

CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY.
FAMILY INCOME
and
EXPENDITURES

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**Family
Income
and
Expenditures**

**Middle Atlantic, North Central
and New England Regions
Part 1
Family Income**

**Farm
Series**

Miscellaneous Publication No. 383

U. S. Department of Agriculture

in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

This report is one of a series covering income and expenditures of farm families. A similar series of reports deals with income and expenditures of small-city and village families.



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Farm Series

**Family Income and Expenditures
Middle Atlantic, North Central
and New England Regions
Part I, Family Income**

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FOREWORD

The study of consumer purchases was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Kathryn Cronister, Margaret Perry, Colette Rosenstiel, Helen Hollingsworth, Janet Hooks, Maryland Y. Pennell, Marjorie Ellsworth, Robert DePuy, and Karl Benson.

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The Bureau of Agricultural Economics assisted in the preparation of the farm-income schedule and in plans for tabulation and analysis of data. Acknowledgment is due to Clarence M. Purves and Nathan M. Koffsky for their helpful advice. Members of the Extension Service did much to obtain the cooperation of local farm groups in the study. Acknowledgment also is made of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of State colleges and universities, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities and villages in which the survey was conducted.

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

The study of consumer purchases, planned in the latter part of 1935 and inaugurated early in 1936, was undertaken to provide data more comprehensive than any before available on the way in which American families on farms, in villages, and in cities of different sizes earn and spend their incomes.

The need for a broad investigation of family living had long been recognized by both Government and private agencies. While numerous studies of family expenditures had previously been made in this country, most of them covered only small samples. The few investigations on a relatively large scale were restricted to certain groups in the population. For example, the study of farm families made by the Department of Agriculture in 1922-24 was confined to 11 States and did not represent all income levels. Studies of farm family living carried out by various State agencies employed such diverse methods of collection and analysis that it has been impossible to fit together the results to obtain a satisfactory general picture of farm family consumption. Urban family studies had been similarly limited; those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics had included only wage earners and low-salaried clerical workers. Investigations based on broadly representative samples of urban business and professional groups and of the village population had never been made.

To obtain a picture of family-consumption patterns by income levels for the most important population groups of this country, on farms, in villages, and in cities, it was necessary to carry out an investigation simultaneously in several regions and in communities of various degrees of urbanization. The study of consumer purchases was designed to meet that need.

Selection of Communities

The study of consumer purchases included families living in 2 metropolises, 6 large cities, 14 middle-sized cities, 29 small cities, 140 villages, and 66 farm counties, shown in tables 74, 75, and 76, and in figure 1. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in all villages and farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all cities of larger size.

The broad geographic regions studied were selected to represent the major cultural and economic groups of the country and at the same time to include the largest possible proportion of the population. An effort was made to have each region distinctive, so that regional differences might be investigated, yet to have a somewhat homogeneous population within the defined boundaries. The six regions

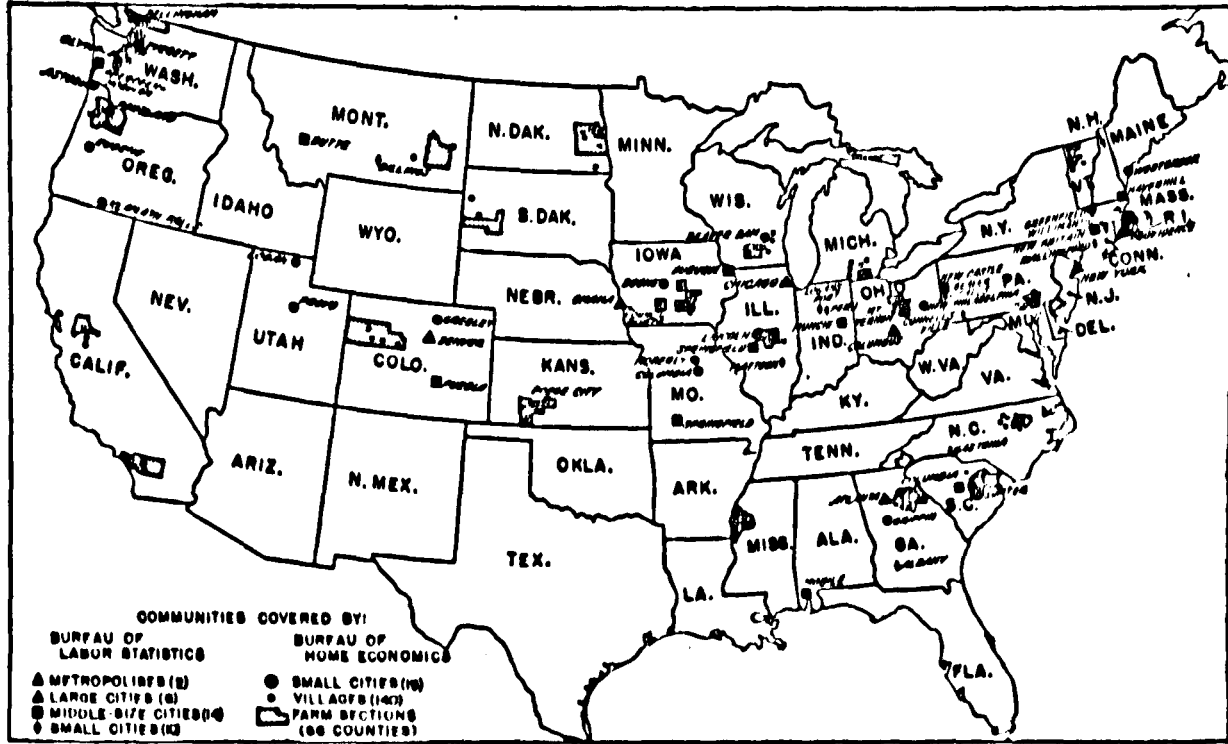


FIGURE 1.—Communities covered in the study of consumer purchases.

chosen were New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, West North Central, Southeast, Mountain, and Pacific. For the analysis of data, the Bureau of Home Economics has divided the schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and Mountain regions. Accordingly, the reports of the Bureau of Home Economics cover five regions: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Southeast, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific. (For comparison with census designations, see *Methodology*, p. 208.)

The communities studied in each region fell within five distinct degrees of urbanization: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. Thus, comparisons of consumption patterns of families living in communities of different sizes can be made without meeting the problems of regional differences. A sixth degree of urbanization is represented by Chicago, Ill., and New York City, selected to depict income and consumption of metropolitan families.

Farm sections were chosen on the basis of a type of agriculture predominant or widely prevalent. For the project as a whole, 14 types of farming, important in the Nation's business of agriculture, were selected upon the premise that if each of the principal types were represented, the study would yield a good cross section of the families operating farms in this country. The basis for choice thus was national and regional rather than by State; a small group of counties chosen because of the importance of a specific type of farming would not necessarily be representative of the major type of agriculture or of the income received from agriculture in the State in which they were located.

Because of these bases of selection, no one farm section can be described as typical of a State, of an entire region, or of the United States as a whole. But, when farm sections within each region are grouped together, they represent some of that region's most important characteristics. The data concerning them, therefore, can form the basis of estimates for the entire farm population, provided they are supplemented by information, from the census and other sources, that indicates how the sections studied differ from the remainder of the region.¹

Sampling Procedures

In many previous studies of family consumption, families were selected from certain socioeconomic population groups and data were presented for the sample as a whole. Some investigators had analyzed expenditures by family-income level, but few had studied relationships between consumption and factors other than income. The consumer purchases study with its large sample was able to provide for the exploration of relationships between family consumption and income, occupation, family type, the region, and the degree of urbanization of the community in which the family lived.

In order to reduce the number of other variables, only families in which there was a husband and a wife, both native-born (with or

¹ UNITED STATES NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE. CONSUMER INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES: THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN 1935-36. 104 pp., illus. 1938.

without other family members), were studied.² The sample was limited to white families except in the Southeast, and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where a special study of Negro families was made. Other minor restrictions facilitated clear-cut comparisons by excluding families in unusual situations, as families that were not keeping house. The farm study was limited to families of operators except in the Southeast, where sharecroppers were included.

Although the families studied included only a portion of the population, the collection of schedules was so planned as to give a random sample of the families meeting the requirements for inclusion. For the study of farm families a random sample of the farms of the agricultural section chosen was drawn and visits were made to each farm in the sample in order to determine which families were to be studied further. Only families that actually operated farms were included; if the family were that of a farm laborer (not an operator), if the tract of land failed to meet the census definition of a farm, or if it were in reality a suburban home with no farm business, it was excluded from the random sample. For the study of family income, the following groups of farm operators' families were eliminated as ineligible: The colored (except Negro families in the Southeast), foreign-born, one-person, and broken families; families of paid managers; families that had lived on the farm less than a year. The last named group was excluded on the ground that such families could not furnish a reliable picture of a year's income from farming.

In order to clarify the position of the families studied in the population as a whole, information on family composition, economic status, and other characteristics of the excluded, ineligible families was obtained in a few counties.³

For the study of family consumption a further elimination was made among families included in the income sample. Those eliminated were families living under circumstances that might distort the picture of family consumption during an entire year (such as those receiving relief), and families of types too infrequently encountered to permit analysis. (See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.)

Relief Families

Families were classified as having received relief if aid, regardless of the amount, had been received from any agency, public or private, upon proof of need, at any time during the year. (See Glossary, Relief Family.) Although family schedules were obtained from the relief group, it was recognized that the income data given were incomplete, largely because of the difficulty of obtaining data as to value of receipts in kind, such as food and clothing. The relief group has been omitted, therefore, from detailed analyses of amount and sources of family income.

The number of relief families in the samples studied, as shown in the tables, must not be considered as representative of the relief load in any given farm section, because the relief status of the large group of ineligible families was not investigated. The character and

² In two cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg., a special study of one-person families was made.

³ See Methodology, pp. 209-228, for description of procedures in sampling and field work, and p. 223 for the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the income sample. An appraisal of the effects of these exclusions on income distributions and on the representative character of the sample is presented in pp. 230-244.

numerical importance of the ineligible groups (as the nonwhite, foreign-born, and broken families, and those that had moved in the year preceding the interview) differed among the farm sections. Moreover, among the eligible families, only the fact that relief had been received at some time during the year was ascertained; no information as to the length of time or degree of dependency on relief agencies was obtained.

Report Year

The family schedule, the expenditure schedule, and the supplementary schedules or check lists giving detailed expenditures for clothing and furnishings, all supply data for a 12-month period. For any one family the same report year was required for all of these schedule forms. Families could choose any continuous 12-month period ended between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936. The date of interview and the family's ability to supply the necessary information for one 12-month period more accurately than for another affected the choice of the report year. No schedules were collected covering a period earlier than the calendar year 1935 or later than the calendar year 1936. In the regions covered by this report, the majority of the schedules were for periods ended between December 31, 1935, and March 31, 1936. (See table 86 for the distribution of families in each farm section by ending-date of the year selected.)

Reports of the Study

The reports of the Bureau of Home Economics present data from approximately 158,000 record cards, 65,000 family-income schedules, 34,000 expenditure schedules, 17,000 supplementary food schedules, 21,000 supplementary furnishings schedules, 91,000 supplementary clothing schedules, and 5,000 food records (table 77).

The series of regional reports include facts from the family schedule concerning the composition, income, and tenure status of all groups of families, the occupation of urban and village families, and a summary of expenditure-schedule data. More details on family expenditures are presented in reports on specific goods and services such as food, housing, and medical care. Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics concerning the communities that it surveyed follow a similar plan. The National Resources Planning Board, using data from this project and from other sources, has published estimates of the distribution of consumers by income for the country as a whole, and of consumer expenditures and savings. A comparison of consumer expenditures in communities of different degrees of urbanization, and conclusions relative to techniques applicable to studies in this field will be prepared later by the three agencies.

Part 1 of this report presents data on income and composition of the native-white, unbroken families studied in selected farm sections in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States, and in New England. Part 2 deals with the value of family living, the distribution of total family expenditures, and the relationships between family income, value of living, expenditures, and change in net worth.

SECTION 2. FARM FAMILIES IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC, NORTH CENTRAL, AND NEW ENGLAND REGIONS

Farm Sections Studied

General Characteristics

Of the eight farm sections discussed in this report, one is in the New England region—in Vermont; two are in the Middle Atlantic region—in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania; five are in the North Central region—in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa. These sections were selected as being reasonably typical of areas in which there is specialization in one of the major types of agriculture chosen for study. The decision to select farming sections in which conditions were sufficiently favorable for agricultural specialization automatically tended to exclude counties in which farm income was relatively low inasmuch as such specialization does not occur where land is very poor.

Family-income data have been analyzed separately for each of these eight sections. For the study of consumption patterns of farm families, the two sections in Pennsylvania and Ohio have been combined to form one analysis group, the two in Michigan and Wisconsin to form another, and the two in Illinois and Iowa to form a third. New Jersey and Vermont have each been analyzed separately (table 76).

There are marked differences among the eight farming sections with respect to type of farming, proportion of rural-farm families, importance of agriculture in the economy of the counties, and other related factors. Pertinent facts regarding each of the farm sections studied are presented in the discussion that follows and in table 1.

In New Jersey, the survey was conducted in Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties in the southwestern part of the State, where truck farming is common. Only 5.7 percent of the families in these three adjacent counties were classified as rural-farm, according to the 1930 census. Camden, a city of 118,700 persons and the county seat of Camden County, is directly across the Delaware River from Philadelphia, which is one of the chief markets of the truck-farming area. The county seats of Gloucester and Salem Counties are Woodbury and Salem, respectively.

Lancaster County, on the southeastern border of Pennsylvania, less than 75 miles west of Philadelphia, was chosen because general farms were relatively numerous. One-fifth of the families in this county were classified as rural-farm, according to the 1930 census. Lancaster, the county seat and only city of more than 50,000 inhabitants, is the manufacturing and trade center for the county. Many of the inhabi-

tants of the county are the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch, the descendants of German families that came to this country more than 200 years ago. These families have clung to certain cultural patterns which have been only partially modified by technological advances and other factors affecting ways of living of farm and urban groups. In addition, many families in the rural sections are members of religious sects whose teachings influence consumption patterns, especially among the older families. Mennonite—for the most part Amish and the Brethren in Christ—and Dunker sects, and Quakers are found in considerable numbers.

Another section chosen because of the frequency of general farms includes Crawford, Knox, and Richland Counties, Ohio; more than one-half of all farms in the section were of this type, according to the 1930 census. Almost one-fourth of the families in these three adjacent counties in the north-central part of the State were classed as rural-farm in the 1930 census. The largest city in this farming section is Mansfield (population 33,525 in 1930), the county seat of Richland County, about 70 miles southwest of Cleveland; Bucyrus and Mount Vernon are the county seats of Crawford and Knox Counties, respectively.

In Michigan, Lenawee County, where general and dairy farms are common types, was studied. This county is on the southeastern border of the State, adjacent to Ohio, and near Lake Erie. Adrian, the county seat and largest city (13,064 persons in 1930), is about 60 miles southwest of Detroit and about 30 miles northwest of Toledo. Of the total families in the county, 37 percent were classified as rural-farm in 1930.

Dane County, in the south-central part of Wisconsin, was chosen because almost three-fifths of the farms in the county were classified as dairy in the 1930 census. Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, is in the center of the county of which it is the county seat. Twenty-two percent of the families in the county were classed as rural-farm in the 1930 census.

In central Illinois, DeWitt, Logan, Macon, and Piatt Counties were selected because of the prevalence of corn or other cash-grain farming—the type reported by two-thirds of all farms in the section, according to the 1930 census. Decatur, the county seat of Macon County, approximately 35 miles east of Springfield, is the largest city in the farm section and serves as the trade center of several counties in the Illinois Corn Belt. Clinton is the county seat of DeWitt County; Lincoln, of Logan County; and Monticello, of Piatt County. Of the total families in the four counties, 22 percent were classed as rural-farm in the 1930 census.

The Iowa sample was taken in Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, and Poweshiek Counties where animal-specialty farming is common. This farming section is located in south-central Iowa, near Des Moines. Oskaloosa, the county seat of Mahaska County, and Marshalltown, the county seat of Marshall County, are the commercial centers of this fertile agricultural district. In Madison County, Winterset is the county seat and trade center; in Marion County, Knoxville. In Poweshiek County, the county seat is Montezuma; the trade center, Grinnell. Of the total families in these five counties, 40 percent were classed as rural-farm according to the 1930 census.

TABLE 1.—CENSUS DATA ON FARM SECTIONS STUDIED: Land area, number of persons per square mile, percentage of families classed as rural-farm, percentage of rural-farm families classed as native-white, and percentage of persons gainfully employed in agriculture, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1930

State	Counties included in consumer purchases study		Land area ¹	Persons per square mile ¹	Families classed as rural-farm ²	Rural-farm families classed as native-white ³	Persons gainfully employed in agriculture ³
	Number	Square miles	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	
New Jersey.....	3	897	401.3	5.7	68.0	7.8	
Pennsylvania.....	1	941	270.2	19.9	98.9	18.0	
Ohio.....	3	1,425	91.6	23.5	98.2	20.8	
Michigan.....	1	743	67.1	36.9	91.2	35.1	
Wisconsin.....	1	1,372	93.8	21.9	90.0	22.8	
Illinois.....	4	2,098	70.0	22.4	96.0	24.2	
Iowa.....	5	2,846	41.6	39.7	92.0	41.7	
Vermont.....	2	1,195	64.8	24.2	81.7	28.9	

¹ Census of Population, 1930, v. 1.

² Census of Population, 1930, v. 6.

³ Census of Population, 1930, v. 2.

Chittenden and Franklin Counties in Vermont represent a highly specialized dairy-farming section in the northwestern part of the State, with Lake Champlain as the western boundary and Canada on the north. About one-fourth of the families in these two adjacent counties were classified as rural-farm in the 1930 census. Burlington, on Lake Champlain, is the port of entry and county seat of Chittenden County; it is about 40 miles northwest of Montpelier, and 100 miles southeast of Montreal. St. Albans is the county seat and trade center of Franklin County.

These 8 farm sections, according to the above descriptions, do not represent isolated rural territory. Each is within a 100-mile radius of an industrial center. Each section has within its area a city with a population of 10,000 persons or more; however, almost half of the counties do not include a city of this size within their boundaries. The New Jersey farm section has more persons per square mile, 401.3 persons, according to the 1930 census, and a smaller percentage of families classified as rural-farm, 5.7 percent, than the other 7 sections studied. Camden County, in this section, has as many as 4 minor civil divisions with populations of 10,000 or over, but the other 2 counties have only smaller towns and villages. The Iowa section is the most rural of the 8 studied; in 1930 it had the largest percentage of families classed as rural-farm, 39.7 percent, and the smallest number of persons per square mile, 41.6 persons (table 1).

While the choice of counties was based primarily on type of agriculture, the proportion of native-white farm families was an important consideration. Of the eight farming sections, that in New Jersey had the smallest proportion of native-white families—two-thirds of the 5,055 rural-farm families in the three counties, according to the 1930 census.¹ Of the foreign-born white population, approximately one-fourth were born in Italy; one-eighth in each of the following: Germany, Poland, and England. In the Wisconsin section, 80 percent of the rural-farm families were classified by the census as native-white;

¹ Families were classified as native-white in the census if the head of the family was white and native-born, but in the consumer purchases study only families in which both the husband and wife were white and native-born were so classified. This procedure would tend to make the proportion of families classified as native-white in this study somewhat less than that reported by census enumerators.

more than half of the foreign-born population were Norwegian- or German-born (38 and 21 percent, respectively). In Vermont, where 82 percent of the rural-farm families were native-white, the Canadian-born population of French and other descent accounted for almost four-fifths of the foreign-born population. In each of the other five sections, over 90 percent of the rural-farm families were classified as native-white. Among the foreign-born white population, the group of German birth was larger than any one other nativity group in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois (41, 22, 32, and 53 percent, respectively); those born in the Netherlands formed the largest group in Iowa (27 percent).

Agriculture provides occupations to a considerable proportion of the gainfully employed workers in each of the sections selected except that in New Jersey. Of the workers classified by the census as gainfully employed in 1930, 42 percent of those in the five counties studied in Iowa, and 35 percent of those in Lenawee County, Mich., were employed in agriculture; in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Vermont, the proportions ranged from 18 to 24 percent. In the New Jersey counties, the least rural section, only 7 percent of the gainfully employed persons were agricultural wage workers and independent operators.

The Sample

Groups Studied in Relation to Total Farm Population

The families giving income data represent with reasonable adequacy the group that the study was designed to cover, i. e., families that included a husband and wife, both white and native-born; that operated the farm they rented or owned; that had not moved during the report year; and that met certain other minor eligibility requirements. (See Methodology, Income Sample, Eligibility Requirements.) It is estimated that income information was obtained from two-thirds or more of the eligible families visited in six of the farm sections—84 percent of those in Pennsylvania, 83 in Vermont, 68 in Illinois, 67 in Ohio and Wisconsin, 65 in New Jersey. The proportion of eligible families from which income information was obtained in Iowa and Michigan was considerably lower—47 and 44 percent, respectively. Schedule collection in these two sections was terminated, for administrative reasons, before revisits were completed to families not reached or unwilling to provide information when first visited. Available evidence indicates that failure to obtain information from all eligible families did not introduce any appreciable bias in the findings of this study. (See Appraisal, p. 230.)

However, the planned exclusion of certain population groups—the one-person and the broken families, the Negro and other colored races, the foreign-born, and the families that move every year—tended to eliminate a larger proportion of low-income than of well-to-do families. The samples studied, therefore, had higher median incomes than did all families of farm operators in these eight sections.

Six of the eight farm sections chosen for study ranked somewhat above the State as a whole with respect to average value of agricultural products used, traded, or sold per farm operator's family, according to the 1930 census. The exceptions were New Jersey, where the average for the counties studied was \$3,742 and the average

for the State, \$3,773; and Iowa, where the corresponding figures were \$3,169 and \$3,303. This income situation should be taken into account if data from this study are used in State-wide estimates.

Size of Sample

In the New Jersey counties all farm families were visited for information. In Michigan, the sample was drawn to include three-fourths of the farms; in Wisconsin and Vermont, one-half; in Pennsylvania, three-eighths; and in Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, one-fourth.

A total of 7,546 family-income schedules was obtained from visits to 21,739 families in the 8 sections. Of the 20,408 families giving data for the record card almost one-half, 47 percent, of the families were eliminated from the income sample because of eligibility requirements. Others were unable or unwilling to give the necessary information; a few could not be reached because of illness or protracted absence from home. (See Appraisal, p. 230, for a more complete discussion of the nonreporting groups and those excluded as ineligible.)

The 7,546 family-income schedules were distributed among the eight farm sections and the nonrelief and relief groups as follows:

Farm section:	Number of income schedules	
	Nonrelief	Relief
New Jersey.....	791	70
Pennsylvania.....	2,023	73
Ohio.....	816	20
Michigan.....	784	26
Wisconsin.....	783	12
Illinois.....	843	14
Iowa.....	712	36
Vermont.....	514	29

¹ In this section only 1 family reported a net loss for the year. This family is included in the count given above but is excluded from subsequent tables and discussion.

The differences in the number of schedules obtained from the eight sections are due largely to differences in the proportion of families visited and the proportion of native-white farm operators in the population, and to the fact that a more intensive campaign of revisits was carried out in some sections than in others.

Types of Farms

Operated farms were classified according to type of farming as defined in the 1930 census. The 14 types of farms studied include 12 product types and 2 others—self-sufficing and part-time farms. For this study a farm was classed as one of the product types when receipts from sales of a specified product plus the value of that product paid as share rent were greater than receipts from sales of any other product plus the value of the product paid as share rent and were equal to at least 40 percent of the sum of gross receipts from sales, value of farm-furnished food and fuel used by the family, and value of share rent. (See Glossary, Farm Type, for definition of each of the 14 types.)

The data from this study on type of farming in each section are in fairly close agreement with 1930 census reports. Some differences may result from the 5-year difference in the time of collecting data; some, from the limitations imposed on the income sample. A relatively large number of the excluded families were in low-income groups,

and, therefore, may have been operating farms of relatively small acreage or low productivity—both factors in type of agriculture followed. (See Appraisal, p. 239, for comparison with other census data indicating differences between the sample and the total population.)

In the New Jersey farm section, 45 percent of the 791 nonrelief families giving income schedules specialized in truck farming; 22 percent had dairy farms (table 2). In Pennsylvania, 48 percent of the 2,023 nonrelief families did not specialize in any product, but operated general farms. (Farms were classified as general if no one product accounted for as much as 40 percent of the gross receipts from all products.) Dairy, poultry, tobacco, animal specialty, and other types of farms also were found, but none accounted for more than 11 percent of the total number studied. Ten percent of the families operated farms on a part-time basis; that is, they farmed on a small scale and the operator spent 150 or more days on work not pertaining to the farm enterprise. (See Glossary, Farm Type.)

TABLE 2.—TYPE OF FARM: Number and percentage distribution of families by type of farm operated, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Type of farm ¹	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
	Number 791	Number 2,023	Number 816	Number 784	Number 783	Number 843	Number 712	Number 513
All types.....								
Wheat.....	2	5	5	6	0	26	0	2
Corn or other cash grain.....	8	2	13	11	2	424	61	0
Truck.....	360	43	3	11	4	0	1	6
Fruit and nuts.....	22	4	7	4	1	0	1	0
Tobacco.....	0	158	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dairy.....	176	229	36	220	429	19	14	453
Poultry.....	81	177	23	46	7	1	1	7
Animal specialty.....	18	151	164	135	93	70	296	4
Range livestock.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other products.....	6	6	2	4	0	31	0	4
General.....	69	954	470	303	234	248	286	14
Self-sufficing.....	20	101	41	11	8	1	43	10
Part-time.....	29	193	28	28	3	12	9	11
Unknown.....	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	2
All types.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Wheat.....	(?)	(?)	1	1	0	3	0	(?)
Corn or other cash grain.....		(?)	2	1	(?)	51	9	0
Truck.....	45	2	(?)	1	1	0	(?)	1
Fruit and nuts.....	3	(?)	1	1	(?)	0	(?)	0
Tobacco.....	0	8	0	0	(?)	0	0	0
Dairy.....	22	11	4	28	55	2	2	89
Poultry.....	10	9	3	6	1	(?)	(?)	1
Animal specialty.....	2	7	23	17	12	8	42	1
Range livestock.....	0	0	0	0	0	(?)	0	0
Other products.....	1	(?)	(?)	1	0	4	0	1
General.....	9	48	58	38	30	30	40	3
Self-sufficing.....	3	5	5	1	1	1	6	2
Part-time.....	4	10	8	4	(?)	1	1	3
Unknown.....	0	0	(?)	1	(?)	0	0	(?)

¹ For method used in classifying farms and for definitions of specified types see Glossary, Farm Type. In determining farm type, A. A. A. payments to farmers participating in the Government agricultural-recovery program were not included as gross receipts from the product specified in the contract.

² 0.50 percent or less.

Of the 816 farms of nonrelief families studied in Ohio, 58 percent were general farms and 23 percent, animal-specialty. In the Michigan section general farms accounted for 38 percent of the 784; dairy farms,

28 percent; and animal-specialty, 17 percent. In Wisconsin, 55 percent of the 783 nonrelief families operated dairy farms; 30 percent, general; and 12 percent, animal-specialty.

Corn or other small grain accounted for 51 percent of the 843 farms of nonrelief families in the Illinois section; general farms—the only other important type—were 30 percent of the total. In Iowa, 42 percent of the 712 nonrelief families studied operated animal-specialty farms and 40 percent, general farms.

The trend toward specialized farming was more pronounced in Vermont than in the other sections. Of the 513 nonrelief farm families included in the survey, 89 percent operated dairy farms; no other type accounted for more than 3 percent of the total number.

Tenure, Size and Value of Farms Operated

Tenure Status

From 63 to 87 percent of the families studied in six of the eight farm sections owned all or part of the farms which they operated. The Iowa and Illinois sections each had a considerably lower proportion of farm-owning families, 47 and 32 percent, respectively (table 3). The sample in Vermont ranked highest in the proportion of owner-operated farms, 87 percent; New Jersey ranked second with 82; Michigan, third with 76; Ohio, fourth with 75; Pennsylvania, fifth with 73; and Wisconsin, sixth with 63 percent.

Illinois and Iowa showed the greatest proportion of farm land under lease to tenants and part owners according to the 1935 census. In the United States as a whole the highest percentages of farm land under lease are no longer in the South, but in South Dakota, Oklahoma, Illinois, and Iowa. The increase in tenancy from 1900 to 1935 was greatest in the Prairie and Great Plains States, where the pioneer farmers have been passing away, and many of their children have gone to the cities to live.²

Tenure differences among the sections were marked, as has been shown above. Within each section, a family's tenure status seems to have been related to age, income, nativity, and other factors. Accordingly, whether the families studied in the consumer purchases survey included relatively more or fewer farm-owning families than the entire population of a section (as shown by the census) depends upon the composition and comparative size of the ineligible group. Inasmuch as the ineligible group tends to have a general income level below that of the eligible, it would be anticipated that it would include relatively more renters and fewer owners. The requirement of 1 year's residence on the operated farm tended to render ineligible relatively more renters than owners since the former move more often than the latter. However, other factors work in the opposite direction. The proportion of owners increases with age, and the eligibility requirements of the consumer purchases study tended to eliminate some of the older owners in broken families. Special studies have shown a greater proportion of farm owners among certain of the foreign-born groups (ineligible for the study), as the Scandinavian, than among the native-born; but no general statement

² TURNER, H. A. A GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF FARM TENURE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 261: 7. 1926.

can be made as to comparative prevalence of farm ownership in native- and foreign-born populations, since the tenure status of the group would be affected by availability of free and low-priced land at the period of immigration to this country and by customs of tenure in the country from which settlers came.

In four of the sections—New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and Vermont—the group included in the study comprised a larger proportion of farm-owning families than was shown by the census of 1935; in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, the proportions were approximately the same; in Illinois and Iowa, the two States with the smallest proportion of owner-operated farms, they were smaller. (See p. 239 for discussion of reasons, and table 85.)

TABLE 3.—TENURE, SIZE, AND VALUE OF OPERATED FARMS: Number and percentage of relief and nonrelief families operating owned and rented farms, average number of acres in operated farms, and average value of farm land and buildings, by tenure, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Tenure ¹	Families		Average ² area in operated farms	Average ³ value of—		Families	Average ² area in operated farms	Average ³ value of—		
				Farm land and buildings ⁴	Family dwelling			Farm land and buildings ⁴	Family dwelling	
	NEW JERSEY					PENNSYLVANIA				
All families.....	861	100	73	6,408	2,366	2,096	100	58	7,424	2,437
Owning families.....	703	82	69	6,418	2,420	1,536	73	54	6,960	2,378
Renting families.....	158	18	88	6,362	2,124	560	27	71	6,696	2,598
	OHIO					MICHIGAN				
All families.....	836	100	117	6,189	1,604	810	100	104	6,154	1,695
Owning families.....	623	75	114	6,080	1,651	616	76	99	6,006	1,653
Renting families.....	213	25	127	6,507	1,468	194	24	119	6,632	1,409
	WISCONSIN					ILLINOIS				
All families.....	795	100	134	10,032	2,267	857	100	191	22,490	1,396
Owning families.....	504	63	126	10,311	2,444	274	32	178	21,561	1,569
Renting families.....	291	37	148	9,550	1,962	583	68	196	22,929	1,314
	IOWA					VERMONT				
All families.....	748	100	154	9,397	1,416	542	100	177	6,718	1,798
Owning families.....	351	47	150	9,483	1,548	471	87	175	6,700	1,818
Renting families.....	397	53	158	9,319	1,302	71	13	196	6,837	1,661

¹ A family is classed as an owning family if it owned any part of the operated farm at any time during the report year. A renting family rented all of the operated farm throughout the year.

² Includes total farm acreage regardless of the use of land, excluding only timber grown for commercial sale and free public range. Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported acreage.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported the total value of farm land and buildings, including family dwelling.

⁴ Includes value of family dwelling.

A family was classed as owning if the family owned all or part of the land in the operated farm. Full owners are farm operators who own all the land which they operate; part owners are farm operators who own part of the land which they operate, but rent and operate additional land. In Illinois, 42 percent of the owners were part owners; in Iowa, 28; and in Ohio, 22. In the other five sections studied, from 6 to 14 percent of the owners owned only a part of the farm land they operated.

Farm ownership showed a tendency to be more frequent at the upper-income levels than at the lower. In all but one of the farm sections studied, the proportion of nonrelief families owning was greater among families with incomes of \$3,000 or more than among those in the income class \$0-\$999, as the following figures show:

Farm section:	Percentage of owners among families in the income class—	
	\$0-\$999	\$3,000 or over
New Jersey.....	82	90
Pennsylvania.....	81	74
Ohio.....	74	81
Michigan.....	75	96
Wisconsin.....	59	89
Illinois.....	34	58
Iowa.....	47	72
Vermont.....	84	100

However, the proportion of owners among families having incomes below \$500 (including those with net losses) exceeded the proportion in the next higher classes, \$500-\$749 and \$750-\$999 (table 47). Apparently a considerable number of the families in the former classes were the older families on small farms; in addition, the group included some owning families whose usual receipts were appreciably higher.

Size of Farms

The average size of farms operated by relief and nonrelief families was largest in the Illinois section, 191 acres. Vermont ranked second with 177 acres, and Iowa, third with 154. It should be remembered that these averages are affected by a small number of large farms in each section. Decidedly smaller were the farms of families in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which averaged 73 and 58 acres, respectively (table 3). In all eight sections the average size of farm operated by families included in this survey was higher than the average shown by the census of 1935 (table 85). This would be expected because of the exclusion of some of the lower-income population groups from the survey.

In Illinois, 5 percent of the nonrelief families operated farms with fewer than 50 acres; in Pennsylvania, by contrast, 46 percent. The proportion of owning families that operated small farms was greater than the proportion of renters (table 4). Doubtless more families were able to undertake the purchase of small than of large tracts. This was a factor in the smaller average size of farms operated by owners than by renters. For example, the average size of the farms operated by owners (nonrelief) in Pennsylvania was 55 acres, as compared with 73 acres operated by renters. The tendency for renters to operate more acres than did owners was noted at practically all income levels where the number of cases was sufficient to justify comparisons (table 47).

TABLE 4.—SIZE OF FARM: Number of families by tenure¹ and size of farm, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Area in operated farm ² (acres)	All families	Owning families	Renting families	All families	Owning families	Renting families	All families	Owning families	Renting families	All families	Owning families	Renting families
	NEW JERSEY			PENNSYLVANIA			OHIO			MICHIGAN		
All acreages.....	No. 791	No. 648	No. 148	No. 2,028	No. 1,489	No. 534	No. 816	No. 610	No. 206	No. 784	No. 601	No. 183
Fewer than 3.....	10	7	3	14	11	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
3-19.....	101	92	9	410	350	60	24	20	4	21	19	2
20-49.....	151	135	26	497	409	88	55	48	7	98	85	13
50-99.....	281	235	46	744	504	240	302	242	60	301	246	55
100-174.....	182	149	43	316	184	132	309	207	102	273	188	85
175-259.....	42	28	14	36	27	9	89	66	23	65	43	22
260-499.....	3	1	2	6	4	2	31	21	10	24	18	6
500-999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
1,000-4,999 ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	WISCONSIN			ILLINOIS			IOWA			VERMONT		
All acreages.....	783	497	286	843	271	572	712	340	372	513	445	68
Fewer than 3.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-19.....	5	4	1	14	10	4	5	3	2	24	22	2
20-49.....	39	35	4	31	23	8	40	31	9	26	24	2
50-99.....	215	150	65	96	41	55	151	77	74	73	71	2
100-174.....	357	225	132	309	86	223	308	136	172	151	133	19
175-259.....	131	61	70	227	63	164	118	50	68	133	102	31
260-499.....	36	22	14	149	41	108	81	38	43	97	84	13
500-999.....	0	0	0	16	6	10	9	5	4	9	9	0
1,000-4,999 ³	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ For method of classification of families by tenure see Glossary, Farm Operator.

² Includes total farm acreage regardless of the use of land, excluding only timber grown for commercial sale and free public range.

³ Includes 1 owning family that did not report acreage.

⁴ The largest acreage reported fell in this class.

Families with high incomes operated larger farms than did those with low incomes. In Pennsylvania the average number of acres operated ranged from 21 for families that had received relief to 101 for the small group of families with incomes of \$5,000 or over. New Jersey was similar to Pennsylvania, with averages of 41 and 127 acres for these two income extremes. In Illinois and Iowa, the averages for the two groups were more widely separated, 36 and 440 acres and 83 and 570 acres, respectively (table 47). Although there was not an increase in acreage with each successively higher-income level, the trend toward larger farms as income rose persisted in each section. This relationship would have been more clearly defined had families been classified by the amount of income received from the farm instead of by total family income; some families received a considerable part of their income from sources other than the operated farm.

In nearly every section the average number of acres in the farms operated by the families having net losses and those in the income class \$0-\$249 exceeded the average acreage reported by families in the class next above, \$250-\$499. Evidently in the two former classes there were many families that were not customarily at these levels but had had financial reverses the year of the survey. Further evidence of this assumption is provided by the tendency for their farms to have higher average values than those of the operators in the other income class below \$500.

Value of Land and Buildings

The average value of all farms (land and buildings) was highest in Illinois, \$22,490. Wisconsin ranked second with \$10,032; and Iowa, third with \$9,397. The other five farm sections had average values under \$7,500; Michigan had the lowest, \$6,154. The average value of farm land and buildings tended to increase as income rose. For example, in the Pennsylvania sample, nonrelief families in the income class \$250-\$499 operated farms valued at an average of \$3,334; the farms of those in the income range \$4,000-\$4,999 had an average value of \$15,668 (table 47). Families having net losses and those in the income class \$0-\$249 tended to have farms valued at an amount greater than did those in the next higher-income level—evidence of the presence in the two former groups of some families customarily at higher-income levels. (See preceding discussion under Tenure Status, and Size of Farms.)

The average value of farm land and buildings per farm was higher for renters than for owners (relief and nonrelief combined) in five of the eight farm sections studied. (New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Iowa were the exceptions.) This reflects the tendency of renters to operate a larger acreage than owners. Within the same income class the farms of renters tended to have higher average values than those of owners. Thus, in Pennsylvania, in the class \$1,250-\$1,499, which had the largest number of renters, the average value of land and buildings on rented farms was \$7,690; on farms operated by owners, \$5,758. Average acreages for the two groups were 67 and 46.

Family dwellings on rented farms had smaller average values than those on owned farms (all income levels combined) in each of the farm sections studied except Pennsylvania. At most income levels the average value of the family dwellings of renters was smaller than of owners; only in Pennsylvania were the family dwellings of renters almost consistently of higher average value than those of owners with similar incomes. The fact that homes on owned farms tended to have higher average values than those on rented farms, even in sections where the latter farms (land and buildings) were of higher total value, may be due to the greater willingness of owners to spend for improvement and upkeep of their dwellings.

Family Income

Definition of Farm Family Income

Farm family income, as defined for this study, includes the income received by all family members from both agricultural and nonagricultural sources, classified as follows: (1) Net money income from the operated farm; (2) net increase or decrease in value of crops stored for sale and of livestock owned; (3) nonmoney farm income used for family living, i. e., value of housing, food, fuel, and other products furnished the family by the farm; (4) net money income from sources other than the operated farm. Funds made available to the family through liquidation of capital assets or through the accumulation of debt are excluded from income.

Net Money Income from the Operated Farm

Gross money income from farming includes the amount received during a 12-month period from the sale of farm products, Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program, and income from work done off the farm but involving the use of farm animals or equipment. From this gross total, the expenditures for farm operation during the year were deducted to obtain net money income from farming.³

Net Increase or Decrease in Value of Crops Stored for Sale and of Livestock Owned

Nonmoney income from farming includes as one component the value of such of the year's crops as are stored for sale instead of being converted into money. When crops are stored in the hope of obtaining more favorable prices at a later date, the farm operator defers realization of part of his money income for the year. The estimated value of such stored crops, therefore, was considered a part of the year's nonmoney farm income. Similarly, an increase in the value of a herd of livestock due to maturation and births represents a part of the year's returns from the farm enterprise. Increases in livestock due to purchases also were included in nonmoney income as an accounting procedure, since the amount spent for such livestock was included in farm expenditures. Changes in value of crops stored and of livestock due to price changes were not taken into account in the computation of net farm income. (See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Crops Stored and Livestock Owned, for a discussion of the procedures of computation and examples of how it may affect the other categories of farm income.)

The net change in value of crops stored for sale and of livestock owned may be negative; value may decrease rather than increase. For example, if during a drought year an operator sold livestock obtained in previous years, he would thereby decrease the value of his herd. His money receipts from such sales would be treated as gross money income; the change in value of the herd would be a negative (minus) rather than a positive (plus) accounting item and would be subtracted from gross money receipts in computing gross and net farm income (money and nonmoney).

Nonmoney Farm Income Used for Family Living

Nonmoney income also includes the value of housing, food, and other products from the farm that are used for family living. For this study, the value of occupancy of the farm dwelling was considered a part of the family's nonmoney income from the farm, regardless of whether the farm was owned or rented. Taxes on an owned farm, interest if it is mortgaged, and rent if the farm is operated on a rental basis are commonly payable on the entire farm; there is no feasible method of allocating part of these expenditures to the farm dwelling. Since the major portion of such outlays are for business purposes, all were included in farm operating expenditures and deducted from gross

³ Expenditures for purchase and operation of the family automobile for farm business were not included in farm expenditures. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family, for details of procedures followed in computing net income, and examples of occasional instances in which receipts from liquidation of crop and livestock assets were included in the gross money income figure.

money income from farming. Adjustment then was made by including as nonmoney income the estimated value of housing received.

