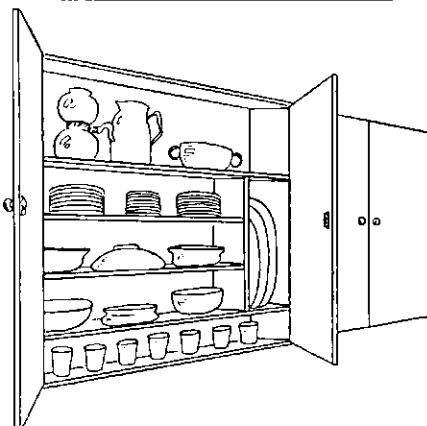
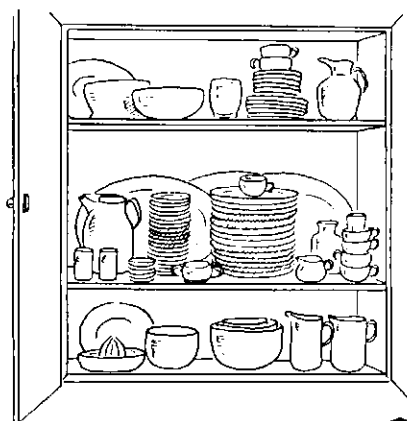
HAVE



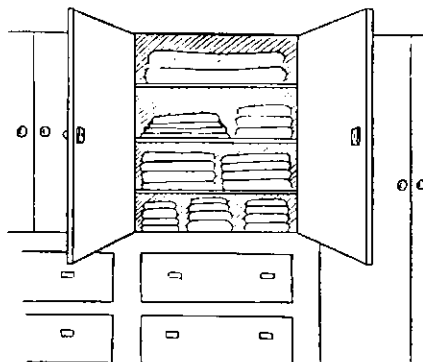
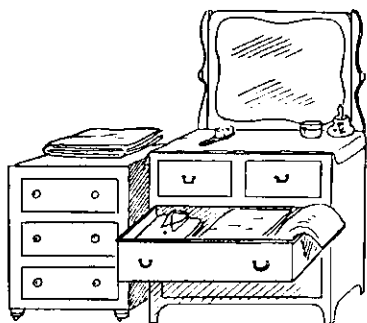
NEEDED



CLOTHING



DISHES



LINEN AND BEDDING

Figure 16. Almost half of all families desire more storage space in their houses.

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

Table 118. Percentage of families needing additional storage space—by family type (number of families reporting, 582; weighted base figure for table, 2737).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
Young Couple.....	( 3.4)	50.0
Founding Family.....	(10.8)	57.4
Expanding Family.....	(29.5)	62.8
Contracting Family.....	(23.9)	32.2
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.7)	37.2
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.0)	45.6
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.3)	53.6
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.4)	44.8

households, 51.5 percent; households with 8 or more persons, 62.8 percent).

Of all of the families expressing a need for additional storage space, 1/3 indicate a need for more space for storing clothes in the bedroom. (It was pointed out in Part I that the median number of closets in farm homes covered by this report is only 2.1 among those houses having at least one.) Another 1/3 express a need for storage space for dishes in the kitchen. There also appears to be a general need for storage space for linens and bedding (approximately 28 percent of the families express this need), but there does not appear to be any particular location desired for this space.

The percentage of families expressing a need for additional storage space for other items is small, and the items and locations are varied.

Summary

An important problem in house planning is the problem of planning adequate storage space for household possessions.

In most instances the size of the household has no relationship to the *kinds* of articles for which storage space is required.

Nor is the *amount of food* stored influenced by the size of household. Larger households, per se, do not store a larger quantity of groceries, produce, cured or dried meats, or home canned or purchased canned items than do smaller households. The only exception is certain baked goods — bread, pie, and cookies — of which larger quantities are stored by the larger households.

On the other hand, larger households have more dishes and silverware for everyday use (but not for guest use), more items of bedding, and more items of clothes to store than do smaller households.

The economic level of the family has no relationship to the kinds of articles for which storage space is required, with the exception of certain grocery items and dishes and silverware for guests. About the same percentage of families in the three economic groups store basic grocery items such as white flour, granulated sugar, coffee, tea, and soda. However, a higher percentage of families in the upper economic group keep on hand such items as cooking fats, cooking and salad oils, raisins, maple sirup, and powdered sugar.

A higher percentage of families in the upper economic group than in the lower have special dishes and silverware for guests. There is no significant difference in the number of pieces of silverware families have for everyday use, but there is a slight tendency for families in the upper economic group to have more dishes — both for everyday and guest use. Families in this group also have more pieces of silverware for guests.

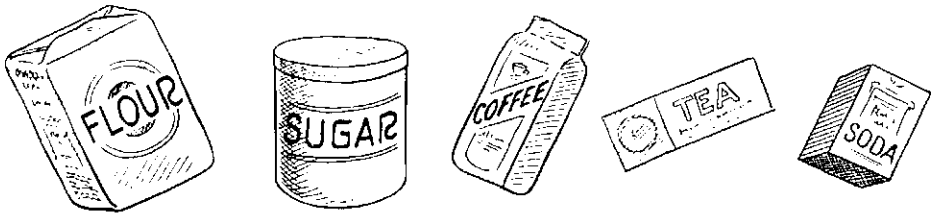
A higher percentage of families in the upper economic group than in the lower and middle economic groups have such household appliances as electric toasters, electric mixers, and waffle irons (Figure 17).

The members of a larger percentage of families in the upper economic group have clothing items that are used only seasonally. However, the economic status of the family does not influence the number of items of clothing it has for winter, summer, and year-round use by the individual members.

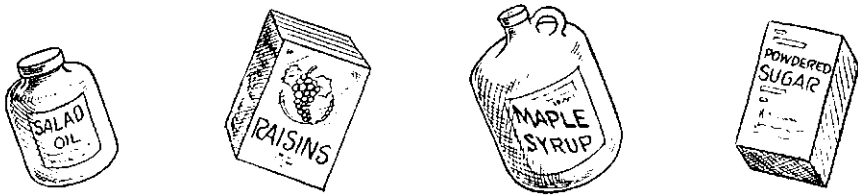
Approximately half of the families express a need for additional storage space for some purpose. Of all those families expressing this need, approximately one-third indicate a need for more space for storing clothes in the bedroom, and another one-third express a need for space for dishes in the kitchen. Some need is also expressed for storage space for linen and bedding, but there does not appear to be any common preference regarding location.



## HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES



Basic grocery items are found in all three economic levels. The upper bracket also stores:



Special dishes, silverware, and appliances are also found in the upper levels.

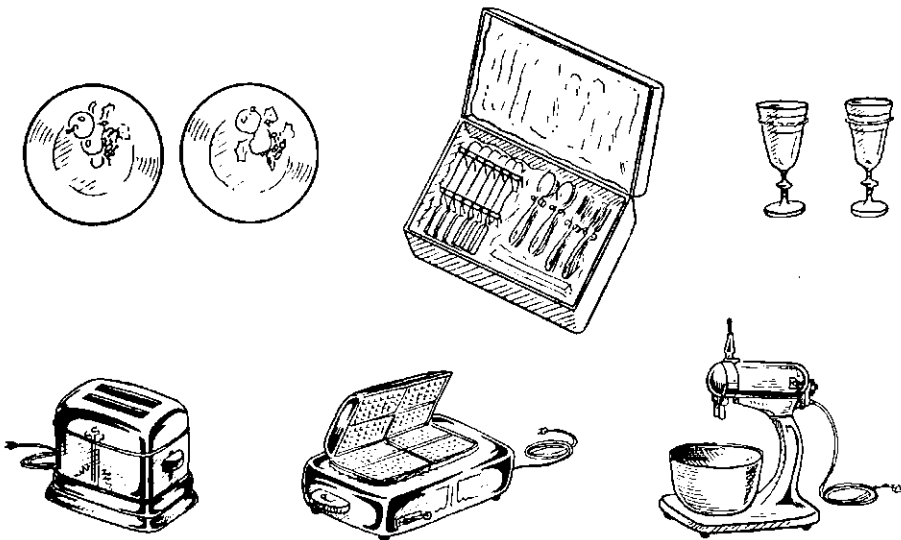


Figure 17. Effect of economic level of family on items for which storage space is required.

## PART IV

# General Housing Preferences

THE FIRST THREE PARTS of this report have been concerned with (1) the present pattern of houses of the farm families covered by this study, (2) a description of certain farm household activities, and (3) a description of the size and nature of present farm household inventories. In this concluding part preferences and attitudes of the families regarding some of these matters will be described.

The data represent an analysis of the responses given by homemakers when asked about the type of housing<sup>1</sup> they prefer. *It is obvious that the replies of many homemakers are influenced by past and present living habits.* It is important that this be remembered in the use of the data which follow. No attempt is made to evaluate the preferences as reported by the families from an architectural, economic, psychological, or physiological point of view. Such an evaluation would be a separate task.

On general housing features some of the questions were: How many stories are preferred? In a two-story house, where do families prefer to have the bedrooms? What kind of front and back porches are preferred? Do farm families want basements under their houses, and if so what are the suggested uses of the basement?

Other questions concerned preferences for certain household equipment and furniture and the location of activities. Some of the questions on the latter topic were: What meals do homemakers prefer to serve in the kitchen and in the dining room, in winter

---

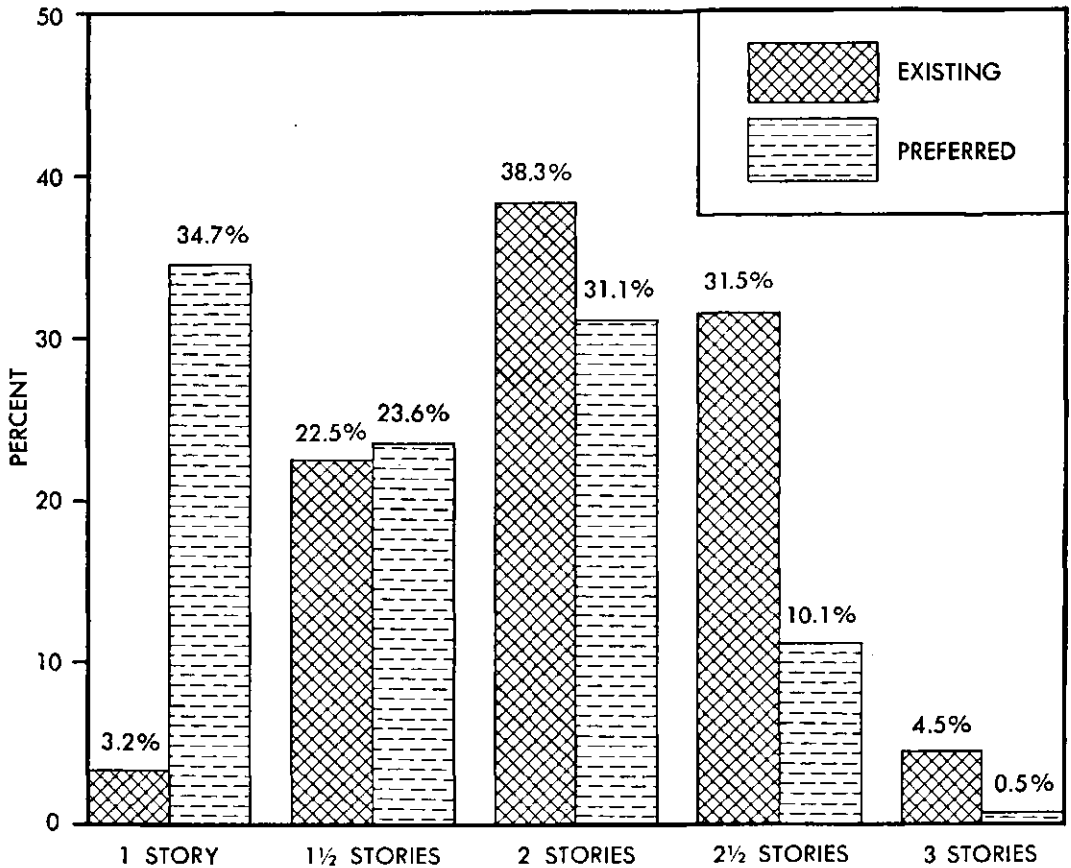
<sup>1</sup> *Housing* is used in a broad sense, meaning the structure and its space, the facilities, and the equipment.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

and in summer? Where do homemakers prefer to wash clothes? Dry clothes? Iron clothes? In what rooms do most homemakers prefer to do their sewing? How much extra space is desired for guests?

### *The Dwelling Unit*

*Number of stories.* There appears to be a definite trend in farm families' preferences toward houses of fewer stories (Figure 18).



*Figure 18.* Comparison of existing and preferred number of stories in dwelling units. (Existing: number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for chart, 2836. Preferred: number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for chart, 2795.)

Over one-third of all of the farm families covered by this report prefer a 1-story house. This is especially interesting because, as pointed out earlier, only 3.2 percent now have a house of only 1 story.

The percentage of families preferring a 1½-story and a 2-story house is close to the percentage of families now occupying a house

of this type. However, only 10.1 percent of the families prefer a 2½-story house, but 31.5 percent now own a house of that type (Figure 19).

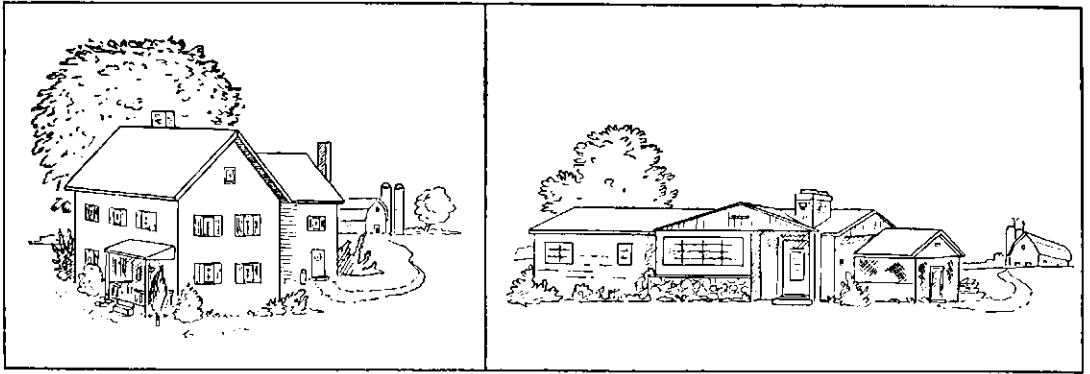


Figure 19. The highest percentage of families have a 2-story house but prefer only one story.

The attitudes are similar among families in the four subregions, although there is a greater preference for the 1-story house in the Coastal and Cold North areas. Of the farmhouses in the Coastal area, only 1.1 percent today have only 1 story, whereas 43.5 percent of the families in this area prefer a 1-story house. On the other hand, 48.3 percent now have a 2½-story house whereas only 13.0 percent of the families prefer this type. In the Cold North area 2.8 percent have a 1-story house compared with 41.3 percent who want one. On the other hand, 60.2 percent today have a house of 1½ stories whereas only 20.9 percent prefer this type.

In the Central area only 3.0 percent of the families now have a 1-story house, but this type of house is preferred by 36.1 percent. Today 31.6 percent have a 1½-story house, whereas only 19.9 percent prefer this type. Approximately 56.5 percent now have a 2-story house, but only 38.6 percent prefer this type.

In the Appalachian area today only 4.7 percent of the families have a 1-story house, but 26.0 percent prefer this type. Only 5.0 percent have a house of 1½ stories, whereas this type of house is preferred by 33.7 percent of the families. Also today 56.9 percent of the families have a 2½-story house whereas only 16.5 percent prefer a house of this type.

Table 15 (p. 24) showed that 6.7 percent of the families in the lower income group now have 1-story houses, compared with 2.4

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 119. Number of stories preferred in dwelling unit—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for table, 2795).

Number of Stories	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
1.....	34.7	43.5	36.1	26.0	41.3
1½.....	23.6	14.1	19.9	33.7	20.9
2.....	31.1	28.2	38.6	23.5	34.9
2½.....	10.1	13.0	5.4	16.5	1.7
3.....	0.5	1.2	...	0.3	1.2
All Classes..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-66.

percent in the middle economic group and only 2.0 percent in the upper economic group. On the other hand, in the lower economic group 43.8 percent of all families prefer a house of only 1 story. The comparable percentage is 35.9 in the middle economic group and only 23.0 in the upper economic group.

The percentage of families in each economic group that prefers a 1½-story house is somewhat higher than the percentage now occupying that type of house. A higher percentage of families in the upper economic group prefers a 2-story house than the percentage now occupying that type of house, but fewer families in the middle and lower economic groups occupying that type of house prefer it.

Table 120. Number of stories preferred in dwelling unit—by economic group (number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for table, 2795).

Number of Stories	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
1.....	23.0	35.9	43.8
1½.....	23.2	22.4	27.3
2.....	33.8	33.4	22.3
2½.....	20.0	7.9	5.6
3.....	...	0.4	1.0
All Classes..	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-66.

Also,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the families in the upper economic group prefer a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story house, but only 7.9 percent in the middle economic group and 5.6 percent in the lower economic group prefer that type of house. These percentages are lower than the percentages of families now occupying houses of that type. Practically no families want a 3-story house.

There appears to be some relationship between the number of persons in the household and the number of stories preferred, in the classifications up through the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story house.<sup>2</sup> As the number in the household increases, more stories are preferred. For example, among 2-person households, 51.5 percent prefer a 1-story house, and only 5.9 percent prefer  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stories. On the other extreme, among 9-person households, only 19 percent prefer a 1-story house while the percentage increases to 42.9 preferring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stories. This general relationship is probably due to the fact that to many farm families a house with more stories means a larger house (Appendix Table A-67).

Almost all families want a sloping roof (Appendix Table A-76).

*Preference for additional rooms.* In this region, because of the large farmhouses, most families feel they have enough (in fact, in a number of instances apparently too many) rooms in their house. However, 28 percent of the farm families covered by this report want additional rooms. The highest percentage, among the subregions, is in the Coastal and the Cold North areas, where it has been noted in Part I of this report, the smallest houses exist.

The percentage of families preferring 2 additional rooms is almost as high as the percentage preferring at least 1 additional room. There is also a similar subregional variation.

Among families in the three economic groups, the percentage of families preferring at least 1 additional room is as follows: upper economic group, 30.0 percent; middle economic group, 28.7 percent; lower economic group, 22.2 percent.

The trend among families in the three economic groups preferring 2 additional rooms is not as distinct, however; the percent-

---

<sup>2</sup> It is interesting to note the parallel relationship between economic groups and number in household regarding the number of stories preferred in house. It is impossible to determine which factor is the real basis for the trend shown, if it can be attributed to only one of the factors.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 121.* Percentage of families wanting at least one additional room and at least two additional rooms—by region and subregion.

Region and Subregion	One Additional Room*		Two Additional Rooms†	
	Percent of Region	Percent of Families	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
Region.....	(100.0)	27.6	(100.0)	24.0
Coastal.....	(18.5)	36.8	(17.7)	29.6
Central.....	(35.4)	23.4	(36.1)	20.6
Appalachian.....	(33.7)	24.8	(33.8)	22.0
Cold North.....	(12.4)	33.5	(12.4)	31.2

\*Number of families reporting, 602; weighted base figure for table, 2830.

†Number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2743.

ages are: upper economic group, 24.3 percent; middle economic group, 25.9 percent; and lower economic group, 18.4 percent.

When those families who expressed a need for an additional room were asked what room they would want, over a third specified another bedroom or guest room. The next highest percentage (approximately 16 percent) indicated that a bathroom or lavatory was preferred. Less than 10 percent, in each case, indicated that a dining room, utility room, living room, den, or office was preferred for the first additional room (Appendix Table A-68).

When asked what room the families would want if they could have still another room the replies were similar. In other words, either a bedroom or a bathroom was preferred, with the exception that a higher percentage of families suggested a sewing room (Appendix Table A-68).

There appears to be some relationship between the number of rooms families now have and whether or not they want an additional room. The percentage of families wanting an additional room is lower among families having the larger houses.

A similar relationship with the number of rooms in the dwelling unit exists among families who indicate that they want 2 additional rooms.

There is some evidence that there is a relationship between family type and whether or not the family wants an additional room. The percentage of families preferring an additional room drops significantly for the contracting family and the other adult

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

Table 122. Percentage of families wanting at least one additional room—by number of rooms in dwelling unit occupied (number of families reporting, 605; weighted base figure for table, 2844).

Number of Rooms	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
3.....	( 0.6)	42.9
4.....	( 2.6)	49.3
5.....	( 6.2)	56.2
6.....	(15.7)	44.0
7.....	(23.4)	39.1
8.....	(20.2)	17.0
9.....	(15.7)	11.6
10 or More.....	(15.6)	8.9

family requiring three or more bedrooms. These two types of families generally do not anticipate further growth.

There is also a direct relationship between the size of the household and the number of families that want one or more additional rooms. Beginning with households with only 2 members, less than 20 percent want at least 1 additional room. As the number in the household increases to 3 or 4, the percentage of families wanting an additional room increases to approximately 25 percent. Among 5-person households it increases to approximately 30 percent, among 6-person households to 36 percent, and so on until it reaches households of 10 or more persons when over ¾ of the families prefer an additional room. This same trend is evident for a second

Table 123. Percentage of families wanting at least one additional room—by family type (number of families reporting, 605; weighted base figure for table, 2844).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
Young Couple.....	( 3.2)	30.4
Founding Family.....	(10.8)	38.9
Expanding Family.....	(28.5)	34.5
Contracting Family.....	(24.8)	16.7
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.5)	25.6
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.3)	29.8
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.3)	31.6
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.6)	15.3



additional room, but the trend is not quite so pronounced (Appendix Table A-69).

The percentage of families wanting at least one additional room is the same among those families who built the unit they now occupy as among those who did not build the unit they now occupy.

*Bedrooms.* It was pointed out in Part I that dwelling units occupied by the families covered by this study have a median of 7.1 rooms. The median number of rooms in dwelling units in each subregions is: Coastal area, 6.7 rooms; Central area, 7.6 rooms; Appalachian area, 7.0 rooms; and Cold North area, 7.1 rooms.

It was also pointed out in Part I that a median of 2.1 bedrooms is required for farm families, based on a certain set of assumptions relating to what is considered to be a bedroom requirement for purposes of this report. The median required by families in each of the subregions is: Coastal area, 1.9 rooms; Central area, 2.1 rooms; Appalachian area, 2.3 rooms; and Cold North area, 1.8 rooms. For families in the three economic groups the median number of bedrooms required, as pointed out in Part I, is: upper economic group, 2.3; middle economic group, 2.2; and lower economic group, 1.5. This, of course, is a direct reflection of size and composition of family.

Data available on the number of bedrooms preferred by the farm families covered by this report is limited to those families who have indicated a preference for either a 1½- or a 2-story house. This includes approximately 55 percent of all farm families covered by this report.

Among those farm families who have indicated a preference for a 1½- or a 2-story house, a median of 3.3 bedrooms is preferred. Families in the Cold North area prefer the greatest number and families in the Appalachian area the fewest. The median number of bedrooms preferred for each of the four subregions is: Coastal area, 3.2; Central area, 3.4; Appalachian area, 2.9; and Cold North area, 3.7. For families in the three economic groups, the median number of bedrooms preferred is: upper economic group, 3.5; middle economic group, 3.3; and lower economic group, 2.9. The trend here is the same as the trend for bedrooms required, but the number of rooms is greater.

For the region as a whole, among those families who want a

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

1½- or a 2-story house, 1 bedroom is generally preferred on the first floor and between 2 and 3 are preferred on the second floor. As can be seen in Table 124, as the number of bedrooms preferred on the second floor increases, the number preferred on the first floor decreases.

Table 124. Number of bedrooms preferred on first floor—by number preferred on second floor in 1½- and 2-story house (number of families reporting, 326; weighted base figure for table, 1536).

Number Bedrooms Preferred on Second Floor	Percent of Region	Number of Bedrooms Preferred on First Floor					
		None	1	2	3	4	All Classes
		(Percent)					
None.....	( 8.0)	...	...	43.5	34.4	22.1	100.0
1.....	( 4.7)	...	41.7	48.6	9.7	...	100.0
2.....	(23.8)	11.5	64.7	18.6	3.3	1.9	100.0
3.....	(30.3)	39.4	47.1	13.5	...	...	100.0
4.....	(24.9)	65.8	22.5	11.2	0.5	...	100.0
5 or More.....	( 8.3)	55.5	32.0	9.4	3.1	...	100.0

If families preferring a 1½- or a 2-story house were planning 1 bathroom, 60.4 percent of those families would want it on the first floor and 39.6 percent would want it on the second floor. If they were planning to have a lavatory (bowl and toilet) in addition to a complete bath, 37.2 percent would have the complete bath on the first floor and the remaining 62.8 percent would have it on the second floor.

Only 6 percent of all families want to set aside some rooms to rent to tourists. Of those few families, about half would use two rooms for this purpose and most of the remaining number would set aside three or four. Only 2 percent now rent rooms to tourists.<sup>3</sup> No families want tourist cabins on their farms.

*Pantries.* Approximately 50 percent of all farm families covered by this report want a pantry. (About the same percentage now have one.) Of those families who do, approximately half want it for storage only. One-fourth of the remaining families prefer it for work and one-fourth for both work and storage.

<sup>3</sup> Only 1.5 percent of all homemakers now serve meals to tourists.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

There is a distinct preference for a pantry in the Coastal and the Appalachian areas. The percentages of families wanting one are 66.7 and 60.7, respectively. On the other hand, only 35.9 percent of the families in the Central area and 30.7 percent in the Cold North want a pantry.

The type of pantry preferred also is influenced by the subregion. A high percentage of families in all subregions use the pantry for storage only, but in the Coastal area an equally high percentage use it for both work and storage; in the Cold North more families use it for work only.

There is not a great deal of difference in the preferences of families in the three economic groups.

Table 125. Type of pantry preferred—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 297; weighted base figure for table, 1395).

Type of Pantry	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Storage.....	50.3	41.4	55.0	54.4	40.7
Work.....	25.3	15.5	20.0	29.5	51.9
Storage and Work	24.4	43.1	25.0	16.1	7.4
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-70.

*Office space.* Almost two-thirds of all of the farm families covered by this report want offices or at least desks in their houses for use in their business operations. There is no significant subregional variation. There is a significant variation between families in the upper and lower economic groups, however, with 69.8 percent in the upper and 54.3 percent in the lower economic groups preferring a desk or office space. The percentage in the middle economic group is 65.3.

Among those families who want one or the other, about two-thirds express a preference for only a desk. The percentage wanting an office is highest in the Coastal area.

Again, there is considerable variation among families in the three economic groups, with 44.0 percent of the families in the

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

Table 126. Percentage of families wanting desk only and wanting office—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 443; weighted base figure for table, 2084).

Type of Space	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Desk Only . . . . .	68.8	60.3	72.1	70.3	66.9
Office . . . . .	31.2	39.7	27.9	29.7	33.1
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-71.

upper and only 23.0 percent in the lower economic groups preferring an office. The percentage in the middle economic group is 28.8.

Among those families wanting a desk only, the highest percentage would locate it in the living room. The dining room ranks next in importance.

Among those who want an office, almost all families want a desk and chairs in it, and 74 percent of the families want a telephone in it. Of the other items of furniture and equipment, approximately 53 percent of the families want a filing cabinet, 33 percent want a cot or couch, 18 percent want a table, 17 percent want a bookcase, and 15 percent want an easy chair. The percentage wanting such equipment as a typewriter or a safe is negligible. Approximately 72 percent want the office to have a back door.

The office would, of course, generally be used for business. The men would use it for this purpose in all instances, and homemakers in 40 percent of the families (who want an office) would also use it for this purpose. A few homemakers would use it for letter writing and sewing. It would also be used by children in 20 percent of the families, generally for reading and schoolwork.

*Places for men to wash up.* There is no general agreement among families regarding the best place for men to wash up. The highest percentage of families prefer the laundry or washroom<sup>4</sup> (23.2 percent), with the next highest group preferring a lavatory on the first floor (17.5 percent). About the same percentage of families

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 4, p. 34, for definition of washroom, as used in this report.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

(approximately 10 percent) prefer the bathroom, kitchen, utility or workroom, and basement.

There is significant subregional variation among the locations preferred. In the Coastal area 41 percent of the families prefer a lavatory on the first floor. In the other three subregions families prefer the laundry room or washroom above all other locations. In the Cold North approximately 37 percent prefer this location, but in the Central and Appalachian areas the figure declines to about 24 percent. In the Cold North, only 4.1 percent of all families want a lavatory on the first floor.

Table 127. Location where families prefer to have men wash up—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for table, 2795).

Location	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Laundry Room or Washroom . . . . .	23.2	11.8	24.2	23.4	36.7
Lavatory on First Floor . . . . .	17.5	41.2	8.6	18.9	4.1
Bathroom . . . . .	12.6	16.5	15.2	9.2	9.3
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	10.7	3.5	20.0	4.7	11.0
Kitchen . . . . .	10.2	4.7	9.7	10.7	18.0
Basement . . . . .	10.7	4.7	9.7	17.7	2.9
Porch . . . . .	4.8	5.9	3.0	7.6	0.6
Outside House, Special Building . . . . .	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	8.1
Other . . . . .	7.1	9.4	7.2	5.0	9.3
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-72.

The economic group in which the family falls does not appear to have a significant influence on the location preferred. A higher percentage of families in the upper economic group prefer a lavatory on the first floor and a lower percentage prefer the kitchen, but aside from this there is no distinct pattern.

*Porches.* A total of 93 percent of all farm families covered by this report prefer at least 1 porch. Among those families approximately 56 percent prefer both a front porch and a back porch, 24 percent prefer a front porch only, and 20 percent prefer a back porch only.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> *Front porch* includes porches near the living room, not necessarily on the front

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

The percentages of families in the region as a whole and in each economic group who want a front porch, either alone or in combination with a back porch, are shown in Table 128. (There are no significant differences in the percentages among the four subregions.) Only a small percentage of families definitely do not want such a porch. There appears to be a greater preference for a front porch among families in the middle and lower economic groups. The percentage of families having no opinion is important.

Table 128. Percentage of families wanting and not wanting a front porch—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Family Preference	Region	Economic Group		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
		(Percent)		
Percent of Region . . . . .	(100.0)	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
Want at Least One . . . . .	74.8	67.5	77.3	75.9
Do Not Want at Least One . . . . .	6.6	10.9	4.8	7.0
No Opinion . . . . .	18.6	21.6	17.9	17.1
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of families preferring a back porch is somewhat lower than the percentage preferring a front porch. The percentage of "no opinion," however, is higher. The greatest preference is in the Appalachian area and the smallest is in the Central area. The figures include those families wanting a back porch either alone or in combination with a front porch (Table 129).

Among families in the three economic groups there is again a tendency, on the part of families in the middle and lower groups, toward a greater preference for a back porch (Table 130).

Among those families described above who want both a front porch and a back porch the subregional and economic group trends are more distinct. The percentage of preference is highest in the Appalachian area (64.8 percent of all families want both), next highest in the Coastal area (52.9 percent), next in the Cold North (44.9 percent), and lowest in the Central area (42.9 percent).

of the house; *back porch* includes porches near the kitchen, not necessarily on the back of the house.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 129. Percentage of families wanting and not wanting a back porch—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Family Preference	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Percent of Region.....	(100.0)	(18.4)	(35.6)	(33.6)	(12.4)
Want at Least One.....	70.9	70.2	62.5	78.9	74.4
Do Not Want at Least One.....	6.6	8.0	7.7	6.3	2.3
No Opinion.....	22.5	21.8	29.8	14.8	23.3
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 130. Percentage of families wanting and not wanting a back porch—by economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Family Preference	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Percent of Region.....	(22.3)	(56.5)	(21.2)
Want at Least One.....	63.0	73.2	73.1
Do Not Want at Least One.....	10.9	4.8	7.0
No Opinion.....	26.1	22.0	19.9
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

Families in the lower economic group have the greatest preference for both (56.0 percent), followed by the middle (55.3 percent) and then the upper (41.4 percent) economic groups.

Among those farm families preferring a front porch, approximately one-third prefer to have an open porch. Another 17 percent prefer to have the porch screened in, another 22 percent prefer to have it glassed in, and approximately 28 percent prefer to have a combination of the screened and glassed-in types for their front porch.

There are distinct variations among the types of finish for porches preferred in the different subregions. Among those families expressing a preference for a front porch, in the Coastal area the

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

highest percentage of families prefer a screened porch. In the Central and the Cold North areas the highest percentage prefer a combination of screened and glassed-in porches. In the Appalachian area 60 percent prefer to have the open porch.

Table 131. Type of finish preferred for front porch—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 451; weighted base figure for table, 2121).

Type of Finish	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Open . . . . .	32.9	23.1	19.7	60.1	3.3
Screened . . . . .	16.9	36.9	15.6	9.1	13.3
Glassed-in . . . . .	21.7	27.7	19.7	19.0	26.7
Combination . . . . .	27.8	12.3	44.2	11.0	55.8
Other . . . . .	0.7	...	0.8	0.8	0.9
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-73.

Among families in the three economic groups, there is some tendency for families in the upper economic group to prefer screened porches as contrasted to a tendency among families in the lower economic group to prefer glassed-in porches. There is no significant difference in the percentages in regard to open and the combination of screened and glassed-in porches.

Table 132. Type of finish preferred for front porch—by economic group (number of families reporting, 451; weighted base figure for table, 2121).

Type of Finish	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Open . . . . .	35.1	33.0	30.6
Screened . . . . .	24.6	16.4	11.2
Glassed-in . . . . .	12.9	22.3	28.2
Combination . . . . .	26.0	27.7	30.0
Other . . . . .	1.4	0.6	...
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-73.



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Among those families preferring a back porch, more families prefer a screened porch than any other one type. A considerably lower percentage of families prefer an open porch on the back of the house as compared with the percentage preferring this type of porch on the front of the house.

Again, there are subregional variations. In the Coastal area approximately a third of the families prefer a screened porch and another third prefer the glassed-in type. In the Central and Cold North areas slightly over a third prefer a screened and glassed-in combination back porch. In the Appalachian area among the families preferring a back porch approximately 43 percent prefer to have the porch screened in.

Table 133. Type of finish preferred for back porch—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 427; weighted base figure for table, 2011).

Type of Finish	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Open . . . . .	20.8	14.8	21.0	21.5	26.7
Screened . . . . .	35.8	34.4	30.5	42.6	30.5
Glassed-in . . . . .	17.7	34.4	13.3	17.1	6.9
Combination . . . . .	25.0	16.4	35.2	16.8	35.9
Other . . . . .	0.7	...	...	2.0	...
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-73.

Among families preferring a back porch, in the three economic groups, the picture is somewhat different from that among families preferring a front porch. There is some tendency for families in the lower economic group to prefer a screened porch (Table 134).

The size and type of family does not have any particular relationship to the type of finish preferred.

Farm families prefer to use porches for different purposes in summer and winter. Table 135 shows the more extensive use of porches in the summer for a number of activities. The only important exceptions are the drying of clothes and storage, for which porches are used more commonly in winter.

Among those families who want a porch for use in summer,

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

Table 134. Type of finish preferred for back porch—by economic group (number of families reporting, 427; weighted base figure for table, 2011).

Type of Finish	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Open . . . . .	22.6	21.8	16.6
Screened . . . . .	35.8	32.3	44.8
Glassed-in . . . . .	20.8	17.5	15.7
Combination . . . . .	19.3	27.6	22.9
Other . . . . .	1.5	0.8	...
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-73.

there is a difference in preferred uses between front porch and back porch. About four-fifths of the families wanting a front porch would use it for sitting, leisure, or reading. No other one use is desired by more than 10 percent of the families.

Approximately 40 percent of the families wanting a back porch would use it for sitting, leisure, or reading, but 25 percent would also use it for food preparation, 22 percent for eating, and 14 percent for drying clothes (Table 136).

Comparable data for winter are not significant because of the

Table 135. Preferred uses of all porches in summer and winter (number of families reporting, 569; weighted base figure for table, 2662).

Use	Period of Year	
	Summer	Winter
	(Percent of Families)*	
Sitting, Leisure, Reading . . . . .	85.5	15.5
Other Recreation or Play . . . . .	7.9	2.9
Eating . . . . .	23.6	1.0
Food Preparation . . . . .	22.5	1.5
Drying Clothes . . . . .	17.2	34.6
Ironing . . . . .	8.2	1.0
Washing Clothes . . . . .	5.6	2.2
Storage . . . . .	4.8	15.7
Other . . . . .	21.0	13.5

\*The total is not 100 percent because some families specify more than one use

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 136. Preferred uses of front porch and back porch in summer.

Use	Porches Families Prefer (Read Down)	
	Front Porch*	Back Porch ‡
	(Percent) †	
Sitting, Leisure, Reading.....	81.4	39.3
Other Recreation or Play.....	8.3	4.3
Eating.....	7.3	22.2
Food Preparation.....	4.8	24.5
Drying Clothes.....	6.8	14.3
Ironing.....	1.3	8.2
Washing Clothes.....	0.5	5.7
Storage.....	0.6	5.5
Other.....	7.9	15.3

\*Number of families reporting, 450; weighted base figure for table, 2121.

†The total is not 100 percent because some families specify more than one use.

‡Number of families reporting, 427; weighted base figure for table, 2011.

relatively few families wanting to use a porch during the colder months.

Among those families wanting front porches of varying types of finish for use in summer, no important differences in use can be seen when the different types of finish are compared. Sitting,

Table 137. Preferred uses of front porch in summer—by type of finish preferred (number of families reporting, 442; weighted base figure for table, 2107).

Use	Porches Families Prefer (Read Down)			
	Open	Screened	Glassed-in	Combination
	(Percent)*			
Percent of Region.....	(33.1)	(17.1)	(21.8)	(28.0)
Sitting, Leisure, Reading..	79.1	74.1	83.7	87.8
Other Recreation or Play..	4.7	11.1	8.0	10.7
Eating.....	0.9	6.1	8.9	14.7
Food Preparation.....	6.9	5.8	...	5.4
Drying Clothes.....	5.6	14.2	6.1	3.9
Ironing.....	0.4	...	2.6	2.0
Washing Clothes.....	0.4	0.6	...	1.0
Storage.....	...	...	...	2.0
Other.....	2.1	8.4	13.7	10.0

\*The total is not 100 percent because some families specify more than one use.

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

reading, and leisure rank high for all types. No other activities are comparable in importance.

There is greater variation in the uses of the back porch in summer. Among those families wanting a back porch, approximately 58 percent would use it for sitting, reading, and leisure if it were part glassed in and part screened, but only 29.0 percent would use it for this purpose if it were open. Approximately 30.0 percent would use a screened porch or a porch of the combination of finishes for eating, but almost no families would eat on an open back porch. About a third of the families would prepare food in a screened back porch.

Table 138. Preferred uses of back porch in summer—by type of finish preferred (number of families reporting, 424; weighted base figure for table, 1996).

Use	Porches Families Prefer (Read Down)			
	Open	Screened	Glassed-in	Combination
	(Percent)*			
Percent of Region . . . . .	(20.9)	(36.0)	(17.9)	(25.2)
Sitting, Leisure, Reading . . . . .	29.2	36.4	32.8	57.8
Other Recreation or Play . . . . .	0.5	5.0	1.7	8.6
Eating . . . . .	2.2	30.0	18.8	30.7
Food Preparation . . . . .	16.5	33.1	25.2	19.1
Drying Clothes . . . . .	17.9	15.7	18.8	6.4
Ironing . . . . .	2.9	9.5	11.5	8.6
Washing Clothes . . . . .	3.6	4.5	7.6	8.2
Storage . . . . .	7.4	1.8	10.9	5.4
Other . . . . .	15.6	14.7	12.3	18.5

\*Total is not 100 percent because some families specify more than one use.

Family type and size appear to have no particular relationship to the use of the porch.

*Basements.* It was pointed out earlier in this report that 94 percent of all of the farmhouses covered have a basement or cellar. The percentages for the various subregions, indicated earlier, are: Cold North, 99.4 percent; Central, 98.8 percent; Coastal, 92.0 percent; and Appalachian, 88.0 percent.

An even higher percentage, 97.4, of the families in the region prefer a basement. (Only 1.4 percent who now have one do not want one.) This increase in the percentage is caused by the data

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

for those families in the Appalachian area who do not now have a basement but want one.

*Table 139.* Percentage of families preferring a basement—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region and Subregion	Percent of Families
Region.....	97.4
Coastal.....	94.2
Central.....	99.4
Appalachian.....	96.9
Cold North.....	98.3

Source: Appendix Table A-74.

It will be recalled that among the houses occupied by families in the middle and upper economic groups approximately 95 percent have basements. Among the families in the upper economic group a preference for a basement is indicated in 96.4 percent of the instances, and among those in the middle economic group, in 98.8 percent of the instances. It was pointed out previously also that approximately 89 percent of the houses occupied by families in the lower economic group have a basement. A total of 95.2 percent of these families prefer one.

Basements are preferred for a variety of uses by farm families. The principal use is, of course, that of storage, including the storage of canned goods, meat, produce, and fuel. Also ranking high on the list of preferred uses for a basement is that of washing and/or drying clothes. A listing of the various uses preferred by families in the region as a whole is given in Table 140.

There are different preferred uses of the basement among families in the four subregions. Only the storage of canned goods ranks high in each of the subregions. There is considerable variation among other uses. For washing and drying clothes the basement location ranks high among the preferences of families in the Appalachian and Coastal area but relatively low among families in the Cold North. For heating and the storage of fuel, there is a greater preference for the basement among families in the Central and the Cold North areas than in the Coastal area.

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

Families in the Coastal and Cold North areas indicate a relatively high preference for storing produce in the basement. A considerably smaller percentage of families in the Cold North area than in the other three subregions prefer to do the food processing in the basement.

Table 140. Preferred uses of basement—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 588; weighted base figure for table, 2764).

Use	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Storage of Canned Goods . . . . .	92.6	87.8	93.4	93.8	93.6
Washing and/or Drying Clothes . . .	61.1	63.4	59.3	70.1	38.7
Heating and Storage of Fuel . . . . .	59.0	48.8	62.9	58.1	64.7
Storage of Produce . . . . .	56.9	72.0	57.5	40.9	76.3
Food Processing . . . . .	24.6	28.0	23.4	28.3	13.3
Place to Wash Up . . . . .	18.3	13.4	20.4	23.4	5.8
Recreation, Eating, Entertaining . . .	18.3	29.3	15.0	14.6	22.0
Meat Processing . . . . .	17.0	12.2	25.7	11.0	14.5
Storage of Meat, Freezer, etc. . . . .	14.9	15.9	20.4	8.8	13.9
Workroom . . . . .	4.9	7.3	3.6	4.5	6.4
Garage . . . . .	1.2	...	1.2	2.3	...
Storage of Clothing . . . . .	0.9	2.4	0.6	...	2.3
General (Other) Storage . . . . .	11.7	20.7	10.8	7.5	12.7
Other . . . . .	6.2	8.5	5.4	5.8	5.8

Source: Appendix Table A-75.

There is also some variation among families in the three economic groups. A slightly higher percentage of families in the upper economic group prefers to use the basement for heating and the storage of fuel, for recreation, eating, and entertainment, for the storage of meat, a freezer, etc., and for general (other) storage. On the other hand, a slightly higher percentage of families in the lower economic group prefers to use the basement for the storage of canned goods, for the washing and/or drying of clothes, for food processing, and for meat processing.

The trend in all of the instances cited is distinct, as can be seen from Table 141.

There is no distinct relationship between the type and size of

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 141. Preferred uses of basement—by economic group (number of families reporting, 588; weighted base figure for table, 2764).

Use	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Storage of Canned Goods . . . . .	88.2	93.4	95.1
Washing and/or Drying Clothes . . . . .	59.2	59.8	66.5
Heating and Storage of Fuel . . . . .	63.8	58.4	55.5
Storage of Produce . . . . .	59.3	55.5	58.1
Food Processing . . . . .	21.3	23.5	31.1
Place to Wash Up . . . . .	18.7	18.7	16.8
Recreation, Eating, Entertainment . . . . .	25.4	16.6	15.4
Meat Processing . . . . .	12.0	17.8	20.2
Storage of Meat, Freezer, etc. . . . .	19.0	15.3	9.2
Workroom . . . . .	3.6	5.3	5.2
Garage . . . . .	0.5	1.7	0.5
Storage of Clothing . . . . .	1.6	0.3	2.1
General (Other) Storage . . . . .	16.9	11.0	8.0
Other . . . . .	6.4	6.8	4.2

Source: Appendix Table A-75.

families and the preferred uses of a basement except that larger families indicate a greater preference for using it for the storage of canned goods.

*Attics.* A total of 61.2 percent of the farm families covered by this report want an attic. There is little variation among families in three of the subregions — Coastal, Central, and Appalachian — but a considerable variation on the part of families in the Cold North area. This can be seen in Table 142.

Table 142. Percentage of families wanting an attic—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 584; weighted base figure for table, 2744).

Region and Subregion	Percent of Families
Region . . . . .	61.2
Coastal . . . . .	61.6
Central . . . . .	67.5
Appalachian . . . . .	62.8
Cold North . . . . .	39.4

Source: Appendix Table A-76.

Among families in the three economic groups, the greatest preference for an attic is among families in the upper economic group. The percentages are: upper economic group, 68.1; middle economic group, 59.7; and lower economic group, 57.9.

Where an attic is preferred, families generally prefer to use it for some type of storage. A low percentage of families would locate a recreation or playroom there.

The most common use would be for general storage. Among those families in the region preferring an attic, 90.7 percent would use it for this purpose. A total of 42.1 percent would also use it specifically for clothing storage; only 4.7 percent would store food there.

There is little variation among families in the four subregions or the three economic groups insofar as the preferred uses of the attic are concerned. A high percentage in each case would use it for general storage. A higher percentage of families in the Coastal area than in any other subregion (60.7 percent) would use it for clothing storage; the lowest percentage is in the Central area (27.1 percent) (Appendix Table A-77).

*Preference for rooms in the 5-room house.* If a family of five, including two boys and a girl of school age, could have a house with only 5 rooms and a bath, over 80 percent of all of the farm families covered by this report think the rooms should be a kitchen, living room, and three bedrooms.

There is some subregional variation. A preference for that combination of rooms is indicated by 90.5 percent of the families in the Appalachian area, but by only 65.9 percent in the Coastal area. The principal reason for the lower percentage in the Coastal subregion, which is considerably lower than that in any of the other subregions, is the fact that 17.6 percent of the families in this area prefer a kitchen, living room-dining room combination, and three bedrooms.

The distribution among various room combinations for families in the region as a whole and the four subregions is shown in Table 143.

The economic group of the family and the age of the homemaker do not appear to have any influence on the types of rooms preferred.



## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 143.* Specific rooms preferred in dwelling unit limited to 5 rooms—by region and subregion \* (number of families reporting, 599; weighted base figure for table, 2815).

Rooms	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Kitchen, Living Room, Three Bedrooms . . .	82.7	65.9	82.0	90.5	88.1
Kitchen, Dining Room, Three Bedrooms . . .	1.5	...	3.0	1.0	0.6
Kitchen, Dining Room, Living Room, Two Bedrooms . . . . .	2.0	1.2	3.6	1.0	1.7
Kitchen, Living Room-Dining Room Combination, Three Bedrooms . . . . .	8.9	17.6	9.0	4.7	6.8
Other . . . . .	4.9	15.3	2.4	2.8	2.8
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-78.

\*For a family of five, including two boys and a girl of school age.

When families do not specify a dining room needed in the 5-room house, they indicate a distinct preference for eating in the kitchen. Approximately 86 percent of all families indicate the kitchen preference, regardless of room arrangement preferred.

### *Equipment and Furniture*

*Heating equipment.* Almost all of the farm families covered by this report (95.6 percent) prefer a central furnace for heating their homes (Figure 20). Since only 46 percent of the families now have a furnace (including those families who now heat their homes with a furnace and range as well as a furnace alone), it is apparent that many families now using other methods of heating prefer to change over to this type of heating (Appendix Table A-79).

Among those families preferring a central furnace, hard coal and oil are the two types of fuel most generally preferred. The percentage distribution is shown in Table 144.

The highest percentage of families in the region want to heat all rooms in the house. It will be recalled from Part I that in only a low percentage of the farm houses covered by this report are all of the rooms now heated. (The median number of rooms in the farm houses covered by this report is 7.1, while the median number

## GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

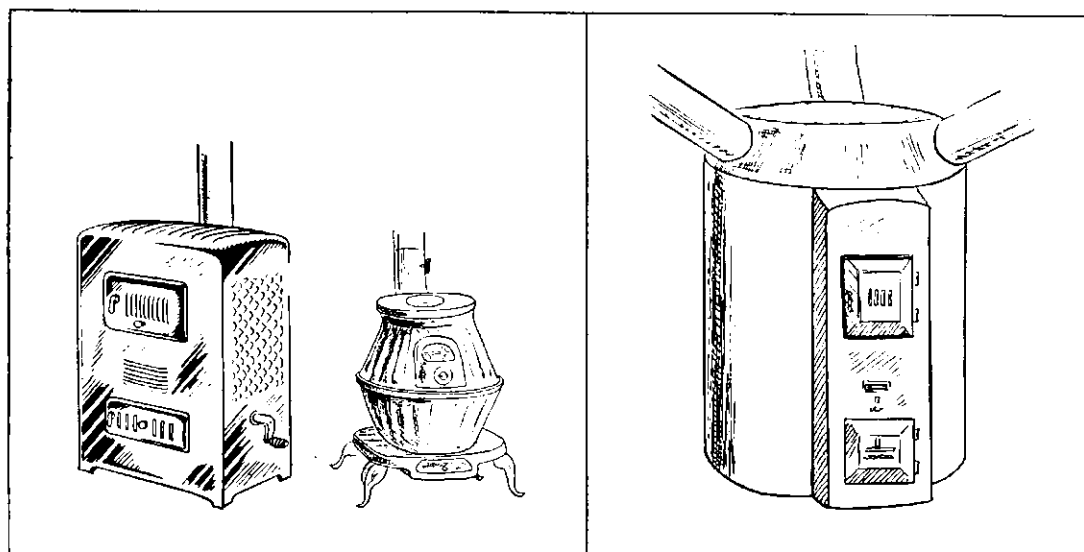


Figure 20. Many families have a space heater or other stove, but most families prefer central heating.

now heated is only 4.6.) The percentage of families is about the same in the Coastal, Central, and Cold North areas but significantly lower in the Appalachian area.

A slightly higher percentage of families in the upper economic group prefer to heat all rooms. The percentage distribution is: upper economic group, 84.8; middle economic group, 81.8; lower economic group, 78.9.

Almost all families in the region (96 percent) want the bathroom heated. The percentage is only slightly lower among those families who want to heat the parents' bedroom (88.4 percent) and the children's bedrooms (86.8 percent).

Table 144. Summary of types of fuel preferred by families wanting central furnace (number of families reporting, 579; weighted base figure for table, 2721).

Type of Fuel	Percent of Families
Hard Coal.....	38.3
Oil.....	34.6
Soft Coal.....	9.5
Gas.....	7.4
Wood.....	5.3
Other.....	4.9
All Classes.....	100.0

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 145.* Percentage of families preferring to heat all rooms—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836)

Region and Subregion	Percent of Families
Region.....	81.9
Coastal.....	83.9
Central.....	85.1
Appalachian.....	76.1
Cold North.....	85.2

Source: Appendix Table A-80.

In the Cold North, 99.4 percent of the families want the bathroom heated. The comparable percentages are 98.2 in the Central area, 95.4 in the Coastal area, and 92.8 in the Appalachian area (Appendix Table A-80).

A total of 56.5 percent of the families in the region want a fireplace. Only an insignificant percentage of families would use it for heating, however. Most of the families prefer to have it in the living room. There is some subregional variation, with the greatest preference expressed by families in the Coastal area.

*Table 146.* Percentage of families wanting a fireplace—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 601; weighted base figure for table, 2826).

Region and Subregion	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
Region.....	(100.0)	56.5
Coastal.....	(18.5)	71.3
Central.....	(35.4)	58.1
Appalachian.....	(33.8)	45.9
Cold North.....	(12.3)	59.2

Fireplaces are preferred more generally by families in the upper economic group. A total of 61.9 percent of all families in this economic group express this preference, compared with 56.7 percent in the middle economic group and 50.3 percent in the lower economic group.

Among those families preferring a fireplace, approximately 90 percent want 1 and the remaining 10 percent want 2 or more.

*Other equipment and furniture: Introduction.* In the preceding sections of Part IV family preferences have been discussed. In the remaining part of this section on equipment and furniture, however, definite plans of the family are described. These plans reflect preferences only when the family contemplates buying or replacing the items covered.

In analyzing the plans of the farm families with respect to the following items of furniture and equipment they may have or plan to buy, data have been classified into five major groups: (1) percentage of families who do not have the item and do not plan to buy it within the next two years; (2) percentage of families who do not have the item but do plan to buy it within the next two years; (3) percentage of families who have the item and expect to keep using it indefinitely; (4) percentage of families who have the item but expect to replace it within the next two years; (5) some other combination.

The data, classified in this manner, generally indicate clearly what few changes the farm families covered by this report plan to make regarding equipment and furniture they have (or do not have) during the next two years.

*Ranges.* The report indicates that it will be some time before any other one type of range replaces, to any extent, the wood and/or coal range being used now by approximately 57 percent of the farm families covered. In fact, about one-half of all of the farm families now have a wood and/or coal range which they plan to use indefinitely, and the remaining 7 percent now have this type of range and plan to have it replaced with a range of the same type within the next 2 years.

There is no indication, however, that farm families who do not now have a wood and/or coal range plan to buy a range of this type. Among those families now having a different type of range, none plans to use the wood and/or coal type.

Families in the lower economic group apparently will continue to have a higher percentage of wood and/or coal ranges than families in either of the other two economic groups. Families in the upper economic group will have a lower percentage of ranges of this type than families in the other two economic groups.

Table 147. Plans of families regarding range—by type of range families now have and by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Type of Range and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Plans of Families					
		Have None, Not Buying	Have None, Plan to Buy One	Have One, Plan to Use Indefinitely	Have One, Plan to Replace	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Wood and/or Coal</i>							
Region . . . . .	(100.0)	41.1	0.2	50.5	6.9	1.3	100.0
Upper Economic Group . . .	(22.3)	47.9	...	41.9	9.9	0.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . .	(56.5)	41.3	0.4	51.5	5.5	1.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . .	(21.2)	33.2	...	57.1	7.2	2.5	100.0
<i>Gas</i>							
Region . . . . .	(100.0)	76.2	1.6	20.4	1.0	0.8	100.0
Upper Economic Group . . .	(22.3)	77.9	0.9	20.2	...	1.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . .	(56.5)	77.1	1.5	19.7	1.3	0.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . .	(21.2)	72.1	2.6	22.3	1.0	2.0	100.0
<i>Electric</i>							
Region . . . . .	(100.0)	74.7	5.6	19.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Upper Economic Group . . .	(22.3)	67.5	4.7	26.9	...	0.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . .	(56.5)	76.0	6.7	17.2	0.1	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . .	(21.2)	78.9	3.7	16.9	0.5	...	100.0

No important increase or decrease in the next 2 years is apparent in the number of gas ranges owned by farm families.

The greatest change in regard to ranges is in favor of electric ranges. But even this anticipated change does not appear to be important in proportions.<sup>6</sup> Among all farm families in the region, 5.6 percent do not now have an electric range but plan to buy one in the next 2 years. Among families in the middle economic group (this group, it will be remembered, contains over half of all of the farm families in the region), 6.7 percent do not now have a range of this type but plan to buy one.

None of the families owning a combination coal and/or wood and gas type of range plan to replace the one they now have within 2 years, and very few farm families not now having this type of range plan to buy one. Almost the same figures apply to kerosene ranges.

There is some variation between families in the upper and lower economic groups: families in the upper economic group are tending to change from wood and/or coal ranges, apparently in favor of electric ones.

Among homemakers in the different age groups, definite plans for continued use of wood and/or coal ranges can be observed in the older groups. For example, among homemakers 70 years old or older 87 percent plan to use a range with this type of fuel, whereas among homemakers between the ages of 20 and 29, only 40 percent plan to use this type. There is a downward trend in the percentage from the older to the younger age groups (Table 148).

There appears to be a slight reverse trend insofar as gas and electric ranges are concerned. That is, these types of ranges are somewhat more popular with the younger homemakers. The trend is not so distinct, however, as the opposite trend among those homemakers still planning to use a wood and/or coal range.

A trend parallel to that indicated for age of homemakers is found among homemakers with varied years of schooling. Plans for using a wood and/or coal range, for example, appear more

---

<sup>6</sup> Although this survey did not determine how many of the families covered had electricity, it was pointed out in Part I that approximately 90 percent have an electric washing machine; therefore, the number of families having electricity equals or exceeds that percentage.

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

Table 148. Plans of families regarding type of range—by age of homemaker (number of families reporting, 605; weighted base figure for table, 2843).

Age of Homemaker	Per- cent of Region	Type of Range (Read Across)				
		Wood and/ or Coal	Electric	Kerosene	Gas	Combina- tion of Two or More
(Years)		(Percent)*				
Under 20 . . . . .	( 0.5)	80.0	40.0	...	60.0	...
20-29 . . . . .	(11.7)	39.9	24.9	15.6	24.3	21.6
30-39 . . . . .	(23.8)	51.6	29.1	14.2	27.9	16.5
40-49 . . . . .	(25.2)	58.4	26.6	12.8	24.4	19.5
50-59 . . . . .	(23.4)	65.0	20.4	16.1	25.1	13.1
60-69 . . . . .	(11.3)	71.9	27.8	10.6	10.3	14.1
70 or More . . . . .	( 4.1)	87.0	13.9	20.9	20.9	...
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	59.0	25.3	14.2	23.8	16.0

\*Total is not 100 percent because some families have more than one type.

Table 149. Plans of families regarding type of range—by number of years of school completed by homemaker (number of families reporting, 589; weighted base figure for table, 2770).

Schooling Completed	Per- cent of Region	Type of Range (Read Across)				
		Wood and/ or Coal	Electric	Kerosene	Gas	Combina- tion of Two or More
(Years)		(Percent)*				
None . . . . .	( 0.7)	100.0	...	10.0	30.0	...
<i>Grade School:</i>						
1-4 Years . . . . .	( 2.3)	57.8	9.4	18.8	46.9	...
5-6 Years . . . . .	( 3.3)	81.3	17.6	23.1	19.8	12.1
7-8 Years . . . . .	(35.5)	65.6	25.7	12.2	20.0	16.5
<i>High School:</i>						
1-3 Years . . . . .	(23.9)	60.6	21.4	15.4	23.2	16.6
4 Years . . . . .	(18.6)	51.0	22.9	19.0	28.5	22.5
<i>College or Other Training:</i>						
1-3 Years . . . . .	(11.2)	48.4	32.9	16.1	22.3	12.6
4 Years . . . . .	( 4.5)	28.2	63.7	...	37.1	14.5

\*Total is not 100 percent because some families have more than one type.

general among homemakers who have completed fewer years of school than among homemakers who completed high school and college. Plans for using an electric range are more general among those homemakers who have completed a college education (approximately 64 percent of all homemakers in this category plan to use an electric range) (Table 149).

*Washing machines.* More homemakers plan to use an electric (nonautomatic) washing machine rather than the electric (automatic) and the gasoline types. Approximately 80 percent of all families now have an electric (nonautomatic) washing machine which they plan to use indefinitely. Another 5 percent of the families plan to replace within 2 years the electric (nonautomatic) washer they now have. The percentage of families planning to use other types is too low to be significant (Table 150).

*Ironers.* Only 7.2 percent of all farm families have an electric ironer and only 2 percent who do not now have one plan to buy one.

*Automatic driers.* Only 16.9 percent of the farm families would buy an automatic clothes dryer if they were buying new laundry equipment. A total of 77.3 percent indicate that they would not buy this item of laundering equipment, and 5.8 percent express no opinion.

*Vacuum cleaners.* Most homemakers plan to use a vacuum cleaner, but there is no distinct difference in the plans for using either the tank or upright type. As indicated earlier, a slightly higher percentage now has the tank type. There is no difference in plans among families in the various economic groups (Table 151).

*Refrigerators or ice boxes.* As indicated earlier, the electric refrigerator is the most prominent type of refrigeration among farm families covered by this report, and most families will continue to use this type. Only a few farm families who have gas or kerosene refrigerators plan to replace them, and a very low percentage who do not now have a refrigerator of this type plans to buy one. Only a few farm families plan to replace their iceboxes, but no families not now having an icebox plan to buy one. On the other hand, a higher percentage of families who do not have an electric refrigerator plan to acquire one (Table 152).



Table 150. Plans of families regarding washing machine—by type of washing machine they now have and by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Type of Washing Machine and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Plans of Families					
		Have None, Not Buying	Have None, Plan to Buy One	Have One, Plan to Use Indefinitely	Have One, Plan to Replace	Other*	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Electric (Non-automatic)</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	12.2	2.4	79.6	5.1	0.7	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	13.7	1.9	77.4	6.2	0.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	9.7	2.1	81.6	5.7	0.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	17.3	3.8	76.4	2.5	...	100.0
<i>Electric (Automatic)</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	94.6	1.7	3.4	0.2	0.1	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	88.4	4.3	6.2	0.6	0.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	95.4	1.4	3.2	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	99.0	...	1.0	...	...	100.0
<i>Gasoline</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	95.0	...	3.7	1.3	...	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	95.9	...	3.6	0.5	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	96.3	...	2.6	1.1	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	90.7	...	6.5	2.8	...	100.0
<i>All Types of Washing Machines</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	2.7	4.1	86.6	6.6	0.8	†
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	1.9	6.2	87.2	7.3	1.3	†
Middle Economic Group...	(56.0)	1.4	3.4	87.5	6.8	0.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.0)	7.0	3.8	83.9	5.3	...	100.0

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

191

\*Includes "Have One, Plan to Buy a Second," "Have Two, Plan to Use Both Indefinitely," and "Other."

†Total is not 100 percent because some families have more than one type.