To estimate the value of food, fuel, and other goods furnished the family by the farm, families were asked to state the quantities of such products used during the year. Money value was then computed on the basis of prices that families would have paid had they bought similar quantities of similar quality from neighbors or some other probable place of purchase. These values were higher than if wholesale or farm prices had been used. In addition, the listing of quantities of specific foods, as of milk, eggs, etc., encouraged a reasonably complete accounting of the products used; it is probable, therefore, that the resulting values based on these quantities were higher than if the families had been asked to make lump-sum estimates in terms of value rather than quantity. Money spent for the production of food and other products consumed by the family was included with farm business expenditures. (See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Nonmoney Income, for further details of procedures followed.)

Values placed on farm-furnished products differed from one section to another. Availability of a market for food and fuel affected prices quoted. Families in a section near a large city, able to make sales from a roadside stand or by delivering products to urban homes, doubtless charged their neighbors prices more nearly like those charged by retail merchants than did families living in more isolated sections. These differences in values are partly responsible for differences in total value of nonmoney income reported in the eight sections, though differences in practices of production for family use are a factor also.

By including in total family income these nonmoney items—value of farm housing and of home-produced food, fuel, and other products used for family living—it is possible to measure the incomes received by farm families in terms roughly comparable to those of city and village families and, at the same time, to place families living at different degrees of urbanization in groups having a similar potential value of living. Obviously, a higher level of living can be attained by the farm family that receives a \$1,000 net money income than by the city family that has the same money receipts but must buy the food, shelter, and fuel that the farm family may have without direct expenditure. It must be remembered, however, that the income of the farm family, being partly in kind, tends to be less flexible than that of the city family.

Net Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm

Money income from sources other than the farm includes net earnings and other money income such as interest, dividends, pensions, rents from property, and small cash gifts used for family living. Income from earnings includes all net earnings of the operator or other family members from work other than that pertaining to the operated farm, and net family earnings from keeping roomers and boarders. Income from sources other than the operated farm (earnings and other) has been designated "nonfarm" in tables where a short term was needed to distinguish it from the family's income from farm operation. However, since the earnings may include money receipts of family members working on farms other than the one they operate, the term "nonfarm" must not be interpreted as nonagricultural.

Income Levels of Families of Farm Operators

Incomes of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

Median Income

Median income, the figure that marks the dividing line between the upper and lower halves of the distribution of families by income, ranged from \$936 to \$1,503 in the eight farm sections, as follows:

Farm section:	Median income of eligible relief and nonrelief families ¹
Illinois.....	\$1, 503
Pennsylvania.....	1, 433
New Jersey.....	1, 371
Wisconsin.....	1, 293
Ohio.....	1, 196
Vermont.....	1, 143
Michigan.....	1, 080
Iowa.....	936

¹ Medians for relief and nonrelief families combined were computed on the assumption that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample. Relief families constituted only 2 or 3 percent of the groups studied in all except the Iowa, Vermont, and New Jersey sections, where they accounted for 5, 6, and 8 percent, respectively.

These medians and the income distributions on which they are based indicate with reasonable accuracy the income levels of families the study was designed to cover, i. e., native-white, unbroken families of farm operators that had lived on their farms for at least a year. (See Appraisal, p. 230, for a more comprehensive evaluation of the sample.)

However, these medians are undoubtedly higher than the median incomes of all families of farm operators in these sections. Had the nonwhite, one-person, and broken families, and those that had lived on their farms for less than a year been included, the general income level of the group would have been lower. Evidence of the lower economic status of the ineligible farm-operator groups is furnished by special studies made in three of the eight farm sections (p. 236). These tests provide a rough measure of the extent to which the distributions should be adjusted if an income picture of all farm-operator families in these sections is desired. It should be remembered, also, that farm laborers were excluded from this study. The median income of all families living on farms, including those of laborers, would be below that of families of operators only.

Families studied in the farm sections in Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Wisconsin had higher median incomes than did those in the other sections. The median income of the Illinois families was \$567 above that of families in the Iowa section, and approximately \$100 above the medians of families in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the sections ranking next highest in this respect. The Illinois median was also higher than that of operators' families in any other farming section included in the consumer purchases study, except for one sample in the Southeast region (table 46). Sharecroppers, who comprise a large proportion of the farm population in the Southeast, have no counterpart elsewhere; yet to a certain extent they take the place of some of the low-income groups classified as operators in other regions. As a consequence, the white operators of the Southeast

represent a socioeconomic group which cannot be considered strictly equivalent to the group of white operators in other farming areas.

The relatively favorable income position of the Illinois section is attributable in some measure to the fact that the data are more representative of the 1936 crop year than of 1935, whereas in all other sections except Michigan the data are more representative of 1935 (table 86). Since farm income showed substantial increases in 1936 over 1935 in all of the States in these regions in which samples were taken, the high median in the Illinois section probably is in part a reflection of the general improvement in agricultural income in 1936.

In comparing data from the different States or regions, it must be borne in mind that the farming sections studied are relatively small. Each section was selected because of the prevalence of a type of farming important in the Nation's business of agriculture and thus may represent only one phase of the agricultural business of the State in which it is located. Some sections include better farm land than is found in other parts of the State or region. The group of native-white families included in this survey include a smaller proportion of all families in some sections than in others; differences between their median income and that of all families of farm operators may be greater in some sections than others—another factor to be remembered in making comparisons of sections. In addition, incomes of farm families in one section may be much more affected by climatic conditions in a single year than are incomes in the other parts of the region; hence, these eight sections might stand in a different order if ranked by median family income in another year. In using medians as evidence of differences in general income levels there is the further limitation that differences in the receipts of income cannot be expressed adequately by this single figure; differences in characteristics of the distribution must be examined also.

Distribution by Income

Approximately one-third of the families studied in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin had incomes below \$1,000. This proportion includes families that had received relief, and the nonrelief group that sustained net losses during the year. In the Illinois section a smaller proportion, 23 percent, had less than \$1,000. In Vermont and Michigan relatively more, 40 and 45 percent, were at this income level; in Iowa as many as 56 percent. The proportion receiving incomes in the range \$1,000–\$1,999 was 36 to 57 percent in the eight sections. In the three sections where incomes tended to be comparatively high—Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—close to 30 percent received incomes of \$2,000 or more; but in the other five sections the proportion that reached or exceeded this amount was considerably less, ranging from 9 to 14 percent (table 5).

In table 5 relief families are not distributed by income because the data they furnished did not include receipts of income in kind. Since they would be among the low-income groups, the total number of families (relief and nonrelief) in each income class below the median cannot be given. Both the counts and the percentages shown for specified income classes are for nonrelief families only; they therefore slightly understate the numerical importance of low-income families in the population groups studied.

TABLE 5.—FAMILY INCOME: Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All families	861	2,096	836	810	795	857	748	542
Relief families	70	73	20	26	12	14	36	29
Nonrelief families	791	2,023	816	784	783	843	712	513
Net losses ¹	21	7	2	5	3	5	16	-----
Net incomes	770	2,016	814	779	780	838	696	513
0-249	21	18	4	9	8	3	22	5
250-499	60	90	33	64	18	22	74	27
500-749	62	195	95	122	73	50	112	65
750-999	73	249	155	137	120	96	153	90
1,000-1,249	90	238	139	131	143	120	116	98
1,250-1,499	90	243	114	116	120	117	74	55
1,500-1,749	58	229	93	61	109	110	46	60
1,750-1,999	61	179	65	47	80	75	26	36
2,000-2,249	52	147	34	24	27	58	16	26
2,250-2,499	46	109	34	21	31	46	18	23
2,500-2,999	62	140	27	24	24	64	14	18
3,000-3,999	60	131	14	77	23	49	21	7
4,000-4,999	32	28	3	3	3	11	3	2
5,000 or over ²	13	20	4	3	1	17	1	3
All families	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Relief families	8	3	2	3	2	2	5	5
Nonrelief families	92	97	98	97	98	98	95	95
Net losses ¹	2	(³)	(³)	1	(³)	1	2	-----
Net incomes	90	97	98	96	98	97	93	95
0-249	2	1	(³)	1	1	(³)	3	1
250-499	6	4	4	8	2	3	10	5
500-749	7	9	12	15	9	6	15	12
750-999	8	12	19	17	16	11	21	17
1,000-1,249	11	12	17	16	18	14	16	18
1,250-1,499	11	12	14	14	15	13	10	10
1,500-1,749	7	11	11	8	14	13	6	11
1,750-1,999	7	9	8	6	10	9	3	7
2,000-2,249	6	7	4	3	3	3	2	5
2,250-2,499	5	5	4	3	3	4	2	4
2,500-2,999	7	7	3	3	3	7	2	3
3,000-3,999	7	6	2	2	3	6	3	1
4,000-4,999	4	1	(³)	(³)	(³)	1	(³)	(³)
5,000 or over ²	2	1	(³)	(³)	(³)	2	(³)	1

¹ Families whose farm and other business expenses and losses exceeded farm and other income, thus resulting in a net loss, or negative income.

² For the largest income reported, see table 6B.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Incomes of the Families Eligible for Study Compared with Incomes of all Farm Operators' Families

Numerical Importance of Groups Excluded from the Study

As has previously been stated, the selective samples of native-white, unbroken families were not planned to be representative of all independent operators in the sections studied. It is estimated that the proportion of all farm operators excluded because of eligibility requirements was as high as 73 and 65 percent in the New Jersey and Vermont farm sections; in the other sections the proportion of ineligible ranged from one-fifth to one-half. Families that had lived on their farms for less than a year, the foreign-born, one-person, and broken families were numerically the most important of the groups that lacked rep-

resentation. Some consideration should thus be given to the economic status of the groups excluded, if the data on incomes of eligible families are to be related to data for the entire group of farm operators in a given section.

Estimates of Median Income of All Farm Operators' Families (Eligible and Ineligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

Information concerning the incomes of the excluded groups was obtained from a small sample in three of the sections (Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois) in order to provide a basis for estimating the extent to which their omission influenced the income data obtained. As would be expected, the incomes of ineligible families were found to be substantially lower than were the incomes of families eligible for the study. Using the data from both eligible and ineligible families, estimates were made of the median income of all operators' families in these three sections. These estimates were from 8 to 11 percent lower than the median of the eligible families studied, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Eligible families (relief and nonrelief)	All families (estimated)	Difference
Illinois.....	\$1, 503	\$1, 390	\$113
Pennsylvania.....	1, 433	1, 320	113
Michigan.....	1, 080	960	120

The estimated medians for all families are much less reliable than the median incomes of the eligible families, since the sample of ineligible families was considerably smaller than that obtained for the eligible group. They furnish a rough measure, however, of the probable adjustment that should be made in the data from eligible families, if estimates of the income received by all families of independent farm operators are desired. (See Appraisal, p. 236, for discussion of incomes of ineligible families and for procedure followed in making these estimates.)

No attempt has been made to estimate the median income of all families in the other five sections in which the incomes of ineligible families are unknown, since the economic status of the excluded groups, as well as their numerical importance, would differ from one section to another.

Incomes of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Nonrelief)

Self-supporting families (those that had received no relief during the year) comprised from 92 to 98 percent of the number eligible for study. The median income of this group, which was slightly higher than that of relief and nonrelief families combined, is given below for the eight farm sections:

Farm section:	Median income of eligible non-relief families
Illinois.....	\$1, 519
Pennsylvania.....	1, 471
New Jersey.....	1, 468
Wisconsin.....	1, 305
Ohio.....	1, 214
Vermont.....	1, 180
Michigan.....	1, 105
Iowa.....	966

The magnitude of the differences between these medians for non-relief families and the medians for all eligible families (relief and non-relief) given on page 22 is related, of course, to the proportion of relief families in each sample. In New Jersey, where as many as 8 percent of the families had received relief, the median income of nonrelief families was almost \$100 above that of relief and nonrelief families combined. Differences between these measures in the other sections were relatively small because of the small proportion of eligible families in the relief classification.

In using these figures it should be remembered that median incomes of the eligible, nonrelief families are higher than would be true of all nonrelief families because of the exclusion of the foreign-born, those that had operated their farms for less than a year, the one-person,

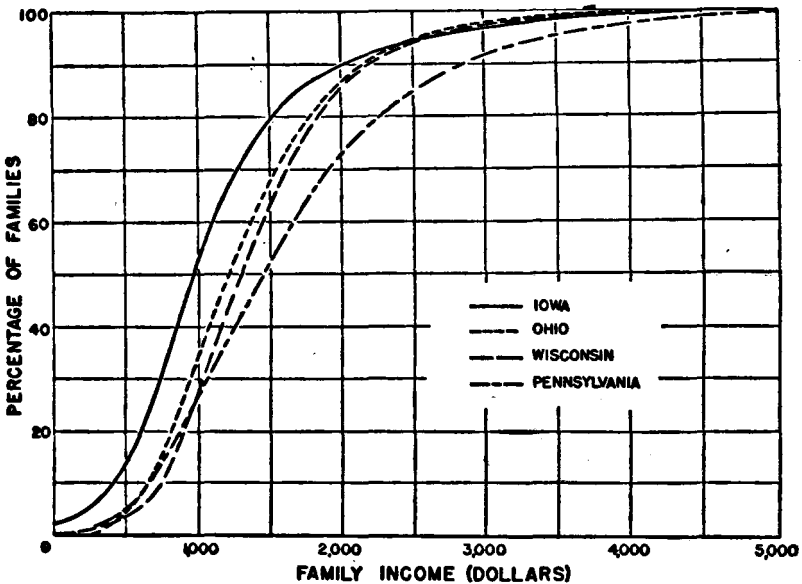


FIGURE 2.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage of families having incomes less than specified amounts, selected farm sections in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, 1935-36 (table 7).

and other ineligible families. Estimated medians for all nonrelief families of farm operators in the Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois sections are given in the Appraisal on page 238.

Even among the relatively favored groups from which detailed income data were obtained (eligible, nonrelief families of farm operators) there were wide differences in potential levels of living in each section. The distribution of income among families in each of the four farm sections, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, is shown graphically in figure 2. For example, 15 percent of the eligible nonrelief families in Iowa had incomes of less than \$500 (including those with net losses); 53 percent had less than \$1,000; only 10 percent received as much as \$2,000. In the other three sections relatively fewer of the nonrelief families had less than \$1,000—28 percent in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and 35 percent in Ohio. More than

one-fourth, 27 percent, of the nonrelief group studied in Pennsylvania had \$2,000 or more. In Wisconsin and Ohio, the proportion of families having incomes of \$2,000 or more was only 13 percent, not very much greater than the proportion of Iowa families in this higher-income range (fig. 2).

The percentage of families at each income level in the other four sections is given in table 7. If these distributions were to be plotted in figure 2, the curve representing Illinois families would be very similar in shape to that for Pennsylvania, although the distribution would fall a little to the right of the Pennsylvania curve because of the tendency for incomes to be somewhat higher in Illinois.⁶ A graphic representation of the distribution of income among nonrelief families studied in Vermont would resemble that shown for Ohio, and the curve for Michigan families would appear between those for the Ohio and Iowa groups. The New Jersey distribution was unlike the others because of the smaller proportion of families in the class \$1,000-\$1,499. The eligible nonrelief families studied in New Jersey might be divided into three groups of approximately equal size: 29 percent had incomes of less than \$1,000; 37 percent were in the range \$1,000-\$1,999; and 34 percent had \$2,000 or over (table 7).

Families were less concentrated about the median in the farm sections where the general level of income was comparatively high than in those in which it was lower. The range within which the incomes of the middle 50 percent of the families fell is indicated by the positions of the first and third quartiles, shown below:

Farm section:	Quartiles of family income (eligible nonrelief families)		
	Interquartile range	First quartile	Third quartile
New Jersey.....	\$1, 433	\$900	\$2, 333
Pennsylvania.....	1, 171	947	2, 118
Illinois.....	1, 076	1, 072	2, 148
Vermont.....	858	837	1, 695
Ohio.....	825	863	1, 688
Wisconsin.....	790	945	1, 735
Michigan.....	760	734	1, 494
Iowa.....	742	647	1, 389

Sources of Family Income (Eligible, Nonrelief Families)

The four components of net farm family income—net money income from farming, net change in value of crops stored for sale and of livestock owned, nonmoney income from the farm used for family living, and net money income from sources other than the operated farm—may be grouped together in several ways for analysis and discussion. The first three items may be combined in order to obtain a picture of the family's total income, money and nonmoney, from the farm enterprise. Net money income from sources other than the family farm is thus separated from returns from farm operation. A second possible grouping is the combination of the first and fourth components, thus obtaining total net money income from all sources, farm and other; and the second and third, obtaining total nonmoney

⁶ It should be remembered that the income data from Illinois families are more representative of 1936 than of 1935, whereas the opposite is true of the data from Pennsylvania. Since income from agriculture showed a general improvement in 1936 over 1935, the two distributions are not exactly comparable. See p. 20.

income from the farm. Both methods of grouping have been followed in this study since farm income and income from other sources are of concern for some analyses, and facts as to amounts of money and nonmoney income are needed for others.

The analysis that follows is, for the most part, in terms of income from the farm operated by the family and income from other sources (called nonfarm in tables, to distinguish it from receipts from the family's farm enterprise). In order to obtain a clear picture of the year's net returns from the farm business (excluding the value of housing and of products furnished the family), net money income from farming has been combined with the figure for the net increase or decrease during the year in value of crops stored for sale and of livestock. Since the operator presumably could choose between holding his year's income in nonmoney form (as crops stored or live-

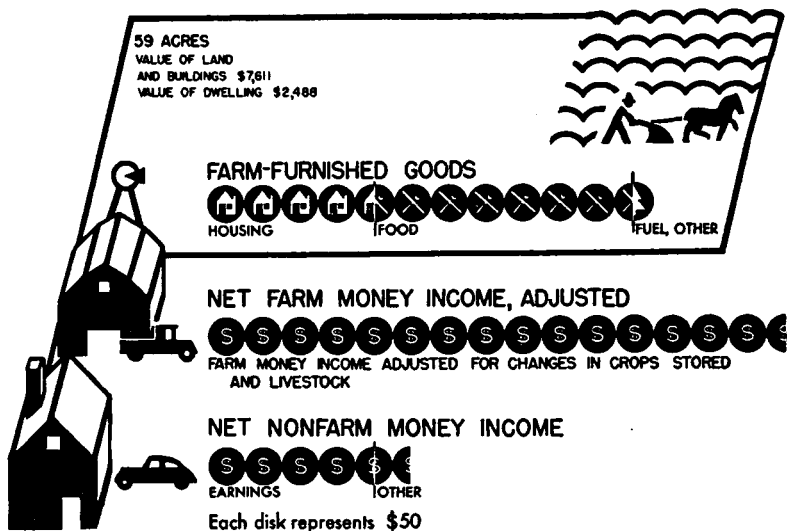


FIGURE 3.—Average income of nonrelief farm operators, Pennsylvania farm section, 1935-36 (tables 6, 8, and 61).

stock unsold) or transforming it into money by sales, the sum of these two figures gives a better picture of net returns from farm operation (exclusive of products furnished the family) than does net farm money income only. (See p. 16 for definition of the four components of farm family income.)

The discussion of the amounts received from these various sources and their relative importance among self-supporting families is based for the most part upon data from the Pennsylvania farm section where a particularly large sample was obtained. Similarities and differences found in the other seven sections are pointed out later. Families that had received relief have been excluded from all analyses by income level because the income data obtained from them were incomplete.

Principal Sources of Income in the Pennsylvania Section

Income from the Operated Farm and from Nonfarm Sources

Net farm income, money and nonmoney, furnished approximately five-sixths of the aggregate income received from all sources by the nonrelief families in Pennsylvania; only one-sixth came from sources other than the farms operated by these families (fig. 3). Of the two components of net farm income, net money income adjusted for the net changes in value of crop and livestock inventories was the larger, accounting for 48 percent of aggregate family income. Value of farm-furnished goods, the second component of net farm income, supplied 36 percent of the aggregate (table 6).

TABLE 6.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Average¹ amount and percentage² of total family income derived from specified sources, by income, Pennsylvania farm section,³ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Total family income		Net farm income						Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴	
				Total		Money and change in crops stored and livestock ⁵		Farm-furnished products			
	No.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
All income classes.....	2,023	1,654	100	1,393	84	789	48	504	36	271	16
Net losses.....	7	-410	-----	-428	-----	-991	-----	563	-----	19	-----
Net incomes.....	2,016	1,662	100	1,360	84	798	48	564	36	272	16
0-499.....	108	354	-----	270	-----	-20	-----	290	-----	84	-----
500-999.....	444	788	100	803	77	180	23	413	34	175	23
1,000-1,499.....	481	1,251	100	978	78	452	38	526	42	273	22
1,500-1,999.....	408	1,729	100	1,457	84	813	46	654	38	272	16
2,000-2,999.....	396	2,394	100	2,129	89	1,356	57	782	32	274	11
3,000 or over.....	179	2,966	100	2,383	85	2,485	62	898	28	613	15

¹ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class. Average net losses are indicated by a minus sign. For description of income from the specified sources see Glossary, Income, Farm Family.

² Percentages are based on the total family income for each class. Percentage distributions have not been computed for families in any class in which the average income from any source was negative.

³ For data for other farm sections see table 12.

⁴ Represents net money income from farm plus increases or minus decreases during the year in value of livestock owned and crops stored for sale.

⁵ Includes earnings of family members from occupations other than operation of the family farm, and money income from such nonfarm sources as net returns from investments, pensions, and gifts. For number of families having nonfarm income from earnings and other sources see table 8.

The proportion of farm income derived from each of these two components differed from one income level to another. Among low-income families, the value of food, housing, fuel, and other farm products used for family living was the chief source of income, whereas, among the well-to-do, farm money income adjusted for deferred sales contributed a greater relative amount.

Adjusted money income increased, both in amount and in proportion, with each successively higher income level. An average net loss of \$20 in adjusted money income from farming was reported by the 108 families in the class \$0-\$499. Families in the next higher class had an average net adjusted money income of \$180, which provided 23 percent of their total income. At successively higher levels, net farm business receipts (adjusted money income) continued to increase until they averaged \$2,485 among families in the class \$3,000 or more and provided almost two-thirds of aggregate family income (table 6 and fig. 4).

The average value of nonmoney farm income for family living also increased with rising income. Owing in part to better housing and in part to larger supplies of home-produced food, this value averaged three times as much among families in the highest class, \$3,000 or over, as among those in the class \$0-\$499. In this same income range, however, average net farm money income adjusted for deferred sales showed a much larger percentage of increase. Hence, farm-furnished housing, food, and other products accounted for a smaller proportion of the incomes of families in the higher- than in the lower-income groups, even though the average value was much greater in the former than in the latter classes.

Average money income from sources other than the operated farm also was greater among the well-to-do families than among those less

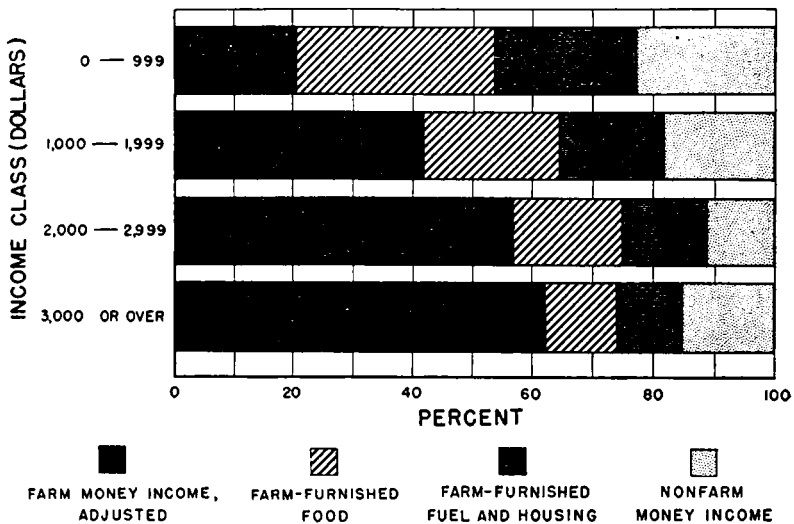


FIGURE 4.—Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of aggregate family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, Pennsylvania farm section, 1935-36 (tables 6, 8, and 61).

fortunate financially; it increased from \$84 in the \$0-\$499 class to \$613 in the class \$3,000 or over. However, this nonfarm income was a smaller percentage of the total at the upper-income levels than at the lower, since the rate of increase was not so rapid as the increase in receipts from the farm business.

Money and Nonmoney Income

Net money income constituted three-fifths of the total income reported by the Pennsylvania farm families. Net cash received from the farm enterprise furnished 45 percent of the aggregate; earnings and other money income from nonfarm sources, 16 percent (table 48).

Only nonmoney income from the farm was considered in computing the total income since free housing, food, and other nonmoney income from nonfarm sources amounted to little. Of the two components of nonmoney income—value of housing, food, and other products furnished the family by the farm and net change in value of crops

stored for sale or of livestock owned—the former was much more important, being 92 percent of the nonmoney total (table 50). (For a further discussion of nonmoney income used for family living, see p. 88; of net change in value of crops stored and of livestock, p. 31.)

Nonmoney income was a much larger proportion of the total at the lower than at the upper end of the income scale. Among families in classes below \$750, it supplied more than half of the aggregate received; in all classes above \$750, less than half. Average values rose from less than \$300 among low-income groups to \$1,000 or more among those in the highest-income classes, but this increase was small in comparison with increases in the money receipts.

Income from the Operated Farm in the Pennsylvania Section

Net Farm Income

Families with farm income only.

Income from farming supplied 84 percent of the aggregate received by all nonrelief families studied in the Pennsylvania section. However, the majority of the group had at least a small amount of income from other sources. Fewer than one-half, 43 percent, reported farm income only.

Relatively more of the well-to-do families than of those less fortunate financially were without nonfarm income. In this respect Pennsylvania families differed from those in the seven other farm sections. In the income range \$250–\$1,499, the proportion of Pennsylvania farm families that had no income from nonfarm sources was about 35 or 40 percent; in the range \$1,500–\$4,999, the proportions were greater, from 43 to 64 percent. Exceptions to this general tendency were noted among families at the extremes of the income distribution, in the classes \$0–\$249 and \$5,000 or over; however, the data for these classes may not be especially significant since they are based on reports from a small number of families (table 48).

Families with losses from farming.

A few families reported net losses from the farm enterprise; i. e., their expenditures for farm operation exceeded their gross money and nonmoney income from the farm. Of the 2,023 Pennsylvania farm families studied, 30 had net farm losses that averaged \$267 per family reporting losses. About three-fourths of these families had income from nonfarm sources which exceeded their losses from farming. They were thus found scattered through several income classes, though two-thirds of the group had net family incomes of less than \$1,000 (table 59).

Many more families had net money losses from farming than had net losses from the entire farm enterprise. Nonmoney farm income, largely in the form of housing and food, kept many a family out of the red when expenditures for farm operation exceeded money receipts. Whereas only 30 families reported net losses from the entire farm undertaking, 288, or almost 10 times that number, reported net money losses (tables 48 and 59).⁶

⁶ Some of these families had net money losses only because of the method followed in entering purchase of livestock along with expenditures for farm operation. Since such purchases were also included with nonmoney income, one entry offset the other in the computation of total net income or net losses. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Crops Stored and Livestock Owned, for an explanation of the treatment of purchases of livestock.

TABLE 7.—NET FAMILY AND NET FARM INCOME: Percentage distribution ¹ by income of families classified by family income and by net farm income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Income class (dollars)	Families classified by—		Families classified by—		Families classified by—		Families classified by—	
	Total net family income ²	Net farm income ²	Total net family income ²	Net farm income ²	Total net family income ²	Net farm income ²	Total net family income ²	Net farm income ²
	NEW JERSEY		PENNSYLVANIA		OHIO		MICHIGAN	
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All income classes.....								
Net losses.....	3	5	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	1	1
Net incomes.....	97	95	100	99	100	99	99	99
0-249.....	3	5	1	7	(¹)	3	1	5
250-499.....	6	10	4	11	4	7	8	10
500-749.....	6	11	10	13	12	15	16	17
750-999.....	9	13	13	10	10	20	17	17
1,000-1,249.....	11	11	12	10	18	18	17	16
1,250-1,499.....	11	9	13	8	14	12	15	14
1,500-1,749.....	7	7	11	9	12	10	8	7
1,750-1,999.....	8	6	9	8	8	6	6	4
2,000-2,249.....	7	5	7	7	4	3	3	2
2,250-2,499.....	6	5	5	4	4	2	3	2
2,500-2,999.....	8	5	7	6	3	2	3	2
3,000-3,999.....	7	5	6	5	2	1	2	2
4,000-4,999.....	4	2	1	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1
5,000 or over.....	2	1	1	(¹)	(¹)	0	(¹)	(¹)
	WISCONSIN		ILLINOIS		IOWA		VERMONT	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All income classes.....								
Net losses.....	(¹)	1	1	1	2	2		1
Net incomes.....	100	99	99	99	98	98	100	99
0-249.....	1	2	(¹)	1	8	5	1	3
250-499.....	2	3	3	4	10	13	5	9
500-749.....	9	11	6	7	16	17	13	16
750-999.....	16	16	11	13	22	21	18	17
1,000-1,249.....	19	19	14	14	17	16	18	19
1,250-1,499.....	16	14	14	15	10	8	11	10
1,500-1,749.....	14	13	13	12	6	6	12	9
1,750-1,999.....	10	10	9	9	4	4	7	5
2,000-2,249.....	3	3	7	6	2	3	5	3
2,250-2,499.....	4	3	5	5	3	1	4	3
2,500-2,999.....	3	2	8	6	2	1	4	4
3,000-3,999.....	3	3	6	5	3	3	1	4
4,000-4,999.....	(¹)	(¹)	1	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1
5,000 or over.....	(¹)	0	2	1	(¹)	(¹)	1	(¹)

¹ For the number of families classified by family income and by net farm income see tables 5 and 49.
² Total net family income includes net income from farming (money and nonmoney) and net money income from employment other than operation of the family farm and from other nonfarm sources.
³ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Income, Net. ⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

Seven families ended the year with total net losses from all business ventures. Their net losses (money and nonmoney) from the farm, averaging \$428, were reduced very little by nonfarm receipts, which averaged only \$19. These families with net losses made unusually large outlays during the year for seeds, plants, and trees, and for repairs and replacements on farm machinery and buildings; moreover, their average expenditures for other items of farm operation were similar to those reported by families at intermediate income levels (table 60).

Distribution by net farm income.

When these Pennsylvania farm families were distributed by net returns from farming (money and nonmoney income), it was found

that 42 percent had net farm incomes below \$1,000; 35 percent, incomes in the range \$1,000-\$1,999; approximately one-fourth, \$2,000 or more. As would be expected, a larger proportion of the families had net farm incomes below \$1,000 than had total incomes of this amount. The median income from farming was \$1,210, \$261 below the median net family income from all sources (table 7).

Families with low net farm incomes tended to have higher receipts from nonfarm sources than did those whose returns from farming were greater. For example, families in the three net farm income classes below \$750 had average nonfarm receipts of \$345 to \$704—amounts greater than at any succeeding level except the top, the small group (10 families) with incomes of \$5,000 or more (table 49).

Gross Farm Income

Gross farm income (money and nonmoney) ⁶ of these Pennsylvania families averaged \$2,687 among all nonrelief families, as follows:

Item:	Average gross income from the operated farm
Total gross money income from farm ¹	\$2, 041
Sale of farm products.....	1, 954
A. A. A. benefits and rentals ²	70
Income from work off the farm using farm machinery or work animals.....	17
Total nonmoney farm income.....	646
Value of housing, food, fuel, and other products used for family living.....	594
Net increase in value of crops stored and of livestock owned ³	52

¹ Gross money income from the farm may include receipts from sales of crops stored the previous year or of livestock obtained before the report year began. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Crops Stored and Livestock Owned, for an example illustrating inclusion of money receipts from liquidation of assets in gross money income from agriculture.

² Includes all money payments (except loans) received from the Government under the agricultural-recovery program, such as receipts from sale of livestock to the Government to alleviate drought emergency, money received from the Government for eradication of livestock disease and for regulating farm production in accordance with a specified contract.

³ Excludes differences in value due to price changes.

Receipts from the sale of farm products thus accounted for 73 percent of aggregate gross farm income. Next in order of magnitude were the nonmoney contributions to family living—value of housing, food, fuel, and other products furnished by the farm—which supplied 22 percent of the total. (See p. 88 for a more complete discussion of nonmoney income used for family living.)

Government payments received as part of the agricultural-recovery program averaged \$154 per family receiving such payments. The average given in the above leader table on an all-family basis is considerably lower because fewer than one-half of the group received these payments. Likewise, the low⁴ average receipts from labor involving the use of farm equipment, such as use of the team or

⁴ For definition of gross farm income and its components see Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Income, Gross.

tractor for roadwork or for work on a neighboring farm, were due, in part, to the relatively small number of families that used their farm equipment for this purpose (table 50).

It should be noted that the value of farm products used in the payment of share rent was not included as gross income.⁷ The figure for the latter may therefore underrepresent gross income from agriculture in the sections where rentals are commonly paid with farm products.

Net increase or decrease in value of crops stored and of livestock owned.

A family may defer realizing on the year's income by storing crops for sale or by keeping in its herds cattle born during the year; or it may increase herds through purchase of livestock, thereby increasing its net worth. Whether a family defers sales of crops or increases its livestock inventories depends on the type of farming practiced, market and crop conditions, and the family's economic status. In this general-farming section of Pennsylvania, 51 percent of the families reported no net change in value of crop and livestock inventories; 33 percent reported net increases with an average value of \$262; 16 percent reported net decreases, averaging \$218 (table 55).

Net increases were reported by a larger proportion of families at the higher- than at the lower-income levels, whereas the reverse was true of decreases, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	Percentage of families in each income class reporting net increase or decrease in value of crops stored or livestock owned	
	Increase	Decrease
\$0-\$499.....	15	18
\$500-\$999.....	21	18
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	31	17
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	36	16
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	46	12
\$3,000 or over.....	45	13

Families at the higher-income levels doubtless were in a better position to defer sales of crops and to increase investments in livestock than were those at the other extreme of the income scale. Relatively more had net increases and the value of such increases tended to be considerably larger among high- than among low-income groups, with the exception of the class \$0-\$249 which contained two families reporting a high average increase. The average decrease by families having negative net change, however, showed no consistent relationship to family income (table 55).

Expenditures for Farm Operation

Expenditures of these Pennsylvania farm families for operating their farms averaged \$1,304. Average outlays for livestock, feed, and hired farm labor exceeded those for other groups of items classified as operating expenditures, as follows:

⁷ Value of share rent was not included as an item of information on the income schedule since the primary purpose of obtaining gross income was to aid in obtaining a reliable figure for net income. However, field agents were asked to write in the value of share rent on the schedules and the data so obtained are presented in table 56. Almost one-fourth, 23 percent, of the nonrelief families in Pennsylvania reported the use of farm products for payment of part or full rent. Had the value of farm products so used been added to gross farm income, the aggregate would have been increased by approximately \$342,220, or 6.3 percent. Average gross income adjusted for value of share rent is presented for each section in table 50, footnote 3.

Item:	Average expenditures for farm operation
Total expenditures for farm operation ¹	\$1,304
Hired farm labor.....	147
Livestock.....	347
Feed.....	342
Fertilizer, sprays.....	69
Seeds, plants, trees.....	32
Machinery, tools ²	59
Gasoline, oil ²	29
Repairs on buildings and fences.....	50
Taxes, insurance.....	81
Interest, refinancing charges.....	67
Rent.....	19
Other expenditures.....	62

¹ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures, for definitions of terms used in this discussion of operating expenditures. Total expenditures exclude value of share rent paid in kind; average expenditures adjusted for such payments are presented in table 60, footnote 1.

² Excludes expenditures for purchase and operation of the family automobile for farm business.

The expenditures for livestock included purchases for building up herds, as well as for resale; hence, they may include outlays for increasing capital assets as well as for operating the business. This procedure was followed because of the farmer's inability to separate individual transactions of the year into the two classifications. (See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Crops Stored and Livestock Owned, for discussion of this point and an explanation of the method used to offset such disbursements in obtaining a net farm income figure.)

Amounts spent for interest and refinancing charges constituted 5 percent of the total expenditures for farm operation. The number of families having money outlays for this item indicates that approximately one-third of the nonrelief group had mortgaged indebtedness on their land or equipment. Expenditures for taxes and insurance accounted for another 6 percent of total expenditures.³ Average amounts spent for cash rent by all families were small because of the relatively small number of renters—about one-fourth of the families—and because the majority of renting families paid at least part of their rent with a share of the crop (table 56).

Average expenditures for each of the items of farm operation tended to increase with income at levels above \$500 or \$750. The group of families having low incomes, especially those with net losses and in the class \$0-\$249, included a considerable proportion that had valuable farms (table 47). Some of these did a relatively large-scale business, as is evidenced by average total operating expenditures, and doubtless were at these low-income levels only for the current year (table 60).

The larger operating expenditures of high-income groups are associated with a greater volume of business on individual farms. For example, the average amount spent for hired farm labor by families having such employees ranged from \$93 in the class \$500-\$749 to \$426 in the class \$3,000 or over. (Average expenditures of all families, regardless of whether they employed labor, were \$51 and \$383 for the two income groups.) The proportion of families employing helpers ranged from 55 percent in the former class to 90 percent in the latter.

³ The number of nonrelief families reporting expenditures for taxes and insurance in table 60 is larger than the number classified as owners in table 47 because some renting families carried insurance on their livestock or crops. Some of the renters also paid personal-property taxes on livestock and farm machinery. Similarly, counts of families reporting expenditures for rent of land and buildings include some families that were classified as owners (part owners).

Net Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm in the Pennsylvania Section

Money income from sources other than the operated farm, or so-called nonfarm income, includes: Net earnings from work other than that pertaining to the farm enterprise; other net money income such as interest, dividends, pensions, rents from property, profits, and small cash gifts used for family living. In Pennsylvania, income from these sources contributed an average of \$271 per family, or 16 percent of aggregate family income.

In studying this and other components of farm family income in relation to income levels, it should be borne in mind that the group of families within each income class is not necessarily homogeneous with respect to income sources. Any one income class may include: Families that had little or no income except that from the operated farm; families of part-time operators that depended on work other than farm operation for most of their money income and used farm products largely for home consumption; families that received sizable proportions of their income from both farm and nonfarm sources although receipts from the operated farm exceeded those from nonfarm occupations and investments. Because of this lack of homogeneity, the relationship between income received from any one source and the family-income level is not always consistent. The problem of dispersion within an income group is especially apparent in analyzing data concerning the upper-income classes in which the number of cases is small.

In order to study relationships between amounts received from nonfarm sources and income from farming, a special tabulation classifying families by net farm income was made (table 49). This indicates that the families with low net farm incomes tended to be those having large receipts from sources other than the farm enterprise. Average money income from nonfarm sources was considerably higher among the families whose net farm incomes were below \$750 than among those with larger returns from farming, as is shown below:

Net farm income class:	Average nonfarm money income
Net losses.....	\$1, 096
\$0-\$249.....	704
\$250-\$499.....	528
\$500-\$749.....	345
\$750-\$999.....	216
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	163
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	122
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	119
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	110
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	101
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	105

In three of the four net farm income classes above \$2,500, average nonfarm receipts ranged from \$173 to \$258—somewhat higher than those of families in the intermediate classes, \$1,000-\$2,499. At the highest level, net farm incomes of \$5,000 or more, average nonfarm receipts were \$1,137; this is higher than the averages for the lower-income groups but may be affected by sampling fluctuations since it is based on only 10 cases.

When families were classified by total income from all sources (the scheme of classification followed throughout the major part of the consumer purchases study), average receipts from nonfarm sources increased from \$84 in the class \$0-\$499 to \$273 in the class \$1,000-\$1,499. The average was then approximately the same in the three classes in the range \$1,000-\$2,999, but it more than doubled in magnitude among families with incomes of \$3,000 or more largely because of the high average receipts of the 20 families whose total incomes reached or exceeded \$5,000 (tables 8 and 48).

A family with high nonfarm money receipts could not fall in a low total family-income class unless such receipts were offset by heavy farm losses (i. e., negative net farm income). Since the more well-to-do groups included most families whose nonfarm receipts were high, average income from this source would necessarily be greater than at the lower end of the income scale unless the proportion of families having such receipts was markedly larger at the latter income levels—a situation that did not occur.

Of the two components of money income from sources other than the operated farm, earnings were of greater importance, comprising 82 percent of the total nonfarm receipts of nonrelief families in this section. Such income as that from investments of various types, pensions, and gifts provided the remaining 18 percent; receipts were small, averaging only \$50 per family (table 8).

TABLE 8.—NONFARM MONEY INCOME: *Number and percentage of families having earnings or other money income from sources other than the operated farm, and average amount and percentage derived from earnings and from other sources, by income, Pennsylvania farm section,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Families having nonfarm money in- come from 1—						Average nonfarm money income from 1—							
		Any source ²			Earnings ³			Sources other than earnings ⁴			All sources		Earnings ⁴		Sources other than earnings ⁵
		No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.		
All income classes.....	No. 2,023	No. 1,152	Pct. 57	No. 836	Pct. 41	No. 802	Pct. 25	Dol. 271	Dol. 222	Pct. 82	Dol. 50	Pct. 18			
Net losses.....	7	2	(?)	1	(?)	3	(?)	19	15	79	48	253			
Net incomes.....	2,016	1,150	57	835	41	499	25	272	223	82	50	18			
0-499.....	106	66	51	46	48	29	27	84	55	46	29	35			
500-999.....	444	282	64	231	52	91	20	175	148	85	27	15			
1,000-1,499.....	491	297	62	227	47	107	22	273	243	90	31	11			
1,500-1,999.....	478	298	61	199	37	95	23	272	226	83	47	17			
2,000-2,999.....	396	201	51	127	32	108	27	271	215	78	66	22			
3,000 or over....	179	98	54	85	31	69	39	613	468	76	147	24			

¹ For data for other farm sections see table 12.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Includes only those families whose nonfarm money income exceeded losses, i. e., was positive. In addition, 8 families reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative nonfarm money income. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm.

⁴ Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm.

⁵ Includes money income from such nonfarm sources as net returns from investments, pensions, and gifts.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Percentages are based on average nonfarm money income from all sources. The sum of nonfarm money income from earnings and from other sources may not equal nonfarm money income from all sources, since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses. 16 families in Pennsylvania had business losses, which averaged \$1.