Table 151. Plans of families regarding vacuum cleaners—by type of vacuum cleaner they now have and by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Type of Vacuum Cleaner and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Plans of Families					
		Have None, Not Buying	Have None, Plan to Buy One	Have One, Plan to Use Indefinitely	Have One, Plan to Replace	Other*	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Tank</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	67.5	2.2	29.4	0.8	0.1	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	58.1	1.6	38.9	0.9	0.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	70.0	1.8	27.8	0.4	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	70.4	3.8	23.8	2.0	...	100.0
<i>Upright</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	65.4	1.1	32.0	0.6	0.9	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	64.6	0.5	32.1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	61.7	1.1	35.8	0.3	1.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	76.2	1.7	21.8	0.3	...	100.0
<i>All Types of Vacuum Cleaners</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	32.9	3.3	61.4	1.4	1.0	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	22.8	2.1	70.9	2.4	1.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	31.7	2.9	63.6	0.7	1.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	46.7	5.5	45.5	2.3	...	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

\*Includes "Have One, Plan to Buy a Second," "Have Two, Plan to Use Both Indefinitely," and "Other."

Table 152. Plans of families regarding type of refrigeration—by type of refrigeration families now have and by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Type of Refrigeration and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Plans of Families					All Classes
		Have None, Not Buying	Have None, Plan to Buy One	Have One, Plan to Use Indefinitely	Have One, Plan to Replace	Other*	
		(Percent)					
<i>Electric</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	23.4	9.6	63.8	2.8	0.4	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	13.8	4.9	76.1	5.2	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	20.1	11.8	64.8	2.5	0.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	42.5	8.5	48.0	1.0	...	100.0
<i>Ice</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	92.4	...	3.9	3.7	...	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	98.0	...	0.6	1.4	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	93.4	...	3.4	3.2	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	84.1	...	8.8	7.1	...	100.0
<i>Gas or Kerosene</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	93.8	0.4	4.9	0.9	...	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	92.7	...	6.3	1.0	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	95.9	...	3.5	0.6	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	89.5	2.0	7.0	1.5	...	100.0
<i>All Types of Refrigerators</i>							
Region.....	(100.0)	9.7	10.0	72.6	7.3	0.4	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	4.4	4.9	83.1	7.6	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	9.3	11.8	71.7	6.4	0.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	16.1	10.5	63.8	9.6	...	100.0

\*Includes "Have One, Plan to Buy a Second," "Have Two, Plan to Use Both Indefinitely," and "Other."

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Almost all families who now have the smallest sizes of refrigerators would buy larger ones. Those who now have medium-size refrigerators in many cases would buy larger ones. On the other hand, those who now have the larger refrigerator appear to be satisfied. Practically no families would buy a size smaller than the size they now have.

*Freezers.* Only about 16 percent of all farm families covered by this report now have a freezer; another 15 percent of the families do not now have one but plan to buy one. Among families in the upper economic group, 21.5 percent of the families now do not have one, but plan to buy one. In the middle economic group 13.0 percent do not have one but plan to buy one. In the lower economic group the comparable percentage is 7.8 (Table 153).

Most families having a freezer have the cabinet type. Very few families now have walk-in type freezers, and the percentage of families preferring this type remains insignificant.

Very few of the families now having a freezer plan to replace it.

Almost half of all farm families planning to buy a freezer want one between 10 and 20 cubic feet in size. This is also the size of freezer used in most families who have one.

*Items of large and small furniture.* During the next two years, few farm families plan to replace or buy new items of furniture of the types discussed in this report. These include the piano, console radio, davenport, sideboard, dining table, among the larger items; and easy chairs, rocking chairs, table radios, and drop-leaf tables among the smaller items. In every instance, less than 2 percent of the homemakers plan to buy these items.

### *Household Activities*

*Meal service.* Meal service activities<sup>7</sup> of farm families are here described under two heads: those for only the regular household members and those for the regular members plus guests. Data on the latter situation are important because, as pointed out earlier, almost two-thirds of the farm families covered by this report now have guests for meals once a month or oftener. In fact, over a third of the families have guests for meals on an average of once

---

<sup>7</sup> The serving of refreshments is included with the serving of meals throughout the discussion in this section.

Table 153. Plans of families regarding freezers—by type of freezers families now have and by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Type of Freezer and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Plans of Families					All Classes
		Have None, Not Buying	Have None, Plan to Buy One	Have One, Plan to Use Indefinitely	Have One, Plan to Replace	Other*	
		(Percent)					
<i>Cabinet</i> .....							
Region.....	(100.0)	70.2	13.8	15.5	0.4	0.1	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	52.9	21.5	24.6	1.0	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	73.8	13.0	12.6	0.4	0.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	78.9	7.8	13.3	...	...	100.0
<i>Walk-In</i> .....							
Region.....	(100.0)	98.5	1.2	0.3	...	...	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	99.5	...	0.5	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	98.4	1.3	0.3	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	98.0	2.0	...	...	...	100.0
<i>All Types of Freezers</i> .....							
Region.....	(100.0)	68.8	15.0	15.7	0.4	0.1	100.0
Upper Economic Group...	(22.3)	52.4	21.5	25.1	1.0	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group...	(56.5)	72.2	14.3	12.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(21.2)	76.9	9.8	13.3	...	...	100.0

\*Includes "Have One, Plan to Buy a Second," "Have Two, Plan to Use Both Indefinitely," and "Other."

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

every two weeks. When farm families have guests for meals, it usually doubles the regular attendance.

Because it is the location preferred for the Sunday family dinner and company meals, and because of the additional number of people who are served during company meals, the dining room takes an important position as a location for eating second only to the kitchen.

Looking first at the preferences of homemakers for serving meals in the kitchen, however, 4/5 of all homemakers prefer to serve some meals in this location in both summer and winter. Generally they would serve the regular family meals there (Appendix Table A-81). There is no significant difference among families in the three economic groups.

Approximately four-fifths of the families also prefer to serve some meals in the dining room in both summer and winter. The percentage is higher than this among families in the upper economic group and lower in the middle economic group.

Table 154. Percentage of homemakers preferring to serve some meals or refreshments in the dining room in summer and winter—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region and Economic Group	Period of Year			
	Summer		Winter	
	Percent of Region	Percent of Families	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
	(Percent)			
Region . . . . .	(100.0)	80.2	(100.0)	80.7
Upper Economic Group . . .	(22.3)	88.0	(22.3)	88.0
Middle Economic Group . .	(56.5)	75.9	(56.5)	76.8
Lower Economic Group . . .	(21.2)	82.9	(21.2)	82.9

A high percentage of families would serve only company meals in the dining room. Some families, however, would serve all meals there (Appendix Table A-82). Only 1/5 of the families prefer to use the living room for either meals or refreshments. The majority prefer to use it only for serving refreshments. Again, there is no difference between winter and summer figures.

One-fifth of the farm families also express a preference for using the porch for serving meals or refreshments, the majority for serving refreshments.

Dinettes and similar locations do not appear to be popular with the farm families covered by this report. It is not known, however, how many families are familiar with this type of space arrangement.

There does not appear to be any significant difference among families in the three economic groups regarding any of these locations (except the dining room, regarding which the difference was pointed out).

The different combinations of meals that homemakers prefer to serve in the kitchen and in the dining room, in both summer and winter, by economic groups, are shown in Appendix Tables A-81 and A-82. These tables show the preference of homemakers for serving regular meals in the kitchen and for serving meals for guests in the dining room. They also show the median number of persons homemakers prefer to seat for the various meals. For meals served in the kitchen, space is desired for a median of 5.8 persons in both summer and winter. On the other hand, for meals served in the dining room homemakers prefer space for a median of 10.1 and 10.2 persons, respectively, in summer and winter. The tables also show the median number of persons homemakers prefer to serve for various combinations of meals.

The analysis above points out the fact that space set aside for a dining room may not justify itself merely on the basis of meals served there. On the other hand, the frequency with which farm families serve meals to guests, and the number of guests served at a time, establishes a space requirement for more than the amount of eating space provided in most kitchens. Of course, some farm families prefer a dining room for other than meal serving purposes, but here again, as this report points out later, the trend appears to be away from rather than toward the use of this room for these activities.

*Food preparation and preservation.* A total of 95.4 percent of all farm families covered by this report want some space for preparing food for canning and freezing. It has been pointed out in Part II that among those homemakers now doing some of this

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

work, approximately 85 percent use the kitchen. It is significant to note, however, that only 56 percent of the homemakers prefer this location. Table 155 shows a comparison of the percentage of families now doing this work in specified rooms or other locations compared with the number of families preferring to do this work in those same locations.

Table 155. Existing and preferred locations for preparing food for canning and freezing (number of families reporting, 507; weighted base figure for table, 2386).

Location	Families Now Using Location	Families Preferring to Use Location
	(Percent)	
Kitchen.....	84.9	56.1
Workroom, Utility or Back Room.....	2.3	12.5
Other Location in House.....	2.0	3.4
Basement.....	3.9	13.2
Porch.....	5.0	9.6
Other Building.....	1.8	2.2
Other.....	0.1	3.0
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0

In Table 156 it can be seen that approximately 64 percent of the homemakers who now do this work in the kitchen still prefer to do the work there. Among those families who prefer another location, some prefer to use the utility room, a workroom, or a back room, the basement, or a porch. This table does not include 4.6 percent of all homemakers who prefer to use two or more locations.

There does not appear to be any variation among the different types of families with respect to the location preferred for these activities.

Approximately 83 percent of all families cut up meat (or have it cut up in a locker plant) for their own use. It has been pointed out in Part II that among those homemakers who do this work, approximately 30 percent do it in the kitchen. Another 16 percent use the basement, and 20 percent use a building other than the house. Only 16 percent have their meat cut up in a locker plant.

Of those who cut up meat only 10 percent prefer to use the



## GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

*Table 156.* Location preferred by homemaker for preparing food for canning and freezing—by existing location (number of families reporting, 507; weighted base figure for table, 2386).

Existing Location *	Preferred Location							
	Kitchen	Workroom, Utility or Back Room	Other Location in House	Basement	Porch	Other Building	Other	All Classes
	(Percent)							
Kitchen.....	64.2	11.9	2.4	9.9	8.1	0.7	2.8	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room...	...	89.1	...	10.9	...	...	...	100.0
Other Location in House.....	...	...	60.4	27.1	...	...	12.5	100.0
Basement.....	6.5	9.7	2.1	78.5	...	3.2	...	100.0
Porch.....	25.2	...	...	16.8	52.9	...	5.1	100.0
Other Building.....	4.5	...	...	6.8	4.5	77.4	6.8	100.0
Other.....	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0

\*Base for each location can be derived from Table 155.

kitchen. Approximately 26 percent prefer to do this work in the basement, and approximately 28 percent prefer some building other than the house. A summary of the existing and preferred locations for cutting up meat is shown in Table 157.

*Table 157.* Existing and preferred locations for cutting up meat (number of families reporting, 486; weighted base figure for table, 2287).

Location	Families Now Using Location	Families Preferring to Use Location
	(Percent)	
Kitchen.....	30.0	10.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room.....	2.9	8.6
Basement.....	16.0	26.4
Porch.....	2.8	1.3
Other Inside Area.....	4.5	3.7
Other Building.....	20.5	28.2
Outside.....	5.9	4.1
Locker Plant.....	15.7	15.9
Other.....	1.7	1.8
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

The preferences are somewhat different among families in the different economic groups who want some place for this work. In the upper economic group approximately 30 percent of the families prefer to have this work done in a locker plant. Only 16 percent prefer to use the basement. In the lower and middle economic groups approximately 32 and 29 percent, respectively, prefer to use the basement. Only 13 percent in the lower economic group and 11 percent in the middle economic group prefer to have it done at a locker plant (Appendix Table A-83).

There is no clear relationship between the type of family and the location preferred for cutting up meat.

A total of 25.6 percent of all farm families covered by this report want some location for putting eggs in cases in getting them ready for market, and another 19.7 percent want a location for putting them in cartons for the same purpose. The first group of families (i.e., those handling cases of eggs), working with the greatest quantity of eggs, prefers to use the basement. The second group prefers the kitchen.

Only 7.8 percent of all families want some location for preparing poultry for market. While a third of these families prefer to use the kitchen, there is considerable variation in the locations preferred for this work among the balance.

Table 158. Location preferred for packing eggs and preparing poultry for market.

Location	Eggs, Cases *	Eggs, Cartons	Poultry
		(Percent)	
Kitchen.....	18.9	41.0	32.9
Pantry.....	2.6	3.9	...
Workroom, Utility or Back Room.....	9.9	5.0	13.1
Basement.....	54.4	22.9	11.3
Porch.....	2.5	1.1	6.7
Washroom.....	0.4	1.4	4.0
Other Building.....	5.2	7.8	20.7
Outside.....	0.4	9.6	8.6
Other.....	5.7	7.3	2.7
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*Number of families reporting, 155; weighted base figure for table, 731. Corresponding figures for the items that follow are: 120, 563; 47, 222.

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

*Laundry work.* Earlier in this report it was pointed out that in the summer 1/3 of all families now do their washing in the kitchen. Another 14 percent use the basement, another 16 percent use the porch, and 14 percent use some building besides the house, generally a washhouse.

Homemakers are not very satisfied with these locations for doing this work in the summer. For example, only 8 percent prefer to do their washing in the kitchen. While only 7.5 percent now use a laundry room or washroom for this work, 34.0 percent prefer such a room. Approximately 14 percent now use the basement, whereas approximately 34 percent prefer to do their washing there. Considerably higher percentages use the porch or some other building than prefer to do so.

Table 159 indicates the existing and the preferred locations for doing washing in the summer.

*Table 159.* Existing and preferred locations for washing clothes in summer (number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2741).

Location	Families Now Using Location	Families Preferring to Use Location
	(Percent)	
Kitchen.....	33.3	8.0
Laundry Room, Washroom.....	7.5	34.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room.....	9.1	12.8
Basement.....	14.2	34.3
Porch.....	16.1	4.2
Other Inside Area.....	3.9	0.9
Other Building.....	14.3	5.5
Outside.....	1.6	0.3
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0

In the winter approximately 58 percent of all homemakers now do their washing in the kitchen. In contrast to this, only 13 percent prefer this location during the colder months. On the other hand, only 7 percent now do their washing in a laundry room, whereas this location is preferred by 33.5 percent. Again, only 14.1 percent now use the basement, whereas this location is preferred by 34.6 percent. The existing locations and the locations preferred by homemakers in the winter are shown in Table 160.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Table 160.* Existing and preferred locations for washing clothes in winter (number of families reporting, 587; weighted base figure for table, 2760).

Location	Families Now Using Location	Families Preferring to Use Location
	(Percent)	
Kitchen.....	58.1	13.2
Laundry Room, Washroom.....	7.0	33.5
Workroom, Utility or Back Room.....	4.3	11.5
Basement.....	14.1	34.6
Porch.....	3.9	1.8
Other Inside Area.....	5.0	0.8
Other Building.....	7.6	4.6
Outside.....	...	...
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0

There are also some distinct differences among the preferences of families in the different economic groups. For example, a higher percentage of homemakers in the upper than in the lower economic group prefers a separate laundry room. On the other hand, there is a tendency for a higher percentage of families in the lower economic group to prefer to use the basement, in both summer and winter (Appendix Table A-84).

There is a general but only slight tendency away from use of the basement with each advancing stage of the family cycle. This may reflect the influence of the age of the homemaker.

While approximately 85 percent of all farm homemakers now have portable laundry tubs, and approximately 15 percent have stationary tubs, it is interesting to note that only  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the homemakers prefer the portable type, while the balance prefer stationary tubs.<sup>8</sup> In the Coastal and Central areas approximately 80 percent of all homemakers prefer the stationary type. Among the three economic groups, the greatest preference for this type of tub is found among families in the upper economic group (Appendix Table A-85).

With regard to drying clothes in stormy weather, approximately 34 percent of all homemakers prefer to use the basement, and

<sup>8</sup> *Portable* refers to metal or wood tubs that are easily moved from one place to another; *stationary* refers to tubs that are permanently fastened to the wall or floor and have drains. They may or may not have water piped to them.

another 31 percent prefer to use a porch. Among the balance of the homemakers there is a fairly equal distribution among those who prefer to use the attic, a laundry room, or some other location except the kitchen or the workroom, utility or back room. Practically no homemakers want to dry their clothes in the last-mentioned locations.

There is a distinct subregional variation in these preferences. Homemakers in the Central and Appalachian areas follow the regional pattern most closely. In the Coastal area, however, approximately 46 percent of all families prefer to use the basement — by far the highest percentage for any location in this subregion; and in the Cold North, almost 70 percent of all homemakers prefer to use a porch. There are no significant variations among families in the three economic groups (Appendix Table A-86).

It was pointed out in Part II of this report that almost two-thirds of all homemakers covered by this report do their ironing in the kitchen in the summer. Another 14 percent iron in the dining room.

These locations for ironing are not preferred to the same extent they are now used. In fact, only about 37 percent of all homemakers prefer to do their ironing in the kitchen in the summer, and less than 5 percent want to use the dining room. On the other hand, against the 3 percent who now do their ironing in a laundry room, approximately 23 percent prefer such a location, and, although only 2.5 percent are now doing their ironing in a utility room or workroom, approximately 9 percent prefer that type of room. Practically no families now use the basement for this purpose, but approximately 10 percent would prefer it.

Table 161 indicates existing and preferred locations for doing ironing in the summer.

Although 75 percent of the homemakers now do their ironing in the kitchen in the winter, only about 49 percent prefer this location during the colder months. Also, only 2 percent now use a laundry room, but over 22 percent prefer to do their ironing in this type of room during the winter. Again, fewer families prefer to use the dining room and living room for this activity, but a considerably higher percentage prefer to do their ironing in a utility room, or workroom, or in the basement (Table 162).

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table 161. Existing and preferred locations for ironing clothes in summer (number of families reporting, 566; weighted base figure for table, 2659).

Location	Families Now Using Location	Families Preferring to Use Location
	(Percent)	
Kitchen . . . . .	62.5	36.9
Laundry Room . . . . .	3.1	23.4
Dining Room . . . . .	14.1	4.6
Living Room . . . . .	3.9	1.5
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	2.5	8.6
Basement . . . . .	0.2	10.1
Porch . . . . .	8.3	10.9
Other Inside Area . . . . .	3.2	2.4
Other . . . . .	2.2	1.6
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0

There are also some differences among the preferences of families in the various economic groups. For example, there is a tendency for a higher percentage of families in the middle economic group to prefer the kitchen. Also, in the summer, approximately 29 percent of the families in the upper economic group prefer to do their ironing in the laundry room, whereas the figure in the lower economic group is only 17 percent. Also, in the lower

Table 162. Existing and preferred locations for ironing clothes in winter (number of families reporting, 576; weighted base figure for table, 2707).

Location	Families Now Using Location	Families Preferring to Use Location
	(Percent)	
Kitchen . . . . .	75.1	48.8
Laundry Room . . . . .	1.9	22.3
Dining Room . . . . .	13.2	6.0
Living Room . . . . .	4.6	1.6
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	1.2	8.0
Basement . . . . .	0.2	8.8
Porch . . . . .	0.4	1.1
Other Inside Area . . . . .	2.8	2.4
Other . . . . .	0.6	1.0
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0

economic group approximately 17 percent of the families prefer a porch for this activity. Approximately 9 percent of the families in both the middle economic group and in the upper economic group prefer a porch.

In the winter, a higher percentage of families in the upper and middle economic groups prefer to do their ironing in a laundry room. In the upper economic group approximately 28 percent of the homemakers, and in the middle economic group 24 percent, prefer this location. This percentage falls to 13 percent in the lower economic group. There is a tendency for a lower percentage of families in the upper economic group than in either the middle or lower economic group, to prefer using the kitchen (Appendix Table A-87).

Family size and type do not appear to have any relationship to the location preferred for ironing.

Almost all homemakers covered by this report (98.7 percent) now have the ordinary portable type of ironing board.<sup>9</sup> On the other hand, approximately 43 percent of all homemakers prefer the built-in type. There is no subregional variation except in the Central area where only 37 percent prefer this type. There is some variation among families in the three economic groups. In the upper economic group approximately half of all homemakers prefer the built-in ironing board; the percentage declines to approximately 40 percent among families in the middle economic group (Appendix Table A-88).

*Sewing.* A total of 51.0 percent of the homemakers covered by this report believe a separate sewing room is the best location for sewing. This does not necessarily imply, however, that in planning a new house such a room would always be included by this group of homemakers. Only 5.5 percent now have such a room and, as has been seen, the number of families preferring such a room, if they added one or two additional rooms to their present house, is not very high.

No other one room ranks very high among the preferred locations for sewing, however. The second most important location preferred is the dining room, with only about 11 percent of the

---

<sup>9</sup> A *portable* ironing board is one that can be carried from one place to another; a *built-in* ironing board is attached to the wall and can be used in only one place.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

families preferring this location. In other words, many homemakers believe a sewing room is desirable but in approaching the problem of house planning they would probably pass up such a room in favor of others.

It was pointed out earlier in this report that approximately 31 percent of all homemakers now do their sewing in the dining room. Based on the preference of only 11 percent for this location, as indicated above, it can be seen that many homemakers are not satisfied with doing their sewing there. Another instance of dissatisfaction insofar as present location is concerned is with the living room. It has been pointed out earlier that approximately 21 percent of the homemakers are now doing their sewing in this room, but less than 10 percent prefer that location.

Table 163 summarizes the existing locations and the preferred locations for sewing.

Table 163. Existing and preferred locations for sewing (number of families reporting, 507; weighted base figure for table, 2385).

Location	Families Now Using Location	Families Preferring to Use Location
	(Percent)	
Dining Room.....	30.8	10.9
Living Room.....	20.8	8.7
Kitchen.....	16.3	7.1
Bedroom.....	15.7	9.5
Sewing Room.....	5.5	51.0
Laundry Room, Utility Room, Workroom.....	1.8	3.8
Den, Office, Library.....	1.6	3.0
Other.....	7.5	6.0
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0

There is no significant difference between the preferences among families in the upper, middle, and lower economic groups. Nor do the size and type of family appear to have any relationship to the location preferred for sewing.

*Entertaining.* Eating space desired for guests has been discussed. Approximately two-thirds of all of the families covered by this report feel they have overnight guests so frequently that extra sleeping space should be planned for them in a new house.



GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

There is no significant difference among the four subregions. There is a somewhat higher preference for such space among families in the upper economic group, however, than in the lower economic group.

In analyzing the type of sleeping space desired for guests in a new house, terminology is a problem. The following discussion adheres to the terminology used by the respondents.

Among those families who would desire extra sleeping space for guests, 45.5 percent would want an extra bedroom or bedrooms not specified as guest rooms, and 43.1 percent prefer a specified guest room, in the region as a whole.

In the Coastal area, 66 percent of the families desiring such space would want a guest room, while only 24.5 percent would want an extra bedroom not specified as a guest room. The picture is quite different in the Central and Appalachian areas. In the Central area approximately 39 percent would want a guest room whereas 51 percent would want an extra bedroom or bedrooms. Similarly, in the Appalachian area approximately 34 percent would want a guest room, and approximately 54 percent would want an extra bedroom or bedrooms. In the Cold North 47 percent would want a guest room and approximately 38 percent an extra bedroom.

In the upper and middle economic groups 45 and 46 percent of the families, respectively, prefer a guest room, and approximately 44 percent in each of these groups prefer an extra bedroom

Table 164. Type of space preferred (in a new house) for overnight guests—by region and subregion (number of families reporting, 378; weighted base figure for table, 1779).

Type of Space	Region	Subregion			
		Coastal	Central	Appalachian	Cold North
		(Percent)			
Guest Room . . . . .	43.1	66.0	39.2	33.7	47.0
Extra Bedrooms . . .	45.5	24.5	51.0	53.6	38.4
Space Not Specified	8.2	7.6	6.9	8.8	11.1
Couch . . . . .	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.9	0.9
Other . . . . .	0.7	...	...	1.0	2.6
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-89.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

not specified as a guest room. On the other hand, in the lower economic group only 32.2 percent prefer a guest room, whereas 51.4 percent prefer an extra bedroom or bedrooms.

Table 165. Type of space preferred (in a new house) for overnight guests—by economic group (number of families reporting, 378; weighted base figure for table, 1779).

Type of Space	Economic Group		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
	(Percent)		
Guest Room . . . . .	45.2	46.1	32.2
Extra Bedrooms . . . . .	44.1	44.1	51.4
Space Not Specified . . . . .	7.8	7.1	11.6
Couch . . . . .	2.0	2.1	4.2
Other . . . . .	0.9	0.6	0.6
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-89.

In Part II of this report it was pointed out that the median number of persons that can be seated in living rooms in farm homes covered by this report is 7.6. Farm families prefer larger living rooms; they want to seat a median of 9.6 persons. In other words, the size of present living rooms in farmhouses does not satisfy the preferences of the families.

Families in each of the three economic groups have similar desires for additional space in their living rooms. In the upper economic group, it has been pointed out that the median number of persons which now can be seated is 7.7. On the other hand, families in this economic group prefer to seat a median of 9.9 persons. Among families in the middle economic group, living rooms can now seat a median of 7.6 persons, whereas it is desired that they seat a median of 9.5 persons. Among families in the lower economic group, existing living rooms can seat a median of 7.3 persons while families in this economic group prefer living rooms which can seat a median of 9.3 persons.

Appendix Table A-90 indicates the number of persons that can be seated in existing living rooms of families in the region as a whole and in each of the three economic groups, together

GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

with the number of persons these families prefer to seat in their living rooms. It can be noted from this table that, generally speaking, families who have living rooms which seat less than 10 persons prefer larger rooms. Among families who have living rooms which can now seat 10 or more persons there is a greater degree of satisfaction with the size of the room they now have.

*Play space for children.* Almost half of the families (45.7 percent) covered by this report feel that some space is needed indoors for play space for children. A median of 113.6 square feet — a space approximately 10 by 11 feet — is needed, based on estimates of those families.

Approximately two-thirds of the families who feel space is needed for this purpose also feel the space should be located on the first floor, preferably near the kitchen or back door. About twice as many families prefer to have play space in a room that also may be used for other purposes as prefer a separate room.

The highest percentage of families believing indoor play space is necessary is in the upper economic group. The percentage figure for each economic group is as follows: upper, 53.4 percent; middle, 45.6 percent; lower, 37.6 percent.

An even more significant trend can be seen in regard to size of household. As the size of the household increases, a higher percentage of families feel that indoor play space is needed. The percentage figures are shown in Table 166.

As the size of the household increases, there is a slight tendency

*Table 166.* Percentage of families needing some indoor play space for children—by size of household (number of families reporting, 183; weighted base figure for table, 2677).

Size of Household	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
2.....	(18.2)	25.0
3.....	(18.8)	32.0
4.....	(21.5)	50.2
5.....	(17.0)	53.7
6.....	(11.5)	56.8
7.....	( 6.1)	62.0
8 or More .....	( 6.9)	69.4

among households to prefer play space located elsewhere than near the kitchen or back door.

### *Summary*

Although most of the farmhouses in the region are large, the types and locations of rooms are not satisfactory, judging from an analysis of the present and preferred locations for carrying on activities.

Many families now using the kitchen for washing clothes, ironing, food preservation, and even some miscellaneous activities, such as cutting up meat, would prefer some other location.

Other locations for such tasks for which the homemakers indicate a preference are the basement, a utility room, a workroom or a back room, or a laundry room (Figure 21). A higher percentage of families would prefer to use the basement for washing clothes, preserving food, and cutting up meat than now use the cellar or basement. A higher percentage also prefer to use a laundry or wash-room for washing and ironing clothes. A utility room, workroom, or back room is preferred by a higher percentage of families for preserving food and for washing and ironing clothes than now use this type of room. Almost half of the families feel that some play space is needed indoors for children.

The economic level of the family has a relationship to some of the locations preferred. A higher percentage of families in the upper economic group prefer a laundry room for washing and ironing clothes. Families in the middle and lower economic groups generally express a greater preference for the basement for washing and the kitchen for ironing.

Over 80 percent of the families prefer to serve some meals — usually the regular family meals — in the kitchen. A like percentage of families prefer to serve some meals in the dining room, but the meals they prefer to serve there are generally limited to company meals.

There is a distinct preference for houses of fewer stories among families in all economic groups. For the region as a whole only 3 percent of the families now have a 1-story house compared with a preference for this type of house by 35 percent of the families. A total of 32 percent of the families now have a 2½-story house,

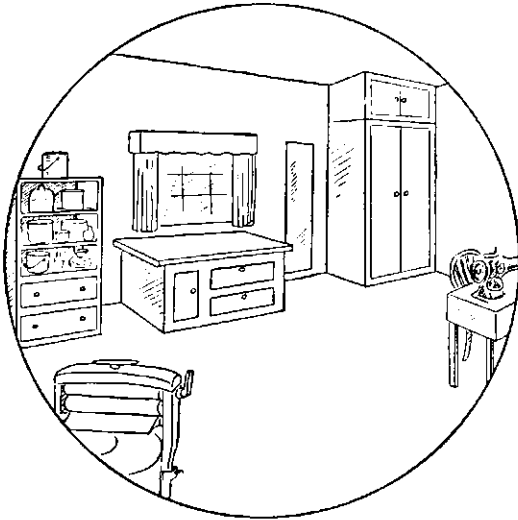
## GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

but only 10 per cent of the families prefer this type of house.

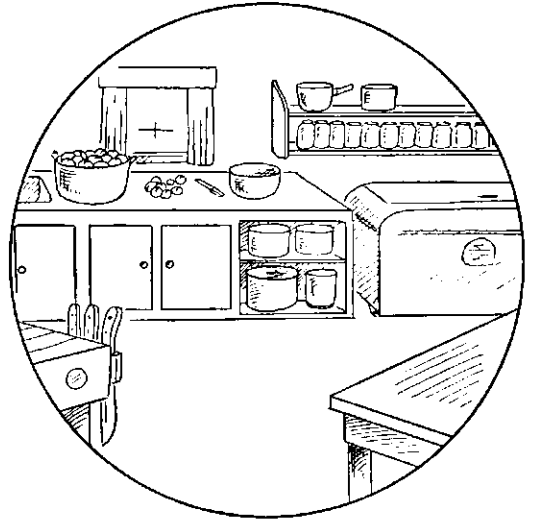
Approximately half of the families now use a space heater or other stove for heating, most of the remaining families use a furnace. Almost all families prefer a furnace, however. With this type of heating equipment a high percentage of families prefer to have all of the rooms in their house heated. Now families heat only about half of the rooms they have.

Almost all families want a basement and at least one porch.

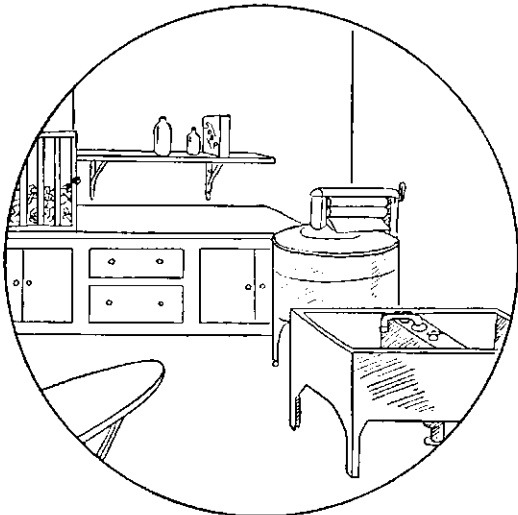
In building a new house, about two-thirds of the families feel that extra sleeping space should be planned for guests.



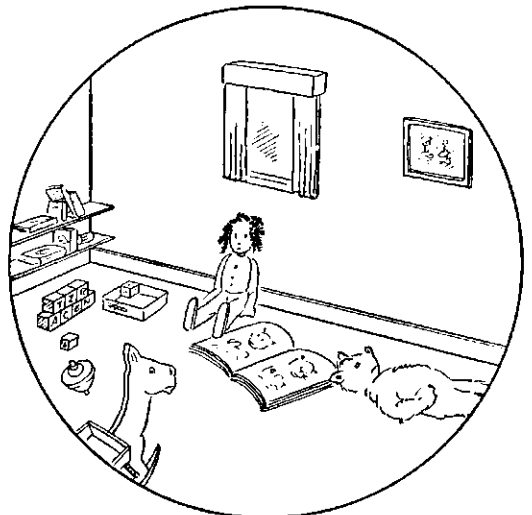
UTILITY ROOM



WORKROOM OR BACK ROOM



LAUNDRY ROOM



PLAY ROOM

Figure 21. Housing preferences for types of rooms that are not common in present farm houses.

## PART V

# Summary

**I**N PLANNING HOUSES to meet the needs of farm families it is necessary to know how families live. What is the nature of the activities they carry on? What is the scope of these activities? What kinds of household possessions do farm families have? And in what quantities? What kinds of houses do they now have?

In order that housing be acceptable to the people for whom it is planned, it is also necessary to know and consider family opinions and preferences regarding housing features such as basements, attics, porches, and the locations of rooms and activity areas.

Although no two families are exactly alike, it was thought that groups of families would have similar housing requirements and that these requirements would be affected by such factors as the economic levels of the families, stages of the family cycle, size of household, and the locations of farms with relation to climate and topography. These are the analysis factors that have been used. Although the needs and preferences of farm people have been found to be more homogeneous than might be expected, the analysis factors cited have shown their influence in a number of instances.

The economic status of the family, for example, affects whether or not the family has a bathroom or central heating. It affects the kind of fuel used. It has its influence on whether or not the family prepares food for market in the house. It also affects the kind of entertaining a family does and the kind of clothing family members have.

The stage of the family cycle affects the amount of food preserved and the amount of sewing done. It has its influence on the number

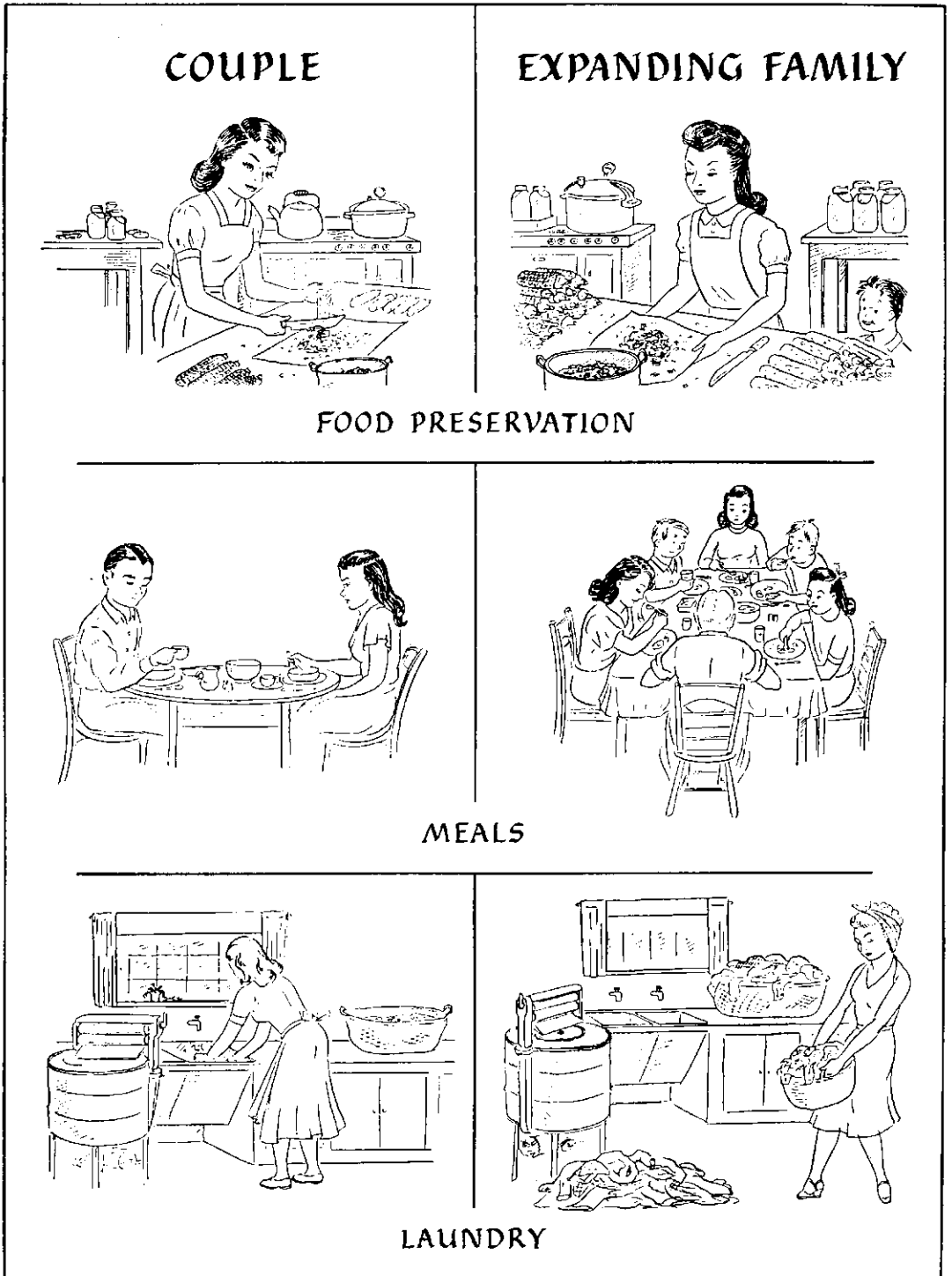


Figure 22. The family cycle and the size of household have a definite relationship to various household activities.

of times a family has social gatherings. It affects the amount of clothing stored.

The size of household has its effect on the number of persons

to whom meals are served and the number of items of dishes and silverware stored for everyday use. It also has its effect on the amount of clothes in the family wash (Figure 22).

The geographic location of the farm affects the kind of heating equipment and the kind of fuel used. These factors should be kept in mind when a general regional picture of housing requirements is shown.

Some of the important activities carried on in the house on which data are reported in this study are meal service, food preparation and preservation, laundry work, sewing, and entertaining. From the standpoint of space requirements in the house it is important to know where such activities take place (for example, washing clothes) and the *extent* of them (food preservation, for example).

It has been found that more persons are served at the evening than at other meals (a median of 3.6, compared with 3.1 for the morning meal and 2.5 at noon). These numbers are frequently increased (at least once a week among half of the families) by extra people — relatives and friends — who drop in. For company meals, the number more than doubles. About two-thirds of the families serve such meals once a month or more frequently. There are usually four or five extra persons at such meals.

Most families can or preserve fruit and vegetables. The number of quarts varies considerably among different families, but the median number is about 100 quarts of fruit and the same quantity of vegetables for a year's period. Baking of certain items, especially cakes and pies, is done regularly.

Almost all farm families do their own washing. The quantity of clothes washed at a time is extremely individualized. A higher percentage of families use the kitchen than any other location for this work. The kitchen is also the most prominent location for ironing.

About three-fourths of the homemakers do some sewing at home. About half of these homemakers use either the dining room or living room. The highest percentage — 31 percent — use the dining room.

Over half of the families have overnight guests about once every two months or oftener. Usually there are only one or two overnight guests at a time.



Storage space is needed in the farmhouse for many items which in certain respects may be peculiar to the farm household. An example is men's work clothes. Most farm families also keep a supply of glass jars, jelly glasses, jars, and crocks. Among items of food preparation equipment found in a high percentage of families are canners, churns, and ice cream freezers. These are in addition to such items as groceries, produce, dishes, silverware, household appliances, other clothing, bedding, magazines, and books.

Each of some twenty-three items of groceries is found in more than 80 percent of the homes. The groceries are usually kept in or near the kitchen and usually in the package in which they are purchased. White flour and granulated sugar are also generally kept in reserve supply. Produce is frequently kept in reserve supply.

All families require storage space for dishes and silverware for everyday use, and many require space for special dishes and silverware for guest use. Many of the specific dishes and pieces of silverware are found in the usual numbers of six, eight, and twelve — a reflection of the fact that they were purchased in sets.

The number and kinds of items of clothing farm families have has a direct relationship to the number in the family and the family composition (age and sex of members). There is some variation among families regarding the items they have for seasonal and for year-round use.

Approximately 72 percent of the farm families have an adequate number of rooms in their houses. The median-size farmhouse in the region has 7.1 rooms, while the median-size household has 3.6 persons. The houses are old, the median age being 79.0 years. Over two-thirds of the houses have 2 or 2½ stories. Only 3.4 percent have only 1 story. Three-fourths have a separate dining room and a separate living room, in addition to several bedrooms. Half of the houses have a pantry. Ninety-four percent have a basement or cellar, and 90 percent have at least one porch (frequently two). Approximately 28 percent of the families report a need for more rooms than they have in their present houses.

Approximately half of all of the families in the region express a need for additional storage space, however. It generally would be

## SUMMARY

used for storing clothes in the bedroom, storing dishes in the kitchen, or storing linens and bedding.

A high percentage of families prefer to carry on some of the household activities in locations different from the locations now used. This would indicate that the rooms have not been planned to meet the requirements of the family. Many families now using the kitchen for such activities as washing, ironing, canning and preserving food, and cutting up meat would prefer other locations. Most of the houses have basements or cellars, but they are not being put to use for some of the activities families would prefer to carry on there. An important percentage want some type of laundry or washroom, or a back room that could be used for general work purposes. Two-thirds of the families indicate that space should be provided in any new house for overnight guests.

The dining room is preferred by most families for company meals, but few other activities are carried on in this room. Some families use it for sewing, others for ironing; many families, however, would prefer to carry on these activities in a utility or other workroom.

Heating equipment families have frequently does not satisfy their requirement. Approximately half of the families use a space heater or other stove (most of the remaining families use a furnace), and only about half of the rooms are heated. Almost all families prefer a central furnace, and a high percentage would prefer to heat all rooms.

The type of other equipment farm families have varies. Almost half of the families have a wood and/or coal cooking range. Approximately 90 percent of the families have an electric (nonautomatic) washer, and a slightly lower percentage have an electric refrigerator. Few families have a freezer cabinet, or such equipment as an ironer.

It is obvious that many of the farm houses in the Northeast do not adequately satisfy today's living (or working) needs of the families who occupy them. It is highly important, therefore, to develop space standards for the farm house and for its equipment and storage space, based on the types of data presented in this report. Such standards will be useful to families in planning new houses and in replanning the farm houses they now have.

# Appendix A

Table A-1. Full-time and part-time farm families—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Full- Time	Part- Time	All Classes
			(Percent)	
<i>Region</i>				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	82.5	17.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	63.3	36.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	64.0	36.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	67.7	32.3	100.0
<i>Coastal</i> (18.4 Percent of Region)				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	82.4	17.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	65.8	34.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	53.3	46.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	70.1	29.9	100.0
<i>Central</i> (35.6 Percent of Region)				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	87.0	13.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	58.6	41.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	61.8	38.2	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	63.1	36.9	100.0
<i>Appalachian</i> (33.6 Percent of Region)				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	75.4	24.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	64.5	35.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	68.8	31.2	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	67.9	32.1	100.0
<i>Cold North</i> (12.4 Percent of Region)				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	92.9	7.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	73.0	27.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	67.6	32.4	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	76.7	23.3	100.0

Table A-2. Type of farm—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 602; weighted base figure for table, 2830).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Farm								
		Fruit and Nut	Vege- table	All Oth- er Crops	Dairy	Poultry	Live- stock	Forest Products	General	All Classes
(Percent)										
<i>Region</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.4)	4.9	1.4	10.6	68.6	9.8	...	...	4.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.6)	4.0	2.8	6.5	65.8	10.3	2.5	0.6	7.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.0)	2.5	6.0	7.2	46.8	11.4	7.1	0.5	18.5	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	3.9	3.2	7.6	62.4	10.4	2.8	0.5	9.2	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.5 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	5.9	2.9	23.5	35.3	26.5	...	...	5.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	2.6	5.3	23.7	39.5	21.0	...	...	7.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	...	6.7	20.0	26.7	13.3	13.3	...	20.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	3.5	4.6	23.0	35.6	21.8	2.3	...	9.2	100.0
<i>Central (35.4 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.8)	4.4	...	...	91.3	...	...	...	4.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.5)	6.3	3.6	3.6	68.5	10.8	2.7	...	4.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.7)	3.0	9.1	6.1	51.5	12.1	6.1	...	12.1	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	5.4	4.2	3.6	68.2	9.6	3.0	...	6.0	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.7 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	4.3	1.5	7.2	78.3	2.9	...	...	5.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	2.4	1.8	3.5	69.8	6.5	4.2	...	11.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	3.7	5.0	1.3	48.7	10.0	7.5	1.3	22.5	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	3.1	2.5	3.8	66.4	6.6	4.1	0.3	13.2	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	4.8	...	4.7	88.1	2.4	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	2.0	...	4.0	77.0	6.0	...	5.0	6.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	...	...	14.7	52.9	11.8	...	...	20.6	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	2.3	...	6.3	75.0	6.2	...	2.8	7.4	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-3. Number in family—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Number in Family									
		2 or Less	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Region</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	17.5	15.2	22.0	18.3	14.2	2.5	5.4	1.9	3.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	18.3	19.4	19.6	17.9	13.2	5.7	3.2	0.4	2.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	33.4	25.8	21.4	10.3	5.8	3.0	0.3	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	21.3	19.8	20.5	16.4	11.9	4.5	3.1	0.6	1.9	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	11.8	17.6	26.5	20.6	14.7	...	2.9	...	5.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	23.7	13.2	36.8	13.2	7.9	...	2.6	...	2.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	26.6	46.7	13.3	6.7	...	6.7	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	19.5	20.7	28.7	14.9	9.2	1.2	2.3	...	3.5	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	17.4	26.1	8.7	26.1	13.1	4.3	4.3	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	16.2	22.5	15.3	23.5	13.5	5.4	2.7	...	0.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	26.5	23.5	26.5	17.6	5.9	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	18.4	23.2	16.7	22.6	11.9	4.2	2.4	...	0.6	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	21.7	8.7	24.6	14.5	14.5	2.9	8.7	2.9	1.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	14.8	17.8	18.9	15.4	15.4	9.5	4.7	...	3.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	33.7	21.3	26.2	7.5	6.3	5.0	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	21.1	16.7	22.0	13.2	12.9	6.9	4.4	0.6	2.2	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	21.4	7.1	26.2	9.5	14.3	4.8	4.8	7.1	4.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	28.0	20.0	16.0	11.0	13.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	61.8	20.6	...	2.9	11.8	...	2.9	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	33.0	17.1	15.3	9.1	13.1	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-4. Number in household—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

222

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Number in Household									
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Region</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	12.6	16.6	22.1	17.9	14.2	4.0	5.8	3.8	3.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	14.9	19.3	19.7	19.6	11.9	7.6	3.2	1.3	2.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	30.9	23.3	23.4	10.3	5.8	5.0	1.3	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	17.8	19.5	21.1	17.2	11.1	6.2	3.4	1.6	2.1	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	5.9	23.5	26.5	20.6	14.7	...	2.9	...	5.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	21.1	10.5	31.6	23.7	7.9	...	2.6	...	2.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	20.0	33.3	33.3	6.7	...	6.7	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	14.9	19.5	29.9	19.5	9.2	1.2	2.3	...	3.5	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	17.4	17.4	13.1	21.8	17.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	10.8	23.4	18.0	24.4	10.8	8.1	2.7	0.9	0.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	23.5	23.5	20.6	17.7	5.9	5.9	2.9	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	14.3	22.6	17.9	22.6	10.7	7.1	3.0	1.2	0.6	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	17.4	10.1	26.1	13.0	14.5	4.4	7.2	5.8	1.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	14.8	16.0	18.9	14.8	16.0	10.1	4.1	1.8	3.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	32.5	22.5	26.2	7.5	6.3	5.0	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	19.8	16.4	22.3	12.6	13.2	7.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	9.5	14.3	16.7	16.7	7.1	11.9	11.9	7.1	4.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	22.0	24.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	61.8	11.8	8.8	2.9	11.8	...	2.9	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	26.7	19.3	13.6	10.8	9.7	7.4	5.1	3.4	4.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-5. Family types—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Sub- regions	Family Type								All Classes
		Young Couple	Found- ing Family	Ex- pand- ing Family	Con- tracting Family	Young Couple and One or More Adults	Found- ing Family and One or More Adults	Ex- pand- ing Family and One or More Adults	Other Adult Fam- ily— Three or More Bed- rooms	
(Percent)										
<i>Region</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	4.4	13.0	31.4	17.4	3.8	4.6	15.6	9.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	4.0	11.7	28.7	22.1	4.0	5.6	15.8	8.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	...	7.2	25.4	37.7	6.8	5.5	13.6	3.8	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	3.2	11.0	28.6	24.4	4.6	5.3	15.3	7.6	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	2.9	14.7	32.4	17.7	2.9	2.9	11.8	14.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	7.9	10.5	29.0	23.7	2.6	7.9	10.5	7.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	...	6.7	33.3	33.3	20.0	...	6.7	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	4.6	11.5	31.0	23.0	5.8	4.6	10.3	9.2	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	...	21.7	26.1	17.4	8.7	4.4	13.0	8.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	2.7	15.3	25.3	23.4	3.6	6.3	14.4	9.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	...	8.8	32.4	26.5	2.9	5.9	20.6	2.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	1.8	14.9	26.8	23.2	4.2	5.9	15.5	7.7	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-5.—Concluded.

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Sub- regions	Family Type								All Classes
		Young Couple	Found- ing Family	Ex- pand- ing Family	Con- tracting Family	Young Couple and One or More Adults	Found- ing Family and One or More Adults	Ex- pand- ing Family and One or More Adults	Other Adult Fam- ily— Three or More Bed- rooms	
(Percent)										
<i>Appalachian</i> (33.6 Percent of Region)										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	8.7	...	39.1	17.4	2.9	7.3	18.8	5.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	2.4	7.7	32.0	17.7	5.9	5.3	19.5	9.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	...	6.2	21.3	41.3	6.2	8.8	10.0	6.2	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	3.1	5.7	30.8	23.6	5.3	6.6	17.0	7.9	100.0
<i>Cold North</i> (12.4 Percent of Region)										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	4.8	26.2	19.0	16.7	...	2.4	21.4	9.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	8.0	11.0	32.0	27.0	2.0	1.0	17.0	2.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	...	5.9	8.9	64.7	2.9	...	14.7	2.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	5.7	13.6	24.4	31.8	1.7	1.2	17.6	4.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST



Table A-6. Age of homemaker—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 601; weighted base figure for table, 2825).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Age of Homemaker												All Classes
		19 or Less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 or More	
(Percent)														
<i>Region</i>														
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.4)	0.9	5.1	9.6	13.3	6.6	17.7	13.6	13.6	8.7	4.4	2.1	4.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.6)	0.4	2.7	9.5	11.8	17.6	10.4	13.8	12.8	8.4	6.7	3.3	2.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.0)	0.5	3.0	4.6	7.6	5.9	10.6	10.0	14.5	16.7	12.1	7.9	6.6	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	0.5	3.3	8.5	11.3	12.7	12.1	12.9	13.3	10.2	7.3	4.0	3.9	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.5 Percent of Region)</i>														
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	2.9	5.9	8.8	14.7	5.9	17.7	2.9	17.7	14.7	...	...	8.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	...	...	10.5	15.8	13.2	13.2	7.9	13.2	10.5	7.9	5.2	2.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	...	...	...	13.3	...	20.0	6.7	26.6	...	20.0	6.7	6.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	1.1	2.3	8.0	15.0	8.0	16.1	5.8	17.2	10.4	6.9	3.4	5.8	100.0
<i>Central (35.7 Percent of Region)</i>														
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	...	4.3	4.3	13.2	4.3	4.3	34.7	13.2	8.7	8.7	4.3	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	...	1.8	11.7	13.5	13.5	13.5	16.3	9.9	8.1	7.2	1.8	2.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	...	5.9	2.9	5.9	11.8	8.8	8.8	23.6	20.6	8.8	...	2.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	...	3.0	8.9	11.9	11.9	11.3	17.3	13.1	10.7	7.7	1.8	2.4	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.4 Percent of Region)</i>														
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.9)	...	5.8	10.2	11.6	8.7	26.1	14.5	11.6	4.3	2.9	1.4	2.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.7)	1.2	4.1	5.9	7.7	24.9	6.5	13.0	15.4	9.5	5.3	4.1	2.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(24.4)	1.3	2.6	9.1	9.1	3.9	6.5	11.7	2.6	14.2	13.0	16.9	9.1	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	1.0	4.1	7.6	8.9	16.2	10.8	13.0	11.4	9.5	6.7	6.7	4.1	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>														
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(24.0)	...	2.4	19.0	14.3	7.1	19.0	2.4	9.5	4.8	11.9	4.8	4.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.6)	...	5.1	10.1	12.1	18.2	7.1	14.1	15.2	4.0	7.1	4.0	3.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.4)	...	...	...	...	2.9	17.7	11.8	11.8	35.3	8.8	2.9	8.8	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	...	3.4	10.3	10.3	12.6	12.0	10.8	13.1	10.3	8.6	4.0	4.6	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-7. Family types—by age of homemaker (number of families reporting, 604; weighted base figure for table, 2843).

Age of Home-maker	Per-cent of Region	Family Type								All Classes
		Young Couple	Founding Family	Expand-ing Family	Contract-ing Family	Young Couple and One or More Adults*	Founding Family and One or More Adults	Expanding Family and One or More Adults	Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms	
(Years)						(Percent)				
19 or Less.	(0.5)	40.0	...	...	...	40.0	...	20.0	...	100.0
20-24.....	(3.3)	26.8	57.0	...	...	3.2	6.5	6.5	...	100.0
25-29.....	(8.4)	12.9	52.5	13.8	...	2.5	10.8	2.5	5.0	100.0
30-34.....	(11.2)	3.8	27.0	52.8	...	1.9	8.5	6.0	...	100.0
35-39.....	(12.6)	5.0	3.9	62.1	8.9	1.7	1.7	14.5	2.2	100.0
40-44.....	(12.4)	...	7.4	42.3	16.2	4.3	4.3	20.1	5.4	100.0
45-49.....	(12.8)	...	1.1	26.6	17.8	6.0	6.3	32.3	9.9	100.0
50-54.....	(13.2)	...	...	22.9	32.2	5.3	4.8	22.3	12.5	100.0
55-59.....	(10.2)	...	1.0	14.5	49.0	5.2	2.1	14.8	13.4	100.0
60-64.....	(7.3)	...	...	2.9	57.5	8.7	5.8	10.6	14.5	100.0
65-69.....	(4.0)	...	...	4.4	82.3	...	5.3	...	8.0	100.0
70 or More	(4.1)	...	...	2.6	60.9	10.4	5.2	7.8	13.1	100.0
All Classes.	(100.0)	3.2	11.0	28.6	24.6	4.5	5.3	15.2	7.6	100.0

\*Percentage of homemakers 35 years old and over reflects families where the homemaker and the wife are not the same person.

Table A-8. Years of school completed by homemaker—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 589; weighted base figure for table, 2770).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Schooling Completed								
		None	Grade School			High School		College or Other Training		All Classes
			1 to 4 Years	5 to 6 Years	7 to 8 Years	1 to 3 Years	4 Years	1 to 3 Years	4 Years or More	
(Percent)										
<i>Region</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.2)	...	1.9	2.1	31.9	20.5	21.5	14.0	8.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.4)	1.3	2.3	1.5	35.1	26.5	18.4	10.9	4.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.4)	...	2.5	9.3	40.1	20.7	16.4	9.1	1.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	0.7	2.3	3.3	35.5	23.9	18.6	11.2	4.5	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(38.8)	...	3.0	...	27.3	18.2	24.2	15.2	12.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.5)	...	2.7	2.7	40.6	13.5	21.6	8.1	10.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.7)	...	...	13.3	20.0	20.0	40.0	6.7	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	...	2.3	3.5	31.8	16.5	25.9	10.6	9.4	100.0
<i>Central (35.5 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.4)	...	4.5	4.5	27.3	27.3	22.7	13.7	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.5)	2.8	3.7	1.8	29.3	30.3	20.2	10.1	1.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.1)	...	3.0	6.1	36.4	21.2	18.2	12.1	3.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	1.8	3.7	3.1	30.5	28.0	20.1	11.0	1.8	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-8.—Concluded.

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Schooling Completed								All Classes
		None	Grade School			High School		College or Other Training		
			1 to 4 Years	5 to 6 Years	7 to 8 Years	1 to 3 Years	4 Years	1 to 3 Years	4 Years or More	
(Percent)										
<i>Appalachian</i> (33.6 Percent of Region)										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.6)	...	...	1.5	41.8	14.9	20.9	11.9	9.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(52.9)	...	0.6	0.6	41.4	29.3	12.8	11.0	4.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.5)	...	3.8	8.9	55.7	16.4	6.3	7.6	1.3	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	...	1.3	2.9	45.2	22.9	12.9	10.3	4.5	100.0
<i>Cold North</i> (12.5 Percent of Region)										
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(24.3)	...	...	4.7	26.2	28.6	14.3	16.7	9.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.1)	1.0	2.1	1.0	32.0	21.6	22.7	16.5	3.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.6)	...	...	14.7	23.5	35.3	14.7	8.8	3.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	0.6	1.2	4.6	28.9	26.0	19.1	15.0	4.6	100.0

Table A-9. Years of school completed by homemaker—by age of homemaker (number of families reporting, 591; weighted base figure for table, 2779).

Age of Homemaker (Years)	Percent of Region	Schooling Completed								All Classes
		None	Grade School			High School		College or Other Training		
			1 to 4 Years	5 to 6 Years	7 to 8 Years	1 to 3 Years	4 Years	1 to 3 Years	4 Years or More	
						(Percent)				
19 or Less.....	(0.5)	...	20.0	...	...	80.0	...	...	...	100.0
20-24.....	(3.4)	...	...	...	10.8	18.3	34.4	30.1	6.4	100.0
25-29.....	(8.5)	...	...	0.8	28.7	21.1	38.8	3.4	7.2	100.0
30-34.....	(11.5)	...	...	1.9	23.6	21.4	38.3	10.4	4.4	100.0
35-39.....	(12.9)	...	...	0.8	27.9	26.7	22.6	11.1	10.9	100.0
40-44.....	(12.3)	...	5.2	1.8	28.6	28.9	16.6	9.3	9.6	100.0
45-49.....	(12.7)	...	0.9	...	42.5	27.2	9.6	16.4	3.4	100.0
50-54.....	(12.9)	...	2.8	9.0	38.7	24.9	11.2	13.4	...	100.0
55-59.....	(10.2)	2.8	6.3	8.8	38.4	19.7	9.5	13.4	1.1	100.0
60-64.....	(7.0)	3.1	3.1	4.1	49.7	25.1	5.1	9.8	...	100.0
65-69.....	(4.1)	1.8	5.3	5.3	54.9	29.2	3.5	...	...	100.0
70 or More....	(4.0)	5.3	...	2.7	64.3	7.2	15.2	5.3	...	100.0
All Classes....	(100.0)	0.8	2.3	3.3	35.2	24.2	18.6	11.1	4.5	100.0

APPENDIX A

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-10. Relationship of homemaker to head of family—by family type (number of families reporting, 607; weighted base figure for table, 2854).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Relationship of Homemaker					
		Wife	Mother	Daughter	Same	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)					
Young Couple.....	( 3.2)	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
Founding Family.....	(10.9)	98.1	...	...	1.9	...	100.0
Expanding Family.....	(28.5)	98.0	...	1.1	0.9	...	100.0
Contracting Family...	(24.7)	90.6	4.4	...	1.7	3.3	100.0
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.5)	86.0	...	...	...	14.0	100.0
Founding Family and One or More Adults	( 5.3)	78.8	4.0	5.3	11.9	...	100.0
Expanding Family and One or More Adults	(15.4)	94.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	...	100.0
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.5)	78.1	...	3.7	11.2	7.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	92.7	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.9	100.0

Table A-11. Age of dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Number of Years														Don't Know		
		9 or Less	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100-124	125-149	150-199	200 or More		All Classes	
		(Percent)																
<i>Region</i>																		
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.4)	5.6	2.9	0.6	6.4	6.2	8.1	6.4	2.3	2.9	1.7	29.6	4.6	12.9	9.8	100.0	18.0	
Middle Economic Group.....	(55.1)	2.4	3.1	0.5	6.4	5.0	11.0	7.6	11.9	4.5	3.4	32.1	3.9	5.3	2.9	100.0	23.7	
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.5)	2.7	8.4	8.2	6.3	8.2	14.0	7.5	5.9	5.4	3.1	18.4	5.0	6.1	0.8	100.0	20.6	
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	3.2	4.2	2.2	6.4	5.9	11.0	7.3	8.3	4.3	3.0	28.6	4.2	7.3	4.1	100.0	21.8	
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>																		
Upper Economic Group.....	(40.5)	12.5	3.1	...	3.1	9.4	3.1	...	...	3.1	...	21.9	3.1	15.7	25.0	100.0	5.8	
Middle Economic Group.....	(41.8)	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	3.0	21.2	9.1	6.1	18.2	3.0	3.0	9.1	100.0	13.2	
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.7)	...	...	21.5	14.2	...	21.5	14.2	...	7.2	...	14.2	...	7.2	...	100.0	6.7	
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	6.3	2.5	5.1	6.3	6.3	7.6	3.8	8.9	6.3	2.5	19.0	2.5	8.9	14.0	100.0	9.2	
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>																		
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.5)	...	...	...	17.6	5.9	17.6	11.8	...	5.9	...	17.6	11.8	11.8	...	100.0	26.1	
Middle Economic Group.....	(66.7)	1.2	...	...	5.9	4.8	15.5	7.1	13.1	2.4	2.4	34.6	5.9	7.1	...	100.0	24.3	
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.8)	...	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	...	20.0	8.0	8.0	...	100.0	26.5	
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.1	5.6	15.9	7.9	11.1	4.0	1.6	29.4	7.1	7.9	...	100.0	25.0	
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>																		
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.8)	1.9	5.6	1.9	5.6	3.8	3.8	13.2	3.8	1.9	5.6	34.0	3.8	13.2	1.9	100.0	23.2	
Middle Economic Group.....	(50.6)	2.5	6.8	...	10.2	5.9	9.3	9.3	5.9	4.3	3.4	30.5	2.5	4.3	5.1	100.0	30.2	
Lower Economic Group.....	(26.6)	4.8	12.9	4.8	6.5	14.5	11.3	6.5	3.2	3.2	8.1	16.2	3.2	4.8	...	100.0	22.5	
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	3.0	8.2	1.7	8.2	7.7	8.6	9.4	4.7	3.4	5.2	27.5	3.0	6.4	3.0	100.0	26.7	
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>																		
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.8)	3.0	...	...	...	3.0	18.2	...	9.1	...	...	60.6	...	6.1	...	100.0	21.4	
Middle Economic Group.....	(57.2)	4.8	4.8	...	...	2.4	7.2	10.9	9.7	6.0	3.6	44.6	1.2	4.8	...	100.0	17.0	
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.0)	6.9	17.2	10.4	...	...	6.9	...	6.9	3.4	...	27.6	10.4	3.4	6.9	100.0	14.7	
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	4.8	6.2	2.1	...	2.1	9.7	6.2	9.0	4.1	2.1	44.8	2.7	4.8	1.4	100.0	17.6	

Table A-12. Number of years family has lived in present dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 600; weighted base figure for table, 2821).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Per- cent of Region and Sub- regions	Number of Years													60 or More	All Clas- ses
		1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59			
		(Percent)														
<i>Region</i>																
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	29.7	16.8	11.6	12.4	7.8	9.4	3.8	1.9	1.4	2.8	2.1	...	0.3	100.0	
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.3)	32.3	19.6	13.4	9.4	7.9	6.8	3.1	3.6	1.8	1.3	...	0.4	0.4	100.0	
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.4)	19.4	14.5	14.3	7.3	8.5	8.1	10.3	5.3	5.3	3.5	0.5	2.0	1.0	100.0	
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	29.0	17.9	13.2	9.6	8.0	7.6	4.8	3.6	2.5	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	100.0	
<i>Coastal (18.5 Percent of Region)</i>																
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	35.2	8.8	14.7	14.7	5.9	8.8	5.9	...	...	3.0	3.0	...	...	100.0	
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	29.0	26.4	7.9	5.3	10.5	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	...	...	...	100.0	
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	13.3	13.3	20.0	6.7	13.3	6.7	26.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	28.7	17.2	12.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.0	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.2	...	...	100.0	
<i>Central (35.3 Percent of Region)</i>																
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.8)	21.8	26.1	8.7	8.7	4.3	17.4	...	...	4.3	8.7	...	...	...	100.0	
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(65.7)	34.9	23.9	11.0	9.2	8.3	5.5	2.7	2.7	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	100.0	
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.5)	26.5	20.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	11.8	...	5.9	2.9	2.9	...	2.9	...	100.0	
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	31.3	23.5	10.3	9.1	7.8	8.4	1.8	3.0	1.2	2.4	...	0.6	0.6	100.0	

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST



<i>Appalachian (33.7 Percent of Region)</i>															
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.5)	25.0	20.6	13.2	14.7	13.2	1.5	2.9	5.9	1.5	...	1.5	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.3)	28.4	16.0	17.2	11.8	6.5	5.9	3.0	4.7	4.1	1.2	...	1.2	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.2)	13.7	11.2	15.0	5.0	6.3	6.3	15.0	7.5	10.0	6.3	1.2	2.5	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	24.0	15.8	15.8	10.7	7.9	5.0	6.0	5.7	5.0	2.2	0.6	1.3	...	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.5 Percent of Region)</i>															
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.9)	40.5	11.9	4.8	7.1	4.8	16.6	7.1	...	...	...	4.8	...	2.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.8)	38.0	7.0	18.0	9.0	7.0	9.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	...	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.3)	26.5	8.8	20.7	11.8	8.8	5.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	...	...	...	8.8	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	36.4	8.5	15.4	9.1	6.8	10.2	5.1	3.4	1.1	0.6	1.1	...	2.3	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-13. Percentage of dwelling units built and not built by present occupants—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Built Dwelling Unit	Did Not Build Dwell- ing Unit	All Classes
			(Percent)	
<i>Region</i>				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	10.3	89.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	6.2	93.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	16.3	83.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	9.3	90.7	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	20.6	79.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	10.5	89.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	6.7	93.3	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	13.8	86.2	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	...	100.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	1.8	98.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	2.9	97.1	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	1.8	98.2	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	7.2	92.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	8.3	91.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	27.5	72.5	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	12.9	87.1	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>				
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	9.5	90.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	11.0	89.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	29.4	70.6	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	14.2	85.8	100.0

Table A-14. Type of construction—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Sub- regions	Type of Construction						
		Frame	Brick	Stone	Cinder or Concrete Block	Combination of 2 or More	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)						
<i>Region</i>								
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	77.4	7.6	5.2	1.0	5.5	3.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	85.2	4.0	1.9	0.9	3.6	4.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	85.5	4.5	1.5	0.5	5.0	3.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	83.5	4.9	2.5	0.9	4.3	3.9	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	70.6	8.8	...	...	14.7	5.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	73.7	2.6	7.9	...	13.2	2.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	80.0	...	...	...	20.0	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	73.6	4.6	3.4	...	15.0	3.4	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	95.7	4.3	...	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	99.1	0.9	...	...	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	97.1	2.9	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	98.2	1.8	...	...	...	...	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	66.7	8.7	15.9	2.9	1.5	4.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	72.2	7.1	2.4	3.0	4.1	11.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	73.7	8.7	3.8	1.3	5.0	7.5	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	71.4	7.9	5.6	2.5	3.8	8.8	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	90.5	7.1	...	...	2.4	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	85.0	8.0	...	...	3.0	4.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	89.2	6.2	...	...	2.3	2.3	100.0

APPENDIX A

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-15. Number of stories in dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Per- cent of Region	Number of Stories					All Classes
		1	1½	2	2½	3	
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	2.0	18.5	26.2	44.9	8.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	2.4	24.8	40.9	28.5	3.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	6.7	20.4	44.0	25.4	3.5	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	3.2	22.5	38.3	31.5	4.5	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	...	11.8	11.8	61.7	14.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	2.6	13.2	36.8	39.5	7.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	...	6.7	40.0	40.0	13.3	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	1.1	11.5	27.6	48.3	11.5	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	4.3	30.4	52.2	13.1	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	1.8	33.3	55.9	8.1	0.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	5.9	26.5	61.7	5.9	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	3.0	31.6	56.5	8.3	0.6	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	1.5	4.3	20.3	63.8	10.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	3.6	3.6	27.8	60.3	4.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	10.0	8.8	33.7	43.7	3.8	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	4.7	5.0	27.7	56.9	5.7	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	4.8	50.0	33.3	9.5	2.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	1.0	64.0	29.0	3.0	3.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	5.9	61.8	32.3	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	2.8	60.2	30.7	4.0	2.3	100.0

Table A-16. Number of rooms in dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Number of Rooms							
		4 or Less	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)							
<i>Region</i>									
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.3)	2.4	5.2	10.9	18.0	24.2	18.9	20.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	2.6	5.9	17.0	24.2	18.4	15.4	16.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.2)	5.1	6.3	17.1	27.2	21.3	14.5	8.5	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	3.1	5.8	15.7	23.4	20.3	16.0	15.7	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group.....	(39.1)	...	14.7	8.8	23.5	14.7	17.7	20.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(43.7)	5.3	13.2	21.0	28.9	15.8	13.2	2.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.2)	...	...	33.3	26.7	26.7	13.3	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	2.3	11.5	18.4	26.4	17.2	15.0	9.2	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.7)	4.3	...	4.3	17.4	26.1	26.1	21.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(66.1)	0.9	2.7	13.5	22.6	15.3	18.9	26.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.2)	5.9	5.9	14.7	26.5	14.7	14.7	17.6	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	2.4	3.0	12.5	22.6	16.7	19.0	23.8	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.7)	1.4	1.4	16.0	17.4	33.3	11.6	18.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.1)	3.0	5.9	19.5	26.6	21.3	12.4	11.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.2)	6.3	7.5	8.7	30.0	27.5	16.2	3.8	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	3.5	5.3	16.0	25.5	25.5	13.2	11.0	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.9)	7.2	...	14.3	7.1	21.4	28.6	21.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.8)	4.0	8.0	18.0	18.0	24.0	14.0	14.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.3)	5.9	11.7	32.4	20.6	11.8	8.8	8.8	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	5.1	6.8	19.9	15.9	21.0	16.5	14.8	100.0

Table A-17. Number in household—by region, economic group, and number of rooms in dwelling unit (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Economic Group, and Number of Rooms in Dwelling Unit	Percent of Region and Eco- nomic Group	Number in Household									
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Region</i>											
4 or Less .....	( 3.1)	54.0	21.9	10.3	3.5	10.3	...	...	...	...	100.0
5 .....	( 5.8)	18.2	14.6	35.8	21.2	4.2	1.8	3.0	...	1.2	100.0
6 .....	(15.7)	25.4	20.2	22.3	15.7	4.9	3.8	4.1	0.9	2.7	100.0
7 .....	(23.4)	14.0	27.5	14.9	17.7	15.5	4.2	3.6	...	2.6	100.0
8 .....	(20.3)	16.5	18.4	25.4	13.9	12.2	8.9	1.9	0.7	2.1	100.0
9 .....	(16.0)	16.3	10.8	20.7	19.6	13.2	11.2	4.4	2.0	1.8	100.0
10 or More .....	(15.7)	11.9	18.7	20.5	20.9	10.1	5.8	4.0	6.3	1.8	100.0
All Classes .....	(100.0)	17.8	19.5	21.1	17.2	11.1	6.2	3.4	1.6	2.1	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (22.3 Percent of Region)											
4 or Less .....	( 2.4)	26.7	40.0	13.3	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5 .....	( 5.2)	18.1	...	36.4	36.4	...	...	9.1	...	...	100.0
6 .....	(10.9)	26.1	17.4	13.0	24.6	10.2	2.9	...	5.8	...	100.0
7 .....	(18.0)	7.9	21.9	23.7	15.8	23.7	1.8	2.6	...	2.6	100.0
8 .....	(24.2)	15.0	15.7	32.0	11.8	15.7	3.9	3.3	1.3	1.3	100.0
9 .....	(18.9)	6.7	12.5	16.7	16.7	15.0	12.5	8.3	4.9	6.7	100.0
10 or More .....	(20.4)	9.3	17.8	16.3	19.4	10.9	...	12.4	9.3	4.6	100.0
All Classes .....	(100.0)	12.6	16.6	22.1	17.9	14.2	4.0	5.8	3.8	3.0	100.0

<i>Middle Economic Group</i>												
(56.5 Percent of Region)												
4 or Less	( 2.6)	65.8	24.4	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5	( 5.9)	13.8	22.4	43.6	8.5	7.5	...	2.1	...	2.1	...	100.0
6	(17.0)	24.2	20.5	21.2	15.4	4.4	3.3	6.6	...	4.4	...	100.0
7	(24.2)	9.3	25.3	11.1	22.8	16.5	6.0	5.4	...	3.6	...	100.0
8	(18.4)	12.9	19.1	19.7	17.0	12.9	12.3	2.0	0.7	3.4	...	100.0
9	(15.4)	15.0	10.5	19.5	25.5	15.8	10.9	1.6	1.2	...	...	100.0
10 or More	(16.5)	8.3	15.8	24.2	23.4	11.7	9.8	...	6.0	0.8	...	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	14.9	19.3	19.7	19.6	11.9	7.6	3.2	1.3	2.5	...	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i>												
(21.2 Percent of Region)												
4 or Less	( 5.1)	51.6	9.7	9.7	...	29.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5	( 6.3)	28.9	7.9	15.8	39.5	...	7.9	...	...	...	...	100.0
6	(17.1)	28.1	21.4	31.1	10.7	2.9	5.8	...	...	...	...	100.0
7	(27.2)	29.3	36.6	17.7	7.3	7.3	1.8	...	...	...	...	100.0
8	(21.3)	26.6	20.3	30.5	9.4	6.2	7.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
9	(14.5)	33.3	9.2	29.9	6.9	3.5	10.3	6.9	...	...	...	100.0
10 or More	( 8.5)	37.2	35.3	11.8	11.8	...	...	3.9	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	30.9	23.3	23.4	10.3	5.8	5.0	1.3	...	...	...	100.0

Table A-18. Number of living rooms and dining rooms—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

240

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	One Living Room Only	Two Living Rooms Only	One Living Room and One Dining Room	Two Living Rooms and One Dining Room	Other Com- binations	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	12.9	6.2	54.7	22.6	3.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	18.0	7.2	56.3	15.9	2.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	16.8	8.3	53.3	17.4	4.2	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	16.6	7.2	55.3	17.7	3.2	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	5.9	...	55.9	35.3	2.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	23.7	2.6	68.4	5.3	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	13.3	13.3	53.4	13.3	6.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	14.9	3.5	60.9	18.4	2.3	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	17.4	8.7	47.8	21.7	4.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	9.0	2.7	65.8	19.8	2.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	14.7	5.9	64.7	11.8	2.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	11.3	4.2	63.1	18.4	3.0	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	11.6	10.1	63.8	13.0	1.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	23.7	16.0	41.4	16.0	2.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	16.3	10.0	41.2	28.7	3.8	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	19.2	13.2	46.2	18.6	2.8	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	26.2	7.1	40.5	16.7	9.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	27.0	5.0	49.0	15.0	4.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	29.4	2.9	61.8	...	5.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	27.3	5.1	49.4	12.5	5.7	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST



Table A-19. Number of bedrooms in dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Number of Bedrooms								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)								
<i>Region</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.3)	0.9	9.5	14.9	31.0	26.5	12.3	4.4	0.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.4)	0.7	7.0	24.4	32.3	20.3	10.1	3.0	2.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.3)	1.2	8.8	30.0	35.5	16.6	3.3	3.6	1.0	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	0.9	7.9	23.4	32.7	20.9	9.1	3.5	1.6	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(39.1)	...	17.7	11.7	35.3	17.7	8.8	8.8	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(43.7)	2.6	13.2	31.6	31.6	13.2	5.2	2.6	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.2)	...	6.7	40.0	33.3	20.0	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	1.2	13.8	25.3	33.3	16.1	5.7	4.6	...	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.7)	...	4.4	13.0	30.4	30.4	17.4	4.4	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(66.1)	...	4.5	22.5	25.2	26.2	12.6	4.5	4.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.2)	...	8.8	23.5	38.2	11.8	6.0	8.8	2.9	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	...	5.4	21.4	28.5	23.8	11.9	5.4	3.6	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.7)	...	8.7	20.3	29.0	31.9	8.7	...	1.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.1)	1.2	7.1	26.0	42.6	15.4	7.7	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.2)	1.3	8.7	35.0	35.0	17.5	2.5	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	1.0	7.9	27.0	37.7	19.5	6.6	...	0.3	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(24.0)	7.1	...	11.9	26.2	28.6	21.4	4.8	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.6)	...	8.1	18.2	30.3	21.2	13.1	6.1	3.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.4)	5.9	11.8	17.6	32.4	23.5	2.9	5.9	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	2.9	6.9	16.6	29.7	23.4	13.1	5.7	1.7	100.0

Table A-20. Number in household—by region, economic group, and number of bedrooms in dwelling unit (number of families reporting 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Economic Group, and Number of Bedrooms	Percent of Region and Eco- nomic Group	Number in Household									
		2*	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Region</i>											
1.....	( 0.9)	68.0	...	20.0	...	12.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
2.....	( 7.9)	42.7	19.1	24.0	10.2	2.7	1.3	...	...	...	100.0
3.....	(23.4)	23.3	24.1	21.5	15.1	9.2	2.6	3.0	...	1.2	100.0
4.....	(32.7)	9.9	19.5	20.9	18.9	14.5	6.6	5.1	0.8	3.8	100.0
5.....	(20.9)	17.2	16.0	22.3	17.1	12.2	8.4	1.7	2.7	2.4	100.0
6.....	( 9.1)	7.7	15.8	14.3	22.8	13.1	10.4	7.4	8.5	...	100.0
7 or More.....	( 5.1)	16.1	22.4	22.4	20.9	4.2	12.6	...	...	1.4	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	17.8	19.5	21.1	17.2	11.1	6.2	3.4	1.6	2.1	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (22.3 Percent of Region)											
1.....	( 0.9)	66.7	...	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
2.....	( 9.5)	35.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
3.....	(14.9)	12.8	21.3	20.2	24.5	15.9	2.1	3.2	...	...	100.0
4.....	(31.0)	8.7	14.3	27.5	13.3	18.9	4.1	8.7	2.0	2.5	100.0
5.....	(26.5)	10.1	11.3	23.2	17.9	12.5	6.0	2.4	8.3	8.3	100.0
6.....	(12.3)	...	25.6	10.3	19.2	14.1	6.4	16.7	7.7	...	100.0
7 or More.....	( 4.9)	29.1	19.3	19.3	13.0	19.3	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	12.6	16.6	22.1	17.9	14.2	4.0	5.8	3.8	3.0	100.0

<i>Middle Economic Group</i>											
(56.5 Percent of Region)											
1.....	( 0.7)	75.0	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
2.....	( 7.0)	38.4	22.3	32.1	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
3.....	(24.4)	24.1	24.1	19.7	11.5	11.8	2.3	4.4	...	2.1	100.0
4.....	(32.3)	5.4	18.6	16.9	24.2	14.2	8.5	5.8	0.6	5.8	100.0
5.....	(20.3)	12.7	19.5	21.6	21.9	15.1	8.6	...	0.6	...	100.0
6.....	(10.1)	8.7	13.0	14.3	23.6	14.3	13.7	2.5	9.9	...	100.0
7 or More.....	( 5.2)	11.9	9.5	23.8	31.0	...	21.4	...	...	2.4	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	14.9	19.2	19.8	19.6	11.9	7.6	3.2	1.3	2.5	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i>											
(21.2 Percent of Region)											
1.....	( 1.2)	57.1	...	...	...	42.9	...	...	...	...	100.0
2.....	( 8.8)	60.4	11.3	11.3	...	11.3	5.7	...	...	...	100.0
3.....	(29.9)	27.2	25.6	26.1	17.8	...	3.3	...	...	...	100.0
4.....	(35.5)	22.0	26.6	24.8	11.2	11.2	4.2	...	...	...	100.0
5.....	(16.6)	44.0	13.0	23.0	...	2.0	12.0	6.0	...	...	100.0
6.....	( 3.3)	30.0	...	30.0	30.0	...	...	10.0	...	...	100.0
7 or More.....	( 4.7)	14.3	64.3	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	30.9	23.3	23.4	10.3	5.8	5.0	1.3	...	...	100.0

\*Families occupying "0" bedroom dwelling units represent less than 0.05 percent of total and are omitted from this and the following tables giving distribution of dwelling units by number of bedrooms.

Table A-21.—Number of bedrooms required—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

244

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Number of Bedrooms							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)							
<i>Region</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	15.5	24.1	36.5	14.4	4.9	2.7	1.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.5)	16.7	25.6	32.1	17.2	4.0	1.6	2.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.2)	30.1	36.7	20.1	9.8	2.3	...	1.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	19.3	27.7	30.5	15.0	3.8	1.5	2.2	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	11.8	29.4	41.2	8.8	5.9	...	2.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	23.7	26.3	34.2	13.2	...	...	2.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	26.6	60.0	6.7	6.7	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	19.5	33.3	32.2	10.4	2.3	...	2.3	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	13.0	30.4	34.8	17.4	4.4	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	13.5	27.9	36.1	17.1	4.5	0.9	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	23.5	38.2	17.7	17.7	2.9	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	15.5	30.3	32.1	17.3	4.2	0.6	...	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	20.3	13.1	36.2	18.8	4.4	7.2	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	14.2	21.3	29.6	22.5	5.9	0.6	5.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	31.2	28.8	31.2	6.3	2.5	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	19.8	21.4	31.5	17.6	4.7	1.9	3.1	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	16.7	28.6	28.6	11.9	4.7	2.4	7.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	26.0	28.0	23.0	9.0	2.0	8.0	4.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	50.0	29.4	5.9	2.9	2.9	...	8.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	28.4	28.4	21.0	8.5	2.9	5.1	5.7	100.0

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Table A-22. Number of bathrooms in dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 351; weighted base figure for table 1652).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Sub- regions	Number of Bathrooms			
		1	2	3 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)			
<i>Region</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(29.8)	82.0	16.2	1.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.5)	86.2	12.9	0.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(16.7)	86.5	12.4	1.1	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	85.0	13.8	1.2	100.0
<i>Coastal (25.0 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(46.4)	81.3	15.6	3.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(37.7)	88.5	11.5	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(15.9)	90.9	9.1	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	85.5	13.0	1.5	100.0
<i>Central (34.9 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(17.7)	76.5	23.5	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(64.6)	87.1	11.3	1.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.7)	82.4	17.6	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	84.4	14.6	1.0	100.0
<i>Appalachian (30.5 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(29.2)	85.7	12.3	2.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.6)	84.4	15.6	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	89.7	6.9	3.4	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	85.7	13.1	1.2	100.0
<i>Cold North (9.6 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(32.9)	84.6	15.4	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(54.4)	83.7	14.0	2.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(12.7)	80.0	20.0	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	83.5	15.2	1.3	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-23. Location of bedrooms in 1½-, 2-, or 2½-story dwelling units (number of families reporting, 557; weighted base figure for table, 2617).

Location of Bedrooms	Percent of Region	Number of Stories			
		1½	2	2½	All Classes
(Percent)					
None on 1st (44.8 Percent of Region)					
None on 1st, 1 on 2nd.....	( 0.1)	...	100.0	...	100.0
None on 1st, 2 on 2nd.....	( 4.2)	31.2	27.5	41.3	100.0
None on 1st, 3 on 2nd.....	(14.8)	6.5	47.8	45.7	100.0
None on 1st, 4 on 2nd.....	(17.4)	3.5	29.6	66.9	100.0
None on 1st, 5 on 2nd.....	( 6.2)	3.7	32.5	63.8	100.0
None on 1st, 6 on 2nd.....	( 1.9)	...	8.2	91.8	100.0
None on 1st, 7 or More on 2nd.....	( 0.2)	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	6.9	35.0	58.1	100.0
One on 1st (32.4 Percent of Region)					
One on 1st, None on 2nd.....	( 0.2)	100.0	...	...	100.0
One on 1st, 1 on 2nd.....	( 0.5)	30.8	69.2	...	100.0
One on 1st, 2 on 2nd.....	( 6.4)	60.7	35.7	3.6	100.0
One on 1st, 3 on 2nd.....	(10.6)	23.5	58.0	18.5	100.0
One on 1st, 4 on 2nd.....	(10.6)	14.8	54.3	30.9	100.0
One on 1st, 5 on 2nd.....	( 2.6)	14.5	72.5	13.0	100.0
One on 1st, 6 on 2nd.....	( 1.2)	...	81.3	18.7	100.0
One on 1st, 7 or More on 2nd.....	( 0.2)	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	26.9	53.8	19.3	100.0
Two on 1st (15.9 Percent of Region)					
Two on 1st, None on 2nd.....	( 1.9)	52.0	36.0	12.0	100.0
Two on 1st, 1 on 2nd.....	( 1.3)	94.1	...	5.9	100.0
Two on 1st, 2 on 2nd.....	( 4.5)	53.4	40.7	5.9	100.0
Two on 1st, 3 on 2nd.....	( 3.8)	46.5	47.5	6.0	100.0
Two on 1st, 4 on 2nd.....	( 2.3)	42.6	37.7	19.7	100.0
Two on 1st, 5 on 2nd.....	( 0.8)	30.0	70.0	...	100.0
Two on 1st, 6 on 2nd.....	( 0.8)	9.1	54.5	36.4	100.0
Two on 1st, 7 or More on 2nd.....	( 0.5)	50.0	50.0	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	49.8	40.4	9.8	100.0
Three on 1st (5.6 Percent of Region)					
Three on 1st, None on 2nd.....	( 1.6)	71.4	28.6	...	100.0
Three on 1st, 1 on 2nd.....	( 1.3)	65.7	34.3	...	100.0
Three on 1st, 2 on 2nd.....	( 1.0)	76.0	24.0	...	100.0
Three on 1st, 3 on 2nd.....	( 1.5)	89.5	10.5	...	100.0
Three on 1st, 4 on 2nd.....	( 0.2)	100.0	...	...	100.0
Three on 1st, 5 on 2nd.....	...	...	...	...	...
Three on 1st, 6 on 2nd.....	...	...	...	...	...
Three on 1st, 7 or More on 2nd.....	( 0.1)	100.0	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	76.7	23.3	...	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-23. Concluded.

Location of Bedrooms	Percent of Region	Number of Stories			
		1½	2	2½	All Classes
		(Percent)			
Four on 1st (1.1 Percent of Region)					
Four on 1st, None on 2nd.....	( 0.5)	50.0	50.0	...	100.0
Four on 1st, 1 on 2nd.....	( 0.2)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Four on 1st, 2 on 2nd.....	( 0.2)	66.7	33.3	...	100.0
Four on 1st, 3 on 2nd.....	( 0.2)	...	100.0	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	35.7	64.3	...	100.0
Five on 1st (0.2 Percent of Region)					
Five or More on 1st, 7 or More on 2nd....	( 0.2)	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	24.4	41.5	34.1	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-24. Percentage of dwelling units having pantries—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Dwelling Units
<i>Region</i>	
Upper Economic Group (22.3 Percent of Region) . . . . .	43.1
Middle Economic Group (56.4 Percent of Region) . . . . .	48.2
Lower Economic Group (21.3 Percent of Region) . . . . .	43.5
All Economic Groups . . . . .	46.1
<i>Coastal</i> (18.4 Percent of Region)	
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	52.9
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	63.2
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	53.3
All Economic Groups . . . . .	57.5
<i>Central</i> (35.6 Percent of Region)	
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	30.4
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	46.8
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	35.3
All Economic Groups . . . . .	42.3
<i>Appalachian</i> (33.6 Percent of Region)	
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	42.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	43.2
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	45.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	43.4
<i>Cold North</i> (12.4 Percent of Region)	
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	42.9
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	48.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	50.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	47.2



Table A-25. Number of closets—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 501; weighted base figure for table, 2358).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Number of Closets								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)								
<i>Region</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.2)	13.9	19.9	26.6	11.5	15.9	6.2	2.2	3.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.1)	21.9	29.4	19.6	13.3	7.5	4.6	1.8	1.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.7)	26.4	25.8	20.9	14.6	4.7	5.5	...	2.1	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	21.0	26.4	21.5	13.1	8.9	5.2	1.5	2.4	100.0
<i>Coastal (20.4 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(41.3)	15.1	6.1	30.3	9.1	24.2	6.1	3.0	6.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(42.5)	17.7	17.7	14.7	29.4	8.8	8.8	...	2.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(16.2)	7.7	23.1	46.1	7.7	15.4	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	15.0	13.8	26.2	17.4	16.2	6.3	1.3	3.8	100.0
<i>Central (34.3 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(14.1)	10.5	26.3	26.3	5.3	10.5	10.5	5.3	5.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(65.2)	26.1	28.4	21.6	8.0	9.1	3.4	1.1	2.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.7)	32.1	32.1	14.3	7.2	...	10.7	...	3.6	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	25.2	28.9	20.7	7.4	7.4	5.9	1.5	3.0	100.0
<i>Appalachian (31.3 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.1)	15.4	25.0	23.1	17.3	13.5	3.8	...	1.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(54.5)	19.4	35.1	20.2	12.7	5.2	5.2	1.5	0.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(24.4)	28.3	20.0	20.0	21.7	5.0	5.0	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	20.7	29.3	20.7	15.9	6.9	4.9	0.8	0.8	100.0
<i>Cold North (14.0 Percent of Region)</i>										
Upper Economic Group.....	(24.2)	12.5	35.0	25.0	15.0	7.5	5.0	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(57.0)	20.2	33.0	18.1	11.7	6.4	2.1	6.4	2.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(18.8)	29.0	29.0	9.7	22.6	3.2	...	...	6.5	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	20.0	32.7	18.2	14.6	6.1	2.4	3.6	2.4	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-26. Percentage of dwelling units having a porch—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Percent of Dwelling Units
<i>Region</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.3)	92.1
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	90.3
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.2)	86.9
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	90.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(39.1)	91.2
Middle Economic Group.....	(43.7)	92.1
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.2)	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	93.1
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.7)	91.3
Middle Economic Group.....	(66.1)	88.3
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.2)	76.5
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	86.3
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.7)	94.2
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.1)	95.3
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.2)	93.8
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	94.7
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.9)	90.5
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.8)	82.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.3)	76.5
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	83.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-27. Type of basement floor—by number of stories in dwelling unit (number of families reporting, 572; weighted base figure for table, 2690).

Number of Stories	Percent of Region	Type of Floor								
		Concrete	Dirt	Wood	Stone	Concrete and Dirt	Wood and Dirt	Stone and Dirt	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)								
1.....	( 2.6)	47.8	52.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
1½.....	(22.7)	37.7	43.7	1.0	3.3	10.6	...	1.6	2.1	100.0
2.....	(38.0)	43.2	32.9	0.9	4.1	10.9	1.2	2.3	4.5	100.0
2½.....	(32.2)	40.3	36.8	2.1	...	13.5	0.7	1.4	5.2	100.0
3.....	( 4.5)	50.0	31.1	2.5	...	11.5	...	...	4.9	100.0
All Classes...	(100.0)	41.5	37.0	1.3	2.3	11.4	0.7	1.7	4.1	100.0

Table A-28. Type of basement floor—by age of dwelling unit (number of families reporting, 572; weighted base figure for table, 2690).

Age of Dwelling Unit	Percent of Region	Type of Floor				
		Concrete	Dirt	Concrete and Dirt	Other	All Classes
(Years)		(Percent)				
9 or Less.....	( 2.7)	78.6	21.4	...	...	100.0
10-19.....	( 4.3)	63.3	26.7	10.0	...	100.0
20-29.....	( 2.3)	37.5	50.0	12.5	...	100.0
30-39.....	( 6.0)	54.8	26.2	9.5	9.5	100.0
40-49.....	( 5.0)	53.4	29.5	5.7	11.4	100.0
50-59.....	(10.8)	44.3	40.8	6.1	8.8	100.0
60-69.....	( 7.5)	35.0	45.2	10.2	9.6	100.0
70-79.....	( 8.6)	36.3	41.7	16.5	5.5	100.0
80-89.....	( 4.6)	34.3	45.8	7.3	12.6	100.0
90-99.....	( 3.4)	12.5	38.9	37.5	11.1	100.0
100-124.....	(28.7)	36.9	41.2	10.6	11.3	100.0
125-149.....	( 4.5)	33.7	29.5	25.2	11.6	100.0
150-199.....	( 7.1)	36.3	46.3	9.4	8.0	100.0
200 or More..	( 4.5)	41.5	39.4	...	19.1	100.0
All Classes....	(100.0)	40.7	39.0	10.9	9.4	100.0
Don't Know..	(21.9)	44.0	30.1	13.3	12.6	100.0

Table A-29. Number of stories in dwelling unit with attic—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Groups	Percent of Region and Subregions	Number of Stories					
		1	1½	2	2½	3	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	23.1	36.9	57.6	97.9	77.4	73.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.4)	31.6	40.7	56.8	94.7	66.7	63.3
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.3)	60.0	26.0	52.1	100.0	100.0	61.1
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	42.9	37.2	55.8	96.6	76.6	65.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	...	25.0	50.0	100.0	80.0	82.4
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	100.0	20.0	35.2	93.3	66.7	60.5
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	...	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	100.0	30.0	41.7	97.6	80.0	72.4
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	...	33.3	53.8	100.0	...	52.2
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	...	40.5	58.1	100.0	...	54.1
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	50.0	11.1	66.7	100.0	...	52.9
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	20.0	34.6	59.4	100.0	...	53.6
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	100.0	33.3	64.3	95.5	71.4	84.1
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	33.3	33.3	63.8	94.1	75.0	80.5
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	75.0	28.6	44.4	100.0	100.0	72.5
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	60.0	31.2	58.0	95.6	77.8	79.2
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	...	47.6	64.3	100.0	100.0	57.1
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	...	46.9	62.1	100.0	100.0	54.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.3)	...	33.3	...	...	...	20.6
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	...	44.3	50.0	100.0	100.0	48.3

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

252

Table A-30. Type of heating equipment—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 602; weighted base figure for table, 2832).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Groups	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Equipment					
		Furnace Only	Furnace and Range	Space Heater or Other Stove Only	Space Heater or Other Stove and Range	Other Combi- nations	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	34.3	15.8	6.6	24.7	18.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.4)	30.3	17.9	5.6	33.7	12.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.3)	24.3	8.3	6.6	43.9	16.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	29.9	15.4	6.0	33.9	14.8	100.0
<i>Coastal</i> (18.4 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.1)	50.0	5.9	5.9	20.6	17.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.7)	44.7	15.8	2.6	29.0	7.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.2)	53.3	...	6.7	26.7	13.3	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	48.3	9.2	4.6	25.3	12.6	100.0
<i>Central</i> (35.6 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.7)	17.4	26.1	17.4	21.7	17.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.1)	23.4	27.0	7.2	28.9	13.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	26.5	11.7	5.9	41.2	14.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	23.2	23.8	8.3	30.4	14.3	100.0

Table A-30.—Concluded.

Region, Subregion, and Economic Groups	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Equipment					
		Furnace Only	Furnace and Range	Space Heater or Other Stove Only	Space Heater or Other Stove and Range	Other Combi- nations	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Appalachian</i> (33.7 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.7)	39.1	11.6	2.9	23.2	23.2	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.1)	40.2	7.1	6.5	32.6	13.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	17.5	5.0	7.5	50.0	20.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	34.3	7.5	6.0	34.9	17.3	100.0
<i>Cold North</i> (12.3 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(24.1)	11.9	33.3	...	42.9	11.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.3)	11.2	17.4	1.0	59.2	11.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.6)	2.9	20.6	5.9	52.9	17.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	9.8	21.8	1.7	54.0	12.7	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-37. Method of heating and kind of fuel used in dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group.

PART 1. FURNACE HEAT (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 274; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 1238).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Groups	Percent of Region	Kind of Fuel						
		Coal	Oil	Wood	Electricity	Gas	Combina- tion of 2 or More Fuels	All Classes
		(Percent)						
<i>Region</i>								
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(25.0)	50.6	35.7	7.1	...	1.9	4.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(60.5)	62.0	10.8	12.3	...	1.9	13.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(14.5)	67.4	13.9	4.8	3.2	3.2	7.5	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	59.9	17.5	9.9	0.5	2.1	10.1	100.0
<i>Coastal (22.4 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(39.6)	36.8	57.9	5.3	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(45.8)	63.6	18.2	4.6	...	...	13.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(14.6)	71.4	28.6	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	54.2	35.4	4.2	...	...	6.2	100.0
<i>Central (37.7 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(12.3)	50.0	40.0	10.0	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(71.6)	53.5	8.6	17.2	...	3.5	17.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(16.1)	69.2	15.4	...	7.7	...	7.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	55.5	13.6	13.6	1.2	2.5	13.6	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-31.—Concluded.

256

Region, Subregion, and Economic Groups	Percent of Region	Kind of Fuel						
		Coal	Oil	Wood	Electricity	Gas	Combina- tion of 2 or More Fuels	All Classes
		(Percent)						
<i>Appalachian</i> (31.2 Percent of Region)								
Upper Economic Group.....	(26.9)	75.0	13.9	2.8	...	5.5	2.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(60.4)	80.2	9.9	2.5	...	1.2	6.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(12.7)	70.6	...	5.8	...	11.8	11.8	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	77.6	9.7	3.0	...	3.7	6.0	100.0
<i>Cold North</i> (8.7 Percent of Region)								
Upper Economic Group.....	(35.7)	25.0	25.0	20.0	...	...	30.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(50.0)	32.1	10.7	42.9	...	...	14.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(14.3)	37.5	12.5	37.5	...	...	12.5	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	30.4	16.1	33.9	...	...	19.6	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

PART 2. SPACE HEATER OR OTHER STOVE (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 346; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 1627).

<i>Region</i>								
Upper Economic Group.....	(20.6)	36.9	14.0	11.0	3.6	4.5	30.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.7)	30.1	15.7	25.4	2.0	7.2	19.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.7)	48.8	9.8	10.5	1.4	10.8	18.7	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	36.3	13.8	18.6	2.2	7.6	21.5	100.0
<i>Coastal</i> (15.1 Percent of Region)								
Upper Economic Group.....	(39.0)	18.8	18.8	12.5	6.2	...	43.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(41.5)	17.6	35.3	35.3	...	...	11.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.5)	25.0	25.0	12.5	...	...	37.5	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	19.5	26.8	22.0	2.4	...	29.3	100.0



<i>Central (34.7 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group.....	(16.0)	59.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	13.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(60.6)	33.3	15.8	22.8	3.5	3.5	21.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(23.4)	63.6	13.6	4.6	...	...	18.2	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	44.7	13.8	16.0	3.2	3.2	19.1	100.0
<i>Appalachian (35.2 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group.....	(17.8)	41.2	8.8	3.0	...	8.8	38.2	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(48.7)	41.9	7.5	10.8	1.1	18.3	20.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(33.5)	50.0	1.6	9.4	3.1	23.4	12.5	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	44.5	5.8	8.9	1.6	18.3	20.9	100.0
<i>Cold North (15.0 Percent of Region)</i>								
Upper Economic Group.....	(19.7)	20.8	29.2	33.3	...	...	16.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(61.5)	9.3	17.3	52.0	1.4	...	20.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(18.8)	26.1	17.4	30.4	...	...	26.1	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	14.7	19.7	44.3	0.8	...	20.5	100.0

Table A-32. Number of basic rooms heated—by number of rooms in dwelling unit, by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

258

Region, Subregion, Economic Group, Rooms in Dwelling Unit	Percent of Region	Number of Basic Rooms Heated										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	All Classes
(Percent)												
<i>Region</i>												
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (22.3 Percent of Region)												
4 or Less.....	( 2.4)	20.0	...	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5.....	( 5.2)	...	...	36.4	...	63.6	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
6.....	(10.9)	...	...	8.7	18.8	13.1	59.4	...	...	...	...	100.0
7.....	(18.0)	...	28.9	21.0	7.9	5.3	13.2	23.7	...	...	...	100.0
8.....	(24.2)	...	2.0	13.1	17.6	11.1	1.3	15.7	39.2	...	...	100.0
9.....	(18.9)	...	5.0	5.0	15.0	12.5	12.5	11.7	11.7	26.6	...	100.0
10 or More.....	(20.4)	...	9.3	16.3	11.6	17.1	20.9	4.6	7.0	2.3	10.9	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	0.5	8.5	16.0	13.0	14.2	15.8	11.2	13.1	5.5	2.2	100.0
<i>Middle Economic Group</i> (56.5 Percent of Region)												
4 or Less.....	( 2.6)	...	14.6	24.4	61.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5.....	( 5.9)	9.6	19.1	3.2	11.7	56.4	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
6.....	(17.0)	1.1	7.4	21.6	16.1	6.2	47.6	...	...	...	...	100.0
7.....	(24.2)	3.9	11.4	18.8	14.2	15.5	20.7	15.5	...	...	...	100.0
8.....	(18.4)	2.0	6.1	13.3	12.6	13.9	13.3	9.9	28.9	...	...	100.0
9.....	(15.4)	...	2.4	19.4	14.2	8.9	11.7	14.2	6.1	23.1	...	100.0
10 or More.....	(16.5)	...	1.1	4.5	11.0	12.8	26.0	17.0	9.1	0.8	17.7	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	2.1	7.2	15.2	14.7	14.2	21.7	10.6	7.7	3.7	2.9	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<i>Lower Economic Group</i>												
(21.2 Percent of Region)												
4 or Less	( 5.1)	...	29.0	32.3	38.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5	( 6.3)	...	15.8	...	13.2	71.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
6	(17.1)	7.8	14.5	12.6	13.6	10.7	40.8	...	...	...	...	100.0
7	(27.2)	1.8	18.3	23.2	25.6	4.9	1.8	24.4	...	...	...	100.0
8	(21.3)	2.3	3.9	21.1	21.1	8.6	13.3	7.0	22.7	...	...	100.0
9	(14.5)	...	27.6	6.9	13.8	18.4	16.1	...	10.3	6.9	...	100.0
10 or More	( 8.5)	...	...	...	31.3	35.3	11.8	11.8	...	9.8	...	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	2.3	14.8	15.6	21.3	15.1	13.6	9.2	6.3	1.8	...	100.0
<i>All Economic Groups</i>												
4 or Less	( 3.1)	3.5	17.2	36.8	42.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5	( 5.8)	5.5	14.5	9.1	9.7	61.2	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
6	(15.7)	2.5	7.9	17.5	15.9	8.3	47.9	...	...	...	...	100.0
7	(23.4)	2.7	16.1	20.3	16.0	11.1	14.7	19.1	...	...	...	100.0
8	(20.3)	1.6	4.5	14.9	15.8	12.0	10.1	10.8	30.3	...	...	100.0
9	(16.0)	...	7.9	13.2	14.3	11.7	12.8	10.8	8.4	20.9	...	100.0
10 or More	(15.7)	...	3.4	7.4	13.5	16.6	22.9	12.8	7.4	2.3	13.7	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	1.8	9.1	15.5	15.7	14.4	18.7	10.4	8.6	3.7	2.1	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>												
4 or Less	( 2.3)	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5	(11.5)	...	10.0	20.0	...	70.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
6	(18.4)	...	12.5	37.5	6.3	12.5	31.2	...	...	...	...	100.0
7	(26.4)	4.3	21.8	26.1	4.3	8.7	17.4	17.4	...	...	...	100.0
8	(17.2)	...	...	33.3	33.3	6.7	...	...	26.7	...	...	100.0
9	(15.0)	...	...	15.4	23.0	15.4	15.4	7.7	7.7	15.4	...	100.0
10 or More	( 9.2)	...	25.0	25.0	...	...	25.0	12.5	12.5	...	...	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	1.2	11.5	27.6	12.6	16.1	14.9	6.9	6.9	2.3	...	100.0

Table A-32.—Concluded.

Region, Subregion, Economic Group, Rooms in Dwelling Unit	Percent of Region	Number of Basic Rooms Heated											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	All Classes	
		(Percent)											
<i>Central</i> (35.6 Percent of Region)													
4 or Less . . . . .	( 2.4)	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5 . . . . .	( 3.0)	20.0	...	...	20.0	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
6 . . . . .	(12.5)	4.8	4.8	19.0	19.0	4.8	47.6	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
7 . . . . .	(22.6)	...	10.5	18.4	15.8	15.8	21.1	18.4	...	...	...	...	100.0
8 . . . . .	(16.7)	3.6	3.6	14.3	14.3	7.1	14.3	17.8	25.0	...	...	...	100.0
9 . . . . .	(19.0)	...	6.3	18.7	6.3	9.4	12.5	15.6	9.4	21.8	...	...	100.0
10 or More . . . . .	(23.8)	...	...	5.0	17.5	20.0	32.5	10.0	5.0	...	10.0	...	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	1.8	4.7	14.9	15.5	13.7	23.2	12.5	7.1	4.2	2.4	...	100.0
<i>Appalachian</i> (33.6 Percent of Region)													
4 or Less . . . . .	( 3.5)	9.0	45.5	...	45.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5 . . . . .	( 5.3)	5.9	35.3	5.9	11.7	41.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
6 . . . . .	(16.0)	2.0	9.8	3.9	13.7	5.9	64.7	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
7 . . . . .	(25.5)	4.9	21.0	21.0	17.3	9.9	9.9	16.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
8 . . . . .	(25.5)	1.2	7.4	12.3	13.6	13.6	7.4	9.9	34.6	...	...	...	100.0
9 . . . . .	(13.2)	...	19.0	4.8	21.4	11.9	14.3	2.4	4.8	21.4	...	...	100.0
10 or More . . . . .	(11.0)	...	2.9	8.6	11.4	11.4	5.7	20.0	14.3	5.7	20.0	...	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	2.5	15.1	11.0	16.4	11.9	17.3	9.1	11.0	3.5	2.2	...	100.0
<i>Cold North</i> (12.4 Percent of Region)													
4 or Less . . . . .	( 5.1)	...	...	77.8	22.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5 . . . . .	( 6.8)	...	...	...	16.7	83.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
6 . . . . .	(19.9)	2.9	2.9	17.1	28.5	14.3	34.3	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
7 . . . . .	(15.9)	...	3.6	10.6	39.3	3.6	3.6	39.3	...	...	...	...	100.0
8 . . . . .	(21.0)	...	2.7	2.7	5.4	24.3	21.6	10.8	32.5	...	...	...	100.0
9 . . . . .	(16.5)	...	...	10.4	13.8	13.8	6.9	17.2	13.8	24.1	...	...	100.0
10 or More . . . . .	(14.8)	...	...	...	11.5	27.0	11.5	11.5	...	7.7	30.8	...	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	0.6	1.7	11.4	19.3	20.4	14.8	13.1	9.1	5.1	4.5	...	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

APPENDIX A

Table A-33. Number of basic rooms heated in dwelling unit—by type of heating equipment (number of families reporting, 607; weighted base figure for table, 2854).

Type of Heating Equipment	Per- cent of Region	Number of Basic Rooms Heated										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)										
Furnace Only.....	(28.9)	2.2	1.4	10.2	11.2	12.9	22.7	15.9	16.0	3.6	3.9	100.0
Range and Furnace:	(15.1)											
Range.....		94.0	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Furnace.....		2.5	7.9	10.9	12.0	20.1	18.8	15.5	7.9	1.9	2.5	100.0
Space Heater or Other Stove Only.....	( 8.0)	6.6	14.4	29.3	17.0	13.5	10.5	4.8	2.6	1.3	...	100.0
Space Heater or Other Stove and Range:	(34.0)											
Space Heater or Other Stove		19.9	20.8	20.5	14.1	13.2	6.8	2.5	1.2	1.0	...	100.0
Range.....		85.1	12.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other.....	(14.0)	8.0	7.3	15.1	18.8	14.6	12.6	2.5	10.6	9.0	1.5	100.0

Table A-34. Type and number of ranges—by region, subregion, and economic group.

PART 1. ONE RANGE ONLY (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 375; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 1764).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Sub- regions	Wood and/or Coal	Wood and/or Coal and Gas	Wood and/or Coal and Electric	Wood and/or Coal and Kero- sene	Gas	Gas and Kero- sene	Elec- tric	Kero- sene (Oil)	Other Combi- nations	All Classes
(Percent)											
<i>Region</i>											
Upper Economic Group.....	(24.3)	33.3	13.3	2.1	2.8	23.3	4.6	19.6	0.5	0.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.1)	45.8	10.7	1.5	0.6	17.4	2.0	15.6	5.1	1.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.6)	47.7	6.1	1.7	1.7	24.0	...	11.9	5.2	1.7	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	43.1	10.4	1.7	1.4	20.1	2.3	15.8	4.0	1.2	100.0
<i>Coastal (17.3 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group.....	(43.1)	22.7	...	...	4.6	50.0	...	22.7	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(43.1)	22.7	27.3	...	...	27.3	4.5	4.5	13.7	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(13.8)	14.3	14.3	...	...	28.5	...	14.3	14.3	14.3	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	21.6	13.7	...	2.0	37.2	2.0	13.7	7.8	2.0	100.0
<i>Central (37.8 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group.....	(14.4)	18.8	37.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	18.8	6.2	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(69.4)	54.5	9.1	2.6	1.3	13.0	2.6	11.7	5.2	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(16.2)	39.0	11.1	5.5	5.5	11.1	...	16.7	11.1	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	46.9	13.5	3.6	2.7	11.7	4.5	11.7	5.4	...	100.0

<i>Appalachian (37.1 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group.....	(25.2)	49.1	9.1	1.8	...	14.5	...	25.5	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(49.1)	42.1	5.6	0.9	...	22.4	...	26.2	...	2.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.7)	55.4	1.8	...	...	33.9	...	8.9	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	47.2	5.5	0.9	...	23.4	...	21.6	...	1.4	100.0
<i>Cold North (7.8 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group.....	(26.1)	38.9	16.6	...	...	11.1	5.6	16.6	5.6	5.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.6)	48.7	13.5	...	...	5.4	2.7	13.5	10.8	5.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.3)	85.8	...	...	...	7.1	...	7.1	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	53.6	11.6	...	...	7.3	2.9	13.0	7.3	4.3	100.0

Table A-34.—Continued.

PART 2. TWO OR MORE RANGES (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 160; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 752).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Per- cent of Region and Sub- regions	Two Wood and / or Coal	Wood and / or Coal and Gas	Wood and / or Coal, Electric	Wood and / or Coal, Kero- sene	Two Gas	Gas, Elec- tric	Gas, Kero- sene	Elec- tric, Kero- sene	Other Combi- nations of 2 Ranges	Combi- nation of 3 Ranges	All Classes
		(Percent)										
<i>Region</i>												
Upper Economic Group..	(21.0)	...	25.9	41.1	22.2	1.9	...	1.3	3.8	3.8	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(56.1)	3.6	24.7	27.3	34.8	0.7	2.1	2.8	...	1.2	2.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(22.9)	3.5	26.2	27.9	23.8	5.2	...	...	4.7	3.5	5.2	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	2.8	25.3	30.3	29.6	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8	100.0
<i>Coastal</i> (23.9 Percent of Region)												
Upper Economic Group..	(33.3)	...	40.0	40.0	10.0	...	...	...	10.0	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(46.7)	...	42.9	35.7	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(20.0)	...	33.3	33.3	33.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	...	40.0	36.7	20.0	...	...	...	3.3	...	...	100.0
<i>Central</i> (35.1 Percent of Region)												
Upper Economic Group..	(13.6)	...	16.7	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...	16.7	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group	(61.4)	...	22.2	14.8	51.9	...	...	3.7	...	...	7.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(25.0)	...	45.4	18.2	9.1	9.1	...	...	...	9.1	9.1	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	...	27.3	18.2	38.6	2.3	...	2.3	...	4.5	6.8	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST



<i>Appalachian</i>												
(32.7 Percent of Region)												
Upper Economic Group..	(14.6)	...	25.0	58.4	8.3	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(61.0)	10.0	20.0	38.0	18.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	...	2.0	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(24.4)	10.0	5.0	40.0	25.0	5.0	...	...	10.0	...	5.0	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	8.5	17.1	41.5	18.3	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	100.0
<i>Cold North</i>												
(8.3 Percent of Region)												
Upper Economic Group..	(41.9)	...	7.7	30.8	53.8	...	...	7.7	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(41.9)	...	7.7	15.4	69.2	...	...	...	...	7.7	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(16.2)	...	...	...	80.0	...	...	...	20.0	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	...	6.5	19.4	64.5	...	...	3.2	3.2	3.2	...	100.0

Table A-34.—Concluded.

PART 3. ONE OR MORE RANGES PLUS SMALLER STOVES (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 68; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 320).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Per- cent of Region and Sub- regions	One Range						Two or More Ranges				All Classes
		Wood and/or Coal Plus Smaller Stove	Wood and/or Coal and/or Gas Plus Smaller Stove	Wood and/or Coal and Kero- sene Plus Smaller Stove	Gas Plus Smaller Stove	Elec- tric Plus Smaller Stove	Kero- sene Plus Smaller Stove	2 Wood and/or Coal Plus Smaller Stove	Wood and/or Coal and Elec- tric Plus Smaller Stove	Wood and/or Coal and Kero- sene Plus Smaller Stove	Other Combi- nations of Ranges Plus Smaller Stove	
(Percent)												
<i>Region</i>												
Upper Economic Group..	(14.4)	54.4	...	...	13.0	13.0	4.4	...	15.2	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(59.4)	57.4	7.4	4.2	14.2	4.2	2.1	6.3	...	...	4.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(26.2)	54.7	...	...	...	9.5	4.8	2.4	4.8	14.3	9.5	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	56.3	4.4	2.5	10.3	6.9	3.1	4.4	3.4	3.7	5.0	100.0
<i>Coastal</i> (11.2 Percent of Region)												
Upper Economic Group..	(33.3)	...	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(33.3)	...	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(33.4)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	33.3	16.7	...	16.7	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<i>Central</i>												
(24.4 Percent of Region)												
Upper Economic Group..	(7.7)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(53.8)	57.1	14.3	...	28.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(38.5)	40.0	...	...	...	20.0	...	...	...	20.0	20.0	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	53.8	7.7	...	15.4	7.7	...	...	...	7.7	7.7	100.0
<i>Appalachian</i>												
(16.9 Percent of Region)												
Upper Economic Group..	(11.1)	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group	(66.7)	58.3	...	...	41.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(22.2)	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	55.5	...	...	27.8	...	...	...	5.6	11.1	...	100.0
<i>Cold North</i>												
(47.5 Percent of Region)												
Upper Economic Group..	(14.5)	72.7	...	...	...	...	9.1	...	18.2	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(65.8)	64.0	2.0	8.0	...	2.0	4.0	12.0	...	...	8.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(19.7)	53.3	...	...	...	6.7	13.3	6.7	13.3	...	6.7	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	63.1	1.3	5.3	...	2.6	6.6	9.2	5.3	...	6.6	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-35. Type of range—by age of homemaker (number of families reporting, 605; weighted base figure for table, 2843).\*

Age of Homemaker	Percent of Region	Type of Range (Read Across)					
		Wood and/or Coal	Electric	Kerosene	Gas	All Other Combinations	All Other Ranges
(Years)		(Percent)					
19 or Less....	( 0.5)	80.0	...	...	20.0	...	...
20-24.....	( 3.3)	19.4	22.6	6.4	32.2	19.4	...
25-29.....	( 8.4)	47.9	22.9	19.2	16.2	16.7	0.8
30-34.....	(11.2)	50.9	14.5	16.0	25.5	9.1	6.3
35-39.....	(12.6)	50.4	20.6	12.5	25.1	12.0	2.8
40-44.....	(12.4)	54.0	24.4	11.1	27.8	9.7	0.6
45-49.....	(12.8)	62.7	18.6	12.9	21.1	17.5	3.3
50-54.....	(13.2)	67.0	20.7	15.4	23.7	6.9	2.4
55-59.....	(10.2)	62.4	14.8	16.9	23.4	13.8	2.1
60-64.....	( 7.3)	76.8	30.4	14.0	5.8	12.6	...
65-69.....	( 4.0)	62.8	13.3	4.4	18.6	...	13.3
70 or More...	( 4.1)	87.0	8.7	20.9	20.9	...	...
All Classes...	(100.0)	58.7	19.7	14.0	22.2	11.3	2.7

\*Percentages do not add to 100 since some families have more than one type.

APPENDIX A

Table A-36. Type of washing machine—by age of homemaker (number of families reporting, 565; weighted base figure for table, 2658).

Age of Homemaker (Years)	Percent of Region	Type of Washing Machine			
		Electric (Nonautomatic)	Electric (Automatic)	Gasoline	All Classes
		(Percent)			
19 or Less.....	( 0.4)	100.0	...	...	100.0
20-24.....	( 3.3)	86.2	6.9	6.9	100.0
25-29.....	( 7.9)	91.9	3.8	4.3	100.0
30-34.....	(11.5)	92.8	6.2	2.9	*
35-39.....	(13.1)	92.5	2.3	5.2	100.0
40-44.....	(12.1)	85.4	8.1	6.5	100.0
45-49.....	(12.9)	93.6	1.7	6.4	*
50-54.....	(13.6)	92.3	5.8	1.9	100.0
55-59.....	(10.5)	95.3	1.1	3.6	100.0
60-64.....	( 7.3)	96.9	...	3.1	100.0
65-69.....	( 3.9)	74.0	2.9	23.1	100.0
70 or More.....	(3.5)	90.4	3.2	10.6	*
All Classes.....	(100.0)	91.4	3.9	5.3	*

\*Percentages do not add to 100 since some families have more than one type.

Table A-37. Type of washing machine—by years of school completed by homemaker (number of families reporting, 553; weighted base figure for table, 2601).

Schooling Completed	Percent of Region	Type of Washing Machine			
		Electric (Nonautomatic)	Electric (Automatic)	Gasoline	All Classes
		(Percent)			
None.....	( 0.7)	100.0	...	...	100.0
<i>Grade School</i>					
1-4 Years.....	( 2.3)	95.1	...	4.9	100.0
5-6 Years.....	( 3.5)	84.6	3.3	12.1	100.0
7-8 Years.....	(35.7)	92.6	1.9	6.9	*
<i>High School</i>					
1-3 Years.....	(24.6)	92.9	0.8	6.3	100.0
4 Years.....	(18.1)	88.9	8.1	3.0	100.0
<i>College or Other Training</i>					
1-3 Years.....	(10.9)	95.8	2.8	3.5	*
4 Years.....	( 4.2)	74.3	25.7	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	91.5	3.8	5.5	*

\*Percentages do not add to 100 since some families have more than one type.

Table A-38. Type of sewing machine—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 547; weighted base figure for table, 2571).

270

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Sewing Machine					
		Treadle	Electric Console	Portable	Other	2 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.4)	71.8	21.1	2.6	2.8	1.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(57.1)	83.0	11.2	4.2	0.7	0.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.5)	90.5	6.6	...	...	2.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	82.0	12.5	3.0	1.0	1.5	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.2 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(38.4)	76.7	23.3	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(44.9)	74.3	14.3	8.6	2.8	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(16.7)	92.3	7.7	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	78.2	16.7	3.8	1.3	...	100.0
<i>Central (34.3 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(15.0)	86.4	13.6	...	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(67.3)	85.9	11.1	2.0	...	1.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(17.7)	88.5	7.7	...	...	3.8	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	86.4	10.8	1.4	...	1.4	100.0
<i>Appalachian (35.1 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(20.9)	60.3	28.6	1.6	6.3	3.2	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.5)	83.2	9.9	5.6	...	1.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.6)	89.6	6.5	...	...	3.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	80.1	13.0	3.3	1.3	2.3	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	63.1	10.5	15.8	5.3	5.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.6)	83.4	11.1	2.2	2.2	1.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.5)	96.8	3.2	...	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	81.1	9.4	5.0	2.6	1.9	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

APPENDIX A

Table A-39. Number of persons served regular family meals—by number in household.

Number in Household	Percent of Region	Number Attending Meals						
		2 or Less	3	4	5	6	7 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)						
<i>Morning Meal*</i>								
2.....	(18.2)	94.6	3.8	1.2	...	0.4	...	100.0
3.....	(19.2)	13.5	77.2	6.4	2.2	0.7	...	100.0
4.....	(21.0)	13.2	9.1	70.2	5.0	1.5	1.0	100.0
5.....	(17.1)	1.2	7.2	19.5	63.9	8.2	...	100.0
6.....	(11.2)	1.0	5.6	10.6	15.6	60.6	6.6	100.0
7.....	( 6.2)	3.4	5.1	11.9	13.7	19.9	46.0	100.0
8.....	( 3.4)	...	6.2	...	...	4.2	89.6	100.0
9.....	( 1.6)	...	13.3	...	...	8.9	77.8	100.0
10 or More.	( 2.1)	...	...	13.6	...	5.1	81.3	100.0
All Classes..	(100.0)	23.1	20.1	21.7	15.0	10.4	9.7	100.0
<i>Noon Meal</i>								
2.....	(18.0)	91.0	6.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	...	100.0
3.....	(19.5)	38.1	51.3	6.3	3.2	...	1.1	100.0
4.....	(21.0)	31.8	25.6	33.4	6.7	2.5	...	100.0
5.....	(17.0)	23.0	20.5	29.7	19.7	4.6	2.5	100.0
6.....	(11.2)	15.0	35.0	12.5	17.2	17.2	3.1	100.0
7.....	( 6.2)	15.3	38.1	21.0	13.1	3.4	9.1	100.0
8.....	( 3.4)	6.2	15.6	21.9	11.5	...	44.8	100.0
9.....	( 1.6)	...	13.3	15.6	13.3	31.1	26.7	100.0
10 or More.	( 2.1)	...	3.4	30.5	23.7	13.6	28.8	100.0
All Classes.	(100.0)	37.3	27.1	17.8	9.3	4.4	4.1	100.0
<i>Evening Meal</i>								
2.....	(18.2)	94.2	3.9	1.5	...	0.4	...	100.0
3.....	(19.4)	6.9	81.0	7.0	3.3	0.7	1.1	100.0
4.....	(20.9)	4.5	9.5	76.6	4.9	2.5	2.0	100.0
5.....	(17.1)	...	2.7	13.3	75.2	8.8	...	100.0
6.....	(11.2)	...	...	7.8	18.4	67.2	6.6	100.0
7.....	( 6.2)	...	...	1.1	1.1	28.4	69.4	100.0
8.....	( 3.3)	...	...	...	...	4.2	95.8	100.0
9.....	( 1.6)	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
10 or More.	( 2.1)	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes..	(100.0)	19.4	18.9	20.9	16.6	11.7	12.5	100.0

\*Number of families reporting, 606; weighted base figure for table, 2848. Corresponding figures for the items that follow are: 605, 2842; 607, 2854.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-40. Number of times extra people are served at regular meals—by number of extra people, by region, and by economic group (number of families reporting, 530; weighted base figure for table, 2491).