⁷ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Earnings from Work Not Pertaining to the Operated Farm

Earnings classed as "not from the operated farm" or "nonfarm" include: Net earnings of individuals from work not pertaining to the family's farm enterprise; net earnings of the family group from keeping roomers and boarders and from other joint enterprises. Families furnishing income schedules were asked to report separately the earnings of each member from occupations other than operating the family farm.⁹ Data thus obtained tell which family members earned, how much each received, the number of weeks during which each had any nonfarm employment, and the type of occupation followed.

All earnings were attributed to some family member except the net receipts from keeping roomers and boarders, which were recorded as a family undertaking. In occasional instances small money earnings were not allocated to individuals because they amounted to only a few dollars per person or were joint enterprises. These unallocated earnings were negligible, averaging only \$1 per family. (See table 51 and Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than Operated Farm; also Glossary, Occupational Classification.)

Any family member who worked for pay at some undertaking other than the farm enterprise was classed as an earner no matter how little he made or how short his period of employment. No attempt was made to limit the term "earner" to persons making a specified amount or working for a definite number of full-time days. Earnings of family members were not separated according to whether they were from agriculture (as from work for other farmers) or from industry; instead they were classed as derived from wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional occupations. This procedure of recording earnings off the operated farm differs from that used in the 1935 census of agriculture, which recorded only the earnings of the operator and classified these as from agricultural and nonagricultural occupations.

Forty-one percent of the nonrelief families in the Pennsylvania section had earnings from occupations other than farm operation. Income from this source averaged \$222 per family, or 13 percent of the aggregate received by the group (table 8).

The importance of these earnings as a component of farm family income differed from one income class to another; they furnished 16 percent of the total received by families in the class \$0-\$499 and 19 percent of that received by families in the range \$500-\$1,499. (See footnote 10, p. 36.) In the three classes above \$1,500, nonfarm earnings provided 13 percent or less of aggregate family income (tables 6 and 8).

More than half, 52 percent, of the families with incomes in the range \$500-\$999 had nonfarm earnings. Relatively fewer of the families with higher incomes had such earnings except in the small group (20 families) that received \$5,000 or more.

Earnings of husbands, wives, and others.

Husbands constituted 67 percent of the individuals classified as nonfarm earners in these Pennsylvania families and contributed

⁹ Money returns from work done off the farm but involving use of farm animals or equipment were considered part of farm income, p. 17. Receipts from sales of farm products at a roadside stand were classed as money income from operated farm. If family members sold homemade products involving household labor, as homemade jellies or candy, the net receipts were entered as nonfarm earnings of the person responsible for the enterprise.

73 percent of aggregate nonfarm earnings; all other family members listed as individual earners contributed only 22 percent; the remaining 5 percent came from family (not individual) undertakings. Total nonfarm earnings averaged \$222 per family, \$211 of which came from the following individual earners: Husbands, \$162; wives, \$9; other males 16 or over, \$22; other females 16 or over, \$18. Income from roomers and boarders and other work not attributable to individuals averaged \$11 (table 51).

The larger contributions of husbands reflect both the greater proportion of husbands than of other family members who worked for money, and the fact that husbands had higher average earnings than did other breadwinning family members. One-third or more of the husbands in families in the income range \$250-\$1,499 reported money earnings from work other than farm operation. About two-fifths of these husbands were part-time farm operators.¹⁰ In classes below and above these limits, the proportion of husbands earning was nearer one-fifth. Average earnings per husband were consistently greater in successively higher-income classes, ranging from \$78 apiece for the 3 husbands in the class \$0-\$249 that had nonfarm earnings to \$2,043 apiece for the 30 in the highest class, \$3,000 or over (tables 9 and 53).

TABLE 9.—FAMILY MEMBERS HAVING NONFARM MONEY EARNINGS: ¹ Percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, average earnings of husbands, and percentage of total nonfarm earnings derived from husbands, by income, Pennsylvania farm section,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				Average earnings of husbands		Percentage ⁷ of total nonfarm earnings derived from husbands
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others 16 or older ⁴	Per earning husband ⁵	Per family ⁶	
All income classes.....	Number 2,023	Percent 9	Percent 26	Percent 3	Percent 10	Dollars 597	Dollars 162	Percent 73
Net losses.....	7	0	(¹)	(¹)	0	-----	0	-----
Net incomes.....	2,016	9	26	3	11	597	162	73
0-249.....	18	7	17	6	(¹)	78	13	92
250-499.....	90	13	33	2	11	141	47	74
500-749.....	195	15	41	3	11	232	94	75
750-999.....	249	12	35	4	11	356	126	76
1,000-1,499.....	461	11	35	4	12	551	194	80
1,500-1,999.....	448	7	23	3	9	670	152	68
2,000-2,999.....	396	6	16	4	11	864	142	66
3,000 or over.....	179	6	17	2	10	2,043	343	73

¹ Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm.
² For data for other farm sections see table 13.
³ Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.
⁴ In no income class did more than 1 percent of the children under 16 have nonfarm earnings.
⁵ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands in each class (table 53).
⁶ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether husbands were earners.
⁷ Percentages are based on the total nonfarm earnings in each class.
⁸ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

¹⁰ The 193 nonrelief families that operated part-time farms were distributed by income as follows: Under \$500, 2 percent; \$500-\$999, 33 percent; \$1,000-\$1,499, 37 percent; \$1,500-\$1,999, 17 percent; \$2,000-\$2,999, 9 percent; \$3,000 or over, 2 percent. Thus, 72 percent had incomes of less than \$1,500.

Wives rarely earned from nonfarm occupations; only 3 percent reported such earnings and their contributions averaged only \$9 per family or 4 percent of aggregate nonfarm earnings. However, the 70 who had employment off the farm made substantial contributions to the income of their families—an average of \$270 each. Had earnings from roomers and boarders or receipts from the sale of home-made products been allocated to the wife instead of being considered returns from a family undertaking, the percentage of wives classed as breadwinners would have been considerably greater, since about one-tenth of the families reported income from keeping roomers and boarders (tables 51 and 53).

Family members other than the husband or wife accounted for 24 percent of the total number of persons classed as nonfarm earners. Amounts earned by them constituted 18 percent of aggregate nonfarm earnings, in comparison to 73 percent earned by husbands and 4 percent earned by wives. (Receipts not allocated to individuals provided 5 percent of the total.) Practically all of these earners were persons 16 or older; only 6 of the 2,023 Pennsylvania nonrelief families studied reported any money earned by children under 16 years of age.

TABLE 10.—EARNERS BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS AND WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT: Number of family members having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, by amount of such earnings and weeks of employment, Pennsylvania farm section, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Weeks of employment ¹ (number)	Earners ²	Family members with earnings of —										
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500 or over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All weeks.....	829	111	87	118	75	60	56	215	67	21	8	11
Under 5.....	55	42	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-13.....	87	9	36	33	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	116	0	4	35	28	25	11	11	2	0	0	0
27-39.....	70	0	1	4	10	7	8	36	3	1	0	0
40-52.....	346	3	3	14	20	17	32	159	62	19	7	10
Unknown.....	155	57	33	29	9	10	5	9	0	1	1	1

¹ This is the number of weeks during which the earners had earnings from nonfarm employment, either full or part-time.

² Includes all persons who had any earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm at any time during the report year.

Sons, daughters, and other family members doubtless contributed far more to family income by their work on the home farm than by money received from nonfarm enterprise. Although members aged 16 or older (other than husband and wife) who had nonfarm employment earned \$419 apiece, the average based on all families studied amounted to only \$40. The lower averages per family than per person result from the fact there were relatively few families that had such earners (fewer than 10 percent) and of these very few had two or more.

Earnings and periods of employment of earners.

The amount earned by a person working for money is, as a rule, closely related to the amount of time he is employed. Considering the demands of the farm business, one would expect that many members of farm families could work only intermittently at other enterprises. If they depended upon other farmers for employment, their opportunities for earning might be concentrated in a brief crop season. In order to learn more of the relationship between amount earned and period of employment, data for Pennsylvania were tabulated to show the distribution of nonfarm earners by amounts received and the number of weeks during which they worked (table 10). In using figures for weeks of earning it must be remembered that a person was credited as earning during a week if he worked for any part thereof, even for a few hours during 1 day.

Almost one-fourth of all Pennsylvania farm family members earning made less than \$100, and almost half made less than \$300. Only 13 percent made \$1,000 or more. Of the 111 persons (13 percent) who earned less than \$50 during the year, all but 12 had work during fewer than 5 weeks or failed to report time. The few who reported earning during longer periods may have worked for only a day or two in a week. In contrast, four-fifths of the persons earning \$500 or more had employment during 40 or more weeks.

TABLE 11.—NONFARM EARNERS AND THEIR EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION: ¹ Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, and average earnings per person, by chief occupation, Pennsylvania farm section, ² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family	Persons having nonfarm earnings, by chief occupation ¹								Average ⁴ nonfarm earnings per person, by chief occupation			
	All occupations		Wage-earner		Clerical		Business and professional		All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	No. 829	Pct. 100	No. 653	Pct. 77	No. 53	Pct. 8	No. 143	Pct. 17	Dol. 517	Dol. 453	Dol. 601	Dol. 858
All individual earners.....												
Husbands.....	567	100	422	78	35	6	100	18	597	496	648	1,078
Wives.....	70	100	35	55	1	1	31	44	270	348	300	174
Others 16 or older.....	198	100	187	85	17	9	12	8	419	351	528	788
Others under 16.....	6	(⁵)	6	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	97	97	-----	-----

¹ Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income From Sources Other Than the Operated Farm.

² For data for other farm sections see table 14.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of earners in each class.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

The majority, 77 percent, of the persons who failed to furnish information as to the number of weeks they earned made less than \$200. On the basis of data from earners reporting number of weeks they worked, it seems probable that about 7 out of 10 of the non-reporting persons making less than \$200 worked fewer than 14 weeks. If it is assumed that the nonreporting persons in each earnings class were distributed by weeks of employment in the same manner as

were those reporting weeks worked, it may be estimated that 29 percent of the total earning members in these Pennsylvania families worked during fewer than 14 weeks.

Occupations followed by earners.

Wage-earner occupations were followed by three-fourths of the husbands and more than four-fifths of the family members other than husband and wife who had nonfarm earnings (table 11). Many of these wage earners doubtless worked as laborers on nearby farms.¹¹

Of the 70 wives who had nonfarm earnings, 44 percent had business or professional positions—more than twice the proportion of husbands in these occupations. Relatively more sons, daughters, and others 16 or older (not husband or wife) had clerical work—9 percent compared with 6 percent of the husbands and 1 percent of the wives; relatively fewer were in business or professions.

Wage earners made an average of \$433 each; clerical workers, \$601; business and professional workers, \$858 (table 11). Many wage earners, especially those who were farm laborers, may have been employed for shorter periods than were the clerical or the business and professional group. Doubtless both irregularity of employment and lower rates of pay were factors in their lower average earnings during the year.

Occupational sources of aggregate earnings.

Wage-earner work provided more than half of the aggregate nonfarm earnings of these Pennsylvania farm families.¹² Although rates of pay in business and the professions and in clerical positions tended to be higher than in wage-earner work, the two former types of occupations provided opportunities for employment to fewer persons than did the latter. Only 23 percent of the family members who reported nonfarm employment received their major earnings from business, professional, or clerical work. Earnings from these occupations, therefore, were a smaller proportion of the aggregate than those received from wage-earner jobs, as is shown below:

Occupational group:	Percentage of earners	Percentage of aggregate nonfarm earnings
Wage-earner.....	77	64
Clerical.....	6	7
Business and professional.....	17	29

Other Money Income from Nonfarm Sources

Money income from sources other than earnings, such as interest and dividends, rents from property, pensions and annuities, and gifts of cash used for current living, contributed little to the family purse compared with receipts from the other sources already discussed. Such income furnished only 3 percent of the total received by nonrelief families in the Pennsylvania farm section. Had aggregate receipts from this source been distributed evenly among all nonrelief farm families studied, each would have received \$50. Only one family in four received any nonfarm income from sources other than

¹¹ According to the 1935 census 13.5 percent of the farm operators in Lancaster County, Pa., who reported type of employment off the operated farm, were engaged in agricultural wage work. U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1935, vol. II.

¹² Earnings of a person who had more than one job during the year were allocated to each of the occupations he followed. For example, if a person's major earnings were from clerical work but he also had occasional work as a wage earner, his total earnings were distributed to these two sources although he was classed as a clerical worker.

earnings; moreover, average receipts were comparatively small even among those having such income, as shown below:

Source: ¹	Percentage of families having such income	Average amounts received by—	
		All families	Families having such income
All nonfarm money income other than earnings.....	25	\$50	\$199
Rent from property.....	10	19	178
Interest and dividends.....	15	24	159
Profits.....	(²)	(³)	266
Pensions, annuities, benefits.....	1	3	357
Gifts for current use.....	2	4	165
Other sources.....	(²)	(³)	109

¹ For definition of these terms see Glossary, Income, Farm Family.

² 0.50 percent or less.

³ \$0.50 or less.

Average receipts of such nonfarm income tended to be greater in the intermediate- and high-income classes than in the low. Not only did relatively more of the well-to-do families have such income, but their average receipts were greater than those reported by low-income families, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	Percentage of families having such income	Average amounts received by—	
		All families	Families having such income
\$0-\$999.....	22	\$27	\$125
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	23	38	280
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	27	60	221
\$3,000 or over.....	39	147	380

The small group of families with net losses and in the income class \$0-\$249 had higher average income of this sort than did those in the income range \$250-\$1,499—another indication of the presence of some relatively well-to-do families in these low-income groups. Rents from owned property and dividends from other investments constituted the greater part of such income received by these groups (table 54).

Summary of Income Sources in Other Farm Sections

New Jersey

The principal agricultural business of the farm families studied in New Jersey was to supply garden, dairy, and poultry products to the nearby metropolitan areas. These urban centers also provided better opportunities for employment than were available to families in the seven other farming sections, as is evidenced by the higher nonfarm earnings of the New Jersey group.

The general income level of the New Jersey families was relatively high; the median income of nonrelief families, \$1,468, ranked third among the eight sections studied in these regions. The proportion of well-to-do families in this sample was greater than in any other; one-third of the families had incomes of \$2,000 or more (table 7). However, the proportion at the lower-income extreme also was above that in all sections except Iowa. Three percent of the nonrelief group ended the year with net losses and another 9 percent had incomes below \$500.

Of the 21 New Jersey families in the net loss classification, all had losses from the farm enterprise; the average value of these losses was

\$781 (table 59). Average net money losses from farming were considerably greater than total net losses, money and nonmoney; the latter were offset in part by farm nonmoney income.

Net income from farming, averaging \$1,387, contributed 81 percent of aggregate receipts of these New Jersey families—48 percent from adjusted money income and 33 percent from products furnished by the farm for family living. The value of farm-furnished housing, food, and other goods increased from an average of \$367 among families in the class \$0-\$499 to \$761 among those having incomes of \$3,000 or more. As in other farm sections, nonmoney receipts of this sort constituted a much larger percentage of the total income of families at low- than at high-income levels (table 12).

Gross farm income received by all nonrelief families averaged \$3,679. Money receipts from the sale of farm products, averaging \$3,055, comprised 83 percent of this total. Money expenditures for farm operation were relatively high, averaging \$2,292; hence average net money income from farming adjusted for deferred sales was only \$815 (tables 12 and 50).

Money returns from sources other than farm operation, averaging \$329 per family, supplied 19 percent of the total net family income—a larger proportion than in any other section. Such receipts were in an inverse ratio to income from agriculture, as was noted in Pennsylvania. Families with low net farm incomes had higher average nonfarm receipts than those with better returns from the farm, as the following figures show:

Net farm income class:	Nonfarm money income	
	Percentage of families having such income	Average receipts of all families
\$0-\$249-----	70	\$687
\$250-\$499-----	60	400
\$500-\$749-----	51	473
\$750-\$999-----	55	276
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	49	351
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	39	153
\$1,500-\$1,749-----	39	270
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	40	183

In net farm income classes above \$2,000, average nonfarm income did not exceed \$250 (table 49).

When families were classified by total income from all sources (the classification scheme followed throughout the major part of this report), average nonfarm money income was consistently greater at each successively higher level of income. As a proportion of total income, however, it was larger among families in the class \$0-\$499 than in any class above (table 12).

More than four-fifths, 83 percent, of the nonfarm income was derived from earnings. Had these earnings been distributed equally among all families in the nonrelief sample, each would have received \$274. In no other section was the average so high. Average receipts per earner also were higher; they averaged \$665 compared with \$517 in Pennsylvania and less than \$400 in the other six sections. This difference probably indicates longer periods of employment for the nonfarm earners in New Jersey. Although earners were not distributed by amounts earned and weeks of employment in any section except Pennsylvania, the relationship between these two factors, as shown there, would support this assumption (table 10).

TABLE 12.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families having earnings or other money income from sources other than the operated farm, average total family income, average net income from the farm, and average income from sources other than the operated farm, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families having nonfarm money income from—				Total net family income or losses ²	Net farm income or losses ³			Net nonfarm money income ⁴			
	Families	Any source ⁵	Earnings ⁶	Sources other than earnings ⁷		Total	Money and change in crops stored and livestock ⁸	Farm-furnished products	Total ⁹	Earnings ¹⁰	Sources other than earnings ¹¹	
NEW JERSEY												
All income classes.....	No. 791	No. 362	No. 371	No. 171	Dol. 1,716	Dol. 1,367	Dol. 815	Dol. 572	Dol. 329	Dol. 274	Dol. 67	
Net losses.....	21	4	2	2	-900	-782	-1,422	640	182	173	17	
Net incomes.....	770	378	369	169	1,779	1,445	875	570	334	278	58	
0-499.....	71	26	19	8	310	220	-147	397	90	62	28	
500-999.....	135	51	37	23	762	645	195	450	117	86	31	
1,000-1,499.....	180	95	65	40	1,262	1,027	504	523	225	190	42	
1,500-1,999.....	119	55	41	21	1,749	1,451	832	619	298	238	61	
2,000-2,999.....	160	88	67	40	2,425	1,993	1,242	651	532	462	70	
3,000 or over.....	105	63	40	27	4,033	3,331	2,570	761	702	585	119	
OHIO												
All income classes.....	816	434	349	204	1,339	1,165	639	532	194	130	67	
Net losses.....	2	1	0	1	-1,124	-1,125	-1,835	710	* 1	* 0	* 1	
Net incomes.....	814	433	349	203	1,365	1,171	640	531	194	131	67	
0-499.....	37	16	11	7	349	295	-37	332	84	37	21	
500-999.....	250	111	59	65	795	714	290	424	71	45	26	
1,000-1,499.....	253	134	72	87	1,235	1,062	562	530	143	82	61	
1,500-1,999.....	158	94	56	31	1,723	1,501	892	619	223	166	57	
2,000-2,999.....	95	62	41	24	2,397	1,980	1,298	694	407	321	86	
3,000 or over.....	21	16	10	9	4,308	3,929	2,166	799	1,374	781	700	
MICHIGAN												
All income classes.....	784	329	241	131	1,349	1,065	704	361	158	120	35	
Net losses.....	5	2	2	1	-374	-534	-894	359	160	90	70	
Net incomes.....	779	327	239	130	1,275	1,095	714	361	155	121	34	
0-499.....	73	36	27	12	375	301	51	250	74	53	22	
500-999.....	259	96	64	42	799	703	374	329	46	42	22	
1,000-1,499.....	247	96	78	29	1,238	1,107	705	402	131	112	20	
1,500-1,999.....	108	49	36	24	1,724	1,494	1,034	450	240	187	53	
2,000-2,999.....	69	38	29	17	2,398	1,993	1,494	499	410	321	91	
3,000 or over.....	23	11	8	6	3,918	3,410	2,893	527	508	401	112	
WISCONSIN												
All income classes.....	783	292	173	108	1,408	1,225	797	558	83	55	28	
Net losses.....	3	1	0	1	-128	-148	-533	368	16	0	10	
Net incomes.....	780	291	173	107	1,414	1,331	773	559	83	55	28	
0-499.....	26	10	6	6	318	273	-139	412	45	35	10	
500-999.....	193	67	38	42	787	737	290	447	50	37	14	
1,000-1,499.....	263	81	54	46	1,290	1,196	659	527	54	34	21	
1,500-1,999.....	199	73	41	42	1,726	1,649	1,019	630	77	48	29	
2,000-2,999.....	82	44	25	28	2,376	2,113	1,398	715	293	195	95	
3,000 or over.....	37	16	9	9	3,550	3,403	2,598	897	145	118	28	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families having earnings or other money income from sources other than the operated farm, average total family income, average net income from the farm, and average income from sources other than the operated farm, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,¹ 1935-36—Continued

{White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born}

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families having nonfarm money income from—				Total net family income or losses ⁴	Net farm income or losses ⁵			Net nonfarm money income ⁶		
	Families	Any source ⁷	Earnings ⁸	Sources other than earnings ⁹		Total	Money and change in crops stored and livestock ¹⁰	Farm-furnished products	Total ¹¹	Earnings ⁸	Sources other than earnings ⁹
ILLINOIS											
All income classes.....	No. 843	No. 334	No. 206	No. 176	Dol. 1,746	Dol. 1,591	Dol. 1,078	Dol. 513	Dol. 155	Dol. 104	Dol. 53
Net losses.....	5	1	0	1	-1,294	-1,444	-2,016	572	150	0	150
Net incomes.....	838	333	206	175	1,764	1,606	1,097	512	155	105	52
0-499.....	25	9	7	4	379	322	-46	368	57	48	9
500-999.....	146	59	38	28	810	738	341	397	72	52	20
1,000-1,499.....	237	88	55	46	1,254	1,183	702	481	71	47	24
1,500-1,999.....	185	67	40	41	1,721	1,613	1,069	544	108	78	31
2,000-2,999.....	168	69	45	34	2,422	2,219	1,637	582	203	126	78
3,000 or over.....	77	41	21	27	4,263	3,653	3,005	648	610	419	206
IOWA											
All income classes.....	712	222	154	100	1,103	1,033	499	534	70	50	23
Net losses.....	16	2	2	0	-891	-883	-1,462	579	-8	8	0
Net incomes.....	696	220	152	100	1,149	1,077	544	533	72	51	24
0-499.....	96	23	17	9	347	324	-72	396	23	14	10
500-999.....	265	77	53	32	770	723	263	460	47	30	18
1,000-1,499.....	190	69	48	34	1,217	1,123	564	559	94	71	27
1,500-1,999.....	72	20	17	7	1,700	1,614	959	655	86	79	9
2,000-2,999.....	48	20	13	11	2,380	2,192	1,418	774	188	128	68
3,000 or over.....	25	11	4	7	8,789	3,677	2,848	829	112	39	73
VERMONT											
All income classes.....	513	284	205	154	1,346	1,160	650	510	186	147	40
Net losses.....											
Net incomes.....	513	284	205	154	1,346	1,160	650	510	186	147	40
0-499.....	32	11	8	8	391	354	57	297	37	24	13
500-999.....	155	84	64	38	788	682	281	401	106	80	26
1,000-1,499.....	151	84	54	49	1,202	1,101	596	505	101	75	26
1,500-1,999.....	96	57	41	30	1,711	1,493	881	612	218	182	42
2,000-2,999.....	67	37	28	23	2,366	2,033	1,361	672	333	273	62
3,000 or over.....	12	11	10	6	4,277	2,696	1,865	831	1,581	1,219	368

¹ For data for Pennsylvania see tables 6 and 8.

² Includes only those families whose nonfarm money income exceeded losses, i. e., was positive. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm. For number of families having nonfarm money losses see table 48.

³ Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm.

⁴ Includes money income from such nonfarm sources as net returns from investments, pensions, and gifts.

⁵ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class. Average net losses are indicated by a minus sign. For description of income from the specified sources, see Glossary, Income, Farm Family.

⁶ Represents net money income from farm plus increases or minus decreases during the year in value of livestock owned and crops stored for sale.

⁷ The sum of income from earnings and from sources other than earnings may not equal total nonfarm money income, since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses. For number of families that had business losses and average amounts reported see table 48, footnote 8.

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Husbands were the major earners; their contributions, averaging \$169 per family, were 62 percent of all nonfarm earnings. However, the role of the New Jersey husbands in this respect was less important than in Pennsylvania where husbands provided 73 percent of all nonfarm earnings, or in the six other sections where they provided from 63 to 70 percent. The contributions of New Jersey sons, daughters, and other family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) averaged \$71, or 26 percent of aggregate earnings—a higher proportion than in any other section except Illinois (table 51).

The proportion of husbands and of sons and daughters 16 or older who earned tended to be somewhat greater among families above the \$750-income line than among those below. Relatively few wives earned at any income level (table 13).

TABLE 13.—FAMILY MEMBERS HAVING NONFARM MONEY EARNINGS:¹ Percentage² of husbands, wives, and other family members 16 years or older having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,³ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	NEW JERSEY			OHIO			MICHIGAN			WISCONSIN		
	Husbands	Wives	Others 16 or older	Husbands	Wives	Others 16 or older	Husbands	Wives	Others 16 or older	Husbands	Wives	Others 16 or older
	Pct. 20	Pct. 6	Pct. 14	Pct. 20	Pct. 2	Pct. 14	Pct. 19	Pct. 3	Pct. 15	Pct. 15	Pct. 2	Pct. 6
All income classes.....												
Net losses.....	10	0	0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Net incomes.....	21	6	15	20	2	14	19	3	15	15	2	6
0-249.....	10	5	8	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
250-499.....	12	8	7	18	3	14	27	9	19	17	11	0
500-749.....	11	5	11	16	3	14	14	1	8	11	3	3
750-999.....	21	7	0	17	4	6	17	4	17	15	0	11
1,000-1,499.....	18	7	15	18	1	13	17	3	18	13	2	6
1,500-1,999.....	21	5	17	23	3	14	21	3	12	14	3	4
2,000-2,999.....	26	6	23	23	2	22	28	4	14	23	4	8
3,000 or over.....	37	4	12	38	5	6	17	0	25	19	4	10
	ILLINOIS			IOWA			VERMONT					
All income classes.....	14	1	17	13	1	11	28	5	11			
Net losses.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	0	(⁴)						
Net incomes.....	14	1	17	13	1	10	28	5	11			
0-249.....	(⁴)	(⁴)		9	0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)			
250-499.....	14	0	20	15	0	2	15	0	6			
500-749.....	16	4	10	9	2	13	34	5	12			
750-999.....	16	0	18	13	1	13	30	6	8			
1,000-1,499.....	13	0	28	17	1	12	25	2	10			
1,500-1,999.....	14	0	17	14	1	13	24	3	10			
2,000-2,999.....	14	2	15	10	2	12	30	6	12			
3,000 or over.....	18	0	16	12	0	3	42	8	25			

¹ Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other than the Operated Farm.
² Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.
³ For data for Pennsylvania see table 9.
⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Business and professional and clerical work provided employment to 40 percent of the earners in these New Jersey families—a larger proportion than in any of the other sections except Wisconsin. Of the

160 earning husbands, 50 were in business and professions from which they earned an average of \$1,043 apiece as contrasted with \$734 averaged by those who were wage earners. One-fourth of the earning sons and daughters 16 or older had clerical positions with salaries that averaged \$738, a sum greater than that earned by the group in business and professions, \$647 (table 14).

Receipts from business, professional, and clerical jobs provided almost half of aggregate family earnings; wage-earner jobs, the remainder. Wisconsin, Illinois, and Vermont ranked below New Jersey in the proportion of the earnings fund from wage-earner jobs, and the other sections ranked above, as follows:

Farm section:	Percentage of aggregate nonfarm earnings derived from work classified as—		
	Wage-earner ¹	Clerical	Business and professional
Pennsylvania.....	64.0	7.4	28.6
Michigan ²	63.4	20.3	15.0
Iowa.....	62.6	7.4	30.0
Ohio.....	60.6	16.4	23.0
New Jersey.....	51.6	15.6	32.8
Wisconsin.....	42.5	17.2	40.3
Illinois.....	41.4	11.0	47.6
Vermont.....	41.2	15.4	43.4

¹ In the counties included in this survey, the following proportions of farm operators who reported type of employment were engaged in agricultural wage work, according to the 1935 Census of Agriculture: New Jersey, 10.3 percent; Pennsylvania, 13.5; Ohio, 14.6; Michigan, 19.1; Wisconsin, 20.1; Illinois, 28.3; Iowa, 21.7; Vermont, 11.4.

² Percentage distribution for Michigan does not add to 100 percent because the occupational source of 1.3 percent of aggregate earnings was not reported.

Income from investments, pensions, gifts, and the like averaged only \$57 per family. However, New Jersey ranked second among the eight farm sections in receipts of this kind; Ohio was highest. A larger proportion of the Ohio than of the New Jersey families had money income from these nonfarm sources (table 54).

TABLE 14.—NONFARM EARNERS AND THEIR EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION: ¹ Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, and average earnings per person, by chief occupation, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections;² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and status in family	Persons having nonfarm earnings, by chief occupation ¹								Average ⁴ nonfarm earnings per person, by chief occupation			
	All occupations		Wage-earner		Clerical		Business and professional		All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW JERSEY												
All individual earners.....	311	100	187	60	42	14	62	26	665	571	767	829
Husbands.....	160	100	97	61	13	8	50	31	839	734	839	1,043
Wives.....	44	100	28	52	3	7	18	41	379	340	707	375
Others 16 or older.....	103	100	63	61	26	25	14	14	542	437	738	647
Others under 16.....	4	(¹)	4	(¹)	0	(¹)	0	(¹)	49	49		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—NONFARM EARNERS AND THEIR EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION: ¹ Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, and average earnings per person, by chief occupation, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, ² 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and status in family	Persons having nonfarm earnings, by chief occupation ³								Average ⁴ nonfarm earnings per person, by chief occupation			
	All occupations		Wage-earner		Clerical		Business and professional		All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
OHIO												
All individual earners.....	270	100	185	69	33	12	52	19	384	340	515	458
Husbands.....	160	100	98	62	23	14	39	24	465	425	666	447
Wives.....	20	100	12	60	2	10	6	30	132	134	⁶ 60	152
Others 16 or older.....	90	100	75	83	8	9	7	8	297	262	196	784
Others under 16.....	0		0		0		0					
MICHIGAN												
All individual earners.....	264	100	191	72	32	12	39	15	348	305	581	354
Husbands.....	147	100	108	73	23	16	14	10	450	438	599	276
Wives.....	27	100	12	44	3	12	12	44	250	96	766	274
Others 16 or older.....	83	100	64	77	6	7	13	16	225	149	418	512
Others under 16.....	7	(⁵)	7	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	38	38		
WISCONSIN												
All individual earners.....	176	100	97	55	34	19	45	26	232	179	206	366
Husbands.....	116	100	57	50	26	22	33	28	248	218	191	344
Wives.....	18	100	6	33	3	17	9	50	358	68	447	523
Others 16 or older.....	40	100	32	80	5	12	3	8	139	140	138	134
Others under 16.....	2	(⁵)	2	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	⁶ 43	⁶ 43		
ILLINOIS												
All individual earners.....	232	100	160	69	24	10	48	21	371	223	394	854
Husbands.....	116	100	77	66	17	15	22	19	481	302	459	1,125
Wives.....	6	(⁵)	2	(⁵)	1	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	551	⁶ 395	⁶ 150	788
Others 16 or older.....	102	100	73	71	6	6	23	23	262	156	250	603
Others under 16.....	8	(⁵)	8	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	36	36		
IOWA												
All individual earners.....	151	100	112	74	12	8	27	18	225	190	211	379
Husbands.....	93	100	73	78	7	8	13	14	268	259	211	353
Wives.....	8	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	2	(⁵)	95	72	128	⁶ 50
Others 16 or older.....	46	100	32	70	2	4	12	26	180	66	⁶ 334	458
Others under 16.....	4	(⁵)	4	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	0	(⁵)	15	15		
VERMONT												
All individual earners.....	217	100	132	61	29	13	56	26	320	217	369	538
Husbands.....	145	100	89	61	20	14	36	25	348	238	373	604
Wives.....	24	100	9	38	3	12	12	50	314	208	353	585
Others 16 or older.....	48	100	34	71	6	12	8	17	240	164	362	477
Others under 16.....	0		0		0		0					

¹ Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm.

² For data for Pennsylvania see table 11.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of earners in each class.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class.

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Includes 2 husbands who had nonfarm earnings from unknown occupations.

Ohio

The group of nonrelief farm operators studied in Ohio occupies a middle position in the income ranking of the eight farm sections. The median income of \$1,214 was considerably lower than that for Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Wisconsin; slightly higher than the median for Vermont; and more than \$100 above that for Michigan and for Iowa.

Income from farm operation (money and nonmoney) netted an average of \$1,165 per family and contributed 86 percent of the aggregate net family income. This was a smaller proportion than was found in four of the sections (Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa); but it was a little larger than in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where net farm income supplied 81 and 84 percent, respectively, of the aggregate (table 12).

Money income from farming adjusted for deferred sales averaged \$633 among all nonrelief families. Income from this source increased with family income from an average net loss among families in the class \$0-\$499 to average receipts of \$2,160 among those with incomes of \$3,000 or over.

Money receipts from sources other than the operated farm averaged \$194 per family and contributed one-seventh of the total net income received by nonrelief families in the Ohio section. The average nonfarm receipts of families having low net farm incomes tended to be considerably above those of families with higher returns from the farm, although the downward trend with increasing farm income was less consistent than in Pennsylvania (table 49).

Nonfarm earnings, averaging \$130, accounted for almost 10 percent of aggregate income, about the same proportion as among families in Michigan and Vermont. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the proportion was higher, 16 and 13 percent, respectively; in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa it was about 5 percent. Husbands contributed 70 percent of the total earnings fund (table 51).

Nonfarm income other than earnings, such as that from investments, pensions, gifts, and the like, averaging \$67 per family, was higher than in the seven other sections and constituted a larger proportion of the aggregate received by these Ohio families, about 5 percent compared with 2 and 3 percent in the other sections (table 54). In Ohio, relatively more of the families in the low-income range \$0-\$999 had such income than in most of the other sections, a fact which is probably associated with the comparatively large proportion of Ohio families at this income level who were beyond middle age. The older families would have had more opportunity than the younger to accumulate the investments from which almost all income of this type was derived (tables 12 and 71).

The proportion of Ohio families reporting the receipt of nonfarm income other than earnings and average amounts received increased with income, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	Percentage of families having such income	Average amounts received by—	
		All families	Families having such income
\$0-\$999.....	25	\$25	\$100
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	36	60	165
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	36	86	239
\$3,000 or over.....	43	700	1,634

Michigan

Incomes of farm families studied in Lenawee County, Mich., tended to be lower than in any other section except Iowa. The median income of all nonrelief families was \$1,105; 10 percent of the group received less than \$500 during the year, and only 3 percent \$3,000 or more. Forty-three percent received less than \$1,000; averages for all nonrelief families in this section would thus be influenced to a greater extent by the characteristics of low-income groups than in sections where a greater proportion of the families were at intermediate- and high-income levels.

Net money income from farming adjusted for deferred sales averaged \$704, or 57 percent of aggregate net family income from all sources—a larger proportion than in any other section except Illinois. Receipts of this sort by Michigan families in the two income classes \$500-\$999 and \$1,000-\$1,499 outranked those of families at similar levels in all other sections; in classes above the \$1,500 line they were second only to those of families in Illinois. Nonmoney income received by these Michigan families in the form of occupancy of the farm home, value of farm-furnished food, fuel, and other products averaged \$381. (For a more detailed discussion of nonmoney income used for family living and procedures used in evaluation of food and housing, see p. 88.)

Gross income from the farm averaged \$1,748 per family. Expenditures for farm operation averaged \$663; the largest item of expenditure was for livestock purchases which averaged \$161 on an all-family basis, or \$329 per family buying any livestock. Some of these purchases doubtless were made to build up herds of dairy cattle. Change in value of crops stored for sale and livestock inventories averaged a net increase of \$88 (based on all families) which was a larger value than that reported by families in the other seven sections (tables 50, 55, and 60).

Money receipts from sources other than farm operation averaged \$155 and supplied one-eighth of the aggregate net income received by these Michigan families. Earnings averaged \$120 per family and, as in the other seven sections, accounted for most of the nonfarm income. In general, the average nonfarm receipts of Michigan families were smaller than those of families at comparable levels of income in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, about the same as in Ohio, and larger than those of families studied in Vermont, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin (tables 12 and 49).

Wisconsin

The median income of all nonrelief families studied in the Wisconsin farming section was \$1,305. It ranked fourth among the medians for the eight sections and was very similar to that for Ohio. The proportion of families with incomes of less than \$1,000 was smaller in Wisconsin than in Ohio; the proportion having incomes of \$2,000 or more, the same, 13 percent, compared with approximately 30 percent in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Families in this dairy-farming section of Wisconsin depended heavily on returns from farming; almost two-thirds of the nonrelief group had no other source of income.

The median net income (money and nonmoney) from farming was \$1,232. These Wisconsin families occupied a more favorable position

(second place) when ranked by such income than when ranked by total family income from all sources. Only the Illinois families were above them, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Median net farm income
Illinois.....	\$1, 415
Wisconsin.....	1, 232
Pennsylvania.....	1, 210
New Jersey.....	1, 165
Ohio.....	1, 070
Vermont.....	1, 059
Michigan.....	975
Iowa.....	910

Gross income from agriculture averaged \$2,339, three-fourths of which was money income. Value of housing, food, fuel, and other products used for family living accounted for almost all of the remainder. The Wisconsin families reported an average net increase of only \$18 in value of crops stored for sale and livestock inventories (table 50).

Net money income from farming adjusted for deferred sales averaged \$767 per family and supplied more than half, 54 percent, of total family income (money and nonmoney, farm and nonfarm). This was a larger proportion than in any other section studied except Michigan and Illinois.

Money income from nonfarm sources, averaging but \$83 per family, contributed little to total family receipts in this section. Earnings from nonfarm occupations averaged but \$55, 4 percent of aggregate income. Only 22 percent of the families had such earnings and their receipts were relatively small. Five percent of the total number of family members reported employment from enterprises other than the home farm and received an average of \$232 apiece. Comparable figures for other sections ranged from \$320 to \$665, except in Iowa, where average receipts per earner were slightly lower than in Wisconsin (table 14).

Income from investments, pensions, and gifts averaged \$28 on an all-family basis, or \$134 apiece among those that had such receipts. Interest and dividends supplied two-fifths of the total; rent from property, one-fourth. Total income of this kind comprised only 2 percent of aggregate net family income (tables 15 and 54).

Illinois

The four counties in which the Illinois survey was made are located in a rich farming section in the Corn Belt. Incomes of the group of nonrelief operators' families studied tended to be higher than in the other seven sections; median income, \$1,519, ranked first. Only 21 percent of the group had incomes of less than \$1,000, compared with from 28 to 53 percent in the other sections. It will be remembered that the schedules of the majority of families in this section covered the 1936 crop year, whereas in the other sections most of the records covered the season of 1935. The favorable income position of the Illinois group, therefore, may be due in part to the general improvement in agricultural income in 1936 over 1935. (For further discussion of this point see p. 20 and Appraisal.)

TABLE 15.—NONFARM MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: Average amount of nonfarm money income other than earnings received from specified sources, for families having such income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State	Average ² money income from specified sources, ³ for families having such income						
	All money income other than earnings	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) ⁴	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources ⁵
New Jersey.....	\$261	\$166	\$180	\$ 150	\$516	\$340	\$255
Ohio.....	206	206	165	\$ 2,000	308	87	\$ 24
Michigan.....	206	188	89	244	442	174	87
Wisconsin.....	134	161	97	282	207	78	88
Illinois.....	136	487	39	110	391	158	11
Iowa.....	166	137	103	176	366	100	148
Vermont.....	186	174	74	171	408	116	144

¹ For data for Pennsylvania see p. 40.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of families that had nonfarm money income from the specified source (table 54).

³ For description of income from the specified sources see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Income from Other Sources.

⁴ Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

⁵ Includes money received from rewards, prizes, and gambling gains.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Net farm money income adjusted for deferred sales accounted for 62 percent of aggregate net family income. It averaged \$1,078 per family, more than \$200 above the average for Pennsylvania and New Jersey families, and more than twice as much as for those in Iowa (table 12).

Gross farm income in this section averaged \$2,700 among all nonrelief families. Average expenditures for farm operation were \$1,109, and net farm income (money and nonmoney) averaged \$1,591 (table 50).

In using the figures on gross farm income, it should be remembered that the value of products used in payment of share rent was not included. This exclusion is especially important in interpreting data from the Illinois section where an unusually large proportion of families, 72 percent, paid rent for at least part of the land by a share of the crop. Such payments averaged \$1,327 per share-renting family or \$948 on an all-family basis. Had the value of products used in rent payment been included as gross income, the average for the entire group of nonrelief families would have been increased to \$3,652, or by 35 percent (tables 50 and 56). Share rent was also excluded from farm-operating expenditures, all of which were money items. This fact helps to explain the relatively low average expenditures for farm operation in Illinois. (See p. 31 for a discussion of procedures in handling share rent.)

These Illinois farm families received income averaging \$155 from nonfarm sources. Earnings accounted for \$104 of this total. Approximately one-fourth of the families had members earning in nonfarm occupations. Only the Wisconsin and Iowa sections ranked lower with respect to average receipts of this sort and the proportion of families having them. Members of these Illinois families who had employment fared comparatively well, however. Average earnings per husband were \$481—an amount ranking third, below the high earnings of husbands in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Wives'

earnings averaged \$551, ranking first among the eight sections. Earnings of sons and daughters 16 or older, averaging \$262, compared somewhat less favorably, ranking fourth in the intersectional comparison (table 14).

As in other sections, nonfarm income other than earnings added little to aggregate income. Had such income been distributed among all families, each would have received \$53. The largest receipts in this category were rents from property, which averaged \$37 among all families and \$487 among the 8 percent that had such income.

Iowa

The five counties in which the Iowa sample was taken include a total area of about 3,000 square miles, in which 40 percent of all families were classed as rural farm in the 1930 census. Because of drought and other unfavorable conditions, incomes tended to be unusually low in the report year. The median total income of nonrelief families was \$966; the median net farm income, \$910. Both medians were below those in the seven other sections.