Number of Extra People	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Times					All Classes
		Once a Week or More	Once in Two Weeks	Once a Month	Less Than Once a Month		
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
1.....	(12.4)	46.8	21.4	21.1	10.7	100.0	
2.....	(33.1)	50.1	24.1	19.7	6.1	100.0	
3.....	(18.5)	56.0	24.3	13.0	6.7	100.0	
4.....	(16.2)	46.9	22.3	19.9	10.9	100.0	
5.....	( 8.3)	63.3	16.9	13.0	6.8	100.0	
6 or More.....	(11.5)	62.9	20.5	7.6	9.0	100.0	
All Classes.....	(100.0)	52.8	22.5	16.7	8.0	100.0	
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (22.5 Percent of Region)							
1.....	(14.6)	45.1	18.3	29.3	7.3	100.0	
2.....	(35.7)	59.0	23.5	13.0	4.5	100.0	
3.....	(20.4)	60.6	34.2	2.6	2.6	100.0	
4.....	(14.1)	43.0	11.4	30.4	15.2	100.0	
5.....	( 7.9)	40.9	27.3	13.6	18.2	100.0	
6 or More.....	( 7.3)	56.1	14.6	7.3	22.0	100.0	
All Classes.....	(100.0)	53.4	22.8	15.4	8.4	100.0	
<i>Middle Economic Group</i> (56.4 Percent of Region)							
1.....	(12.5)	46.3	18.9	21.1	13.7	100.0	
2.....	(33.4)	45.0	25.1	22.2	7.7	100.0	
3.....	(15.7)	54.7	15.4	17.2	12.7	100.0	
4.....	(16.1)	38.5	33.2	17.7	10.6	100.0	
5.....	( 9.2)	70.0	10.8	14.6	4.6	100.0	
6 or More.....	(13.1)	66.3	19.0	8.7	6.0	100.0	
All Classes.....	(100.0)	50.7	22.0	18.1	9.2	100.0	
<i>Lower Economic Group</i> (21.1 Percent of Region)							
1.....	( 9.7)	51.0	35.3	7.8	5.9	100.0	
2.....	(29.5)	54.2	21.9	20.7	3.2	100.0	
3.....	(23.9)	54.0	30.9	15.1	...	100.0	
4.....	(18.6)	69.4	6.1	16.3	8.2	100.0	
5.....	( 6.3)	66.7	27.3	6.0	...	100.0	
6 or More.....	(12.0)	57.1	28.6	4.8	9.5	100.0	
All Classes.....	(100.0)	57.8	23.6	14.4	4.2	100.0	



APPENDIX A

Table A-41. Number of times company meals are served to guests—by number of guests, by region, and by economic group (number of families reporting, 542; weighted base figure for table, 2549).

Number of Guests	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Times					All Classes
		Once a Week or More	Once in Two Weeks	Once a Month	5 to 11 Times a Year	1 to 4 Times a Year	
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
2 or Less . . . . .	( 6.5)	11.5	13.9	24.3	13.9	36.4	100.0
3 . . . . .	( 8.6)	17.3	25.6	32.0	9.6	15.5	100.0
4 . . . . .	(25.0)	18.7	25.9	27.7	11.6	16.1	100.0
5 . . . . .	(11.1)	23.3	27.2	24.0	9.9	15.6	100.0
6 . . . . .	(20.4)	18.3	14.6	31.0	14.4	21.7	100.0
7-8 . . . . .	( 9.4)	20.5	20.9	18.8	14.7	25.1	100.0
9-10 . . . . .	( 6.8)	23.3	20.9	16.9	20.9	18.0	100.0
11-12 . . . . .	( 5.1)	28.7	4.6	18.6	26.4	21.7	100.0
13 or More . . . . .	( 7.1)	8.2	15.2	23.9	7.6	45.1	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	18.8	20.3	25.8	13.3	21.8	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (23.1 Percent of Region)							
2 or Less . . . . .	( 2.4)	...	35.7	...	...	64.3	100.0
3 . . . . .	( 9.2)	11.1	33.3	22.3	11.1	22.2	100.0
4 . . . . .	(28.3)	16.8	21.0	36.5	9.0	16.7	100.0
5 . . . . .	(14.4)	14.1	27.0	23.5	17.7	17.7	100.0
6 . . . . .	(14.8)	12.7	14.9	33.3	17.3	21.8	100.0
7-8 . . . . .	( 7.5)	31.8	15.9	38.6	...	13.7	100.0
9-10 . . . . .	( 6.8)	22.5	30.0	7.5	25.0	15.0	100.0
11-12 . . . . .	( 8.5)	24.0	6.0	24.0	6.0	40.0	100.0
13 or More . . . . .	( 8.1)	12.5	...	35.4	4.2	47.9	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	16.7	19.7	29.0	11.2	23.4	100.0
<i>Middle Economic Group</i> (56.4 Percent of Region)							
2 or Less . . . . .	( 7.7)	13.5	13.5	30.7	12.6	29.7	100.0
3 . . . . .	( 7.0)	16.8	25.7	35.7	5.9	15.9	100.0
4 . . . . .	(24.1)	17.0	28.0	27.5	10.4	17.1	100.0
5 . . . . .	(11.4)	24.4	31.7	23.8	6.1	14.0	100.0
6 . . . . .	(22.5)	19.5	14.5	27.9	14.3	23.8	100.0
7-8 . . . . .	(11.6)	18.1	20.5	11.4	21.1	28.9	100.0
9-10 . . . . .	( 6.5)	21.3	12.7	14.9	24.5	26.6	100.0
11-12 . . . . .	( 2.9)	9.8	...	14.6	61.0	14.6	100.0
13 or More . . . . .	( 6.3)	9.9	30.7	23.1	11.0	25.3	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	17.9	21.6	24.6	14.3	21.6	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-41.—Concluded.

Number of Guests	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Times					All Classes
		Once a Week or More	Once in Two Weeks	Once a Month	5 to 11 Times a Year	1 to 4 Times a Year	
		(Percent)					
<i>Lower Economic Group</i> (20.5 Percent of Region)							
2 or Less . . . . .	( 7.6)	10.0	7.5	15.0	22.5	45.0	100.0
3 . . . . .	(12.2)	23.4	18.7	34.4	14.1	9.4	100.0
4 . . . . .	(23.9)	25.6	26.4	16.8	18.4	12.8	100.0
5 . . . . .	( 6.5)	41.2	5.9	26.5	8.8	17.6	100.0
6 . . . . .	(21.0)	19.1	14.5	38.2	12.7	15.5	100.0
7-8 . . . . .	( 5.6)	17.3	31.0	31.0	...	20.7	100.0
9-10 . . . . .	( 7.3)	28.9	31.6	31.6	7.9	...	100.0
11-12 . . . . .	( 7.3)	55.2	7.9	15.8	15.8	5.3	100.0
13 or More . . . . .	( 8.6)	...	...	13.3	4.5	82.2	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	23.5	17.2	25.4	13.2	20.7	100.0

Table A-42. Number of guests usually attending company dinner—by region, economic group and number in household (number of families reporting, 555; weighted base figure for table, 2612).

Region, Economic Group, and Number in Household	Percent of Region	Number of Guests										
		2 or Less	3	4	5	6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13 or More	All Classes	
(Percent)												
<i>Region</i>												
2.....	(18.6)	11.3	6.4	18.8	9.1	24.9	7.4	6.8	9.3	6.0	100.0	
3.....	(19.1)	6.8	18.0	20.0	12.6	13.4	6.4	9.6	4.2	9.0	100.0	
4.....	(22.5)	5.1	3.9	30.0	14.6	23.3	10.2	4.4	2.4	6.1	100.0	
5.....	(16.2)	4.5	9.3	28.0	6.6	25.1	13.0	7.8	1.0	4.7	100.0	
6.....	(11.4)	6.0	11.1	25.5	11.1	21.5	8.1	6.0	3.0	7.7	100.0	
7.....	( 6.4)	4.2	9.0	28.9	3.0	11.4	14.5	3.0	12.7	13.3	100.0	
8.....	( 3.0)	...	7.7	35.9	10.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	15.4	7.7	100.0	
9.....	( 1.4)	...	...	16.2	24.4	16.2	...	16.2	16.2	10.8	100.0	
10 or More.....	( 1.4)	5.4	...	24.3	27.1	16.2	5.4	...	...	21.6	100.0	
All Classes.....	(100.0)	6.3	9.1	25.0	10.9	20.4	9.1	6.7	5.1	7.4	100.0	
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (22.8 Percent of Region)												
2.....	(13.4)	3.7	7.5	11.3	30.0	26.3	10.0	3.7	...	7.5	100.0	
3.....	(16.5)	...	18.4	24.5	12.2	14.3	...	21.4	9.2	...	100.0	
4.....	(23.5)	...	4.3	43.5	10.0	12.9	6.4	4.3	5.7	12.9	100.0	
5.....	(15.5)	...	9.8	50.0	19.6	11.9	8.7	...	...	...	100.0	
6.....	(15.1)	10.0	16.7	23.3	10.0	21.1	6.7	...	10.0	2.2	100.0	
7.....	( 3.9)	...	...	...	...	17.4	39.1	...	26.1	17.4	100.0	
8.....	( 5.2)	...	9.7	...	6.4	...	12.9	12.9	38.7	19.4	100.0	
9.....	( 3.7)	...	...	27.3	...	...	...	27.3	27.3	18.1	100.0	
10 or More.....	( 3.2)	10.5	...	15.8	31.6	...	...	...	...	42.1	100.0	
All Classes.....	(100.0)	2.3	9.6	28.6	14.3	14.6	7.4	6.7	8.4	8.1	100.0	

Table A-42.—Concluded.

276 Region, Economic Group, and Number in Household	Percent of Region	Number of Guests									
		2 or Less	3	4	5	6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Middle Economic Group</i> (55.9 Percent of Region)											
2.....	(15.5)	14.5	5.7	18.5	7.9	28.2	8.4	7.9	7.1	1.8	100.0
3.....	(18.3)	9.3	13.1	19.4	14.6	13.4	11.9	9.0	1.1	8.2	100.0
4.....	(21.6)	8.6	0.6	25.0	16.1	26.3	13.3	4.4	1.9	3.8	100.0
5.....	(18.8)	3.6	10.9	18.6	2.9	30.3	15.0	9.9	1.5	7.3	100.0
6.....	(12.3)	5.0	6.7	29.1	13.4	20.1	10.1	3.9	...	11.7	100.0
7.....	( 8.2)	5.9	7.6	35.3	4.2	5.0	10.1	4.2	12.6	15.1	100.0
8.....	( 3.1)	...	6.7	62.2	13.3	13.3	...	4.5	...	...	100.0
9.....	( 1.0)	...	...	...	60.0	40.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
10 or More.....	( 1.2)	...	...	33.3	22.3	33.3	11.1	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	7.6	7.1	24.1	11.3	22.3	11.4	6.6	3.0	6.6	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i> (21.3 Percent of Region)											
2.....	(32.0)	10.7	6.7	22.5	1.1	20.2	5.1	6.7	16.3	10.7	100.0
3.....	(24.1)	6.7	27.6	17.9	9.0	12.7	...	2.2	6.7	17.2	100.0
4.....	(23.9)	2.2	11.3	27.8	15.8	27.1	6.8	4.5	...	4.5	100.0
5.....	(10.1)	16.1	...	37.5	3.6	21.4	10.7	10.7	...	...	100.0
6.....	( 5.2)	...	20.7	10.4	...	31.0	...	37.9	...	...	100.0
7.....	( 4.3)	...	25.0	25.0	...	37.5	12.5	...	...	...	100.0
8.....	( 0.4)	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	100.0
9.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 or More.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes.....	(100.0)	7.2	13.7	23.6	6.7	21.4	5.2	6.8	6.8	8.6	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

APPENDIX A

Table A-43. Number of specified items of food prepared at one time—by number of times items are prepared.

Number of Times Food Is Prepared	Percent of Region	Number of Items Made at One Time						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)						
Pies* (Actual Number)								
Once a Month.....	( 8.2)	23.3	30.1	19.2	15.1	2.7	9.6	100.0
Twice a Month.....	(16.8)	20.0	32.8	8.6	16.7	8.6	13.3	100.0
Once a Week.....	(42.3)	13.8	34.2	21.2	10.9	6.3	13.6	100.0
Twice a Week.....	(30.9)	30.4	43.1	14.1	7.9	2.2	2.3	100.0
Once a Day or More...	( 1.8)	55.1	28.6	4.1	12.2	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	21.5	36.3	16.4	11.3	5.0	9.5	100.0
Cakes (Actual Number)								
Once a Month.....	( 8.2)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Twice a Month.....	(18.4)	84.6	11.1	3.7	0.6	...	...	100.0
Once a Week.....	(37.0)	82.7	14.3	2.4	0.6	...	...	100.0
Twice a Week.....	(32.7)	85.7	11.9	1.5	0.9	...	...	100.0
Once a Day or More...	( 3.7)	90.8	9.2	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	85.7	11.6	2.1	0.6	...	...	100.0
Cookies (Dozen)								
Once a Month.....	(26.3)	0.5	14.5	21.5	29.1	10.6	23.8	100.0
Twice a Month.....	(23.3)	1.1	10.9	26.8	27.1	13.8	20.3	100.0
Once a Week.....	(38.1)	0.4	18.1	26.3	25.0	11.2	19.0	100.0
Twice a Week.....	(12.3)	2.5	25.3	28.5	23.5	3.2	17.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	0.8	16.4	25.4	26.4	10.7	20.3	100.0
Biscuits (Dozen)								
Once a Month.....	(27.0)	53.9	40.1	4.1	0.5	...	1.4	100.0
Twice a Month.....	(22.5)	40.3	49.0	7.8	1.7	...	1.2	100.0
Once a Week.....	(29.4)	46.2	43.8	7.6	...	...	2.4	100.0
Twice a Week.....	(16.3)	39.3	45.9	8.3	4.0	1.7	0.8	100.0
Once a Day or More...	( 4.8)	38.5	36.5	19.2	5.8	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	45.4	44.0	7.4	1.4	0.3	1.5	100.0
Yeast Rolls (Dozen)								
Once a Month.....	(28.6)	29.4	43.1	21.1	3.8	1.3	1.3	100.0
Twice a Month.....	(21.7)	22.8	42.2	22.8	8.8	1.7	1.7	100.0
Once a Week.....	(35.1)	25.8	41.5	19.9	9.3	1.4	2.1	100.0
Twice a Week.....	(14.6)	33.6	39.4	8.7	10.8	4.2	3.3	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	27.3	41.8	19.3	7.9	1.8	1.9	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-43.—Concluded.

Number of Times Food Is Prepared	Percent of Region	Number of Items Made at One Time						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)						
<b>Yeast Bread (Loaves)</b>								
Once a Month . . . . .	(22.9)	13.2	23.3	27.4	18.2	9.1	8.8	100.0
Twice a Month . . . . .	( 9.1)	...	10.3	37.3	16.7	11.9	23.8	100.0
Once a Week . . . . .	(39.1)	3.0	7.0	17.8	28.1	11.0	33.1	100.0
Twice a Week . . . . .	(28.9)	...	13.0	17.7	27.2	9.7	32.4	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	4.2	12.7	21.7	24.6	10.3	26.5	100.0
<b>Brown Bread (Cans)</b>								
Once a Month . . . . .	(58.0)	56.9	33.6	6.9	2.6	...	...	100.0
Twice a Month . . . . .	(21.8)	48.3	35.6	4.6	11.5	...	...	100.0
Once a Week . . . . .	(20.2)	44.5	37.0	18.5	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	52.5	34.8	8.7	4.0	...	...	100.0
<b>Butter (Pounds)</b>								
Once a Month . . . . .	( 6.5)	35.2	16.7	16.7	5.5	11.1	14.8	100.0
Twice a Month . . . . .	( 6.8)	26.3	19.3	36.9	...	10.5	7.0	100.0
Once a Week . . . . .	(52.6)	13.7	30.4	15.1	15.7	8.9	16.2	100.0
Twice a Week or More..	(34.1)	15.5	31.0	17.6	17.6	4.9	13.4	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	16.6	28.9	17.5	14.7	7.8	14.5	100.0
<b>Cottage Cheese (Pounds)</b>								
Once a Month . . . . .	(26.0)	30.7	41.7	16.6	3.7	5.5	1.8	100.0
Twice a Month . . . . .	(19.6)	52.9	19.5	8.1	14.6	4.9	...	100.0
Once a Week . . . . .	(33.0)	35.7	31.4	15.5	1.5	4.3	11.6	100.0
Twice a Week . . . . .	(18.0)	23.9	55.8	8.8	...	5.3	6.2	100.0
Once a Day . . . . .	( 3.4)	57.1	14.3	14.3	...	...	14.3	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	36.3	35.6	13.1	4.3	4.8	5.9	100.0

\*Number of families reporting, 571; weighted base figure for table, 2682. Corresponding figures for the items that follow are: 564, 2651; 478, 2247; 459, 2158; 352, 1655; 296, 1389; 85, 400; 177, 833; 134, 627.

Table A-44. Existing location for preparing food for canning, freezing, etc.—by family type (number of families reporting, 540; weighted base figure for table, 2536).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Location								
		Kitchen	Laundry Room, Utility Room, etc.	Basement	Pantry	Porch	Other Inside Area	Other Building	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)								
Young Couple.....	( 2.8)	71.8	...	16.9	11.3	...	...	...	...	100.0
Founding Family.....	(10.3)	96.2	...	...	3.8	...	...	...	...	100.0
Expanding Family.....	(29.9)	85.5	3.8	5.1	0.7	4.1	0.4	0.4	...	100.0
Contracting Family.....	(24.5)	79.3	2.7	4.3	...	8.7	0.5	3.7	0.8	100.0
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.0)	73.5	...	2.9	...	17.7	...	5.9	...	100.0
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.5)	91.4	...	2.2	...	6.4	...	...	...	100.0
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.7)	85.0	5.3	2.2	3.0	3.0	...	1.5	...	100.0
Three or More Bedroom Adult Family..	( 7.3)	88.5	3.3	...	...	4.9	...	3.3	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	84.7	2.9	3.7	1.4	5.2	0.2	1.7	0.2	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-45. Size of pressure canner owned—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 209; weighted base figure for table, 981).

280

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Sub- regions	Size in Quarts										None	
		4 or Less	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or More	All Classes		
		(Percent)											
<i>Region</i>													
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(28.8)	17.0	7.4	4.2	50.9	10.6	2.1	...	...	7.8	100.0	53.8	
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(51.2)	7.6	4.0	4.0	70.7	9.7	1.6	...	...	2.4	100.0	66.5	
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.0)	4.6	4.6	...	73.5	8.2	6.1	...	...	3.0	100.0	66.9	
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	9.7	5.1	3.3	65.5	9.7	2.6	...	...	4.1	100.0	63.7	
<i>Coastal (17.7 Percent of Region)</i>													
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(37.9)	9.1	18.2	9.1	36.3	...	9.1	...	...	18.2	100.0	66.6	
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(34.5)	10.0	...	10.0	70.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	65.5	
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(27.6)	...	...	...	62.5	25.0	...	...	...	12.5	100.0	46.7	
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	6.9	6.9	6.9	55.2	10.3	3.5	...	...	10.3	100.0	62.3	
<i>Central (36.7 Percent of Region)</i>													
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(20.0)	25.0	...	8.3	50.0	16.7	...	...	...	...	100.0	47.8	
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(65.0)	10.2	7.7	5.1	66.7	2.6	2.6	...	...	5.1	100.0	63.2	
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(15.0)	...	11.1	...	66.7	...	22.2	...	...	...	100.0	72.7	
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	11.7	6.7	5.0	63.3	5.0	5.0	...	...	3.3	100.0	63.0	
<i>Appalachian (30.9 Percent of Region)</i>													
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(34.6)	17.1	2.9	...	62.9	11.4	...	...	...	5.7	100.0	47.8	
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(41.6)	4.8	...	...	73.8	21.4	...	...	...	...	100.0	75.1	
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(23.8)	12.5	4.2	...	83.3	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	69.6	
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	10.9	2.0	...	72.3	12.8	...	...	...	2.0	100.0	67.9	
<i>Cold North (14.7 Percent of Region)</i>													
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(27.8)	15.0	15.0	...	45.0	15.0	...	...	...	10.0	100.0	47.4	
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.9)	2.4	2.4	2.4	78.2	12.2	2.4	...	...	...	100.0	54.9	
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(15.3)	...	...	...	81.8	18.2	...	...	...	...	100.0	67.6	
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	5.6	5.6	1.4	69.3	13.9	1.4	...	...	2.8	100.0	55.8	

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST



APPENDIX A

Table A-46. Number of times a year meat is cut up—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 498; weighted base figure for table, 2341).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Number of Times a Year				
		1	2	3	4 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)				
<i>Region</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.9)	38.8	40.9	8.9	11.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	41.6	39.8	12.2	6.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.6)	57.7	33.2	5.0	4.1	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	44.3	38.7	10.0	7.0	100.0
<i>Coastal (17.7 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(43.5)	40.0	50.0	3.3	6.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(39.1)	48.2	37.0	3.7	11.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.4)	50.0	41.7	...	8.3	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	44.9	43.5	2.9	8.7	100.0
<i>Central (36.7 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(15.4)	40.9	27.3	9.1	22.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(65.7)	41.5	37.2	14.9	6.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(18.9)	70.4	25.9	...	3.7	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	46.8	33.6	11.2	8.4	100.0
<i>Appalachian (34.7 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(20.6)	39.3	37.5	14.3	8.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(52.8)	37.1	44.0	13.3	5.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(26.6)	50.0	36.1	11.1	2.8	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	41.0	40.6	12.9	5.5	100.0
<i>Cold North (10.9 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.9)	28.6	53.6	10.7	7.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(65.6)	47.6	40.5	8.3	3.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(12.5)	62.5	31.3	...	6.2	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	45.3	42.2	7.8	4.7	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-47. Percentage of families preparing food for market in dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
<i>Region</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.3)	39.3
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	46.5
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.2)	61.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	48.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(39.1)	38.2
Middle Economic Group.....	(43.7)	44.7
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.2)	86.7
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	49.4
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.7)	30.4
Middle Economic Group.....	(66.1)	44.1
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.2)	55.9
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	44.6
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.7)	47.8
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.1)	49.1
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.2)	58.8
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	51.3
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>		
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.9)	35.7
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.8)	50.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.3)	50.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	46.6

## THE SIZE OF THE USUAL WASHING

*Explanation of Table A-48*

This table shows the distribution of the items handled by homemakers in a usual washing.

The table is broken into eight parts — four for summer washings and four for winter — using as a basis the *number of sheets*<sup>1</sup> usually washed. The distribution is as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>
Part 1 (Summer), 1 to 2 sheets	20.0
Part 2 (Summer), 3 to 4 sheets	36.9
Part 3 (Summer), 5 to 6 sheets	26.3
Part 4 (Summer), 7 or more sheets	16.8
<i>Total, Summer:</i>	100.0
Part 5 (Winter), no sheets	6.4
Part 6 (Winter), 1 to 2 sheets	35.2
Part 7 (Winter), 3 to 4 sheets	38.6
Part 8 (Winter), 5 or more sheets	19.8
<i>Total, Winter:</i>	100.0

Two major items usually washed are not listed in the table. These are tablecloths and house dresses. They are omitted because the variation among different families is not as great as for other items, and through the omission of them the table could be simplified to an extent. In using the data as a basis for estimating total amount washed, these two items should always be added. (The median number of tablecloths and house dresses usually washed, as well as the number of other items listed in the table, is shown on page 74.)

The percentage breakdown in the body of each part of the table applies to the percentage figure given in parentheses at the top of the respective part. For example, in Part 1, 17.0 percent of those families who usually wash 1 to 2 sheets in summer also usually wash 1 to 2 shirts.

---

<sup>1</sup>The number of sheets is used as a basis for the various parts of this table because (a) sheets are a common item in the family washing, (b) they are an important item in the washing from the standpoint of bulk, and (c) there is a variation in the number different families have.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

To obtain the distribution of the number of any one item washed, by the number of sheets washed, the percentages given should be added downward. For example, among families usually washing 1 to 2 sheets in summer, the distribution of the number of shirts usually washed is as follows: 1 to 2, 17.0 percent; 3 to 6, 63.6 percent; 7 or more, 13.7 percent; total, 100.0 percent.

Table A-48. Size of Usual Washing.

PART 1. WASHING--SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 121; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 571).

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
(Percent)					
1-2 Sheets	100.0				
1-2 Shirts		17.0			
3-8 Towels			7.5		
Have Children's Clothing				1.2	
1-2 Work Pants					0.9
3-6 Work Pants					0.3
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				6.3	
1-2 Work Pants					5.2
3-6 Work Pants					1.1
7 or More Work Pants					---
9-20 Towels			9.5		
Have Children's Clothing				1.8	
1-2 Work Pants					1.8
3-6 Work Pants					---
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				7.7	
1-2 Work Pants					4.1
3-6 Work Pants					3.6
7 or More Work Pants					---
21 or More Towels			---		
Have Children's Clothing				---	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					---
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				---	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					---
7 or More Work Pants					---
3-6 Shirts		63.6			
3-8 Towels			17.0		
Have Children's Clothing				3.2	
1-2 Work Pants					1.1
3-6 Work Pants					2.1
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				13.8	
1-2 Work Pants					8.1
3-6 Work Pants					5.7
7 or More Work Pants					---
9-20 Towels			40.2		
Have Children's Clothing				5.6	
1-2 Work Pants					1.1
3-6 Work Pants					4.5
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				34.6	
1-2 Work Pants					23.0
3-6 Work Pants					11.6
7 or More Work Pants					---
21 or More Towels			6.4		
Have Children's Clothing				1.0	
1-2 Work Pants					0.5
3-6 Work Pants					0.5
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				5.4	
1-2 Work Pants					1.1
3-6 Work Pants					4.3
7 or More Work Pants					---
7 or More Shirts		13.7			
3-8 Towels			2.7		
Have Children's Clothing				---	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					---
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					2.7
7 or More Work Pants					---
9-20 Towels			8.3		
Have Children's Clothing				3.2	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					3.2
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				5.1	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					5.1
7 or More Work Pants					---
21 or More Towels			2.7		
Have Children's Clothing				---	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					---
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					2.7
7 or More Work Pants					---
Other*		5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-48--Continued.

PART 2. WASHING--SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 224; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 1053).

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
(Percent)					
3-4 Sheets	100.0				
1-4 Shirts		23.4			
3-8 Towels			4.0		
Have Children's Clothing				2.4	
1-2 Work Pants					1.2
3-6 Work Pants					1.2
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.6	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					1.6
7 or More Work Pants					---
9-20 Towels			17.4		
Have Children's Clothing				8.3	
1-2 Work Pants					4.9
3-6 Work Pants					3.4
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				9.1	
1-2 Work Pants					4.2
3-6 Work Pants					4.9
7 or More Work Pants					---
21 or More Towels			2.0		
Have Children's Clothing				0.4	
1-2 Work Pants					0.4
3-6 Work Pants					---
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.6	
1-2 Work Pants					0.8
3-6 Work Pants					0.8
7 or More Work Pants					---
5-8 Shirts		48.2			
3-8 Towels			8.0		
Have Children's Clothing				3.9	
1-2 Work Pants					1.4
3-6 Work Pants					2.5
7 or More Work Pants					---
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				4.1	
1-2 Work Pants					2.1
3-6 Work Pants					2.0
7 or More Work Pants					---
9-20 Towels			27.7		
Have Children's Clothing				13.9	
1-2 Work Pants					4.7
3-6 Work Pants					8.0
7 or More Work Pants					1.2
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				13.8	
1-2 Work Pants					1.9
3-6 Work Pants					11.1
7 or More Work Pants					0.8
21 or More Towels			12.5		
Have Children's Clothing				5.5	
1-2 Work Pants					0.9
3-6 Work Pants					4.2
7 or More Work Pants					0.4
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				7.0	
1-2 Work Pants					0.8
3-6 Work Pants					5.6
7 or More Work Pants					0.6
9 or More Shirts		25.5			
3-8 Towels			2.7		
Have Children's Clothing				1.2	
1-2 Work Pants					0.6
3-6 Work Pants					---
7 or More Work Pants					0.6
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.5	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					0.9
7 or More Work Pants					0.6
9-20 Towels			12.0		
Have Children's Clothing				6.0	
1-2 Work Pants					1.7
3-6 Work Pants					2.5
7 or More Work Pants					1.8
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				6.0	
1-2 Work Pants					---
3-6 Work Pants					4.0
7 or More Work Pants					2.0
21 or More Towels			10.8		
Have Children's Clothing				3.3	
1-2 Work Pants					1.2
3-6 Work Pants					1.2
7 or More Work Pants					0.9
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				7.5	
1-2 Work Pants					0.6
3-6 Work Pants					3.7
7 or More Work Pants					3.2
Other*		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-18. -Continued.

PART 3. WASHINGTON -SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 160; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 751).

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
(Percent)					
5-6 Sheets	100.0				
1-4 Shirts		21.3			
3-8 Towels			5.5		
Have Children's Clothing				4.0	
1-2 Work Pants					2.4
3-6 Work Pants					1.6
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.5	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					1.5
7 or More Work Pants					—
9-20 Towels			9.4		
Have Children's Clothing				7.0	
1-2 Work Pants					5.0
3-6 Work Pants					2.0
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				2.4	
1-2 Work Pants					0.8
3-6 Work Pants					1.6
7 or More Work Pants					—
21 or More Towels			6.4		
Have Children's Clothing				6.1	
1-2 Work Pants					3.3
3-6 Work Pants					2.8
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				0.3	
1-2 Work Pants					0.3
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
5-8 Shirts		32.7			
3-8 Towels			4.2		
Have Children's Clothing				1.5	
1-2 Work Pants					0.3
3-6 Work Pants					1.2
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants					1.1
3-6 Work Pants					1.6
7 or More Work Pants					—
9-20 Towels			19.3		
Have Children's Clothing				10.8	
1-2 Work Pants					3.8
3-6 Work Pants					5.6
7 or More Work Pants					1.4
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				8.5	
1-2 Work Pants					1.9
3-6 Work Pants					5.0
7 or More Work Pants					1.6
21 or More Towels			9.2		
Have Children's Clothing				5.6	
1-2 Work Pants					0.8
3-6 Work Pants					2.2
7 or More Work Pants					2.6
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				3.6	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					2.4
7 or More Work Pants					1.2
9 or More Shirts		44.8			
3-8 Towels			3.5		
Have Children's Clothing				1.9	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					0.8
7 or More Work Pants					1.1
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.6	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					1.6
7 or More Work Pants					—
9-20 Towels			23.2		
Have Children's Clothing				10.3	
1-2 Work Pants					0.8
3-6 Work Pants					3.1
7 or More Work Pants					6.4
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				12.9	
1-2 Work Pants					0.5
3-6 Work Pants					6.0
7 or More Work Pants					6.4
21 or More Towels			18.1		
Have Children's Clothing				14.3	
1-2 Work Pants					3.3
3-6 Work Pants					6.4
7 or More Work Pants					4.6
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				3.8	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					2.6
7 or More Work Pants					1.2
Other *		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-18. -Continued.

PART 4. WASHINGTON -SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 102; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 479).

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
(Percent)					
7 or More Sheets	100.0				
8 or Less Shirts		39.4			
12 or Less Towels			15.7		
Have Children's Clothing				11.0	
1-4 Work Pants					6.2
5-8 Work Pants					4.4
9 or More Work Pants					0.4
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				4.7	
1-4 Work Pants					1.9
5-8 Work Pants					2.8
9 or More Work Pants					—
13-24 Towels			15.2		
Have Children's Clothing				9.9	
1-4 Work Pants					4.4
5-8 Work Pants					4.0
9 or More Work Pants					1.5
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				5.3	
1-4 Work Pants					1.3
5-8 Work Pants					4.0
9 or More Work Pants					—
25 or More Towels			8.5		
Have Children's Clothing				5.5	
1-4 Work Pants					3.0
5-8 Work Pants					2.5
9 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				3.0	
1-4 Work Pants					1.3
5-8 Work Pants					1.3
9 or More Work Pants					0.4
9-12 Shirts		32.5			
12 or Less Towels			7.2		
Have Children's Clothing				4.6	
1-4 Work Pants					1.9
5-8 Work Pants					2.1
9 or More Work Pants					0.6
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				2.6	
1-4 Work Pants					1.3
5-8 Work Pants					1.3
9 or More Work Pants					—
13-24 Towels			14.1		
Have Children's Clothing				12.8	
1-4 Work Pants					4.0
5-8 Work Pants					6.6
9 or More Work Pants					1.3
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.3	
1-4 Work Pants					—
5-8 Work Pants					1.3
9 or More Work Pants					—
25 or More Towels			11.2		
Have Children's Clothing				6.5	
1-4 Work Pants					1.9
5-8 Work Pants					4.0
9 or More Work Pants					0.6
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				4.7	
1-4 Work Pants					1.3
5-8 Work Pants					2.5
9 or More Work Pants					0.9
13 or More Shirts		24.9			
12 or Less Towels			—		
Have Children's Clothing				—	
1-4 Work Pants					—
5-8 Work Pants					—
9 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				—	
1-4 Work Pants					—
5-8 Work Pants					—
9 or More Work Pants					—
13-24 Towels			7.8		
Have Children's Clothing				5.3	
1-4 Work Pants					—
5-8 Work Pants					2.5
9 or More Work Pants					2.8
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				2.5	
1-4 Work Pants					0.6
5-8 Work Pants					—
9 or More Work Pants					1.9
25 or More Towels			17.1		
Have Children's Clothing				13.9	
1-4 Work Pants					1.9
5-8 Work Pants					7.6
9 or More Work Pants					4.4
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				3.2	
1-4 Work Pants					—
5-8 Work Pants					1.3
9 or More Work Pants					1.9
Other *		3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-18. Continued.

PART 5. WASHING WINTER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 39; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 183.)

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
(Percent)					
No Sheets	100.0				
1-2 Shirts		17.8			
3-8 Towels			6.1		
Have Children's Clothing				5.0	
1-2 Work Pants					5.0
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.1	
1-2 Work Pants					1.1
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
9-20 Towels			11.7		
Have Children's Clothing					
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				11.7	
1-2 Work Pants					6.7
3-6 Work Pants					5.0
7 or More Work Pants					
21 or More Towels					
Have Children's Clothing					
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing					
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
3-6 Shirts		33.1			
3-8 Towels			20.6		
Have Children's Clothing				8.9	
1-2 Work Pants					8.9
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				11.7	
1-2 Work Pants					6.7
3-6 Work Pants					5.0
7 or More Work Pants					
9-20 Towels			17.4		
Have Children's Clothing				5.1	
1-2 Work Pants					1.7
3-6 Work Pants					3.4
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				12.3	
1-2 Work Pants					8.9
3-6 Work Pants					3.4
7 or More Work Pants					
21 or More Towels			1.1		
Have Children's Clothing					
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.1	
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					1.1
7 or More Work Pants					
7 or More Shirts		39.7			
3-8 Towels			11.7		
Have Children's Clothing					
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				11.7	
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					11.7
7 or More Work Pants					
9-20 Towels			7.9		
Have Children's Clothing				4.5	
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					3.4
7 or More Work Pants					1.1
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				3.4	
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					3.4
7 or More Work Pants					
21 or More Towels			20.1		
Have Children's Clothing				15.1	
1-2 Work Pants					3.4
3-6 Work Pants					8.3
7 or More Work Pants					3.4
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				5.0	
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					5.0
7 or More Work Pants					
Other*		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-18. Continued.

PART 6. WASHING WINTER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 214; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 1004.)

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
(Percent)					
1-2 Sheets	100.0				
1-2 Shirts		24.2			
3-8 Towels			11.1		
Have Children's Clothing				2.2	
1-2 Work Pants					2.0
3-6 Work Pants					0.2
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				8.9	
1-2 Work Pants					8.3
3-6 Work Pants					0.6
7 or More Work Pants					
9-20 Towels			13.1		
Have Children's Clothing				4.1	
1-2 Work Pants					3.1
3-6 Work Pants					1.0
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				9.0	
1-2 Work Pants					8.2
3-6 Work Pants					0.8
7 or More Work Pants					
21 or More Towels					
Have Children's Clothing					
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing					
1-2 Work Pants					
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
3-6 Shirts		53.9			
3-8 Towels			17.0		
Have Children's Clothing				4.2	
1-2 Work Pants					2.4
3-6 Work Pants					1.8
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				12.8	
1-2 Work Pants					10.3
3-6 Work Pants					2.5
7 or More Work Pants					
9-20 Towels			34.1		
Have Children's Clothing				8.8	
1-2 Work Pants					4.6
3-6 Work Pants					3.6
7 or More Work Pants					0.6
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				25.3	
1-2 Work Pants					13.5
3-6 Work Pants					11.8
7 or More Work Pants					
21 or More Towels			2.8		
Have Children's Clothing				1.2	
1-2 Work Pants					0.3
3-6 Work Pants					0.9
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.6	
1-2 Work Pants					0.6
3-6 Work Pants					1.0
7 or More Work Pants					
7 or More Shirts		14.5			
3-8 Towels			1.0		
Have Children's Clothing				0.6	
1-2 Work Pants					0.6
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				0.4	
1-2 Work Pants					0.4
3-6 Work Pants					
7 or More Work Pants					
9-20 Towels			10.0		
Have Children's Clothing				4.2	
1-2 Work Pants					1.8
3-6 Work Pants					0.9
7 or More Work Pants					1.5
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				5.8	
1-2 Work Pants					0.8
3-6 Work Pants					3.9
7 or More Work Pants					1.1
21 or More Towels			3.5		
Have Children's Clothing				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants					0.3
3-6 Work Pants					2.4
7 or More Work Pants					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				0.8	
1-2 Work Pants					0.6
3-6 Work Pants					0.2
7 or More Work Pants					
Other*		7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-18 - Continued.

PART 7. WASHING—WINTER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 234; WEIGHTED  
BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 1102.)

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
(Percent)					
3-4 Sheets	100.0				
1-2 Shirts		10.1			
3-8 Towels			3.5		
Have Children's Clothing				2.1	
1-2 Work Pants					0.7
3-6 Work Pants					1.4
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				1.4	
1-2 Work Pants					1.1
3-6 Work Pants					0.3
7 or More Work Pants					—
9-20 Towels			5.6		
Have Children's Clothing				2.4	
1-2 Work Pants					1.7
3-6 Work Pants					0.7
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				3.2	
1-2 Work Pants					2.3
3-6 Work Pants					0.9
7 or More Work Pants					—
21 or More Towels			1.0		
Have Children's Clothing				0.8	
1-2 Work Pants					0.8
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				0.2	
1-2 Work Pants					0.2
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
3-6 Shirts		47.9			
3-8 Towels			12.4		
Have Children's Clothing				5.5	
1-2 Work Pants					3.5
3-6 Work Pants					2.0
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				6.9	
1-2 Work Pants					2.2
3-6 Work Pants					4.7
7 or More Work Pants					—
9-20 Towels			25.4		
Have Children's Clothing				15.8	
1-2 Work Pants					10.8
3-6 Work Pants					5.0
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				9.6	
1-2 Work Pants					2.0
3-6 Work Pants					7.0
7 or More Work Pants					0.6
21 or More Towels			10.1		
Have Children's Clothing				5.0	
1-2 Work Pants					1.0
3-6 Work Pants					2.9
7 or More Work Pants					1.1
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				5.1	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					5.1
7 or More Work Pants					—
7 or More Shirts		38.4			
3-8 Towels			6.4		
Have Children's Clothing				2.5	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					1.8
7 or More Work Pants					0.7
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				3.9	
1-2 Work Pants					0.6
3-6 Work Pants					3.0
7 or More Work Pants					0.3
9-20 Towels			23.0		
Have Children's Clothing				15.3	
1-2 Work Pants					2.2
3-6 Work Pants					8.2
7 or More Work Pants					2.9
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				9.7	
1-2 Work Pants					0.5
3-6 Work Pants					7.6
7 or More Work Pants					1.6
21 or More Towels			9.0		
Have Children's Clothing				4.0	
1-2 Work Pants					0.8
3-6 Work Pants					2.6
7 or More Work Pants					0.6
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				5.0	
1-2 Work Pants					1.4
3-6 Work Pants					3.0
7 or More Work Pants					0.6
Other*		3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-18.—Concluded.

PART 8. WASHING—WINTER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 120; WEIGHTED  
BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 565.)

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
(Percent)					
5 or More Sheets	100.0				
1-2 Shirts		8.6			
3-8 Towels			1.5		
Have Children's Clothing				1.1	
1-2 Work Pants					1.1
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				0.4	
1-2 Work Pants					0.4
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
9-20 Towels			4.4		
Have Children's Clothing				4.4	
1-2 Work Pants					2.2
3-6 Work Pants					2.2
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				—	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
21 or More Towels			2.7		
Have Children's Clothing				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants					2.2
3-6 Work Pants					0.5
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				—	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
3-6 Shirts		32.3			
3-8 Towels			5.8		
Have Children's Clothing				1.3	
1-2 Work Pants					1.3
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				4.5	
1-2 Work Pants					2.2
3-6 Work Pants					2.3
7 or More Work Pants					—
9-20 Towels			19.9		
Have Children's Clothing				12.0	
1-2 Work Pants					3.4
3-6 Work Pants					7.0
7 or More Work Pants					1.6
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				7.9	
1-2 Work Pants					4.2
3-6 Work Pants					3.2
7 or More Work Pants					0.5
21 or More Towels			6.6		
Have Children's Clothing				2.5	
1-2 Work Pants					0.7
3-6 Work Pants					1.8
7 or More Work Pants					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				4.1	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					2.7
7 or More Work Pants					1.4
7 or More Shirts		56.6			
3-8 Towels			3.3		
Have Children's Clothing				3.3	
1-2 Work Pants					1.1
3-6 Work Pants					1.1
7 or More Work Pants					1.1
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				—	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					—
7 or More Work Pants					—
9-20 Towels			29.2		
Have Children's Clothing				21.1	
1-2 Work Pants					2.2
3-6 Work Pants					16.4
7 or More Work Pants					2.5
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				8.1	
1-2 Work Pants					0.5
3-6 Work Pants					5.1
7 or More Work Pants					2.5
21 or More Towels			24.1		
Have Children's Clothing				19.0	
1-2 Work Pants					1.6
3-6 Work Pants					11.4
7 or More Work Pants					6.0
Do Not Have Children's Clothing				5.1	
1-2 Work Pants					—
3-6 Work Pants					2.9
7 or More Work Pants					2.2
Other*		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*Includes "none" except for children's clothing.



Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
	(Percent)				
1-2 Sheets . . . . .	100.0				
1-2 Shirts . . . . .		17.0			
3-8 Towels . . . . .			7.5		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				1.2	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					0.9
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					0.3
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				6.3	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					5.2
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					1.1
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
9-20 Towels . . . . .			9.5		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				1.8	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					1.8
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				7.7	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					4.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					3.6
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
21 or More Towels . . . . .			—		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				—	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				—	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Shirts . . . . .		63.6			
3-8 Towels . . . . .			17.0		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				3.2	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					1.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					2.1
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				13.8	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					8.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					5.7
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
9-20 Towels . . . . .			40.2		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				5.6	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					1.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					4.5
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				34.6	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					23.0
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					11.6
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
21 or More Towels . . . . .			6.4		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				1.0	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					0.5
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					0.5
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				5.4	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					1.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					4.3
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Shirts . . . . .		13.7			
3-8 Towels . . . . .			2.7		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				—	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					2.7
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
9-20 Towels . . . . .			8.3		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				3.2	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					3.2
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				5.1	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					5.1
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
21 or More Towels . . . . .			2.7		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				—	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					2.7
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Other* . . . . .		5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Items and Number of Each Item
3-4 Sheets . . . . .
1-4 Shirts . . . . .
3-8 Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
9-20 Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
21 or More Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
5-8 Shirts . . . . .
3-8 Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
9-20 Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
21 or More Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
9 or More Shirts . . . . .
3-8 Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
9-20 Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
21 or More Towels . . . . .
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .
Other* . . . . .
All Classes . . . . .

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

To obtain the distribution of the number of any one item washed, by the number of sheets washed, the percentages given should be added downward. For example, among families usually washing 1 to 2 sheets in summer, the distribution of the number of shirts usually washed is as follows: 1 to 2, 17.0 percent; 3 to 6, 63.6 percent; 7 or more, 13.7 percent; total, 100.0 percent.

Table A-48. Size of Usual Washing.

Table A-48.—Continued

PART 1. WASHING—SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 121; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 571).

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
	(Percent)				
1-2 Sheets . . . . .	100.0				
1-2 Shirts . . . . .		17.0			
3-8 Towels . . . . .			7.5		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				1.2	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					0.9
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					0.3
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				6.3	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					5.2
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					1.1
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
9-20 Towels . . . . .			9.5		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				1.8	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					1.8
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				7.7	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					4.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					3.6
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
21 or More Towels . . . . .			—		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				—	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				—	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Shirts . . . . .		63.6			
3-8 Towels . . . . .			17.0		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				3.2	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					1.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					2.1
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				13.8	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					8.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					5.7
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
9-20 Towels . . . . .			40.2		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				5.6	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					1.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					4.5
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				34.6	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					23.0
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					11.6
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
21 or More Towels . . . . .			6.4		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				1.0	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					0.5
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					0.5
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				5.4	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					1.1
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					4.3
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Shirts . . . . .		13.7			
3-8 Towels . . . . .			2.7		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				—	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					2.7
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
9-20 Towels . . . . .			8.3		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				3.2	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					3.2
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				5.1	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					5.1
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
21 or More Towels . . . . .			2.7		
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				—	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .				2.7	
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					—
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					—
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					—

PART 2. WASHING—SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 121; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 571).

Items and Number of Each Item	Sheets	Shirts	Towels	Children's Clothing	Work Pants
3-4 Sheets . . . . .	100.0				
1-4 Shirts . . . . .					
3-8 Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
9-20 Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
21 or More Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
5-8 Shirts . . . . .					
3-8 Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
9-20 Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
21 or More Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
9 or More Shirts . . . . .					
3-8 Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
9-20 Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
21 or More Towels . . . . .					
Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					
Do Not Have Children's Clothing . . . . .					
1-2 Work Pants . . . . .					
3-6 Work Pants . . . . .					
7 or More Work Pants . . . . .					



Table A-49.—Concluded.

Family Type	Percent of Region	Location—Winter									All Classes
		Kitchen	Laundry, Wash-room	Utility Room, Workroom, Back Room	Pantry	Base-ment	Porch	Other Inside Area	Wash-house, Other Building	Other Out-side Area	
		(Percent)									
Young Couple.....	( 3.3)	55.4	8.7	3.3	6.5	16.3	3.3	6.5	...	...	100.0
Founding Family.....	(11.1)	62.2	10.2	1.9	3.8	15.4	2.9	2.6	1.0	...	100.0
Expanding Family.....	(28.6)	57.7	4.2	5.0	1.5	17.8	2.6	3.0	8.2	...	100.0
Contracting Family.....	(24.4)	63.9	8.2	3.5	1.5	9.2	3.9	2.0	7.8	...	100.0
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.2)	51.7	2.5	...	...	25.8	7.5	...	12.5	...	100.0
Founding Family and One or More Adults	( 5.4)	52.3	7.9	4.0	2.0	13.9	6.0	7.9	6.0	...	100.0
Expanding Family and One or More Adults	(15.6)	55.0	7.3	6.2	2.7	15.1	1.8	1.6	10.3	...	100.0
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bed-rooms.....	( 7.4)	48.8	8.1	5.8	...	8.6	12.9	2.9	12.9	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	58.0	6.9	4.2	2.0	14.4	4.0	2.7	7.8	...	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

APPENDIX A

Table A-50. Percentage of homemakers doing some sewing at home—by family type, by region, and by economic group (number of families reporting, 591; weighted base figure for table, 2781).

Region, Economic Group, and Family Type	Percent of Region	Percent of Families
<i>Region</i>		
Young Couple.....	( 3.1)	57.5
Founding Family.....	(10.8)	73.3
Expanding Family.....	(29.0)	79.5
Contracting Family.....	(24.4)	68.4
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.5)	71.2
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.4)	76.8
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.3)	85.7
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.5)	73.7
All Classes.....	(100.0)	75.4
<i>Upper Economic Group (22.4 Percent of Region)</i>		
Young Couple.....	( 4.0)	100.0
Founding Family.....	(13.1)	68.3
Expanding Family.....	(31.9)	78.9
Contracting Family.....	(16.7)	69.2
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 3.8)	62.5
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 4.7)	79.3
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.9)	85.9
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 9.9)	74.2
All Classes.....	(100.0)	76.4
<i>Middle Economic Group (56.6 Percent of Region)</i>		
Young Couple.....	( 3.9)	40.3
Founding Family.....	(11.9)	71.1
Expanding Family.....	(29.2)	81.7
Contracting Family.....	(22.1)	64.4
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 3.8)	60.0
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.7)	74.2
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.5)	85.3
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.9)	75.8
All Classes.....	(100.0)	73.8
<i>Lower Economic Group (21.0 Percent of Region)</i>		
Young Couple.....	...	...
Founding Family.....	( 5.3)	100.0
Expanding Family.....	(25.3)	73.5
Contracting Family.....	(38.7)	74.2
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 7.0)	92.7
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.7)	81.8
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(14.1)	86.6
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	(3.9)	60.9
All Classes.....	(100.0)	78.4

Table A-51. Existing location for sewing—by family type (number of families reporting, 532; weighted base figure for table, 2501).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Location								
		Dining Room	Living Room	Kitchen	Bed-room	Sewing Room	Laundry, Utility, Workroom	Den, Office, Library	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)								
Young Couple.....	( 3.2)	29.6	32.1	...	22.2	7.4	...	...	8.7	100.0
Founding Family.....	(10.9)	41.5	14.7	12.9	19.5	3.3	0.7	2.2	5.2	100.0
Expanding Family.....	(28.7)	31.2	22.7	18.7	15.3	3.5	1.7	1.3	5.6	100.0
Contracting Family.....	(24.3)	23.9	18.6	19.8	15.0	8.6	3.5	0.6	10.0	100.0
Young Couple and One or More Adults	( 4.7)	15.1	31.9	2.5	25.2	10.1	5.1	2.5	7.6	100.0
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 5.5)	24.1	26.2	23.3	8.8	8.8	...	4.4	4.4	100.0
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.5)	37.6	18.0	17.3	14.7	2.3	0.8	2.3	7.0	100.0
Other Adult Family—Three or More Bedrooms.....	( 7.2)	38.9	19.4	20.0	6.7	6.7	...	...	8.3	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	30.9	20.8	17.1	15.3	5.5	1.8	1.5	7.1	100.0

Table A-52. Number of times a year families have guests overnight—by region, by economic group, and by usual number of guests (number of families reporting, 508; weighted base figure for table, 2389).

Region, Economic Group, and Usual Number of Guests	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Times										
		More Than Once in Two Weeks	Once in Two Weeks	Once a Month	Once in Six Weeks	Once in Eight Weeks	Once in Ten Weeks	Once in Three Months	Once in Four Months	Twice a Year	Once a Year	All Classes
		(Percent)										
<i>Region</i>												
1.....	(35.4)	13.7	8.4	10.9	2.0	12.8	10.2	10.4	11.1	13.2	7.3	100.0
2.....	(39.1)	10.1	13.8	19.9	0.2	15.1	7.9	7.7	12.0	6.7	6.6	100.0
3.....	(11.4)	15.1	14.7	18.0	6.6	11.4	3.0	6.6	14.0	6.6	4.0	100.0
4.....	( 9.1)	9.6	18.8	14.7	8.3	12.4	7.3	12.8	6.0	3.7	6.4	100.0
5 or More.....	( 5.0)	11.7	11.7	17.5	13.3	10.0	4.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.7	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	12.0	12.3	15.9	3.0	13.3	7.9	9.1	11.3	8.9	6.3	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (23.7 Percent of Region)												
1.....	(39.0)	11.8	9.1	18.2	6.4	9.5	5.5	13.6	13.6	8.2	4.1	100.0
2.....	(35.2)	10.6	17.1	18.6	1.0	10.0	3.0	13.6	12.1	9.0	5.0	100.0
3.....	(12.9)	16.4	31.5	12.3	...	4.2	8.2	...	12.3	8.2	6.9	100.0
4.....	( 6.7)	23.7	...	...	...	10.5	21.0	23.7	...	5.3	15.8	100.0
5 or More.....	( 6.2)	34.3	8.6	34.3	...	...	5.7	...	...	17.1	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	14.2	14.2	17.3	2.8	8.5	6.0	11.7	11.2	8.8	5.3	100.0

APPENDIX A



Table A-52. Concluded.

Region, Economic Group, and Usual Number of Guests	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Times										
		More Than Once in Two Weeks	Once in Two Weeks	Once a Month	Once in Six Weeks	Once in Eight Weeks	Once in Ten Weeks	Once in Three Months	Once in Four Months	Twice a Year	Once a Year	All Classes
		(Percent)										
<i>Middle Economic Group</i> (56.8 Percent of Region)												
1.....	(35.4)	14.4	7.5	8.1	...	16.8	9.8	10.2	11.6	13.3	8.3	100.0
2.....	(39.7)	9.7	14.5	17.6	...	17.8	11.5	6.1	11.1	5.6	6.1	100.0
3.....	(10.3)	10.0	10.7	15.7	12.9	10.7	1.4	10.7	19.3	8.6	...	100.0
4.....	(10.3)	6.5	29.5	8.6	7.2	16.5	4.3	9.4	9.4	4.3	4.3	100.0
5 or More.....	( 4.3)	3.4	3.4	5.2	27.6	20.7	5.2	20.7	...	10.4	3.4	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	10.8	12.7	12.6	3.2	16.7	8.8	9.0	11.5	8.7	6.0	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i> (19.5 Percent of Region)												
1.....	(31.0)	14.5	10.3	9.0	2.1	4.1	18.6	6.2	5.5	20.7	9.0	100.0
2.....	(41.8)	10.8	8.7	27.7	...	12.8	3.1	6.1	14.4	7.2	9.2	100.0
3.....	(12.6)	25.4	3.4	30.5	...	22.0	...	5.1	3.4	...	10.2	100.0
4.....	( 8.8)	7.3	...	48.8	19.5	...	4.9	14.6	...	...	4.9	100.0
5 or More.....	( 5.8)	...	33.3	22.2	...	...	...	...	44.5	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	12.8	9.2	23.8	2.4	9.4	7.5	6.4	10.7	9.4	8.4	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-53. Number of guests usually staying overnight—by maximum number at any one time—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 506; weighted base figure for table, 2377).

Region, Economic Group, and Maximum Number of Guests	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Guests					
		1	2	3	4	5 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
1.....	(11.5)	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
2.....	(24.2)	49.9	50.1	...	...	...	100.0
3.....	(17.5)	27.7	45.9	26.4	...	...	100.0
4.....	(16.2)	26.2	46.5	9.9	17.4	...	100.0
5.....	( 8.5)	18.8	27.7	21.8	18.8	12.9	100.0
6.....	(11.5)	4.4	43.6	22.0	22.3	7.7	100.0
7-8.....	( 6.0)	5.6	27.9	15.4	26.6	24.5	100.0
9-10.....	( 2.0)	12.8	29.8	25.5	12.8	19.1	100.0
11 or More.....	( 2.6)	...	27.4	...	16.1	56.5	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	35.4	38.0	12.0	9.3	5.3	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group (23.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
1.....	(13.0)	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
2.....	(29.3)	51.8	48.2	...	...	...	100.0
3.....	(19.6)	27.3	50.9	21.8	...	...	100.0
4.....	(13.0)	39.7	35.6	...	24.7	...	100.0
5.....	( 6.4)	8.3	8.3	38.9	44.5	...	100.0
6.....	( 9.6)	...	44.4	44.4	...	11.2	100.0
7-8.....	( 7.1)	...	12.5	12.5	15.0	60.0	100.0
9-10.....	( 1.1)	...	...	100.0	...	...	100.0
11 or More.....	( 0.9)	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	39.2	34.4	13.0	7.1	6.3	100.0

Table A-53.—Concluded.

292

Region, Economic Group, and Maximum Number of Guests	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Guests					All Classes
		1	2	3	4	5 or More	
		(Percent)					
<i>Middle Economic Group (56.2 Percent of Region)</i>							
1.....	(11.1)	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
2.....	(24.5)	52.0	48.0	...	...	...	100.0
3.....	(17.3)	25.9	44.4	29.7	...	...	100.0
4.....	(15.8)	21.3	52.6	12.3	13.8	...	100.0
5.....	( 8.3)	23.4	32.5	18.9	12.6	12.6	100.0
6.....	(11.5)	7.8	33.8	17.5	37.0	3.9	100.0
7-8.....	( 5.5)	2.7	43.8	6.9	31.5	15.1	100.0
9-10.....	( 2.2)	...	27.6	20.7	20.7	31.0	100.0
11 or More.....	( 3.8)	...	33.3	...	19.6	47.1	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	34.7	38.6	11.5	10.4	4.8	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group (20.2 Percent of Region)</i>							
1.....	(10.9)	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
2.....	(17.5)	38.1	61.9	...	...	...	100.0
3.....	(15.4)	33.8	43.2	23.0	...	...	100.0
4.....	(21.1)	26.7	41.6	11.9	19.8	...	100.0
5.....	(11.5)	16.4	30.9	16.4	14.5	21.8	100.0
6.....	(13.6)	...	66.2	13.8	6.2	13.8	100.0
7-8.....	( 6.3)	20.0	10.0	40.0	30.0	...	100.0
9-10.....	( 2.5)	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	100.0
11 or More.....	( 1.2)	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	32.8	40.7	12.3	8.6	5.6	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-54. Number of times each year family has social gatherings—by number of guests usually attending—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 399; weighted base figure for table, 1879).

Region, Economic Group, and Number Usually Attending	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Times									
		More Than Once a Month	Once a Month	Once in Six Weeks	Once in Eight Weeks	Once in Ten Weeks	Once in Three Months	Once in Four Months	Twice a Year	Once a Year	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Region</i>											
4.....	(12.6)	14.0	22.0	...	17.4	11.4	10.2	3.8	11.0	10.2	100.0
5-6.....	(14.1)	12.1	9.9	3.4	6.4	10.6	21.6	12.1	17.8	6.1	100.0
7-8.....	(12.9)	11.1	9.1	3.3	6.2	3.7	11.1	7.8	25.1	22.6	100.0
9-10.....	(12.0)	9.3	6.2	9.3	4.4	2.7	20.8	17.3	20.3	9.7	100.0
11-14.....	(14.5)	2.9	12.1	4.4	11.0	5.1	8.8	14.7	23.1	17.9	100.0
15-18.....	(12.9)	5.3	3.7	6.2	16.0	11.9	6.6	13.2	24.3	12.8	100.0
19-22.....	( 9.5)	...	2.8	10.1	10.1	5.1	30.3	9.0	22.5	10.1	100.0
23-26.....	( 5.2)	2.1	14.4	...	6.2	...	6.2	21.6	21.6	27.9	100.0
27-30.....	( 3.1)	...	...	...	10.2	...	35.6	30.5	10.2	13.5	100.0
31 or More.....	( 3.2)	10.0	5.0	...	...	...	...	20.0	15.0	50.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	7.5	9.5	4.4	9.7	6.5	14.7	12.7	20.1	14.9	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (26.2 Percent of Region)											
4.....	(12.6)	14.5	24.2	...	14.5	14.5	...	6.5	21.0	4.8	100.0
5-6.....	(13.6)	11.9	17.9	...	3.0	9.0	22.4	4.4	22.4	9.0	100.0
7-8.....	(13.4)	...	6.1	...	9.1	13.6	10.6	21.2	18.2	21.2	100.0
9-10.....	(12.8)	19.0	6.3	...	15.9	9.5	17.5	14.3	17.5	...	100.0
11-14.....	(10.5)	3.9	11.5	11.5	23.1	...	...	3.9	34.6	11.5	100.0
15-18.....	(12.8)	6.3	9.5	9.5	23.9	3.2	3.2	6.3	38.1	...	100.0
19-22.....	( 6.9)	...	5.9	17.7	17.7	...	35.2	5.9	8.8	8.8	100.0
23-26.....	( 8.3)	...	19.5	...	7.3	...	...	36.6	7.3	29.3	100.0
27-30.....	( 6.7)	...	...	...	...	...	45.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	100.0
31 or More.....	( 2.4)	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	25.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	7.1	12.2	3.6	12.8	6.5	12.6	12.0	22.5	10.7	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-54.—Concluded.

294

Region, Economic Group, and Number Usually Attending	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number of Times									
		More Than Once a Month	Once a Month	Once in Six Weeks	Once in Eight Weeks	Once in Ten Weeks	Once in Three Months	Once in Four Months	Twice a Year	Once a Year	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Middle Economic Group</i> (55.1 Percent of Region)											
4.....	(12.7)	13.7	28.3	...	18.3	9.2	13.7	1.5	8.4	6.9	100.0
5-6.....	(13.0)	11.9	5.9	2.2	9.7	13.3	27.4	14.8	11.1	3.7	100.0
7-8.....	(12.5)	13.9	4.6	6.2	7.0	...	6.2	3.9	26.4	31.8	100.0
9-10.....	(11.7)	5.0	8.3	9.9	...	...	23.1	19.8	26.5	7.4	100.0
11-14.....	(18.4)	3.2	11.0	...	9.5	7.4	11.0	18.4	21.1	18.4	100.0
15-18.....	(12.2)	7.1	2.4	7.1	4.8	21.4	2.4	18.3	15.9	20.6	100.0
19-22.....	(10.4)	...	...	5.6	11.1	8.3	33.3	13.0	20.4	8.3	100.0
23-26.....	( 4.5)	4.2	12.8	...	6.4	...	12.8	12.8	19.1	31.9	100.0
27-30.....	( 2.0)	...	...	...	28.6	...	28.6	42.8	...	...	100.0
31 or More.....	( 2.6)	22.2	...	...	...	...	...	44.5	11.1	22.2	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	7.8	8.8	3.7	8.8	7.7	15.7	14.5	18.0	15.0	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i> (18.7 Percent of Region)											
4.....	(12.2)	13.9	...	...	18.6	13.9	13.9	7.0	4.7	28.0	100.0
5-6.....	(17.7)	12.9	9.7	9.7	3.2	6.4	8.1	14.5	27.4	8.1	100.0
7-8.....	(13.7)	18.8	25.0	...	...	...	25.0	...	31.2	...	100.0
9-10.....	(12.0)	7.1	...	21.4	...	...	19.1	14.3	7.1	31.0	100.0
11-14.....	( 8.8)	...	19.3	19.3	...	...	9.7	9.7	16.2	25.8	100.0
15-18.....	(15.4)	...	...	...	33.4	...	20.4	9.2	27.8	9.2	100.0
19-22.....	(10.2)	...	8.3	16.7	...	...	16.7	...	41.6	16.7	100.0
23-26.....	( 2.6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0
27-30.....	( 1.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.0	...	40.0	100.0
31 or More.....	( 6.0)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	2.8	14.5	8.3	23.1	20.5	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-55. Number of times each year family has social gatherings—by family type (number of families reporting, 411; weighted base figure for table, 1932).

Family Type	Percent of Region	Number of Times									
		More Than Once a Month	Once a Month	Every Six Weeks	Every Eight Weeks	Every Ten Weeks	Every Three Months	Every Four Months	Twice a Year	Once a Year	All Classes
		(Percent)									
Young Couple.....	( 3.0)	7.0	10.5	5.3	3.5	...	...	36.9	26.3	10.5	100.0
Founding Family.....	(11.1)	8.8	18.6	...	5.6	9.8	15.8	12.5	11.2	17.7	100.0
Expanding Family.....	(32.0)	9.5	8.1	6.8	9.5	4.9	18.5	7.1	18.3	17.3	100.0
Contracting Family.....	(22.4)	4.4	9.2	1.4	10.6	6.2	15.9	12.3	20.6	19.4	100.0
Young Couple and One or More Adults.....	( 4.0)	9.0	...	15.4	7.7	...	11.5	...	42.3	14.1	100.0
Founding Family and One or More Adults.....	( 4.1)	7.6	...	7.6	15.2	10.1	7.6	19.0	26.6	6.3	100.0
Expanding Family and One or More Adults.....	(15.0)	2.8	10.3	4.1	11.4	10.3	9.0	17.2	19.0	15.9	100.0
Other Adult Family—											
Three or More Bedrooms...	( 8.4)	12.4	7.4	1.2	7.4	3.7	11.1	24.7	21.0	11.1	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	7.4	9.2	4.3	9.4	6.3	14.3	12.9	19.9	16.3	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-56. Percentage of families having specified dishes for everyday use and number families have—by economic group (number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2740).

296

Item	Economic Group											
	Upper (22.5 Percent of Region)				Middle (56.7 Percent of Region)				Lower (20.8 Percent of Region)			
	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families
Dinner Plates	100.0	11.1	12	30.1	99.2	11.1	12	25.3	100.0	11.1	12	30.9
			6	15.1			8	15.2			6	21.6
			18	10.0			6	12.8			10	10.9
			8	9.6			10	7.9			8	10.4
			16	7.3			18	6.0			24	6.5
			24	6.8			18	3.9			18	3.9
Salad Plates	86.1	9.4	12	22.2	80.2	7.9	12	26.1	86.3	7.2	6	27.4
			8	20.7			6	23.8			12	25.4
			6	20.5			8	16.6			8	13.4
			10	5.6			10	7.6			10	7.1
			18	5.6							4	5.1
			24	5.1								
Soup Plates	67.7	7.3	8	29.2	65.1	5.9	6	30.4	63.9	6.0	6	31.3
			6	26.3			12	16.1			12	22.0
			12	16.3			8	15.0			8	17.9
			10	6.2			4	11.4			10	6.6
			4	6.2			10	8.2				

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Bread-and-Butter Plates	47.5	7.5	6	23.2	45.9	7.3	6	22.6	46.5	6.0	6	28.7
			12	20.5			12	21.0			12	21.1
			10	14.7			8	15.3			8	11.7
			2	10.2			4	7.6			4	7.9
			8	9.6			1	6.5			2	6.8
Saucers	99.5	11.0	12	33.1	95.1	9.7	12	27.8	92.8	7.5	12	30.4
			6	20.7			6	18.8			6	26.5
			8	12.3			8	12.9			8	16.1
			10	6.3			10	9.2			10	7.6
			18	3.5			15	3.2				
			24	3.5			24	3.2				
Soup Bowls	48.5	5.6	6	51.2	48.4	5.7	6	31.4	46.1	5.4	6	38.0
			8	13.0			8	16.4			4	17.9
			12	11.4			4	12.8			12	12.2
			4	5.4			12	8.8			8	9.9
							3	8.1				
Cereal Dishes	74.6	7.1	6	32.0	82.0	6.0	6	32.9	80.0	6.9	6	34.9
			8	20.0			8	19.8			8	20.0
			12	13.3			12	13.3			12	18.4
			4	9.3			4	10.6			3	5.9
			9	4.8			10	7.5			4	5.5
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Footed)	21.2	3.7	2	25.2	13.0	5.6	6	25.3	13.7	5.5	6	46.2
			12	16.8			12	14.9			12	23.1
			3	16.0			4	12.9			4	11.5
			6	16.0			8	9.4			5	10.3
			4	11.5			2	7.4				



Table A-56.—Continued.

Item	Economic Group											
	Upper (22.5 Percent of Region)				Middle (56.7 Percent of Region)				Lower (20.8 Percent of Region)			
	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Not Footed)	78.1	6.6	6	32.2	71.2	7.9	12	26.3	69.1	7.6	12	25.1
			12	23.0			6	24.2			6	23.1
			8	15.4			8	15.1			8	17.0
			4	6.8			10	7.6			4	8.1
			10	5.6			3	3.5			18	4.8
Cups (Tea and Coffee)	98.5	9.2	12	24.5	97.9	8.2	12	22.2	94.7	7.1	6	27.6
			6	21.1			6	19.1			12	23.2
			8	17.8			8	14.7			8	15.2
			10	8.2			10	7.9			10	6.3
			24	6.1			4	5.7			5	5.4
Water Glasses	98.5	10.6	12	28.8	97.2	11.3	12	26.9	98.1	11.3	12	32.6
			8	15.1			6	13.8			24	14.7
			24	12.7			24	10.0			6	10.0
			6	10.5			8	9.5			18	7.5
			10	10.2			10	8.9			8	6.8
						20	6.9					

<b>Iced-Tea Glasses</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	8	40.8	<b>16.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	6	25.8	<b>14.0</b>	5.4	6	52.5
			6	15.5			12	18.8			8	15.0
			4	10.3			8	17.2			3	11.3
			2	6.9			4	10.5			10	10.0
							10	9.0				
<b>Juice Glasses</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	6	31.4	<b>53.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	6	31.3	<b>40.7</b>	7.0	6	29.3
			12	20.3			12	23.5			12	20.3
			8	16.4			8	11.9			8	12.1
			4	6.8			4	9.6			24	11.6
			24	6.5			24	7.0			4	6.5
<b>Goblets</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	*	*	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	*	*	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	*	*
<b>Sherbets</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>*</b>	*	*	<b>10.3</b>	<b>*</b>	*	*	<b>12.3</b>	<b>*</b>	*	*
<b>Serving Dishes (Oval, Uncovered)</b>												
Less than 6"	21.2	1.3			22.1	1.4			15.4	1.0		
6" to 8"	48.0	1.5			32.5	1.1			39.3	1.1		
8" to 10"	38.6	1.4			43.7	1.4			37.4	1.8		
10" to 12"	22.2	1.1			23.4	†			17.2	†		
12" and Over	6.8	†			4.8	†			4.6	1.4		
<b>Serving Dishes (Round or Square, Uncovered)</b>												
Less than 6"	34.4	†			25.8	1.5			19.6	1.3		
6" to 8"	49.3	1.6			39.6	1.6			42.5	1.5		
8" to 10"	51.4	1.6			50.4	1.6			52.6	1.7		
10" to 12"	28.8	1.2			30.9	1.0			27.4	1.2		
12" and Over	10.5	2.2			9.7	†			7.0	†		

Table A-56.—Concluded.

Item	Economic Group											
	Upper (22.5 Percent of Region)				Middle (56.7 Percent of Region)				Lower (20.8 Percent of Region)			
	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families
Serving Dishes (Covered)	41.2	1.1			34.8	1.5			29.8	1.2		
Serving Plates for Bread, etc. (10" and Over)	51.6	1.8			51.1	1.6			48.8	1.7		
Platters												
Less than 12"	57.8	1.2			50.5	†			46.5	1.2		
12" to 14"	66.8	1.0			57.6	1.1			55.8	†		
14" to 16"	38.6	†			40.3	†			40.4	†		
16" to 20"	23.7	†			26.2	†			20.0	†		
20" and Over	18.0	†			11.5	†			10.5	†		
Gravy Boats	51.9	†			38.2	†			41.6	†		
Sugar and Creamer Sets	89.4	1.1			84.0	†			89.1	†		
Jelly and Relish Dishes	49.4	3.3			56.3	3.1			4.93	2.8		

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Coffecpots	41.6	†		39.1	†		39.3	†
Teapots	23.6	†		26.7	†		30.9	†
Pitchers								
Less than 6"	39.8	1.2		45.4	1.3		46.8	1.6
6" to 8"	41.7	1.1		40.1	†		29.1	†
8" to 10"	51.2	1.0		47.1	†		35.6	†
10" to 12"	32.1	†		30.1	†		27.7	†
12" and Over	21.6	†		21.5	†		17.9	†
Trays	74.9	1.6		66.2	1.6		63.9	1.4

\*Percentage of families too low to make figure meaningful.

†Since most families having this item have only one a median is not given.

Table A-57. Percentage of families having specified dishes for guest use and number families have—by economic group (number of families reporting, 583; weighted base figure for table, 2740).

Item	Economic Group											
	Upper (22.5 Percent of Region)				Middle (56.7 Percent of Region)				Lower (20.8 Percent of Region)			
	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families
Dinner Plates	90.1	11.5	12	44.4	83.9	11.5	12	41.1	81.6	10.7	12	30.1
			24	19.2			8	17.5			8	25.0
			8	13.5			6	10.2			6	10.3
			16	5.2			24	7.2			24	9.0
Salad Plates	80.9	11.3	12	42.3	75.4	11.4	12	40.6	74.2	10.5	12	34.5
			8	17.8			8	18.0			8	24.6
			24	14.6			6	10.3			6	14.7
			18	4.2			24	5.7			16	4.7
Soup Plates	68.7	11.3	12	60.8	46.2	10.3	12	49.8	43.2	7.9	12	30.5
			8	21.9			8	21.6			8	29.3
			16	3.3			6	11.6			6	19.9
											18	4.9
Bread-and-Butter Plates	64.3	10.7	12	55.7	58.0	11.2	12	45.3	46.5	10.2	12	38.2
			8	15.9			8	20.1			8	16.8
			2	5.3			6	14.2			6	16.8
											3	4.6
Saucers	87.4	11.0	12	55.5	79.7	10.6	12	43.5	75.4	10.1	12	31.4
			8	15.9			8	20.1			8	28.8
			16	5.2			6	11.1			6	13.5
							24	4.4			24	5.8

Soup Bowls	34.7	10.3	12	57.0	23.6	8.0	12	33.6	21.6	7.2	8	26.8
			8	18.7			8	31.2			6	23.6
			4	8.4			6	12.3			12	17.9
							16	5.7			10	9.8
Cereal Dishes*	38.1	10.4	12	52.8	44.8	10.4	12	44.8	44.2	7.5	4	7.3
			8	17.4			8	25.0			8	25.8
			6	8.1			6	14.9			12	23.0
			4	7.7							10	7.1
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Footed)	33.1	10.1	12	50.4	24.9	7.1	6	23.5	22.8	9.3	12	24.6
			4	14.7			12	21.1			8	23.9
			6	11.8			8	14.0			6	23.1
			8	11.8			10	8.5			20	6.2
Fruit, Dessert, and Side Dishes (Not Footed)	60.5	11.3	12	46.4	58.3	10.5	4	6.7	49.8	9.1	24	6.2
			8	12.6			12	46.4			12	31.7
			3	7.2			8	16.9			8	22.2
			4	6.4			6	11.9			6	16.9
Cups (Tea and Coffee)	84.4	11.5	4	6.4	80.5	10.7	16	4.8	73.8	10.2	10	5.3
			24	6.4							18	4.2
			12	49.3			12	42.2			12	31.4
			8	14.8			8	16.7			8	21.6
Water Glasses	78.6	11.6	10	5.8	67.7	11.3	6	11.7	63.7	10.8	6	17.8
			18	4.8			18	3.1			24	7.6
			20	4.6							20	5.7
			12	43.2			12	36.9			12	41.1
Iced-Tea Glasses	39.2	7.1	8	14.4	18.2	7.8	6	11.6	26.3	7.8	8	13.0
			24	12.4			24	11.6			6	11.0
			18	8.2			8	11.0			24	6.6
			18	5.2			18	5.2			10	5.8
				12	28.4	12	28.4			12	30.0	
				8	25.9	8	25.9			8	22.7	
				12	21.5	6	24.5			6	21.3	
				4	7.4	10	5.3			10	10.0	

Table A-57.—Concluded.

304

Item	Economic Group											
	Upper (22.5 Percent of Region)				Middle (56.7 Percent of Region)				Lower (20.8 Percent of Region)			
	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families
Juice Glasses	40.1	8.6	12	45.2	23.2	11.4	12	33.8	26.0	10.7	12	39.2
			8	18.1			6	17.5			6	34.5
			6	10.9			8	10.5			8	12.2
			4	9.7			4	10.8			18	4.1
							10	5.8			24	4.1
											36	4.1
Goblets	50.4	7.8	12	33.4	28.3	6.0	6	35.0	28.2	7.1	12	24.2
			6	20.3			8	20.5			8	14.3
			8	16.1			12	15.9			3	11.2
			4	9.3			1	5.9			6	9.9
			24	5.8							4	9.3
Sherbets	56.4	11.6	12	39.9	37.4	10.9	12	30.8	46.1	10.9	12	33.8
			6	19.8			6	23.8			6	24.3
			8	13.5			8	15.1			8	13.7
			24	6.3			18	7.2			10	8.0
Serving Dishes (Oval, Uncovered)												
Less than 6"	20.7	†			15.8	†			12.1	1.3		
6" to 8"	31.9	†			20.5	†			22.3	†		
8" to 10"	40.0	†			32.6	1.1			30.0	1.3		
10" to 12"	21.9	†			18.5	†			23.3	†		
12" and Over	5.7	†			6.6	†			2.3	†		

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Serving Dishes (Round or Square, Uncovered)							
Less than 6"	20.4	†		11.8	1.2		10.0 1.7
6" to 8"	29.0	1.4		32.1	1.4		21.2 †
8" to 10"	35.7	1.2		32.1	1.3		30.7 1.4
10" to 12"	24.8	†		16.4	1.3		16.7 †
12" and Over	6.6	†		5.9	†		8.4 †
Serving Dishes (Covered)	57.4	†		30.8	†		40.9 †
Serving Plates for Bread, etc. (10" and Over)	70.2	2.6		57.4	2.2		61.2 1.8
Platters							
Less than 12"	30.0	†		29.4	†		17.0 †
12" to 14"	44.5	†		34.3	†		35.3 †
14" to 16"	37.0	†		32.5	†		30.4 †
16" to 20"	31.8	†		26.2	†		23.9 †
20" and Over	34.4	†		20.4	†		25.8 †
Gravy Boats	69.9	†		53.1	†		56.3 †
Sugar and Creamer Sets	82.2	1.3		76.1	1.3		78.1 †
Jelly and Relish Dishes	61.4	5.1		54.3	3.9		47.7 3.6
Coffeepots	29.6	†		16.5	†		17.7 †
Teapots	18.5	†		12.1	†		11.9 †
Pitchers							
Less than 6"	22.1	†		15.9	†		18.2 1.4
6" to 8"	20.1	†		15.1	†		12.5 †
8" to 10"	24.5	1.8		19.7	†		20.7 †
10" to 12"	29.1	†		18.0	†		26.8 †
12" and Over	22.1	†		16.2	†		17.7 †
Trays	40.2	1.9		25.4	1.9		20.9 1.8

\*Percentages shown probably reflect a problem of terminology on this item.

†Since most families having this item have only one, a median is not given.



Table A-58. Percentage of families having specified silverware for guest use only and number families have—by economic group (number of families reporting, 585; weighted base figure for table, 2751).

306

Piece	Economic Group											
	Upper (22.4 Percent of Region)				Middle (56.9 Percent of Region)				Lower (20.7 Percent of Region)			
	Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number		Percent of Families Having Item	Median Number	Usual Number	
			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families			Number	Percent of Families
Knives	83.6	10.6	12	46.4	71.9	11.0	12	35.7	68.9	9.6	12	36.6
			8	26.5			8	27.1			6	26.2
			18	8.7			6	18.5			8	21.4
			6	6.0			18	5.2				
Forks	83.6	10.6	12	47.6	71.9	10.1	12	37.0	68.9	10.1	12	38.4
			8	27.7			8	26.6			6	24.7
			18	9.5			6	18.5			8	20.4
			6	5.2			18	5.7			24	4.6
Teaspoons	84.8	15.2	12	29.6	71.5	11.6	12	34.8	69.5	11.1	12	36.6
			24	17.4			8	14.7			6	16.4
			18	13.8			6	13.0			8	11.9
			16	12.6			24	8.7			16	8.8
			8	12.4			16	8.0			24	7.8
							18	7.3				
Tablespoons	76.5	5.5	6	21.0	60.1	4.7	6	33.9	63.3	4.8	6	40.7
			12	18.0			3	18.5			4	16.6
			8	16.7			12	11.9			3	12.2
			4	12.7			4	11.8			12	11.9
							2	6.9				
							3	12.5				

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Other Serving Pieces	64.5	3.3	2	21.6	53.0	2.9	2	21.7	46.8	2.7	2	18.7
			4	21.4			4	21.2			3	18.4
			3	14.6			3	19.4			1	18.0
			5	9.3			6	12.7			4	16.1
			8	6.8			1	11.6			6	14.6
Soup Spoons	61.4	8.9	12	40.4	48.1	7.8	12	33.2	41.9	9.1	12	42.3
			8	33.8			8	30.1			8	24.7
			6	10.8			6	18.1			6	19.7
							4	4.4			10	6.3
Butter Spreaders	28.7	*			24.5	*			27.7	*		
Salad Forks	43.4	7.7	8	39.9	36.5	7.1	8	38.2	33.3	10.0	12	42.6
			12	35.8			12	25.9			8	23.7
			6	8.2			6	17.7			6	13.2
							4	4.4			1	4.7
										14	4.7	

\*Since most families having this piece have only one, a median is not given.

Table A-59. Percentage of families having glass jars, bottles, jugs, cans, and crocks—by size, median number full at time of largest supply, median number empty, and median number stored in or near kitchen (families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Container	Percent of Families Having Container	Number of Containers Full		Number of Containers Empty		Number Stored In or Near Kitchen	
		Median Number	Percent of Families *	Median Number	Percent of Families *	Median Number	Percent of Families *
<b>Glass Jars</b>							
½ Pint and Less.....	25.4	19.8	85.2	18.1	51.7	†	18.6
Over ½ Pint to 1 Pint.....	71.1	49.7	89.1	24.8	49.6	2.3	13.1
Over 1 Pint to 1 Quart.....	90.3	198.9	95.4	47.9	56.2	2.0	13.0
Over 1 Quart.....	35.5	35.6	78.4	18.5	55.1	†	13.1
<b>Bottles and Jugs</b>							
1 Quart and Less.....	28.2	11.7	74.0	18.4	54.7	†	22.2
Over 1 Quart but Less than 4 Quarts.....	17.9	4.0	54.2	5.2	69.5	†	15.1
4 Quarts and Over.....	31.0	1.7	55.4	4.0	77.7	†	17.7

<b>Cans (Tin)</b>							
No. 1 and Under .....	27.6	5.4	98.5	8.0	1.5	†	69.8
Over No. 1 to (Including) No. 3 .....	46.1	14.5	98.4	10.0	6.0	10.2	59.9
No. 5 .....	23.8	2.7	97.8	3.3	4.0	†	57.0
No. 10 .....	8.6	2.3	97.6	3.3	8.6	†	71.0
<b>Stone Jars and Crocks</b>							
1 Gallon and Under .....	44.5	2.5	47.5	3.4	69.1	†	12.4
2 Gallons but Under 5 Gallons .....	39.6	1.5	50.8	1.8	67.5	†	6.9
5 Gallons and Over .....	46.2	1.1	52.9	1.2	64.2	†	5.0
<b>Other</b>							
Jelly Glasses .....	61.2	36.0	86.5	23.2	49.6	3.6	16.4

\*Calculated against base of families having item.

†Percentage of families reporting is too low to make the figure meaningful.

Table A-60. Percentage of families\* having specified items of clothing used by women and girls over 10 years of age in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by number of items (number of families reporting, 573; weighted base figure for table, 2693).

310

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two Persons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two Persons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two Persons	Three or More Persons
		(Percent)				(Percent)				(Percent)		
<i>Outer Clothing for Work or Play</i>												
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats, and Snowsuits:	33.0				79.5				48.8			
1.....		67.8	40.9	22.4		47.1	25.3	6.6		67.1	29.1	28.2
2.....		22.4	36.3	19.2		33.7	27.8	13.2		20.8	39.0	34.5
3.....		8.1	4.6	23.2		13.4	17.5	15.1		6.3	9.5	9.0
4.....		1.7	12.4	16.0		5.0	11.6	13.2		4.1	8.1	23.2
5.....		...	3.8	1.6		0.8	3.6	17.3		1.4	9.9	3.4
6.....		...	2.0	9.6		...	6.5	11.4		...	1.9	1.7
7.....		...	...	6.4		...	6.9	14.7		...	2.5	...
8 or More.....		...	...	1.6		...	0.8	8.5		0.3	...	...
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
 <i>Hats, Caps:</i>	 16.8				 35.8				 24.2			
1.....		54.5	26.9	42.5		47.5	21.3	30.0		57.0	25.4	33.1
2.....		26.0	46.1	5.0		36.4	37.1	16.1		27.5	27.3	3.9
3.....		14.6	10.2	22.5		9.1	21.3	3.2		5.7	17.2	21.3
4.....		4.9	9.6	15.0		4.9	10.0	28.0		6.0	14.4	12.6
5.....		...	...	15.0		0.5	4.7	9.7		...	5.7	7.1
6.....		...	7.2	...		1.6	3.8	6.5		3.8	4.3	4.7
7.....		...	...	...		...	...	6.5		...	...	7.8
8 or More.....		...	...	...		...	1.8	...		...	5.7	9.5
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<b>Sweaters:</b>	<b>8.8</b>			<b>38.1</b>			<b>52.6</b>			
1.....	40.9	55.0	26.7	53.2	18.2	24.4	54.4	25.5	5.5	
2.....	44.0	36.0	37.8	32.9	26.3	12.2	21.5	20.2	5.5	
3.....	8.6	...	6.7	8.6	19.6	14.5	11.8	19.6	4.9	
4.....	6.5	...	...	3.4	13.7	18.3	9.2	9.5	20.1	
5.....	...	6.0	6.7	0.8	8.8	6.9	0.3	6.8	25.6	
6.....	...	...	8.9	...	8.3	4.6	1.6	7.8	18.3	
7.....	...	...	...	1.1	1.7	5.3	...	5.1	9.8	
8.....	...	3.0	...	...	1.7	...	0.4	1.8	1.2	
9.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	...	...	
10 or More.....	...	...	13.2	...	1.7	13.8	...	3.7	9.1	
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Other Clothing</b>										
<b>Dresses:</b>	<b>54.4</b>			<b>58.8</b>			<b>84.9</b>			
1-2.....	11.2	12.6	8.9	25.4	17.4	16.4	2.6	1.9	...	
3-4.....	31.3	9.3	7.1	41.9	23.2	19.8	13.2	3.8	0.9	
5-6.....	22.0	19.0	13.7	20.7	19.6	12.2	21.8	5.9	12.8	
7-8.....	16.6	12.6	10.7	5.9	15.8	8.8	19.0	10.0	2.8	
9-10.....	10.2	19.7	18.4	5.4	14.4	16.4	18.2	11.1	4.1	
11-12.....	3.2	10.9	3.6	0.7	4.3	2.0	14.5	14.7	9.6	
13-14.....	0.3	5.6	3.6	...	2.8	...	1.9	9.7	7.8	
15-16.....	3.6	3.9	8.3	...	2.5	6.1	3.3	12.8	10.6	
17-18.....	...	...	6.5	...	...	2.7	1.6	7.3	10.6	
19-20.....	...	2.3	1.8	...	...	...	2.0	4.9	1.4	
21-22.....	...	0.6	1.8	...	...	...	0.5	3.9	5.5	
23-24.....	0.8	0.6	5.4	...	...	12.2	0.9	5.7	5.5	
25 or More.....	0.8	2.9	10.2	...	...	3.4	0.5	8.3	28.4	
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-60.—Continued.

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons
		(Percent)				(Percent)				(Percent)		
Coats:	84.4				92.5				25.3			
1.....		74.2	21.4	11.9		61.6	8.1	2.3		61.9	51.7	63.3
2.....		21.2	56.9	15.3		28.4	53.8	6.4		24.7	33.7	8.9
3.....		3.2	9.4	40.1		7.1	23.2	31.7		10.4	9.6	8.9
4.....		1.2	8.7	11.9		2.3	14.9	20.0		2.0	5.0	13.9
5.....		0.2	2.0	10.2		0.4	...	16.6		1.0	...	2.0
6.....		...	1.6	4.7		0.2	...	8.7		...	...	3.0
7.....		...	...	2.1		...	...	5.3		...	...	...
8 or More.....		...	...	3.8		...	...	9.0		...	...	...
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Suits, Extra Suit Coats, and Jackets:	18.9				24.5				50.7			
1.....		65.4	32.8	40.6		46.2	29.5	33.0		40.7	17.8	6.1
2.....		27.5	36.3	11.6		41.5	32.6	18.0		30.4	26.6	17.4
3.....		4.6	19.4	14.5		6.3	10.1	9.0		17.1	17.6	7.1
4.....		2.5	4.5	30.4		5.3	10.4	21.0		4.0	15.3	14.6
5.....		...	1.0	...		0.7	3.0	...		2.8	4.7	14.6
6.....		...	3.0	...		...	1.0	...		3.9	6.3	15.1
7.....		...	...	...		...	4.5	3.0		0.6	3.1	3.8
8 or More.....		...	3.0	2.9		...	8.9	16.0		0.5	8.6	21.3
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<b>Extra Skirts:</b>	<b>16.3</b>				<b>34.2</b>				<b>44.0</b>			
1.....		43.6	13.5	...		25.2	6.0	4.6		22.2	6.1	5.2
2.....		21.4	32.8	16.7		40.5	16.6	10.8		29.6	15.2	1.9
3.....		16.2	9.4	29.4		21.7	14.5	7.7		26.3	19.1	14.3
4.....		10.3	15.2	9.0		8.1	22.9	14.7		11.3	12.1	5.7
5.....		...	3.3	...		2.5	11.2	...		2.3	20.4	3.8
6.....		...	7.4	9.0		0.5	6.0	13.8		4.1	8.2	4.3
7.....		...	3.7	2.6		1.5	11.9	4.6		...	2.6	6.2
8.....		3.4	4.9	...		...	3.9	6.9		4.2	5.2	8.6
9.....		...	4.9	7.7		...	3.9	10.0		...	3.3	2.9
10.....		...	4.9	7.7		...	3.1	3.8		...	3.0	8.6
11.....		...	...	...		...	...	6.2		...	...	7.1
12.....		5.1	...	5.1		...	...	6.9		...	0.7	5.2
13.....		...	...	5.1		...	...	3.1		...	0.4	7.6
14.....		...	...	7.7		...	...	4.6		...	0.4	18.6
15 or More.....		...	...	...		...	...	2.3		...	3.3	...
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Blouses:</b>	<b>5.2</b>				<b>9.1</b>				<b>72.5</b>			
1.....		11.1	28.6	13.0		15.5	20.0	8.9		8.2	1.2	...
2.....		21.0	14.3	17.4		20.9	13.8	25.0		20.4	7.0	...
3.....		29.6	17.1	...		23.6	16.3	14.3		16.0	5.0	1.2
4.....		18.5	17.1	26.1		15.5	18.7	...		22.6	14.3	0.8
5.....		12.3	...	...		10.9	3.8	16.1		11.6	8.4	5.8
6.....		7.5	22.9	17.4		5.5	20.0	10.7		9.9	17.6	12.0
7.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		2.6	6.2	...
8.....		...	...	...		...	7.4	3.6		3.9	6.5	7.7
9.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	4.9	5.0
10.....		...	...	...		2.7	...	21.4		0.7	9.2	12.4
11.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	6.1	8.5
12.....		...	...	26.1		...	...	...		2.8	3.1	1.9
13.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	2.4	3.5
14.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	1.4	9.3
15 or More.....		...	...	...		5.4	...	...		1.3	6.7	31.9
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0



Table A-60.—Continued.

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons
		(Percent)				(Percent)				(Percent)		
Sweaters:	7.2				31.5				47.8			
1.....		51.3	32.6	18.5		39.7	14.2	15.3		31.3	12.9	2.3
2.....		48.7	38.2	11.1		32.4	21.3	16.2		35.2	15.5	16.9
3.....		...	9.0	...		13.6	7.7	7.2		17.5	17.3	...
4.....		...	20.2	...		9.5	11.2	4.5		7.2	16.3	2.8
5.....		...	...	11.1		1.5	14.3	11.7		3.8	9.8	7.0
6.....		...	...	...		1.0	11.8	2.7		1.1	12.8	6.6
7.....		...	...	14.9		...	5.3	9.9		1.1	4.6	9.9
8.....		...	...	44.4		2.3	7.1	32.5		1.4	3.8	9.9
9.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		1.4	3.0	7.0
10 or More.....		...	...	...		...	7.1	...		...	4.0	37.6
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0



Table A-60.—Continued.

316

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons
		(Percent)				(Percent)				(Percent)		
Underwear, Nightwear, Gir- dles, Corsets:	48.2				51.9				90.6			
1-2.....		20.7	22.3	6.4		38.7	23.0	10.0		4.3	2.0	...
3-4.....		42.1	33.4	12.1		35.6	34.7	16.1		3.4	...	...
5-6.....		15.5	9.4	30.5		12.0	14.2	26.7		2.0	1.7	...
7-8.....		5.4	6.5	17.7		6.0	8.2	17.8		6.7	1.6	...
9-10.....		1.6	10.9	5.7		2.3	8.2	9.4		6.1	1.3	...
11-12.....		8.1	6.0	7.8		2.7	1.3	8.3		14.6	1.8	1.5
13-14.....		0.8	1.5	2.1		0.8	1.1	1.1		16.8	1.4	1.1
15-16.....		5.8	0.7	4.3		1.6	1.3	1.7		15.3	1.8	...
17-18.....		...	1.9	4.3		0.3	4.6	...		10.7	5.5	2.2
19-20.....		...	1.5	...		...	...	1.7		10.2	9.7	...
21-22.....		...	4.4	...		...	...	7.2		5.2	8.0	1.5
23-24.....		...	...	2.8		...	1.3	...		1.4	7.5	1.1
25-26.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		0.9	4.3	6.5
27-28.....		...	1.5	...		...	2.1	...		0.5	6.6	4.0
29-30.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		0.9	7.1	2.9
31-32.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	3.5	5.8
33-34.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	10.8	2.2
35-36.....		...	...	6.3		...	...	...		0.5	1.4	4.4
37-38.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	2.0	8.7
39-40.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	4.3	5.5
41-42.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	2.2	2.5
43-44.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	3.8	5.5
45 or More.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		0.5	11.7	44.6
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<b>Robes, Housecoats:</b>	<b>23.9</b>				<b>32.7</b>				<b>62.3</b>			
1.....		68.1	35.6	30.4		84.6	41.8	27.9		61.0	30.4	19.5
2.....		12.9	29.4	33.3		13.6	41.8	37.3		33.4	33.3	23.8
3.....		12.6	10.3	15.9		0.6	11.0	30.2		4.1	15.9	30.5
4.....		4.7	10.8	11.6		...	5.4	2.3		1.5	11.6	11.4
5.....		...	6.2	...		...	...	2.3		...	...	9.8
6 or More.....		1.7	7.7	8.8		1.2	...	...		...	8.8	5.0
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Shoes, Slippers:</b>	<b>27.6</b>				<b>14.7</b>				<b>95.2</b>			
1.....		34.3	27.3	16.3		32.7	24.8	25.4		2.6	...	...
2.....		35.9	36.4	17.4		26.5	30.7	6.4		11.8	2.1	...
3.....		20.4	18.6	25.6		21.4	9.8	17.0		25.5	5.6	2.2
4.....		4.3	5.7	5.8		10.2	15.7	12.8		14.1	6.6	2.9
5.....		1.5	6.4	2.3		6.1	3.3	12.8		14.5	4.6	2.2
6.....		2.1	3.4	14.0		3.1	2.0	...		14.8	13.9	6.8
7.....		...	2.2	...		...	5.9	6.4		3.9	10.9	2.2
8.....		...	...	7.0		...	3.9	...		5.1	14.6	8.5
9.....		1.5	...	7.0		...	...	6.4		0.3	11.2	4.3
10.....		...	...	...		...	...	12.8		2.6	10.9	8.2
11.....		...	...	...		...	3.9	...		0.2	3.5	12.4
12.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		1.9	3.4	9.0
13.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		0.8	3.5	6.5
14.....		...	...	2.3		...	...	...		...	5.2	6.5
15 or More.....		...	...	2.3		...	...	...		1.9	4.0	28.3
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-60.—Concluded.

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons
		(Percent)				(Percent)				(Percent)		
Hats:	72.0				68.0				37.9			
1.....		50.4	48.4	14.3		50.8	21.6	22.6		38.5	27.8	12.7
2.....		27.1	26.1	10.3		26.5	39.2	13.9		25.4	17.0	16.4
3.....		13.0	7.0	29.2		10.8	12.7	29.3		12.2	10.2	9.1
4.....		8.4	10.1	15.4		8.3	12.4	13.0		11.3	10.2	13.9
5.....		0.5	5.1	15.4		0.9	3.3	5.8		4.7	6.5	9.7
6.....		0.6	0.8	10.3		1.8	2.3	7.2		2.9	7.3	5.5
7.....		...	...	1.7		0.6	4.0	5.8		...	11.3	12.7
8 or More.....		...	2.5	3.4		0.3	4.5	2.4		5.0	9.7	20.0
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Scarves, Gloves:	39.4				70.2				68.6			
1.....		43.1	25.1	9.2		17.6	7.3	7.7		11.3	6.9	3.9
2.....		22.1	30.1	30.0		23.4	16.7	10.1		23.0	4.6	9.4
3.....		9.9	7.4	13.9		21.3	15.8	8.6		17.6	8.1	5.9
4.....		12.6	12.3	5.4		11.3	7.3	5.6		11.7	14.3	4.4
5.....		4.0	4.3	5.4		8.5	12.7	7.7		9.6	8.5	8.8
6.....		4.0	5.8	9.2		5.9	8.4	3.1		11.5	12.5	8.4
7.....		2.3	3.4	12.3		3.9	7.0	4.6		4.1	10.5	2.5
8.....		...	...	2.3		3.8	3.9	7.1		2.0	6.9	9.8
9.....		1.0	1.8	...		1.3	5.6	12.2		3.1	5.3	3.0
10.....		...	1.2	9.2		1.7	3.7	9.2		2.3	3.8	3.0
11.....		1.0	3.1	...		0.9	3.7	4.1		1.7	4.4	...
12.....		...	3.7	...		0.4	0.8	3.1		0.9	4.4	7.9
13.....		...	1.8	...		...	...	1.0		0.6	1.0	...
14.....		...	...	3.1		...	0.6	1.0		0.2	3.1	3.0
15 or More.....		...	...	...		...	6.5	14.9		0.4	5.7	30.0
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Bags:	35.0				32.2				72.2			
1.....		48.9	35.3	36.1		37.4	21.1	33.7		34.6	12.6	5.9
2.....		32.1	33.4	25.1		40.8	38.1	26.1		33.8	24.9	15.8
3.....		14.0	10.3	...		8.9	6.8	6.5		11.7	17.4	13.4
4.....		5.0	10.0	22.2		10.3	9.7	23.9		9.9	20.1	5.1
5.....		...	3.6	8.3		...	6.8	...		5.1	9.3	13.8
6.....		...	1.8	...		2.6	11.7	...		3.7	8.2	11.9
7.....		...	...	8.3		...	...	...		...	5.5	7.1
8 or More.....		...	5.6	...		...	5.8	9.8		1.2	2.0	27.0
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

\*Distribution of families having 1, 2, and 3 or more women and girls over 10 years of age is as follows: families having 1, 58.0%; families having 2, 31.6%; families having 3 or more, 10.4%; total, 100.0%.

Table A-61. Percentage of families\*having specified items of clothing used by men and boys over 10 years of age, in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by number of items (number of families reporting, 570; weighted base figure for table, 2680).

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons
		(Percent)				(Percent)				(Percent)		
<i>Outer Clothing for Work and Play</i> Coats, Jackets, Raincoats:	43.7				85.1				61.7			
1.....		47.3	24.3	17.5		23.3	6.4	4.8		43.9	15.9	17.6
2.....		35.0	41.9	26.3		34.3	18.6	2.2		26.7	36.1	19.4
3.....		14.1	10.3	12.6		30.0	22.1	9.3		14.5	15.7	14.3
4.....		2.6	9.4	11.1		8.1	14.4	12.7		6.6	16.1	13.7
5.....		1.0	6.5	11.8		1.0	15.4	15.1		4.2	8.1	10.0
6.....		...	5.9	11.1		1.9	10.1	14.4		2.9	5.6	4.6
7.....		...	1.7	2.3		0.8	4.6	10.7		1.2	...	1.8
8.....		...	...	4.6		0.6	8.4	6.7		...	2.5	2.4
9.....		...	...	2.7		...	...	12.1		...	...	6.4
10 or More.....		...	...	...		...	...	12.0		...	...	9.8
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>Hats, Caps:</b>	<b>41.1</b>				<b>69.4</b>				<b>53.0</b>			
1.....		48.2	26.3	20.5		39.1	10.8	8.5		29.6	25.5	13.6
2.....		35.4	44.4	25.4		43.8	29.7	16.2		36.2	33.0	24.0
3.....		5.9	11.7	13.4		8.5	29.2	18.8		18.9	4.5	9.4
4.....		6.9	7.0	12.0		4.1	16.0	10.8		8.2	21.0	9.4
5.....		1.1	3.8	13.4		2.6	4.3	10.3		2.0	5.3	7.3
6.....		2.1	2.9	4.5		1.3	3.4	9.1		1.6	5.8	17.8
7.....		0.4	2.5	...		0.6	4.0	6.6		2.4	1.6	5.2
8.....		...	1.4	...		...	2.6	7.1		1.1	3.3	13.3
9.....		...	...	5.4		...	...	1.4		...	...	...
10 or More.....		...	...	5.4		...	...	11.2		...	...	...
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.
<b>High Boots:</b>	<b>6.4</b>				<b>35.5</b>				<b>57.5</b>			
1.....		85.9	46.4	43.2		85.9	42.0	16.9		63.9	26.9	16.3
2.....		14.1	42.9	43.2		13.6	46.1	35.0		28.6	46.3	23.7
3.....		...	10.7	13.6		0.5	4.4	24.0		4.7	14.4	24.1
4.....		...	...	...		...	5.3	9.8		2.8	10.4	16.9
5.....		...	...	...		...	1.3	4.5		...	2.0	9.2
6 or More.....		...	...	...		...	0.9	9.8		...	...	9.8
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Sweaters:</b>	<b>9.6</b>				<b>49.5</b>				<b>48.3</b>			
1.....		69.8	38.3	21.0		41.2	14.6	10.1		41.9	15.9	7.4
2.....		17.7	20.9	26.3		44.9	37.8	14.1		38.9	30.3	10.6
3.....		12.5	17.4	18.4		12.5	16.4	25.0		13.0	15.4	27.1
4.....		...	10.4	7.9		1.4	18.8	17.4		4.8	13.9	10.6
5.....		...	...	10.6		...	6.0	2.9		...	4.6	7.7
6.....		...	7.0	...		...	2.7	6.5		1.4	10.5	9.5
7.....		...	3.6	7.9		...	2.4	9.1		...	2.5	...
8.....		...	2.4	...		...	1.3	4.0		...	6.9	4.6
9.....		...	...	7.9		...	...	8.9		...	...	3.2
10 or More.....		...	...	...		...	...	2.0		...	...	19.3
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0



Table A-61.—Continued.

322

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons
		(Percent)				(Percent)				(Percent)		
<i>Other Clothing</i>												
Suits, Extra Suit Coats, Jackets, Extra Trousers, Slacks, and Robes:.....	50.7				51.0				91.5			
1.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
2.....		52.6	39.3	18.9		56.1	30.1	22.9		17.4	14.2	2.8
3.....		17.3	12.4	7.5		12.2	15.8	6.4		21.2	4.3	5.3
4.....		10.6	12.1	11.1		10.9	7.1	9.1		17.4	7.8	3.5
5.....		6.7	9.1	12.9		4.9	8.7	10.4		15.0	6.3	3.2
6.....		5.7	6.5	3.2		6.9	7.3	5.4		10.1	5.7	8.3
7.....		4.9	4.3	8.2		3.8	4.6	5.4		5.6	9.8	5.6
8.....		1.2	0.9	3.2		2.8	4.6	2.7		7.0	12.8	6.0
9.....		1.0	5.0	6.8		0.9	0.7	4.7		2.9	6.1	8.3
10.....		...	2.6	6.8		0.9	3.4	4.0		1.6	10.0	7.2
11.....		...	1.3	1.4		0.6	4.8	2.0		0.5	5.7	7.6
12.....		...	2.6	5.0		...	4.1	4.4		0.5	2.3	5.1
13.....		...	...	2.1		...	2.7	2.0		..	3.9	4.6
14.....		...	...	...		...	0.7	4.0		0.4	3.0	2.6
15 or More.....		...	3.9	12.9		...	5.4	16.6		0.4	8.1	29.9
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Overcoats, Topcoats:

23.2

1.....	94.6	60.6	41.8
2.....	5.4	27.7	29.1
3.....	...	8.4	16.4
4.....	...	1.4	9.1
5.....	...	1.9	...
6 or More.....	...	...	3.6
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

82.0

65.3	18.5	16.5
27.2	56.3	20.1
6.6	16.5	30.9
0.9	6.8	16.7
...	1.9	5.7
...	...	10.1
100.0	100.0	100.0

20.3

96.4	51.7	52.3
3.6	41.5	28.2
...	6.8	10.1
...	...	...
...	...	5.4
...	...	4.0
100.0	100.0	100.0

Dress Shirts:

7.2

1.....	35.0	20.7	3.4
2.....	31.2	19.0	...
3.....	2.6	19.0	20.3
4.....	15.6	...	27.1
5.....	7.8	10.3	...
6.....	...	13.7	5.1
7.....	3.9	...	13.6
8.....	3.9	17.3	5.1
9.....	...	...	...
10.....	...	...	...
11.....	...	...	...
12.....	...	...	10.1
13.....	...	...	...
14.....	...	...	...
15 or More.....	...	...	15.3
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.4

8.0	12.3	...
48.8	41.5	27.3
9.1	7.7	...
6.8	35.4	10.1
17.0	3.1	22.2
6.8	...	6.1
3.5	...	...
...	...	10.1
...	...	3.0
...	...	6.1
...	...	6.1
...	...	3.0
...	...	6.0
...	...	...
...	...	...
100.0	100.0	100.0

96.8

0.9	0.8	...
5.6	0.5	...
11.5	0.8	0.9
17.7	6.5	2.1
10.5	5.3	4.8
22.2	7.8	7.6
3.4	10.0	2.8
13.8	13.2	1.4
1.7	6.8	4.8
12.7	48.3	4.8
...	...	8.3
...	...	9.7
...	...	6.2
...	...	3.4
...	...	43.2
100.0	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-67.—Continued.

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons
Overalls, Work Pants:	16.5				23.3				90.9			
1.....		3.0	...	3.0		11.5	8.9	5.3		1.0	0.4	...
2.....		27.8	29.0	33.3		47.7	21.2	24.6		9.1	4.7	0.6
3.....		23.3	8.4	12.1		16.3	17.3	19.3		16.5	3.7	1.3
4.....		39.3	15.9	...		7.9	15.6	6.1		25.6	16.1	4.5
5.....		5.9	12.1	16.7		10.3	2.8	7.9		11.4	4.4	2.8
6.....		0.7	12.1	7.6		0.9	20.1	5.3		20.6	13.1	3.4
7.....		...	2.8	...		1.8	3.4	7.0		2.5	8.8	2.6
8.....		...	...	4.5		3.6	5.6	1.8		13.3	12.7	8.7
9.....		...	3.7	13.6		...	...	5.3		...	7.2	10.8
10.....		...	2.8	...		...	3.9	8.7		...	8.7	7.0
11.....		...	3.7	...		...	1.2	...		...	4.0	8.5
12.....		...	9.5	9.2		...	...	...		...	16.2	7.0
13.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	6.4
14.....		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	5.5
15 or More.....		...	...	...		...	...	8.7		...	...	30.9
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

Work Shirts:

24.1

36.3

82.5

1.....	1.7	...	...
2.....	17.6	6.2	9.1
3.....	25.1	6.2	6.3
4.....	23.7	43.1	2.1
5.....	5.3	6.2	11.9
6.....	17.3	13.7	12.6
7.....	1.7	...	2.8
8.....	4.2	1.4	7.0
9.....	...	2.7	7.0
10.....	...	5.5	5.6
11.....	...	1.4	...
12.....	3.4	4.1	14.7
13.....	...	...	4.2
14.....	...	2.7	4.2
15 or More.....	...	6.8	12.5
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5	...	...
31.1	20.9	12.8
36.1	8.4	...
13.4	24.3	13.8
7.4	9.2	3.7
4.9	20.9	17.9
1.8	0.8	6.9
1.8	...	10.1
...	1.7	6.0
...	3.8	9.1
...	2.5	5.5
...	3.3	9.1
...	...	1.4
...	1.7	...
...	2.5	3.7
100.0	100.0	100.0

0.9	...	...
7.5	2.9	2.3
10.2	4.0	3.8
19.9	7.4	2.3
10.1	6.5	1.5
27.8	10.7	10.1
4.2	7.8	3.0
10.0	17.5	2.3
...	6.9	7.9
4.3	9.7	11.6
0.5	2.6	2.0
4.1	11.8	10.1
...	1.3	5.6
0.5	2.2	4.5
...	8.7	33.0
100.0	100.0	100.0

Union Suits, Shorts, Under-shirts, Nightwear:

47.3

70.6

67.8

1.....	...	...	...
2.....	17.9	6.6	18.7
3.....	15.3	11.3	9.4
4.....	15.2	10.4	4.7
5.....	8.3	7.2	1.2
6.....	13.2	9.2	12.5
7.....	3.3	5.2	1.2
8.....	6.3	11.3	10.5
9.....	1.1	1.8	4.7
10.....	5.4	4.3	3.1
11.....	...	4.6	1.6
12.....	7.2	10.4	8.2
13.....	1.0	3.5	2.3
14.....	1.0	5.2	7.0
15 or More.....	4.8	9.0	14.9
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

...	...	...
26.7	19.4	17.0
32.1	20.1	8.9
12.8	15.3	10.4
6.2	6.2	0.9
9.4	13.4	10.1
3.8	1.9	3.6
2.8	4.5	6.0
2.8	1.0	8.0
1.2	3.2	8.3
0.4	1.7	3.6
1.2	2.2	4.5
...	3.6	3.9
...	1.5	7.1
0.6	6.0	7.7
100.0	100.0	100.0

...	...	...
15.6	1.1	3.0
9.3	0.6	2.5
6.9	3.1	2.2
3.3	1.1	1.6
13.4	11.1	4.4
1.4	2.8	3.2
10.6	7.4	8.1
2.8	2.2	1.2
8.4	3.0	...
2.3	1.1	3.7
9.1	10.7	5.7
0.3	2.2	2.2
3.6	5.9	1.6
13.0	47.7	60.6
100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-61.—Concluded.

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year											
	Summer Only				Winter Only				All Year			
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Per- son	Two Per- sons	Three or More Persons
Shoes, Slippers:	14.1	(Percent)			16.7	(Percent)			93.8	(Percent)		
1.....		66.7	40.3	46.0		55.5	17.6	18.0		6.8	1.5	...
2.....		23.0	30.6	17.9		21.3	13.7	31.4		11.9	2.3	2.5
3.....		3.6	4.8	6.7		5.2	5.4	12.4		26.7	7.6	2.7
4.....		3.1	8.2	6.7		8.4	13.2	13.5		26.4	10.4	0.6
5.....		...	4.8	11.3		1.8	13.7	...		14.2	10.7	5.0
6.....		3.6	11.3	2.3		3.9	14.2	6.7		8.8	17.2	7.5
7.....		...	...	...		...	14.7	2.2		1.9	15.9	8.3
8 or More.....		...	...	9.1		3.9	7.5	15.8		3.3	34.4	73.4
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<b>Hats, Caps, Scarves, Gloves:</b>	<b>29.1</b>				<b>72.5</b>				<b>72.5</b>			
1.....		50.5	41.5	20.2		19.2	8.3	3.6		19.1	12.4	10.0
2.....		20.0	21.6	21.8		23.8	8.3	7.9		20.8	19.3	8.0
3.....		13.3	7.9	5.0		16.8	9.8	12.4		18.7	14.2	13.0
4.....		10.0	9.1	16.8		13.8	10.4	14.2		14.6	12.9	6.7
5.....		1.0	5.4	13.4		10.5	9.1	7.3		9.1	8.8	6.3
6.....		1.0	2.5	3.4		5.3	15.8	6.3		6.7	4.7	11.3
7.....		...	3.7	...		4.6	6.0	1.5		2.2	6.6	5.3
8.....		1.4	...	1.7		1.3	6.3	3.6		2.7	5.8	8.8
9.....		...	3.3	...		1.5	5.6	1.8		0.6	2.7	6.0
10.....		0.5	2.5	5.0		0.7	7.7	4.5		0.8	2.9	1.5
11.....		...	...	5.0		...	1.4	9.4		0.4	1.7	3.8
12.....		...	...	...		0.6	2.1	4.8		0.4	3.0	5.0
13.....		...	...	5.0		0.7	3.5	...		0.6	2.0	...
14.....		...	0.8	2.7		0.6	1.4	6.0		0.6	1.0	2.5
15 or More.....		2.3	1.7	...		0.6	4.3	16.7		2.7	2.0	11.8
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Sweaters:</b>	<b>7.7</b>				<b>31.6</b>				<b>50.7</b>			
1.....		74.6	76.0	29.3		55.6	22.4	15.6		50.8	21.4	9.2
2.....		25.4	3.0	21.3		31.8	28.1	16.2		31.3	32.2	14.1
3.....		...	...	17.3		9.3	16.3	24.0		14.7	12.8	16.4
4.....		...	4.5	18.8		3.3	17.3	13.0		2.3	18.0	3.3
5.....		...	4.5	...		...	10.2	12.3		...	8.0	12.5
6.....		...	9.0	...		...	1.7	7.8		...	1.5	14.4
7.....		...	3.0	...		...	2.0	...		...	2.3	11.8
8 or More.....		...	...	13.3		...	2.0	11.1		0.9	3.8	18.3
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0

\*Distribution of families having 1, 2, and 3 or more men and boys over 10 years of age is as follows: families having 1, 52.8%; families having 2, 30.2%; families having 3 or more, 17.0%; total, 100.0%.

Table A-62. Percentage of families\* having specified items of clothing used by girls between ages of 2 and 10 in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by number of items (number of families reporting, 144; weighted base figure for table, 676).

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year								
	Summer Only			Winter Only			All Year		
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons
		(Percent)			(Percent)			(Percent)	
<i>Outer Clothing for Play</i>									
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats, and Snowsuits:	30.5			80.9			24.3		
1.....		90.5	26.4		88.8	14.8		54.4	60.0
2.....		9.5	62.2		11.2	58.7		45.6	20.0
3.....		...	5.7		...	12.7		...	...
4.....		...	5.7		...	10.6		...	...
5 or More.....		...	...		...	3.2		...	20.0
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
High Boots:	2.7			21.3			16.6		
1.....		100.0	...		86.7	38.5		75.7	39.5
2 or More.....		...	...		13.3	61.5		24.3	60.5
All Classes.....		100.0	...		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Sweaters:	12.0			36.5			40.7		
1.....		47.8	...		23.8	5.3		40.3	...
2.....		30.4	48.6		33.2	40.0		28.3	12.2
3.....		13.0	...		20.9	14.7		16.8	24.5
4.....		8.8	17.1		14.5	16.0		6.5	20.4
5.....		...	...		...	8.0		2.7	12.2
6 or More.....		...	34.3		7.6	16.0		5.4	30.7
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

*Other Clothing*

Dresses and Robes:

	31.8			35.9			79.0	
1		9.0	...		25.9	9.0		5.6 6.4
2		11.8	16.9		16.8	21.0		5.0 2.6
3		9.7	8.4		21.0	18.0		2.4 ...
4		12.5	8.4		4.2	10.0		7.2 ...
5		2.8	8.4		12.6	4.0		7.9 ...
6		29.9	...		6.3	6.0		11.1 3.8
7		2.1	...		2.1	10.0		6.3 ...
8		6.2	14.3		4.2	6.0		1.6 9.6
9		...	2.8		...	2.0		8.5 1.9
10		4.9	5.6		4.9	...		10.6 ...
11		6.2	8.4		...	...		7.4 ...
12		2.1	9.9		...	2.0		8.2 7.1
13		...	...		2.0	...		6.3 ...
14		...	...		...	6.0		... 7.7
15		...	...		...	...		2.9 7.7
16		...	...		...	...		4.2 3.8
17		...	...		...	...		3.2 ...
18		...	...		...	...		0.8 11.5
19		...	...		...	...		... 18.6
20 or More		2.8	16.9		...	6.0		0.8 19.3
All Classes		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0 100.0

Coats:

	50.0			69.1			16.7	
1		93.5	45.3		43.7	...		50.0 30.4
2		6.5	43.4		30.3	34.8		22.9 26.1
3		...	11.3		17.5	27.2		27.1 17.4
4		...	...		8.5	19.0		... 6.5
5		...	...		...	8.9		... ...
6 or More		...	...		...	10.1		... 19.6
All Classes		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0 100.0



Table A-62.—Continued.

330

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year								
	Summer Only			Winter Only			All Year		
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons
Suit Coats, Jackets, Skirts:.....	21.7	(Percent)		42.0	(Percent)		43.0	(Percent)	
1.....		47.2	20.5		28.0	...		26.5	...
2.....		33.3	41.0		21.5	12.3		33.8	22.8
3.....		10.2	38.5		20.0	26.0		23.5	21.1
4.....		3.7	...		16.5	16.4		5.9	...
5.....		...	...		5.0	23.3		7.4	...
6.....		5.6	...		3.0	13.7		...	10.5
7.....		...	...		3.0	...		...	15.8
8 or More.....		...	...		3.0	8.3		2.9	29.8
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Playsuits and Slacks:.....	41.1			20.4			40.1		
1.....		7.7	...		26.3	23.2		11.4	6.9
2.....		8.2	15.5		14.7	...		29.3	9.2
3.....		17.5	...		21.0	14.0		3.3	13.8
4.....		30.9	16.7		14.8	27.9		15.8	13.8
5.....		9.3	...		...	...		9.2	6.9
6.....		13.9	...		23.2	7.0		15.8	10.3
7.....		...	...		...	...		1.6	...
8.....		8.3	9.5		...	...		5.4	11.5
9.....		...	10.7		...	...		...	3.4
10 or More.....		4.2	47.6		...	27.9		8.2	24.2
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<b>Blouses:</b> .....	<b>4.1</b>			<b>11.2</b>			<b>70.3</b>		
1.....		13.6	...		32.1	40.0		2.7	4.2
2.....		40.9	...		35.7	...		21.4	...
3.....		...	...		25.0	30.0		32.6	12.5
4.....		27.3	...		7.2	...		27.3	12.5
5.....		18.2	...		...	...		5.4	12.5
6.....		...	100.0		...	30.0		8.8	4.2
7.....		...	...		...	...		...	6.9
8.....		...	...		...	...		...	13.9
9.....		...	...		...	...		...	8.3
10 or More.....		...	...		...	...		1.8	25.0
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
<b>Sweaters:</b> .....	<b>9.2</b>			<b>27.2</b>			<b>46.2</b>		
1.....		56.0	100.0		35.6	23.6		37.2	9.5
2.....		40.0	...		35.6	23.6		30.9	8.6
3.....		4.0	...		14.4	15.8		23.2	14.3
4.....		...	...		12.3	15.8		4.8	18.1
5.....		...	...		...	5.4		1.0	5.7
6.....		...	...		...	15.8		...	7.6
7.....		...	...		2.1	...		2.9	25.7
8 or More.....		...	...		...	...		...	10.5
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
<b>Aprons:</b> .....	<b>1.3</b>			<b>1.3</b>			<b>60.1</b>		
1.....		...	...		...	...		14.3	7.5
2.....		100.0	...		100.0	...		47.9	37.5
3.....		...	...		...	...		14.7	7.5
4.....		...	...		...	...		16.4	10.8
5 or More.....		...	100.0		...	100.0		6.7	36.7
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

Table A-62.—Concluded.

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year								
	Summer Only			Winter Only			All Year		
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons
Underwear, Slips, Nightwear:.....	28.7	(Percent)		34.0	(Percent)		75.6	(Percent)	
1.....		3.0	...		1.1	...		...	...
2.....		10.0	...		20.2	...		0.6	...
3.....		18.1	...		17.0	...		3.9	...
4.....		8.8	...		7.4	...		3.4	...
5.....		15.0	...		12.8	14.3		5.9	...
6.....		...	...		3.2	28.6		7.0	...
7.....		7.5	...		10.0	...		3.7	...
8.....		5.6	20.6		3.2	7.1		3.4	2.6
9.....		1.9	...		1.6	...		7.6	...
10.....		15.0	11.8		8.0	...		9.0	10.3
11.....		...	...		5.9	7.1		5.6	...
12.....		1.3	...		9.6	...		6.5	...
13.....		3.8	...		...	...		5.1	...
14.....		2.5	8.8		...	9.5		3.4	...
15.....		1.9	17.6		...	14.3		5.9	...
16.....		...	...		...	...		3.7	3.8
17.....		...	...		...	...		4.2	9.6
18.....		3.8	...		...	...		4.2	...
19.....		...	...		...	...		...	...
20 or More.....		1.8	41.2		...	19.1		16.9	73.7
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Shoes, Slippers:.....	13.8			10.1			80.3		
1.....		74.4	27.3		46.2	62.5		11.7	
2.....		15.9	18.2		21.2	...		50.1	4.0
3.....		4.9	...		19.2	...		30.0	6.0
4.....		4.8	...		13.4	...		6.6	24.1
5.....		...	...		...	...		...	11.4
6.....		...	54.5		...	37.5		1.6	33.0
7 or More.....		...	...		...	...		...	21.5
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Hats, Caps:.....	36.8			61.8			32.1		
1.....		55.9	8.2		35.2	...		48.4	13.8
2.....		32.2	57.7		20.9	22.1		25.2	34.5
3.....		11.9	27.8		28.6	19.3		5.7	31.0
4.....		...	6.3		8.1	12.4		15.1	...
5.....		...	...		5.5	20.7		3.1	...
6 or More.....		...	...		1.7	25.5		2.5	20.7
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

\*Distribution of families having 1 and 2 or more girls between ages of 2 and 10 is as follows: families having 1, 65.2%; families having 2 or more, 34.8%; total, 100%.

Table A-63. Percentage of families\* having specified items of clothing used by boys between ages of 2 and 10 in summer only, in winter only, and all year—by number of items (number of families reporting, 174; weighted base figure for table, 819).

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year								
	Summer Only			Winter Only			All Year		
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons
		(Percent)			(Percent)			(Percent)	
<i>Outer Clothing for Play</i>									
Coats, Jackets, Raincoats, and Snow- suits:.....	24.3			66.5			30.5		
1.....		78.3	25.0		46.3	3.0		53.0	14.3
2.....		17.5	64.3		32.3	41.9		23.5	47.6
3.....		4.2	...		17.5	21.6		15.1	7.1
4.....		...	7.1		3.4	20.4		4.8	21.4
5.....		...	...		...	12.0		...	...
6 or More.....		...	3.6		0.5	1.1		3.6	9.6
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
High Boots:.....	1.7			19.2			26.4		
1.....		100.0	75.0		72.9	22.0		91.0	50.0
2 or More.....		...	25.0		27.1	78.0		9.0	50.0
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Sweaters:.....	15.4			27.6			48.4		
1.....		53.5	30.0		43.5	...		36.3	11.7
2.....		22.1	30.0		36.0	38.5		28.6	38.7
3.....		15.1	...		13.0	13.8		20.5	6.6
4.....		9.3	20.0		3.7	30.8		8.1	18.2
5.....		...	15.0		...	9.2		0.8	4.4
6 or More.....		...	5.0		3.8	7.7		5.7	20.4
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

334

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Other Clothing*

Suits, Extra Suit Coats, Jackets, Extra  
Trousers, Slacks, and Robes.....

29.8

44.9

65.6

1.....  
2.....  
3.....  
4.....  
5.....  
6.....  
7.....  
8.....  
9.....  
10 or More.....  
All Classes.....

21.5 11.3  
20.9 ...  
20.9 ...  
7.9 20.7  
10.5 ...  
11.5 11.3  
... 11.3  
6.8 ...  
... 3.8  
... 41.6  
100.0 100.0

15.0 14.0  
35.0 24.6  
11.8 21.1  
21.7 4.4  
9.4 5.2  
3.5 5.2  
2.4 ...  
1.2 16.7  
... ..  
... 8.8  
100.0 100.0

19.1 5.2  
12.5 7.3  
19.4 10.9  
10.7 9.4  
7.8 13.5  
15.4 12.0  
1.7 4.7  
13.4 17.2  
... 4.7  
... 15.1  
100.0 100.0

Dress Shirts:.....

11.4

13.4

72.8

1.....  
2.....  
3.....  
4.....  
5.....  
6.....  
7.....  
8.....  
9.....  
10.....  
11.....  
12 or More.....  
All Classes.....

... ..  
... 11.8  
4.7 17.6  
58.0 ...  
9.3 ...  
14.0 7.8  
... ..  
... 11.8  
... ..  
14.0 3.9  
... ..  
... 47.1  
100.0 100.0

... ..  
25.0 28.6  
16.2 ...  
29.4 28.6  
5.9 4.8  
5.9 4.8  
... 4.8  
... 14.2  
... ..  
8.8 ...  
8.8 ...  
... 14.2  
100.0 100.0

8.6 10.2  
19.1 2.8  
8.1 ...  
20.5 10.2  
12.6 5.6  
14.3 10.2  
1.5 6.8  
6.4 6.2  
1.5 3.4  
5.2 18.6  
1.5 ...  
0.7 26.0  
100.0 100.0

Table A-63.—Continued.