Nonmoney income in the form of farm-furnished housing, food, fuel, and other products used in family living averaged \$534 and accounted for more than one-half, 52 percent, of net income from farm operation. That this was so large a proportion is attributable, in part, to the relatively large number of low-income families to whom these nonmoney receipts were the chief source of income.¹³

Net income (money and nonmoney) from the farm averaged \$1,033 among all nonrelief families in Iowa compared with averages of from \$1,085 to \$1,591 reported by families in the other seven sections. Average gross receipts from agriculture were \$1,884, of which \$1,188 was from the sale of farm products and \$159 from Government payments in connection with the agricultural program (table 50).

Almost two-thirds of the nonrelief families studied in the Iowa section reported a net change in value of crop and livestock inventories. About one-third had net increases with an average value of \$361, and approximately the same number reported net decreases averaging \$405 (table 55). Net decreases were reported by a much larger proportion of families at the lower- than at the higher-income levels, whereas the reverse was true of increases, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	Percentage of families reporting net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned	
	Increase	Decrease
Net losses.....	19	56
\$0-\$499.....	10	53
\$500-\$999.....	28	38
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	37	19
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	17
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	42	25
\$3,000 or over.....	60	8

Nonfarm money receipts averaged only \$70 per family and were usually less than receipts of families at similar income levels in other sections. Earnings (chiefly from wage-earner occupations) averaged

¹³ Differences in prices used in evaluating home-produced food and differences in the average size of household are important considerations in making intersectional comparisons of value of farm-furnished products. See p. 56 for further discussion of this kind of income.

\$50 per family. Iowa families resembled those studied in Wisconsin in their relatively low average income from sources other than farm operation.

Vermont

The one sample from the New England region was taken in Chittenden and Franklin Counties, Vt., a dairy section. Patterns of income distribution and sources of income among these Vermont families were similar to those of families studied in Ohio. Net receipts from farming (money and nonmoney) averaged \$1,160 among the Vermont group and \$1,165 in Ohio—86 percent of aggregate income in each section. The proportions of total income contributed by farm-furnished goods and nonfarm receipts were also approximately the same in the two sections.

In terms of persons to be maintained on this income, however, families studied in Vermont fared less well than those in Ohio. The former group averaged 4.22 persons per family (nonrelief), whereas the average size of Ohio families was 3.86 persons. Net per capita income was thus lower in the New England section, \$318 per person compared with \$352 in Ohio (p. 75).

Gross cash receipts from the sale of farm products averaged \$1,835 in Vermont. Expenditures for farm operation averaged \$1,253. Livestock feed and hired labor were the two most important items of expenditure, averaging \$448 and \$208, respectively (table 60).

The nonfarm receipts of these New England farm families averaged \$186 and supplied 14 percent of their total income. Of this sum earnings accounted for \$147 per family, two-thirds of the total being contributed by the husbands. Salaries and wages received from business and professional occupations accounted for 43 percent of aggregate earnings—a larger proportion than in any of the sections studied with the exception of Illinois (p. 45).

Nonfarm income other than earnings was chiefly from interest and dividends or from rents. Interest and dividends averaged \$15 (on an all-family basis) and were reported by 20 percent of the families; receipts of rents averaged \$12 and were reported by 7 percent of the group. As in most of the sections, however, amounts received from sources other than earnings were too small to have much importance in the total picture of family income (tables 15 and 54).

Description of Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families)

Definition of Family

All families included in this study were composed of a husband and wife, with or without other persons. According to the definition of family used, these others need not be related to the husband or wife. The test of family membership is that a person live in the family home, pool his income with that of other family members, and be dependent upon family funds for the major items of his maintenance. Sons and daughters living at home but paying room and board and otherwise keeping their finances separate from those of

their families are not considered family members. The family was thus an economic unit, rather than a unit of related members only, though few nonrelated persons were reported as members.¹⁴

Size of Family (Relief and Nonrelief)

Families in Pennsylvania were larger than in the seven other farm sections studied; their average size was 4.74 persons in the combined relief and nonrelief group. (Averages are based upon year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.) Family size also averaged more than four persons in Wisconsin, Vermont, and New Jersey. In the remaining sections—Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan—the average number of family members was 3.91, 3.90, 3.90, and 3.74, respectively (table 63). In the group of small cities studied in the North Central region, the average number of persons per family was 3.66 and in the combined villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, 3.71, averages smaller than those from any single farm section.

Relief families were considerably larger than the nonrelief in each section. In Ohio and Michigan, the average size of relief families was 5.30 and 5.31 persons; of nonrelief families, 3.86 and 3.69. In the Pennsylvania section the difference was less marked; nonrelief families were larger than in the other sections, averaging 4.72 persons, while the relief families, averaging 5.42 persons, were similar in size to those found elsewhere. In Wisconsin only 12 families reported receiving relief and in Illinois 14, too few to warrant comparison. Families of five or more persons were a greater proportion of the relief than of the nonrelief group in each section.

Families included in the study ranged in size from two persons (husband and wife only) to nine or more. No one size could be designated as typical. Two-person families comprised about one-fourth of those studied in each section except in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, where they were relatively less numerous; three- and four-person families, about one-fifth each. Families of five or more comprised close to one-third of the total number in five sections; in Michigan they accounted for about one-fourth; and in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, about 45 percent (table 16).

The importance of families of five or more members is much greater when viewed from the standpoint of total persons instead of number of families to be maintained. For example, in Pennsylvania, families having five or more persons included almost two-thirds, 65 percent, of the aggregate number of persons in all families included in the sample. In the other sections the proportion of aggregate family members in these large families ranged from 43 to 58 percent. Thus, a very large percentage of the persons in every section were members of families in which the problem of providing income to meet the needs of five or more individuals was of serious concern.

¹⁴ See Glossary, Economic Family, for a more complete definition of family. This definition differs from that of the census, since in the tabulations of the 1930 census a family is defined as "a group of persons, related either by blood or by marriage or adoption, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table." Thus, sons and daughters living at home or away at school or college were counted in the census tabulations as family members without regard to financial arrangements; and nonrelatives were not considered family members even though they contributed their earnings to the family income or were dependent upon the family for support.

TABLE 16.—SIZE OF FAMILY: *Number and percentage distribution of relief and non-relief families by number of persons in family, Middle Atlantic, North Central and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

(White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

Persons in family ¹ (number)	New Jersey	Pennsyl- vania	Ohio	Mich- igan	Wiscon- sin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
All families	Number 861	Number 2,008	Number 836	Number 810	Number 796	Number 857	Number 748	Number 642
2.....	211	377	330	330	129	202	300	122
3.....	180	393	184	210	150	190	164	123
4.....	175	392	152	154	165	201	190	94
5.....	129	276	123	77	133	119	95	71
6.....	75	230	50	70	96	63	64	56
7.....	40	130	38	28	61	39	32	30
8.....	26	123	17	14	28	22	17	19
9 or more.....	25	186	24	18	34	12	16	27
All families	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
2.....	24	18	28	29	16	24	27	28
3.....	21	19	22	26	19	28	22	23
4.....	20	19	18	19	20	23	21	17
5.....	15	13	15	10	17	14	13	13
6.....	9	10	7	9	12	7	9	10
7.....	5	6	5	3	8	5	4	6
8.....	3	6	3	2	4	3	3	3
9 or more.....	3	9	3	2	4	1	2	5

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Age of Husbands and of Wives (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Youngest of the groups of families studied were those in Wisconsin; the median ages of husbands and wives were 45 and 41, respectively, in the combined relief and nonrelief group. The median age of husbands in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iowa was 47 years; in New Jersey, 50 years; in Michigan and Vermont, 51. Oldest of the groups of families were those of Ohio, where the median ages of husbands and wives were 52 and 49 (table 17).

Wives tended to be younger than their husbands; their median age was from 2 to 4 years lower in the eight farm sections. From 36 to 46 percent of the wives were under 40 years of age in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, as compared with fewer than one-third of the husbands. In all sections except Wisconsin, similar proportions (usually more than half) of both husbands and wives were in the age class 40-59.

In most sections the relief group had a somewhat larger proportion of older families than the nonrelief. Contrary to the usual tendency, however, Pennsylvania relief families were younger than nonrelief. While the proportion of husbands 60 or over was the same for both groups, the proportion of husbands under 40 years of age in the relief families was greater than in the nonrelief (37 percent compared with 30 percent), and there was a correspondingly smaller proportion in the age class 40-59 (45 percent compared with 52 percent). Illinois relief families resembled those of Pennsylvania in this respect, although the relief sample in Illinois was too small to indicate a definite trend (table 71).

A sample of farm families limited to farm operators usually would include a smaller proportion of married men and women under 40 than would a sample including both operators and laborers. Young husbands in farm communities, lacking the opportunity to become operators, may seek employment as wage workers in agriculture. Some of the younger husband-wife families were also excluded because they had been married for less than a year and, therefore, could not furnish a year's record of their income and expenditures. Young families living with their parents and assisting in the operation of the home farm were not included in the count of the younger group, since they were considered members of the economic families of which their parents were heads.

TABLE 17.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: Median age of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families and percentage distribution by age, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State	Median age	Percentage distribution by age									
		All ages	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 or older
HUSBANDS											
	Yr.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
New Jersey.....	50	100	0	3	19	29	26	10	8	3	2
Pennsylvania.....	47	100	0	8	22	29	23	8	5	3	2
Ohio.....	52	100	0	4	14	25	30	11	7	5	4
Michigan.....	51	100	(¹)	5	16	27	26	11	9	4	2
Wisconsin.....	45	100	0	7	25	33	22	6	4	2	1
Illinois.....	47	100	(¹)	7	22	31	24	7	6	2	1
Iowa.....	47	100	0	7	25	26	21	8	7	4	2
Vermont.....	51	100	0	4	15	29	32	10	4	4	2
WIVES											
	Yr.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
New Jersey.....	46	100	(¹)	8	22	31	22	9	5	2	1
Pennsylvania.....	46	100	(¹)	10	26	29	22	6	3	2	2
Ohio.....	49	100	0	7	20	27	27	9	6	2	2
Michigan.....	47	100	(¹)	10	18	31	24	9	5	2	1
Wisconsin.....	41	100	(¹)	15	31	33	16	3	2	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	44	100	(¹)	12	26	31	20	6	3	1	1
Iowa.....	43	100	(¹)	14	29	25	21	6	3	1	1
Vermont.....	47	100	(¹)	7	21	31	29	6	3	2	1

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

Children Under 16 Years of Age (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

In each section well over half (from 56 to 68 percent) of all family members other than husband or wife were children under 16. In Pennsylvania, the average number of children under 16 years of age was 1.80 per family; the average number of persons 16 or older (not husband or wife), 0.93. The greatest difference between averages for the two age groups was in the Wisconsin section, with 1.72 persons under 16 and 0.81 persons 16 or older; there, the younger children constituted 68 percent of aggregate members other than husband and wife (table 63).

The proportion of families having children under 16 differed from section to section. Seventy percent of the Wisconsin families (relief and nonrelief) had young children, and 65 percent of the Pennsylvania group. Considerably fewer—from 48 to 57 percent—of the families in the other sections had one or more children under 16 years of age. These sectional differences are doubtless related to the differences noted above in the age distributions of husbands and wives (table 18).

TABLE 18.—FAMILIES WITH MEMBERS UNDER 16: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of members under 16 years of age, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-38

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family members ¹ under 16 years of age (number)	New Jersey	Penn- sylvania	Ohio	Michi- gan	Wiscon- sin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
	Number 261	Number 2,096	Number 836	Number 810	Number 795	Number 857	Number 748	Number 542
All families.....								
None.....	423	734	430	419	246	372	328	239
1.....	169	446	169	168	197	198	152	102
2.....	138	317	99	114	143	161	131	83
3.....	67	203	76	50	97	72	68	47
4.....	39	175	26	30	64	31	39	34
5.....	21	100	17	17	28	19	17	15
6 or more.....	14	131	19	12	30	14	13	22
All families.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
None.....	49	35	52	52	30	43	44	44
1.....	19	21	20	21	24	22	20	19
2.....	16	15	12	14	18	19	18	16
3.....	7	10	9	6	12	8	9	9
4.....	6	8	3	4	8	4	5	6
5.....	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	3
6 or more.....	2	6	2	1	4	2	2	4

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Of the families having children under 16 years of age, a similar proportion in all sections (about one-fifth) had only one child. A smaller proportion had two young children. In five of the sections the proportion of families having three or more children under 16 ranged from 13 to 18 percent; in Vermont this percentage was 22; in Wisconsin, 28; and in Pennsylvania, 29.

Family Members 16 or Older, Other Than Husband and Wife (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Sons and daughters in the age group 16-29 comprised from 71 to 83 percent of the family members 16 or older (other than husband and wife) in the eight sections; those aged 30 or more, from 5 to 9 percent. Parents of the husband or wife were 6 to 11 percent of the group; other relatives, such as sons- or daughters-in-law, 5 to 10 percent. Fewer than 2 percent in any section were nonrelated persons (table 65).

When family members of the two age groups, 16-29 and 30 or older, were classified according to their relationship to the husband and wife, almost all of the younger group were sons and daughters. In the Pennsylvania section, family members other than husband and wife in each age group were distributed as follows:

Family status:	Percentage of family members (not husband or wife) in the age group—	
	16-29	30 or older
Sons and daughters	96.6	36.7
Parents of husband or wife		42.0
Other related persons	2.7	19.6
Nonrelated persons .....	.7	1.7

In the other sections the pattern was substantially the same as that for Pennsylvania; more than nine-tenths of the younger members in all sections were sons and daughters. Apparently very few of this group were married, since persons classified as other related members (including sons- and daughters-in-law) comprised fewer than 6 percent of those in the age group 16-29 in any section. Except in New Jersey, fewer than 1 percent of the family members of this age were non-related.

Although sons and daughters also were a comparatively large proportion of the family members aged 30 or older, they were usually outnumbered by parents of the husband or wife. In all of the sections except New Jersey, Illinois, and Iowa, parents accounted for more than 40 percent of the persons in this age group; in these three sections, older sons and daughters were relatively more numerous than were parents.

Family Types Based Upon Number and Age of Members (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

To present a better picture of family composition than is given by size alone, families were classified into nine rather broad type groups on the basis of number and age of family members other than husband and wife. Even finer classifications might have been desirable for some purposes; for example, families with children under 16 might have been separated into those with infants, with children of preschool age, etc. The cost of such detailed analysis would have been prohibitive, however. In addition, since the number of cases available in each class would seldom have been large enough to yield reliable averages, the results probably would have been less satisfactory for the analysis of income and consumption than those obtained by the method used.

The composition of families of each type is shown in figure 5. Possible variations in the number and the age class of persons other than husband or wife are indicated by dotted lines. For example, according to definition, a type-5 family could have five or six members. In addition to the husband and wife, there must be one child under 16 and one person 16 or older; the required fifth person and the possible sixth person could be in either age group.

The actual as contrasted with the potential composition of the families in each type is shown in table 19 for the Pennsylvania section, relief and nonrelief families combined. For example, by definition, families of type 6 might have three or four children under 16. The average number in the group surveyed was 3.45 per family; the smaller families outnumbered the larger, 106 to 87 (table 66).

Types 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (families of five or more members) were found less frequently than those that included smaller families. The latter (types 1, 2, 3, and 4) comprised 56 percent of the combined relief and nonrelief group in Pennsylvania; 18 percent were husband-

wife families (type 1), and 38 percent, three- or four-person families (types 2, 3, and 4).

Type classification, determined by number and age of family members other than husband and wife, also tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except in type 1. Thus, families of types 2 and 3, with one or two children under 16 and none older, tended to be younger than families in the other type groups. The median age of the husbands in nonrelief families of this type group in the Pennsylvania section was 37 years and of the wives, 35 (table 20).

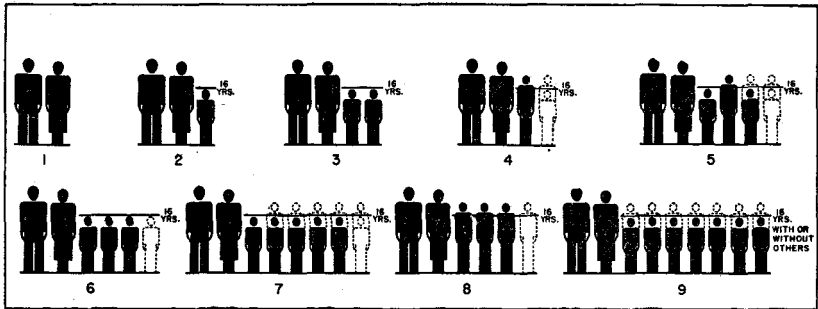


FIGURE 5.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the nine types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines. Type-9 families, for the most part, had nine or more members. A few families of seven or eight members (those having no children under 16) were classed as type 9; all other families of this size were classed as type 7.

TABLE 19.—FAMILY TYPE: Number of persons included by definition in each family type, and number, percentage distribution, and average size of relief and nonrelief families, by family type, Pennsylvania farm section,¹ 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Potential members ²		Families		Average persons per family ³	Average persons other than husband and wife ³	
	Total number	Number other than husband and wife				Under 16	16 or older
			Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number
All types			2,096	100	4.74	1.80	0.93
1	2	None	377	18	2.03		
2	3	1 child under 16	197	9	3.00	1.00	
3	4	2 children under 16	166	8	4.01	2.00	
4	3 or 4	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.	422	21	3.54	.29	1.24
5	5 or 6	1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.	257	12	5.48	1.75	1.74
6	5 or 6	3 or 4 children under 16	193	9	5.45	3.45	
7	7 or 8	1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.	246	12	7.36	3.97	1.42
8	5 or 6	3 or 4 persons 16 or older	46	2	5.26		3.21
9	7 or more ⁴	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons regardless of age. ⁴	192	9	9.96	5.30	2.51

¹ For data for other farm sections see tables 21 and 63.

² Number of year-equivalent persons included by definition in each family type.

³ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the average for all members and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife); to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 or 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband and wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person, for description of methods used in computing.

⁴ All combinations of 7 or more persons (5 or more other than husband and wife) not included in type 7.

TABLE 20.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: Median age of husbands and of wives and percentage distribution by age, by family type,¹ Pennsylvania farm section, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All types		Type 1		Types 2 and 3		Types 4 and 5		Types 6 and 7		Types 8 and 9	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
All ages.....												
Under 30.....	7	10	8	10	23	29	1	1	8	11	(²)	1
30-39.....	22	25	7	8	38	39	8	12	46	51	21	28
40-49.....	29	29	13	13	21	19	34	40	32	30	39	42
50-59.....	24	22	25	32	12	9	35	33	12	8	27	20
60-64.....	8	7	19	17	2	1	10	8	1	(²)	6	4
65 or older.....	10	7	28	20	4	3	12	6	1	(²)	7	5
Median age.....	Years 47	Years 45	Years 59	Years 56	Years 37	Years 35	Years 52	Years 49	Years 39	Years 38	Years 47	Years 45

¹ For description of family types, see Glossary, Family Type.
² 0.50 percent or less.

Families of type 6 had more children than those of types 2 and 3—three or four under 16—and families of type 7, by definition, could have some children of 16 or older. Families of these two types, therefore, tended to be somewhat older than those with but one or two children under 16; the median age of husbands was 39 and of wives, 38. Only 8 percent of the husbands were under 30, as compared with 23 percent of those in types 2 and 3.

Families of types 8 and 9 tended to be somewhat farther along in their life cycle than those of types 6 and 7. They had more members 16 or older; type-8 families, by definition, could not have any children under 16. The median age of husbands was 47 and of wives, 45 years, in the Pennsylvania section. In other sections where there were comparatively fewer of these large families, the median age of husbands in this group was higher, 50 or older.

More than one-fifth of the husbands in families of types 4 and 5 were 60 or older; their median age was 52. Type-4 families, which greatly outnumbered those of type 5, included a considerable number (about three-fourths) with no children under 16. Of the sons and daughters 16 or older in families of the former type, about one-eighth were 30 or over (tables 65 and 66).

In families of type 1 (husband and wife only) almost half, 47 percent, of the husbands were 60 or older; relatively few, 15 percent, were under 40. These families, therefore, included a larger proportion of older husbands and wives than any other type group.

Intersectional Comparisons

Families of types 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, those with five or more members, were relatively more numerous in the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin sections than in the others, comprising 44 percent of all families studied in the former sections and from 26 to 37 percent in the other six. Type-1 families, husband and wife only, were approximately one-fourth of each sample, except in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin where

they comprised 18 and 16 percent, respectively, of the total number studied (table 21).

Ages of nonrelief families in the five type groups tended to follow the same general pattern as in Pennsylvania, although there were exceptions. Families of type 1 were oldest in five of the seven sections; the median age of husbands ranged from 50 to 59 years. Those of types 2 and 3 were youngest, with types 6 and 7 ranking just above them. In all sections except Pennsylvania, the median age of husbands in families of types 8 and 9 was 50 or older; sometimes it was higher and sometimes lower than the median age of husbands in families of types 4 and 5 (table 22). It will be recalled that families of types 8 and 9 were relatively infrequent and the samples of these types in some sections were small; the medians, therefore, may have been considerably affected by sampling fluctuations. In addition, in the Pennsylvania section where families tended to be large, the group of families of types 8 and 9 combined included relatively more families of the latter type than in the other sections. Many of these type-9 families with several children under 16 were younger than those of type 8 and their presence served to lower the median age of the group.

TABLE 21.—FAMILY TYPE: Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,¹ 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State	All families	Families of type ² —								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
New Jersey.....	100	34	8	9	24	12	7	8	5	3
Ohio.....	100	28	9	8	26	12	7	6	3	4
Michigan.....	100	39	11	8	26	12	5	5	1	3
Wisconsin.....	100	14	12	11	17	14	11	11	3	5
Illinois.....	100	24	10	11	25	12	6	7	1	2
Iowa.....	100	27	11	12	20	11	9	6	2	2
Vermont.....	100	28	9	6	26	12	6	9	2	8

¹ For data for Pennsylvania see table 18.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

TABLE 22.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: Median age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State	Median age of husbands in families of types—					Median age of wives in families of types—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
New Jersey.....	50	38	33	44	52	55	35	40	40	48
Ohio.....	50	39	33	43	55	36	38	50	37	49
Michigan.....	50	40	32	41	50	35	37	48	37	47
Wisconsin.....	50	38	30	43	51	46	34	45	38	46
Illinois.....	51	37	31	41	52	30	34	48	38	46
Iowa.....	52	37	33	39	52	49	35	49	38	53
Vermont.....	57	42	38	43	50	55	36	49	38	47

¹ For medians for Pennsylvania see table 20.

² Median based on 25 cases.

In all sections the majority of husbands in type-1 families were 50 years of age or older; approximately three-fourths were in this age class in five of the eight sections. In Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa the nonrelief families of type 1 included a relatively large number of young couples; the proportion of husbands that were under 40 years of age ranged from 26 to 32 percent, compared with from 9 to 15 percent in the other five sections.

Households

Household Members (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The household is defined to include, in addition to family members, the following persons: Paid help for household or farm; guests staying for at least 1 night; roomers, with or without board; boarders without room; and tourists and other transients who may have stayed overnight with the family. The number of household members of each of these types was computed on the basis of year-equivalent persons. (See Glossary for definition of these terms; also Year-equivalent Person.)

The average size of households (relief and nonrelief) in the Pennsylvania farm section was 5.07 persons—not very much larger than the family group, which averaged 4.74 members. Households in the other farm sections ranged in size from an average of 3.95 persons in Michigan to 4.96 in Wisconsin. From 35 to 76 percent of the families in all sections reported having some nonfamily members in the household during the year. The average number of such year-equivalent persons per reporting family was not greater than 1.10 in any section (tables 23 and 70).

In each section paid help employed on the farm and living in the household constituted a larger proportion of the nonfamily members than did persons in the other categories—guests, roomers and boarders, and household help. The proportion of nonrelief families having paid farm laborers for whom board and lodging were provided differed greatly, however, from one section to another; in Pennsylvania it was as small as 18 percent and in Vermont as large as 57. The relative number of families that employed farm laborers (household members and those not living in) was approximately the same in these two sections—74 and 76 percent. That they differed so greatly with respect to living arrangements for such employees probably was due to length of period of employment, distances to cities or villages where they lived, and other local conditions. Wisconsin and Illinois resembled Vermont in that more than half of the families having paid farm labor provided room and board for some of these workers during some part of the year, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Percentage of families having—	
	Expenditures per farm labor	Farm help living in the household
New Jersey.....	82	36
Pennsylvania.....	74	18
Ohio.....	63	23
Michigan.....	62	21
Wisconsin.....	68	51
Illinois.....	75	49
Iowa.....	59	25
Vermont.....	76	57

The average period during which paid farm help lived in the household ranged from 23 to 55 person-weeks per reporting family. These figures, based on the total weeks such persons were household members, indicate the average length of time one employee would have been provided with room and board by families having such help. Some families may have kept several helpers for a short time; others may have had one or more for the entire year (table 70).

Employees doing housework and living as household members were reported by relatively few families, from 4 to 12 percent of the relief and nonrelief groups in the eight sections. Many of such workers must have lived with their employers for very short periods; the average number of weeks during which the families reporting such helpers kept them in their households ranged from 11 in Iowa to 31 in New Jersey.

TABLE 23.—HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Percentage ¹ of families having nonfamily members of specified types in the household, and average number of nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families having in the household ¹ —				Average non-family members ²	Families having in the household ¹ —				Average non-family members ²
	Any non-family members	Roomers and boarders	Paid help			Any non-family members	Roomers and boarders	Paid help		
			Farm	Household				Farm	Household	
	NEW JERSEY					PENNSYLVANIA				
All families.....	Pct. 44	Pct. 6	Pct. 34	Pct. 4	No. 1.10	Pct. 35	Pct. 10	Pct. 17	Pct. 9	No. 0.85
Relief families.....	23	7	7	1	.37	5	4	0	0	.70
Nonrelief families.....	48	6	26	5	1.13	25	11	15	9	.95
Net income.....	32	0	46	0	1.55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.36
Net income.....	48	6	26	5	1.13	25	11	15	9	.95
0-499.....	45	8	25	6	.36	26	10	6	5	.60
500-999.....	39	7	27	1	.95	31	16	7	4	.94
1,000-1,499.....	38	8	26	2	.93	31	11	14	6	.84
1,500-1,999.....	40	4	25	2	1.13	30	10	23	11	.90
2,000-2,999.....	54	6	49	8	1.40	41	8	27	14	.90
3,000 or over.....	63	2	33	13	1.14	47	7	32	17	1.00
	OHIO					MICHIGAN				
All families.....	54	4	23	7	0.46	46	5	20	5	0.43
Relief families.....	30	0	5	5	.25	35	8	4	8	.26
Nonrelief families.....	54	4	23	7	.47	46	4	21	5	.44
Net income.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.04	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.30
Net income.....	54	4	23	7	.47	46	4	21	5	.44
0-499.....	40	5	11	8	.35	47	3	19	1	.37
500-999.....	47	2	19	2	.42	44	5	14	5	.33
1,000-1,499.....	53	5	19	9	.43	47	5	22	6	.45
1,500-1,999.....	59	4	32	11	.44	48	6	18	4	.51
2,000-2,999.....	65	3	34	11	.64	47	0	20	9	.55
3,000 or over.....	62	5	33	10	.82	70	4	30	17	.57

See footnotes at end of table.

FAMILY INCOME

TABLE 23.—HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: *Percentage¹ of families having nonfamily members of specified types in the household, and average number of nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families having in the household ¹ —				Average non-family members ²	Families having in the household ² —				Average non-family members ³
	Any non-family members	Roomers and boarders	Paid help			Any non-family members	Roomers and boarders	Paid help		
			Farm	Household				Farm	Household	
	WISCONSIN					ILLINOIS				
All families	Pct. 64	Pct. 4	Pct. 51	Pct. 11	No. 0.67	Pct. 63	Pct. 2	Pct. 48	Pct. 8	No. 0.47
Relief families.....	17	0	17	8	.54	36	7	7	0	.45
Nonrelief families.....	65	4	51	11	.67	64	2	49	8	.47
Net losses.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.23	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.09
Net incomes.....	65	4	52	11	.67	64	2	49	8	.47
0-499.....	62	4	46	19	.44	64	4	44	4	.46
500-999.....	50	2	37	6	.59	58	1	44	7	.39
1,000-1,499.....	64	5	51	10	.56	59	2	45	6	.43
1,500-1,999.....	74	6	57	14	.72	68	2	54	6	.42
2,000-2,999.....	80	1	71	17	.68	70	1	52	12	.56
3,000 or over.....	70	0	67	19	1.18	65	1	49	14	.64
	IOWA					VERMONT				
All families	43	4	24	9	0.42	76	9	56	12	0.85
Relief families.....	8	0	0	0	.23	55	3	28	3	.40
Nonrelief families.....	45	4	25	10	.42	77	9	57	12	.87
Net losses.....	75	6	50	12	.58	77	9	57	12	.87
Net incomes.....	44	4	25	10	.41	77	9	57	12	.87
0-499.....	32	5	19	4	.32	59	9	28	6	.63
500-999.....	44	6	21	9	.38	72	11	48	8	.63
1,000-1,499.....	41	1	25	9	.31	77	7	61	17	.79
1,500-1,999.....	46	3	24	10	.38	85	12	65	9	.95
2,000-2,999.....	62	4	44	12	.73	87	3	5	21	1.20
3,000 or over.....	72	4	56	32	.76	58	25	50	8	2.26

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons or daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help for household or farm, living in; overnight guests. See table 70 for counts of families having overnight guests and for details as to roomers and boarders.

³ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Guests staying with the family for 1 or more nights were reported by as few as 6 percent of the families in the Pennsylvania section and by as many as 40 percent of those in Vermont. Some doubtless made only brief visits, but others were evidently members of the household for long periods. In Pennsylvania and Vermont, the number of weeks during which guests were entertained averaged 12 per family having such household members; in the other sections, the period tended to be shorter.

Roomers, boarders, tourists, and transients¹⁴ were reported by 10 percent of the families in Pennsylvania; by 9 percent in Vermont; by 2 to 6 percent in the other sections. Only 12 of the 7,545 relief and nonrelief families in all sections furnished lodging to tourists, either at the farmhouse or in tourist cabins. Income from roomers and boarders and other paying guests, therefore, was a negligible part of aggregate income of these farm families. Thus in Pennsylvania, such receipts would have provided only \$10 per family had they been distributed evenly among the entire nonrelief group. For the families having such income, however, returns averaged \$96 (table 51).

Sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis were reported by 7 percent of the Pennsylvania families. In the other sections only 1, 2, or 3 percent reported such nonfamily members. Because of the likelihood that sons and daughters remaining at home will engage in the family business, farming, it is not surprising that few separated their financial resources from those of their parents.

Households of the Family-Type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

Households of the five family-type groups showed few consistent differences in the proportion that included persons other than family members. In Pennsylvania, nonfamily members were reported by 42 percent of the nonrelief families of types 2 and 3; 41 percent of types 6 and 7; 38 percent of type 1; 32 percent of types 4 and 5; and 23 percent of types 8 and 9. In the other sections also, types 2 and 3 tended to rank first in the proportion reporting nonfamily members, and the large families of types 8 and 9, last. The intermediate positions, however, showed no marked pattern (table 70).

The principal differences among the family types were those relating to the frequency with which farm help living in the household was employed. In six sections, relatively more families of types 2 and 3 (with no children 16 or older) than of the other type groups reported such household members. In Wisconsin, for example, 65 percent of the families of types 2 and 3 reported farm employees living in the household. The presence of such help was reported by 58 percent of the type-1 families, by approximately one-half of the families in types 6 and 7, and by fewer than half of those in the type groups 4 and 5, and 8 and 9.

In the proportion of families reporting guests, the type groups showed no significant variation from the pattern for the community as a whole. Families with sons and daughters at home on a roomer-boarder basis were found more frequently in type 1 and types 4 and 5 than in the other groups, in four of the eight sections. The older families of these types would be more likely to have grown children employed off the farm and living at home than would younger families of types 2 and 3, and 6 and 7.

¹⁴ Families having the equivalent of more than 10 roomers for the year were not included in the study. See Glossary, Roomer, and Roomer-year.

Family Composition and Income (Eligible Families)

Family Income and Husband's Age (Nonrelief Families)

The life history of a family is sometimes described as a cycle that begins and ends with two persons, husband and wife. The coming of children enlarges the family, which tends to be of maximum size when the husband and wife are middle-aged. As children grow up and leave the parental home, the family tends to revert to the two-person type. Classification of families according to the husband's age provides a fairly satisfactory means of grouping families at these different stages of development.

Family income, as well as family size, tends to be greatest during the middle stages of the life cycle. Nonrelief families in which the husband was in the age range 40-49 had a higher median income than did those in which the husband was younger or older in each of the eight sections. Median incomes of families in which the husband was 60 or older were lower than those of families in which the husband was under 30, except in Illinois and Wisconsin (table 24).

TABLE 24.—FAMILY INCOME AND AGE OF HUSBAND: *Median income of families by age of husband, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Husband's age group (years)	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
Under 30.....	\$1,625	\$1,443	\$1,047	\$1,033	\$1,154	\$1,450	\$923	\$1,250
30-39.....	1,646	1,598	1,265	1,157	1,250	1,402	944	1,156
40-49.....	1,768	1,867	1,428	1,234	1,385	1,632	1,011	1,329
50-59.....	1,321	1,427	1,205	1,160	1,335	1,632	1,000	1,135
60 or older.....	1,183	965	1,033	882	1,271	1,500	875	1,107

¹ Median based on 26 cases.

² Median based on 20 cases.

This tendency for income to increase from the early to the middle stages of the life cycle of the farm family would be expected because of the time required for young operators to build up their working capital, to purchase land, and to gain experience in farm management. Most of the families in which the husband and wife are middle-aged include children old enough to help with the farm work and thus reduce bills for labor. The decline in income among older families may be associated with a number of factors. Some of the most well-to-do give up active farming and move to villages or cities. With grown children leaving home to carry on their own business enterprises, some older families may increase their farm labor expenditures. Income from nonfarm sources may decline, since the older men may earn less by work off the operated farm than the younger. Some of the older families may have sold part of their land or divided it among their children; their farms were smaller than those of operators of middle age. Differences in the food consumption of large and small families may have affected income. To the extent that the valuation placed on farm-furnished food exceeds the cash that would have been received through sales, the large family in the intermediate age group has an income advantage over the small family at the beginning or end of the life cycle.

This tendency for family income to be greater in the middle stages of the family life cycle also is evidenced by the age distributions of families at the different income levels. The families in which the husband was in the intermediate age class 40-59 were a larger proportion of the group with high incomes (\$3,000 or more) than of the low-income group (\$0-\$499), except in Iowa, where the proportions at the two income levels were about the same, 36 and 37 percent, respectively. The reverse was true of the older families. Thus, in Wisconsin, families in which the husband was 60 or older comprised 15 percent of those at the upper end of the income distribution and 38 percent of those at the lower end. Younger families, those in which the husband was under 40, tended to be relatively more numerous at intermediate than at the higher- or lower-income levels (table 25).

TABLE 25.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage¹ of husbands in specified age groups, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	NEW JERSEY			PENNSYLVANIA			OHIO			MICHIGAN		
	Under 40 years	40-59 years	60 years or older	Under 40 years	40-59 years	60 years or older	Under 40 years	40-59 years	60 years or older	Under 40 years	40-59 years	60 years or older
All income classes.....	<i>Pct.</i> 23	<i>Pct.</i> 54	<i>Pct.</i> 23	<i>Pct.</i> 30	<i>Pct.</i> 52	<i>Pct.</i> 18	<i>Pct.</i> 18	<i>Pct.</i> 55	<i>Pct.</i> 27	<i>Pct.</i> 22	<i>Pct.</i> 52	<i>Pct.</i> 28
Net losses.....	29	47	24	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Net incomes.....	22	55	23	30	52	18	18	55	27	22	52	28
0-499.....	24	46	30	19	29	52	14	38	48	18	40	43
500-999.....	15	51	34	24	45	31	16	50	34	19	47	34
1,000-1,499.....	21	53	26	32	53	15	26	51	23	24	58	18
1,500-1,999.....	29	53	18	33	55	12	15	67	18	22	57	21
2,000-2,999.....	26	59	15	35	55	10	13	65	22	26	57	17
3,000 or over.....	21	62	17	26	63	11	14	57	29	17	57	26
All income classes.....	32	56	12	29	54	17	33	47	20	19	61	20
Net losses.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	38	43	19			
Net incomes.....	32	56	12	29	54	17	33	47	20	19	61	20
0-499.....	19	43	38	24	40	36	30	37	33	19	50	31
500-999.....	37	51	12	33	46	21	36	47	17	19	62	19
1,000-1,499.....	36	54	10	35	52	13	32	54	14	19	57	24
1,500-1,999.....	30	60	10	30	57	13	33	50	17	18	66	16
2,000-2,999.....	18	64	18	24	58	18	27	46	27	22	65	13
3,000 or over.....	30	55	15	17	62	21	32	26	22	8	67	25

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class. This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Income and Size of Family

Families in which the husbands were in the middle-age range not only tended to have higher incomes than those at the extremes of the age distribution; they also tended to be larger. Since many of the two-person families (husband and wife only) were at the lower-income levels, the average size of family was smaller than at the upper levels, as is shown by the following data for the Pennsylvania farm section:

Family-income class:	Average number of members
\$0-\$499.....	3.16
\$500-\$999.....	3.82
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	4.37
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	5.10
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	5.65
\$3,000 or over.....	5.85

It should be remembered, too, that large families with low incomes are more likely to have recourse to relief agencies for aid than are small families. As a consequence, the nonrelief group probably included relatively fewer large, low-income families than the population as a whole. The average size of all low-income families (relief and nonrelief), therefore, probably would be greater than that of nonrelief families only.

Tenure and Size of Farm as Related to Husband's Age (Nonrelief Families)

Farm ownership was more prevalent among older than among younger families. In Pennsylvania, for example, the proportion of families classed as owners, i. e., owning any or all of the operated farm, was 26 percent of those in which the husband was under 30, 77 percent of those in which he was in the age group 40-49, and 92 percent of those in which he was in the group 60-69. A similar trend was noted in the seven other sections, although differences in the prevalence of tenancy affected the range within which the percentages increased. In Illinois, where only one-third of the nonrelief families owned any of their farm land, the proportion of owners increased from 6 percent of the group in which the husband was under 30, to 79 percent of those in which he was 70 or older (table 26).

The large proportion of older families in the owner class and the low median income of the older group are both reflected in the larger proportion of owners among families at low- than at intermediate-income levels (p. 12). For example, in the Pennsylvania section, 87 percent of the families in the class \$250-\$499 were owners, compared with 68 percent at the level \$1,250-\$1,499. In the former income group, 51 percent of the operators were 60 or older; in the latter, 12 percent (tables 47 and 71).

Farms operated by older families (those in which the husband was 60 or over) tended to be smaller than those operated by families in the intermediate age range (40-59 years). For example, in Pennsylvania, the median size of farms of the former group was 35 acres; of the latter, 59. It has been noted that a large proportion of the older families were owners, and the farms operated by owners tended to be smaller than those operated by renters (table 27).

TABLE 26.—OWNING FAMILIES¹ BY HUSBAND'S AGE: *Percentage*² of families operating owned farms, by age of husband, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-38

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Husband's age group (years)	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
All ages	Percent 82	Percent 74	Percent 75	Percent 77	Percent 63	Percent 32	Percent 46	Percent 87
Under 30	56	26	30	45	27	6	9	65
30-39	68	56	44	54	39	12	32	81
40-49	78	77	72	78	67	27	43	84
50-59	91	86	81	80	82	44	56	89
60-69	93	92	89	92	92	60	77	97
70 or older	88	94	96	96	95	79	87	96

¹ Families that owned any part of the operated farm at any time during the report year.

² Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class (table 71). This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

TABLE 27.—SIZE OF FARM: *Median size of operated farms*,¹ by tenure and age of husband, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-38

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Tenure and husband's age group (years)	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
All ages ALL FAMILIES	Acres 72	Acres 56	Acres 107	Acres 95	Acres 128	Acres 169	Acres 139	Acres 166
Under 40	74	44	115	101	129	158	135	187
40-59	73	59	110	97	128	179	144	167
60 or older	68	35	95	88	125	157	136	148
All ages OWNING FAMILIES ²	60	48	90	90	120	154	133	150
Under 40	68	52	102	91	113	³ 160	125	178
40-59	71	53	104	92	121	156	136	161
60 or older	67	34	93	86	122	151	132	146
All ages RENTING FAMILIES ⁴	96	74	124	119	141	174	144	202
Under 40	85	72	121	115	136	160	138	⁵ 203
40-59	88	81	126	121	147	194	151	201
60 or older	⁶ 85	⁶ 41	⁶ 121	⁶ 125	(⁶)	168	⁶ 150	(⁶)

¹ Includes total farm acreage regardless of the use of land, excluding only timber grown for commercial sale and free public range.

² Families that owned any part of the operated farm at any time during the report year.

³ Median based on more than 9 but fewer than 30 cases.

⁴ Families that rented all of the operated farm throughout the report year.

⁵ Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

The difference in median size of the farms of the older and intermediate age groups was not solely a reflection of tenure, however. Among owning families, those in which the husband was 60 or older tended to farm less land than those in which he was in the age range 40-59, except in Wisconsin. Thus, farms of the older owning group had a median size of 34 acres compared with 53 acres for those of the intermediate age group in the Pennsylvania section. Similar differences were noted between the renting families in these two age classes; median size of farm was 41 and 81 acres, respectively. In the Michigan section, the farms of the older renting group were larger; but this group included so few cases that the median size of farm may be con-

siderably affected by sampling fluctuations. Apparently many of the older families did not want to carry the heavier responsibilities of operating the larger farms. Some of the older owners may have sold a portion of their land, or given up tracts they rented previously, or they may have turned over part of their acreage to their children.

Farms owned by operators under 40 years of age tended to be smaller than those owned by operators in the age group 40-59 in all sections except Vermont. The same was true of rented farms. However, when the two tenure groups were combined, the median size of farms of the younger group exceeded that of farms of the intermediate age group in six of the eight sections. The relatively large number of renting families in the younger group and the fact that rented farms were appreciably bigger than owned ones served to offset the tendency for the families in the middle-age group to operate more acres.

Separate Family Types (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Income Levels

Relationships between family composition and income may be seen more clearly from a discussion of the income levels of families of each type than from figures for average size of families of all types combined at different income levels. (See p. 57 for a description of each family type.)

Families of the types that included 5 or more members and in which a large proportion of the husbands were of middle age tended to have somewhat higher incomes than those with fewer members, many of which included husbands under 30 or 60 or older. Families of type 7 (seven or eight persons) and type 9 (mostly nine or more persons) stood at the top when the nine types were ranked by median family income in the Pennsylvania section. The median income of type-7 families was \$1,833; of type 9, \$1,829. Type 8, with five or six persons, all 16 or older, held third place with a median income of \$1,812. Type-1 families (husband and wife only) had a much lower median than any other type; half of the group received less than \$916 during the year. Small families with one or two children under 16 and none older also were low in the income ranking; those of type 2 (with one child under 16) were eighth, next to the low type-1 group; those of type 3 (with two children under 16) ranked sixth. The larger families of type 6, with three or four children under 16 and none older, were in a middle position, ranking fifth among the nine types (table 28).

Differences between these medians furnish a fairly accurate measure of differences in the distribution of income among families of each type. From 40 to 44 percent of the families of types 5, 7, 8, and 9 (the groups having highest median incomes) received \$2,000 or more, compared with 10 and 18 percent of type 1 and type 2, respectively. Approximately one-fourth of the families of other types (3, 4, and 6) received incomes reaching or exceeding \$2,000.

Although median incomes of families with five or more members ranked higher than those of smaller families, the larger families must have fared less well, since the differences in median incomes were not in proportion to the differences in family size. The average size of type-9 families, 9.96 persons, was nearly five times as great as that of type 1, 2.03 persons; however, their median income was only twice as large.

TABLE 28.—INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of families by income and relief status, and median income and average size of relief and nonrelief families, by family type,¹ Pennsylvania farm section,² 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item	Family type—									Family-type combinations			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
All families	3	1	3	3	3	7	4	4	5	2	3	5	5
Relief families	97	99	97	97	97	93	96	96	95	98	97	95	95
Nonrelief families	(¹)	0	1	(¹)	1	0	0	0	1	(¹)	(¹)	0	1
Net losses	97	99	96	97	96	93	96	96	94	96	97	95	94
Net incomes													
\$0-\$499	16	7	2	4	1	2	1	4	3	5	3	1	3
\$500-\$999	37	23	19	24	18	14	11	9	10	22	22	12	10
\$1,000-\$1,499	22	32	25	27	20	24	18	20	14	29	25	21	15
\$1,500-\$1,999	12	19	23	19	17	25	23	20	23	21	18	25	23
\$2,000-\$2,999	7	13	16	17	26	21	30	23	29	14	20	26	27
\$3,000 or over	3	5	11	6	14	7	13	20	15	7	9	10	16
Median income ⁴	Dol. 916	Dol. 1,255	Dol. 1,500	Dol. 1,367	Dol. 1,693	Dol. 1,560	Dol. 1,833	Dol. 1,812	Dol. 1,829	Dol. 1,368	Dol. 1,457	Dol. 1,711	Dol. 1,825
Average persons per family ⁵	No. 2.03	No. 3.00	No. 4.01	No. 3.54	No. 5.48	No. 5.45	No. 7.36	No. 5.26	No. 9.96	No. 3.46	No. 4.28	No. 6.52	No. 9.05

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. For corresponding counts of families see table 63 for relief families and table 68 for nonrelief.

² For data for other farm sections see table 69.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Relief and nonrelief families combined. Medians were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.

⁵ Year-equivalent persons in relief and nonrelief families. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

That large families with low incomes had more difficulty than small ones in stretching their funds to provide for the needs of their members is evidenced by the data concerning the group that had received relief during the year. Almost 60 percent of this group in the Pennsylvania section were families of five or more persons, whereas such families constituted 44 percent of the group that was self-supporting. Exceptions to this tendency occurred in the individual type groups. Thus, only 3 percent of the type-5 families (five or six members) in the Pennsylvania section had received relief—the same proportion as found in the smaller families of type 3. The families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9 that received relief had more children under 16 than the non-relief; the average number of such members in the two groups of type-7 families was 4.60 and 3.94, respectively (table 63).

In the seven other farm sections, the income distributions for families of each type furnish similar evidence of the lower general income level of the small families at the end and at the beginning of the family life cycle than of the others. Families of type 1 ranked lowest in all seven sections, and type-2 families tended to rank next to the lowest. The ranks of the other types differed from one section to another; type 4 and type 6 were in the lower half of the distribution in most sections; the first four places usually were held by types 8 and 9 combined, 7, 3, and 5 (table 69). (Types 8 and 9 were combined because the number of cases in each separate type was too small in all sections except Pennsylvania to warrant comparison of medians.)

TABLE 29.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: Number and percentage¹ distribution of persons² under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, Pennsylvania farm section,³ 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in families of type ⁴							
	All	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
All families.....	Number 3,763	Number 197	Number 332	Number 123	Number 451	Number 666	Number 976	Number 1,018
Relief families.....	188	2	10	3	14	50	46	63
Nonrelief families.....	3,575	195	322	120	437	616	930	955
Net losses.....	21	0	2	1	5	0	0	13
Net incomes.....	3,554	195	320	119	432	616	930	942
0-499.....	85	14	8	5	4	11	13	30
500-999.....	508	46	64	19	80	95	121	83
1,000-1,499.....	758	63	82	33	90	157	176	157
1,500-1,999.....	828	38	78	27	74	166	216	229
2,000-2,999.....	972	25	52	25	123	140	295	311
3,000 or over.....	403	9	36	10	61	47	108	132
All families.....	Percent 100.0	Percent 5.2	Percent 8.8	Percent 3.3	Percent 12.0	Percent 17.7	Percent 25.9	Percent 27.1
Relief families.....	5.0	.1	.2	.1	4	1.3	1.2	1.7
Nonrelief families.....	95.0	5.1	8.6	3.2	11.6	16.4	24.7	25.4
Net losses.....	.6	0	.1	(5)	1	0	0	.4
Net incomes.....	94.4	5.1	8.5	3.2	11.5	16.4	24.7	25.0
0-499.....	2.3	.4	.2	.1	1	.3	.4	.8
500-999.....	13.5	1.2	1.7	.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.2
1,000-1,499.....	20.1	1.6	2.1	.9	2.4	4.2	4.7	4.2
1,500-1,999.....	22.0	1.0	2.1	.7	2.0	4.4	5.7	6.1
2,000-2,999.....	25.8	.7	1.4	.7	3.3	3.7	7.8	8.2
3,000 or over.....	10.7	.2	1.0	.3	1.6	1.2	2.9	3.5

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of persons under 16 years of age in the analysis unit.

² Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Families of types 1 and 8, omitted from this table, do not include year-equivalent persons under 16 years of age.

³ For data for other farm sections see table 67.

⁴ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

⁵ 0.50 percent or less.

Number of Children Under 16 in Relation to Family Income

The large families carried most of the responsibility for support of children under 16. In the Pennsylvania farming section, families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9 (all with five or more members) were responsible for the care of 83 percent of the aggregate number of children under 16 years of age, although these type groups constituted only 42 percent of the families in the entire sample. Only 5 percent of the young children were in the one-child (type 2) families (table 29).

Part of the responsibility for the education and health of children has been assumed by the State, and such advantages tend to be distributed equally. But there can be little doubt that there were extreme differences in potential levels of living between the children in large and small families, especially at lower-income levels. Twenty-one percent of all children under 16 in the Pennsylvania section were in families with incomes of less than \$1,000, including those receiving relief. Seventeen percent were in families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9 (five or more members) having incomes below this level.

In each of the seven other sections more than two-thirds of the aggregate number of children under 16 were in the large families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9. The proportion was somewhat below that noted

in Pennsylvania, where there were relatively more families of these four types than in the other sections (table 21 and 67).

The proportion of children in large families with incomes of less than \$1,000 was greatest in the five farm sections where the general income level was considerably below that of the Pennsylvania families. Iowa, the section having the lowest median income, had the largest percentage of children in families in this lower-income group; in Illinois and Pennsylvania, where the median incomes were highest, the percentage was smallest, as is shown below:

Farm section:	<i>Percentage of children under 16 in families of five or more persons</i>	
	<i>All income classes</i>	<i>Incomes under \$1,000 including relief</i>
Pennsylvania.....	83	17
Vermont.....	81	31
Wisconsin.....	77	21
Ohio.....	76	19
New Jersey.....	73	23
Michigan.....	68	23
Iowa.....	68	35
Illinois.....	67	15

In using these figures it is important to remember that the families studied were at a somewhat higher economic level than were all families in the community. The population groups that were excluded, particularly the farm laborers and tenant operators who move from year to year, were likely to have low incomes. Had these families been included, the proportion of children in families with incomes of less than \$1,000 probably would have been even greater than is indicated by data from this study.

Family-Type Groups (Pennsylvania Nonrelief Families)

Income Levels

Family types similar with respect to number of persons per family and age of members (not husband or wife) at home were grouped together in order to have a larger number of cases than the individual types would provide for the detailed analysis of income by family composition. Families of type 2 with one child under 16 were grouped with those of type 3 having two children of that age and no others. Types 4 and 5, which were combined, were similar in that, by definition, every family included one person 16 or older other than husband and wife. Type-7 families included at least one child under 16, but a large proportion had three or more. They, therefore, were grouped for analysis with families of type 6 in which there were three or four children of this age. Families of types 8 and 9 were similar in that they were large; each might include persons 16 or older, other than the husband and wife, and none younger, though the majority of the type-9 families had some members under 16. Families of type 1, husband and wife only, were not grouped with any others. (See p. 57 for a description of the individual types.)

These combinations provided five successively older type groups, as follows: Types 2 and 3, the youngest group, the median age of husbands being 37; types 6 and 7, median age of husbands 39; types 8 and 9, median age of husbands 47; types 4 and 5, median age of

husbands 52; and type 1, the oldest, median age of husbands 59. The rank by median age of husbands of types 4 and 5 and types 8 and 9 differed from one section to another, but the ranks of the other groups remained the same (tables 20 and 22).

The general income level of families of types 8 and 9 was somewhat above that of the other type groups; median income, \$1,891, was \$124 above that of types 6 and 7 which ranked second. Types 4 and 5 had a middle income position among the five groups; the young families of types 2 and 3 ranked fourth, and type-1 families were lowest with a median of \$934 (table 30).

TABLE 30.—FAMILY INCOME AND AGE OF HUSBAND: *Median income of families by age of husband, by family type, Pennsylvania farm section, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Husband's age group (years)	All family types ¹	Family type 1	Family types 2 and 3	Family types 4 and 5	Family types 6 and 7	Family types 8 and 9
All ages.....	\$1,471	\$934	\$1,385	\$1,485	\$1,767	\$1,891
Under 30.....	1,443	² 1,150	1,380	(³)	1,646	(³)
30-39.....	1,598	² 1,179	1,500	1,400	1,756	1,965
40-49.....	1,667	1,250	1,417	1,686	1,840	2,009
50-59.....	1,427	986	1,173	1,479	1,712	1,847
60 or older.....	965	797	² 875	1,228	(³)	² 1,833

¹ For data for other farm sections see table 24.

² Median based on fewer than 30 but more than 9 cases.

³ Median not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

The differences in the general income levels of the five type groups seem to be related primarily to family composition—age of husband and wife, and the number of other family members aged 16 or more, potential workers in the farm enterprises. Families of types 8 and 9, ranking first, had more members 16 or older than any of the other four groups. In general, husbands were at an economically favorable age level; two-thirds were in the middle-age range 40-59—old enough to have gained experience and build up working capital but not too old to manage a sizable business. In contrast, in families of type 1 with the lowest median income, almost half of the husbands were 60 or older; there were no members other than the husband and wife to help earn the farm income. The lack of older sons and daughters to share in the family business may explain, in part at least, the lower income of the small than of the large families of similar age. For example, for families with husbands in the age range 40-49, those of type 1 had a median income of \$1,250; those of types 8 and 9, \$2,009 (table 30). Families in the latter type group had an average of 2.68 members 16 or older in addition to the husband and wife—more than twice as many persons old enough to make substantial contributions to family income as in the husband-wife families of type 1.

The type groups that ranked high with respect to median income were those that also had high net returns from farming. Income from the farm business, money and nonmoney, accounted for 79 to 89 percent of the total net family income of each group. Average (mean) net farm income of families of types 8 and 9 was \$1,829; that of families of type 1, \$882. The three other groups were in the same intermediate positions when ranked by average net farm income as when ranked by median family income (table 31).

TABLE 31.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Average¹ amount and percentage² of total family income derived from specified sources, by family type and income, Pennsylvania farm section,³ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Families	Total family income		Net farm income						Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴	
				Total		Money and change in crops stored and livestock ⁵		Farm-furnished products			
				No.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.			Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
All types	No. 2,023	Dol. 1,654	Pct. 100	Dol. 1,383	Pct. 84	Dol. 789	Pct. 48	Dol. 594	Pct. 36	Dol. 271	Pct. 16
Family type 1	367	1,106	100	682	80	457	42	425	36	223	20
Net losses.....	1	313		563		974		411		250	
Net incomes.....	366	1,109	100	886	80	461	42	425	36	223	20
0-499.....	59	350	100	299	77	26	7	243	70	81	23
500-999.....	142	738	100	590	80	215	29	375	51	148	20
1,000-1,499.....	83	1,230	100	976	79	507	41	469	38	254	21
1,500-1,999.....	46	1,747	100	1,290	74	747	43	543	31	456	26
2,000-2,999.....	26	2,317	100	2,063	89	1,442	62	621	27	254	11
3,000 or over.....	10	3,768	100	3,080	82	2,266	61	782	21	688	18
Types 2 and 3	356	1,531	100	1,297	85	750	49	547	36	234	15
Net losses.....	1	435		435		1,253		798		0	
Net incomes.....	355	1,537	100	1,303	85	757	49	546	36	234	15
0-499.....	18	361		290		62		322		101	
500-999.....	78	772	100	610	79	199	26	411	53	162	21
1,000-1,499.....	104	1,243	100	959	77	473	38	486	39	294	23
1,500-1,999.....	77	1,688	100	1,456	86	832	49	624	37	232	14
2,000-2,999.....	51	2,374	100	2,005	84	1,306	55	697	29	369	16
3,000 or over.....	27	3,650	100	3,553	97	2,743	75	810	22	97	3
Types 4 and 5	659	1,731	100	1,363	79	776	45	587	34	368	21
Net losses.....	3	168		128		698		570		40	
Net incomes.....	656	1,739	100	1,370	79	783	45	587	34	369	21
0-499.....	18	385		270		53		323		115	
500-999.....	147	770	100	566	74	165	21	401	53	204	26
1,000-1,499.....	167	1,261	100	943	75	414	33	529	42	318	25
1,500-1,999.....	124	1,732	100	1,385	80	789	44	616	36	347	20
2,000-2,999.....	139	2,401	100	2,070	86	1,325	55	745	31	331	14
3,000 or over.....	61	4,290	100	3,176	74	2,316	54	860	20	1,114	26
Types 6 and 7	415	1,693	100	1,660	89	1,010	53	680	36	203	11
Net losses.....	0										
Net incomes.....	415	1,693	100	1,660	89	1,010	53	680	36	203	11
0-499.....	6	279		248		166		414		31	
500-999.....	53	821	100	651	79	176	21	475	58	179	21
1,000-1,499.....	91	1,259	100	1,038	82	470	37	568	45	221	18
1,500-1,999.....	107	1,748	100	1,542	88	860	50	662	38	206	12
2,000-2,999.....	114	2,368	100	2,302	92	1,417	59	785	33	168	8
3,000 or over.....	44	3,792	100	3,524	93	2,556	67	968	26	268	7
Types 8 and 9	226	2,079	100	1,829	88	1,027	49	802	39	250	12
Net losses.....	3	806		806		1,316		510		0	
Net incomes.....	224	2,105	100	1,832	88	1,048	50	804	38	253	12
0-499.....	7	352		309		97		406		43	
500-999.....	24	797	100	569	74	1	(?)	568	74	206	26
1,000-1,499.....	36	1,252	100	1,040	83	390	31	650	52	212	17
1,500-1,999.....	54	1,730	100	1,597	92	733	42	864	50	133	8
2,000-2,999.....	66	2,437	100	2,193	90	1,328	55	865	35	244	10
3,000 or over.....	37	4,068	100	3,517	86	2,543	62	974	24	551	14

¹ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class. Average net losses are indicated by a minus sign. For description of income from the specified sources see Glossary, Income, Farm Family.

² Percentages are based on the total family income for each class. Percentage distributions have not been computed for families in any class in which the average income from any source was negative.

³ For data for other farm sections see table 57.

⁴ Represents net money income from farm plus increases or minus decreases in value of livestock owned and crops stored for sale between the beginning and end of the report year.

⁵ Includes earnings of family members from occupations other than operation of the family farm, and money income from such nonfarm sources as net returns from investments, pensions, and gifts. For number of families having nonfarm income from earnings and other sources, see tables 34 and 51.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ 0.50 percent or less.

Average nonfarm money income differed far less among the type groups than average income from farming and did not follow the same pattern when the groups were ranked. Families of types 8 and 9 no longer were highest; their nonfarm money income, averaging \$250, was only \$27 above that of families of type 1.

The difference between the average total family income of families of types 8 and 9 and those of type 1, \$974, was practically all, \$947, a difference in net farm income. That the larger families must have had more profitable and probably more extensive farm enterprises than the smaller, older families of type 1 is indicated by their net money returns (adjusted) from this business—\$1,027 compared with \$457. Nonmoney returns were greater also. Families of the former types received an average of \$802 in the form of housing for the year, food, fuel, and other products from their farms; families of the latter type, \$425, a little more than half as much. The greater supplies of farm-furnished food consumed by the large families accounts for much of the difference in nonmoney farm income; but the value of their housing was higher, also. (See p. 93 for a further discussion of income in kind received by families in the five type groups.)

TABLE 32.—PER CAPITA INCOME: *Average¹ income received per person, by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
All types.....	\$432	\$351	\$352	\$336	\$313	\$451	\$286	\$318
1.....	618	543	581	540	601	751	462	533
2 and 3.....	540	443	354	365	394	461	297	390
4 and 5.....	440	405	356	316	336	480	296	348
6 and 7.....	318	290	255	204	227	275	202	228
8 and 9.....	285	230	200	223	195	277	164	184

¹ Averages are based on the total number of year-equivalent persons in each class.

The lower returns from farming received by the families of type 1 may have been due in part to a tendency to operate fewer acres. The median size of farms of operators 60 or older (the age of almost half the husbands in families of this type) was 35 acres as compared with 59 for operators in the age range 40-59 (the age of two-thirds of the husbands in the families of types 8 and 9). Whether the older families were owners or renters, they tended to live on smaller farms (table 27). It is not surprising, therefore, that the median incomes of both the owning and the renting families of type 1 were appreciably lower than the median incomes of similar tenure groups of types 8 and 9, as is shown below:

Family-type group:	Median income of—	
	Owners	Renters
8 and 9.....	\$1, 914	\$1, 839
6 and 7.....	1, 788	1, 738
4 and 5.....	1, 493	1, 454
2 and 3.....	1, 306	1, 478
1.....	897	1, 275

The level of living that a family may attain with a given income depends not only on the size of the income but also on the size of the family. Since the number of persons to be maintained ranged from

an average of 2.03 in type-1 families¹⁶ to 9.03 in families of types 8 and 9, average income per capita gives a somewhat better picture of the relative well-being of families in the different type groups than does their rank by total family income.

Although families of type 1 received the lowest average income per family, they had the highest average income per person. Their per capita income was more than twice as great as that of the larger families of types 8 and 9, \$543 as compared with \$230 (table 32).

In using per capita income as evidence of differences in potential levels of living of the type groups, one must bear in mind that such figures take no account of the fact that many goods and services are consumed on a family rather than on an individual basis, and that age and sex of family members are factors in determining consumption requirements. Obviously, it would not be necessary for a family of four to have twice as large an income as a family of two in order to have a similar level of living. There can be no doubt, however, that the small average income per capita available to the largest families is evidence that their economic position was less favorable than their median total income might indicate. Many of the large families must have had difficulty in providing a living that would meet current standards of adequacy.

Sources of Income

Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only; median age of husband, 59 years

Nonrelief families of type 1, husband and wife only, in the Pennsylvania section had a median income below that of the other type groups but ranked first with respect to per capita income. Total family income averaged \$1,105, 80 percent of which was derived from the farm business and 20 percent from nonfarm earnings, investments, and the like.

Net income from farming averaged \$882, of which a little more than half, \$457, was adjusted money income and a little less than half, \$425, nonmoney income received in the form of occupancy of the farm dwelling, farm-furnished food, fuel, and other products (table 31). The low money returns (as compared with those of the other type groups) indicate that a larger proportion of the families in this than in the other type groups must have operated smaller or less productive farms.

Farms were owned by 83 percent of these type-1 families, a larger proportion than in any of the other types except 4 and 5. These two groups ranking at the top with respect to farm ownership were also the two in which the median age of husband was highest. Types 2 and 3 and types 6 and 7, younger than the other groups, had relatively fewer farm-owning families, 61 percent (table 33).

Money receipts from sources other than the operated farm averaged \$223 for type-1 families; of this income, \$154 was from earnings and the remainder from pensions, returns on nonfarm investments, and money gifts. No other family-type group had such low average nonfarm earnings. None had such high average nonfarm income from other sources or so large a proportion of families having such receipts—a reflection, perhaps, of the greater age of the type-1 group (table 34).

¹⁶ Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, type-1 families may include a child or other person for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Family Type.

TABLE 33.—OWNING FAMILIES¹ BY FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: Number and percentage of families of specified types operating owned farms, by income, Pennsylvania and Illinois farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families of specified types owning farms ²											
	All		1		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		8 and 9	
.....	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
PENNSYLVANIA												
All income classes.....	1,489	74	305	83	216	61	546	83	255	61	167	74
Net losses.....	5	(³)	1	(³)	1	(³)	(³)	(³)	0	---	0	(³)
Net incomes.....	1,484	74	304	83	215	61	543	83	255	61	167	75
0-499.....	92	85	54	92	13	72	15	83	4	(³)	6	(³)
500-999.....	254	80	122	87	51	65	126	66	34	64	20	83
1,000-1,499.....	341	71	67	81	64	62	131	78	51	56	28	78
1,500-1,999.....	285	70	36	78	46	60	104	84	64	60	35	65
2,000-2,999.....	279	70	19	73	25	49	116	83	70	61	49	74
3,000 or over.....	133	74	5	50	16	59	51	84	32	73	29	78
ILLINOIS												
All income classes.....	271	32	79	40	35	19	125	39	22	19	10	40
Net losses.....	3	(³)	0	---	1	(³)	1	(³)	1	(³)	0	---
Net incomes.....	268	32	79	40	34	19	124	39	21	18	10	40
0-499.....	10	40	5	(³)	0	(³)	3	(³)	1	(³)	1	(³)
500-999.....	48	33	24	44	5	16	12	33	4	21	3	(³)
1,000-1,499.....	62	26	17	27	13	22	26	36	4	10	2	(³)
1,500-1,999.....	43	23	9	26	4	9	25	33	5	19	0	(³)
2,000-2,999.....	60	36	13	54	6	19	35	41	4	19	2	(³)
3,000 or over.....	45	58	11	78	6	55	23	61	3	(³)	2	(³)

¹ Families that owned any part of the operated farm at any time during the report year.
² Percentages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class (table 51).
³ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 34.—NONFARM MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: ¹ Percentage of families having nonfarm money income from sources other than earnings, and average amount received, by family type and income, Pennsylvania farm section, ² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families of specified types having non-farm money income other than earnings					Average ³ nonfarm money income other than earnings received by families of specified types				
	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Types 8 and 9	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Types 8 and 9
.....	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All income classes.....	34.3	22.8	26.6	19.5	17.3	70	35	64	32	26
Net losses.....	(¹)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net incomes.....	34.2	22.8	26.4	19.5	17.4	⁴ 250	35	65	32	26
0-499.....	33.9	27.8	22.2	.0	---	70	15	30	0	0
500-999.....	23.2	21.8	20.4	13.2	16.7	29	17	30	31	15
1,000-1,499.....	29.8	18.3	24.0	13.2	8.3	50	16	40	23	15
1,500-1,999.....	50.0	20.8	23.4	17.8	14.8	197	34	42	17	8
2,000-2,999.....	46.2	27.5	32.4	21.9	18.2	158	89	68	30	37
3,000 or over.....	40.0	37.0	41.0	40.9	32.4	173	77	264	96	56

¹ Includes money income from such nonfarm sources as net returns from investments, pensions, and gifts. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income From Sources Other Than the Operated Farm.
² For data for other farm sections see table 56.
³ Percentages and averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 31), regardless of whether they had nonfarm money income.
⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.
⁵ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Husbands contributed 84 percent of the nonfarm earnings, an average of \$130 per family; wives' contributions averaged \$9; and income from roomers and boarders, \$15 (table 51). Relatively more of the husbands earned in type-1 families than those of the other type groups except 2 and 3. They must have been employed for shorter periods or at lower rates, however, since their average earnings per worker were lower, as is shown below:

Family-type group:	Percentage of husbands earning	Average earnings per husband	Percentage of nonfarm earnings derived from husbands
1.....	31	\$417	84
2 and 3.....	32	560	91
4 and 5.....	29	677	65
6 and 7.....	25	522	75
8 and 9.....	15	623	31

Families of Types 2 and 3

Average size 3.46 persons; 1.45 children under 16; median age of husbands, 37 years

Families of types 2 and 3, with no children 16 or older, tended to be younger than those of other type groups; the median age of husbands was 37 years. Twenty-three percent of the husbands were under 30, a larger proportion than in any other type group. The average total family income of the nonrelief families of types 2 and 3 was \$1,531, of which 85 percent was net returns from farm operation and 15 percent nonfarm earnings and other nonfarm receipts such as pensions, interest, and rents.

The average net farm income of these families, \$1,297, was more than \$400 higher than that of families of type 1 but was below that for the other type groups. Net farm money income, adjusted for deferred sales, averaged \$750; nonmoney income from farm-furnished housing, food, and other products, \$547. Both averages were below those for the larger, older families of types 4 and 5, 6 and 7, and 8 and 9.

About three-fifths, 61 percent, of these families were owners. The median income of the owning families was somewhat lower than that of the renters, \$1,306 as compared with \$1,478. The owned farms may have been somewhat smaller than the rented as was true for all type groups combined (table 47). Some of these younger operators buying land may not have had the working capital for farming large tracts, since their funds may have been used for mortgage payments rather than for purchases of machinery and livestock. Nonfarm income of the two tenure groups may have differed, too; tabulations which would tell whether such differences existed are lacking.

With no sons and daughters 16 or older to earn, husbands contributed 91 percent of the nonfarm earnings which averaged \$199 per family (based on all families). Nonfarm earnings were but little more than one-eighth of the aggregate net family income of the group; but they were a larger proportion, 22 percent, of the total net money income. Since three-fifths of the families had no nonfarm earnings, an appreciable number must have had earnings amounting to much more than one-fourth of the money available for buying the goods and services that the farm does not provide for family living.

Families of Types 4 and 5

Average size 4.28 persons; 0.85 children under 16; 1.43 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older; median age of husbands, 52 years

Families of types 4 and 5 occupied an intermediate income position among the type groups in this Pennsylvania section. Their median income of \$1,485 was higher than that of the older families of type 1 and of the younger families of types 2 and 3 with no children 16 or older. Ranking above them were types 6 and 7, which included fewer families with husbands aged 60 or older, and types 8 and 9, which also tended to be somewhat younger and, in addition, had more members 16 or older to contribute labor to the farm enterprise.

The more well-to-do families of types 4 and 5 tended to have more members 16 or older, other than husband and wife, than did those in the lower-income groups. For example, the average number of such members in families in the class \$0-\$499 was 1.17; in the class \$3,000 or over, 1.51 (table 64).

Average net family income was \$1,731, 79 percent of which was derived from the farm business, 21 from nonfarm sources. Net income from farming averaged \$1,363; money income, adjusted for deferred sales, accounted for 57 percent of this sum, or \$776. Farm-furnished housing, food, fuel, and other products had an average value of \$587, somewhat more than two-fifths of the net returns from farming.

More than four-fifths, 83 percent, of these families owned their farms—the same proportion as of the older type-1 families. Average net income from farming received by the families of types 4 and 5 was half again as great as that received by those of type 1. With at least one person 16 or older other than husband and wife to help with the farm business, the former families may have been able to operate somewhat larger farms than the latter, or to save on expenditures for labor.

Nonfarm money income, averaging \$368, was higher for families of types 4 and 5 than for any other type group; average earnings, \$304, also were higher; and average receipts from pensions, interest, gifts, and the like, \$64, ranked second. Husbands contributed about two-thirds of the total earnings; sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife), about one-fourth. Contributions of wives and net receipts from roomers and boarders provided the remainder. The husbands who had nonfarm employment had average earnings of \$677, an amount larger than that of any other type group (table 36). Some may have been part-time farmers on small tracts near cities.

Families of Types 6 and 7

Average size 6.54 persons; 3.73 children under 16; 0.83 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older; median age of husbands, 39 years

Families of types 6 and 7 had a median income of \$1,767—higher than that of any other type group save 8 and 9. This favorable income position is related to the age distribution of the families. Only 8 percent of the husbands were under 30 and but 2 percent, 60 or older; few were just beginning business and few had passed their prime. In none of the other groups were as many as 90 percent of the husbands in the age range 30-59.

Approximately two-thirds of the families of these two types had three or more children under 16 and no members 16 or older except the husband and wife (table 66). Many of the children in such families, however, must have been in their early teens and able to help with the various tasks to be done on a farm. Among the families that had older sons and daughters at home, many had two or more such potential contributors to the farm business. On the whole, therefore, husbands and wives in this type group doubtless had more assistance from other family members than did husbands and wives in the younger families of types 2 and 3. Responsibilities for family maintenance must have been heavier in the former group, however, since families were larger.

Sixty-one percent of the families of types 6 and 7 owned their farms. The median income of these owners was somewhat above that of the renters, \$1,788 as compared with \$1,738. This difference may reflect larger net receipts by the owners from farming, from nonfarm enterprises, or from both sources.

The farm business provided 89 percent of the aggregate net income of the families of types 6 and 7, an average of \$1,690 per family. Of this, adjusted farm money income accounted for \$1,010; nonmoney income, \$680. These families, therefore, had almost as high money returns from their farms as the higher-income families of types 8 and 9; but they had less income in kind (table 31).

Net money income from nonfarm sources averaged \$203. Earnings averaged \$172, a smaller amount than in any other group except type 1. Husbands provided 75 percent of the aggregate earnings; wives, 3; sons and daughters, 20; and the family enterprise of keeping roomers and boarders, the balance (table 51).

Families of Types 8 and 9

Average size 9.03 persons; 4.23 children under 16; 2.68 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older; median age of husbands, 47 years

Families of types 8 and 9 had a median income of \$1,891, which was higher than the medians for the other type groups. Among the economic families of both of these types were some which included two married couples, an older husband and wife and a married son or daughter. The average number of persons 16 or older, in addition to husband and wife, was 2.68. Many of the families, therefore, must have had two men or a man and older boy to assume responsibility for the farm business.

Net income from farming averaged \$1,829 and provided 88 percent of total family income. Of this, \$1,027 was adjusted money income; \$802, nonmoney income. Farm-furnished food, with an average value of \$512 per family, accounted for more than half of this income in kind; housing, for \$270; fuel, ice, and other products, for \$20. (See table 61 and p. 93 for a further discussion of the nonmoney income received by the different family-type groups.)

Approximately three-fourths, 74 percent, of these families were full- or part-owners of the land they operated. The median income of the owners, \$1,914, was appreciably higher than that of the renters, \$1, 839. As has been said, this difference may reflect differences not only in returns from farming but also in nonfarm income.

Nonfarm money income, averaging \$250, constituted only 12 percent of aggregate net income of the families of types 8 and 9, but it was one-fourth of their total adjusted money income (farm and nonfarm). With so many members 16 or older, it might be expected that nonfarm earnings of the families would have been considerably above those of the other types; however, the average per family, \$225, was appreciably less than that for the smaller families of types 4 and 5. Only 30 percent of the families of the former types, as compared with 50 percent of the latter, had such earnings. Relatively few, 15 percent, of the husbands of families of types 8 and 9 had money receipts from nonfarm enterprises. Sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) contributed a little more than one-third, 34 percent, of aggregate earnings—a larger proportion than in any other type group.

Intersectional Comparisons of the Family-Type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

Income Levels

Differences in the general income level of nonrelief families in the eight sections should be borne in mind in this intersectional comparison of the type groups (table 46). In the three sections where median incomes of all nonrelief families were comparatively high (Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey), the median income of each family-type group tended to be higher than that for the same family type in the other five sections. In Iowa, which ranked lowest in general income level, the median income of families in each type group was lower than that for the corresponding type in the other sections. In Michigan and Vermont, medians for specific family types also tended to hold the lower ranks; whereas those in Ohio and Wisconsin occupied an intermediate position.

Families of type 1, which ranked below the other four type groups with respect to median income in the Pennsylvania section, also ranked lowest in the seven other sections. Relatively more of the husbands in families of this type were 60 or older than in the other four groups in all sections except Illinois and Iowa, where the proportion in types 8 and 9 was the same or larger. It may be assumed, therefore, that age and family size (lack of older sons and daughters to help with the farm enterprise) were factors in determining the comparatively low-income level of the type-1 group. These small families suffered some disadvantage, also, with respect to nonmoney income from farm-furnished food; insofar as the value placed on products consumed by the family exceeded cash that would have been received from sales, the larger families received more income from production of comparable quantities of foodstuffs. Although median income of these two-person families was low, per capita income was above that of the other four type groups in all sections (tables 32 and 35).

The median income of families of types 8 and 9 was higher than that of the other type groups in six of the eight sections, including Pennsylvania; in New Jersey, it ranked fourth and in Ohio, third. Average size of family was greater in this than in any other type group. Doubtless the relatively large number of older sons and daughters helped the families achieve their favorable income rank. But, because these families were so large, average per capita income was below that of the other four type groups, except in Illinois and in Michigan, where it was a little greater than that of families of types 6 and 7.

TABLE 35.—INCOME: *Quartiles of family income, by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ No.	First quar- tile	Me- dian	Third quar- tile	First quar- tile	Me- dian	Third quar- tile	First quar- tile	Me- dian	Third quar- tile	First quar- tile	Me- dian	Third quar- tile
	NEW JERSEY			PENNSYLVANIA			OHIO			MICHIGAN		
1.....	\$623	\$1,064	\$1,672	\$610	\$934	\$1,434	\$714	\$957	\$1,400	\$601	\$912	\$1,354
2 and 3.....	1,042	1,625	2,500	952	1,385	1,869	821	1,171	1,497	823	1,143	1,521
4 and 5.....	1,007	1,601	2,571	960	1,485	2,168	972	1,360	1,795	762	1,185	1,583
6 and 7.....	1,290	1,898	2,446	1,243	1,767	2,343	1,037	1,400	1,892	944	1,194	1,471
8 and 9.....	917	1,500	2,583	1,344	1,891	2,625	977	1,325	1,990	969	1,450	2,156
	WISCONSIN			ILLINOIS			IOWA			VERMONT		
1.....	\$750	\$1,145	\$1,625	\$910	\$1,283	\$1,804	\$571	\$851	\$1,154	\$699	\$986	\$1,352
2 and 3.....	957	1,293	1,661	1,050	1,443	1,951	648	982	1,364	875	1,171	1,521
4 and 5.....	1,025	1,372	1,838	1,238	1,735	2,414	631	1,014	1,505	917	1,304	1,737
6 and 7.....	999	1,302	1,719	1,112	1,466	2,016	782	1,049	1,411	803	1,219	1,914
8 and 9.....	950	1,389	1,929	1,271	1,896	2,625	950	1,219	2,100	958	1,400	1,875

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.
² Median and quartiles based on 25 cases.

Families of types 2 and 3 had median incomes that ranked next to the lowest (fourth place) in all sections save New Jersey, where they ranked second. These were the younger families; the median age of husbands ranged from 37 to 42 years in the eight sections and was below that of the other type groups. There were no sons and daughters 16 or older to help with the farm work. The average size of family was about 3.5 persons—fewer than in any other group save type 1. It is not surprising, therefore, that per capita income of these families was comparatively high, ranking second in all sections except Ohio where it was only slightly below that of types 4 and 5 which held second place.

Families of types 4 and 5 and types 6 and 7 were less consistent than the other three groups in their ranking by median income. The latter group, types 6 and 7, ranked first or second in five of the sections; third in three. The former, types 4 and 5, ranked second in four sections and third in four, including Pennsylvania. Differences between the medians for the two groups were less than \$100 in five sections and more than \$200 in three. An appreciably greater proportion of the husbands in types 4 and 5 than in types 6 and 7 were aged 60 or more—an age handicap; but families of the former group had more members 16 or older to help with the farm enterprise.

Differences in the ranking of the median incomes of the type groups from one section to another have several possible explanations. In the sections in which the general income level of all families tended to be low, as in Iowa, income differences among the type groups tended to be comparatively small and, therefore, may have been affected by sampling fluctuations. The composition of the type groups differed somewhat among the sections; for example, there were relatively more of type-6 families and fewer of those of type 7 in some sections than in others. The proportion of older families in the groups differed also. Local attitudes toward limitation of family size, attitudes of older sons and daughters toward remaining on the farm, and opportunities

for them to find employment elsewhere doubtless helped to determine family composition, especially in the more well-to-do half of the population. The large family with older children might be more characteristic of the upper-income group in some sections than in others.

Sources of Income

Families of Type 1

Families of type 1 made less from their farms than did those in the other four type groups in all eight sections; they ranked lowest with respect to net farm income (money and nonmoney)—the same position they held when ranked by median family income. Average adjusted money income from farming was below that of the other type groups, as was income in kind used for family living.

The relationship between adjusted money income and income in kind as components of total income of type-1 families differed among the sections. In Illinois, average adjusted money income was more than double the average value of farm-furnished housing, food, and other products; in Iowa, the latter was slightly greater, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Average net farm income of families of type 1		
	Total	Adjusted money	Nonmoney
Illinois.....	\$1,384	\$953	\$431
Wisconsin.....	1,095	607	488
New Jersey.....	1,032	597	435
Ohio.....	1,011	552	459
Michigan.....	957	626	331
Vermont.....	950	526	424
Pennsylvania.....	882	457	425
Iowa.....	877	431	446

The tendency for income in kind to exceed net money returns from farming at low-income levels has already been discussed. With the unusually low family income prevailing in Iowa during the year of the survey, due largely to drought, the greater importance of nonmoney farm receipts as a component of total income here than in the other sections is not surprising.

Average nonfarm earnings of these two-person, type-1 families were below those of the other family-type groups in five of the sections; they ranked fourth in two and held first place in one. That type-1 families tended to earn less than the others may have been due to their composition—the greater age of the husbands and the lack of older sons and daughters to help earn. Intersectional differences in nonfarm earnings of all family types combined were considerable (table 12). In general, the sections in which average earnings of all families were relatively high were those in which earnings of the different family-type groups were also high, but there were some exceptions. Average earnings of type-1 families in the eight sections ranged from \$26 in Iowa to \$155 in New Jersey (table 52). The kind of industry or of agriculture prevalent, as well as the number of workers employed, may have been related to these intersectional differences in average earnings of husbands; older men, of whom there were many in the type-1 group, might have been more acceptable for employment in some types of work than in others.

The proportion of husbands in these families that earned at non-farm undertakings ranged from 12 percent in Ohio to 31 percent in Pennsylvania. The ranking of the two-person families showed no consistency in this respect from one section to another (table 36).