336

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year								
	Summer Only			Winter Only			All Year		
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons
Overcoats, Mackinaws: . . . . .	17.5	(Percent)		70.7	(Percent)		13.4	(Percent)	
1 . . . . .		92.5	64.9		60.9	5.7		72.8	17.6
2 . . . . .		7.5	29.7		30.0	55.2		17.2	76.5
3 . . . . .		...	...		8.6	8.9		10.0	...
4 . . . . .		...	4.5		...	18.8		...	...
5 or More . . . . .		...	...		0.5	11.4		...	5.9
All Classes . . . . .		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Overalls, Coveralls: . . . . .	7.2			14.2			72.9		
1 . . . . .		...	...		4.7	...		0.7	...
2 . . . . .		31.4	50.0		17.2	...		21.9	...
3 . . . . .		22.9	...		3.1	11.5		19.0	4.5
4 . . . . .		28.6	...		32.8	13.5		23.3	16.5
5 . . . . .		...	...		...	11.5		4.5	6.8
6 . . . . .		17.1	...		32.8	23.1		14.5	5.1
7 . . . . .		...	8.3		9.4	5.8		3.6	...
8 . . . . .		...	33.4		...	26.9		4.3	29.0
9 . . . . .		...	...		...	7.7		5.0	...
10 or More . . . . .		...	8.3		...	...		3.2	38.1
All Classes . . . . .		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Sunsuits, Shorts, Playsuits: .....	40.9			2.1			20.3		
1 .....		...	...		...	...		...	...
2 .....		16.2	13.6		20.0	...		25.6	6.1
3 .....		16.6	6.8		...	...		...	...
4 .....		25.9	6.8		...	...		34.6	18.2
5 .....		4.1	2.3		...	...		11.3	...
6 .....		25.1	...		40.0	...		9.0	33.3
7 .....		3.2	...		...	...		...	...
8 .....		4.1	9.2		...	100.0		1.5	12.1
9 .....		...	6.8		...	...		...	...
10 .....		3.6	15.9		40.0	...		2.3	6.1
11 .....		...	23.8		...	...		...	...
12 or More .....		1.2	14.8		...	...		15.7	24.2
All Classes .....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Sweaters: .....	6.8			21.0			46.0		
1 .....		73.5	...		52.5	11.5		31.7	22.9
2 .....		8.8	40.9		30.8	19.3		36.2	28.2
3 .....		17.7	13.6		5.0	11.5		10.2	10.7
4 .....		...	9.1		5.0	19.3		4.9	21.4
5 .....		...	...		5.0	3.8		...	...
6 .....		...	9.1		1.7	23.1		8.1	4.6
7 .....		...	...		...	...		...	...
8 .....		...	...		...	...		1.6	1.5
9 .....		...	...		...	...		7.3	...
10 or More .....		...	27.3		...	11.5		...	10.7
All Classes .....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0



Table A-63.—Concluded.

Items of Clothing and Number of Each Item	Period of Year								
	Summer Only			Winter Only			All Year		
	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or or More Persons	Percent of Families Having Item	One Person	Two or More Persons
Underwear, Nightwear:.....	39.3	(Percent)		47.6	(Percent)		58.8	(Percent)	
1.....		20.6	14.3		27.8	10.6		9.6	....
2.....		13.4	7.1		10.5	....		9.6	....
3.....		15.5	....		18.4	15.9		11.3	9.6
4.....		10.5	....		15.9	10.6		9.3	....
5.....		15.2	7.1		11.9	13.3		15.3	9.0
6.....		5.0	25.0		2.2	13.3		6.0	3.8
7.....		5.6	20.3		1.4	19.5		4.0	15.4
8.....		5.0	....		2.2	....		4.3	....
9.....		....	....		....	....		....	....
10.....		2.5	....		5.4	1.8		4.0	5.8
11.....		1.7	....		1.4	....		....	7.7
12.....		2.5	16.7		0.7	....		12.0	18.6
13 or More.....		2.5	9.5		2.2	15.0		14.6	30.1
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

Shoes, Slippers:.....	7.1			8.1			74.8		
1.....		86.7	...		48.9	...		21.4	3.0
2.....		...	23.1		27.6	15.8		42.8	7.4
3.....		8.9	...		19.2	...		27.0	5.9
4.....		...	...		...	31.6		4.4	45.0
5.....		...	46.2		...	31.6		2.9	12.9
6.....		4.4	15.3		...	21.0		1.5	17.8
7.....		...	...		...	...		...	4.0
8 or More.....		...	15.4		4.3	...		...	4.0
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Hats, Caps:.....	27.7			69.0			41.2		
1.....		46.8	7.4		13.9	2.7		41.6	1.9
2.....		32.9	53.7		28.9	42.0		16.9	42.5
3.....		12.1	11.1		27.4	11.0		12.6	...
4.....		3.5	20.4		21.2	31.4		14.3	22.6
5.....		1.2	...		4.4	4.0		4.2	2.8
6.....		3.5	...		1.8	2.7		5.2	11.3
7.....		...	...		1.8	2.7		...	8.5
8 or More.....		...	7.4		0.6	3.5		5.2	10.4
All Classes.....		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

\*Distribution of families having 1 and 2 or more boys between ages 2 and 10 is as follows: families having 1, 59.7%; families having 2 or more, 40.3%; total 100.0%.

Table A-64. Percent of families storing specified items of household linen for immediate family use, and median number of items stored—by number in household (number of families reporting, 600; weighted base figure for table, 2822).

Item	Number in Household													
	2 (18.0 Percent of Region)		3 (19.0 Percent of Region)		4 (21.0 Percent of Region)		5 (17.3 Percent of Region)		6 (11.5 Percent of Region)		7 (6.1 Percent of Region)		8 or More (7.1 Percent of Region)	
	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored
Sheets . . . . .	91.2	5.8	89.3	5.6	92.1	7.4	88.5	5.9	86.7	7.1	89.0	6.1	86.5	7.8
Pillowcases . . . . .	91.7	7.6	88.4	8.1	90.1	10.1	89.8	7.5	84.0	10.2	89.0	8.7	80.5	10.7
Bath Towels . . . . .	89.4	11.1	86.0	10.3	89.6	11.7	83.8	10.3	79.3	10.9	85.5	18.3	77.5	17.3
Lunch Cloths . . . . .	67.0	3.6	58.3	3.9	67.0	3.7	52.9	4.0	51.9	3.4	63.4	3.8	29.5	3.5
Tablecloths . . . . .	52.5	2.9	37.8	3.4	60.1	3.6	45.9	2.7	41.0	2.7	52.3	2.5	54.0	2.8
Hand Towels . . . . .	73.7	9.6	80.0	9.4	77.9	11.3	74.4	8.7	73.8	10.5	76.7	6.0	70.5	10.1
Dinner Napkins . . . . .	23.8	10.3	15.7	11.6	31.3	11.2	18.4	9.8	14.8	10.3	17.4	8.2	10.5	12.7
Lunch Napkins . . . . .	38.7	7.4	22.1	9.8	33.3	10.7	26.0	11.5	12.3	11.7	16.9	9.3	19.5	5.1
Place Mats . . . . .	21.6	5.3	19.8	5.6	23.6	7.1	17.0	6.7	6.8	6.3	8.1	10.3	5.5	7.7
Dish Towels . . . . .	93.9	11.6	89.5	10.8	93.9	11.9	89.8	11.0	83.0	11.3	92.4	14.5	88.0	13.7
Bureau Scarves . . . . .	79.0	5.9	73.1	5.3	77.4	5.8	72.3	6.1	77.5	8.6	83.7	8.2	74.0	8.5

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-65. Percentage of families storing specified items of household linen for future use of family or guests, and median number of items stored—by number in household (number of families reporting, 600; weighted base figure for table, 2822).

Item	Number in Household													
	2 (18.0 Percent of Region)		3 (19.0 Percent of Region)		4 (21.0 Percent of Region)		5 (17.3 Percent of Region)		6 (11.5 Percent of Region)		7 (6.1 Percent of Region)		8 or More (7.1 Percent of Region)	
	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored	Percent of Families Storing Item	Median Number Stored
Sheets . . . . .	44.6	3.9	54.2	3.8	46.0	3.4	37.1	3.6	36.7	3.5	32.6	1.9	34.0	3.5
Pillowcases . . . .	63.3	5.8	57.8	7.8	50.5	5.5	46.3	5.6	47.8	5.1	32.0	5.4	34.5	6.4
Bath Towels . . . .	50.2	5.6	53.5	5.5	54.5	5.7	39.1	6.0	40.1	5.0	29.7	4.3	38.0	5.4
Lunch Cloths . . . .	33.0	2.4	41.3	2.8	42.9	2.5	47.7	3.2	31.7	3.0	22.7	2.9	30.5	2.4
Tablecloths . . . .	63.3	2.7	68.2	1.9	67.7	2.2	65.2	1.8	67.3	2.0	44.8	2.2	52.5	2.3
Hand Towels . . . .	30.1	6.1	38.3	6.6	33.2	6.9	20.9	5.7	23.5	7.9	18.6	5.4	16.0	6.3
Dinner Napkins . . .	52.3	10.5	49.5	10.1	46.6	10.8	38.3	9.2	31.8	9.7	50.6	9.8	30.0	10.9
Lunch Napkins . . .	34.2	9.0	42.1	10.7	40.1	8.9	28.3	9.5	30.2	10.1	22.7	10.5	20.5	9.4
Place Mats . . . . .	16.1	5.2	18.7	8.5	16.8	4.8	9.2	5.6	17.6	6.2	8.7	7.0	10.0	6.8
Dish Towels . . . .	35.0	5.8	27.9	6.6	28.8	8.0	20.9	9.3	27.8	5.7	33.7	5.5	14.5	9.3
Bureau Scarves . . .	28.3	5.5	31.6	5.5	34.5	5.2	29.3	5.1	40.1	5.2	15.7	1.8	16.5	9.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-66. Number of stories preferred in dwelling unit—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for table, 2795).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Number of Stories					
		1	1½	2	2½	3	All Classes
(Percent)							
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group..	(22.4)	23.0	23.2	33.8	20.0	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(56.4)	35.9	22.4	33.4	7.9	0.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(21.2)	43.8	27.3	22.3	5.6	1.0	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	34.7	23.6	31.1	10.1	0.5	100.0
<i>Coastal</i>							
(18.3 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group..	(38.8)	27.3	18.2	33.3	21.2	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(43.5)	56.8	10.8	21.6	10.8	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(17.7)	46.7	13.3	33.3	...	6.7	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	43.5	14.1	28.2	13.0	1.2	100.0
<i>Central</i>							
(35.6 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group..	(13.8)	30.4	21.8	30.4	17.4	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(66.3)	35.5	18.2	43.6	2.7	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(19.9)	42.4	24.2	27.3	6.1	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	36.1	19.9	38.6	5.4	...	100.0
<i>Appalachian</i>							
(33.8 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group..	(21.9)	14.5	30.5	27.5	27.5	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(53.0)	24.0	34.1	25.7	15.6	0.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group..	(25.1)	40.5	35.4	15.2	8.9	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	26.0	33.7	23.5	16.5	0.3	100.0
<i>Cold North</i>							
(12.3 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group..	(23.8)	22.0	19.5	56.1	2.4	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group..	(56.4)	44.3	19.6	31.9	2.1	2.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group...	(19.8)	55.9	26.5	17.6	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	41.3	20.9	34.9	1.7	1.2	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-67. Number of stories preferred in dwelling unit—by number in household (number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for table, 2795).

Number in Household	Percent of Region	Number of Stories					
		1	1½	2	2½	3	All Classes
		(Percent)					
2.....	(18.0)	51.5	20.7	21.5	5.9	0.4	100.0
3.....	(19.7)	36.3	25.6	31.0	7.1	...	100.0
4.....	(21.1)	32.0	25.7	35.4	5.6	1.3	100.0
5.....	(17.0)	35.9	24.2	27.9	12.0	...	100.0
6.....	(11.1)	29.4	22.6	36.4	11.6	...	100.0
7.....	( 6.3)	13.1	31.8	39.8	15.3	...	100.0
8.....	( 3.2)	24.4	14.5	32.2	25.6	3.3	100.0
9.....	( 1.5)	19.0	23.8	14.3	42.9	...	100.0
10 or More.....	( 2.1)	13.6	...	54.2	32.2	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	34.7	23.6	31.1	10.1	0.5	100.0

Table A-68. Type of additional rooms preferred.

Room	First Additional Room	Second Additional Room
	(Number of families reporting, 166; weighted base figure for table, 781)	(Number of families reporting, 140; weighted base figure for table, 658)
	(Percent of Families)	
Bedroom, Guest Room.....	37.6	35.2
Bathroom, Lavatory.....	16.1	13.4
Dining Room.....	9.4	5.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room.....	6.9	4.6
Living Room.....	5.6	5.2
Den, Office, Library.....	5.4	5.6
Kitchen.....	5.0	4.6
Laundry.....	3.7	6.8
Playroom, Recreation Room.....	3.1	3.0
Sewing Room.....	2.2	10.2
Other.....	5.0	6.4
All Classes.....	100.0	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-69. Percentage of families preferring additional rooms—by number in household.

Number in Household	First Additional Room	Second Additional Room
	(Number of families reporting, 605; weighted base figure for table, 2844)	(Numbers of families reporting, 585; weighted base figure for table, 2751)
	(Percent)	
2.....	17.0	14.3
3.....	23.1	21.1
4.....	24.0	19.9
5.....	29.1	24.3
6.....	35.9	31.2
7.....	49.4	42.6
8.....	43.3	43.3
9.....	8.9	...
10 or More.....	76.3	73.6
All Classes.....	27.8	24.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-70. Type of pantry preferred—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 297; weighted base figure for table, 1395).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Pantry			
		Stor- age	Work	Stor- age and Work	All Classes
		(Percent)			
<i>Region</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.9)	45.4	24.0	30.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(54.2)	50.6	26.9	22.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.9)	54.8	22.6	22.6	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	50.3	25.3	24.4	100.0
<i>Coastal (25.0 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(44.8)	50.0	15.4	34.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.1)	28.0	20.0	52.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(12.1)	57.1	...	42.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	41.4	15.5	43.1	100.0
<i>Central (25.8 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.3)	25.0	37.5	37.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.7)	60.0	17.5	22.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.0)	58.3	16.7	25.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	55.0	20.0	25.0	100.0
<i>Appalachian (41.5 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(20.2)	43.6	30.8	25.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.4)	55.3	33.0	11.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(26.4)	60.8	21.6	17.6	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	54.4	29.5	16.1	100.0
<i>Cold North (7.7 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(11.1)	83.3	16.7	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.7)	44.8	51.7	3.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(35.2)	21.0	63.2	15.8	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	40.7	51.9	7.4	100.0



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-71. Distribution of families who want office or desk only in dwelling units—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 443; weighted base figure for table, 2084).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Space		
		Office	Desk Only	All Classes
		(Percent)		
<i>Region</i>				
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.3)	44.0	56.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(57.1)	28.8	71.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.6)	23.0	77.0	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	31.2	68.8	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.2 Percent of Region)</i>				
Upper Economic Group.....	(38.1)	45.8	54.2	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(44.4)	35.7	64.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.5)	36.4	63.6	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	39.7	60.3	100.0
<i>Central (35.1 Percent of Region)</i>				
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.1)	43.7	56.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(67.2)	28.1	71.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.7)	16.7	83.3	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	27.9	72.1	100.0
<i>Appalachian (35.4 Percent of Region)</i>				
Upper Economic Group.....	(25.2)	41.9	58.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(51.6)	26.0	74.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(23.2)	24.6	75.4	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	29.7	70.3	100.0
<i>Cold North (11.3 Percent of Region)</i>				
Upper Economic Group.....	(25.4)	46.7	53.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(62.7)	31.1	68.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(11.9)	14.3	85.7	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	33.1	66.9	100.0

Table A-72. Location where families prefer to have men wash up—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 594; weighted base figure for table, 2795).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Sub- regions	Location									
		Laun- dry Room or Wash- room	Lava- tory on 1st Floor	Bath- room	Back Room, Utility Room, Workroom	Kitchen	Base- ment	Porch	Outside House, Special Build- ing	Other	All Classes
(Percent)											
<i>Region</i>											
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.4)	24.3	21.9	9.9	11.5	7.4	9.8	4.6	3.4	7.2	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	21.2	17.3	14.0	11.6	10.8	10.4	4.4	2.6	7.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.1)	27.1	13.2	11.9	7.3	11.5	12.2	6.1	4.9	5.8	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	23.2	17.5	12.6	10.7	10.2	10.7	4.8	3.2	7.1	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.3 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group.....	(38.8)	12.1	45.4	12.1	6.1	...	6.1	6.1	3.0	9.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(44.7)	10.5	34.2	23.7	...	7.9	5.3	5.3	2.6	10.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(16.5)	14.3	50.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	...	7.1	...	7.1	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	11.8	41.2	16.5	3.5	4.7	4.7	5.9	2.3	9.4	100.0
<i>Central (35.4 Percent of Region)</i>											
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.9)	26.2	8.7	8.7	30.4	13.1	4.3	...	4.3	4.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(66.1)	22.9	9.2	16.5	21.1	8.3	10.1	3.7	1.8	6.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.0)	27.3	6.1	15.2	9.1	12.1	12.1	3.0	3.0	12.1	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	24.2	8.6	15.2	20.0	9.7	9.7	3.0	2.4	7.2	100.0

APPENDIX A

Table A-72.—Concluded.

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Sub- regions	Location									
		Laun- dry Room or Wash- room	Lava- tory on 1st Floor	Bath- room	Back Room, Utility, Room, Workroom	Kitchen	Base- ment	Porch	Outside House, Special Build- ing	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Appalachian</i> (34.0 Percent of Region)											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(21.8)	29.0	15.9	8.7	5.8	8.7	18.8	7.2	1.5	4.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(53.0)	16.7	24.4	7.7	4.8	14.3	16.1	6.5	1.8	7.7	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	32.5	10.0	12.5	3.7	5.0	20.0	10.0	6.3	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	23.4	18.9	9.2	4.7	10.7	17.7	7.6	2.8	5.0	100.0
<i>Cold North</i> (12.3 Percent of Region)											
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.8)	39.0	2.4	9.8	7.3	12.2	4.9	2.4	7.3	14.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.4)	40.2	6.2	10.3	11.3	13.4	3.1	...	7.2	8.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.8)	23.5	...	5.9	14.7	38.2	...	...	11.8	5.9	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	36.7	4.1	9.3	11.0	18.0	2.9	0.6	8.1	9.3	100.0

Table A-73. Type of finish families prefer for specific porches—by region, subregion, and economic group.

PART 1. FRONT PORCH (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 451; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2121).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Finish					All Classes
		Open	Screened	Glassed-in	Combination*	Other	
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(20.1)	35.1	24.6	12.9	26.0	1.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(58.3)	33.0	16.4	22.3	27.7	0.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.6)	30.6	11.2	28.2	30.0	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	32.9	16.9	21.7	27.8	0.7	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(27.7)	16.7	61.1	5.5	16.7	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.8)	25.7	25.7	40.0	8.6	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(18.5)	25.0	33.3	25.0	16.7	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	23.1	36.9	27.7	12.3	...	100.0
<i>Central (34.5 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(12.3)	26.7	20.0	6.6	46.7	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(67.2)	21.9	15.9	18.3	42.7	1.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.5)	8.0	12.0	32.0	48.0	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	19.7	15.6	19.7	44.2	0.8	100.0
<i>Appalachian (35.8 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.5)	63.1	8.8	15.8	8.8	3.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.4)	59.3	11.1	17.8	11.8	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(24.1)	59.0	4.9	24.6	11.5	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	60.1	9.1	19.0	11.0	0.8	100.0
<i>Cold North (11.3 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(24.2)	...	10.3	27.6	62.1	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(54.1)	4.6	20.0	23.1	50.8	1.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.7)	3.9	...	34.6	61.5	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	3.3	13.3	26.7	55.8	0.9	100.0

Table A-73.—Concluded.

## PART 2. BACK PORCH (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 427; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2011).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Finish					All Classes
		Open	Screened	Glassed-in	Combination *	Other	
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(19.8)	22.6	35.8	20.8	19.3	1.5	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(58.3)	21.8	32.3	17.5	27.6	0.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.9)	16.6	44.8	15.7	22.9	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	20.8	35.8	17.7	25.0	0.7	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.2 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(34.4)	19.0	52.4	23.8	4.8	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(44.3)	14.8	18.5	48.2	18.5	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.3)	7.7	38.4	23.1	30.8	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	14.8	34.4	34.4	16.4	...	100.0
<i>Central (31.3 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(11.4)	16.7	25.0	33.3	25.0	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(70.5)	21.6	31.1	9.5	37.8	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(18.1)	21.0	31.6	15.8	31.6	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	21.0	30.5	13.3	35.2	...	100.0

<i>Appalachian</i> (37.5 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(17.9)	31.1	28.9	20.0	15.6	4.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(55.0)	21.0	41.3	16.7	18.8	2.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(27.1)	16.2	54.4	16.2	13.2	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	21.5	42.6	17.1	16.8	2.0	100.0
<i>Cold North</i> (13.0 Percent of Region)							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(25.2)	18.2	30.3	3.0	48.5	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(58.0)	31.6	26.3	10.5	31.6	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(16.8)	22.7	45.5	...	31.8	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	26.7	30.5	6.9	35.9	...	100.0

\*Combination of screened and glassed-in.

Table A-74. Preference of families regarding a basement—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

352

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Family Preference				
		Have None, Want None	Have None, Want One	Have One, Want None	Have One, Want One	All Classes
		(Percent)				
<i>Region</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.3)	1.4	3.8	2.2	92.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	0.5	3.7	0.7	95.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.2)	2.5	9.0	2.3	86.2	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	1.2	4.8	1.4	92.6	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(39.1)	2.9	11.8	5.9	79.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(43.7)	2.6	2.6	...	94.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.2)	...	...	6.7	93.3	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	2.3	5.7	3.5	88.5	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.7)	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(66.1)	...	1.8	...	98.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.2)	...	...	2.9	97.1	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	...	1.2	0.6	98.2	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.7)	1.4	...	...	98.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.1)	0.6	7.7	1.8	89.9	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.2)	6.3	22.5	...	71.2	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	2.2	9.8	0.9	87.1	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.9)	...	...	2.4	97.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.8)	...	1.0	1.0	98.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.3)	...	...	3.0	97.0	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	...	0.6	1.7	97.7	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table A-75.—Preferred uses of basement—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 588; weighted base figure for table, 2764).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Use													
	Storage of Can- ned Goods	Wash- ing and/ or Dry- ing Clothes	Heating and Storage of Fuel	Storage of Produce	Food Proces- sing	Place to Wash Up	Recrea- tion, Eat- ing, Enter- tainment	Meat Proces- sing	Storage of Meat Freezer, etc.	Work- room	Garage	Storage of Cloth- ing	General (Other) Storage	Other
	(Percent)													
<i>Region</i>														
Upper Economic Group...	88.2	59.2	63.8	59.3	21.3	18.7	25.4	12.0	19.0	3.6	0.5	1.6	16.9	6.4
Middle Economic Group...	93.4	59.8	58.4	55.5	23.5	18.7	16.6	17.8	15.3	5.3	1.7	0.3	11.0	6.8
Lower Economic Group...	95.1	66.5	55.5	58.1	31.1	16.8	15.4	20.2	9.2	5.2	0.5	2.1	8.0	4.2
All Economic Groups.....	92.6	61.1	59.0	56.9	24.6	18.3	18.3	17.0	14.9	4.9	1.2	0.9	11.7	6.2
<i>Coastal</i> (17.8 Percent of Region)														
Upper Economic Group...	80.6	51.6	64.5	64.5	16.1	22.6	41.9	6.5	19.4	3.2	...	3.2	32.3	12.9
Middle Economic Group...	94.6	62.2	43.2	78.4	27.0	8.1	18.9	13.5	10.8	10.8	...	...	16.2	8.1
Lower Economic Group...	85.7	92.9	28.6	71.4	57.1	7.1	28.6	21.4	21.4	7.1	...	7.1	7.1	...
All Economic Groups.....	87.8	63.4	48.8	72.0	28.0	13.4	29.3	12.2	15.9	7.3	...	2.4	20.7	8.5
<i>Central</i> (36.3 Percent of Region)														
Upper Economic Group...	87.0	47.8	47.8	69.6	21.7	13.0	21.7	26.1	21.7	...	...	...	13.0	...
Middle Economic Group...	94.6	58.6	66.7	53.2	21.6	20.7	12.6	25.2	23.4	4.5	1.8	...	10.8	7.2
Lower Economic Group...	93.9	69.7	60.6	63.6	30.3	24.2	18.2	27.3	9.1	3.0	...	3.0	9.1	3.0
All Economic Groups.....	93.4	59.3	62.9	57.5	23.4	20.4	15.0	25.7	20.4	3.6	1.2	0.6	10.8	5.4
<i>Appalachian</i> (33.4 Percent of Region)														
Upper Economic Group...	94.1	80.9	72.1	41.2	26.5	23.5	16.2	7.4	17.6	5.9	1.5	...	10.3	4.4
Middle Economic Group...	90.9	69.1	53.3	40.6	29.7	25.5	17.0	9.1	7.3	3.6	3.0	...	7.3	5.5
Lower Economic Group...	100.0	62.7	56.0	41.3	26.7	18.7	8.0	18.7	4.0	5.3	1.3	...	5.3	8.0
All Economic Groups.....	93.8	70.1	58.1	40.9	28.3	23.4	14.6	11.0	8.8	4.5	2.3	...	7.5	5.8
<i>Cold North</i> (12.5 Percent of Region)														
Upper Economic Group...	92.7	41.5	68.3	75.6	19.5	7.3	17.1	12.2	17.1	4.9	...	4.9	4.9	7.3
Middle Economic Group...	93.9	38.4	60.6	74.7	10.1	7.1	26.3	19.2	13.1	6.1	...	2.0	15.2	7.1
Lower Economic Group...	93.9	36.4	72.7	81.8	15.2	...	15.2	3.0	12.1	9.1	...	...	15.2	...
All Economic Groups.....	93.6	38.7	64.7	76.3	13.3	5.8	22.0	14.5	13.9	6.4	...	2.3	12.7	5.8

APPENDIX A



Table A-76. Attic and roof preferences—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 584; weighted base figure for table, 2744).

354

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Family Preference				
		Attic, Sloping Roof	No Attic, Sloping Roof	No Attic, Flat Roof	Other	All Classes
(Percent)						
<i>Region</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.6)	68.1	29.1	1.5	1.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	59.7	36.2	1.7	2.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.9)	57.9	39.1	...	3.0	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	61.2	35.2	1.3	2.3	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.8 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(39.5)	55.9	44.1	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(44.2)	60.5	34.2	...	5.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(16.3)	78.6	21.4	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	61.6	36.1	...	2.3	100.0
<i>Central (35.0 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.1)	85.7	14.3	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(67.5)	63.0	30.5	3.7	2.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.4)	71.0	22.6	...	6.4	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	67.5	26.9	2.5	3.1	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.4 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.6)	79.7	15.9	1.5	2.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(51.6)	61.4	38.0	...	0.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.8)	50.6	48.1	...	1.3	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	62.8	35.6	0.3	1.3	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.8 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(24.0)	42.9	47.6	7.1	2.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(57.1)	44.0	53.0	1.0	2.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(18.9)	21.2	75.8	...	3.0	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	39.4	56.0	2.3	2.3	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

APPENDIX A

Table A-77. Preferred uses of attic—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 382; weighted base figure for table, 1796).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Use				
	Food Storage	Cloth- ing Storage	General Storage	Recrea- tion and Playroom	Other
	(Percent)				
<i>Region</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	7.1	40.6	90.1	6.5	22.8
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	3.6	41.2	89.7	1.6	20.7
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	5.0	46.8	94.2	5.0	20.8
All Economic Groups . . . . .	4.7	42.1	90.7	3.5	21.2
<i>Coastal (18.7 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	5.3	52.6	78.9	15.8	31.6
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	...	60.0	88.0	...	28.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	8.3	75.0	83.3	8.3	33.3
All Economic Groups . . . . .	3.6	60.7	83.9	7.1	30.4
<i>Central (39.4 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	10.5	31.6	100.0	...	21.1
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	2.7	25.7	91.9	2.7	17.6
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	4.0	28.0	96.0	8.0	16.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	4.2	27.1	94.1	3.4	17.8
<i>Appalachian (33.8 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	5.4	39.3	91.1	3.6	19.6
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	7.6	51.4	89.5	...	23.8
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	4.9	51.2	97.6	...	22.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	6.4	48.0	91.6	1.0	22.3
<i>Cold North (8.1 Percent of Region)</i>					
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	10.5	36.8	89.5	10.5	15.8
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	...	50.0	82.6	4.4	13.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	...	62.5	100.0	...	...
All Economic Groups . . . . .	2.7	47.9	86.3	5.5	12.3

Table A-78. Specific rooms preferred in dwelling unit limited to five rooms\*—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 599; weighted base figure for table, 2815).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Room Combinations					
		Kitchen, Living Room, 3 Bedrooms	Kitchen, Dining Room, 3 Bedrooms	Kitchen, Dining Room, Living Room, 2 Bedrooms	Kitchen, Dining Room-Living Room Combination, 3 Bedrooms	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.3)	82.0	1.0	3.3	9.1	4.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.8)	82.7	1.5	1.7	9.3	4.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(20.9)	83.7	1.9	1.5	7.3	5.6	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	82.7	1.5	2.0	8.9	4.9	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.1 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(38.8)	78.8	...	3.0	9.1	9.1	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(44.7)	58.0	...	...	21.0	21.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(16.5)	57.1	...	...	28.6	14.3	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	65.9	...	1.2	17.6	15.3	100.0
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.8)	82.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(66.5)	81.1	2.7	3.6	10.8	1.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.7)	84.9	3.0	3.0	6.1	3.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	82.0	3.0	3.6	9.0	2.4	100.0

<i>Appalachian (33.8 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group	(21.8)	84.1	...	1.4	13.1	1.4	100.0
Middle Economic Group	(53.0)	93.4	1.2	0.6	3.0	1.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group	(25.2)	90.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.4	100.0
All Economic Groups	(100.0)	90.5	1.0	1.0	4.7	2.8	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.5 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group	(23.9)	83.3	...	7.2	7.2	2.3	100.0
Middle Economic Group	(56.8)	89.0	...	...	7.0	4.0	100.0
Lower Economic Group	(19.3)	91.2	2.9	...	5.9	...	100.0
All Economic Groups	(100.0)	88.1	0.6	1.7	6.8	2.8	100.0

\*Based on family of five including two boys and a girl of school age.

Table A-79. Type of heating equipment and fuel families prefer—by existing type of heating equipment and fuel used (number of families reporting, 605; weighted base figure for table, 2846).

Existing Equipment and Fuel	Percent of Region	Type of Equipment and Fuel Preferred												
		Central Furnace						Stove				Other Equipment	All Classes	
		Soft Coal	Hard Coal	Wood	Gas	Fuel Oil	Other	Hard Coal	Wood	Gas	Other			
		(Percent)												
<i>Furnace Only</i>														
Coal.....	(64.8)	15.8	40.1	0.4	10.4	31.1	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Oil.....	(20.3)	...	...	...	3.5	96.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Wood.....	( 4.0)	...	17.6	47.1	8.8	26.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Gas.....	( 3.9)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Combination of Two or More Fuels	( 5.3)	...	53.4	13.3	...	13.3	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Fuels.....	( 1.7)	...	57.1	...	...	42.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	10.3	30.4	2.8	11.7	42.3	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
<i>Furnace and Range</i>														
Coal and Wood.....	(10.1)	...	27.3	...	...	72.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Coal and Coal.....	(17.4)	7.9	63.2	...	3.9	22.4	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Coal and Wood and Coal.....	( 6.9)	20.0	60.0	...	...	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Coal and Oil.....	( 2.7)	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Coal and Combination of Two or More Fuels.....	(12.2)	...	39.6	...	11.3	49.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Oil and Wood.....	( 3.2)	...	...	...	42.9	57.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Oil and Coal.....	( 1.4)	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Oil and Wood and Coal.....	( 3.2)	...	...	...	...	57.1	42.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0

Oil and Combination of Two or More Fuels.....	( 3.9)	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Wood and Wood.....	(17.0)	...	32.4	40.6	...	10.8	16.2	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Wood and Coal.....	( 1.4)	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Wood and Combination of Two or More Fuels.....	( 1.8)	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Combination of Two or More Fuels and Wood.....	( 5.5)	25.0	8.3	...	...	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Combination of Two or More Fuels and Wood and Coal.....	( 8.3)	...	72.2	16.6	5.6	...	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Combinations.....	( 5.0)	...	9.1	18.2	31.8	40.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	4.1	37.8	10.6	5.5	36.9	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
<i>Space Heater or Stove</i>													
Wood.....	(24.6)	...	42.9	...	7.1	35.7	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Coal.....	(41.5)	16.9	63.3	...	...	8.5	8.5	2.8	...	...	...	...	100.0
Oil.....	( 4.1)	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Gas.....	( 5.2)	33.3	...	...	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Combination of Two or More Fuels	(24.6)	50.0	28.6	...	...	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	21.0	43.9	...	5.3	19.9	7.0	1.1	...	...	...	1.8	100.0
<i>Range and Stove</i>													
Wood and Wood.....	(15.1)	16.5	21.4	15.2	...	19.3	8.3	...	17.9	...	1.4	...	100.0
Wood and Coal.....	(11.9)	15.8	63.2	...	...	5.3	7.9	3.5	1.7	...	...	2.6	100.0
Wood and Oil.....	( 4.8)	...	21.7	4.4	...	73.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Coal and Coal.....	(25.3)	11.1	59.7	...	2.5	21.8	...	1.2	...	...	3.7	...	100.0
Coal and Oil.....	( 2.4)	...	26.1	26.1	...	47.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Wood and Coal and Wood.....	( 1.9)	...	55.6	...	...	33.3	...	11.1	...	...	...	...	100.0
Wood and Coal and Coal.....	( 6.9)	13.6	54.5	...	9.1	9.1	9.1	...	4.6	...	...	...	100.0
Wood and Coal and Oil.....	( 3.1)	20.0	60.0	...	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0

Table A-80. Rooms families prefer to heat regularly in winter—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 603; weighted base figure for table, 2836).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Rooms				
		All Rooms	Parents' Bedroom	Children's Bedroom	Bathroom	Other
		(Percent)				
<i>Region</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(22.3)	84.8	88.6	90.0	98.3	88.6
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.5)	81.8	88.8	86.7	96.4	86.1
Lower Economic Group.....	(21.2)	78.9	87.4	83.9	92.5	81.6
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	81.9	88.4	86.8	96.0	85.7
<i>Coastal (18.4 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(39.1)	82.4	85.3	91.2	97.1	88.2
Middle Economic Group.....	(43.7)	84.2	86.8	84.2	94.7	84.2
Lower Economic Group.....	(17.2)	86.7	93.3	86.7	93.3	86.7
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	83.9	87.4	87.4	95.4	86.2
<i>Central (35.6 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(13.7)	91.3	95.7	95.7	100.0	91.3
Middle Economic Group.....	(66.1)	85.6	90.1	90.1	98.2	90.1
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.2)	79.4	88.2	91.2	97.1	79.4
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	85.1	90.5	91.1	98.2	88.1
<i>Appalachian (33.6 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(21.7)	82.6	85.5	84.1	98.6	85.5
Middle Economic Group.....	(53.1)	74.6	84.6	82.8	93.5	76.9
Lower Economic Group.....	(25.2)	73.7	85.0	76.2	86.2	78.7
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	76.1	84.9	81.4	92.8	79.2
<i>Cold North (12.4 Percent of Region)</i>						
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.9)	85.7	92.9	92.9	97.6	92.9
Middle Economic Group.....	(56.8)	85.0	97.0	88.0	100.0	98.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(19.3)	85.3	85.3	85.3	100.0	91.2
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	85.2	83.7	88.6	99.4	95.5

Table A-81. Meals homemakers prefer to serve in kitchen in summer and winter and median number of persons homemakers want to serve—by region and economic group.

PART 1. SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 449; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2133).

Meals	Region		Economic Group					
			Upper (24.2 Per- cent of Region)		Middle (56.0 Per- cent of Region)		Lower (19.8 Per- cent of Region)	
	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons
Weekday Breakfasts Only.....	3.4	5.5	2.8	6.9	1.7	5.6	9.1	4.2
Weekday and Sunday Breakfasts.....	9.6	5.3	8.4	4.1	10.4	5.3	8.6	5.0
Weekday Breakfasts and Noon Meals and Sunday Breakfasts.....	5.9	5.4	8.2	5.0	6.3	5.3	1.7	2.5
Weekday Breakfasts and Noon Meals and Sunday Breakfasts and Sunday Meal Other than Dinner.....	4.0	5.3	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.2	2.1	3.0
All Weekday Meals and Sunday Breakfasts.....	7.9	5.7	10.2	7.8	6.0	5.4	10.8	4.7
All Weekday Meals and Sunday Breakfast and Sunday Meals Other than Dinner.....	13.4	5.9	12.3	5.8	13.4	5.8	14.6	6.1
All Weekday and Sunday Meals.....	16.3	5.7	22.5	5.6	15.0	5.8	12.4	5.0
Company Meals and Sunday Noon or Evening Meals.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company Meals and Both Sunday Noon and Evening Meals.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Regular Meals and Company Meals.....	4.5	9.9	1.6	4.0	5.7	10.0	4.8	10.7



All Evening Meals, Sunday Dinner, Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weekday Evening, Sunday Noon and Evening, and Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weekday and Sunday Breakfasts and Sunday Evening Meals	2.2	5.8	2.9	6.0	2.6	4.9	...	...
All Weekday Meals, Sunday Evening Meal and Refreshments	3.4	5.6	3.5	6.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	3.5
Company Meals Only . . . . .	0.6	4.0	...	...	1.0	4.0	...	...
Refreshments Only . . . . .	1.1	6.0	...	...	2.0	6.0	...	...
Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Meals, Including Company Meals and Refreshments . . .	12.9	9.5	9.0	7.2	14.5	9.8	13.2	9.7
Other Combinations . . . . .	14.8	5.5	14.3	7.0	13.8	5.7	18.4	4.3
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	5.8	100.0	5.9	100.0	5.9	100.0	5.5

Table A-81.—Concluded.

PART 2. WINTER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 476; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2237).

Meals	Region		Economic Group					
			Upper (23.2 Per- cent of Region)		Middle (55.9 Per- cent of Region)		Lower (20.9 Per- cent of Region)	
	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons
Weekday Breakfasts Only.....	1.6	5.3	1.1	6.0	1.4	5.4	2.6	4.0
Weekday and Sunday Breakfasts.....	4.7	5.3	4.8	3.6	3.6	5.5	7.3	4.7
Weekday Breakfasts and Noon Meals and Sunday Breakfasts.....	5.5	4.7	7.7	5.8	6.1	4.3	1.3	2.0
Weekday Breakfasts and Noon Meals and Sunday Breakfasts and Sunday Meal Other than Dinner.....	4.5	5.2	2.5	4.6	6.3	5.1	1.9	3.0
All Weekday Meals and Sunday Breakfasts.....	10.1	5.5	16.2	7.4	7.1	5.1	11.5	4.4
All Weekday Meals and Sunday Breakfast and Sunday Meals Other than Dinner.....	16.7	5.9	19.1	5.8	15.9	5.9	16.2	5.9
All Weekday and Sunday Meals.....	18.2	5.7	21.6	5.6	18.0	5.8	14.9	4.0
Company Meals and Sunday Noon or Evening Meals.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company Meals and Both Sunday Noon and Evening Meals.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Regular Meals and Company Meals.....	5.3	9.7	1.5	4.0	6.1	10.1	7.3	7.3

All Evening Meals, Sunday Dinner, Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weekday Evening, Sunday Noon and Evening, and Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weekday and Sunday Breakfasts and Sunday Evening Meal	1.2	4.7	0.4	7.0	2.0	4.6	...	...
All Weekday Meals, Sunday Evening Meal and Refreshments	3.7	5.4	2.3	6.0	4.0	5.5	4.3	3.7
Company Meals Only . . . . .	0.5	4.0	...	...	1.0	4.0	...	...
Refreshments Only . . . . .	0.8	5.5	...	...	1.4	5.5	...	...
Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Meals, Including Company Meals and Refreshments . . .	12.8	9.4	8.9	7.2	14.3	9.7	13.0	7.9
Other Combinations . . . . .	14.4	5.7	13.9	7.2	12.8	5.8	19.7	5.1
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	5.8	100.0	5.9	100.0	5.9	100.0	5.6

Table A-82. Meals homemakers prefer to serve in dining room in summer and winter and median number of persons homemakers want to serve—by region and economic group.

PART 1. SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 465; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2188).								
Meals	Region		Economic Group					
			Upper (25.2 Per- cent of Region)		Middle (53.1 Per- cent of Region)		Lower (21.7 Per- cent of Region)	
	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons
Weekday Noon and Evening, Sunday Noon and Evening, and Company Meals.....	3.4	9.6	2.4	8.5	3.0	9.6	5.7	9.7
Weekday Evening, Sunday Noon, and Company Meals....	1.8	9.5	...	...	2.8	10.3	1.3	4.0
Weekday Breakfasts and Noon Meals and Sunday Breakfasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weekday Breakfasts and Noon Meals and Sunday Breakfast and Sunday Meal Other than Dinner.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Weekday Meals and Sunday Breakfasts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Weekday Meals and Sunday Breakfast and Sunday Meal Other than Dinner.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Weekday and Sunday Meals.....	0.1	8.0	0.4	8.0	...	...	...	...
Company Meals and Sunday Noon or Sunday Evening Meal.....	8.9	10.3	12.3	10.7	8.2	10.3	6.7	9.1
Company Meals and Both Sunday Noon and Evening Meals.....	2.2	10.0	2.7	6.7	2.3	11.0	1.3	4.0
All Regular Meals and Company Meals.....	2.8	9.6	2.5	11.3	2.8	10.5	2.9	5.3

All Evening Meals, Sunday Dinner, Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	3.4	10.1	1.8	6.7	5.6	10.3	...	...
Weekday Evening, Sunday Noon and Evening and Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	3.3	10.4	2.2	12.0	4.9	10.6	0.6	4.0
Sunday Dinner, Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	18.9	10.0	18.3	11.1	17.8	9.7	22.5	9.5
Sunday Evening and Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	1.6	10.5	1.6	6.0	1.6	11.3	1.3	10.0
Company Meals Only . . . . .	5.1	9.7	5.5	10.7	5.7	9.3	3.3	8.8
Refreshments Only . . . . .	1.1	8.0	1.6	4.5	0.8	7.5	1.3	4.0
Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	12.5	10.4	15.1	11.4	10.8	10.6	13.6	9.9
All Meals, Including Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	14.5	9.2	13.8	9.7	14.3	10.5	16.0	6.8
Other Combinations . . . . .	20.4	10.2	19.8	10.5	19.4	10.6	23.5	9.5
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	10.1	100.0	10.7	100.0	10.3	100.0	9.4

Table A-82.—Concluded.

## PART 2. WINTER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 471; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2214).

Meals	Region		Economic Group					
			Upper (25.1 Per- cent of Region)		Middle (54.1 Per- cent of Region)		Lower (20.8 Per- cent of Region)	
	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons	Percent of Families	Median Number Persons
Weekday Noon and Evening, Sunday Noon and Evening, and Company Meals.....	1.6	8.3	...	...	1.6	10.2	3.5	6.7
Weekday Evening, Sunday Noon, and Company Meals. . . .	2.5	8.4	1.1	4.0	3.0	9.0	3.0	8.3
Weekday Breakfasts and Noon Meals and Sunday Breakfasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weekday Breakfasts and Noon Meals and Sunday Breakfast and Sunday Meal Other than Dinner.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Weekday Meals and Sunday Breakfasts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Weekday Meals and Sunday Breakfast and Sunday Meal Other than Dinner.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Weekday and Sunday Meals.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company Meals and Sunday Noon or Sunday Evening Meal.....	7.4	10.1	8.5	10.0	6.8	10.3	7.4	9.0
Company Meals and Both Sunday Noon and Evening Meals.....	3.2	9.8	4.1	6.1	3.4	12.2	1.3	4.0
All Regular Meals and Company Meals.....	2.1	9.3	1.8	8.3	2.3	9.6	2.0	8.5

All Evening Meals, Sunday Dinner, Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	4.2	10.0	1.8	6.7	6.9	10.1	...	...
Weekday Evening, Sunday Noon and Evening and Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	4.6	10.8	3.8	6.0	6.3	10.6	1.3	8.0
Sunday Dinner, Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	23.4	10.3	26.8	11.1	20.7	9.9	26.5	9.4
Sunday Evening and Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	2.3	10.6	3.8	9.2	1.6	11.3	2.6	8.0
Company Meals Only . . . . .	4.7	10.1	4.0	12.0	5.4	10.2	3.7	6.3
Refreshments Only . . . . .	1.4	7.3	1.6	4.5	0.8	7.5	3.0	4.7
Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	13.5	10.9	16.2	11.2	12.9	10.7	11.5	10.7
All Meals, Including Company Meals and Refreshments . . . . .	13.1	9.1	13.3	10.1	13.4	9.7	12.0	6.6
Other Combinations . . . . .	16.0	10.5	13.2	10.8	14.9	10.7	22.2	10.1
All Classes . . . . .	100.0	10.2	100.0	10.7	100.0	10.3	100.0	9.4

Table A-83. Existing and preferred locations for cutting up meat—by region and economic group (number of families reporting, 486; weighted base figure for table, 2287).

370 Region, Economic Group, and Preferred Location	Percent of Region	Existing Location									
		Kitchen	Work- room, Utility or Back Room	Base- ment	Porch	Other Inside Area	Other Build- ing	Outside	Locker Plant	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Region</i>											
Kitchen . . . . .	(10.0)	86.9	...	...	...	...	5.2	1.3	6.6	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 8.6)	57.4	16.8	7.1	1.5	9.2	3.0	...	3.0	2.0	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(26.4)	33.5	3.5	44.9	1.5	6.5	6.0	1.5	2.6	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 1.3)	20.7	20.7	...	58.6	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 3.7)	31.8	...	7.0	...	36.5	12.9	...	...	11.8	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	(28.2)	13.6	0.9	9.6	5.4	1.6	59.2	7.8	1.9	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	( 4.1)	6.5	...	...	...	...	14.0	77.4	2.1	...	100.0
Locker Plant . . . . .	(15.9)	8.8	...	3.3	...	...	0.8	...	84.6	2.5	100.0
Other . . . . .	( 1.8)	34.2	...	...	...	14.6	14.6	...	...	36.6	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	30.0	2.9	16.0	2.8	4.5	20.5	5.9	15.7	1.7	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (22.9 Percent of Region)											
Kitchen . . . . .	(10.7)	83.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.1	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 4.4)	91.3	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(15.8)	21.7	3.6	66.3	...	8.4	...	...	...	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 1.1)	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 1.0)	60.0	...	...	...	40.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	(29.4)	11.7	3.9	3.3	...	...	70.1	11.0	...	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	( 4.6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	100.0
Locker Plant . . . . .	(30.1)	...	...	3.8	...	...	...	...	92.4	3.8	100.0
Other . . . . .	( 2.9)	...	...	...	...	40.0	20.0	...	...	40.0	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	20.4	3.2	12.6	...	2.9	21.2	7.8	29.6	2.3	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST



<i>Middle Economic Group</i>											
(56.3 Percent of Region)											
Kitchen . . . . .	(10.8)	84.9	...	...	...	...	8.6	2.2	4.3	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	(11.7)	54.6	18.7	7.3	2.0	8.0	4.0	...	2.7	2.7	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(28.7)	41.1	3.2	38.7	1.6	7.0	4.1	...	4.3	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 1.4)	33.3	...	...	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 5.4)	26.1	...	8.7	...	34.8	15.9	...	...	14.5	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	(25.4)	17.1	...	13.8	7.0	3.0	51.7	3.7	3.7	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	( 4.0)	11.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	75.0	...	...	100.0
Locker Plant . . . . .	(11.4)	13.6	...	4.1	...	...	2.0	...	78.3	2.0	100.0
Other . . . . .	( 1.2)	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	36.5	3.1	16.4	3.4	5.6	17.3	4.2	11.9	1.6	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i>											
(20.8 Percent of Region)											
Kitchen . . . . .	( 7.1)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 5.0)	41.7	12.5	12.5	...	25.0	...	...	8.3	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(31.5)	21.3	4.0	48.7	2.0	4.0	14.0	6.0	...	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 1.1)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 2.3)	54.5	...	...	...	45.5	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	(34.5)	8.6	...	7.3	7.3	...	64.0	12.8	...	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	( 3.6)	...	...	...	...	...	35.3	52.9	11.8	...	100.0
Locker Plant . . . . .	(12.6)	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.0	...	100.0
Other . . . . .	( 2.3)	18.2	...	...	...	...	27.3	...	...	54.5	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	23.1	1.9	18.5	4.2	3.6	28.4	8.2	10.9	1.2	100.0

Table A-84. Existing and preferred locations for doing family washing in summer and winter—by region and economic group.

PART 1. SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 583; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2741).

372

Region, Economic Group, and Preferred Location	Percent of Region	Existing Location								
		Kitchen	Laundry Room, Wash- room	Workroom, Utility or Back Room	Base- ment	Porch	Other Inside Area	Other Build- ing	Outside	All Classes
		(Percent)								
<i>Region</i>										
Kitchen . . . . .	( 8.0)	66.2	2.7	...	8.2	11.0	2.7	9.2	...	100.0
Laundry Room, Washroom . . . . .	(34.0)	41.2	18.9	5.8	7.1	12.7	4.3	8.6	1.4	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	(12.8)	30.2	1.7	38.8	6.8	7.7	...	14.8	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(34.3)	24.1	1.8	6.5	30.0	17.6	5.4	12.7	1.9	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 4.2)	25.2	...	...	...	69.6	...	5.2	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 0.9)	47.8	...	...	...	13.1	39.1	...	...	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	( 5.5)	5.9	...	...	...	15.9	...	76.2	2.0	100.0
Outside . . . . .	( 0.3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	33.3	7.5	9.1	14.2	16.1	3.9	14.3	1.6	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (21.9 Percent of Region)										
Kitchen . . . . .	(12.6)	68.4	...	...	15.8	7.9	...	7.9	...	100.0
Laundry Room, Washroom . . . . .	(38.3)	29.1	21.3	9.1	13.9	10.9	2.6	11.8	1.3	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	( 9.8)	22.0	...	52.5	15.3	...	...	10.2	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(31.6)	11.6	3.1	11.6	41.6	20.5	2.1	9.5	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 3.7)	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 0.3)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	( 3.7)	...	...	...	...	27.3	...	72.7	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	(...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	25.9	9.2	12.3	22.0	16.3	1.7	12.1	0.5	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<i>Middle Economic Group</i>										
(56.9 Percent of Region)										
Kitchen	( 7.9)	64.2	...	...	4.9	14.6	4.9	11.4	...	100.0
Laundry Room, Washroom	(35.7)	48.3	16.7	5.4	3.2	11.5	5.6	8.2	1.1	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	(13.3)	37.7	2.9	29.5	5.8	13.0	...	11.1	...	100.0
Basement	(33.2)	27.5	2.1	5.8	28.2	13.9	5.2	15.5	1.8	100.0
Porch	( 4.2)	25.8	...	...	...	74.2	...	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area	( 1.1)	50.0	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	100.0
Other Building	( 4.2)	...	...	...	...	13.8	...	86.2	...	100.0
Outside	( 0.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	38.1	7.1	7.8	11.7	15.3	4.7	14.0	1.3	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i>										
(21.2 Percent of Region)										
Kitchen	( 3.5)	70.0	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Laundry Room, Washroom	(25.1)	33.6	23.3	2.0	11.0	20.5	2.1	4.8	2.7	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	(14.6)	17.6	...	51.8	3.5	...	...	27.1	...	100.0
Basement	(40.1)	27.0	...	3.9	24.4	23.2	8.6	9.0	3.9	100.0
Porch	( 4.7)	44.5	...	...	...	33.3	...	22.2	...	100.0
Other Inside Area	( 0.5)	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	100.0
Other Building	(11.0)	14.1	...	...	...	14.1	...	67.1	4.7	100.0
Outside	( 0.5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	27.9	6.9	9.6	13.1	18.1	3.9	17.2	3.3	100.0

Table A-84.—Concluded.

PART 2. WINTER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 587; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2760).

374

Region, Economic Group, and Preferred Location	Percent of Region	Existing Location								
		Kitchen	Laundry Room, Wash- room	Workroom, Utility or Back Room	Base- ment	Porch	Other Inside Area	Other Build- ing	Outside	All Classes
		(Percent)								
<i>Region</i>										
Kitchen . . . . .	(13.2)	85.2	1.6	...	6.6	...	5.0	1.6	...	100.0
Laundry Room, Washroom . . . . .	(33.5)	62.7	18.1	3.2	5.6	1.8	4.7	3.9	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	(11.5)	57.2	1.9	21.1	8.2	1.9	2.5	7.2	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(34.6)	49.5	1.6	2.2	30.1	4.1	5.3	7.2	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 1.8)	18.7	...	...	...	68.8	12.5	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 0.8)	60.9	...	...	...	...	39.1	...	...	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	( 4.6)	28.6	...	...	...	9.5	2.4	59.5	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	(...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	58.1	7.0	4.3	14.1	3.9	5.0	7.6	...	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (21.7 Per cent of Region)										
Kitchen . . . . .	(19.0)	89.4	...	...	5.3	...	...	5.3	...	100.0
Laundry Room, Washroom . . . . .	(38.8)	57.9	19.3	1.3	12.9	0.9	2.6	5.1	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	( 7.8)	55.3	...	12.8	19.1	...	...	12.8	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(31.0)	34.4	3.2	6.5	40.9	8.1	2.1	4.8	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 1.0)	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 0.4)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	( 2.0)	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	(...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	54.8	8.5	3.5	20.2	4.8	1.7	6.5	...	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<i>Middle Economic Group</i>										
(56.6 Percent of Region)										
Kitchen . . . . .	(11.3)	83.0	...	...	6.8	...	10.2	...	...	100.0
Laundry Room, Washroom . . . . .	(35.0)	66.2	15.5	4.4	2.2	1.7	6.2	3.8	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	(12.5)	55.9	3.1	18.9	7.2	3.1	4.1	7.7	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(34.0)	52.2	1.7	1.1	28.6	2.8	5.1	8.5	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 2.3)	25.0	...	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 1.2)	50.0	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	( 3.7)	21.1	...	...	...	10.5	...	68.4	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	( ...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	59.3	6.4	4.3	12.2	4.0	6.1	7.7	...	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i>										
(21.7 Percent of Region)										
Kitchen . . . . .	(12.4)	83.8	8.1	...	8.1	...	...	...	...	100.0
Laundry Room, Washroom . . . . .	(24.0)	56.9	25.7	2.1	6.9	4.2	2.1	2.1	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	(12.7)	61.8	...	31.6	4.0	...	...	2.6	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(39.9)	55.2	...	1.2	25.1	3.8	8.4	6.3	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 1.0)	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 0.5)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other Building . . . . .	( 9.5)	42.1	...	...	...	...	5.3	52.6	...	100.0
Outside . . . . .	( ...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	58.4	7.2	5.0	13.2	2.5	5.3	8.4	...	100.0

Table A-85. Type of laundry tub preferred—by region, economic group, subregion, and existing type of laundry tub (number of families reporting, 569; weighted base figure for table, 2674).

Region, Economic Group, Subregion, Existing Type of Laundry Tub	Percent of Region	Preferred Type of Laundry Tub			
		Portable	Stationary	Portable and Stationary	All Classes
(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>					
<i>Upper Economic Group (21.7 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(79.4)	30.0	70.0	...	100.0
Stationary.....	(20.6)	5.0	95.0	...	100.0
Portable and Stationary.....	...	...	...	...	.....
All Classes.....	(100.0)	24.9	75.1	...	100.0
<i>Middle Economic Group (57.1 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(85.5)	39.6	59.9	0.5	100.0
Stationary.....	(14.1)	8.3	91.7	...	100.0
Portable and Stationary.....	( 0.4)	...	100.0	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	35.0	64.6	0.4	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group (21.2 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(89.1)	37.8	62.2	...	100.0
Stationary.....	(10.9)	4.8	95.2	...	100.0
Portable and Stationary.....	...	...	...	...	.....
All Classes.....	(100.0)	34.2	65.8	...	100.0

APPENDIX A

<i>All Economic Groups</i>					
Portable.....	(84.9)	37.2	62.5	0.3	100.0
Stationary.....	(14.9)	6.8	93.2	...	100.0
Portable and Stationary.....	( 0.2)	...	100.0	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	32.7	67.1	0.2	100.0
<i>Coastal (17.5 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(70.5)	27.3	72.7	...	100.0
Stationary.....	(29.5)	8.7	91.3	...	100.0
Portable and Stationary.....	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes.....	(100.0)	21.8	78.2	...	100.0
<i>Central (36.1 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(85.7)	34.8	64.5	0.7	100.0
Stationary.....	(14.3)	8.7	91.3	...	100.0
Portable and Stationary.....	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes.....	(100.0)	31.1	68.3	0.6	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.4 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(88.2)	44.1	55.9	...	100.0
Stationary.....	(11.1)	3.0	97.0	...	100.0
Portable and Stationary.....	( 0.7)	...	100.0	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	39.3	60.7	...	100.0
<i>Cold North (13.0 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(93.6)	37.0	63.0	...	100.0
Stationary.....	( 6.4)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Portable and Stationary.....	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes.....	(100.0)	34.7	65.3	...	100.0

Table A-86. Location preferred for drying clothes in stormy weather—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 507; weighted base figure for table, 2385).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Location							
		Attic	Basement	Kitchen	Laundry and Washroom	Workroom, Utility or Back Room	Porch	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)							
<i>Region</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(22.2)	11.3	32.6	3.4	8.9	2.8	28.3	12.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(56.7)	10.7	31.5	2.4	11.3	2.6	32.3	9.2	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.1)	8.9	42.3	2.4	6.8	3.0	31.6	5.0	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	10.4	34.1	2.6	9.8	2.7	31.3	9.1	100.0
<i>Coastal (19.6 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(41.0)	6.3	43.7	3.1	12.5	6.3	12.5	15.6	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(41.0)	12.5	40.6	3.1	9.4	6.3	15.6	12.5	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(18.0)	7.1	64.3	7.1	...	...	21.5	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	9.0	46.2	3.8	9.0	5.1	15.4	11.5	100.0
<i>Central (35.5 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(13.5)	15.8	26.3	...	5.3	...	36.8	15.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(67.4)	8.4	31.6	1.0	13.7	2.1	35.8	7.4	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.1)	7.4	51.9	3.7	11.1	3.7	18.5	3.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	9.2	34.8	1.4	12.1	2.1	32.6	7.8	100.0



<i>Appalachian (32.8 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(19.9)	19.2	32.7	7.7	9.6	1.9	23.1	5.8	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(55.2)	15.3	34.7	4.9	10.4	2.1	21.5	11.1	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(24.9)	13.8	35.4	...	6.2	1.5	35.4	7.7	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	15.7	34.5	4.2	9.2	1.9	25.3	9.2	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.1 Percent of Region)</i>									
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(23.6)	...	11.8	...	2.9	...	70.6	14.7	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(54.9)	3.8	11.4	...	7.6	1.3	69.6	6.3	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(21.5)	...	9.7	...	6.4	9.7	67.8	6.4	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	2.1	11.1	...	6.3	2.8	69.4	8.3	100.0

Table A-87. Existing and preferred locations for ironing in summer and winter—by region and economic group.

PART 1. SUMMER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 565; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2659).

Region, Preferred Locations, and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Existing Location									
		Kitchen	Laun- dry Room	Dining Room	Living Room	Work- room, Utility or Back Room	Base- ment	Porch	Other Inside Area	Other	All Classes
(Percent)											
<i>Region</i> .....											
Kitchen .....	(36.9)	88.5	0.9	7.0	1.2	0.3	...	0.6	0.9	0.6	100.0
Laundry Room .....	(23.4)	52.8	11.9	17.8	4.2	3.4	...	2.4	6.7	0.8	100.0
Dining Room .....	( 4.6)	22.3	...	64.5	8.3	...	...	4.9	...	...	100.0
Living Room .....	( 1.5)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 8.6)	49.6	...	17.5	0.9	16.2	...	6.6	...	9.2	100.0
Basement .....	(10.1)	75.2	...	7.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.3	1.5	4.5	100.0
Porch .....	(10.9)	30.3	...	10.0	2.1	...	...	56.6	1.0	...	100.0
Other Inside Area .....	( 2.4)	26.6	...	32.8	...	...	...	...	40.6	...	100.0
Other .....	( 1.6)	41.9	...	13.9	...	...	...	13.9	...	30.3	100.0
All Classes .....	(100.0)	62.5	3.1	14.1	3.9	2.5	0.2	8.3	3.2	2.2	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i>											
(21.6 Percent of Region)											
Kitchen .....	(30.8)	83.0	5.1	6.8	...	...	...	3.4	1.7	...	100.0
Laundry Room .....	(28.8)	50.3	11.5	21.2	7.3	...	...	4.3	3.6	1.8	100.0
Dining Room .....	( 5.1)	51.7	...	48.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Living Room .....	( 1.0)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 8.5)	34.7	...	30.6	...	22.4	...	12.3	...	...	100.0
Basement .....	( 7.3)	85.7	...	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Porch .....	( 9.4)	22.2	...	11.1	...	...	...	66.7	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area .....	( 6.3)	25.0	...	41.7	...	...	...	...	33.3	...	100.0
Other .....	( 2.8)	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.5	100.0
All Classes .....	(100.0)	56.6	4.9	17.9	3.1	1.9	...	9.6	3.7	2.3	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

<i>Middle Economic Group</i>											
(57.5 Percent of Region)											
Kitchen . . . . .	(40.5)	88.5	...	7.1	1.9	0.5	...	...	1.0	1.0	100.0
Laundry Room . . . . .	(23.9)	53.7	12.9	16.7	3.9	5.2	...	1.6	5.5	0.5	100.0
Dining Room . . . . .	( 3.8)	15.2	...	67.8	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Living Room . . . . .	( 1.4)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 8.7)	64.7	...	16.5	1.5	12.8	...	...	...	4.5	100.0
Basement . . . . .	( 9.6)	80.9	...	4.1	4.1	...	...	4.1	2.7	4.1	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 9.2)	34.8	...	4.3	4.3	...	...	56.6	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 1.7)	30.8	...	23.1	...	...	...	...	46.1	...	100.0
Other . . . . .	( 1.2)	16.7	...	33.3	...	...	...	33.3	...	16.7	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	66.6	3.1	12.5	4.6	2.6	...	6.4	2.7	1.5	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group</i>											
(20.9 Percent of Region)											
Kitchen . . . . .	(33.1)	93.5	...	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Laundry Room . . . . .	(16.8)	53.7	8.6	16.1	...	2.2	...	2.2	17.2	...	100.0
Dining Room . . . . .	( 5.9)	9.1	...	72.7	...	...	...	18.2	...	...	100.0
Living Room . . . . .	( 2.2)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 8.3)	21.7	...	6.5	...	19.6	...	19.6	...	32.6	100.0
Basement . . . . .	(14.6)	59.3	...	11.1	3.7	7.4	7.4	3.7	...	7.4	100.0
Porch . . . . .	(17.1)	28.4	...	17.9	...	...	...	50.5	3.2	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 0.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0
Other . . . . .	( 1.6)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	57.5	1.4	14.4	2.7	3.1	1.1	12.2	3.8	3.8	100.0

Table A-87.—Concluded.