TABLE 36.—FAMILY EARNERS AND EARNINGS FROM NONFARM SOURCES:¹ Number and percentage of husbands and number of wives having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, average amounts earned, and percentage of total nonfarm earnings derived from husbands, wives, and others, by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-type ² No.	Families	Persons having nonfarm earnings			Average ³ earnings per person		Percentage ⁴ of nonfarm earnings derived from—		
		Husbands		Wives	Hus- band	Wife	Hus- bands	Wives	Others ⁵
	Number	Number	Per- cent ⁶	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
NEW JERSEY									
All types.....	791	100	20	44	839	379	61.8	7.7	25.8
1.....	199	33	17	14	638	437	68.1	19.8	.....
2 and 3.....	140	30	21	8	907	397	87.7	10.2	.1
4 and 5.....	287	57	20	14	728	281	51.1	4.8	38.7
6 and 7.....	105	30	29	5	1,172	275	71.9	2.8	24.7
8 and 9.....	60	10	17	3	932	693	37.2	8.3	49.7
PENNSYLVANIA									
All types.....	2,023	557	28	70	587	270	73.7	4.2	18.4
1.....	367	114	31	13	417	257	84.1	5.9	.....
2 and 3.....	356	115	32	12	560	279	91.0	4.8	(?)
4 and 5.....	659	193	29	32	677	307	65.2	4.9	25.6
6 and 7.....	415	102	25	11	522	189	74.6	2.9	19.5
8 and 9.....	226	33	15	2	623	\$ 153	61.4	.6	34.5
OHIO									
All types.....	816	160	20	20	465	132	70.0	2.5	25.1
1.....	236	28	12	9	507	45	94.8	2.7	.....
2 and 3.....	117	31	26	2	262	\$ 545	86.8	11.6	.0
4 and 5.....	312	63	20	7	453	153	58.4	2.2	36.0
6 and 7.....	106	31	29	1	651	\$ 56	84.4	.3	14.0
8 and 9.....	45	7	16	1	484	\$ 20	36.8	.2	62.7
MICHIGAN									
All types.....	784	147	19	27	450	250	70.0	7.1	20.1
1.....	235	39	17	9	353	346	75.7	17.1	\$ 2.1
2 and 3.....	152	36	24	7	525	281	89.5	9.3	.0
4 and 5.....	296	57	19	9	484	148	68.7	3.3	24.5
6 and 7.....	71	9	13	2	381	\$ 164	57.7	5.5	35.2
8 and 9.....	30	6	20	0	407	.....	26.9	.0	73.1
WISCONSIN									
All types.....	763	116	15	18	248	358	67.2	15.1	\$ 3.2
1.....	128	22	17	6	374	170	80.4	9.9	.....
2 and 3.....	178	34	19	5	284	736	70.6	26.9	.1
4 and 5.....	247	36	15	6	122	282	52.3	20.1	22.0
6 and 7.....	174	23	13	1	238	\$ 65	69.6	.8	27.9
8 and 9.....	56	1	2	0	\$ 965	.....	37.8	.0	62.2
ILLINOIS									
All types.....	843	116	14	6	481	551	63.6	3.8	30.7
1.....	200	27	14	3	495	530	85.4	10.2	.....
2 and 3.....	183	26	14	2	488	\$ 538	90.8	7.7	.5
4 and 5.....	317	46	15	1	492	\$ 640	52.6	1.5	44.8
6 and 7.....	118	14	12	0	458	.....	62.4	.0	33.9
8 and 9.....	25	3	12	0	245	.....	15.1	.0	84.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—FAMILY EARNERS AND EARNINGS FROM NONFARM SOURCES:¹ *Number and percentage of husbands and number of wives having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, average amounts earned, and percentage of total nonfarm earnings derived from husbands, wives, and others, by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-type ² No.	Families	Persons having nonfarm earnings			Average ³ earnings per person		Percentage ⁴ of nonfarm earnings derived from—		
		Husbands		Wives	Hus- band	Wife	Hus- bands	Wives	Others ⁵
	Number	Number	Per- cent ⁶	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
IOWA	712	93	13	8	268	95	70.3	2.1	23.6
All types.....									
1.....	195	26	13	5	168	135	85.0	13.1	1.2
2 and 3.....	165	21	13	1	463	10	95.1	.1	.0
4 and 5.....	215	20	9	2	218	38	41.6	.7	52.3
6 and 7.....	105	24	23	0	251	-----	78.0	.0	19.2
8 and 9.....	32	2	6	0	258	-----	26.1	.0	72.1
VERMONT									
All types.....	513	145	28	24	348	314	67.2	10.1	15.3
1.....	119	30	25	10	208	269	59.3	25.5	-----
2 and 3.....	78	26	33	5	369	208	86.6	9.4	.0
4 and 5.....	191	54	28	9	351	423	58.1	11.7	25.9
6 and 7.....	83	29	35	0	490	-----	81.0	.0	8.9
8 and 9.....	42	6	14	0	233	-----	44.2	.0	47.5

¹ Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands and wives having nonfarm earnings (table 51).

⁴ Percentages are based on the total nonfarm earnings in each class (table 51). They may not total to 100 percent since total nonfarm earnings include earnings not allocated to individual family members, such as earnings from roomers and boarders.

⁵ The percentage of total nonfarm earnings received from persons under 16 years of age was negligible. See table 51.

⁶ Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class. This is the same as the total number of families since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

⁷ 0.050 percent or less.

⁸ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ Earnings derived from persons who were members of the economic family fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Average nonfarm income other than earnings, such as pensions, interest from investments, rents, and cash gifts, was consistently higher for families of type 1 than for those of types 2 and 3 or types 6 and 7, in which husbands were appreciably younger. When compared with the two other type groups in which the median age of husbands was usually 50 or more (types 4 and 5 and types 8 and 9), the positions of the three groups differed from one section to another. In all sections, however, income from this source was comparatively small for every type group; for type-1 families it ranged from an average of \$31 in Iowa to \$103 in Ohio (table 58).

Families of Types 2 and 3

Families of types 2 and 3 ranked fourth among the five type groups with respect to net farm income in all sections except New Jersey, where they ranked first. Their median family incomes also ranked fourth in these seven sections. Average value of farm-furnished housing, food, and other products was consistently lower than that of the other type groups in which families were larger, ranking just above the low average of the type-1 families. In all sections except Iowa, aver-

age adjusted money income from farming was greater than nonmoney farm income for family living, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Average net farm income of families of types 2 and 3		
	Total	Adjusted money	Nonmoney
New Jersey.....	\$1, 632	\$1, 043	\$589
Illinois.....	1, 510	1, 020	490
Pennsylvania.....	1, 297	750	547
Wisconsin.....	1, 275	753	522
Vermont.....	1, 136	651	485
Ohio.....	1, 091	574	517
Michigan.....	1, 081	705	376
Iowa.....	974	465	509

Average nonfarm earnings of families of types 2 and 3 ranged from \$62 in Iowa to \$222 in New Jersey. Averages for this type group did not hold a consistent position in the eight sections when compared with averages for the four other groups; in five sections they ranked second or third and in three, fourth or fifth.

Husbands provided from 87 to 95 percent of aggregate earnings of families of types 2 and 3 in seven sections. In Wisconsin, they were a somewhat smaller proportion, 71 percent; earnings of wives were an unusually large proportion, 27 percent, in this section (table 36). Contributions of husbands were consistently a larger share of the total family earnings in this type group than in those in which there were sons and daughters 16 or older who were potential earners (types 4 and 5, 6 and 7, 8 and 9).

Families of Types 4 and 5

Families of types 4 and 5, which ranked second or third among the five type groups with respect to median family income, tended to have similar ranks when arrayed by net farm income. In Illinois, however, their rank by farm income was first and in New Jersey, fourth. Average value of farm-furnished housing, food, and other products was higher than for the smaller families of type 1 and types 2 and 3 in all sections, but was lower than that of the larger families of types 6 and 7 and types 8 and 9. Average adjusted money income from farming was higher than income in kind used for family living in all sections except Iowa, where the two averages were about the same, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Average net farm income of families of types 4 and 5		
	Total	Adjusted money	Nonmoney
Illinois.....	\$1, 756	\$1, 212	\$544
New Jersey.....	1, 436	832	604
Wisconsin.....	1, 408	849	559
Pennsylvania.....	1, 363	776	587
Ohio.....	1, 252	700	552
Vermont.....	1, 201	694	507
Michigan.....	1, 127	730	397
Iowa.....	1, 125	562	563

Average nonfarm earnings of the family-type groups followed no consistent pattern of ranking in the eight sections; those of types 4 and 5 held each of the five possible ranks. In amount they ranged from a low of \$34 in Wisconsin to a high of \$304 in Pennsylvania. Contributions of husbands provided from about one-half to two-thirds

of the aggregate earnings in seven of the sections; in Iowa they were as little as 42 percent. Sons, daughters, and others not husband or wife had earnings amounting to more than half of the aggregate in Iowa; to as little as 22 percent in Wisconsin.

Nonfarm money income other than earnings of families of types 4 and 5 ranged from an average of \$24 in Michigan to \$82 in New Jersey, assuming no great importance as a component of total income in any section. One of the three older type groups—this group (types 4 and 5), types 8 and 9, or type 1—held first place when the groups were ranked with respect to income of this sort; but the rank of the three groups differed from one section to another as has been noted.

Families of Types 6 and 7

Families of types 6 and 7 had a higher average net farm income than those of type 1 and of types 2 and 3 in all sections except New Jersey. Their position compared with types 4 and 5 and types 8 and 9 was less consistent; in some sections they ranked above one or both of these two older groups and in some, below. Average income in kind, however, was above that of the type groups in which average size of family was smaller—types 1, 2 and 3, and 4 and 5—and was below that of the larger families of types 8 and 9, in all sections except New Jersey. Average adjusted farm money income was also below that of types 8 and 9 in five sections. The difference in average adjusted money income received in the eight sections was greater than in average nonmoney income, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Total	Adjusted money	Non-money
Pennsylvania.....	\$1, 690	\$1, 010	\$680
Illinois.....	1, 595	1, 015	580
New Jersey.....	1, 521	838	683
Wisconsin.....	1, 361	753	608
Ohio.....	1, 325	725	600
Vermont.....	1, 272	704	568
Michigan.....	1, 183	729	454
Iowa.....	1, 172	546	626

Adjusted farm money income of families of types 6 and 7 was appreciably greater than average nonmoney income from farm-furnished products except in Iowa where the drought reduced money returns from farming to an unusually low level. As in other family-type groups, the relative importance of these two components of net farm income differed from one income class to another; income in kind tended to be the higher of the two in the income classes below \$1,000 but to be appreciably lower at the upper-income levels in all sections (table 57).

The proportion of husbands in families of types 6 and 7 that had nonfarm earnings ranged from a low of 12 percent in Illinois to a high of 35 percent in Vermont (table 36). In four sections, the proportion was higher than in the other type groups; in four, it held fourth or fifth place. The ranking of the type groups in this respect followed no well-defined pattern. Sons, daughters, and others not husbands or wives tended to contribute a smaller proportion of aggregate earnings in families of this type group than in the older families of types 8 and 9, and types 4 and 5, though two sections were exceptions to this pattern.

Families of Types 8 and 9

The favorable income position of the group of families in types 8 and 9 has already been noted; their median income was above that of the other four groups in six of the eight sections (table 35). Average net farm income also tended to be high, ranking first in five sections, second in one, and third in two. Average value of farm-furnished housing, food, fuel, and other products was higher than for the other types, except in New Jersey where types 6 and 7 ranked first. Such income in kind averaged more than \$600 in all sections except Michigan, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Total	Adjust- of money	Non- money
Pennsylvania.....	\$1, 829	\$1, 027	\$802
Illinois.....	1, 739	1, 120	619
Wisconsin.....	1, 532	844	688
New Jersey.....	1, 518	876	642
Michigan.....	1, 444	974	470
Vermont.....	1, 395	697	698
Iowa.....	1, 215	493	722
Ohio.....	1, 185	538	647

Sons, daughters, and others not husband or wife contributed a larger share of aggregate earnings than did husbands in the families of types 8 and 9 in all sections except Pennsylvania; in all other type groups average contributions of husbands were appreciably greater.

Food, Housing, Fuel, and Other Products Furnished the Family by the Farm (Eligible, Nonrelief Families)

Food, housing, fuel, and other products furnished the family by the farm usually make an important contribution to family maintenance, especially among low-income groups. When net family income is low, such income in kind from the farm frequently furnishes more than one-half of the total.¹⁷ The importance of the nonmoney contributions of the farm as a component of total net income is less among families in the higher-income classes, but even among such families it is not unusual to find about one-fourth of the total net income derived from these sources (table 12). Through their share in the production of such goods, the wife and older children may participate in providing a higher level of living than the family would have otherwise—an opportunity often lacking to members of the city family who usually must sell their labor in order to make similarly substantial contributions.

Total Nonmoney Income for Family Living (Pennsylvania Families)

Somewhat more than one-third, 36 percent, of the total net family income of nonrelief families studied in the Pennsylvania section was derived from housing, food, fuel, and other products furnished by the farm. In the income class \$500-\$999 the average value of such farm contributions to family living was \$413; at the highest level (\$3,000 or over) it was more than twice as great, \$898. However,

¹⁷ For methods of evaluating the different items of nonmoney income used for family living, see Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Nonmoney Income, Net. For a more detailed discussion of differences in prices used for evaluation of food, see p. 84.

the proportion of net family income from this source was much larger in the lower than in the higher of these two income groups, 54 percent as compared with 23. (For a discussion of the relationship between nonmoney income used for family living, and other income components, see Sources of Income, p. 24.)

Of the total nonmoney income furnished by the farm for family living, averaging \$594, 57 percent was derived from food, 40 from housing, and 3 from fuel, ice, and other products (table 61).

TABLE 37.—FARM-FURNISHED FOOD: Percentage¹ of families having food home-produced for family use, and average¹ quantity and value of such food produced, by type of product, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Type of product	NEW JERSEY			PENNSYLVANIA			OHIO			MICHIGAN		
	Pct. 99	Average quantity	Average value ²	Pct. 100	Average quantity	Average value ²	Pct. 100	Average quantity	Average value ²	Pct. 100	Average quantity	Average value ²
Any food.....	74	232	92	85	206	57	98	212	60	96	228	54
Milk.....	16	38	12	35	14	16	86	47	52	32	12	19
Cream.....	88	112	33	97	116	26	99	146	29	95	129	27
Poultry.....	83	23	29	94	28	23	95	36	25	78	24	19
Pork.....	48	281	51	77	500	101	85	440	84	60	221	26
Other meat.....	8	29	7	41	193	27	57	156	24	33	100	12
Potatoes.....	73	21	11	96	27	21	97	23	13	97	25	14
Other vegetables.....	92	74	100	77	47	98	81	38	88	88	21	7
Fruit.....	43	8	100	17	16	81	81	15	55	55	7	7
Other ³	1	(*)	40	40	5	25	25	5	12	12	(*)	2
	WISCONSIN			ILLINOIS			IOWA			VERMONT		
Any food.....	100	288	100	357	100	367	100	259	100	259	100	259
Milk.....	100	284	34	100	248	70	100	234	64	98	326	72
Cream.....	38	13	10	92	48	68	98	67	77	39	12	19
Eggs.....	90	167	42	99	160	33	97	176	36	85	124	32
Poultry.....	94	36	31	98	68	44	94	57	33	68	17	16
Pork.....	87	504	76	93	637	83	88	419	66	45	139	19
Other meat.....	45	159	19	50	148	21	49	173	23	37	112	12
Potatoes.....	90	36	27	88	12	12	89	15	14	97	42	35
Other vegetables.....	98	35	97	97	22	96	96	37	96	96	43	43
Fruit.....	79	13	36	69	4	60	60	14	28	28	4	4
Other ³	10	1	2	2	(*)	6	6	1	46	46	7	7

¹ Averages and percentages are based on the total number of families, regardless of whether they produced any food of the specified type.

² See table 80 for prices used in evaluation.

³ Gallons.

⁴ Dozen.

⁵ Birds.

⁶ Pounds.

⁷ Bushels.

⁸ Includes cereals, molasses, sirups.

⁹ \$0.50 or less.

Food Furnished the Family by the Farm

The production of food for home use in many instances assures the family of a more adequate diet than might be purchased with money income. Foods, such as milk, butter, eggs, and yellow, green, and leafy vegetables, which the farm may supply, are the protective foods

of prime importance in providing a diet of high quality nutritionally. Such foods are relatively expensive, and, therefore, frequently lacking in the diets of low-income urban groups. That diets of farm families tend to be of higher nutritional value than those of city families at comparable income levels is due largely to the former group's greater use of the protective foods they produce.

TABLE 38.—FARM-FURNISHED FOOD AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD: Average size of households, average value of farm-furnished food, and percentage of total family income derived from farm-furnished food, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Farm-furnished food			Farm-furnished food			Farm-furnished food			Farm-furnished food		
	Average persons per household ¹	Average value ²	Percentage of income ³	Average persons per household ¹	Average value ²	Percentage of income ³	Average persons per household ¹	Average value ²	Percentage of income ³	Average persons per household ¹	Average value ²	Percentage of income ³
All income classes	No. 4. 49	Dol. 317	Pct. 18	No. 5. 06	Dol. 339	Pct. 20	No. 4. 12	Dol. 345	Pct. 25	No. 3. 90	Dol. 201	Pct. 16
Net losses.....	4. 90	360	(*)	6. 57	336	(*)	5. 00	405	(*)	3. 40	176	(*)
Net incomes.....	4. 48	316	18	5. 05	339	20	4. 11	345	25	3. 90	201	16
0-499.....	3. 42	180	58	3. 40	172	49	2. 78	209	60	3. 22	121	32
500-999.....	3. 63	245	32	4. 11	242	32	3. 51	271	35	3. 45	173	23
1, 000-1, 499.....	4. 18	295	24	4. 63	303	24	4. 18	350	28	4. 16	214	17
1, 500-1, 999.....	4. 66	350	20	5. 49	373	22	4. 56	404	23	4. 27	243	14
2, 000-2, 999.....	5. 27	372	15	6. 06	434	18	5. 13	450	19	4. 67	263	11
3, 000 or over.....	5. 13	414	10	6. 32	480	12	5. 00	465	11	4. 43	256	7
All income classes	No. 4. 93	Dol. 288	Pct. 20	No. 4. 17	Dol. 357	Pct. 20	No. 4. 05	Dol. 367	Pct. 33	No. 4. 90	Dol. 259	Pct. 19
Net losses.....	4. 67	248	(*)	5. 20	403	(*)	3. 88	370	(*)	4. 90	259	19
Net incomes.....	4. 93	288	20	4. 17	357	20	4. 05	367	32	4. 90	259	19
0-499.....	3. 58	206	65	3. 56	265	70	3. 52	277	80	4. 56	156	40
500-999.....	4. 61	233	30	3. 74	283	35	3. 77	323	42	4. 28	197	25
1, 000-1, 499.....	4. 87	273	22	4. 04	349	28	4. 28	394	32	4. 70	256	21
1, 500-1, 999.....	5. 06	318	18	4. 31	376	22	4. 21	426	25	5. 57	315	18
2, 000-2, 999.....	5. 49	363	15	4. 42	390	16	4. 75	503	21	5. 54	334	14
3, 000 or over.....	6. 48	473	13	4. 68	427	10	5. 52	551	15	7. 42	475	11

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Includes, in addition to family members, the following: Roomers and/or boarders, paid help for household or farm (if furnished both living quarters and food), tourists and transients, and overnight guests. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (tables 6 and 12).

³ Percentages are based on the average total family income in each class (tables 6 and 12).

⁴ Percentages not computed when base is negative.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The home-produced food supply of the Pennsylvania farm families, valued at \$339 per family, accounted for one-fifth of the total net family income and for nearly three-fifths of the nonmoney farm income for family living. All families produced some food for home use. All reported the use of farm-furnished vegetables other than potatoes; 97 percent, eggs; 96 percent, potatoes; and 94 percent, poultry. Pork, the most important of the food products in terms of

money value, averaged \$101 per family, or nearly one-third of the nonmoney income from all farm-furnished food. An average of 206 gallons of milk per family with a value of \$57 was used (table 37). For prices used in evaluating farm-furnished food, see table 80.

Guests, boarders, and paid help living in the household, as well as family members, were furnished meals from the food produced for home use. Pennsylvania households tended to be larger at high than at low family-income levels; those of families in the class \$0-\$499 averaged 3.40 members, while those of families with incomes of \$3,000 or over averaged 6.32. The larger number of persons to be fed, therefore, partly explains the greater average value of home-produced food used by the high-income group than by the low, \$480 as compared with \$172. This increase with income in value of food—almost threefold—was somewhat greater than the increase in the average number of household members; size of household, therefore, is not the only explanation of differences among the income groups (table 38).

In order to obtain needed cash, the low-income families doubtless sold food that might well have been used to better their diets. The more well-to-do could afford to adjust their sales and use of home-produced food to family needs and wants and, therefore, had a higher per capita consumption. For example, the quantities of certain foods consumed during the year by households of families with incomes of \$3,000 or more and by those in the income class \$0-\$499 were as follows: Milk, 46 gallons per person as compared with 23; pork, 111 pounds per person as compared with 67; other meats, 61 pounds per person as compared with 17; poultry, 7 pounds per person as compared with 5 (table 62).

The use of the food-expenditure unit¹⁸ takes account of meals furnished to farm and household help as well as to family members, thus eliminating differences due to household size. It also takes account of the age and activity of household members and therefore of differences in quantity and in value of food consumed by different individuals.

The average value of farm-furnished food per meal per food-expenditure unit increased as income rose. Among families in the \$0-\$499 class it was \$0.0456; among those with incomes of \$3,000 or more, \$0.0657. The average for all income classes combined was \$0.0591 (table 39). This increase in value of home-produced food with each successively higher income level reflects the increase in quantities of foods used, especially of meats and dairy products, which have a comparatively high money value.

¹⁸ The food-expenditure (food-value) relatives used to represent the comparative value of food consumed by various household members were:

Members of economic family:	Units	Other members of household:	Units
20 years or over.....	1.2	Boarders and transients.....	1.0
13 to 19 years.....	1.1	Guests.....	1.0
6 to 12 years.....	.9	Paid household help.....	1.0
Under 6 years.....	.6	Paid farm help.....	1.5
		Nurse for sick.....	.9

The total number of equivalent-person meals for each household member was computed by multiplying the number of meals furnished him during the year by the relative figure appropriate for his age-activity group. For example, the number of meals furnished a child under 6, 1,085, was multiplied by 0.6, obtaining a product of 657 equivalent-person meals; for his father, 1,085 was multiplied by 1.2, obtaining a product of 1,304. The sum of the figures so obtained for the various persons to whom meals were furnished tells the total equivalent-person meals provided during the year. The total value of home-produced food was then divided by the total equivalent-person meals to obtain a value-per-meal figure. Thus, for a family of four persons having 4,250 equivalent-person meals and with home-produced food valued as \$350, the value of such food per meal per food-expenditure unit would be \$0.08.

TABLE 39.—VALUE OF FARM-FURNISHED FOOD PER MEAL: Average value per meal per food-expenditure unit of food home-produced for family use,¹ by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ² and income class (dollars)	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All types	\$0.0596	\$0.0591	\$0.0744	\$0.0448	\$0.0511	\$0.0744	\$0.0820	\$0.0454
Net losses.....	.0586	.0586	§ 0.0550	.0390	.0500	.0660	.0700	.....
Net incomes.....	.0597	.0591	0.0744	.0448	.0511	.0744	.0820	.0454
0-499.....	.0431	.0456	.0962	.0316	.0523	.0624	.0708	.0338
500-999.....	.0543	.0536	.0691	.0440	.0443	.0692	.0791	.0402
1,000-1,499.....	.0637	.0589	.0760	.0456	.0511	.0753	.0451	.0475
1,500-1,999.....	.0636	.0609	.0780	.0485	.0544	.0772	.0916	.0486
2,000-2,999.....	.0589	.0645	.0791	.0499	.0554	.0748	.0904	.0506
3,000 or over.....	.0680	.0657	.0667	.0504	.0651	.0781	.0872	.0592
Type 1.....	.0640	.0677	.0892	.0512	.0585	.0893	.0995	.0532
Net losses.....	.0550	§ 1.200	.....	§ 0.250	.....	.....	.0820	.....
Net incomes.....	.0642	.0676	.0892	.0514	.0585	.0893	.1000	.0532
0-499.....	.0512	.0480	.0778	.0336	.0553	.0611	.0881	.0385
500-999.....	.0600	.0674	.0849	.0518	.0549	.0838	.0951	.0487
1,000-1,499.....	.0718	.0725	.0928	.0669	.0596	.0948	.1142	.0906
1,500-1,999.....	.0644	.0763	.0943	.0576	.0641	.0888	.1114	.0593
2,000-2,999.....	.0682	.0731	.1056	.0643	.0550	.0925	.1086	.0600
3,000 or over.....	.0609	.0900	.1120	.0533	§ 0.6000	.0993	.1033	.....
Types 2 and 3.....	.0677	.0641	.0768	.0476	.0541	.0785	.0831	.0447
Net losses.....	.0633	§ 0.700	§ 0.400	§ 0.500	§ 0.550	§ 0.550	.0720	.....
Net incomes.....	.0674	.0641	.0772	.0475	.0541	.0788	.0834	.0447
0-499.....	.0380	.0494	.0525	.0355	§ 0.600	.0616	.0681	§ 0.350
500-999.....	.0532	.0541	.0606	.0465	.0446	.0738	.0796	.0383
1,000-1,499.....	.0784	.0619	.0854	.0477	.0566	.0810	.0893	.0466
1,500-1,999.....	.0764	.0696	.0955	.0476	.0533	.0823	.0895	.0500
2,000-2,999.....	.0615	.0749	.0737	.0553	.0599	.0806	.1000	.0500
3,000 or over.....	.0731	.0748	§ 0.500	.0566	.0620	.0727	§ 0.600	§ 0.550
Types 4 and 5.....	.0578	.0581	.0700	.0411	.0507	.0683	.0758	.0439
Net losses.....	.0556	.0597	.....	§ 0.400	.....	§ 0.700	.0800	.....
Net incomes.....	.0578	.0581	.0700	.0411	.0507	.0683	.0757	.0439
0-499.....	.0365	.0433	.0475	.0251	.0599	.0650	.0600	.0375
500-999.....	.0528	.0463	.0600	.0369	.0416	.0541	.0718	.0361
1,000-1,499.....	.0584	.0579	.0694	.0431	.0502	.0616	.0747	.0436
1,500-1,999.....	.0600	.0602	.0745	.0473	.0337	.0757	.0931	.0467
2,000-2,999.....	.0585	.0681	.0802	.0454	.0558	.0703	.0918	.0514
3,000 or over.....	.0680	.0641	.0633	.0500	.0666	.0763	.0950	.0660
Types 6 and 7.....	.0558	.0537	.0605	.0378	.0463	.0637	.0676	.0392
Net losses.....	.0400	.....	§ 0.700	.....	§ 0.400	§ 0.800	§ 1.000	.....
Net incomes.....	.0563	.0537	.0604	.0378	.0463	.0636	.0673	.0392
0-499.....	§ 0.300	.0383	.....	.0299	.0425	§ 0.900	.0500	.0233
500-999.....	.0455	.0428	.0509	.0358	.0393	.0515	.0610	.0354
1,000-1,499.....	.0527	.0505	.0616	.0362	.0442	.0636	.0681	.0380
1,500-1,999.....	.0574	.0517	.0648	.0487	.0502	.0646	.0774	.0443
2,000-2,999.....	.0611	.0595	.0643	.0414	.0541	.0680	.0666	.0447
3,000 or over.....	.0608	.0655	.0617	§ 0.400	.0611	.0744	.0957	.0500
Types 8 and 9.....	.0415	.0506	.0538	.0329	.0428	.0512	.0574	.0431

¹ For description of method used in computing see Glossary, Food-expenditure Unit. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (tables 31 and 57).

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ For Pennsylvania, average value of farm-furnished food per meal per food-expenditure unit for families of types 8 and 9 was as follows in the various income classes: Net losses, \$0.0250; net incomes \$0.0507; \$0-499 \$0.0285; \$500-999, \$0.0400; \$1,000-\$1,499, \$0.0438; \$1,500-1,999, \$0.0555; \$2,000-\$2,999, \$0.0540; \$3,000 or over, \$0.0554. Data are not shown for other farm sections because of the small number of cases.

Farm-Furnished Food Used by Families of Each Type Group

Households of large families tended to use more home-produced food than those of small families with comparable incomes in the Pennsylvania section. Thus, the large families of types 8 and 9 usually ranked above the other four type groups when classified by average quantities of farm-furnished milk, cream, eggs, potatoes, poultry, pork, and other meat used by household members; families of type 1 (husband and wife, their boarders and hired help) used smaller quantities than the others. For some products, as eggs and potatoes, the ranks of the type groups were consistent with average family size—families of types 8 and 9, the largest, first; types 6 and 7, second; 4 and 5, third; 2 and 3, fourth; and 1, fifth. For other foods, however, the pattern of ranking was less regular for the three intermediate type groups (tables 40 and 62). In using these figures for quantities it must be remembered that number of household members to be fed might be considerably greater than number of family members. For example, some families of types 2 and 3 with farm laborers living in the household were feeding as many persons as families of types 6 and 7.

TABLE 40.—AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF FARM-FURNISHED FOOD: Average ¹ quantities of specified foods, home-produced for family use, by families of type 1 and types 8 and 9,² by income, Pennsylvania farm section,³ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Family type 1							Family types 8 and 9						
	Milk	Cream	Eggs	Poultry	Pork	Other meat	Potatoes	Milk	Cream	Eggs	Poultry	Pork	Other meat	Potatoes
	Gal.	Gal.	Doz.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Bw.	Gal.	Gal.	Doz.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Bw.
All income classes.....	104		85	21	345	90	17	343	24	175	40	696	331	42
Net losses.....	354	26	104	48	300	0	15	221	0	104	15	400	300	40
Net incomes.....	103	7	85	21	345	90	17	344	25	175	40	696	332	42
0-499.....	46	9	59	14	185	34	12	166	11	126	20	403	271	44
500-999.....	94	8	76	20	338	74	16	294	23	144	32	502	157	42
1,000-1,499.....	119	7	85	21	352	89	17	298	20	153	31	570	211	39
1,500-1,999.....	126	5	132	27	427	124	9	383	23	193	42	801	322	44
2,000-2,999.....	146	5	95	28	461	188	20	373	27	181	43	782	377	41
3,000 or over.....	229	9	130	25	421	235	24	347	31	191	49	709	508	41

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 31), regardless of whether they produced any of the specified food.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ See table 62 for data for other family types and other farm sections.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The average value of home-produced food used by the families of each type group was in accord with figures for average household size and for average quantities. Thus, families of types 8 and 9, the largest, ranked above the other four type groups with respect to value of food consumed at each income level; those of types 6 and 7 ranked second; those of types 4 and 5, third; those of types 2 and 3, fourth; those of type 1, fifth. The value of the farm-furnished food used by each type group was approximately twice as great at the upper as at the lower end of the income distribution. For example, families of types 2 and 3 (one or two children under 16) at the income level \$0-\$499 provided their households with food from their farms valued at \$189; those in the class \$3,000 or more, with food valued at \$411 (table 41).

TABLE 41.—FARM-FURNISHED FOOD: Average¹ value of food home-produced for family use, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
All types.....	\$318	\$339	\$345	\$201	\$288	\$357	\$367	\$259
Type 1.....	307	214	269	151	211	275	287	197
Net losses.....	262	\$ 306	-----	\$ 92	-----	-----	258	-----
Net incomes.....	206	214	269	152	211	275	288	197
0-499.....	163	135	226	98	162	182	237	119
500-999.....	189	202	243	145	188	243	268	169
1,000-1,499.....	217	228	286	166	203	284	333	218
1,500-1,999.....	200	261	297	181	246	287	319	254
2,000-2,999.....	246	284	366	224	268	311	371	274
3,000 or over.....	298	320	359	156	\$ 369	326	458	-----
Types 2 and 3.....	329	294	319	202	252	344	350	232
Net losses.....	465	\$ 433	\$ 235	\$ 221	\$ 237	\$ 374	312	-----
Net incomes.....	326	293	320	202	252	344	361	232
0-499.....	183	189	183	132	\$ 216	271	278	\$ 147
500-999.....	249	232	243	188	188	299	329	179
1,000-1,499.....	302	262	336	203	253	358	367	231
1,500-1,999.....	339	340	426	219	280	358	392	262
2,000-2,999.....	393	357	386	242	318	355	478	326
3,000 or over.....	387	411	\$ 359	280	422	\$ 357	\$ 269	\$ 445
Types 4 and 5.....	333	330	369	213	297	369	385	250
Net losses.....	430	341	-----	\$ 256	-----	\$ 362	430	-----
Net incomes.....	329	330	369	213	297	369	384	250
0-499.....	185	199	177	138	276	305	286	177
500-999.....	270	241	299	175	236	270	340	185
1,000-1,499.....	306	311	346	227	276	343	383	246
1,500-1,999.....	300	339	410	254	321	397	475	280
2,000-2,999.....	344	410	458	263	360	388	549	306
3,000 or over.....	435	421	526	248	462	429	449	389
Types 6 and 7.....	430	405	422	269	334	457	467	313
Net losses.....	295	-----	\$ 675	-----	\$ 269	\$ 543	\$ 672	-----
Net incomes.....	434	405	421	269	334	456	465	313
0-499.....	\$ 262	260	-----	171	278	\$ 585	310	185
500-999.....	312	296	329	238	272	343	401	247
1,000-1,499.....	383	353	414	254	300	446	490	307
1,500-1,999.....	467	391	454	362	377	443	510	368
2,000-2,999.....	485	459	507	348	424	508	552	386
3,000 or over.....	464	562	479	\$ 346	501	642	763	526
Types 8 and 9.....	385	512	454	312	403	480	503	409

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (tables 31 and 57).

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

³ The average value of food home-produced for family use for Pennsylvania families of types 8 and 9 was as follows in the various income classes: Net losses, \$296; net incomes, \$513; \$0-\$499, \$299; \$500-\$999, \$400; \$1,000-\$1,499, \$431; \$1,500-\$1,999, \$557; \$2,000-\$2,999, \$551; \$3,000 or over, \$575. Data are not shown for other farm sections because of the small number of cases.

Although more home-produced food of a higher average value was used by the large than by the small families, the individuals in the latter may have been better fed, if value of food from the farm may be assumed to provide evidence on this point. The two-person families of type 1 ranked above the other four type groups with respect to value of farm-furnished food per food-expenditure unit. This was true for all income classes combined and at four of the six income levels. The rank of the large families of types 8 and 9 was fifth, or lowest, when combined income classes were compared and at all of the income levels save one. Differences between these two

type groups were considerable; for example, at the income level \$500-\$999, the value of farm-furnished food per food-expenditure unit was \$0.0674 for the type-1 families and \$0.0400 for those of types 8 and 9 (table 39).

Farm-Furnished Housing

The average value of the year's occupancy of the farm dwelling was \$237 in the Pennsylvania section. This estimate of nonmoney income from use of the farm dwelling (whether on an owned or rented farm) was based upon replacement value, age, and rate of depreciation. (For procedures followed see Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.) This value increased as income rose, from an average of \$104 in the class \$0-\$499 to \$400 at the level \$3,000 or over—increases which probably reflect some improvement in the quality of housing (table 44). For example, in the class \$500-\$999 only one-half of the families studied in Pennsylvania and Ohio¹⁹ reported a kitchen sink with drain, while at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 nearly four-fifths had this convenience. The number of families without an indoor water supply for either kitchen or bath dropped from 38 percent of those in the lower-income class to 16 percent of those in the higher. (See report on Family Housing and Facilities for further details on facilities provided farm families.)

The ranking of the family-type groups with respect to value of farm-furnished housing at the different income levels did not follow a consistent pattern. For husband-wife families of type 1, as a group, the estimated value of occupancy of the farm dwelling for the year averaged \$196 as compared with \$270 for types 8 and 9; averages for the three other groups were between these two. It will be recalled that the median income of families of type 1 was considerably below those of the other types. The average value of the group's housing reflects the large proportion of families with comparatively low incomes. At the income levels below \$1,000, nonmoney income from housing of this type group ranked low; at the four higher-income levels it ranked first or second. Consistent patterns of value of farm-furnished housing among the family-type groups can scarcely be expected. The farm usually is rented or bought largely on the basis of the desirability of the land, rather than on the basis of family needs for shelter. Doubtless many of the two-person families occupied houses larger than they needed or wanted, while many of the larger families were overcrowded.

Farm-Furnished Fuel and Other Products

The value of fuel, ice, wool, tobacco, and other miscellaneous products (not food) that the farm provided for family living averaged only \$18 in the Pennsylvania section. However, at least some nonmoney income from this source was reported by more than three-fourths of the families. Of those in the income class \$0-\$499, 68 percent obtained fuel, ice, or other products from the farm; of those with incomes of \$3,000 or over, 79 percent. The average value of these products was somewhat higher at income levels above \$1,000 than below (table 42).

¹⁹ For a detailed analysis of the facilities provided by the farm dwellings, data for Pennsylvania farmhouses were combined with similar data obtained for Ohio. (See Methodology, Combinations of Data from Communities, p. 228.)

TABLE 42.—FARM-FURNISHED FUEL, ICE, AND OTHER NONFOOD PRODUCTS: *Percentage of families having farm-furnished fuel, ice, or other nonfood products, and average value reported,¹ by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families having specified products		Families having specified products		Families having specified products		Families having specified products	
	Average value	Average value	Average value	Average value	Average value	Average value	Average value	Average value
	NEW JERSEY		PENNSYLVANIA		OHIO		MICHIGAN	
	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars
All income classes.....	49	27	77	18	75	33	53	29
Net losses.....	52	42	(²)	40	(²)	* 139	(²)	25
Net incomes.....	49	26	77	18	75	33	53	29
0-499.....	54	27	68	14	68	27	48	20
500-999.....	50	27	76	17	75	51	52	25
1,000-1,499.....	51	24	77	18	77	32	50	30
1,500-1,999.....	51	31	79	20	78	36	53	38
2,000-2,999.....	44	24	79	18	72	37	67	37
3,000 or over.....	50	26	79	18	76	42	78	57
	WISCONSIN		ILLINOIS		IOWA		VERMONT	
All income classes.....	73	53	95	12	68	25	91	82
Net losses.....	(¹)	5	(²)	12	50	14	-----	-----
Net incomes.....	73	53	95	12	69	25	91	82
0-499.....	77	50	92	12	68	22	78	50
500-999.....	63	38	93	13	70	23	89	71
1,000-1,499.....	75	52	96	13	67	25	94	83
1,500-1,999.....	74	60	97	12	74	28	94	102
2,000-2,999.....	82	71	96	10	60	25	93	99
3,000 or over.....	78	79	96	11	80	37	67	66

¹ Includes nonfood products such as tobacco, cotton, wool, or feathers. Averages and percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 51).

² Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

* Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Intersectional Comparisons

The value of housing, food, fuel, and other products furnished the family by the farm differed greatly from one section to another. Average nonmoney income from this source was lowest, \$381, in Michigan and highest, \$594, in Pennsylvania. This wide range in the value of such goods is a reflection of intersectional differences in farm housing, in programs of food production for family use, and in money income from farming, as is indicated by the differences among the eight sections in average value of nonmoney income from farm-furnished goods at a specific income level (table 43).

At the income level \$500-\$999, the value of farm-furnished housing, food, and other products used for family living accounted for \$460 of the total income of families in the Iowa section, as contrasted with \$329 in Michigan. In the former section, money income from farming was low because of the drought; perhaps families intensified their programs of food production for family use in order to conserve cash. However, if the income in kind of each family in any section were unchanged over a period of years, the relative importance of such receipts at a given level of total income would be greater in a bad crop year than in one when money income was plentiful.

TABLE 43.—FARM-FURNISHED PRODUCTS EVALUATED AT LOCAL AND AT PENNSYLVANIA PRICES: Average nonmoney income from farm-furnished products, with food evaluated at local prices and at prices used in the Pennsylvania farm section, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State	Nonmoney income from farm-furnished products, with food evaluated at local prices ¹					Average nonmoney income from farm-furnished products for all families, with food evaluated at prices used in Pennsylvania ²	
	Total for families in income class \$500-\$999	All families				Total	Food
		Total	Food	Housing	Fuel, ice, and other products		
New Jersey.....	\$450	\$572	\$317	\$228	\$27	\$531	\$276
Pennsylvania.....	413	594	339	237	18	594	339
Ohio.....	424	532	345	154	33	547	350
Michigan.....	329	351	201	151	29	413	233
Wisconsin.....	447	538	298	217	63	631	351
Illinois.....	397	513	357	144	12	555	369
Iowa.....	480	534	367	142	25	566	369
Vermont.....	401	510	259	169	82	627	276

¹ Prices were based on farm families' estimates of the amount they would have paid had food of a similar quality been purchased in similar quantity from a neighbor. See table 80 for prices for the various farm sections.

² Money value of farm-furnished food was adjusted to Pennsylvania prices as follows: For Pennsylvania average money value of the products specified in table 62 was divided by the average quantity produced. The resulting unit prices were multiplied by the average quantities for each of the other 7 units. Quantity data were not available for other food from garden, fruit, and other food; hence no adjustment was made on the value of these products.

Farm-furnished food which provided more than half of the income in kind used for family living in each section was the major source of these intersectional differences; but the value of housing differed considerably, also. For example, the average nonmoney income of the Pennsylvania farm families was \$213 higher than that of the Michigan families; the average value of farm-furnished food in the former section was \$138 higher than in the latter; of housing, \$86 higher; and of fuel and other products, \$11 lower (table 43).

Such intersectional differences in the average value of farm-furnished food are accounted for in part by differences in the prices used in its valuation. In each section prices were determined on the basis of what the family would have paid if food of similar quality and quantity had been bought at the most likely place of purchase, in most cases from a neighboring farmer. Opportunities for local sales and costs of transportation to broader markets helped determine the prices charged by the farm families. To obtain uniformity of prices used in the valuation of food throughout a section, farm families were asked to furnish records of what they paid when buying or charged when selling food products to neighbors. These prices were then averaged.²⁰

Prices so determined differed among the eight sections. Thus milk was valued at 3 cents per quart in Wisconsin; at 6 in Vermont, Michigan, and Iowa; at 7 in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois; and at 10 cents in New Jersey (table 80). The price for determining value of fresh pork ranged from 12 cents per pound in Michigan to 20 cents

²⁰ A variation of 10 percent above or below this average was permitted. See table 80, footnote 1.

in Pennsylvania. To eliminate the intersectional differences in non-money income that were due solely to such differences in prices used for valuation, the prices used in Pennsylvania were applied to food-quantity data from the other seven sections. Average value of farm-furnished food was increased in six sections and lowered in the seventh, New Jersey. Increases ranged from \$15 in Ohio to \$73 in Wisconsin (table 43). Despite this adjustment, differences in average income in kind from food persisted among the sections.

Average quantities of specific foods used were much greater in some sections than in others. Thus, quantities of milk ranged from an average of 206 gallons per family in Pennsylvania to 326 in Vermont; cream, from an average of 8 gallons in New Jersey to 67 in Iowa; pork, from 139 pounds in Vermont to 637 in Illinois; potatoes, from 12 bushels in Illinois to 42 in Vermont; eggs, from 112 dozen in New Jersey to 176 in Iowa. Type of farming, market demand, amount of money income, and local customs were among the factors bringing about these differences.

The tendency for average value of farm-furnished food to be greater in the upper than in the lower-income groups, already noted in Pennsylvania, was found in the other seven sections. Average size of household also increased with successively higher-income levels, but increases in quantities of food more than offset the larger number of persons to be fed. Average value of farm-furnished food per food-expenditure unit was appreciably greater among families with incomes of \$3,000 or more than among those in the class \$0-\$499 in all sections—a pattern similar to that described in Pennsylvania (tables 38 and 39).

The family-type groups in the seven sections differed with respect to farm-furnished food much as they did in Pennsylvania. The average value of such food per family was less for the small families of type 1 than for the other groups; but the average value per food-expenditure unit tended to be greater at comparable income levels. Average value of food received from the farm by the large families of types 6 and 7 was greater than that received by those of types 4 and 5 and types 2 and 3, but the average value of such food per food-expenditure unit tended to be smaller. There were not enough families of types 8 and 9 to analyze data by income level in any section except Pennsylvania (tables 39 and 41).

Estimated value of a year's housing—the occupancy of the farm family dwelling during the report year—differed considerably from one section to another, ranging from an average of \$142 in Iowa to \$237 in Pennsylvania. Averages for New Jersey and Wisconsin were \$228 and \$217, respectively; for the other sections, less than \$200. Within each section such nonmoney income from housing increased as income rose. At most income levels the values reported by the families in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Wisconsin were higher than in other sections; values reported by families in Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois were relatively low or intermediate. Vermont values were in an intermediate position at all levels except the lowest (table 44).

TABLE 44.—FARM-FURNISHED HOUSING: Average¹ value of occupancy of family dwelling, by family type² and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All types	Family type 1	Family types 2 and 3	Family types 4 and 5	Family types 6 and 7	All types	Family type 1	Family types 2 and 3	Family types 4 and 5	Family types 6 and 7
	NEW JERSEY					PENNSYLVANIA				
All income classes	\$228	\$207	\$234	\$242	\$219	\$237	\$196	\$235	\$238	\$256
Net losses	238	151	239	202	264	187	\$ 45	\$ 315	180	-----
Net incomes	228	208	234	243	217	237	196	234	239	256
0-499	160	157	165	148	* 232	104	97	113	113	130
500-999	179	181	168	177	152	154	157	163	142	159
1,000-1,499	204	211	193	212	189	205	225	207	199	198
1,500-1,999	238	268	228	244	208	260	266	265	256	251
2,000-2,999	255	253	260	266	252	310	323	323	309	309
3,000 or over	321	250	338	361	240	400	448	374	421	389
OHIO					MICHIGAN					
All income classes	\$154	\$158	\$161	\$150	\$142	\$151	\$152	\$146	\$155	\$154
Net losses	* 166	-----	* 180	-----	* 151	149	* 88	* 270	* 30	-----
Net incomes	153	158	161	150	142	151	153	144	155	154
0-499	96	102	99	51	-----	109	127	107	79	74
500-999	122	135	103	114	102	131	133	124	135	123
1,000-1,499	148	147	154	148	149	159	178	162	152	157
1,500-1,999	179	211	236	165	133	174	166	157	180	202
2,000-2,999	207	261	287	185	178	188	221	151	203	191
3,000 or over	262	392	* 276	232	198	214	161	150	296	* 189
WISCONSIN					ILLINOIS					
All income classes	\$217	\$222	\$220	\$216	\$214	\$144	\$144	\$135	\$163	\$112
Net losses	132	-----	* 126	-----	* 143	157	-----	* 267	* 80	* 90
Net incomes	218	223	221	216	215	144	144	134	163	112
0-499	158	141	* 112	211	172	91	98	109	73	* 81
500-999	176	172	180	177	184	100	98	105	107	99
1,000-1,499	201	245	210	195	191	118	134	110	121	104
1,500-1,999	252	272	262	239	241	156	190	154	153	115
2,000-2,999	282	274	321	281	238	182	158	171	210	128
3,000 or over	* 315	* 495	199	355	373	210	255	164	231	127
IOWA					VERMONT					
All income classes	\$142	\$136	\$139	\$151	\$131	\$169	\$156	\$180	\$170	\$169
Net losses	195	154	192	192	* 132	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net incomes	141	136	137	150	131	169	156	180	170	169
0-499	97	103	81	96	116	92	94	* 68	70	113
500-999	114	115	125	114	103	133	138	114	124	139
1,000-1,499	140	154	141	152	102	166	158	199	158	158
1,500-1,999	202	220	181	224	179	195	210	213	186	174
2,000-2,999	247	273	231	238	267	239	234	264	259	206
3,000 or over	242	157	* 72	201	306	290	-----	* 292	278	405

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class. All families (renters and owners) except 2 in New Jersey, 12 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio, 1 in Michigan, 2 in Iowa, and 3 in Vermont, that operated their farms entirely rent-free had some nonmoney income from housing. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

² The average value of occupancy of family dwelling for Pennsylvania families of types 8 and 9 was as follows for the various income classes: All income classes, \$270; net losses, \$204; net incomes, \$271; \$0-\$499, \$94; \$500-\$999, \$166; \$1,000-\$1,499, \$198; \$1,500-\$1,999, \$279; \$2,000-\$2,999, \$297; \$3,000 or over, \$384. For the average value of occupancy of family dwelling for all families of types 8 and 9 in other farm sections see table 61.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Differences in nonmoney income from housing in the eight sections seem to have reflected differences in a number of factors, among them number of rooms, provision of modern facilities (as running water and electricity), age of structures, and construction costs. For the study of family consumption some of the sections were combined, hence data concerning the kind of housing that farms provided are not available for each of the eight sections. The houses in Illinois and Iowa, ranking lowest in average value of occupancy, tended to be smaller than those in the other sections and to rank below the others in proportion having running water and electricity, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Average number of rooms	Percentage of farmhouses having—	
		Running water	Electricity
Vermont.....	9.35	67	44
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	8.55	37	49
New Jersey.....	8.11	56	78
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	8.03	24	47
Illinois-Iowa.....	6.76	17	16

Since the Pennsylvania section, ranking first in nonmoney income from housing, was combined for the consumption study with the Ohio section, ranking fifth, relationships between value of occupancy and quality of housing cannot be clearly traced. In New Jersey, which ranked second with respect to nonmoney income from housing, the average size of dwelling was 8.11 rooms, or in intermediate rank; the proportion having electricity ranked highest; and the proportion having running water was exceeded only by Vermont.

The Vermont houses ranked first in size and in proportion having running water. That the average value of occupancy of these farm dwellings held an intermediate place among the eight sections may have been related to their age. Data from other studies indicate that approximately three-fourths of the Vermont houses had been built 50 or more years ago—a larger proportion than in the other sections.

The value of fuel, ice, and other miscellaneous products furnished by the farm ranged from an average of \$12 in Illinois to \$82 in Vermont. The proportion of families having nonmoney income from this source was approximately the same in the two sections—95 percent in the former and 91 percent in the latter. That the value of products was so much greater in Vermont is due to the large quantities of the family fuel supply obtained from woods and wood lots.

SECTION 3. SUMMARY OF FAMILY-INCOME DATA FOR WHITE OPERATORS' FAMILIES IN 20 FARM SECTIONS.

Income Levels (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The amount of income a farm family has determines in large part the level of living it achieves and its chances for financial security. The way national income from agriculture is divided—the number of farm families to be found in low, in high, and in intermediate income brackets—is therefore an important consideration in planning agricultural policies and programs since concern for human welfare motivates such plans.

Sources of net family income should be known, too—what proportion comes from farming and what from earnings of family members in nonfarm employment and from investments apart from the farm business. Part of the farm income is in cash but part is in kind, as from the occupancy of the farm home and from home-produced food and fuel. Facts as to the relative amounts of these two types of receipts tell much both to local and national groups attempting to solve agricultural problems and to families studying their own situation. (See Glossary, Income, Farm Family, for definition of net family income as used in this discussion.)

This survey furnishes a rather detailed picture of the income levels of the families of native-white operators in 20 different farming sections of the country; special studies of other farm groups, the sharecroppers and Negroes, were made in the Southeast. The limitation of the study to native-white families of operators serves also to limit somewhat the general applicability of the data, since evidence indicates that their incomes tended to be higher than those of the excluded population, such as farm laborers', foreign-born, Negro, and one-person families.¹ However, the data concerning the operators' families may be used for estimates of income levels of all families in these sections by adjustments based upon information concerning the excluded groups.

General income levels of families of the farm operators studied in these 20 sections differed markedly, as would be expected from agri-

¹ A sample representative of all farm operators' families does not represent the entire farm population since laborers and sharecroppers are excluded. Moreover, the families of operators included in this study were a selected group with respect to color, nativity, family composition, and number of months of residence on the farm. (See Methodology, The First or Record-card Sample, and The Income Sample.) They thus constituted only a portion of the total group of operators' families from which data for record cards were obtained—fewer than 20 percent in five sections, from 30 to 50 percent in seven sections, and from 50 to 80 percent in eight sections. According to available evidence, the other population groups such as the foreign-born, nonwhite, and broken families tended to have lower incomes than the white operator group studied. In five of the sections in the North and West, supplementary surveys indicate that the median income of the group of operators' families excluded from the income study was from \$100 to \$300 less than the median income of those satisfying the eligibility requirements. In each section studied in the Southeast, the income levels of Negro and sharecropper families were considerably below those of the families of white operators (table 46). In view of these facts, the income data for the group studied cannot be taken as typical of the total group of farm operators, much less of all families in the farm population.

cultural statistics from other sources. Some of these differences would persist year in and year out because of differences in the fertility of the land and its suitability for crops that provide high cash returns; other differences were due in part to abnormal climatic conditions prevalent in certain sections during the year covered by the family records.

The median net income of these operators' families (relief and non-relief) was less than \$1,000 in six sections (three in the Plains and Mountain region, one in the North Central, two in the Southeast); from \$1,000 to \$1,299 in eight sections (one in New England, three in the North Central region, two in the Pacific, and two in the Southeast); and it was \$1,300 or more in six (three in the North Central region, two in the Pacific, and one in the Southeast). That three of the sections where the median value of net family income was less than \$1,000 were in the Plains and Mountain region, and one in nearby Iowa is to be traced to the severe drought in many Central and Western States during the period studied. The data should not be used as a basis for comparison of agricultural opportunities in the sections studied (table 46).

Some of the operators' families in each of the 20 farming sections had incomes of less than \$250; some, incomes of \$2,000 or more. The proportion at this latter income level was, of course, smaller in the six sections in which median income was lowest than in the six in which it was highest, as is shown below:

General income level and farm section:	Percentage of families of native-white operators (relief and nonrelief) having incomes of—	
	Less than \$1,000 or receiving relief	\$2,000 or over
Median income, less than \$1,000:		
North Carolina (self-sufficing).....	74	1
Georgia.....	74	3
North Dakota.....	73	5
Kansas.....	65	9
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	63	13
Iowa.....	56	9
Median income, \$1,000-\$1,299:		
South Carolina.....	48	17
Washington.....	47	15
Michigan.....	45	11
Mississippi.....	45	24
Oregon.....	44	16
Vermont.....	40	14
Ohio.....	37	13
Wisconsin.....	30	13
Median income, \$1,300 or over:		
California, central.....	34	27
California, southern.....	34	34
New Jersey.....	33	31
Pennsylvania.....	29	27
Illinois.....	23	28
North Carolina.....	21	34

Had all farm families been included in these distributions instead of the families of native-white operators only, the percentage with incomes under \$1,000 would have been appreciably higher, with greater increases in some sections than in others. The number of farm families trying to stretch net incomes of less than \$1,000 (cash and in kind) to cover many types of disbursements—outlays for family

needs, for installation of electricity and other modern conveniences, purchases of livestock and equipment for building up the farm enterprise, and payments on a farm mortgage—presents strong evidence of the need for group action (local and Federal programs of education, of soil conservation, of farm credit, and the like) as well as careful management of resources by individual families if satisfactory levels of living and security are to be achieved by the lower-income farm groups.

Data on sources of income are presented for the nonrelief operators only; information concerning the incomes of the families that had received relief was inadequate for such detailed analyses. The general income level of a group of nonrelief families is, of course, higher than that of relief and nonrelief families combined. Average (mean) income of a group may be higher than the median if incomes of some of the families are comparatively high. Since the 20 sections differed appreciably with respect to both the proportion of relief families and the distribution of families at upper-income levels, their positions changed somewhat when ranked by average income of nonrelief families rather than by median income of the relief and nonrelief groups combined (table 45). However, of the sections in the first seven places when ranked by average income of nonrelief families, six were included in the top seven when ranked by median income of the combined groups, relief and nonrelief (p. 114).

Sources of Income (Nonrelief Families)

Sources of income of the nonrelief operators—their receipts in cash and in kind from farming and those in cash from nonfarm enterprises—had many points of similarity in the 20 sections. Differences may be explained in large part by differences in local conditions. Since the data reflect sectional characteristics, they may be used as indicative of the general patterns of make-up of income of the larger population groups that include all operators' families in each section. They also may be adapted for use in other sections, comparable with respect to type of farming, climate, and other factors affecting the importance of each of these major income components.

The general level of income in each section was determined primarily by net money receipts from farming. Nonmoney farm income in the form of occupancy of the farm dwelling, and home-produced food, fuel, and other products used by the household was a substantial proportion of total net income in each section; but the sections were more similar with respect to average receipts of this sort than average adjusted money income (see table 45, footnote 3, for definition). For example, average nonmoney income in the 20 sections ranged from \$321 to \$668; average adjusted money income, from \$82 to \$1,381. Average net money income from nonfarm sources, the third component of net family income, was less than nonmoney income in all but two sections and therefore tended to play a less important role in the determination of general income level (table 45).

The importance of adjusted net farm money income as a component of net family income and a determinant of the general income level of families is indicated in table 45. In general, the sections that were in the lower third when ranked by average income of nonrelief operators also were in the lower third when ranked by net money

receipts from farming; those ranking high in the former respect also tended to rank high in the latter, as is shown below:

Rank of farm section according to income of families of nonrelief white operators

Farm section:	Average net farm income		
	Average net family income	Money income adjusted	Nonmoney income
Mississippi.....	1	1	9
North Carolina.....	2	2	1
California, southern.....	3	5	20
California, central.....	4	4	19
Illinois.....	5	3	10
New Jersey.....	6	6	5
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	4
South Carolina.....	8	14	3
Oregon.....	9	15	14
Wisconsin.....	10	8	6
Washington.....	11	10	18
Ohio.....	12	12	8
Vermont.....	13	11	11
Michigan.....	14	9	17
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	15	13	16
Iowa.....	16	16	7
North Carolina (self-sufficing).....	17	20	2
Kansas.....	18	17	15
Georgia.....	19	18	13
North Dakota.....	20	19	12

Money income from sources other than the operated farm constituted less than 30 percent of total net family income in all sections except two, southern California and the self-sufficing section of North Carolina. In the former such income averaged \$678 (almost \$300 more than in any other section); in the latter, the average was much smaller, \$307, but total farm income, especially money income, was very low. Earnings of family members were the major source of nonfarm money income. The degree to which cash income from farming may be supplemented by earnings from enterprises other than the home farm obviously depends on opportunities for such employment within each section. In every section, however, some families had considerable income from nonfarm earnings.

Income in kind—the value of occupancy of the farm dwelling, the home-produced food, fuel, tobacco, ice, and other products used by the household—was more than 30 percent of the aggregate income of the families of operators in all but five sections. Where circumstances were unfavorable for cash income from farming, this nonmoney income was of primary importance; it was 66 percent of aggregate net income in the North Dakota section where the drought was severe, and 61 percent in the self-sufficing section of North Carolina where there is little production of commercial crops. In the two sections, central and southern California, in which income in kind constituted less than 20 percent of the total, money income from farming was comparatively high and that from nonfarm sources averaged more than in the other sections.

Farm-furnished food for household use accounted for a larger part of nonmoney income than housing, fuel, and other products in all but two sections. The amount of nonmoney income from such food depended on quantities consumed and on the prices used in valuation of each product in the different localities. For example, prices used in computing the value of farm-furnished milk ranged

from 12 cents per gallon in Wisconsin to 48 cents in North Carolina; the price of fresh pork, from 10 cents per pound in Colorado to 21 cents in South Carolina (table 80). Variations in local price levels of products used for home consumption as well as of products sold thus appear in the computation of total family income.

In order to eliminate intersectional differences in nonmoney income from farm-furnished foods, a uniform price was used in the valuation of the quantities of each type of food in the 20 sections. In some sections, the total value of food, using uniform prices, was lower than the value based on local prices; in some, it was higher, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Average value of farm-furnished food per nonrelief family based on—		
	Uniform prices ¹	Local prices	Difference ²
North Dakota.....	\$490	\$364	+\$126
North Carolina (self-sufficing).....	442	504	-62
Mississippi.....	407	361	+46
North Carolina.....	405	525	-120
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	392	318	+74
Georgia.....	383	393	-10
Iowa.....	369	367	+2
South Carolina.....	353	453	-100
Illinois.....	353	357	-4
Ohio.....	330	345	-15
Kansas.....	318	308	+10
Wisconsin.....	318	288	+30
Pennsylvania.....	299	339	-40
Oregon.....	290	347	-57
Vermont.....	254	259	-5
Washington.....	254	213	+41
New Jersey.....	250	317	-67
Michigan.....	209	201	+8
California, central.....	187	164	+23
California, southern.....	85	95	-10

¹ These values were computed for each section by multiplying the average quantities of specified foods by the median of the average prices used in the 20 sections.

² Value based on uniform prices minus that based on local prices.

Intersectional differences in average value of farm-furnished food based on uniform prices in the 20 sections were less than differences in values based on local prices; the former averages ranged from \$85 to \$490, the latter from \$95 to \$525. The high average values in some sections were due in part to high local prices. That the sections differed appreciably with respect to quantities of food from the farm used by families is indicated by the values based on uniform prices. These quantity differences were associated with differences in returns from use of land for cash crops, in family size and thus in family needs, and in local attitudes toward programs of food production for home use.

The comparatively high total value of farm-furnished food in the North Dakota section reflects consumption of exceptionally large quantities of foods that have relatively high money value—milk, cream, eggs, and meat. In the self-sufficing section of North Carolina, consumption of dairy products and garden produce exceeded that in most other sections; in the tobacco-growing section of the same State average quantities of home-produced pork were high. Outstanding among the sections having a low average value of home-produced

food was the fruit-growing section of southern California where farms tended to be small and highly specialized; many of these operators produced little but the commercial crop of citrus fruit.

TABLE 45.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME IN 20 ANALYSIS UNITS IN 20 STATES: Average¹ amount and percentage² of total family income derived from specified sources by families of white farm operators, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families	Total family income		Net farm income						Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴	
				Total		Money, adjusted for change in crops stored and live-stock ³		Farm-furnished products			
				Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.		
Mississippi.....	496	2,117	100	1,900	90	1,381	65	519	25	217	10
North Carolina.....	458	1,988	100	1,777	89	1,109	55	668	34	211	11
California, southern.....	1,115	1,983	100	1,305	66	984	50	321	16	678	34
California, central.....	269	1,787	100	1,394	78	1,055	59	339	19	393	22
Illinois.....	843	1,746	100	1,591	91	1,078	62	513	29	155	9
New Jersey.....	791	1,716	100	1,387	81	815	48	572	33	329	19
Pennsylvania.....	2,023	1,654	100	1,383	84	799	48	594	36	271	16
South Carolina.....	2,048	1,438	100	1,206	84	611	43	595	41	232	16
Oregon.....	1,788	1,430	100	1,081	76	589	42	492	34	349	24
Wisconsin.....	783	1,408	100	1,325	94	797	54	528	40	53	6
Washington.....	697	1,366	100	1,046	75	699	50	347	25	340	25
Ohio.....	814	1,359	100	1,165	86	633	47	532	39	194	14
Vermont.....	513	1,346	100	1,160	86	650	48	510	38	186	14
Michigan.....	794	1,240	100	1,085	88	704	57	381	31	155	12
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	824	1,193	100	1,055	88	613	51	442	37	138	12
Iowa.....	712	1,103	100	1,033	94	499	45	534	49	70	6
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties.....	823	1,004	100	697	69	82	8	615	61	307	31
Kansas.....	598	994	100	863	87	406	41	457	46	131	13
Georgia.....	723	955	100	828	87	334	35	494	52	127	13
North Dakota.....	934	763	100	702	92	199	26	503	66	61	8

¹ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class. For description of income from the specified sources see Glossary, Income, Farm Family.

² Percentages are based on the average total family income for each class.

³ Net money income from farm plus increases or minus decreases in value of livestock owned and crops stored for sale between the beginning and end of the report year. See Glossary, Crops Stored and Livestock Owned, Net Change.

⁴ Includes earnings of family members from occupations other than operation of the family farm, and money income from such nonfarm sources as net returns from investments, pensions, and gifts.

Incomes of the Family-Type Groups (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Large families tended to have higher incomes than small ones. In each of the 20 sections, the family-type group having the highest median income was one in which families had five or more members—types 5, 6, 7, or 8 and 9 combined. (See pp. 57-59 for a description of the types.) The two-person, husband-wife, families of type 1 ranked lowest or next to lowest in 17 of the sections; in the other 3 they held an intermediate rank. The median income of the type group ranking highest was appreciably greater than that of the group ranking lowest in each section, as follows:

The highest and the lowest median income of the 3 family-type groups, relief and nonrelief families

Farm section:	Highest	Lowest
North Carolina.....	\$2,031 (types 8 and 9).	\$1,021 (type 2).
California, southern.....	\$2,000 (types 8 and 9). ¹	\$1,250 (type 1).
Illinois.....	\$1,875 (types 8 and 9). ¹	\$1,275 (type 1).
Pennsylvania.....	\$1,837 (types 8 and 9).	\$918 (type 1).
California, central.....	\$1,812 (types 8 and 9). ¹	\$1,094 (type 1).
New Jersey.....	\$1,800 (type 6).	\$1,034 (type 1).
Ohio.....	\$1,530 (type 5).	\$951 (type 1).
Oregon.....	\$1,511 (types 8 and 9).	\$857 (type 1).
Wisconsin.....	\$1,469 (type 5).	\$1,145 (type 1).
Vermont.....	\$1,375 (types 5, 8 and 9). ²	\$972 (type 1).
Michigan.....	\$1,375 (types 8 and 9).	\$908 (type 1).
Washington.....	\$1,281 (types 8 and 9).	\$852 (type 1).
Mississippi.....	\$1,275 (types 8 and 9).	\$938 (type 2).
South Carolina.....	\$1,259 (types 8 and 9).	\$785 (type 1).
Iowa.....	\$1,219 (types 8 and 9).	\$851 (type 1).
South Dakota-Mon- tana-Colorado.....	\$1,000 (type 5).	\$62 (types 8 and 9). ³
Kansas.....	\$927 (type 5).	\$569 (type 6).
Georgia.....	\$869 (types 8 and 9).	\$560 (type 3).
North Dakota.....	\$833 (type 5).	\$515 (types 8 and 9).
North Carolina (self- sufficing).....	\$768 (type 5).	\$412 (type 2).

¹ Based on fewer than 30 cases.

² These 2 family-type groups had the same median income.

³ Based on more than 30 cases, but nearly half of these are relief.

No one family type held the same position in all 20 sections when the eight groups were ranked by median income; but some types were in one of the four higher ranks and some were in one of the four lower in a large majority of the sections. Families of type 2, with one child under 16 and none older, and families of type 6, with three or four children of this age, were in one of the four lower ranks in 17 and 15 sections, respectively. In contrast, families of type 5 were in one of the four upper ranks in all sections but 1; families of type 7, of types 8 and 9 combined, and of type 3 held upper ranks in 14 sections. Type 4, with at least one person 16 or older other than husband or wife, was the only type which seemed to show no definite tendency to be high or low; in 10 sections this type ranked second or third and in 10, fifth or sixth.

Age of husband and the family situation usual in certain stages of the family life cycle seem to have played an important role in determining the general income level of a type group; but no single factor accounts for one group's income position in relation to that of the other types. Incomes of the families at the beginning and the end of the family life cycle, those in which the husband was under 30 or was 60 or older, tended to be lower than those of families in intermediate age groups (pp. 65-66). The young families had no children old enough to make appreciable contributions to the farm enterprise; they had had few years in which to build up herds and to accumulate equipment and other working capital for operating the business. In many of the families that were well past middle age, grown sons and daughters had left home. The husband may have lacked the strength needed for operating a sizable business. These small families also were in a less advantageous position than the large with respect to nonmoney income from farm-furnished food; insofar as the value placed upon the products they consumed exceeded cash

that would have been received from sales, the latter families had more income from production of given amounts of foodstuffs than the former.

Families of type 1 and type 2, therefore, might be expected to have median incomes below those of the other type groups. In the former families, type 1, half or more of the husbands were 50 or older in all sections except North Dakota; in 12 sections, median age was 55 or more. Husbands under 30 constituted from 3 to 20 percent of the group. Families of type 2, with only one child, tended to be younger than the families with more children or those in which there were no members under 16.

Many of the large families of types 8 and 9 included an older married couple and a married son or daughter, living together as one economic family. In the majority of the other families of these types there were unmarried sons and daughters 16 or older who doubtless carried considerable responsibility for the farm business, helping to reduce expenditures for hired labor and making it practicable to operate a farm larger than the husband alone might want to operate. Families of type 5 (five or six members) also had potential workers other than the husband and wife; in each, there was at least one such member 16 or older and in many some of the children under 16 must have been in their teens, able to do some of the chores.

Differences in the ranking of the median incomes of the family-type groups from one section to another are to be expected. In the sections in which the general income level of all families tended to be comparatively low, as in North Dakota and Georgia, income differences among the types tended to be small and ranks therefore may have been appreciably affected by sampling fluctuations. The composition of the type groups differed somewhat among the sections; differences in the median age of husbands of type-1 families have been noted. Whether the well-to-do older families were large (as types 5 or 8) or small (type 4) might depend somewhat upon local attitudes toward family size and upon opportunities for grown sons and daughters to earn away from home.

The large families had higher average receipts of income in kind than the small in all sections—a difference due mostly to the greater value of the home-produced foods used by the former groups. Families of types 8 and 9 combined, largest in average size, ranked highest with respect to average value of farm-furnished food in all sections but one (New Jersey), where types 6 and 7 combined stood first. This latter type group stood second in all other sections except one, where its rank was third.

The two-person families of type 1 had smaller average nonmoney receipts from food than any other group. The two- and three-person families of types 2 and 3, as a group, ranked next to the lowest in all sections but one. Families of types 4 and 5, larger in average size than types 2 and 3 and smaller than types 6 and 7, occupied the middle position, rank 3, in 18 of the 20 sections. This ranking of the type groups was in part a reflection of income differences; families at upper-income levels tended to use more home-produced food than those of the same size with low incomes, and it has been seen that incomes of families of types 8 and 9 tended to be above those of type 1. But the number of mouths to be fed was an even stronger factor in

determining rank; at comparable income levels the five type groups tended to hold the same positions that they held when all income levels were combined.

Individuals in the large families fared less well with respect to home-produced food than those in small families with fewer to share these products. When the five type groups were ranked according to average value of such food per food-expenditure unit, rankings were the reverse of those on the basis of value per family. Families of type 1 ranked highest while types 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 6 and 7, 8 and 9 ranked successively lower. This is illustrated by data from Pennsylvania, as follows:

Family-type group:	Average value of farm-furnished food	
	Per food-expenditure unit	Per family
1-----	\$0. 0677	\$214
2 and 3-----	. 0641	294
4 and 5-----	. 0581	330
6 and 7-----	. 0537	405
8 and 9-----	. 0505	512

The large families must have been under greater pressure than the small to obtain cash with which to provide for their other needs—clothing, medical care, transportation, education, and the many other goods and services that must be bought. They therefore may have felt that they could not afford to use cream, poultry, eggs, and other products of comparatively high market value in sufficiently large quantities to provide as much per person as did the small families. That the farm-home management plan of the family of seven or more members should differ from that of the family of two is obvious. But there is room for considerably more research than has yet been done in order to learn how best to adapt such plans to differences in family composition.

Summary

Agriculture, as well as industry and the other great enterprises of our national economy, faces the problem of raising the incomes of the lowest-paid groups engaged in production in order to provide an adequate level of living for all the Nation's families. For industry, this is largely a problem of increasing the money earnings of certain groups; for agriculture, a problem of increasing both money and nonmoney returns from farming and of obtaining a satisfactory balance between the two.

The importance of income in kind from farm-furnished housing, food, fuel, and other products as a component of total family income—especially for the low-income groups—stands out from the findings of this income survey. The part played by well-planned programs of food production and preservation for family use in providing family diets adequate for good nutrition is shown by analyses of consumption data. Such programs mean diverting land, labor, and other resources from production of crops for sale to production for household use. They entail, therefore, a farm-home management plan instead of two separate plans for the operator and the homemaker; they necessitate family rather than patriarchal planning and decisions.

To achieve the best balance between the use of resources for these two purposes requires more joint farm-home management research

than has been done heretofore. The problem cannot be solved on the basis of labor income received by the operator from production for sale versus that from production for family use. Instead, attention must be focused upon family well-being; there must be consideration of such matters as returns in good nutrition and vitality from home-production of food, increased satisfactions from living in a house improved through farm labor and perhaps farm materials, opportunities for family members other than the operator to contribute to family income, the greater certainty of a market for products used by the family than for those sold year in and year out. The well-being of the farm family and not the money income alone must be the criterion for judgment of a management practice.

But the problem is not merely one of efficient plans for farm-home management. The data for income distribution point to the need for something more far-reaching than can be accomplished by the individual family; local, State, and national planning and action programs are needed also. For a farm family's income level is not determined solely by its skill in using its own resources; national programs and policies that affect agriculture play a part equalling or exceeding in importance that of family members. Farm families, therefore, must look both to their own planning and production programs and to group thought and action for the solution of problems of improving income from agriculture and thus raising the level of living of all farm groups.

APPENDIXES

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Appendix B. Tables

All money averages have been rounded to the nearest dollar. In tables giving the break-down of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by \$1, in order to have the sum of the various items comprising the total agree with the total. In a few cases, therefore, discrepancies of \$1 may occur between averages as given on different tables.

TABLE 46.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND INCOME OF FARM FAMILIES IN 33 ANALYSIS UNITS IN 20 STATES: *Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, and median income of nonrelief families, 1935-36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born¹]

Item	Average persons per family ²	Median income of ³ —		Item	Average persons per family ²	Median income of ³ —	
		Relief and non-relief families ⁴	Non-relief families			Relief and non-relief families ⁴	Non-relief families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NEW ENGLAND—WHITE OPERATORS				SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS			
Vermont.....	No. 4.25	Dol. 1,143	Dol. 1,181	North Carolina.....	No. 5.40	Dol. 1,587	Dol. 1,591
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—WHITE OPERATORS				South Carolina.....	5.27	1,035	1,153 ⁵
New Jersey.....	4.06	1,371	1,468	Georgia.....	4.89	708	794
Pennsylvania.....	4.74	1,433	1,471	Mississippi.....	4.58	1,091	1,202
Ohio.....	3.90	1,196	1,214	North Carolina, self-sufficing counties.....	5.41	611	917
Michigan.....	3.74	1,060	1,105	SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS			
Wisconsin.....	4.53	1,293	1,305	North Carolina.....	6.56	1,046	1,053
Illinois.....	3.90	1,503	1,519	South Carolina.....	6.81	598	607
Iowa.....	3.91	936	966	Georgia.....	5.20	490	533
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN—WHITE OPERATORS				Mississippi.....	4.49	575	578
North Dakota.....	4.71	593	705	SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARE-CROPPERS			
Kansas.....	4.38	732	857	North Carolina.....	5.23	1,023	1,036
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	4.19	731	971	South Carolina.....	5.37	541	640
PACIFIC—WHITE OPERATORS				Georgia.....	5.32	544	563
Washington.....	3.78	1,039	1,182	Mississippi.....	4.72	573	608
Oregon.....	3.79	1,125	1,199	SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARE-CROPPERS			
California, central.....	3.57	1,379	1,429	North Carolina.....	6.51	797	803
California, southern.....	3.39	1,475	1,534	South Carolina.....	5.81	423	438
Oregon, part-time.....	3.74	1,462	1,562	Georgia.....	5.44	409	422
				Mississippi.....	4.17	416	422

¹ Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Special studies of Negro families and families of sharecroppers were made in the Southeast. Because of the economic and social significance of these groups in that region, no justifiable comparison can be made between any group or combinations of groups in the Southeast and white operators in other regions. See Methodology for the counties included in the farm sections studied (table 75) and for the number of families in each sample (table 77).

² Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ These medians for the eligible families are higher than those for the entire population since the eligibility requirements, based principally on race, nativity, family composition, and conditions under which the farm was operated, eliminated from the study many families of types that would usually be found in the lower income classes. The numerical importance and composition of this ineligible group varied in the different sections.

⁴ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.

TABLE 47.—TENURE, SIZE, AND VALUE OF OPERATED FARMS: *Number of owning and renting families, average number of acres in operated farms, and average value of farm land and buildings, by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1936-38*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families 1—		Average area in farms operated by 1—					Average 6 value of farm land and buildings 7			Average 6 value of family dwelling		
		Owning all or part of farm	Renting all of farm	All operators 2	Owners 4			Renters 5 (no land owned)	All farms	Farms of owners	Farms of renters	All farms	Farms of owners	Farms of renters
					All acres	Acres owned	Acres not owned							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
NEW JERSEY														
All families.....	Number 861	Number 703	Number 168	Acres 73	Acres 69	Acres 66	Acres 3	Acres 88	Dollars 6,408	Dollars 6,418	Dollars 6,362	Dollars 2,366	Dollars 2,420	Dollars 2,124
Relief families.....	70	55	15	41	32	29	3	75	3,182	2,957	4,010	1,433	1,415	1,500
Nonrelief families.....	791	648	143	76	73	70	3	90	6,693	6,711	6,609	2,448	2,506	2,189
Net losses.....	21	18	3	97	105	102	3	52	7,810	7,767	8,067	2,533	2,389	3,400
Net incomes.....	770	630	140	75	72	69	3	91	6,662	6,681	6,578	2,446	2,509	2,163
0-249.....	21	18	3	59	65	64	1	28	4,500	4,744	3,033	1,795	1,900	1,167
250-499.....	50	43	7	42	39	37	2	61	3,995	3,824	5,043	1,744	1,765	1,614
500-749.....	62	46	16	61	60	55	5	65	4,549	4,725	4,043	1,739	1,834	1,468
750-999.....	73	61	12	60	54	51	3	91	5,099	5,178	4,700	2,074	2,130	1,792
1,000-1,249.....	90	76	15	66	65	63	2	75	6,042	6,160	5,453	2,315	2,415	1,813
1,250-1,499.....	90	76	14	65	60	60		91	5,726	5,583	6,500	2,086	2,076	2,107
1,500-1,749.....	58	45	13	76	68	66	(*)	103	6,222	6,298	5,952	2,220	2,209	1,946
1,750-1,999.....	61	46	15	88	95	93	2	69	8,400	9,096	6,287	2,857	3,068	2,213
2,000-2,249.....	52	40	12	74	66	60	6	102	6,393	6,279	6,775	2,625	2,574	2,358
2,250-2,499.....	46	35	11	96	86	83	3	128	8,110	7,744	9,273	2,896	2,946	2,736
2,500-2,999.....	62	61	11	81	76	72	4	105	7,475	7,337	8,118	2,752	2,802	2,518
3,000-3,999.....	60	52	8	108	100	96	4	146	9,950	9,298	14,188	3,476	3,251	4,288
4,000-4,999.....	32	30	2	109	113	105	8	948	10,112	10,420	15,500	3,325	3,430	1,750
5,000 or over.....	18	12	1	127	119	116	3	*225	12,277	12,133	*14,000	3,846	3,833	*4,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 47.—TENURE, SIZE, AND VALUE OF OPERATED FARMS: *Number of owning and renting families, average number of acres in operated farms, and average value of farm land and buildings, by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families 1—		Average area in farms operated by 2—					Average 3 value of farm land and buildings 7			Average 4 value of family dwelling		
		Owning all or part of farm	Renting all of farm	All operators 5	Owners 6			Renters 8 (no land owned)	All farms	Farms of owners	Farms of renters	All farms	Farms of owners	Farms of renters
					All acres	Acres owned	Acres not owned							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
PENNSYLVANIA														
All families.....	Number 2,096	Number 1,536	Number 560	Acres 58	Acres 54	Acres 53	Acres 1	Acres 71	Dollars 7,424	Dollars 6,960	Dollars 8,696	Dollars 2,437	Dollars 2,378	Dollars 2,598
Relief families.....	73	47	26	21	16	16	(1)	31	2,218	1,932	2,737	1,013	923	1,176
Nonrelief families.....	2,023	1,489	534	59	55	54	1	73	7,611	7,118	8,966	2,488	2,424	2,667
Net losses.....	7	5	2	76	78	78	0	*70	5,607	4,850	*7,500	1,987	2,000	*1,850
Net incomes.....	2,016	1,484	532	59	55	54	1	73	7,618	7,126	8,992	2,490	2,425	2,670
0-249.....	18	14	4	88	37	37	0	42	4,706	5,336	2,500	1,250	1,286	1,125
250-499.....	90	78	12	28	27	25	2	33	3,334	3,500	2,254	1,134	1,188	1,763
500-749.....	195	150	45	33	30	30	(1)	41	4,202	3,966	4,991	1,844	1,523	1,616
750-999.....	249	204	45	42	40	49	1	49	4,850	4,786	5,260	1,748	1,779	1,946
1,000-1,249.....	238	175	63	31	47	47	(1)	62	6,090	5,802	6,691	2,088	2,059	2,168
1,250-1,499.....	243	166	77	53	46	45	1	67	6,370	5,758	7,690	2,185	2,077	2,418
1,500-1,749.....	229	162	67	66	59	58	1	84	6,094	5,378	9,324	2,642	2,567	2,821
1,750-1,999.....	179	123	56	67	58	57	1	88	8,094	7,765	10,202	2,792	2,739	2,932
2,000-2,249.....	147	91	56	75	74	72	2	75	9,744	9,108	10,779	3,062	2,998	3,165
2,250-2,499.....	109	76	33	77	72	71	1	89	10,224	9,637	11,576	3,041	3,007	3,121
2,500-2,999.....	140	112	28	79	75	71	4	93	11,020	10,486	12,157	3,335	3,350	4,275
3,000-3,999.....	131	95	36	97	94	91	3	106	13,244	12,014	14,115	3,844	3,812	4,930
4,000-4,999.....	28	19	9	96	97	94	8	92	15,668	14,974	17,133	4,798	4,808	4,356
5,000 or over.....	20	19	1	101	98	98	5	*154	15,305	15,428	*18,000	5,590	5,621	*5,000

OHIO														
All families	836	623	213	117	114	99	16	127	6,189	6,080	6,507	1,604	1,651	1,468
Relief families	20	13	7	68	36	34	2	99	2,095	1,538	3,129	847	655	1,205
Nonrelief families	816	610	206	119	116	101	15	128	6,289	6,177	6,622	1,623	1,672	1,477
Net losses	2	2	0	248	248	158	90		12,960	12,960		1,840	1,840	
Net incomes	814	608	206	119	115	100	15	128	6,273	6,155	6,622	1,822	1,672	1,477
0-249	4	3	1	87	85	85	0	92	4,250	4,167	4,800	830	884	667
250-499	33	29	4	77	74	60	14	98	3,951	3,923	4,150	1,068	1,011	1,450
500-749	95	72	23	95	90	73	17	109	4,573	4,396	5,128	1,120	1,163	987
750-999	155	107	48	98	93	80	13	108	5,124	5,015	5,269	1,410	1,560	1,075
1,000-1,249	139	96	43	106	100	90	10	119	5,329	5,067	5,913	1,466	1,493	1,404
1,250-1,499	114	84	30	120	116	108	10	131	6,419	6,518	6,143	1,629	1,615	1,669
1,500-1,749	93	68	25	130	128	108	20	135	6,789	6,343	8,002	1,776	1,730	1,898
1,750-1,999	65	50	15	141	121	109	12	210	7,608	6,386	11,682	2,009	1,947	2,217
2,000-2,249	34	26	8	136	133	117	16	145	7,919	7,699	8,634	1,866	1,859	1,892
2,250-2,499	34	32	2	172	172	140	32	158	9,724	9,751	9,300	2,525	2,446	3,800
2,500-2,999	27	24	3	148	148	128	22	147	8,663	8,963	6,267	2,318	2,402	1,646
3,000-3,999	14	11	3	243	259	212	47	184	13,447	14,262	10,460	2,509	2,937	939
4,000-4,999	3	2	1	219	229	229	0	200	14,250	13,500	15,750	3,042	3,688	1,750
5,000 or over	4	4	0	323	323	323	0		16,750	16,750		3,969	3,969	
MICHIGAN														
All families	810	616	194	104	99	91	8	119	6,154	6,006	6,632	1,595	1,653	1,409
Relief families	26	15	11	58	44	44	0	77	3,535	3,133	4,082	995	905	1,118
Nonrelief families	784	601	183	105	100	92	8	122	6,241	6,077	6,787	1,615	1,672	1,420
Net losses	5	8	2	132	128	127	1	138	6,880	7,133	6,500	1,586	2,110	800
Net incomes	779	598	181	105	100	92	8	122	6,237	6,072	6,790	1,615	1,670	1,433
0-249	9	9	0	90	90	76	14		4,278	4,278		1,216	1,216	
250-499	64	50	14	79	76	72	4	96	4,526	4,420	4,904	1,164	1,236	906
500-749	122	91	31	83	77	71	6	101	5,065	4,780	5,900	1,220	1,284	1,031
750-999	137	99	38	87	77	76	1	115	5,331	4,853	6,610	1,538	1,562	1,472
1,000-1,249	131	86	45	104	92	86	6	127	5,927	5,424	6,912	1,527	1,624	1,338
1,250-1,499	116	89	27	114	110	105	5	128	7,313	7,199	7,689	1,836	1,858	1,763
1,500-1,749	61	49	12	113	109	96	13	128	6,954	6,937	7,025	1,888	1,882	1,912
1,750-1,999	47	40	7	129	120	110	13	166	6,996	7,045	6,714	1,854	1,811	2,095
2,000-2,249	24	21	3	130	127	111	16	153	7,550	7,595	7,323	1,932	1,967	1,687
2,250-2,499	21	21	0	118	118	109	9		6,252	6,252		1,739	1,739	
2,500-2,999	24	21	3	169	166	146	20	193	10,145	9,404	15,333	2,520	2,556	2,271
3,000-3,999	17	16	1	160	154	141	13	251	9,469	9,519	8,500	2,168	2,209	1,500
4,000-4,999	3	3	0	220	220	193	27		12,500	12,500		4,792	4,792	
5,000 or over	3	3	0	292	292	117	175		16,333	16,333		1,079	1,079	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 47.—TENURE, SIZE, AND VALUE OF OPERATED FARMS: Number of owning and renting families, average number of acres in operated farms, and average value of farm land and buildings, by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families 1—		Average area in farms operated by 1—				Average 2 value of farm land and buildings 7			Average 3 value of family dwelling			
		Owning all or part of farm	Renting all of farm	All operators 4	Owners 5			Renters 6 (no land owned)	All farms	Farms of owners	Farms of renters	All farms	Farms of owners	Farms of renters
					All acres	Acres owned	Acres not owned							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
WISCONSIN														
All families.....	Number 795	Number 504	Number 291	Acres 134	Acres 126	Acres 120	Acres 6	Acres 148	Dollars 10,082	Dollars 10,311	Dollars 9,550	Dollars 2,267	Dollars 2,444	Dollars 1,962
Relief families.....	12	7	5	110	107	107	0	112	8,781	9,411	7,900	2,271	2,321	2,200
Nonrelief families.....	783	497	286	134	126	120	6	149	10,051	10,324	9,578	2,267	2,446	1,959
Net losses.....	8	2	1	102	106	106	0	93	8,333	8,500	8,000	1,267	1,400	1,300
Net incomes.....	780	495	285	134	126	120	6	149	10,058	10,331	9,584	2,271	2,450	1,961
0-249.....	8	6	2	128	116	116	0	164	9,762	10,850	8,500	2,125	2,250	1,750
250-499.....	18	11	7	103	85	85	0	131	7,174	7,623	6,469	1,303	1,432	1,100
500-749.....	73	40	33	102	93	85	8	114	7,616	7,578	7,664	1,736	2,085	1,312
750-999.....	120	69	51	108	102	97	5	116	7,856	7,969	7,702	1,847	2,000	1,639
1,000-1,249.....	143	84	59	124	111	101	10	144	8,935	8,935	8,935	2,003	2,045	1,942
1,250-1,499.....	120	70	50	135	124	121	3	151	9,912	9,605	10,342	2,191	2,331	1,994
1,500-1,749.....	109	66	43	152	132	128	4	182	11,149	11,726	11,726	2,533	2,617	2,405
1,750-1,999.....	80	53	27	148	134	127	7	174	11,429	11,440	11,407	2,609	2,806	2,491
2,000-2,249.....	27	25	2	159	154	146	8	220	13,407	13,944	13,944	2,819	2,796	2,100
2,250-2,499.....	31	27	4	162	155	154	1	217	14,690	14,511	15,894	2,952	3,019	2,500
2,500-2,999.....	24	20	4	177	166	161	5	233	13,379	13,705	11,750	3,396	3,625	2,250
3,000-3,999.....	23	20	3	197	194	182	12	220	14,391	14,200	15,667	3,613	3,300	2,500
4,000-4,999.....	3	3	0	252	252	252	0	-----	17,667	17,667	-----	2,333	2,333	-----
5,000 or over.....	1	1	0	204	204	204	0	-----	20,000	20,000	-----	2,000	2,000	-----