## PART 2. WINTER (NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING, 575; WEIGHTED BASE FIGURE FOR TABLE, 2707).

Region, Preferred Locations, and Economic Group	Percent of Region	Existing Location									
		Kitchen	Laun- dry Room	Dining Room	Living Room	Work- room, Utility or Back Room	Base- ment	Porch	Other Inside Area	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)									
<i>Region</i> . . . . .											
Kitchen . . . . .	(48.8)	91.3	0.5	5.3	2.0	...	...	...	0.9	...	100.0
Laundry, Washroom . . . . .	(22.3)	66.2	7.6	15.4	5.0	0.5	...	...	4.8	0.5	100.0
Dining Room . . . . .	( 6.0)	27.9	...	66.5	3.7	...	...	...	1.9	...	100.0
Living Room . . . . .	( 1.6)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	( 8.0)	73.1	...	14.4	5.1	7.4	...	...	...	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	( 8.8)	77.0	...	12.5	1.3	2.5	2.5	...	1.7	2.5	100.0
Porch . . . . .	( 1.1)	40.0	...	20.0	...	...	...	40.0	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 2.4)	25.8	...	31.8	...	...	...	...	42.4	...	100.0
Other . . . . .	( 1.0)	44.5	...	...	11.1	22.2	...	...	...	22.2	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	75.1	1.9	13.2	4.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	2.8	0.6	100.0
<i>Upper Economic Group</i> (21.4 Percent of Region)											
Kitchen . . . . .	(42.1)	91.4	2.5	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Laundry, Washroom . . . . .	(27.9)	56.8	7.4	22.2	7.4	...	...	...	4.3	1.9	100.0
Dining Room . . . . .	( 7.1)	36.6	...	63.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Living Room . . . . .	( 3.1)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room . . . . .	( 6.0)	65.7	...	34.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Basement . . . . .	( 6.2)	83.3	...	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Porch . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Inside Area . . . . .	( 6.6)	23.7	...	39.5	...	...	...	...	36.8	...	100.0
Other . . . . .	( 1.0)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes . . . . .	(100.0)	67.6	3.1	19.0	5.2	...	...	...	3.6	1.5	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*Middle Economic Group*  
(57.1 Percent of Region)

Kitchen	(51.1)	91.0	...	4.1	3.4	...	...	1.5	...	...	100.0
Laundry, Washroom	(23.7)	70.2	8.8	13.1	4.9	0.8	...	...	2.2	...	100.0
Dining Room	( 4.3)	22.7	...	68.2	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Living Room	( 0.8)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 8.7)	76.9	...	11.9	6.0	5.2	...	...	...	...	100.0
Basement	( 7.9)	86.9	...	9.8	...	...	...	3.3	...	...	100.0
Porch	( 1.2)	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	33.3	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area	( 1.7)	30.8	...	23.1	...	...	...	...	46.1	...	100.0
Other	( 0.6)	33.3	...	...	...	66.7	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	79.2	2.1	10.3	4.7	1.0	...	1.4	1.3	...	100.0

*Lower Economic Group*  
(21.5 Percent of Region)

Kitchen	(49.2)	92.0	...	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Laundry, Washroom	(13.0)	67.1	2.6	11.9	...	...	...	...	18.4	...	100.0
Dining Room	( 9.3)	27.8	...	66.7	...	...	...	...	5.5	...	100.0
Living Room	( 2.1)	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Workroom, Utility or Back Room	( 8.0)	68.1	...	6.4	6.4	19.1	...	...	...	...	100.0
Basement	(13.9)	59.3	...	14.8	3.7	7.4	7.4	...	...	7.4	100.0
Porch	( 2.1)	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	100.0
Other Inside Area	( 0.3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0
Other	( 2.1)	75.0	...	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	71.9	0.3	15.3	3.6	2.6	1.0	1.0	3.3	1.0	100.0

Table A-88. Type of ironing board preferred—by region, economic group, subregion, and existing type of ironing board (number of families reporting, 588; weighted base figure for table, 2763).

Region, Economic Group, Subregion, Existing Type of Ironing Board	Percent of Region	Preferred Type of Ironing Board			
		Portable	Built-in	Portable and Built-in	All Classes
		(Percent)			
<i>Region</i>					
<i>Upper Economic Group (21.8 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(98.2)	49.7	49.3	1.0	100.0
Built-in.....	( 1.3)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Both.....	( 0.5)	100.0	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	49.3	49.7	1.0	100.0
<i>Middle Economic Group (57.1 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(98.8)	58.7	39.4	1.9	100.0
Built-in.....	( 0.8)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Both.....	( 0.4)	100.0	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	58.4	39.7	1.9	100.0
<i>Lower Economic Group (21.1 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(99.0)	55.5	44.0	0.5	100.0
Built-in.....	( 1.0)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Both.....	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes.....	(100.0)	54.9	44.6	0.5	100.0

<i>All Economic Groups</i>					
Portable.....	(98.7)	56.1	42.5	1.4	100.0
Built-in.....	( 1.0)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Both.....	( 0.3)	100.0	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	55.7	42.9	1.4	100.0
<i>Coastal (18.7 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(98.8)	52.9	45.9	1.2	100.0
Built-in.....	( 1.2)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Both.....	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes.....	(100.0)	52.3	46.5	1.2	100.0
<i>Central (35.4 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(98.8)	60.9	36.6	2.5	100.0
Built-in.....	( 0.6)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Both.....	( 0.6)	100.0	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	60.7	36.8	2.5	100.0
<i>Appalachian (33.3 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(98.7)	54.4	45.2	0.4	100.0
Built-in.....	( 1.0)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Both.....	( 0.3)	100.0	...	...	100.0
All Classes.....	(100.0)	54.1	45.6	0.3	100.0
<i>Cold North (12.6 Percent of Region)</i>					
Portable.....	(98.3)	51.5	46.8	1.7	100.0
Built-in.....	( 1.7)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Both.....	...	...	...	...	...
All Classes.....	(100.0)	50.6	47.7	1.7	100.0

Table A-89. Type of additional space preferred for overnight guests—by region, subregion, and economic group (number of families reporting, 378; weighted base figure for table, 1779).

Region, Subregion, and Economic Group	Percent of Region and Subregions	Type of Space					
		Guest Room	Extra Bedroom	Space Not Specified	Couch	Other	All Classes
		(Percent)					
<i>Region</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(25.7)	45.2	44.1	7.8	2.0	0.9	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(54.4)	46.1	44.1	7.1	2.1	0.6	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(19.9)	32.2	51.4	11.6	4.2	0.6	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	43.1	45.5	8.2	2.5	0.7	100.0
<i>Coastal (17.9 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(41.5)	68.2	22.8	4.5	4.5	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(43.4)	69.6	26.1	4.3	...	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(15.1)	50.0	25.0	25.0	...	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	66.0	24.5	7.6	1.9	...	100.0
<i>Central (34.4 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group . . . . .	(16.7)	41.2	52.9	5.9	...	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group . . . . .	(59.8)	47.5	45.9	4.9	1.7	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group . . . . .	(23.5)	16.7	62.5	12.5	8.3	...	100.0
All Economic Groups . . . . .	(100.0)	39.2	51.0	6.9	2.9	...	100.0



<i>Appalachian (34.6 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(27.3)	33.9	57.1	7.2	1.8	...	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(54.1)	34.2	50.5	9.9	3.6	1.8	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(18.6)	31.6	57.9	7.9	2.6	...	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	33.7	53.6	8.8	2.9	1.0	100.0
<i>Cold North (13.1 Percent of Region)</i>							
Upper Economic Group.....	(23.9)	32.1	39.3	21.4	...	7.2	100.0
Middle Economic Group.....	(55.6)	47.7	41.5	9.2	1.6	...	100.0
Lower Economic Group.....	(20.5)	62.4	29.2	4.2	...	4.2	100.0
All Economic Groups.....	(100.0)	47.0	38.4	11.1	0.9	2.6	100.0

Table A-90. Number of people families prefer to seat in living room—by region, economic group, and number that can now be seated (number of families reporting, 590; weighted base figure for table, 2778).

Region, Economic Group, and Number That Can Be Seated	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number													All Classes	
		4 or Less	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-20	21 or More			
		(Percent)														
<i>Region</i>																
4 or Less.....	( 1.8)	12.0	12.0	28.0	...	30.0	...	...	18.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5.....	( 4.2)	...	11.0	11.0	2.5	22.9	5.1	20.4	24.6	...	...	2.5	...	...	100.0	
6.....	(17.9)	1.2	...	33.1	5.5	28.0	1.0	13.5	15.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	...	...	100.0	
7.....	(13.2)	...	2.4	3.3	16.9	19.7	4.1	24.9	22.1	...	3.3	3.3	...	...	100.0	
8.....	(23.6)	...	...	1.8	0.5	43.0	5.6	18.9	19.2	0.5	8.4	2.1	...	...	100.0	
9.....	( 5.9)	3.6	...	7.3	1.8	3.6	34.0	18.8	12.7	6.7	11.5	..	...	...	100.0	
10.....	(12.5)	...	1.7	0.6	...	4.0	...	55.7	17.0	4.3	13.5	0.6	2.6	...	100.0	
11-12.....	(10.3)	...	...	2.1	...	...	0.7	10.8	68.9	3.1	7.7	4.2	2.5	...	100.0	
13-14.....	( 1.6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3	13.3	26.7	13.3	33.4	...	...	100.0	
15-16.....	( 3.1)	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	10.6	14.1	...	57.6	5.9	9.4	...	100.0	
17-20.....	( 3.5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.5	15.5	9.3	6.2	50.5	...	...	100.0	
21 or More.....	( 2.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	...	...	9.1	84.8	...	100.0	
All Classes.....	(100.0)	0.7	1.2	8.5	3.5	20.0	4.4	21.4	22.8	2.2	8.0	4.4	2.9	...	100.0	

<i>Upper Economic Group</i>														
(22.1 Percent of Region)														
4 or Less	( 1.5)	...	...	66.7	...	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
5	( 4.9)	...	...	20.0	10.0	20.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
6	(17.7)	...	...	24.8	5.5	39.4	...	16.5	13.8	...	...	...	...	100.0
7	( 9.8)	...	...	3.3	10.0	16.7	10.0	15.0	25.0	...	10.0	10.0	...	100.0
8	(23.3)	...	...	...	...	34.9	10.5	23.1	23.1	...	5.6	2.8	...	100.0
9	( 4.9)	...	...	...	...	...	60.0	20.0	...	...	20.0	...	...	100.0
10	(11.7)	...	...	...	...	6.9	...	41.7	40.3	...	11.1	...	...	100.0
11-12	(10.3)	...	...	9.5	...	...	3.2	...	71.4	...	9.5	6.4	...	100.0
13-14	( 1.0)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	100.0
15-16	( 4.7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.3	...	79.4	10.3	...	100.0
17-20	( 2.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	40.0	20.0	...	...	...	100.0
21 or More	( 7.8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.3	...	...	12.5	79.2	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	...	...	7.6	2.4	19.1	6.7	16.6	26.9	1.5	9.3	3.7	6.2	100.0
<i>Middle Economic Group</i>														
(57.2 Percent of Region)														
4 or Less	( 1.8)	20.7	20.7	6.9	...	41.4	...	...	10.3	...	...	...	...	100.0
5	( 3.8)	...	16.4	6.6	...	29.5	9.8	14.8	18.0	...	...	4.9	...	100.0
6	(16.8)	2.2	...	32.6	6.8	27.0	1.9	11.6	13.1	1.1	2.2	1.5	...	100.0
7	(13.9)	...	1.4	2.7	17.3	16.8	1.4	31.8	23.2	...	2.7	2.7	...	100.0
8	(21.8)	...	...	3.5	0.9	43.0	6.3	18.2	19.1	0.9	5.8	2.3	...	100.0
9	( 7.3)	5.2	...	10.3	...	5.2	26.7	16.4	18.1	6.9	11.2	...	...	100.0
10	(14.7)	...	...	...	...	3.9	...	61.5	12.8	5.1	16.7	...	...	100.0
11-12	(10.2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4	64.8	5.6	6.8	4.9	2.5	100.0
13-14	( 1.9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	...	100.0
15-16	( 2.8)	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	13.7	20.5	...	38.6	4.5	18.2	100.0
17-20	( 3.9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.4	4.8	9.7	9.7	56.4	...	100.0
21 or More	( 1.1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
All Classes	(100.0)	1.1	1.2	7.7	3.7	19.1	4.4	24.2	21.4	3.0	7.8	4.5	1.9	100.0

Table A-90.—Concluded.

Region, Economic Group, and Number That Can Be Seated	Percent of Region and Economic Group	Number												
		4 or Less	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-20	21 or More	All Classes
		(Percent)												
<i>Lower Economic Group</i> (20.7 Percent of Region)														
4 or Less.....	( 2.1)	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
5.....	( 4.7)	...	11.1	11.1	...	11.1	...	55.6	11.1	...	...	...	...	100.0
6.....	(20.9)	...	...	41.7	2.5	20.0	...	15.0	20.8	...	...	...	...	100.0
7.....	(14.9)	...	7.0	4.6	20.9	29.1	7.0	14.0	17.4	...	...	...	...	100.0
8.....	(29.0)	...	...	...	...	49.7	...	16.7	16.2	...	16.2	1.2	...	100.0
9.....	( 3.3)	...	...	...	15.8	...	36.8	31.6	...	15.8	...	...	...	100.0
10.....	( 7.3)	...	14.3	4.8	...	...	...	47.6	...	7.1	...	4.8	21.4	100.0
11-12.....	(10.6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.8	77.1	...	8.2	...	4.9	100.0
13-14.....	( 1.6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0
15-16.....	( 2.1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	...	75.0	...	...	100.0
17-20.....	( 3.5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.0	...	...	70.0	...	100.0
21 or More.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
All Classes.....	(100.0)	...	2.6	11.3	4.2	23.5	2.3	18.8	22.4	1.0	7.1	4.7	2.1	100.0

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

# Appendix B

## 1. DESIGN OF THE SAMPLING

### *Original Universe and Size of Sample*

The sample for this survey was drawn by the Iowa State College Statistical Laboratory. The universe originally sampled was defined to be the households of farm owner-operators as defined by the Bureau of the Census, living in the *Open Country* zone of the twelve north-eastern states. The following definitions were used:

*Census farm.* Any tract of land of 3 or more acres on which some agricultural operations are performed and any tract of land under 3 acres whose agricultural products were valued at \$250 or more (see Bureau of the Census publications for complete definition and special cases).

*Owner-operator.* A farm owner who operates his farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it.

*Open country zone.*<sup>1</sup> That area which lies outside boundary lines of incorporated or unincorporated places as defined by the Master Sample of Agriculture. This zone, for the United States as a whole, contains about 96 percent of the land area and 91 percent of the Census farms.

The universe for the sample was estimated for each state as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Open Country Farms (1940 Census)}}{\text{Total Number of Farms (1940 Census)}} \times \text{Total Number of Owner-operators (1945 Census of Agriculture)} = \text{Estimated Number of Owner-operators Living in Open Country Zone}$$

<sup>1</sup>See A. J. King and R. J. Jessen, "The Master Sample of Agriculture," *Journal of American Statistical Association*, 40, no. 229 (March, 1945), 38-56.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

The total number of owner-operators for the twelve states was estimated to be about 390,000.

The region was divided first into four geographic subregions: Coastal, Central, Appalachian, and Cold North. (These four subregions are indicated in the Frontispiece.) The subregions were then further divided into a total of 64 geographic areas which were used as strata for allocating the sample.

A sampling rate of 1 out of 390 sampling units was decided upon with an expectation of about 1000 owner-operators in the sample. The sampling unit was an area constructed from the Master Sample materials to contain an average of 7.8 owner-operated farms. Counties and sampling units within counties were ordered in a serpentine contiguous manner within each subregion.

In order to disperse the sample within the four subregions, the 64 strata, each containing 780 sampling units in size, were created from the cumulative listing of sampling units. A random start number was then drawn for each stratum, and the sampling rate was applied systematically within the stratum to designate the two sampling units. The results are summarized in Table B-1.

*Table B-1.*

Subregion	Number of Strata	Total Number of Sampling Units Per Stratum	Number of Sampling Units Drawn in Each Stratum	Total Number of Segments in the Sample *	Sampling Rate 1 in —
Coastal.....	10	780	2	20	390
Central.....	19	780	2	38	390
Appalachian.....	26	780	2	52	390
Cold North.....	9	780	2	18	390
	—			—	
Total.....	64	...	...	128	...

\*Sampling units drawn for the sample are termed "segments."

Use of this sampling design would have resulted in a self-weighted sample with an over-all sampling rate of 1 out of 390.

The sample segments selected in this way were outlined on county detail maps, which were sent to the Regional Technical Committee for distribution to the various states. The Iowa State College Statistical Laboratory supplied some copies of field instructions to aid the Com-

## APPENDIX B

mittee in its formulation of interviewer procedures in locating segments in the field.

### *Change in the Unit of Observation*

After the first schedules had been reviewed by the Regional Technical Committee, it was decided that for its purpose the number of subsistence and submarginal farms in the sample was excessive. The Committee decided, then, to change the definition of "farm" for this survey from the standard Census farm to "a Census farm *selling* \$500 or more of produce, livestock, and livestock products." The owner-operator requirement was kept the same.

This change in definition was the basis for the drawing of "additional" and "alternate" segments to increase the sample size in two of the subregions. Table B-2 shows the resulting sampling rates:

*Table B-2.*

Subregion	Number of Strata	Number of Segments Per Stratum	Total Number of Segments	Sampling Rate 1 in —
Coastal . . . . .	10	2	20	390
Central . . . . .	19	2	38	390
Appalachian . . .	26	4	104	195
Cold North . . . .	9	6	54	130
	—		—	
Total . . . . .	64	...	216	...

It will be noticed that the sampling rates differ among the subregions and that a larger fraction of the owner-operated farms in Appalachian and Cold North subregions were included.

## 2. QUALITY CHECK AND WEIGHTING FACTORS

### *Field Work Results and Office Check*

A quality check on the field work for this survey was made from the office specifications of segments to be visited and the field reports of the interviewers. The final results are shown in Table B-3.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table B-3.

Subregion	Number of Eligible Respondents Reported	Number of Schedules Completed	Number of Additional or Alternate Schedules Substituted	Number of Duplicates Required †	Total Number of Schedules for Processing
Coastal.....	87	81	6	0	87
Central.....	168	158	9	1	168
Appalachian	322	239	2	81	322
Cold North..	179	129	0	50	179
Total.....	756	607*	17	132	756

\*The reasons for the 149 noninterviews were as follows: refusal, 69; not at home or house inaccessible, 31; illness or death in family, 27; language difficulty, 14; and other, 8. See the footnote following for justification for duplicating schedules to substitute for some of these.

†Duplication of schedules preserves the balance the sample was designed to have and permits expansion of estimates by the use of the sampling rates. If duplication is not made for missing interviews, these sampling rates are obscured, and the manner of operation of the laws of probability in the selection of each interviewed person is no longer clearly understood. It should be obvious that duplication of schedules results in no additional information, its sole purpose being for ease of analysis. Also, the agreement between known facts and sample facts was found to be unassociated with different sampling rates, and therefore it was believed justifiable to duplicate some schedules for the purpose of estimation.

Weighting Factors

The change in sampling rates within subregions necessitated the use of weighting factors in the analysis of data on a regional basis. To properly weight each subregion the weighting factors were assigned as shown in Table B-4.

Table B-4.

Subregion	Column Number			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Number of Segments Per Stratum	Number of Eligible Respondents	Subregional Weight for Pooling Subregions	Weighted Number of Eligible (2) × (3)
Coastal.....	2	87	6	522
Central.....	2	168	6	1008
Appalachian...	4	322	3	966
Cold North....	6	179	2	358
Total.....	.	756	.	2854



APPENDIX B

The factors in Column 3 are those which, when multiplied by the number of eligibles, give a comparable number of eligibles for all subregions. These factors are necessary because different numbers of segments were taken per stratum, as shown in Column 1. (The product of the number of segments per stratum and the subregional weights gives the common weight of 12.)

The subregional weight (Column 3) was punched on each IBM card, and most tables requiring simple counts (which would give only the sample number of eligibles) were run by summing the weight column. In this way a duplication of cards to *weight* the sample was avoided. Any table requiring averages or totals of actual numbers was run by subregion, so that weighting could be done by multiplying by the proper factor.

### 3. ESTIMATIONS OF UNIVERSE TOTALS

The indicated number of farms, from Master Sample materials, is shown in Table B-5.

Table B-5.

(1) Subregion	(2) Universe INOF*	(3) Sample INOF*	(4 = 2/3) INOF* Sampling Interval	(5) Number of Segments in Sample	(6 = 3/5) INOF* per Segment
Coastal.....	78,659	204	385.58	20	10.20
Central.....	145,272	388	374.41	38	10.21
Appalachian.....	202,119	1,054	191.76	104	10.13
Cold North.....	69,594	498	139.75	54	9.22
Total.....	495,644	2,144	231.18 Av.	216	9.92 Av.

\*Indicated number of farms (from Master Sample materials).

In order to make universe estimates for this survey it was necessary to go back to the sampling materials and establish actual sampling rates used after the revision for change in universe definition. This procedure is in Table B-6.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table B-6.

(1) Subregion	(2) Universe INOF	(3) Sample INOF	(4) Between Subregion Weight	(5 = 3 x 4) Weighted Number in Sample (2) x (3)	(6) Subregion Ratio	(7 = 5/2) Sampling Rate
Coastal . . . . .	78,659	204	6	1,224	385.58/6	1/64.26
Central . . . . .	145,272	388	6	2,328	374.41/6	1/62.40
Appalachian . . . . .	202,119	1,054	3	3,162	191.76/3	1/63.92
Cold North . . . . .	69,594	498	2	996	139.75/2	1/69.87
Total . . . . .	495,644	2,144	...	7,710	...	1/64.2859 Av.

Table B-7 was constructed on the basis of the revised definition of a farm and the resulting revised universe estimates.

Table B-7.

Subregion	Reciprocal of Sampling Rate	Sample Total	Universe Estimate
Coastal . . . . .	385.58	87	33,546
Central . . . . .	374.41	168	62,901
Appalachian . . . . .	191.76	322	61,747
Cold North . . . . .	139.75	179	25,015
Total . . . . .	...	756	183,209

It is estimated, therefore, that this survey of 756 covers a universe of 183,209 households.

#### 4. COMPUTATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS AND GENERAL COMMENTS

##### *Computation of Sampling Errors<sup>2</sup>*

The analysis of variance and subregional means on the number of households per segment are given in Table B-8.

<sup>2</sup>The usual method for obtaining a weighted mean and variance is followed here. See George W. Snedecor, *Statistical Methods* (4th ed.; Ames: The Collegiate Press, Inc., 1946), ch. xvii.

APPENDIX B

Table B-8.

Source Subregion	Degree of Freedom	Sum of Squares	s <sup>2</sup> = Means Square	Number of Schedules	
				Total	Mean Per Segment
Coastal.....	19	55.55	2.92	87	4.35
Central.....	37	114.26	3.09	168	4.42
Appalachian.....	103	805.04	7.82	322	3.10
Cold North.....	53	341.65	6.45	179	3.31
Within.....	212	1316.50	6.21		
Between.....	3	65.50	21.83		
Total.....	215	1382.00	.....		

The *relative sampling error* (R.S.E.) is the standard error (S.E.) of a mean expressed as a percentage of the mean. As illustrated in Table B-9, this percentage is calculated by dividing the estimate standard error of the mean by that mean.

Table B-9.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sub-region	Mean	Wt. = w <sub>i</sub>	Col. 3 Item = Weight Total Col. 3	Cols. (2) × (4)	n	(s <sup>2</sup> ÷ n)	(Col. 4) <sup>2</sup> = (Weight) <sup>2</sup>	(7) × (8)
Coastal...	4.35	6	0.3529	1.5351	20	0.146000	0.124567	0.018187
Central...	4.42	6	0.3529	1.5598	38	0.081316	0.124567	0.010129
Appalachian...	3.10	3	0.1765	0.5472	104	0.075192	0.031142	0.002342
Cold North	3.31	2	0.1177	0.3896	54	0.119444	0.013841	0.001653
Sum.....	...	17	1.0000	4.0317	216	.....	.....	0.032311

$$R.S.E. = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Col. (9)}}{\text{Col. (5)}}} = \frac{0.1797}{4.0317} = 4.46\%$$

The relative sampling errors and other statistics on 25 items are shown below in Table B-10.

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Table B-10.

Item	Estimate of Total Universe	Percent of Total	Sample Mean Per S. U.	Estimated Relative Sampling Error (%)
Number of Households.....	183,209	....	....	4.5
Number in Household.....	802,486	....	4.38	6.8
Age of Homemaker.....	....	....	45.34	7.7
Estimated Age of Oldest Part of House.....	....	....	82.48	9.3
Number of Rooms in House.....	....	....	7.80	7.0
Number of Wood or Coal Ranges.....	107,939	58.9	....	8.7
Number of Electric Washing Machines.....	156,506	85.4	....	7.2
Number of Electric Refrigerators.....	146,597	80.0	....	7.5
Number of Family Eating Some Meals at Home Every Day.....	763,889	....	4.17	6.8
Number of Households That Cut Meat at Home.....	150,768	82.3	....	6.9
Number of Times a Year Meat Is Cut.....	279,184	....	1.53	6.8
Number of Households That Preserve Food by Canning.....	178,737	97.6	....	6.7
Number of Households That Do Laundry at Home.....	173,784	94.8	....	6.9
Number of Households That Have a Sewing Machine.....	165,856	90.5	....	6.8
Number of Times Company Stayed Overnight Last Year.....	....	....	10.57	9.0
Number of Households That Need Space for Farm Business.....	134,156	73.2	....	7.3
Number of Households That Prepare Food for Market (in House).....	87,900	48.0	....	10.5
Number of Households Preferring One-Story House.....	62,517	34.1	....	11.8
Number of Households Preferring 1½-Story House.....	43,108	23.5	....	14.9
Number of Households Preferring Two-Story House.....	55,791	30.4	....	10.5
Number of Households Preferring 2½-Story House.....	18,002	9.8	....	21.5
Number of Households That Prefer a Basement.....	178,289	97.3	....	6.9
Number of Households That Prefer a Porch.....	171,355	93.5	....	6.9
Number of Households That Prefer an Attic.....	115,616	63.1	....	8.8
Number of Households That Prefer a Warm-Air Furnace.....	62,898	34.3	....	9.4

*General Comments*

The above relative sampling errors are measures of the reliability of the estimate of any particular item. For the item "number of households" the relative sampling error is estimated to be 4.5 percent. This estimate is based on the number of households "observed" on the sampling segments. (The interviewer visited the designated segments and determined the number of households on each which met the requirements as laid down by the instructions.) The "error" covered by this sampling error, then, would be due to sampling variation and does not allow for systematic errors such as those that may be introduced by an interviewer's not following instructions properly, by errors in recording, etc.

Item 15 in Table B-10 shows that the relative sampling error for "number of times company stayed overnight last year" is estimated to be 9.0 percent. This item is a "personal" item that requires a respondent to recall events that happened during the year. The reply would then be, in most cases, an estimate by the individual based on his memory, and his lack of perfect memory will introduce "reporting" errors. The reporting errors for such items requiring use of memory are probably greater than for such items not dependent on memory as "number of household," for example, because the number of households is actually counted.

For the item "number of times a year meat is cut at home" the relative sampling error is estimated to be 6.8 percent. Since a respondent is more likely to remember the few times butchering was done than the number of times company stayed overnight, the reporting error due to memory is expected to be smaller than for the latter. In general, memory errors will be included in the sampling error except insofar as there is a bias in these errors. For example, if the people interviewed consistently underestimated a characteristic like "number of times company stayed overnight," the final estimate will be an underestimate to the same extent.

The sampling errors indicate the approximate accuracy of the estimate. If the sample mean is an unbiased estimate of the universe value, and then if it is stated that the true value lies within approximately two standard errors of the sample mean, it might be expected that an error will occur, on the average, in approximately 5 percent of the cases.

# Appendix C

## METHOD OF ESTABLISHING ECONOMIC GROUPS

As indicated on page 3, a family has been placed in a particular economic group on the basis of the total number of productive man-work units its farm represents, taking recognition of other employment and other income. All schedules were reviewed first to determine the economic group of the family on the basis of the number of work units its farm represented. Then the schedules of those families reporting other employment or other income were reviewed a second time to determine whether either of these factors justified moving the family into the next economic group. Where ample evidence could be observed to justify changing the family's economic group the change was made. Because it is felt that a farm business represented by less than 100 work units does not permit subsistence without other income or employment, families on all farms representing 100 or fewer work units were automatically classed as part-time farmers.

Total man-work units are recognized by many authorities on farm management to be the best single measure of the size of a farm business. According to Hart, Bond, and Cunningham this particular measure "takes into account the crops and livestock and the other income producing work on the farm. A man work unit is the amount of productive work accomplished by a man in one 10-hour day working at an average rate for the region. For example, the work on an acre of hay is one work unit, since it takes a man one 10-hour day, under average conditions, to do the work on an acre of hay. The average amount of time required to care for a grade dairy cow in a fluid milk area is about 150 hours, so each cow in the herd is counted as 15 work units. Similarly, the man work units on all the livestock, except work animals, and on the crops may be calculated."<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Hart, Bond, and Cunningham, *Farm Management and Marketing* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1942), p. 69.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

A number of studies have shown that there is a general correlation between the size of a farm business and the income of the operator. The following unpublished data, which has been furnished by S. W. Warren, Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, shows the relationship between total work units and average labor income for 58 farms in the vicinity of Dryden, New York, studied in 1947:

Number of Farms	Total Work Units	Median Labor Income
15.....	Less than 500	\$ 952
20.....	700 or More	4679
23.....	500-699	3624

Hart, Bond, and Cunningham give other examples.

Of course, income can vary among farms having the same number of work units. Also, among the farms that were close to the dividing points between the three economic groups — these dividing points were at 200 work units between the lower and middle economic groups and 600 work units between the middle and upper groups — a factor such as the number of dependents could very likely change the position of the family in any *socioeconomic classification*.

## THE SURVEY SCHEDULE

As indicated in the Foreword, the Regional Technical Committee modified for regional use a schedule which had been developed experimentally by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with four state agricultural experiment stations. The Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station temporarily released Maud Wilson to the Bureau in 1945 to collaborate with its staff in developing both a comprehensive and a shorter schedule to be used in ascertaining from families the pertinent facts which affect their housing needs and preferences. These schedules were successively tested, first in 1945 in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Stations in Rhode Island and Maine, then with the Kansas Station in 1946, and finally with the South Carolina Station in 1947.

A copy of the final schedule used in the northeastern states is shown on the following pages.

Budget Bureau No. 40-R 1790  
Approval Expires July 31/49

Subregion

Schedule No.

State

County

Sample Area No.

Interviewer

Assignment No.

Time Required to  
Complete Schedule.

**NORTHEASTERN  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS**

in Cooperation with

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Agricultural Research Administration  
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics  
Washington, D.C.

**STUDY OF FARM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS  
IN NORTHEAST REGION**



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

I. THE HOUSEHOLD, THE PRESENT DWELLING,  
THE FARM

A. *The Household.*

1. Who lives here?

Members of family (in relation to head) (a)	Sex		Age (d)	What was last grade of school completed? (e)
	M (b)	F (c)		
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

Other members of household (include hired help).

11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				

Race \_\_\_\_\_

B. *The Present Dwelling,  
Furniture and Equipment.*

- What type of construction is this house?
  - Frame\_\_\_\_\_
  - Stone\_\_\_\_\_
  - Brick\_\_\_\_\_
  - Cinder/concrete block\_\_\_\_\_
  - Other\_\_\_\_\_
- How many stories are there in this house? 1\_\_\_\_ 1½\_\_\_\_ 2\_\_\_\_ 2½\_\_\_\_ 3\_\_\_\_
- How long have you lived in this house? Years\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you build this house? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_
- How old is the oldest part of the house? Years\_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_
- Is there a cellar or basement under the house? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

- Is it under the whole house or part? Whole\_\_\_\_\_ Part\_\_\_\_\_
- What kind of floor does it have? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is height of basement wall? \_\_\_\_\_ft.

APPENDIX C

11.

What rooms, closets, and porches does this house have?	No. each	Which rooms are heated regularly in winter?	How are these rooms heated? (Give type of heater.)	What kind of fuel is used with each heater? (Name.)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1. Kitchen . . . . .				
2. Dining room . . . . .				
3. Living room . . . . .				
4. Parlor . . . . .				
5. Bedrooms (1st fr) . . . . .				
6. Bedrooms (2d fr) . . . . .				
7. Bathroom (1st fr) . . . . .				
8. Bathroom (2d fr) . . . . .				
9. Pantry . . . . .				
10. Clothes closets . . . . .		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
11. Attic . . . . .		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
12. Open porches . . . . .		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
13. Screened porches . . . . .		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
14. Glassed porches . . . . .				
15. _____				
16. _____				
17. _____				
18. _____				
19. _____				
20. _____				

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

12.

Equipment and Furniture  (a)	Check or give number  (b)	Which of these do you expect to keep using indefinitely?  (c)	Do you expect to buy any fur- niture or equip- ment in the next two years? (Check) (d)
What kind of _____ do you have?			
1. Cooking range . . . . .			
a. wood or coal . . . . .			
b. electric . . . . .			
c. gas . . . . .			
d. kerosene . . . . .			
e. combination (type) . . . . .			
2. Other cooking stove (type) . . . . .			
3. Washing machines			
a. electric (nonautomatic) . . . . .			
b. automatic . . . . .			
c. gasoline . . . . .			
4. Ironer . . . . .			
5. Vacuum cleaner			
a. tank type . . . . .			
b. upright . . . . .			
6. Refrigerator			
a. electric . . . . .			
b. gas or kerosene . . . . .			
c. ice . . . . .			
7. Freezer			
a. cabinet . . . . .			
b. walk-in . . . . .			
8. _____			
9. _____			
10. _____			
How many _____ do you have?			
11. Pianos and organs . . . . .			
12. Console radios . . . . .			
13. Table radios . . . . .			
14. {Davenports . . . . .			
15. {Couches . . . . .			
16. Rocking chairs . . . . .			
17. Easy chairs . . . . .			
18. Desks . . . . .			
19. Sideboard . . . . .			
20. Drop-leaf tables . . . . .			
21. Dining room table . . . . .			
22. _____			
23. _____			
24. _____			

APPENDIX C

13. If you were to buy a new refrigerator, what size would you buy? \_\_\_\_cu. ft.  
 Don't know\_\_\_\_  
*If family has refrigerator*
14. What is the size of your present refrigerator? \_\_\_\_cu. ft.
15. If you were to buy a new freezing cabinet, what size would you buy? \_\_\_\_cu. ft.  
 Don't know\_\_\_\_  
*If family has freezing cabinet*
16. What size is it? \_\_\_\_cu. ft.

C. *The Farm.*

17. How many acres do you own? \_\_\_\_\_ Rent from others? \_\_\_\_\_
18. Do you sell any farm products? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

19.

What were your cash crops last year? (List) (a)	How many acres did you have in each? (b)	What livestock do you have? (c)	Check (d)	How many do you have of each? (e)	How many did you sell last year? (f)
		<i>Cattle:</i>			
		Beef . . . . .			
		Dairy cows . . . . .			xxxxxxxxxxx
		Other . . . . .			
		<i>Poultry:</i>			
		Laying hens . . . . .			xxxxxxxxxxx
		Broilers . . . . .			
		Baby chicks . . . . .			
		Other . . . . .			
		<i>Other:</i>			
		Hogs . . . . .			
		Sheep . . . . .			xxxxxxxxxxx
		Lambs fattened . . . . .			

(Columns a, b, f, above, are operations for 1947\_\_\_\_ Estimates for 1948\_\_\_\_)

20. Does your family have any income beside that from selling farm products?  
 Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

21. What do you get this income from?

(Include the source of income from all family members listed in question 1. Include income from all sources other than sale of farm products. Describe employment as spinner in woolen mills, gas station attendant, etc.)

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

Income from other sources than employment would include pensions, investments, etc. Describe the source as rent from three farms; railroad pension, was engineer, etc.)

---



---



---



---



---

II. HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

A. Meal Service.

- 22. How many people eat some of their meals here almost every day?  
 a. Family\_\_\_\_ b. Hired help\_\_\_\_ c. Other\_\_\_\_\_
- 23. How many eat at the family table at one time?  
 a. For breakfast\_\_\_\_ b. For noon meal\_\_\_\_ c. For evening meal\_\_\_\_  
*If any hired help shown in 22-b*
- 24. Where does the hired help eat?\_\_\_\_\_
- 25. How often do you have extra people at regular family meals for which you make no special preparation? (Children home for week ends, county agent, etc.)  
 a. Once a week or oftener\_\_\_\_ b. Once in 2 weeks\_\_\_\_ c. Other\_\_\_\_
- 26. How many extra people do you usually have at a time?\_\_\_\_\_
- 27. How often do you have company meals?  
 a. Once a week or oftener\_\_\_\_ b. Once in 2 weeks\_\_\_\_ c. Other\_\_\_\_
- 28. How many extra people do you usually serve at a company dinner (not including the family)?\_\_\_\_\_
- 29.

Where would you want space for serving meals? (a)	How many would you want to seat in each place? (b)

APPENDIX C

30. (In the blanks at the top of columns b-c, d-e, f-g, and h-i write the name of the desired areas listed in 29 above.)

In which of these places would you serve _____ in summer? Winter? (a)	In summer	In winter	In summer	In winter	In summer	In winter	In summer	In winter
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1. Family meals								
a. Weekday breakfast . . . . .								
b. Weekday noon . . . . .								
c. Weekday evening . . . . .								
d. Sunday breakfast . . . . .								
e. Sunday noon . . . . .								
f. Sunday evening . . . . .								
2. Company meals . . . . .								
3. Refreshments . . . . .								

B. Food Preparation and Preservation.

31.

Do you make any of these foods? (a)	If yes, check. (b)	How often do you make it? (c)	How many do you make at a time? (d)
1. Yeast bread . . . . .		Mo.	Loaves
2. Yeast rolls . . . . .		Mo.	Dozen
3. Biscuits . . . . .		Mo.	Dozen
4. Brown bread . . . . .		Mo.	Cans
5. Cookies . . . . .		Mo.	Dozen
6. Butter . . . . .		Mo.	Pounds
7. Cottage cheese . . . . .		Mo.	Pounds
8. Pie . . . . .		Mo.	No.
9. Cake . . . . .		Mo.	No.

32. Do you ever have meat in large pieces, such as a quarter, half, or whole carcass, to cut up? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes

33. About how many times a year? \_\_\_\_\_

34. How many do you have at one time?

    a. Hogs \_\_\_\_\_ b. Lambs \_\_\_\_\_ c. Beef (lbs.) \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

35. Where do you think is the best place to cut up meat? \_\_\_\_\_

36. Where do you cut up meat? \_\_\_\_\_

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

37. Did you make any lard last year? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

38. How many times during the year did you make it?\_\_\_\_\_

39. How much did you make each time?\_\_\_\_\_lbs.

40.

What did you put your lard in the last time you made it? (Give type of containers.) (a)	How much does each container hold? (b)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

41. Did you preserve any food by canning, freezing, drying, pickling, or other methods last year? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

42.

How did you preserve these foods? (Write in method.) (a)	How much did you preserve this way last year? (b)	How much do you usually do in one day? (c)
1. Fruits		
a. _____	_____	_____
b. _____	_____	_____
c. _____	_____	_____
2. Vegetables		
a. _____	_____	_____
b. _____	_____	_____
c. _____	_____	_____
d. _____	_____	_____
3. Meats		
a. _____	_____	_____
b. _____	_____	_____
c. _____	_____	_____
4. Poultry		
a. _____	_____	_____
b. _____	_____	_____
c. _____	_____	_____

43. Where do you think would be the best place  
 a. \_\_\_to get foods ready for canning, freezing, etc.?\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_to process canned foods (pressure canner, water bath, etc.)?\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_to store canned foods?\_\_\_\_\_

44. Where do you usually get foods ready for canning, freezing, etc.?\_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX C

45. Do you have a pressure canner? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

46. How many quart jars does it hold?\_\_\_\_\_

47. Do you use it for meal preparation?\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

48. How often do you use it for cooking food?

a. Once a week or more\_\_\_\_\_ b. 2 or 3 times a month\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

49. Do you wash milk cans and pails in the house? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

50. How many milk cans are washed daily?\_\_\_\_\_ Milk pails?\_\_\_\_\_

*C. Laundry Work.*

51. How much of your family washing is done at home?

a. All\_\_\_\_\_ b. Most\_\_\_\_\_ c. A little\_\_\_\_\_

*If little*

52. What are reasons for sending out your laundry?\_\_\_\_\_

53. If washing is done away from home is it brought back:

a. \_\_\_wet?\_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_dry but not ironed?\_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_all ironed?\_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

54. Where do you think is the best place to do the washing?

a. In winter\_\_\_\_\_ b. In summer\_\_\_\_\_ c. No opinion\_\_\_\_\_

55. Where do you do your washing now?

a. In winter\_\_\_\_\_ b. In summer\_\_\_\_\_

56. Would you want portable or stationary tubs?

a. Portable\_\_\_\_\_ b. Stationary\_\_\_\_\_

57. What kind of tubs do you have now? a. Portable\_\_\_\_\_ b. Stationary\_\_\_\_\_

58. Where do you think would be the best place to iron?

a. In winter\_\_\_\_\_ b. In summer\_\_\_\_\_ c. No opinion\_\_\_\_\_

59. Where do you do your ironing now?

a. In winter\_\_\_\_\_ b. In summer\_\_\_\_\_

60. Would you want a portable or built-in ironing board?

a. Portable\_\_\_\_\_ b. Built-in\_\_\_\_\_ c. No opinion\_\_\_\_\_

61. Which kind do you have now? a. Portable\_\_\_\_\_ b. Built-in\_\_\_\_\_

c. None\_\_\_\_\_

62. Where do you think would be the best place to dry clothes on stormy days? \_\_\_\_\_

63. If you were to buy new laundry equipment, considering your present financial condition, would you include an automatic dryer? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

No opinion\_\_\_\_\_



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

64.

How many of these articles do you usually have in the wash at one time? (a)	Number in winter (b)	Number in summer (c)
1. Sheets.....		
2. Tablecloths.....		
3. Shirts.....		
4. House dresses.....		
5. Towels (all kinds).....		
6. Children's dresses, suits, overalls.....		
7. Work pants, overalls.....		

D. Sewing.

65. Is any sewing done at home? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

66.

Were any of these articles made at home last year? (a)	If yes, check. (b)	About how many were made for family? (c)	About how many were made for sale or others? (d)
1. Women's dresses.....			
2. Children's dresses, slips..			
3. Nightwear.....			
4. Children's rompers, play clothes.....			
5. _____			
6. _____			
7. _____			

67. In what room of the house would you prefer to do your sewing? \_\_\_\_\_

68. Where do you do it now? \_\_\_\_\_

69. Do you have a sewing machine? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

70. What kind is it? a. Treadle\_\_\_\_ b. Electric console\_\_\_\_ c. Portable\_\_\_\_

71. Would or wouldn't you want to leave it open ready for use at all times?  
Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX C

E. Hospitality, Leisure, and Play.

72. During the past year did your family have company that stayed overnight?  
Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

- 73. About how many times did you have company that stayed one or more nights?\_\_\_\_\_
- 74. How many stayed at one time? a. Usually\_\_\_\_\_ b. Most at any one time\_\_\_\_\_
- 75. What was the longest time any of them stayed? \_\_\_\_\_ nights
- 76. Where do you have company sleep? \_\_\_\_\_
- 77. Do you think you have overnight company often enough so you would want extra sleeping space planned for them in a new house? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

78. Where would you want this extra space? \_\_\_\_\_

79. Did your family have any social gatherings last year when there were four or more invited guests? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

- 80. a. How many times?\_\_\_\_\_ b. How many were usually there at a time?\_\_\_\_\_ c. Most at any one time \_\_\_\_\_
- 81. How many would you like to seat in your living room at one time? \_\_\_\_\_
- 82. How many can you seat now in your living room at one time? \_\_\_\_\_
- 83. Do any members of the household have hobbies or collections for which space in the house should be provided? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

84. What hobbies or collections? (List all.)

---



---



---



---



---

F. Business of the Farm Household.

85. Do or don't you need space in the house for farm business (such as account and record keeping, talks with tenants and agents, etc.)? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

86. Is space for a desk enough, or do you need an office?  
a. Desk\_\_\_\_\_ b. Office\_\_\_\_\_

*If "desk" is checked*

87. What room would you want the desk in?

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

If "office" is checked

- 88. What pieces of furniture would you want space in an office for?  
a. Desk\_\_\_\_ b.\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_ d.\_\_\_\_
- 89. Would or wouldn't you want a telephone in the office?  
Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_
- 90. Would or wouldn't you want an outside door to the office?  
Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_
- 91. For what would the office be used:  
a. —by the man of the house?\_\_\_\_\_
- b. —by the homemaker?\_\_\_\_\_
- c. —by the children?\_\_\_\_\_
- d. —by others?\_\_\_\_\_

If "yes" to question 85

- 92. Do you (the homemaker) need additional space? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

If yes

- 93. What space is needed?\_\_\_\_\_

If "no" to question 85

- 94. Do you (the homemaker) need space for business of the household?  
Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

If yes

- 95. What is needed?\_\_\_\_\_

- 96. Do you get any foods ready for market in the house? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

If yes

97.

What foods? (a)	Check (b)	For about how many weeks in the year is this important? (c)	About what amount do you usually handle a day at that time? (d)	Where do you think would be the best place to do this? (e)
1. Berries .....				
2. Fruit .....				
3. Vegetables .....				
4. Milk .....				
5. Cream .....				
6. Baked goods .....				
7. Eggs (boxed) .....				
8. Eggs (crated) .....				
9. Eggs (other) .....				
10. Poultry (dressed) .....				
11. Poultry (N.Y.dressed)				
12. Meat .....				
13.				

APPENDIX C

98. Are any other articles that are sold made here at home? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

99.

What articles? (a)	About how many are made a year? (b)	Where do you think would be the best place to do this work? (c)

100. Do you start garden plants in the house? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

101.

What kind of containers do you use? (a)	Size (b)	About how many? (c)

102. Do you rent rooms to tourists? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

103. Do you serve meals to tourists? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

104. If you were building a new house would you want it large enough to rent rooms to tourists? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

105. How many tourist rooms would you want? \_\_\_\_\_rooms

106. Do you rent cabins to tourists? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

107. How many tourist cabins do you have? \_\_\_\_\_ number

108. Do you do laundry for tourist cabins at home? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

III. GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

109. If you were planning a new house, would you build a:

- a. —1-story house?\_\_\_\_\_ c. —2-story house?\_\_\_\_\_ e. —3-story house?\_\_\_\_\_
- b.—1½-story house?\_\_\_\_\_ d. —2½-story house?\_\_\_\_\_f. —No opinion?\_\_\_\_\_

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

*If prefer a 1½ or 2-story house*

- 110. How many bedrooms would you plan for? \_\_\_\_\_ number
- 111. On which floor or floors would you want bedrooms?
  - a. First floor\_\_\_\_\_ number    b. Second floor\_\_\_\_\_ number
- 112. If you were planning one bathroom, on which floor would you want it?
  - a. 1st floor\_\_\_\_\_    b. 2nd floor\_\_\_\_\_    c. No opinion\_\_\_\_\_
- 113. If you were planning to have a lavatory (bowl and toilet) in addition to a complete bath, on which floor would you have the complete bath?
  - a. 1st floor\_\_\_\_\_    b. 2nd floor \_\_\_\_\_    c. No opinion\_\_\_\_\_
- 114. Where do you think is the best place for men or other members of the household, coming in from work, to wash up?\_\_\_\_\_
- 115. Would or wouldn't you include a basement or cellar?    Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

- 116. What would you use it for?

---



---



---



---

- 117. Would or wouldn't you include any porches? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

- 118.

Where would you want the porches?  (a)	Check (b)	Would you want it open, screened, glassed in? (c)	What would you use it for	
			In winter? (d)	In summer? (e)
1. Front of house (front porch or near living room)				
2. Back of house (back porch or near kitchen) . . .				
3. _____				
4. _____				

- 119. If you were building a new house, would you plan a flat or sloping roof?
  - a. Flat\_\_\_\_\_    b. Sloping\_\_\_\_\_    c. No opinion\_\_\_\_\_
- 120. Would or wouldn't you include an attic? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

- 121. What would you use the attic for?

---



---



---

APPENDIX C

122. We are interested in your opinion concerning the heating of new homes. What type of heating equipment would you recommend to people like yourself?  
a. Stoves\_\_\_\_\_ b. Central furnace\_\_\_\_\_ c. Other\_\_\_\_\_

*If central furnace*

123. What type of heat would you recommend?  
a. Warm air\_\_\_\_ b. Hot water\_\_\_\_ c. Steam\_\_\_\_ d. Other\_\_\_\_\_
124. What kind of fuel would you suggest?  
a. Soft coal\_\_\_\_ c. Wood\_\_\_\_ e. Fuel oil\_\_\_\_  
b. Hard coal\_\_\_\_ d. Gas\_\_\_\_ f. Other\_\_\_\_
125. In a new house, which rooms would you want to be heated regularly in winter?  
a. All rooms\_\_\_\_ f. Children's bedrooms\_\_\_\_  
b. Kitchen\_\_\_\_ g. Bathroom\_\_\_\_  
c. Dining room\_\_\_\_ h. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. Living room\_\_\_\_ i. \_\_\_\_\_  
e. Parents' bedroom\_\_\_\_ j. \_\_\_\_\_
126. Would or wouldn't you want a fireplace? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

127. In what room or rooms would you have a fireplace?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

128. If you were building a new house would or wouldn't you include a pantry?  
Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

129. Would you want a storage or work pantry? a. Storage\_\_\_\_ b. Work\_\_\_\_
130. Would or wouldn't you like more rooms in the house you are living in?  
Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_ No opinion\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

131. If you could have one more room, what room would you want?
- \_\_\_\_\_

132. If you could have still another room what room would you want?
- \_\_\_\_\_

133. If a family of five, two boys and a girl of school age, could have a house with only five rooms and a bath, what do you think they should be?

*If no dining space is given*

Where would you want to serve meals? \_\_\_\_\_

*If only 2 bedrooms are suggested*

Where would you suggest each person sleep? \_\_\_\_\_

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

IV. INVENTORIES

A. FOODS

134. Now we would like to know what foods you store.

(Do not list in this table (1) foods that need storage in a cold place, as eggs, milk, butter, leftovers, etc., and (2) food to be sent to market. If supplies are kept on hand for sale to tenants, include these in columns e and f, as well as the reserve supply for family use.)

Groceries  (a)	How much of these foods, for use in everyday cooking, do you keep in or near the kitchen?			How much did you store last year as a reserve supply?	
	Stored in package they came in		Kept in other container	Largest amount at one time  (e)	Where did you keep this supply?  (f)
	Usual no. of packages (b)	Weight of package (c)	(Largest amount stored) (d)		
<i>Flour</i>					
1. White . . . . .					
2. Whole wheat . . . . .					
3. Pancake . . . . .					
4. Cake . . . . .					
5. _____					
6. _____					
<i>Uncooked cereals, etc.</i>					
7. Cornmeal . . . . .					
8. Grits . . . . .					
9. Oatmeal . . . . .					
10. Rice . . . . .					
11. Macaroni . . . . .					
12. Spaghetti . . . . .					
13. _____					
14. _____					
<i>Prepared cereals (give kind)</i>					
15. _____					
16. _____					
17. _____					
18. _____					
19. _____					
20. _____					
21. _____					
<i>Dried beans, peas, etc.</i>					
22. Beans . . . . .					
23. Peas . . . . .					
24. _____					
25. _____					

APPENDIX C

134. Now we would like to know what foods you store (*continued*)

Groceries  (a)	How much of these foods, for use in everyday cooking, do you keep in or near the kitchen?			How much did you store last year as a reserve supply?	
	Stored in package they came in		Kept in other container	Largest amount at one time  (e)	Where did you keep this supply?  (f)
	Usual no. of packages (b)	Weight of package (c)	(Largest amount stored) (d)		
<i>Sugar</i>					
26. Granulated.....					
27. Brown.....					
28. Powdered.....					
29. _____					
<i>Dried fruits, vegetables</i>					
30. Apples.....					
31. Peaches.....					
32. Raisins.....					
33. Prunes.....					
34. _____					
35. _____					
<i>Spices and flavorings</i>					
36. Spices, etc.....					
a. Less than 4".....					
b. 4" and over.....					
37. Flavorings, coloring					
a. Less than 4".....					
b. 4", less than 6".....					
c. 6" and over.....					
38. _____					
<i>Leavening agents</i>					
39. Baking powder.....					
40. Soda.....					
<i>Crackers, cookies</i>					
41. Soda crackers.....					
42. Butter crackers.....					
43. Graham crackers.....					
44. Packaged cookies.....					
45. _____					
46. _____					
<i>Miscellaneous foods</i>					
47. Catsup, open.....				xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
48. Sauces, pickles, open.....				xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
49. Jellies, jams, open.....				xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
50. Peanut butter.....					



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

134. Now we would like to know what foods you store (*concluded*)

Groceries  (a)	How much of these foods, for use in everyday cooking, do you keep in or near the kitchen?			How much did you store last year as a reserve supply?	
	Stored in package they came in		Kept in other container	Largest amount at one time  (e)	Where did you keep this supply?  (f)
	Usual no. of packages (b)	Weight of package (c)	(Largest amount stored) (d)		
51. Mayonnaise, salad dressing					
52. Coffee . . . . .					
53. Tea . . . . .					
54. Chocolate . . . . .					
55. Cocoa . . . . .					
56. Molasses . . . . .					
57. Maple syrup . . . . .					
58. Corn syrup, sorghum, etc. . . . .					
59. Coconut . . . . .					
60. Cooking fats . . . . .					
61. Cooking, salad oils . . . . .					
62. Cornstarch . . . . .					
63. Gelatin, pudding mixes . . . . .					
64. Cake, pie mixes . . . . .					
65. Biscuit mixes . . . . .					
66. Nuts, shelled . . . . .					
67. Nuts, unshelled . . . . .					
68. Salt, coarse . . . . .					
69. Salt, table . . . . .					
70. Tapioca . . . . .					
71. Vinegar . . . . .					
72. _____					
73. _____					
74. _____					
75. _____					

APPENDIX C

135. Produce, cured and dried meats. (If supplies are kept on hand for sale to tenants, include these in columns c and d, as well as the reserve supply for family use.)

Foods  (a)	How much of these foods do you keep in or near the kitchen?  (b)	How much did you store last year as reserve supply?	
		Largest amount on hand at one time  (c)	Where did you keep this supply?  (d)
1. Apples and pears . . . . .			
2. Potatoes, white . . . . .			
3. Potatoes, sweet . . . . .			
4. Onions . . . . .			
5. Citrus fruit . . . . .			
6. Cabbage . . . . .			
7. Beets . . . . .			
8. Turnips . . . . .			
9. Celery . . . . .			
10. Carrots . . . . .			
11. _____			
12. _____			
13. _____			
<i>Cured and dried meats</i>			
14. Ham . . . . .			
15. Bacon . . . . .			
16. Salt pork . . . . .			
17. Sausage . . . . .			
18. _____			
19. _____			
20. _____			

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

136. Glass jars, crocks, and jugs. (Include home canned and purchased items.)

Containers  (a)	How many of these containers did you have full when you had the largest supply last year?  (b)	How many did you have empty at that time?  (c)	How many do you store in or near the kitchen?  (d)
<i>Glass jars</i>			
1. ½ pint and less.....			
2. Over ½ pt. -1 pt.....			
3. Over 1 pt. -1 qt.....			
4. Over 1 qt.....			
<i>Bottles and jugs</i>			
5. 1 qt. and less.....			
6. Over 1 qt., less than 4 qts.			
7. 4 qts. and over.....			
<i>Cans (tin)</i>			
8. No. 1 and under.....			
9. Over No. 1 -No. 3.....			
10. No. 5.....			
11. No. 10.....			
<i>Stone jars and crocks</i>			
12. 1 gal. and under.....			
13. 2 gal., under 5 gal.....			
14. 5 gal. and over.....			
<i>Other</i>			
15. Jelly glasses.....			
16. _____			
17. _____			
18. _____			

APPENDIX C

137. How many of these baked foods do you usually need to store at one time?

- a. Bread (loaves) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Rolls (dozen) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Cookies (dozen) \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Cakes \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Pies \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Doughnuts (dozen) \_\_\_\_\_

138. Are there any foods you would store in larger quantities, if you had the room?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

139.

What foods? (a)	How much would you store? (b)

*If family has reserve supply of food*

140. Is the place where you store your reserve supplies of food satisfactory?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ No opinion \_\_\_\_\_

*If no*

141. What kind of place would you like for storing your reserve supply of food?

Food (a)	Preferred storage place (b)

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

B. CLOTHING, HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR SEWING, CLEANING, AND LEISURE

142. Now we would like to have you tell about the clothes your family have.

Article of clothing  (a)	Number used			Number used		
	In cold weather only (b)	In warm weather only (c)	All the year round (d)	In cold weather only (e)	In warm weather only (f)	All the year round (g)
Men and boys over 10 years of age (Write in name)						
<i>Outer clothing for work and play</i>						
1. Coats, jackets, raincoats . . . . .						
2. Sweaters . . . . .						
3. High boots (pairs) . . . . .						
4. Galoshes, rubbers (pairs) . . . . .						
5. Hats, caps . . . . .						
6. _____						
<i>Other clothing</i>						
7. Overcoats . . . . .						
8. Suits . . . . .						
9. Extra suit coats, jackets . . . . .						
10. Extra trousers, slacks . . . . .						
11. Ski suits . . . . .						
12. Sweaters . . . . .						
13. Dress shirts . . . . .						
14. Work shirts . . . . .						
15. Overalls, work pants . . . . .						
16. Union suits . . . . .						
17. Shorts, undershirts, nightwear . . . . .						
18. Robes . . . . .						
19. Shoes, slippers (pairs) . . . . .						
20. Hats, caps . . . . .						
21. Scarves, gloves . . . . .						
22. _____						
23. _____						
Women and girls over 10 years of age (Write in name)						
<i>Outer clothing for work and play</i>						
1. Coats, jackets, raincoats . . . . .						
2. Sweaters . . . . .						
3. Boots, galoshes, rubbers (pairs) . . . . .						
4. Hats, caps . . . . .						
5. _____						

APPENDIX C

142. Now we would like to have you tell about the clothes your family have (*cont.*).

Article of clothing  (a)	Number used			Number used		
	In cold weather only (b)	In warm weather only (c)	All the year round (d)	In cold weather only (e)	In warm weather only (f)	All the year round (g)
<i>Other clothing</i>						
6. Coats . . . . .						
7. Robes, housecoats . . . . .						
8. Suits . . . . .						
9. Extra suit coats and jackets . . . . .						
10. Extra skirts . . . . .						
11. Street length dresses . . . . .						
12. Snowsuits . . . . .						
13. Blouses . . . . .						
14. Sweaters . . . . .						
15. Aprons . . . . .						
16. Slips, panties, brassieres . . . . .						
17. Girdles, corsets . . . . .						
18. Nightwear . . . . .						
19. Shoes, slippers (pairs) . . . . .						
20. Hats . . . . .						
21. Bags . . . . .						
22. Scarves . . . . .						
23. Gloves . . . . .						
24. _____						
25. _____						
Boys 2-10 years old (Write name)						
<i>Outer clothing for play</i>						
1. Coats, jackets, raincoats . . . . .						
2. Sweaters . . . . .						
3. High boots (pairs) . . . . .						
4. Galoshes, rubbers (pairs) . . . . .						
5. Hats, caps . . . . .						
6. _____						
<i>Other clothing</i>						
7. Overcoats, mackinaws, snowsuits . . . . .						
8. Suits . . . . .						
9. Extra suit coats and jackets . . . . .						
10. Extra trousers and slacks . . . . .						
11. Sweaters . . . . .						
12. Dress blouses, shirts . . . . .						
13. Overalls, work pants, coveralls . . . . .						
14. Sun suits, shorts, playsuits . . . . .						
15. Underwear, nightwear . . . . .						

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

142. Now we would like to have you tell about the clothes your family have (*concluded*).

Article of clothing  (a)	Number used			Number used		
	In cold weather only (b)	In warm weather only (c)	All the year round (d)	In cold weather only (e)	In warm weather only (f)	All the year round (g)
<i>Other clothing—Continued</i>						
16. Robes . . . . .						
17. Shoes, slippers (pairs) . . . . .						
18. Hats, caps . . . . .						
19. Costumes (cowboy suits, etc.) . . . . .						
20. _____						
21. _____						
Girls 2-10 years old (Write name)						
<i>Outer clothing for play</i>						
1. Coats, jackets, raincoats . . . . .						
2. Sweaters . . . . .						
3. High boots (pairs) . . . . .						
4. Galoshes, rubbers (pairs) . . . . .						
5. Hats, caps . . . . .						
6. _____						
<i>Other clothing</i>						
7. Coats . . . . .						
8. Suit coats, jackets, skirts . . . . .						
9. Blouses . . . . .						
10. Sweaters . . . . .						
11. Dresses . . . . .						
12. Playsuits, slacks . . . . .						
13. Aprons . . . . .						
14. Underwear, slips, nightwear . . . . .						
15. Robes, housecoats . . . . .						
16. Shoes, slippers (pairs) . . . . .						
17. Hats . . . . .						
18. Costumes . . . . .						
19. _____						
20. _____						

APPENDIX C

143. Now we would like to have you tell about your bedding and household linens.

Bedding (a)	How many do you store all year? (b)	How many do you store in warm weather only? (c)	How many do you store in cold weather only? (d)
1. Blankets . . . . .			
2. Comforters . . . . .			
3. Quilts . . . . .			
4. Pillows . . . . .			
5. Mattress pads . . . . .			
6. Spreads, etc . . . . .			
7. _____			
8. _____			

144.

Household Linen (a)	How many do you store for family use? (b)	How many do you store for future use of family or guests? (c)
1. Sheets . . . . .		
2. Pillowcases . . . . .		
3. Bath towels . . . . .		
4. Lunch cloths, less than 2 yds. long		
5. Tablecloths, 2yds. and over . . . . .		
6. Hand towels . . . . .		
7. Dinner napkins, 18" and over . . . . .		
8. Lunch napkins, under 18" . . . . .		
9. Place mats . . . . .		
10. Dish towels . . . . .		
11. Bureau scarves . . . . .		
12. _____		
13. _____		
14. _____		



FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

145. *Sewing materials, equipment*

a. How many of the following articles do you have?

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Patterns_____              | 5. Pressing pads_____ |
| 2. Dress forms_____           | 6. _____              |
| 3. Folding sewing tables_____ | 7. _____              |
| 4. Sleeve boards_____         | 8. _____              |

b. What is the largest number of unfinished articles that you need space for at any one time?

1. Garments being made or remodeled\_\_\_\_\_
2. Spreads and quilts to be made\_\_\_\_\_
3. Rugs being made\_\_\_\_\_
4. Anything else\_\_\_\_\_

c. About how much space do you need for these things? (Give dimension or describe space needed.)

1. Sewing scraps\_\_\_\_\_
2. New materials\_\_\_\_\_
3. Notions (threads, snaps, etc.)\_\_\_\_\_

146. Do you need space for books, magazines, catalogues, and bulletins?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

147.

Room (a)	In what rooms would you want space for these? (Check) (b)	How many inches of shelf space do you need for these? (c)
1. Living room . . . . .	_____	_____
2. Dining room . . . . .	_____	_____
3. Bedrooms . . . . .	_____	_____
4. Kitchen . . . . .	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____

148. Do you need space for sheet music and phonograph records? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

149. How many inches of shelf space do you need for:

- a. —sheet music?\_\_\_\_\_ inches
- b. —phonograph records? \_\_\_\_\_ inches

**APPENDIX C**

150. This last list is made up of odds and ends of miscellaneous articles that many families have.

How many do you have and wish to store in the house? (a)	Give number (b)	How many do you have and wish to store in the house? (a)	Give number (b)
<i>Cleaning equipment, etc.</i>		<i>Recreation, sports</i>	
1. Brooms . . . . .		25. Card tables . . . . .	
2. Long-handled mops, etc . .		26. Game boards . . . . .	
3. Waxes, polishes . . . . .		27. _____	
4. Other cleaning supplies . . .		28. Violin . . . . .	
5. Mop pails . . . . .		29. Guitar, banjo . . . . .	
6. Carpet sweeper . . . . .		30. _____	
7. First aid kit . . . . .		31. _____	
8. Fuel can for lamps . . . . .		32. Guns . . . . .	
9. Extra lamps (kerosene, gasoline) . . . . .		33. Revolvers . . . . .	
10. Paint and varnish cans . . .		34. Fishing rods . . . . .	
11. Shoe care equipment . . . .		35. Tackle boxes . . . . .	
12. _____		36. Skates . . . . .	
13. _____		37. Skis . . . . .	
14. _____		38. _____	
15. _____		<i>Other</i>	
<i>Children's equipment, toys</i>		39. Typewriter, portable . . . .	
16. Baby carriage . . . . .		40. Typewriter, standard . . . .	
17. Baby stroller . . . . .		41. Electric fans . . . . .	
18. Tricycles . . . . .		42. Portable heaters . . . . .	
19. Wagons . . . . .		43. Kitchen stepladders . . . .	
20. _____		44. Curtain stretcher . . . . .	
21. _____		45. Rug frames . . . . .	
22. _____		46. Quilting frames . . . . .	
23. _____		47. Trunks . . . . .	
24. _____		48. Suitcases . . . . .	
		49. _____	

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

C. MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES

151. How many of these pieces of equipment do you have and wish to store in the house?

Equipment (a)	Number (b)	Equipment (a)	Number (b)	Capacity (c)
1. Lunch boxes . . . . .	_____	16. Churn . . . . .	_____	gal.
2. Thermos jugs . . . . .	_____	17. Cream, milk cans	_____	gal.
3. Thermos bottles . . . . .	_____	18. Milk crocks . . . . .	_____	gal.
4. Meat saw . . . . .	_____	19. Ice cream freezer	_____	qt.
5. Household scales . . . . .	_____	20. _____	_____	_____
6. Corn popper, electric . . . . .	_____	21. Canning kettles . . . . .	_____	qt.
7. Corn popper, other . . . . .	_____	22. Water bath can- ner, round . . . . .	_____	qt. jars
8. Funnel (used for canning) . . . . .	_____	23. Water bath can- ner, boiler . . . . .	_____	qt. jars
9. Kraut cutter . . . . .	_____	24. _____	_____	_____
10. Bottle capper . . . . .	_____	25. _____	_____	_____
11. Tin-can sealer . . . . .	_____	26. _____	_____	_____
12. Milk pails . . . . .	_____	27. _____	_____	_____
13. Milk strainers . . . . .	_____	28. _____	_____	_____
14. Milk pans . . . . .	_____			
15. Butter bowl . . . . .	_____			

152. How many of each of the following do you usually have put away?

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. Rolls of toilet paper_____                            | h. Cans of cleansers_____  |
| b. Rolls of paper towels_____                            | i. Boxes of matches_____   |
| c. Boxes of cleansing tissue_____                        | j. Rolls of wax paper_____ |
| d. Packages of paper napkins_____                        | k. _____                   |
| e. Bars of toilet soap_____                              | l. _____                   |
| f. Bars of laundry soap<br>(homemade and purchased)_____ | m. _____                   |
| g. Boxes of soap powder, etc._____                       | n. _____                   |
|  | o. _____                   |

APPENDIX C

D. DISHES, SILVERWARE

153. Now we would like to know how many dishes and how much silver you have. First, will you give the number you use every day and, second, those which you use only for company meals?

Articles (a)	Number used		Articles (a)	Number used	
	Every day (b)	For guests (c)		Every day (b)	For guests (c)
<i>Dishes</i>			21. Platters . . . . .		
1. Plates, dinner, luncheon			a. Less than 12" long		
2. Plates, salad, pie . . . . .			b. 12", less than 14" . . .		
3. Plates, soup . . . . .			c. 14", less than 16" . . .		
4. Plates, bread & butter			d. 16", less than 20" . . .		
5. Saucers . . . . .			e. 20" and over . . . . .		
6. Soup bowls . . . . .			22. Pitchers . . . . .		
7. Cereal dishes . . . . .			a. Less than 6" high		
8. Fruit, dessert, side dishes			b. 6", less than 8" . . . . .		
a. Footed . . . . .			c. 8", less than 10" . . . . .		
b. Not footed . . . . .			d. 10", less than 12" . . . . .		
9. Cups, tea and coffee . . . . .			e. 12" and over . . . . .		
10. Glasses, water . . . . .			23. Coffee, tea, chocolate		
11. Glasses, iced tea . . . . .			pots stored with dishes		
12. Glasses, juice . . . . .			a. _____		
13. Goblets . . . . .			b. _____		
14. Sherbets (stemmed) . . . . .			c. _____		
15. Serving dishes (oval, uncovered) . . . . .			d. _____		
a. Less than 6" long . . . . .			24. Jelly and relish dishes . . . . .		
b. 6" and less than 8" . . . . .			<i>Silver, appliances</i>		
c. 8" and less than 10" . . . . .			25. Knives . . . . .		
d. 10" & less than 12" . . . . .			26. Forks . . . . .		
e. 12" and over . . . . .			27. Teaspoons . . . . .		
16. Serving dishes (round or square, uncovered) . . . . .			28. Soup spoons . . . . .		
a. Less than 6" . . . . .			29. Tablespoons . . . . .		
b. 6" and less than 8" . . . . .			30. Salad forks . . . . .		
c. 8" and less than 10" . . . . .			31. Serving pieces . . . . .		
d. 10" & less than 12" . . . . .			32. Butter spreaders . . . . .		
e. 12" and over . . . . .			33. _____		
17. Serving dishes (covered)			34. _____		
18. Serv. plates (for bread, cake, etc.) 10" & over . . . . .			35. Toaster . . . . .		
19. Sugar & creamer sets . . . . .			36. Grill . . . . .		
20. Gravy boats . . . . .			37. Coffee maker . . . . .		
			38. Waffle iron . . . . .		
			39. Mixer, electric . . . . .		
			40. _____		
			41. Trays . . . . .		

FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

154. Do you have any dishes or flower containers that you hardly ever use?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

155.

Where do you keep them? (Give type of cupboard).  (a)	How much space do they take up?	
	Length of shelving (b)	Depth of rectangular shelves (c)

V. GENERAL INFORMATION

156. Do you feel the need for more storage space for any of the things we have been talking about? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

*If yes*

157.

For what things would you like more storage space than you have? (a)	Where would you want the storage space? (b)

158. How much space indoors is needed, if any, for play space for children?

\_\_\_\_\_sq. ft.

*If yes*

159. Where should this space be located?\_\_\_\_\_

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS  
OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES  
in Cooperation with  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Research Administration  
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics  
Washington, D.C.  
STUDY OF FARM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS  
IN NORTHEAST REGION  
*GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWERS*

### INTRODUCTION

This study of household activities of farm families is being conducted by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations in cooperation with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the study is to assemble data to be used in planning farmhouses. The information desired covers the kind and scope of activities carried on in farm homes, the type and amount of storage space needed, and the preferences of the family for certain housing features and the allocation of activities. The data on inventories and activities will be used as a basis for the laboratory work which is needed before standards for space can be established. The information on preferences for certain housing features and the location for major household activities will be used immediately by architects and engineers of the various states and the Department of Agriculture in the revision of the Regional Farm Structures Plan Book.

For the purposes of the study four regions have been designated: the Northeastern, the Southern, the North Central, and the Western. Each region has been divided into several subregions on the basis of climate and topography. The Northeastern region has four subregions: (1) Coastal, (2) Plains, (3) Appalachian, and (4) Cold North.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULES

Data are to be recorded on the schedule form according to instructions in this manual. These instructions provide the general rules for taking the schedule, but they cannot cover all the questions that may arise. If you encounter a situation not covered by the instructions, take full notes on the details. Discuss the handling of it with the supervisor.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

It is important that you strive for accuracy, consistency, and completeness in every schedule. Great care has gone into the preparation of the schedule and the selection of the sample areas, and great care will be taken in tabulating and interpreting the data you submit. However, the quality of the results will depend to a large extent upon the care with which you follow sampling instructions and handle the schedule.

The schedule is directed to the homemaker since it is concerned with the functions of the farmhouse. Other members of the family may assist with supplying the information requested. Where there is a difference of opinion expressed by members of the family, record the opinion of the homemaker.

### *Asking the Questions*

In interviewing families, it is important that the interviewer ask the questions just as they appear on the schedule. It is very important that the interviewer refrain from asking the question in such a way as to suggest an answer. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to formulate all questions that will need to be asked, for in some cases it will be necessary to question further in order to get the desired information. In these you must avoid suggesting an answer or making one answer seem more desirable than another. Avoid expressing your own opinions or making the family aware of what your preferences are.

An attempt has been made to express the questions in simple language so that they can be understood by most people. If the question is not understood the first time, repeat it; define or explain only if the cooperator still does not understand.

If you fail to obtain the information asked for in a question that applies to the family, be sure there is an entry to indicate the reason. After most questions asking for an expression of opinion there is a place to check "no opinion" for those who cannot make up their minds to a definite answer. The following symbols may be used to indicate reasons information is not obtained:

DK — don't know — this answer should not occur very often on a schedule.

R — refused — means that the family refused the information.

*Do not* enter an answer to questions that do not apply to the family being interviewed. Draw a line through these questions so it will be evident that you did not skip them accidentally. For instance [on page 411] a note preceding question 50 indicates that this question is to be asked only if the answer to question 49 is *Yes*. Therefore if the family answers *No* to question 49, draw a line through question 50 to show that it does not apply to this family.

Be sure there is an entry for every question that applies to the family being interviewed. For Yes-No questions, Check (✓) the answer given. Where the number is asked for as in question 34b [page 409] and the family has none, enter a "0" in the space. For questions requiring written entries, be sure such entries are legible and in the right place. For some questions lists of items or possible answers are given. Check the proper answer. Use the blank spaces at the end of these lists for entering other answers given by the family. For instance, in question 48 [page 411], if the answer given is 2 or 3 times a year, write it in in "c."

There are many questions which attempt to get an expression of a preference from the person being interviewed. These are primarily of the open type; that is, no answer is suggested to the respondent. It is quite important that these questions

## APPENDIX C

be asked as they are in the schedule. Make clear to the family that the preferences do not refer to the present house. Most preference questions are worded: "Where do you think would be the best place ———." The family may not be thinking of building or remodeling, but we would like to know what they would do if they could.

It is important that on questions where a number of choices is involved, the homemaker be given all the alternatives before she answers. For instance, question 112 [page 416] should be read in its entirety before pausing for an answer (*do not* read "no opinion" since this is provided only for the use of the interviewer in checking if the homemaker does not have a preference). The homemaker then knows all the possible choices before she makes a decision.

Carry a pad of paper with you so that you may make notes of facts for which you do not immediately find a place on the schedule. The right-hand margin of the schedule may also be used for notes, calculations, etc. Make no notes in the left-hand margin.

### *Information Is Confidential*

All information obtained in these interviews is confidential. Do not discuss one family with another. It is not the purpose of your visit to help families to plan house improvements. If they ask for suggestions, and you are sure you have some good ones to offer, give them *after* you have finished the interview.

### *When You Leave*

When you have finished the interview thank the homemaker for her help. It is important to leave a good impression behind for the next survey and for your Experiment Station and the government.

## EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE ITEMS

### I. THE FAMILY, THE HOUSE, THE FARM

#### A. *The Family*

1. *Who lives here?* "Here" refers to the dwelling unit. A dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms with separate kitchen facilities, and occupied as separate living quarters. In rural areas a house is usually a single dwelling unit, although it sometimes has two or more apartments, each of which is a dwelling unit.

If two eligible families own and operate the farm together, take two schedules if they (1) occupy separate dwelling units in the same house, or (2) live in separate houses within the sample area. If the two partners live in the same dwelling unit, sharing common housekeeping arrangements, take only one schedule.

Column a. *Family members.* Include the family and all other persons living in the dwelling who are related by blood, marriage or adoption and/or who share common housekeeping arrangements. Enter only those for whom regular sleeping arrangements must be provided. Occasionally unrelated persons who pool resources, or are dependent on one income, make up a family; example: two



## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

unrelated women living together and owning and operating a farm together.

Entries should describe the family as of the time of the interview. Include (1) family members away at school or work but who consider this house their place of residence, and for whom space in the house is reserved, (2) members away visiting friends or relatives or on vacation, (3) members temporarily away on business trips, in hospitals, etc., and (4) relatives who live with the family for six months or longer each year.

*Do not* include (1) persons who merely take meals in the house, (2) members of the armed forces stationed elsewhere, (3) persons living or visiting in the dwelling temporarily whose usual place of residence is elsewhere.

*Do not* list family members by name, but by relationship to the head, as wife, son, daughter, etc. List them in the order of (1) their closeness of relation to the head, and (2) their ages in descending order—oldest first, youngest last, etc.

*Other members of the household.* Include all persons living in the dwelling unit who are not listed under "family members," such as hired household or farm help, roomers, etc. As in the case of family members, list those who regularly sleep here, even though they are temporarily away. List them by descriptive names, as "hired man," "roomer," etc. In the case of adults, Columns D and E need not be filled in, but do so for children.

Column f. *What was the last grade of school completed?* For older persons who attended *ungraded* school count the number of years of schooling completed as equivalent to the number of grades completed or accept their estimates of equivalent grades completed.

If in addition to high school, a person has had technical or college training, indicate the number of years of additional training; example: (2 years college).

If technical training was taken before completion of high school, indicate grades completed and number of years of other training; example: (10 grades, 2 years business school).

### B. *The Present Dwelling, Furniture, and Equipment*

3. *How many stories are there in this house?* In a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story house there is a permanent stairway (not a ladder or a disappearing stairway) to the upper floor. Because of the pitch of the roof, not as much space is usable for rooms on the second floor as on the first floor. In a 2-story house, there is as much floor space usable for rooms on the second floor as on the first floor. In a 3-story house the same amount of floor space is usable for rooms on all three floors. A house with 2 full stories and a half story that has been or could be finished so that it might be used as a living area and can be reached by a permanent stairway is a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story house. If one part of the house has more stories than another part, enter the maximum number of stories.

## APPENDIX C

4. *How long have you lived in this house?* Consider only the years this family has lived in the house as a family group. If this is the parental home of either husband or wife, *do not* include the years either lived in the house before establishing this family group.
5. *Did you build this house?* Do not interpret this question too literally, since it does not necessarily mean that the family built the house with its own labor. Check "Yes" if the male or female head planned the house or had it planned and built.
7. *Is there a cellar or basement under the house?* Cellar or basement includes any excavation under the house that is deep enough to stand up in. It may have an inside or an outside entrance; dirt or masonry walls and floor. *Do not* include shallow pits or trenches under the house or cellars under some other farm building.
9. *What kind of floor does it have?* If more than one finish has been used, enter all. Floors may be dirt, wood, concrete, stone, etc.
11. Column a. *What rooms, closets, and porches does the house have?* If there are two or more dwelling units in the house, enter only the rooms, closets, porches, etc., used by the family from whom a schedule is being obtained. Accept the terminology of the homemaker in naming the rooms. For instance, if they call a room "a parlor" enter it thus even if you would call the room a living room. Follow this same principle in naming rooms that have a dual use, such as living rooms used as bedrooms. Give such rooms the name the homemaker uses. Rooms such as dinettes and breakfast alcoves which are not separated from other rooms by a floor-to-ceiling partition should be written in in blank spaces 15—20. Halls which are used for living purposes should be entered here also. *Do not* list halls used only as passageways. Any other rooms which are not listed, such as storage rooms and rooms used for business purposes (such as doctor's office, or store) should be written in in the blank spaces.

*Bathroom.* Include only those bathrooms with running water and the conventional fixtures: tub or shower, water closet, lavatory. List in 15—20 all other rooms designated by the family as bathrooms but which do not have the conventional fixtures. For instance, the house may have a room which a family calls its bathroom, but it has a chemical toilet and a portable tub. Enter Bathroom—chemical toilet—portable tub—in blank space.

*Lavatory.* Enter as lavatory a room with running water and two fixtures: water closet and washbowl. For any other room, used as lavatory or washroom, indicate the facilities (see bathroom above).

*Toilet.* Enter as toilet, rooms with water closet only.

*Attic.* Enter as an attic, an unfinished or partially finished story or half-story used primarily for storage.

*Porches.* Enter only porches having both roof and floor. *Do not* include platforms or "stoops" that serve mainly as entrances to

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

the house. If a porch is screened or partially screened in summer, and glassed in the winter, enter as glassed porch.

Column c. *Which rooms are heated regularly in the winter?* Ask the question this way. Check the rooms the homemaker mentions. If some bedrooms are heated and others are not, indicate which bedroom is heated as "parents'," "baby's," etc.

Column d. *How are these rooms heated?* For each room heated, enter the type of heater used, unless there is a central heating plant, in which case write "furnace" or "central heating" on the top line. "Furnace" or "central heat" includes warm-air furnace (piped or pipeless), hot-water or steam plant, floor furnaces that heat three rooms or more.

Multiple room heaters (Describe). These heaters are usually in living room of house but heat more than 1 room.

All other heaters (Describe). Include free-standing portable and wall gas and electric heaters; and coal, wood, and kerosene stoves that are intended for heating one room only.

Column e. *What kind of fuel is used with each heater?* Indicate after each type of heater mentioned in Column d.

12. Column a. *What kind of a — do you have?* Fill in as you read the question: range, washing machine, etc.

*How many — do you have?* Fill in item as you read the question.

1. *Cooking Range.* Include all ranges used for meal preparation for all or part of the year, whether in the kitchen, workroom, on the back porch or in another area near the kitchen. "Range" means a cooking stove with at least 3 top burners or a cooking surface and a built-in oven; it does not include hot plates, grills, kerosene stoves with a portable oven, etc. If the family uses such, list under "other cook stove," giving kind.

"Combination" range means a range in which two or more types of fuel may be used, as: electricity and wood or coal, or gas and wood. Write in the kinds of fuel that can be used.

2. *Other Cooking Stove.* Enter here any type of cooking stove not included in above classification; example, oil stove, gas plate, etc.

Column c. *Which of these do you expect to keep on using indefinitely?* Ask the question this way, and check the ones mentioned.

Column d. *Do you expect to buy any furniture or equipment in the next 2 years?* Ask the question this way, and check or give the numbers of any items mentioned. For instance, the family may be planning to buy 2 easy chairs.

14. *What is the size of your present refrigerator?* If the homemaker does not know the size in cubic feet, measure the inside of the food storage compartment and enter its length, width, and height on the schedule. The editor will compute

## APPENDIX C

the cubic footage. For ice refrigerators do not measure the ice compartment even though it may be used for food storage.

15. *If you were to buy a new freezing cabinet, what size would you buy?* A freezer cabinet is one in which food is frozen and kept frozen. "Cabinet" type includes both chest and upright models.

### C. *The Farm*

17. *How many acres do you own? Rent from others?* Include all land that is part of the operator's farming unit (all crop land, woodland, pasture land, range, orchards, ditches, building sites, idle or fallow land, etc.). The unit may be in one or more tracts of land, under the direction of an individual or a partnership, worked by the operator and his family alone or with the help of hired workers. *Do not* include land the operator rents to others if he does not direct the work on this land and provide the work stock and equipment.
18. Column c. *What livestock do you have?* If family has *beef cattle*, find out whether they are a breeding herd, or whether fattened for sale. Enter in column e which type along with the number. Include under *other cattle* young stock and bulls. Write in any not listed. (*The above are operations for 1947. Estimates for 1948*). Some families will not be on the same farm as they were last year or this may be the first year on a farm so that estimates will have to be entered rather than operations for the previous year.
21. *Work off the farm.* Includes wages, salaries, and fees earned by any member of the family in off-farm work. "Off-farm work" includes paid work on someone else's farm.

## II. HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

### A. *Meal Service*

22. *How many people eat some of their meals here almost every day?* Include only people for whom meals must be prepared almost every day, or at least 4 days a week.
- a. *Family members.* Include those listed as family members on page [404].
- b. *Hired help.* Include only regular hired help; i.e., help that is hired for at least three months of the year. *Do not* include seasonal help, such as men hired only for a few days or weeks during planting or harvest.
- c. *Other.* Include boarders, etc.
23. *How many eat at the family table at one time?* The purpose of this question is to determine the size of table and space for table needed. "Family table" refers to the table or tables at which regular family meals are eaten.
24. *Where does the hired help eat?* Describe the arrangement for serving the regular hired help, such as "with the family," "at family table after family finishes," "on the porch," etc.
25. *How often do you have extra people at regular family meals?* Include the people who "drop in" for meals, those who come so often that they are accepted as part of the family group and no particular "extras" are prepared for them,

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

etc. *Do not* count here company invited for a specially planned and prepared meal.

26. *How many extra people do you usually have at a time?* The number of "extra people" may vary widely, but accept the homemaker's estimate of the "usual."
27. *How often do you have company meals?* "Company meals" include the meals that are specially planned occasions when company is invited, such as dinner parties, holiday dinners, etc.

29. *Where would you want space for serving meals?*

Column a. *Where would you like to have space for serving meals?* List all the places in the house or on porches where the family wants to be able to serve meals. Make it clear to the homemaker that this does not refer to the present house. If they mention a particular type of space describe this also. For instance, entries might be "alcove off the kitchen," "in the kitchen," "snack bar in kitchen," "dining room," "dinette," "living room," "side porch," etc.

Column b. *How many would you want to seat in each place?* Repeat the question for each space listed in column a.

30. *In which of these places would you serve —?* Check for each type of meal listed in column a the place or places it would usually be served, in summer and in winter.

3. *Refreshments* refer to light "snacks," such as sandwiches and coffee, often served to either family or guests.

### B. Food Preparation and Preservation

34. *How many do you have at one time?* If it is usual for the family to have hogs and beef to care for at the same time, write "and" between the two, as: a. Hogs (no.) 1 and c. Beef (lbs.) 800. If the family has hogs at one time, and beef at another, write "or" between the two, as: a. Hogs (no.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  or c. Beef (lbs.) 500.

35. *Where do you think is the best place to cut up meat?* Enter the preferred place for cutting up meat whether it is inside the house or outside.

39. *How much did you make each time?* Make entries in units mentioned by the family, separating by commas the amounts for each separate time. For example: 20 pounds, 25 pounds, or 5 gallons, 15 pounds, etc.

40. *What did you put your lard in the last time —?*

Column a. Write in type of container or containers the lard was put in for storage, as: lard can, glass jars, crock, etc.

Column b. *How much does each hold?* Give capacity, in pounds, gallons, etc., of each type of container lard was stored in. If two sizes of the same type of container were used, list them on two lines.

42. Column a. *How did you preserve these foods? (Write in method).* Use separate lines for each of the methods by which the general classes of: 1. Fruits, 2. Vegetables, 3. Meats, 4. Poultry, may have been preserved. *Do not* list different kinds of fruits, vegetables, meats or poultry. But, be sure to differentiate between fruits and vegetables, since

## APPENDIX C

some homemakers think of all canned goods as "fruits." Naming some vegetables, such as peas, broccoli, beans, etc., will help her classify the foods right.

Pickles, relishes, jellies and jams and kraut are often overlooked by the homemaker when she tells the total amount of food preserved. Make a practice of asking about these to remind her to include them.

Column b. *How much did you preserve this way last year?* Give canned foods in terms of number of quarts put up, frozen foods by number of pounds in packages (except poultry), and other foods in units mentioned by the homemaker. For dried foods specify whether the measure given refers to dry or fresh product.

Column c. *How much do you usually do in one day?* Give units of measurement as in 42 column b. above. Accept the homemaker's estimate of the "usual."

43. *Where do you think would be the best place ---?* "Get food ready" refers to the processes necessary to prepare food for the canner, the freezer, etc., such as: washing, paring, shelling (peas), blanching, precooking, filling jars, filling packages for the freezer, etc.
48. *How often do you use it for cooking food?* Enter under c any frequency not covered by a or b.

### C. Laundry Work

51. *How much of your family washing is done at home?* If all flat work is sent out and colored clothes, lingerie, children's garments are done at home, check "most." Check "little" if only fine, hand laundry is done at home.
52. *What are your reasons for sending out laundry?* Enter any reasons the homemaker willingly gives. Do not probe. If she gives no reasons, enter "none."
53. *If washing is done away from home ---?* Write in under d any other type of laundry service.
56. *Would you want portable or stationary tubs?* "Portable" refers to tubs of metal or wood that are easily moved from one place to another. "Stationary" refers to tubs that are permanently fastened to walls or floors and have drains to the outside of the house. They may or may not have water piped to them.
60. *Would you want a portable or built-in ironing board?* A "portable" ironing board is one which can be carried from one place to another; a "built-in" one is attached to the wall and can be used in only one place.
63. *If you were to buy --- would you include an automatic dryer?* An automatic dryer is a separate cabinet in which clothes are dried by tumbling action in cylinder through which warm air is forced by means of fan. Heat is supplied by gas or electricity thermostatically controlled; also has time control.
64. *How many of these articles do you usually have in wash ---?* This is not a complete list of laundry, but includes the major portion of the family laundry. It will not be necessary to add other items.

[D. Sewing — No Instructions]

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

### E. Hospitality, Leisure and Play

72. *During the past year did your family have company that stayed over night?* "Company" does not include persons listed [on page 404] as members of the family or household, unless they have taken up residence here during the year and were here as company or guests before that. Include professional or semiprofessional people who come on business and are provided lodging, but not hired farm or household help.
73. *How many times did you have company —?* It is likely that the family will give this in terms of times per week, per months, etc., so that the interviewer will have to convert to number of times. For instance, if the family had overnight company about every weekend, the answer would be 52; if once a month, the answer would be 12. If the only overnight guests the family had were two people who stayed simultaneously for a month, the answer would be 1.
74. *How many stayed at one time?* Accept homemaker's estimate of the usual.
75. *What was longest time any of them stayed?* This means the longest *continuous* length of time that a person or persons stayed overnight. For example, if the only overnight guest was a person who stayed a week, 7 nights would be entered; if he stayed a total of 7 nights during the year but only one night at a time, 1 night would be entered.
76. *Where do you have company sleep?* Describe fully, by giving the room and/or bed arrangement. For example: possible entries might be: "guest room," "studio couch in living room," "daughter's bedroom (daughter sleeps on dining room couch)," etc.
78. *Where would you want this extra space?* Record answer the homemaker gives; it may be a room, just an extra cot, or a bed in another bedroom.
79. *Did your family have any social gatherings last year when there were four or more invited guests?* Include club meetings, church groups, parties, family reunions, Sunday afternoon socials, teenagers "jam" sessions, etc.
80. b. *How many usually entertained at a time?* Accept the homemaker's estimate of number "usually" entertained.
81. *How many would you like to seat in your living room at a time?* This refers to the number you would like to seat in chairs, sofas, etc. *Do not* include the number who might sit on the floor or use footstools.
82. *How many can you seat now in your living room at a time?* See item 81.
83. *Do any members of the household have hobbies or collections —?* The space needed in the house may be for carrying on activities connected with the hobby and/or storing the hobby supplies or collections. *Do not* include hobbies for which no space in the house is needed, such as raising calves.

### F. Business of the Household

88. *What pieces of furniture would you want space in office for?* Enter under b, c, d any other furniture such as filing cabinet, typewriter table, studio couch, etc.
90. *Would or wouldn't you want an outside door to the office?* Note that this refers to a door from the outside.
91. *For what would the office be used (a — d)* Ask the question in this way, and

## APPENDIX C

record activities other than business activities, such as: b. homemaker — sewing; c. children — studying; d. others — guest's sleeping.

92. *Do you (the homemaker) need additional space?* Interpret this to mean space in addition to the office.
93. *What space is needed?* Record the reply of the homemaker; it may be a shelf in the kitchen, or a desk in the living room, etc.
95. *What is needed?* See instructions for question 93.
96. *Do you get any foods ready for market —?* "Market" here includes roadside stands or door-to-door sales.

97. Column a. *What foods?*

10. "Full-dressed" poultry has been eviscerated as well as having feathers and blood removed. List in spaces 12 and 13 any foods not included in the list given.

11. "Poultry — N. Y. dressed." This refers to poultry from which feathers and blood have been removed.

Column c. *For about how many weeks —?* Accept the homemaker's estimate of the usual number.

Column d. *About what amounts —?* Record in units given by the homemaker.

Column e. *Where do you think would be the best place to do this?* Ask this question for only those items which homemaker gets ready for market.

98. *Are any other articles that are sold made at home?* Include quilts, candle-wicked articles, caned chairs, etc., for which space in any part of the house is needed. Dressmaking has already been recorded in question 66, column d.
99. Column a. *What articles?* List articles by name which homemaker makes at home for sale.

Column c. *Where do you think would be the best place to do this work?* Treat as in question 97, column e.

100. *Do you start garden plants in the house?* Include as garden plants, tomato, cabbage, peppers, asters, etc.

101. Column a. *What kind of containers do you use?* These may be coffee cans, flats, flower pots, etc.

Column b. *Size?* Give dimensions for boxes and flats, capacity for cans, and diameter (top) for flower pots.

Column c. *About how many?* This refers to the largest number at any one time.

### III. GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCES

Before asking the questions in this section, it should be made clear to the person being interviewed that the preferences expressed should refer to an imaginary house, and not particularly to the house now occupied.

109. *If you were planning a new house would you build —?* See [page 436], item 3.
111. *On which floor or floors would you want bedrooms?* If homemaker does not



## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

want bedroom on first floor, enter O; if she wishes bedrooms on both floors, enter the number on each floor.

115. *Would or wouldn't you include a basement or cellar?* See [page 437], item 7.
116. *What would you use it for?* Do not suggest answers; just record them as given by homemaker. If the proposed uses are general, as "working," "storage," etc., question further to determine what kind of "work" is meant, what articles it would be used to store, etc. Instead of "working," then, your entries might be washing, ironing, grading eggs, etc.; instead of "storage" they might be storage for canned foods, wood, garden tools, or whatever other things the homemaker thinks to mention.
117. *Would or wouldn't you include any porches?* See [page 437], item 11, column a.
118. Column a. *Where would you want the porches?* Ask the question in just this way. Do not ask "Would you want a front porch," etc. If the family says, "On the front of the house," check in column b opposite that answer.
- Column c. *Would you want it open, screened, glassed in?* A "glassed-in" porch may also be provided with screens. In this case, write in this column both "glassed-in" and "screened."
- Column d and e. *What would you use it for —?* Follow instructions for question 116 above in asking and recording the answers to this question.
119. *If you were building — would you plan a flat or sloping roof?* "Sloping" includes gambrel and hip roofs.
120. *Would or wouldn't you include an attic?* See [page 437], item 11, column a.
121. *What would you use the attic for?* Follow instructions for question 116 above.
122. *What type of heating equipment would you recommend —?* See [page 438], item 11, column d. Include circulating type under "stove." This does not refer to make of stove, but to unit heaters designed to heat only one room, although they may be the source of heat for more than one room.
129. *Would you want a storage or work pantry?*  
*Work pantry.* Include here those pantries that have working surfaces, and storage space.  
*Storage pantry.* Enter here both reach-in and walk-in pantries used for the storage of foods and/or kitchen utensils, equipment, and dishes.
131. *If one more — what room would you want?* Record room which homemaker gives even if it is a bathroom or closet although these are not ordinarily considered rooms.

## IV. INVENTORIES

The purpose of these inventories of the things that are owned by farm families is to provide a basis for the planning of storage space for farm homes. It is important, therefore, that they be complete and accurate. Obtain an actual count of the items if possible. This will tend to minimize "wishful thinking" on the part of the homemaker.

In each table, blank spaces have been provided for entering items not listed. As you take the inventories, check the listed items you have asked about. This will help you keep a check on the items so none will be overlooked.

## APPENDIX C

### A. Food

*Suggested use of the table of groceries.* Ask first about the foods on hand for the day-to-day preparation of meals and complete columns a through d. Then ask, "Do you have any foods stored as reserve supply in any other place? What foods? Did you store any other foods in large quantities last year but which are now all used up?" and fill in columns e and f.

134. Columns b, c, d. *How much of these foods do you keep in and near the kitchen?*

In these columns are to be entered for each of the listed foods the amounts kept in the kitchen (in cupboards, shelves, etc.), in pantries, or in other areas near the kitchen, and that are used in the day-to-day preparation of meals. The "usual" pattern of storage is desired. For instance, the interview may take place on the day before the homemaker does her weekly marketing, when her supply of some foods is low. It will be necessary, therefore, to make it clear to the homemaker that you want her to tell you how many packages or how much she usually has to store on the day she buys groceries. *Do not* include groceries that are bought only when the family is preparing for special occasions, such as holiday meals and seasonal help.

*In columns b and c*, enter only those foods the homemaker usually stores in the packages in which they came. "Packages" include bags, sacks, boxes, glass jars, metal cans, and other types of containers in which the groceries are bought.

If the homemaker has two packages of cornflakes, but one is only one-fourth full, enter 2, since both packages still need space. If the two packages are of different weights, ask what size is usually bought, and enter the weight of that one. If it is usual to have two sizes of packages on hand, enter both, as 8 oz., 16 oz.

*In column d* enter the foods the homemaker takes out of the packages in which they came and stores in other containers (such as canisters, bins, quart jars, etc.). For these foods enter the *largest* amount usually on hand at any one time. This would indicate the size container needed for storing this food.

Column e. *How much did you store last year as a reserve supply?* "Reserve supply" refers to foods stored in quantity for future use, and which therefore need not be stored near the kitchen. For example, dry beans may be stored by the bushel in an outbuilding, and a quart or so stored in the kitchen for immediate use. Likewise, sugar may be bought by the 100-pound bag, and 10 pounds taken out and stored in a canister in the kitchen while the rest of the bag is stored in the pantry. There would be two entries for sugar and beans, one in column d (the current supply) and one in column e (the reserve supply).

In some homes, for lack of storage space, the reserve supply may be stored in the kitchen. Enter in column c the amount that has been taken out and put into a smaller container for everyday use. Enter in column e the reserve supply.

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

You may find that reserve supply and the current supply of a food is one and the same. For instance, the family may buy a barrel of flour which is stored in the kitchen or pantry. The homemaker uses flour from the barrel as she needs it in her day-to-day preparation of meals. Enter the barrel of flour in column c, rather than column e.

If any of the foods listed are kept on hand for sale to tenants, enter the amounts kept for this purpose in column e also.

*Do not* include in column e those foods raised as a money crop, except that part which is set aside for the family use or kept for sale to tenants or other small sales. *Do not* include that part of a reserve supply which is used for seed (such as corn, beans, potatoes). For instance, the family may have stored 7 bushels of potatoes. They used 3 bushels for food during the winter. The rest were planted. The entry in column e would be 3 bushels.

Column f. Describe the storage place, as in basement, attic, smokehouse, etc. If a reserve supply is kept for small sales (or to tenants) and also a reserve supply for family use, and the two are kept in different places, describe both places.

### 135. *Produce, Cured and Dried Meats.*

Column b. *How much of these foods do you keep in or near kitchen?* "These foods" refers to the fresh fruits and vegetables and cured and dried meats that are kept in kitchen, pantry, or other area near the kitchen, for use in day-to-day preparation of meals. *Do not* include canned sausage. The sausage listed here is *cured* sausage only.

Give the amounts of fruit and vegetables by measure whenever possible (as pecks, quarts, etc.). Cabbage, cauliflower, and other large items may be given in terms of number of pieces.

Give the amount of meat by number of pieces, as  $\frac{1}{3}$  side of bacon, 1 ham, etc.

Column c. *How much did you store last year as reserve supply?* See instructions for IV A 134, column e for definitions and method of filling in this column [pages 445-446].

Enter supplies for sale to tenants as well as reserve supplies for the family.

Column d. *Where did you keep this supply?* See instruction for IV A 134, column f.

### 136. *Glass jars, Crocks, and Jugs.*

Column a. *Containers.*

*Glass jars.* Include home-canned foods in glass, and commercially canned foods in glass. For the latter No. 2 jar would be equivalent to 1 pint; a No. 2½ or No. 3 commercial jar to 1 quart.

*Tin cans.* 8. *No. 1 and under:* include all specially sized cans such as those used for condensed soups and milk, baby foods, fish, tomato paste, and the like.

## APPENDIX C

10. *No. 5.* A number 5 can is the large size can ordinarily used for juices.

*Stone jars and crocks.* Include only jars and crocks used for storing preserved foods such as sauer kraut, brined pickles, salted vegetables and meats, etc. *Do not* include those used for milk, which will be entered in another inventory, IV C 151-18.

Column b. *How many of these containers did you have full ---?* Note that the containers to be counted may be filled with either home-canned or commercially canned foods. Note also that the numbers to be entered are the approximate numbers full at the time the family had its largest supply of canned foods on hand.

Column c. *How many did you have empty at that time?* Enter in this column the approximate number of each of the containers listed that were empty at the same time that the largest number was full.

Column d. *How many do you usually store in or near the kitchen?* Many housewives like to store in their kitchen cupboards or pantries a few jars or cans of food so they will have them handy. These are the containers to be entered in column d. Remember that these may include either home-canned or commercially-canned foods. *Do not* enter here bottles of catsup, jars of jam, etc., that have been opened. These should be entered in IV A 134 under "Miscellaneous foods."

137. *How many of these baked goods do you usually store at one time?* Include both home-baked and purchased goods. This number will be for the day of the week the homemaker had the most baked goods to store. It will *not* include those used immediately after baking or purchase.

138. *Are there any foods you would store in larger quantities ---?* This refers to any of the foods in question IV A 134-137 (groceries, fresh fruit and vegetables, cured and dried meats, baked goods, and canned goods). It does not refer to foods stored in refrigerator and/or freezer.

141. *What kind of a place would you like for storing your reserve supply of food?*  
Column b. Preferred storage place. If several places are mentioned for foods or any one food, list them all.

### B. *Clothing, Household Textiles, Supplies and Equipment for Living, Cleaning, and Leisure*

*Clothing.* The purpose of the clothing inventories is to determine how much space is required by each member of the family for storing the clothing he has to hang and to fold up and put away. To indicate to whom the clothing in each inventory belongs, enter in the blank space at the top of the inventory (Male head), (Homemaker), and the age of the child. Give inventories in order of age. Be sure there is an inventory list for each member of the family falling in the categories listed. If there are more members in the family than can be accommodated by the pages in the schedule, insert loose pages and staple them securely to the schedule. *Do not* take clothing inventories for those persons

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

listed on [page 404] as "other members of the household (roomers, hired help, etc.)."

142. Column a. *Articles of clothing.* Do not include outgrown or discarded clothing that has been packed away, hung in attic, etc. *Outer clothing for work and play* refers to garments used for these activities as distinguished from dress clothes.

Columns b, c. *Number used in cold — warm weather only.* Enter here only clothes with seasonal use. Be sure to record in proper column.

Column d. *Number used all year round.* This number will include garments in use throughout the year.

143. *Bedding.*

Column a. *How many — do you store?* Ask the question for each item listed, putting the name of the article in the blank, as "How many blankets do you store?"

1. *Blankets* are woven, napped fabric of wool, rayon, or heavy cotton, or a mixture of fibers. Count double-length blankets as one.
2. *Comforters* are thick bed coverings filled with down, feathers, wool or cotton batting. Homemade ones are frequently tied instead of quilted.
3. *Quilts* have less filling than comforters. The cover is usually pieced or appliquéd, and quilted to the filling.

144. *Household Linens.*

Column a. *Articles.* Include only quantities that are stored and in the laundry. Do not count those that are in use as on the beds, on towel rods, etc. Do not count items used only for a baby.

- 3, 6. *Bath towels, hand towels.* Distinguish between the two on the basis of size rather than weave. For instance, count a terry towel of hand-towel size as a hand towel rather than a bath towel.
4. *Lunch cloths — less than 2 yards long.* Include card table covers in this classification.
5. *Table cloths — 2 yards and over.* The homemaker may not know the lengths of her tablecloths; if she does not, it will be necessary to measure them.

145. *Sewing Materials, Equipment.*

- c. *About how much space do you need for these things?* If the things are stored in a container that can be measured (as a drawer, box, chest, etc.) give its dimensions (length, width, and height), or the dimensions of the space within it occupied by the articles.

If dimensions cannot be ascertained, describe the amount as accurately as you can: for example, sewing scraps might be "24-pound flour sack full"; new materials might be given in yards of material, etc.

If notions are all in sewing machine drawers, enter thus and do not bother to take measurements.

## APPENDIX C

146. *Do you need space for books, magazines, catalogues, and bulletins?* This question is concerned with what the homemaker feels she needs rather than the present space in use.
147. Column c. *How many inches of shelf space do you need for them?* To obtain this amount of space, it may be necessary to measure the space now being used for these articles and add the additional space needed.
149. *How many inches of shelf space do you need —?* See item 147, column c.
- 150 *Miscellaneous Articles.*

Column a. *How many — do you have?* Enter in this table only the number of each of the items listed (or others suggested by the family) for which storage space is needed in the house. *Do not include* tricycles, baby carriages, etc., which the family has but *does not want to store in the house* even though they may now.

### C. *Miscellaneous Food Preparation Equipment and Household Supplies*

151. *How many of these pieces of equipment do you have?*

Column a. *Equipment.*

- 12-14, 17-18, *Milk Equipment.* Include only milk utensils used and/or stored in the house or on the porch. *Do not* include those used or stored at milk house or elsewhere.
15. *Butter Bowl.* Include only a bowl used to work butter.
16. *Churn.* Include both complete churn (container and dasher) and separate dashers (churning device) that can be used in any type of container.
21. *Canning Kettle.* Include kettles which are used mainly for canning or preserving. *Do not* enter here any kettles in every day use.

### D. *Dishes and Silverware*

153. *Dishes, Silver, Table Appliances.*

Column a. *Articles.* If time is limited, you may leave this sheet with the homemaker. Be sure you allow for picking it up, *do not* trust having it mailed in.

9. *Cups.* *Do not* include demitasse cups. Enter these in a blank space.

155. Column a. *Where do you keep them?* (seldom-used dishes and all flower containers). Describe cupboard and location, as "kitchen cupboard," "china closet," "corner cupboard," etc.

Columns b, c. *How much space do they take up?* Measure the space or spaces where the seldom-used dishes and flower containers are stored.

In *Column b*, enter the total length (in inches) of shelving, except in the case of corner cupboards, when the number of shelves and

## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

the measurement of the front edge of each should be entered. For instance, if the dishes and containers are stored on two rectangular shelves measuring 20 inches each, the entry in column b should be *40 inches*.

In *column c*, enter the depth or front-to-back measure of rectangular shelves.

For shelves that are curved, as in a china closet, enter the front-to-back measure at the widest part of the shelf. For corner cupboards, do not enter any measurement in column c.

### V. GENERAL INFORMATION

157. Column a. *For what things would you like more storage space —?* Use broad terms as root vegetables, canned foods, etc.
158. *How much space indoors is needed, if any, for play space for children?* If homemaker feels she needs a "room," get dimensions; if only an area of a room, estimate floor space in sq. ft.
159. *Where should this space be located?* Indicate what room; or if separate room, give location in house, such as: next to the kitchen or in the basement.

# Glossary

- Attic* — An unfinished or partially finished story or half-story used primarily for storage.
- Basic Room* — A room that is "lived in": kitchen, dining room, living room, parlor, bedrooms, study, library, den, etc. Storerooms, pantry, and bathroom are not considered basic rooms.
- Bathroom* — A room with running water and the conventional fixtures: tub or shower, water closet, and lavatory.
- Cellar or Basement* — Any excavation under the house that is deep enough to stand up in. It may have an inside or an outside entrance, dirt or masonry walls and floor.
- Central Heat* — Heat derived from a heater, usually a furnace, that heats three or more rooms.
- Company Meal* — Meal that is a specially planned occasion when company is invited, such as dinner parties, holiday dinners, etc.
- Contracting Family* — The family type in which the woman is 35 years old or older, and there are no children under the age of 18.
- Dwelling Unit* — A room or group of rooms with separate kitchen facilities, occupied as separate living quarters.
- Economic Group* — Economic level of the family determined on the basis of the size of farm business and other employment or income. The three economic groups are: upper, middle, and lower.
- Expanding Family* — The family type having some children between the ages of eight to eighteen.
- Family* — All persons living in the dwelling unit who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and/or who share common housekeeping arrangements. Occasionally unrelated persons who pool resources, or are dependent on one income, make up a family.
- Family Type* — A class of families determined by the stage in the family cycle. Four family types are: young couple, founding family, expanding family, and contracting family.
- Farm Operator* — Person who makes the major decisions concerning the operation of the farm; who either performs the farm labor himself or directly supervises it.



## FARM HOUSING IN THE NORTHEAST

- Farmer, full-time* — A farm operator who has no employment other than on his farm.
- Farmer, part-time* — A farm operator who has some other employment, either full- or part-time.
- Founding Family* — The family type having some children; children are all under the age of eight.
- Frame House* — Generally a house of conventional stud construction; includes houses of post, plank wall, or log construction.
- Freezer, cabinet* — Chest or upright model compartment used to freeze foods and store frozen foods.
- Freezer, walk-in* — A room used for same purpose as the cabinet freezer.
- Furnace* — A heater of the warm air (piped or pipeless), hot water, or steam plant types that heats three rooms or more.
- Hired Help* — Help that is hired for at least three months of the year.
- Homemaker* — The person who manages the home, either performing the household work herself or directly supervising it; usually the wife of the head of the household.
- House* — A term synonymous with "dwelling unit" since most houses covered by the report contain only one dwelling unit per house or structure.
- Household* — All persons living in the dwelling unit including family members and such other persons as hired household or farm help, roomers, state children, etc.
- Household Inventories* — Groups or classes of varied articles used by the household and stored in the house; for example, food, clothing, dishes and silverware, bedding and linens, miscellaneous articles.
- Housekeeper, hired* — A woman hired to manage the household work; usually not related to the farm operator.
- Ironing Board, built-in* — One that is attached to the wall and can be used only in one place.
- Ironing Board, portable* — Ironing board that can be carried from one place to another.
- Laundry Tubs, portable* — Tubs of metal or wood that are easily moved from one place to another.
- Laundry Tubs, stationary* — Tubs that are permanently fastened to wall or floor and have drains to the outside of the house. Stationary tubs may or may not have water piped to them.
- Lavatory* — A room with running water and two fixtures: water closet and wash bowl.
- Living Room, Parlor* — A room used primarily for relaxation and for entertaining guests.
- Pantry, storage* — A reach-in or walk-in room or area used for the storage of foods and/or kitchen utensils, equipment and dishes.
- Pantry, work* — Room that has both working surface and storage space.
- Porch* — An entrance to house having both roof and floor, commonly projecting from main wall. (Does not include platform or "stoop.") The four types are: open, screened, glassed-in, and combination of screened and glassed-in.

## GLOSSARY

*Productive Man-Work Unit* — The amount of productive work accomplished by a man in one 10-hour day, working at an average rate for the region.

*Range* — A cooking stove with at least three top burners or a cooking surface and a built-in oven; does not include hot plates, grills, kerosene stoves with portable oven, etc. Combination type range uses two or more types of fuel.

*Room* — Kitchen, dining room, living room, parlor, bedrooms, storerooms, workroom, den, office, etc. Pantry and bathroom are not considered rooms.

*Social Gathering* — Includes club meetings, parties, church groups, family reunions, Sunday afternoon socials, etc.

*Space Heater* — A heating stove having no flues, usually enclosed in a metal jacket.

*Stories in House* — Full stories above first story include those floors reached by permanent stairway having as much cubic space usable for rooms over main part of house as first story. Half-stories include those floors not having as much cubic space, usually because of pitch of roof. Half-stories are also reached by permanent stairs.

*Subregion* — Geographic area within the region delineated on the basis of climate and topography. The four subregions are: Coastal, Central, Appalachian, and Cold North.

*Utility Room* — A room that is used for a variety of household activities.

*Washroom* — A room used primarily for washing clothes; a laundry room.

*Young Couple* — The family type in which the woman is under 35 years of age and there are no children.

# Index

- Additional rooms, preference for, 163-166
- Appalachian subregion, *see* Subregions, description of
- Attics, 39-40, 106  
preference for, 180-181
- Automatic driers, plans for buying, 190
- Back room, 34, 70
- Baked goods, families' inventories of, by size of household, 107-109
- Basement  
and cellars, 38-39, 70, 72, 75, 106-107, 170, 198-200, 201-204  
type of floor, 39  
preference for, 177-180  
preferred uses of  
by economic level of families, 179-180  
by subregion, 177-178
- Basic room, 47
- Bathrooms, 32-34, 164, 167, 170, 183  
by economic level of families, 32-33  
location in dwelling, 33-34  
number in dwelling, 33  
by subregion, 32-33
- Bedding, families' inventories of, 144-147  
by economic level of families, 145  
by size of household, 145-147
- Bedrooms, 57, 80, 153-155, 164, 182  
extra, 82  
location in house, 31  
preferred, 166-167  
number of, 27-31  
by economic level of families, 28  
preferred, 166-167  
by size of household, 29  
requirements, 29-31  
by economic level of families, 30  
by subregion, 29
- Books, magazines, catalogues, and bulletins, space for, 151-153
- Breakfast, *see* Meals, morning
- Canning, *see* Food preservation
- Cellars, *see* Basement
- Central heat, *see* Furnace
- Central subregion, *see* Subregions, description of
- Clothes closets, 35-36, 126-143, 153-155  
by economic level of families, 36  
by subregion, 36
- Clothing  
families' inventories of, 126-143  
boys from two to ten, 137-143  
girls from two to ten, 136-137  
men and boys over ten, 133-137  
women and girls over ten, 128-132  
*see also* Drying clothes, Ironing, Washing clothes
- Coastal subregion, *see* Subregions, description of
- Cold North subregion, *see* Subregions, description of
- Combination porch, *see* Porches, types of
- Company meals, 62-64  
frequency of  
by economic level of families, 63  
by family types, 63  
location preferred for, 196  
number persons attending, 64
- Construction of dwelling unit, type of, 22
- Contracting family, *see* Families, types of

## INDEX

- Dairy farming, *see* Farming, types of  
 Den, 34, 164  
 Dinette, 182, 197  
 Dining rooms, 27, 57, 76-77, 80, 87-88,  
 164, 169, 182, 196-197, 205-206  
 Dishes  
   for everyday use  
     families' inventories of, 109-118  
     by size of household, 118  
   for guest use  
     by economic level of families, 110  
   families' inventories of, 110-118  
 Drying clothes, preferred location for,  
 202-203  
 Dwelling units, 8  
   age of, 17-20, 24  
   by economic level of families, 18-20  
   by subregion, 18-19  
   built by occupants, 21-22  
   *see also* House
- Economic groups of families  
   distribution of, 3  
   size of farm business, 5  
 Eligibility for survey, 2  
 Entertaining, *see* Company meals, Over-  
   night guests, Social gatherings  
 Evening meal, *see* Meals, evening  
 Expanding family, *see* Families, types of
- Families  
   economic level of, 8-9  
   size of, 8-10  
   types of, 10  
     economic level, 11  
     extra adults in families, 11  
   *see also* Households
- Family, definition of, 8  
 Family cycle, 10  
 Farming, types of, 6-8  
 Fireplace, preference for, 184  
 Food  
   families' inventories of, *see* Baked  
   goods, Groceries, Produce and meats  
 Food preparation  
   baking, 64-66  
   for market, 73  
   preferred location, 200  
 Food preservation, 66-70  
   location for, 69-70  
   preferred, 197-200  
   quantity of fruit preserved, 68  
   quantity of meat preserved, 68  
   quantity of vegetables preserved, 68  
   by types of families, 66-68  
   use of pressure canner, 70  
 Founding family, *see* Families, types of  
 Freezers, 52  
   plans for buying, 194  
 Freezing, *see* Food preservation  
 Fuel, type of, *see* Furnace, Ranges, Space  
   heaters  
 Full-time (farm) operators, 6-7  
 Furnace  
   kind of fuel preferred for, 182  
   kind of fuel used in  
     by economic level of families, 43-44  
     by subregion, 42-44  
   number of rooms heated by, 47  
 Furniture  
   items of larger, 52-54  
     by age of homemaker, 53  
     by economic level of families, 53  
     plans for buying, 194  
   items of smaller, 54-56  
     by economic level of families, 55  
     number of specified, 55  
     plans for buying, 194
- General farming, *see* Farming, types of  
 Geographic distribution of families, 3  
 Glassed porch, *see* Porches, types of  
 Groceries, families' inventories of  
   by economic level of families, 104-106  
   items for day-to-day use, description  
   of, 92-106  
   location for storing reserve supply, 106  
   reserve supply, description of, 92-106  
   by size of household, 106  
 Guest room, 82, 207, 208  
 Guests, *see* Company meals, Overnight  
   guests, Social gatherings
- Heating equipment, types of, 40-45  
   by economic level of families, 41-44  
   preferred, 182-184  
   by subregion, 41-44  
 Hired help, 9  
 Hobbies, 87  
 Homemaker  
   age of, 11-14  
   by economic level of families, 13  
   by stage in family cycle, 14  
   education of, 14-16  
   by economic level of families, 14-15
- House  
   five-room, preference for, in subregion,  
   181  
   size of  
     by economic level of families, 26

## INDEX

- and number of rooms heated in.
  - 45-46
  - and size of household, 26-27
  - by subregion, 25
- see also* Dwelling units
- Household
  - definition of, 9
  - economic level of, 9-10
  - size of, 9-10
  - see also* Families
- Household appliances, 125
  - by economic level of families, 125
- Household inventory, definition of, 91
- Household linen, families' inventories of
  - by economic level of families, 148
  - for family use, 147-149
  - for guest use, 147-150
  - by size of household, 150
- Iceboxes, *see* Refrigerators
- Ironers, 50
  - plans for buying, 190
- Ironing
  - location for, 76-77
  - preferred location for, 203-205
- Ironing boards, existing and preferred types of, 205
- Kitchen, 57, 69, 71, 75-78, 80, 87-88, 92, 106, 107, 125, 153-157, 170, 182, 196-197, 198-200, 201-206
  - extra, 34
- Lard
  - number of pounds made, 72
  - number of times made, 71
- Laundry room, 34, 75, 169, 203-205
- Laundry tubs, existing and preferred types of, 202
- Laundry work, *see* Drying clothes, Ironing, Washing clothes
- Lavatory, 167, 169
- Library, 34
- Limitations of report, 3
- Living rooms, 27, 57, 80, 85-86, 89, 152, 169, 182, 184, 196, 208-209
  - evening, 59-61
  - morning, 59-61
  - noon, 59-61
  - regular family, 194-197
- Meat cutting, 71
  - frequency of, 71
  - location for, 71
  - preferred, 198-200
- Meats, *see* Produce and meats
- Methodology for survey, 2
- Mobility of families, 20-21
- Morning meal, *see* Meals, morning
- Noon meal, *see* Meals, noon
- Occupancy, period of, 20-21
- Office, 34, 164
- Office equipment, 169
- Office space, preference for, 168
- Open porch, *see* Porches, types of
- Overcrowding, 28-30
- Overnight guests
  - by economic level of families, 82
  - families preferring extra sleeping space for, 206-207
  - frequency of, 81
  - number of
    - maximum, 81
    - usual, 81
  - type of space preferred for, 207-208
- Pantries, 34, 92, 106
  - preference for, 167-168
  - preferred type of, 168
  - by subregion, 168
- Part-time (farm) operators, 6-7
- Pickling, *see* Food preservation
- Play space for children, preferred, 209-210
- Playroom, 34, 209-210
- Porches, 36-38, 70, 75, 197, 201-205
  - by economic level of families, 37
  - preference for
    - by economic level of families, 171-175
    - location of, 170-177
    - by subregion, 171-174
  - preferred uses for, 174-177
  - and type of finish, 176-177
  - by subregion, 36-37
  - types of, 37
    - by economic level of families, 37
- Poultry farming, *see* Farming, types of
- Privacy area in house, 59
- Meals
  - company, *see* Company meals

## INDEX

- Produce and meats, families' inventories  
of  
items for day-to-day use, description  
of, 107  
reserve supply, description of, 107
- Productive man-work units, 3
- Ranges  
definition of, 47  
number families have, 47  
plans for buying, 185-190  
type of fuel used in  
by age of homemaker, 49  
by economic level of families, 47-48  
and education of homemaker, 49  
by subregion, 47
- Refrigerators, 51-52  
plans for buying, 190  
size of, 52  
type of, by economic level of families,  
51
- Roof, sloping, 163
- Rooms  
heated, number of  
by economic level of families, 46  
and furnace, 47  
preference for, by subregion, 183-  
184  
and size of house, 45-46  
by subregion, 46  
miscellaneous, 34  
*see also* Back room, Bedrooms, Dining  
rooms, Kitchen, *etc.*
- Screened porch, *see* Porches, types of
- Sewing, 78-80  
location for, 79-80  
preferred, 205-206  
number items made, 79
- Sewing machines, 50-51  
type of, by economic level of families,  
50
- Sewing materials, 143
- Sewing room, 34, 80, 164, 205-206
- Silverware  
for everyday use, families' inventories  
of, 119-123  
for guest use  
by economic level of families, 123  
families' inventories of, 120-123
- Social area in house, 59
- Social gatherings, 83-86  
by family types, 84  
frequency of, 83  
number of guests  
maximum, 85  
usual, 83-84  
and seating capacity of living room, 86  
preferred, 208-209
- Space heater, kind of fuel used in  
by economic level of families, 44-45  
by subregion, 43-44
- Storage, 39, 106, 167-168, 178-180, 181  
of miscellaneous items, 124, 125, 126,  
150, 151  
space, need for additional, 153-155  
by types of families, 153
- Storerooms, 34, 106
- Stories of dwelling unit, number of, 23-  
24  
by economic level of families, 24  
preferred, 160-163  
by economic level of families, 161-  
162  
by subregion, 161-162  
by subregion, 24
- Study, 34
- Subregions, description of, 2
- Tourists, rooms for, 167
- Utility room, 34, 70, 170
- Vacuum cleaners, 50-51  
plans for buying, 190  
types of, by economic level of families,  
51
- Wash-up place for men, by subregion,  
169-170
- Washing clothes, 73-76  
location for, 75  
preferred, 201-202  
number of items washed, 73-75
- Washing machines, 49-50  
plans for buying, 190  
type of, 49  
by economic level of families, 50
- Washroom, 34, 75, 169
- Work area in house, 59
- Workroom, 34, 70, 170
- Young couple, *see* Families, types of