ILLINOIS														
All families.....	867	374	688	191	178	122	86	198	22,490	21,561	22,929	1,896	1,669	1,814
Relief families.....	14	8	11	36	38	88	0	85	5,232	4,300	5,512	899	1,418	743
Nonrelief families.....	843	271	672	193	179	122	87	201	22,758	21,752	28,235	1,404	1,570	1,324
Net losses.....	8	8	2	896	426	201	225	360	46,245	48,325	43,125	1,610	1,683	1,800
Net incomes.....	838	268	670	192	177	123	55	200	22,617	21,454	23,165	1,402	1,569	1,324
0-249.....	8	1	2	814	63	63	0	440	12,407	6,000	15,700	967	1,200	860
250-499.....	22	9	13	112	61	52	9	148	11,216	6,328	14,600	894	1,045	700
500-749.....	50	16	34	135	115	69	46	148	13,683	10,049	15,393	834	768	860
750-999.....	96	82	64	135	95	74	21	155	15,587	9,886	18,452	1,074	1,135	1,042
1,000-1,249.....	120	85	87	171	140	113	27	182	19,329	15,575	20,789	1,153	1,308	1,093
1,250-1,499.....	117	29	85	178	159	107	52	181	18,370	14,618	19,606	1,141	1,099	1,154
1,500-1,749.....	110	25	85	188	152	126	26	198	22,202	18,599	23,274	1,525	1,503	1,632
1,750-1,999.....	88	18	67	215	150	132	58	223	25,083	22,791	25,807	1,475	1,565	1,447
2,000-2,249.....	46	16	37	189	165	120	35	207	24,318	19,829	26,936	1,737	1,869	1,649
2,250-2,499.....	46	16	30	214	198	156	42	222	28,375	27,720	28,702	1,878	2,020	1,807
2,500-2,999.....	64	28	41	249	228	146	82	262	32,964	32,253	38,308	1,829	1,967	1,761
3,000-3,999.....	49	25	24	282	216	166	70	240	30,906	30,881	30,931	1,774	2,110	1,424
4,000-4,999.....	11	5	6	308	321	186	35	371	33,451	29,640	36,628	2,682	3,125	2,314
5,000 or over.....	17	18	2	440	444	188	266	410	68,368	68,778	56,250	2,214	2,367	1,140
IOWA														
All families.....	748	351	397	154	150	128	22	158	9,897	9,483	9,319	1,418	1,548	1,802
Relief families.....	86	11	25	88	46	44	2	99	8,788	8,226	8,987	725	800	692
Nonrelief families.....	712	340	372	158	154	131	23	162	9,684	9,686	9,683	1,453	1,572	1,844
Net losses.....	16	8	8	280	202	173	29	259	15,283	14,293	16,056	2,066	2,041	2,988
Net incomes.....	696	332	364	156	163	130	28	160	9,564	9,589	9,541	1,440	1,562	1,327
0-249.....	22	14	6	121	120	89	81	122	7,285	7,457	6,982	870	875	862
250-499.....	74	39	35	122	119	98	21	125	7,179	6,637	7,783	1,029	1,163	880
500-749.....	112	43	69	133	117	103	14	143	7,666	6,521	8,390	1,050	1,066	1,040
750-999.....	153	72	81	139	136	109	27	143	7,778	6,965	8,111	1,218	1,294	1,177
1,000-1,249.....	116	47	69	156	149	137	12	160	8,598	8,524	8,642	1,286	1,357	1,235
1,250-1,499.....	74	34	40	164	151	124	27	175	10,525	11,088	10,634	1,634	1,806	1,488
1,500-1,749.....	46	26	20	168	156	134	22	180	11,114	10,621	11,787	1,939	1,794	2,137
1,750-1,999.....	28	13	13	170	165	162	3	175	11,108	12,028	10,189	2,273	2,469	2,077
2,000-2,249.....	16	8	8	213	185	176	9	241	14,671	10,412	18,930	2,141	1,988	2,344
2,250-2,499.....	18	11	7	217	241	197	44	180	17,720	20,282	13,718	2,283	2,000	1,786
2,500-2,999.....	14	7	7	253	220	165	25	286	19,978	25,186	19,770	3,221	3,800	2,643
3,000-3,999.....	21	14	7	299	287	232	55	323	19,851	20,904	17,625	2,529	2,757	2,071
4,000-4,999.....	3	8	0	271	271	219	52	-----	17,567	17,567	-----	2,300	2,300	-----
5,000 or over.....	1	1	0	570	570	380	210	-----	34,260	34,260	-----	4,000	4,000	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

FAMILY INCOME

TABLE 47.—TENURE, SIZE, AND VALUE OF OPERATED FARMS: Number of owning and renting families, average number of acres in operated farms, and average value of farm land and buildings, by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families 1—		Average area in farms operated by 1—					Average 2 value of farm land and buildings 7			Average 3 value of family dwelling		
		Owning all or part of farm	Renting all of farm	All operators 4	Owners 4			Renters 4 (no land owned)	All farms	Farms of owners	Farms of renters	All farms	Farms of owners	Farms of renters
					All acres	Acres owned	Acres not owned							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
VERMONT														
All families.....	Number 542	Number 471	Number 71	Acres 177	Acres 175	Acres 172	Acres 8	Acres 196	Dollars 6,718	Dollars 6,700	Dollars 6,837	Dollars 1,798	Dollars 1,818	Dollars 1,661
Relief families.....	29	26	8	95	86	83	3	175	2,064	2,974	4,000	875	830	1,250
Nonrelief families.....	513	445	63	182	180	177	8	197	6,917	6,910	6,962	1,849	1,874	1,679
Net losses.....														
Net incomes.....	513	445	63	182	180	177	8	197	6,917	6,910	6,962	1,848	1,874	1,679
0-249.....	5	5	0	51	51	51	0	2,420	2,420	2,420	920	920	920	920
250-499.....	27	24	3	143	135	132	3	200	4,119	4,071	4,500	1,006	952	1,433
500-749.....	65	54	1	113	106	104	2	143	4,388	4,276	4,936	1,291	1,300	1,245
750-999.....	90	74	16	156	150	145	5	186	5,413	5,335	6,775	1,559	1,564	1,638
1,000-1,249.....	96	82	14	158	149	148	1	211	5,800	5,676	6,529	1,655	1,638	1,750
1,250-1,499.....	55	46	9	190	185	182	3	216	7,470	7,345	8,111	1,995	1,963	2,156
1,500-1,749.....	60	55	5	220	221	219	2	209	7,580	7,468	8,800	2,122	2,165	1,640
1,750-1,999.....	36	31	5	221	226	226	0	189	8,747	8,939	7,560	2,297	2,458	1,300
2,000-2,249.....	28	24	2	278	279	274	5	270	9,777	9,842	9,000	2,269	2,271	2,250
2,250-2,499.....	23	20	3	247	243	238	5	278	11,196	10,425	16,333	2,774	2,765	2,823
2,500-2,999.....	18	18	0	277	277	273	4		12,111	12,111		2,894	2,894	
3,000-3,999.....	7	7	0	180	180	169	21		7,786	7,786		1,957	1,957	
4,000-4,999.....	2	2	0	325	325	325	0		18,000	18,000		3,250	3,250	
5,000 or over.....	3	3	0	454	454	454	0		31,687	31,687		6,167	6,167	

¹ A family is classed as an owning family if it owned any part of the operated farm for any part of the year. A renting family rented all of the operated farm throughout the year. Owning families that operated part of their farms rent free were as follows: 3 in New Jersey, 2 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio, 1 in Michigan, 3 in Illinois, and 1 in Vermont. Renting families that operated all or part of their farms rent free were as follows: 7 in New Jersey, 16 in Pennsylvania, 4 in Ohio, 20 in Illinois, 2 in Iowa, and 5 in Vermont. 1 family in Illinois and 1 in Iowa classed as owners lost their farms during the report year through mortgage foreclosure, but continued to live on the farms as tenants.

² Includes total farm acreage regardless of the use of the land, excluding only timber grown for commercial sale and free public range.

³ Averages are based on the number of families that reported on acres operated, acres owned, and acres rented.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of owning families that reported both total acres operated and acres owned.

⁵ Averages are based on the number of renting families that reported total acres rented.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of owners or renters that reported total value of farm land and buildings, including family dwelling.

⁷ Includes value of family dwelling.

⁸ 0.50 or less.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 48.—FAMILY INCOME OR LOSSES FROM FARM AND NONFARM SOURCES: Number of families receiving net money and nonmoney income or losses from farm and from nonfarm sources, and average amount of income derived from specified sources, ¹ by income and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class, and family type (1)	Families (2)	Families having—										Average income or losses ¹							
		Total net money income ² (3)	Net money income from ³ —				Net non-money income from farm ³ (8)	Total net money losses ⁴ (9)	Net money losses from—		Net non-money losses from farm ⁵ (12)	Total net family income or losses (13)	Net money income or losses from—					Net non-money income or losses from farm (19)	
			Farm (4)	Nonfarm sources					Farm (10)	Non-farm sources ⁶ (11)			All sources (14)	Farm (15)	Nonfarm sources				
				Any (5)	Earnings ⁷ (6)	Other than earnings (7)									All ⁸ (16)	Earnings ⁸ (17)	Other than earnings (18)		
NEW JERSEY																			
All types.....	Number 791	Number 717	Number 643	Number 382	Number 271	Number 171	Number 784	Number 74	Number 148	Number 8	Number 6	Dollars 1,716	Dollars 1,107	Dollars 778	Dollars 329	Dollars 274	Dollars 57	Dollars 609	
Net losses ⁹	21	1	1	4	2	2	20	20	20	1	1	-600	-1,204	-1,386	182	172	17	604	
Net incomes.....	770	716	642	378	269	169	764	54	128	2	5	1,779	1,170	836	334	278	58	609	
\$0-\$249.....	21	2	0	8	5	8	21	19	21	0	0	122	-255	-329	74	57	17	877	
\$250-\$499.....	50	29	21	18	14	5	50	21	29	0	0	389	15	-31	96	65	32	374	
\$500-\$749.....	62	55	46	22	15	10	61	7	16	0	1	633	221	131	90	56	34	412	
\$750-\$999.....	78	68	56	29	22	13	71	5	17	0	1	873	380	240	140	111	28	493	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	90	88	80	47	30	22	88	2	10	1	2	1,124	595	448	147	107	52	529	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	90	90	80	48	35	18	90	0	10	0	0	1,380	834	532	302	270	32	546	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	58	58	55	24	18	8	58	0	3	0	0	1,621	988	735	253	208	45	638	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	61	61	56	31	23	13	61	0	5	0	0	1,871	1,205	864	341	267	76	666	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	52	52	45	30	23	13	52	0	7	0	0	2,129	1,449	928	521	472	50	680	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	46	46	44	21	17	9	46	0	2	1	0	2,368	1,593	1,214	379	340	40	775	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	62	59	37	27	18	62	0	3	0	0	2,716	2,015	1,361	654	545	109	701	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	60	60	56	38	24	22	59	0	4	0	1	3,390	2,553	1,909	644	533	111	837	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	32	31	17	12	10	32	0	1	0	0	4,309	3,366	2,570	786	637	149	953	
\$5,000 or over.....	13	13	13	8	4	5	13	0	0	0	0	6,322	5,418	4,658	760	678	82	904	
Type 1.....	199	177	158	88	56	47	199	22	41	2	0	1,240	799	561	208	155	54	471	
Types 2 and 3.....	140	130	122	52	37	25	136	10	18	0	4	1,892	1,275	1,015	260	222	38	617	
Types 4 and 5.....	287	259	229	163	113	77	285	28	58	0	2	1,798	1,158	796	362	283	82	640	
Types 6 and 7.....	105	98	86	51	42	17	104	7	19	0	0	2,029	1,311	803	508	466	42	718	
Types 8 and 9.....	60	58	48	28	23	5	60	7	12	1	0	1,947	1,238	809	429	417	16	709	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—FAMILY INCOME OR LOSSES FROM FARM AND NONFARM SOURCES: Number of families receiving net money and nonmoney income or losses from farm and from nonfarm sources, and average amount of income derived from specified sources,¹ by income and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class, and family type (1)	Families (2)	Families having—										Average income or losses ¹							
		Total net money income ² (3)	Net money income from—				Net non-money income from farm ³ (8)	Total net money losses ⁴ (9)	Net money losses from—		Net non-money losses from farm ⁵ (12)	Total net family income or losses (13)	Net money income or losses from—					Net non-money income or losses from farm (19)	
			Farm (4)	Nonfarm sources					Farm (10)	Non-farm sources ⁶ (11)			All sources (14)	Farm (15)	Nonfarm sources				
				Any (5)	Earnings ⁷ (6)	Other than earnings (7)									All ⁸ (16)	Earnings ⁹ (17)	Other than earnings (18)		
PENNSYLVANIA																			
All types.....	Number 2,023	Number 1,957	Number 1,788	Number 1,152	Number 836	Number 502	Number 2,001	Number 66	Number 288	Number 8	Number 22	Dollars 1,654	Dollars 1,008	Dollars 737	Dollars 371	Dollars 222	Dollars 50	Dollars 646	
Net losses.....	7	0	0	2	1	8	6	7	7	1	1	-409	-705	-724	19	15	48	298	
Net incomes.....	2,016	1,957	1,788	1,150	835	499	1,995	59	281	7	21	1,662	1,015	743	272	223	50	847	
80-\$249.....	18	6	4	9	5	5	16	12	18	0	2	168	-119	-180	61	14	47	282	
\$250-\$499.....	90	75	59	57	41	24	87	15	81	0	3	392	138	49	89	63	26	254	
\$500-\$749.....	106	181	133	127	105	41	193	14	61	0	2	634	259	110	149	125	24	375	
\$750-\$999.....	249	243	205	155	126	50	243	6	4	0	6	872	448	248	195	166	29	429	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	238	233	199	143	108	50	238	5	39	2	0	1,126	572	340	232	212	20	554	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	243	239	211	154	119	57	240	4	32	2	3	1,372	811	497	314	273	42	561	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	229	227	197	121	87	52	228	2	32	0	1	1,620	935	642	298	242	51	685	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	179	178	169	87	62	43	176	1	10	1	3	1,869	1,159	913	246	205	41	710	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	147	147	141	65	40	26	147	0	6	2	0	2,118	1,257	1,046	211	163	49	861	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	109	109	104	56	33	30	108	0	5	0	1	2,345	1,520	1,198	324	247	77	825	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	140	140	136	80	54	42	140	0	4	0	0	2,723	1,780	1,457	303	244	60	963	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	131	131	128	71	38	52	131	0	2	0	0	3,401	2,379	2,045	334	248	88	1,022	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	28	28	28	10	4	8	28	0	0	0	0	4,452	3,359	3,092	277	199	78	1,068	
\$5,000 or over.....	20	20	19	10	4	8	20	0	0	0	0	7,253	5,822	5,920	3,002	2,280	622	1,431	
Type 1.....	867	857	808	243	158	126	862	10	58	2	5	1,105	656	433	223	154	70	449	
Types 2 and 3.....	886	839	290	194	142	81	354	17	66	0	2	1,531	905	671	234	199	35	626	
Types 4 and 5.....	659	645	568	427	328	175	651	14	90	4	8	1,731	1,093	725	398	304	64	638	
Types 6 and 7.....	415	404	372	198	141	81	411	11	43	1	4	1,893	1,151	948	293	172	82	742	
Types 8 and 9.....	226	212	165	92	67	30	223	14	31	1	3	2,079	1,285	985	260	225	26	844	

All types.....	816	700	753	434	249	264	818	26	63	2	3	1,359	787	593	194	130	67	573	
Net losses.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	10-1,124	10-1,874	10-1,875	10-1	10-0	10-1	10-750	
Net incomes.....	814	790	753	433	249	263	811	24	61	2	3	1,365	794	600	194	131	67	571	
\$0-\$249.....	4	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	4	0	0	103	-68	-103	15	15	0	191	
\$250-\$499.....	33	21	20	16	10	7	32	12	13	0	1	379	61	2	59	40	24	318	
\$500-\$749.....	95	56	54	38	22	18	94	7	11	0	1	622	233	191	42	32	11	389	
\$750-\$999.....	155	105	107	73	37	47	155	2	8	0	0	884	424	336	88	53	35	460	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	139	139	128	66	39	39	139	0	11	1	0	1,121	582	447	136	79	57	539	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	114	114	112	68	38	48	114	0	2	0	0	1,373	757	606	151	84	67	618	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	93	93	88	56	32	38	93	0	5	1	0	1,621	996	823	173	134	42	625	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	65	65	62	38	24	23	65	0	3	0	0	1,869	1,187	896	291	211	79	682	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	34	34	32	21	16	8	34	0	2	0	0	2,118	1,349	1,018	331	281	50	769	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	34	34	33	21	12	13	34	0	1	0	0	2,367	1,576	1,269	317	224	98	791	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	27	27	26	20	13	13	27	0	1	0	0	2,751	1,899	1,283	616	493	123	852	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	14	14	14	9	7	5	13	0	0	1	0	3,347	2,398	1,802	596	535	61	949	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	4,468	3,116	2,497	618	467	151	1,353	
\$5,000 or over.....	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	7,523	6,392	1,729	4,068	1,876	3,350	1,131	
Type 1.....	236	220	212	101	38	74	236	16	24	0	0	1,166	673	518	156	63	103	493	
Types 2 and 3.....	117	114	110	56	33	33	117	3	7	0	0	1,194	631	523	103	80	23	563	
Types 4 and 5.....	312	310	294	188	116	109	309	2	18	2	3	1,466	879	665	214	156	59	587	
Types 6 and 7.....	106	102	96	63	41	30	106	4	10	0	0	1,691	911	645	266	220	40	680	
Types 8 and 9.....	45	44	41	26	19	18	45	1	4	0	0	1,502	848	531	317	204	113	654	
MICHIGAN																			
All types.....	784	766	721	329	241	131	776	28	68	0	8	1,240	771	616	155	120	35	469	
Net losses.....	5	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	0	1	-374	-698	-858	160	90	70	324	
Net incomes.....	779	765	720	327	239	130	772	24	59	0	7	1,260	780	625	155	121	34	470	
\$0-\$249.....	9	8	8	3	2	1	9	6	6	0	0	144	-106	-124	18	12	6	250	
\$250-\$499.....	64	57	50	35	25	11	61	7	14	0	3	408	190	107	83	59	24	218	
\$500-\$749.....	122	119	111	42	27	17	121	3	11	0	1	642	339	280	59	38	21	303	
\$750-\$999.....	137	134	130	53	37	25	137	3	7	0	0	881	491	421	70	47	23	390	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	131	131	127	50	39	15	131	0	4	0	0	1,118	681	553	128	113	15	437	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	116	114	110	46	36	14	114	2	6	0	2	1,374	874	738	136	111	25	500	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	61	59	56	24	18	10	60	2	5	0	1	1,614	964	782	182	154	27	650	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	46	44	25	18	14	47	1	3	0	0	1,866	1,223	908	315	229	87	643	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	24	24	23	14	10	6	24	0	1	0	0	2,110	1,420	977	443	340	103	690	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	21	21	19	13	12	4	21	0	2	0	0	2,358	1,546	1,084	462	405	63	812	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	24	11	7	7	24	0	0	0	0	2,708	1,862	1,530	332	227	104	846	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	17	17	17	8	7	4	17	0	0	0	0	3,432	2,568	2,028	530	395	135	874	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4,310	3,309	3,281	28	0	28	1,001	
\$5,000 or over.....	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	6,277	5,603	4,636	867	838	62	774	
Type 1.....	235	224	216	89	55	48	234	11	19	0	1	1,086	672	543	129	78	52	414	
Types 2 and 3.....	152	147	141	65	46	27	150	5	11	0	2	1,249	790	622	168	139	29	459	
Types 4 and 5.....	295	287	271	136	106	47	292	9	25	0	4	1,287	789	629	180	135	24	493	
Types 6 and 7.....	71	69	66	26	21	3	70	2	5	0	1	1,307	802	678	124	83	41	505	
Types 8 and 9.....	30	29	27	13	13	1	30	1	3	0	0	1,761	1,193	876	317	303	14	668	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—FAMILY INCOME OR LOSSES FROM FARM AND NONFARM SOURCES: Number of families receiving net money and nonmoney income or losses from farm and from nonfarm sources, and average amount of income derived from specified sources,¹ by income and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	(2)	Families having—										Average income or losses ²						
		Total net money income ³	Net money income from ⁴ —				Net non-money income from farm ⁵	Total net money losses ⁴	Net money losses from—		Net non-money losses from farm ⁶	Total net family income or losses	Net money income or losses from—					Net non-money income or losses from farm
			Farm	Nonfarm sources					Farm	Non-farm sources ⁷			All sources	Farm	Nonfarm sources			
				Any	Earnings ⁸	Other than earnings									All ⁹	Earnings ⁸	Other than earnings	
WISCONSIN	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All types.....	783	744	729	292	173	168	781	39	54	1	2	1,408	832	749	83	55	28	576
Net losses.....	8	0	0	1	0	1	8	3	3	0	0	-138	-523	-533	10	0	10	285
Net incomes.....	780	744	729	291	173	167	778	36	51	1	2	1,414	837	754	83	55	28	577
\$0-\$249.....	8	0	0	1	1	1	8	8	8	0	0	140	-363	-448	85	62	22	503
\$250-\$499.....	18	11	10	9	5	5	18	7	8	0	0	296	29	3	26	22	4	267
\$500-\$749.....	73	59	55	24	11	18	73	14	18	0	0	640	199	149	50	36	14	441
\$750-\$999.....	120	115	112	43	27	24	120	5	8	1	0	877	410	359	51	38	13	467
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	143	142	141	44	30	20	143	1	2	0	0	1,126	611	598	43	30	13	515
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	120	119	116	37	24	20	120	1	4	0	0	1,375	805	739	66	37	29	570
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	109	109	107	42	27	21	109	0	2	0	0	1,623	1,009	911	98	70	29	614
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	80	80	80	31	14	21	80	0	0	0	0	1,865	1,189	1,141	48	19	20	676
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	27	27	27	12	6	8	27	0	0	0	0	2,119	1,405	1,309	196	123	73	714
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	81	81	81	18	10	10	81	0	0	0	0	2,372	1,657	1,433	224	120	105	715
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	24	23	14	9	10	23	0	1	0	1	2,669	1,819	1,432	387	276	111	850
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	23	23	23	12	6	7	22	0	0	0	1	3,387	2,367	2,250	117	98	32	1,020
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	4,297	3,629	3,450	179	85	94	668
\$5,000 or over.....	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5,069	4,153	3,441	712	712	10	916
Type 1.....	128	119	115	59	31	38	128	9	13	1	0	1,213	710	592	118	80	38	503
Types 2 and 3.....	178	171	168	64	41	36	177	7	10	0	1	1,371	843	747	96	77	18	528
Types 4 and 5.....	247	240	235	100	60	57	246	7	12	0	1	1,479	903	832	71	34	38	576
Types 6 and 7.....	174	164	162	62	33	27	174	10	12	0	0	1,429	794	726	68	45	23	635
Types 8 and 9.....	66	60	49	17	8	10	66	6	7	0	0	1,595	876	813	63	46	17	719

ILLINOIS																		
All types	843	824	804	834	206	176	799	19	38	6	44	1,746	1,202	1,047	155	104	53	544
Net losses	5	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	4	0	2	-1,294	-418	-568	150	0	180	-876
Net incomes	838	823	803	833	206	175	796	15	34	6	42	1,764	1,212	1,067	156	106	62	662
\$0-\$249	3	6	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	0	158	-271	-438	167	167	0	429
\$250-\$499	22	18	17	8	4	1	19	4	5	0	3	166	124	42	31	10	243	
\$500-\$749	50	47	42	24	14	11	46	3	8	0	4	647	333	230	103	76	27	314
\$750-\$999	96	95	94	35	24	12	90	1	2	0	6	895	530	474	56	39	17	365
\$1,000-\$1,249	120	118	115	45	24	24	115	2	5	0	6	1,127	677	507	70	46	25	450
\$1,250-\$1,499	117	115	114	45	25	22	113	2	3	0	4	1,385	839	767	72	48	24	546
\$1,500-\$1,749	110	110	108	40	25	27	104	0	2	2	6	1,622	1,096	1,005	91	67	26	526
\$1,750-\$1,999	75	75	72	27	15	14	72	0	3	0	3	1,867	1,304	1,171	133	94	38	563
\$2,000-\$2,249	58	58	58	27	13	13	19	56	0	0	2	2,110	1,456	1,264	192	114	78	654
\$2,250-\$2,499	46	46	45	18	14	7	47	0	1	1	1	2,356	1,673	1,489	184	102	84	693
\$2,500-\$2,999	64	64	63	24	18	8	63	0	1	1	1	2,753	2,055	1,827	228	156	72	698
\$3,000-\$3,999	49	49	48	21	8	18	45	0	1	2	4	3,403	2,532	2,250	282	171	115	871
\$4,000-\$4,999	11	11	11	8	6	4	11	0	0	1	0	4,380	3,584	2,819	765	717	139	796
\$5,000 or over	17	17	16	12	7	5	14	0	0	0	3	6,669	5,359	3,901	1,458	944	514	1,310
Type 1	200	196	190	74	32	50	189	4	10	2	11	1,510	1,064	938	126	78	53	446
Types 2 and 3	188	179	178	63	32	36	171	4	5	0	12	1,624	1,109	995	114	78	37	515
Types 4 and 5	317	310	299	140	104	63	308	7	17	4	14	1,951	1,367	1,162	195	136	61	594
Types 6 and 7	118	116	114	43	26	24	111	2	4	4	7	1,715	1,129	1,009	120	88	32	586
Types 8 and 9	25	23	23	14	12	3	25	2	2	0	0	2,090	1,371	1,020	351	194	157	719
IOWA																		
All types	712	651	627	222	154	100	658	60	83	11	54	1,103	581	511	70	50	23	522
Net losses	16	7	7	2	2	0	8	9	9	1	8	-891	-798	-790	-8	8	0	-93
Net incomes	696	644	620	220	152	100	650	51	74	10	46	1,149	613	541	72	51	24	536
\$0-\$249	22	9	8	2	2	0	19	13	14	0	3	154	-67	-74	7	7	0	221
\$250-\$499	74	55	51	21	15	9	64	19	23	1	10	404	150	122	28	16	13	254
\$500-\$749	112	107	102	35	22	14	102	5	10	0	10	631	329	293	36	22	15	302
\$750-\$999	153	142	137	42	31	18	141	11	16	2	12	873	447	393	54	35	21	426
\$1,000-\$1,249	116	114	110	35	25	17	113	1	4	1	3	1,116	539	460	79	61	21	577
\$1,250-\$1,499	74	74	72	34	23	17	72	2	2	2	2	1,373	733	617	116	85	36	640
\$1,500-\$1,749	46	44	43	14	12	4	45	0	3	1	1	1,610	798	709	89	82	11	812
\$1,750-\$1,999	26	26	25	6	5	2	26	0	1	1	0	1,858	1,041	960	81	75	6	817
\$2,000-\$2,249	16	16	16	3	2	2	15	0	0	1	1	2,100	1,388	1,350	38	27	23	712
\$2,250-\$2,499	18	18	17	12	8	5	16	0	1	0	2	2,375	1,565	1,194	371	274	99	810
\$2,500-\$2,999	14	14	14	5	4	4	13	0	0	1	1	2,707	1,633	1,508	125	54	78	1,074
\$3,000-\$3,999	21	21	21	9	3	6	20	0	0	0	1	3,523	2,154	2,069	85	26	59	1,369
\$4,000-\$4,999	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	4,590	2,262	1,926	336	144	192	2,328
\$5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10,964	10,976	10,976	10	10	10	10,988
Type 1	195	172	167	58	36	29	180	23	28	1	15	933	477	421	56	26	31	456
Types 2 and 3	165	152	147	38	30	15	146	13	17	5	19	1,040	599	533	66	62	7	441
Types 4 and 5	215	201	194	62	44	25	202	14	21	1	13	1,206	640	559	81	48	33	566
Types 6 and 7	105	98	93	34	30	9	98	6	11	2	7	1,260	879	591	88	73	20	581
Types 8 and 9	32	28	26	10	8	3	32	4	6	2	0	1,265	403	354	49	62	7	862

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—FAMILY INCOME OR LOSSES FROM FARM AND NONFARM SOURCES: Number of families receiving net money and nonmoney income or losses from farm and from nonfarm sources, and average amount of income derived from specified sources, by income and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1956-58—Continued

(White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

State, family-income class, and family type (1)	Families (2)	Families having—										Average income or losses ¹							
		Total net money incomes ² (3)	Net money income from—				Net non-money incomes from farm ¹ (8)	Total net money losses ⁴ (9)	Net money losses from—		Net non-money losses from farm ¹ (12)	Total net family income or losses (13)	Net money income or losses from—					Net non-money income or losses from farm (19)	
			Farm (4)	Nonfarm sources					Farm (10)	Non-farm sources ⁵ (11)			All sources (14)	Farm (15)	Nonfarm sources				
				Any (5)	Earnings ⁶ (6)	Other than earnings (7)									All ⁷ (16)	Earnings ⁶ (17)	Other than earnings (18)		
VERMONT																			
All types.....	Number 513	Number 489	Number 469	Number 284	Number 205	Number 164	Number 508	Number 24	Number 44	Number 2	Number 5	Dollars 1,346	Dollars 791	Dollars 605	Dollars 186	Dollars 147	Dollars 40	Dollars 665	
Net losses.....																			
Net incomes.....	513	489	469	284	205	164	508	24	44	2	5	1,346	791	605	186	147	40	665	
\$0-\$249.....	5	8	8	2	1	2	4	2	0	0	1	186	134	94	40	30	10	52	
\$250-\$499.....	27	17	16	9	7	6	26	10	11	0	1	429	103	67	26	23	13	326	
\$500-\$749.....	65	59	53	36	27	14	68	6	12	0	0	644	267	178	89	50	8	377	
\$750-\$999.....	90	87	84	48	37	24	89	3	6	0	1	893	428	304	119	80	26	470	
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	96	95	95	50	34	21	95	1	1	0	0	1,109	606	508	98	71	27	508	
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	55	54	53	34	20	18	55	1	2	0	0	1,365	792	608	106	83	28	373	
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	60	59	57	39	24	24	60	1	2	0	0	1,619	999	756	243	191	52	620	
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	26	26	26	18	17	7	36	0	3	1	0	1,868	1,180	973	177	168	12	715	
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	26	26	25	12	9	7	26	0	1	0	0	2,121	1,248	1,047	261	186	75	773	
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	23	23	21	15	11	7	23	0	2	1	0	2,354	1,513	1,071	442	374	74	841	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	18	18	18	10	8	7	18	0	0	0	0	2,736	1,907	1,309	398	271	27	829	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7	7	7	6	6	3	7	0	2	0	1	3,263	2,449	1,454	998	862	133	914	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	4,378	3,749	2,498	1,270	862	16	1,629	
\$5,000 or over.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	6,341	6,022	3,852	2,170	1,007	1,163	1,519	
Type 1.....	110	115	111	68	41	47	117	4	8	1	2	1,080	617	487	130	89	43	608	
Types 2 and 3.....	78	75	71	47	33	26	76	2	7	0	2	1,320	819	675	194	142	43	801	
Types 4 and 5.....	101	102	100	56	42	32	101	3	15	1	0	1,429	846	678	228	171	60	843	
Types 6 and 7.....	83	78	71	37	22	14	82	7	12	0	1	1,488	856	620	216	212	5	652	
Types 8 and 9.....	43	40	40	16	13	5	42	2	2	0	0	1,487	713	620	98	75	17	774	

¹ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family.

² Includes only families having positive net income from the specified source.

³ Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from roomers and boarders and from all occupations other than operation of the family farm that did not involve the use of the family's work-stock, machinery, or other farm equipment. Both agricultural and non-agricultural earnings are included. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm.

⁴ Families whose farm and other business expenses and losses exceeded farm and other money income, thus resulting in a net money loss.

⁵ Families whose nonfarm business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other nonfarm money income.

⁶ Net farm nonmoney losses occur when decreases in livestock owned or in crops stored between the beginning and end of the report year exceed the following: Value of farm products used by the family and of housing furnished by the farm plus increases during the report year in crops stored or in livestock owned.

⁷ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2). Entries in this section may be positive (income) or negative (losses). A negative (loss) entry is indicated by a minus sign.

⁸ The sum of the averages in columns 17 and 18 may not equal the average in column 16, since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses. Families having business losses were as follows: New Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 8; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Illinois, 7; Iowa, 15; Vermont, 4. Average business losses were \$2, \$1, \$3, \$0.50 or less, \$0.50 or less, \$2, \$3, 1, respectively in the 8 analysis units.

⁹ These families distributed by amount of net losses were as follows: Net-loss class \$1-\$249, 7; \$250-\$499, 5; \$500-\$749, 3; \$750-\$999, 2; \$1,250-\$1,499, 2; \$1,500-\$1,749, 1; \$1,750-\$1,999, 1.

¹⁰ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹¹ These families distributed by amount of net losses were as follows: Net-loss class \$1-\$249, 5; \$250-\$499, 5; \$500-\$749, 3; \$1,000-\$1,249, 2; \$2,000 or over, 1.

TABLE 49.—FAMILY INCOME OR LOSSES FROM FARM AND NONFARM SOURCES, BY NET FARM INCOME: Number of families receiving net money and nonmoney income or losses from farm and from nonfarm sources, and average amount received from each source, by net farm income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-38

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and net farm income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—								Average income or losses ²				
		Total net money income ³	Net money income from ⁴ —		Net non-money income from farm ⁵	Total net money losses ⁶	Net money losses from ⁷ —		Net non-money losses from farm ⁸	Total net family income or losses	Net money income or losses from ⁹ —			Net non-money income or losses from farm ¹⁰
			Farm	Nonfarm sources			Farm	Nonfarm sources			All sources	Farm	Nonfarm sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
NEW JERSEY														
All income classes.....	Number 791	Number 717	Number 643	Number 382	Number 784	Number 74	Number 148	Number 8	Number 6	Dollars 1,716	Dollars 1,107	Dollars 778	Dollars 329	Dollars 609
Net losses.....	41	17	1	24	40	24	40	1	1	830	-201	-1,051	850	531
Net incomes.....	750	700	642	358	744	50	108	2	5	1,792	1,179	878	301	612
0-249.....	43	23	3	30	43	20	40	0	0	803	426	-261	687	377
250-499.....	80	62	28	48	79	18	42	0	0	770	394	-6	400	376
500-749.....	88	77	70	42	82	6	12	0	1	1,109	643	170	473	496
750-999.....	95	91	87	52	94	4	8	0	1	1,159	614	838	276	845
1,000-1,249.....	81	80	77	40	79	1	4	0	2	1,480	880	529	351	600
1,250-1,499.....	74	73	78	29	74	1	1	1	0	1,509	895	742	153	614
1,500-1,749.....	54	54	54	21	54	0	0	0	0	1,888	1,227	957	270	691
1,750-1,999.....	50	50	50	20	50	0	0	0	0	2,052	1,288	1,105	183	764
2,000-2,249.....	42	42	42	20	42	0	0	0	0	2,399	1,690	1,414	246	739
2,250-2,499.....	39	39	39	14	39	0	0	1	0	2,574	1,857	1,652	205	717
2,500-2,999.....	40	40	40	15	40	0	0	0	0	2,918	2,113	1,919	194	802
3,000-3,999.....	41	41	41	19	40	0	0	0	1	3,578	2,702	2,548	154	876
4,000-4,999.....	19	19	19	4	19	0	0	0	0	4,485	3,444	3,398	48	1,041
5,000 or over.....	9	9	9	4	9	0	0	0	0	6,646	5,702	5,480	222	944

PENNSYLVANIA														
All income classes	2,023	1,957	1,733	1,152	2,001	66	248	8	22	1,654	1,008	737	271	646
Net income	30	21	0	25	29	9	80	1	1	829	456	-640	1,096	373
Net incomes	1,968	1,936	1,733	1,127	1,972	57	258	7	21	1,647	1,017	759	258	650
0-249	138	128	26	129	138	15	111	0	5	873	615	-89	704	258
250-499	212	198	112	179	211	14	99	1	1	804	535	7	524	359
500-749	245	231	216	177	240	14	29	0	5	975	546	201	345	429
750-999	212	210	207	118	200	2	8	0	3	1,079	584	308	216	495
1,000-1,249	208	203	202	113	207	5	6	2	1	1,246	672	509	163	614
1,250-1,499	171	166	165	84	168	5	6	0	3	1,406	848	726	122	648
1,500-1,749	181	180	180	70	181	1	1	2	0	1,741	901	842	119	780
1,750-1,999	154	153	153	63	152	1	1	1	2	1,983	1,217	1,107	110	706
2,000-2,249	134	134	134	52	133	0	0	2	1	2,218	1,323	1,222	101	895
2,250-2,499	79	79	79	26	79	0	0	0	0	2,475	1,515	1,410	105	909
2,500-2,999	115	115	115	55	115	0	0	0	0	2,907	1,800	1,688	207	1,017
3,000-3,999	108	108	108	48	108	0	0	0	0	3,531	2,401	2,288	173	1,070
4,000-4,999	26	26	26	8	26	0	0	0	0	4,730	3,468	3,237	234	1,235
5,000 or over	10	10	10	5	10	0	0	0	0	6,945	5,384	4,247	1,137	1,561
OHIO														
All income classes	816	700	753	434	813	20	68	2	8	1,369	787	593	194	573
Net income	7	6	0	6	7	2	7	0	0	805	230	-1,238	1,468	578
Net incomes	809	786	753	428	806	24	56	2	8	1,363	791	608	183	573
0-249	21	18	8	18	21	8	18	0	0	711	385	-157	642	326
250-499	78	50	36	40	57	8	22	0	1	740	301	26	365	249
500-749	120	118	107	69	119	7	13	0	1	774	359	208	153	415
750-999	108	102	101	81	103	1	2	0	0	998	508	390	118	490
1,000-1,249	140	140	140	68	140	0	0	1	0	1,317	744	542	202	573
1,250-1,499	100	100	99	64	100	0	1	0	0	1,479	815	708	109	604
1,500-1,749	80	80	80	42	80	0	0	1	0	1,725	1,076	978	100	649
1,750-1,999	82	82	82	25	82	0	0	0	0	2,182	1,462	1,146	316	720
2,000-2,249	28	28	28	14	28	0	0	0	0	2,330	1,518	1,319	199	512
2,250-2,499	19	19	19	7	19	0	0	0	0	2,439	1,563	1,478	75	586
2,500-2,999	16	16	16	9	16	0	0	0	0	2,789	1,728	1,641	87	1,061
3,000-3,999	9	9	9	4	9	0	0	0	0	3,781	2,750	2,389	361	1,081
4,000-4,999	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	5,205	3,904	3,069	818	1,301
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—FAMILY INCOME OR LOSSES FROM FARM AND NONFARM SOURCES, BY NET FARM INCOME: Number of families receiving net money and nonmoney income or losses from farm and from nonfarm sources, and average amount received from each source, by net farm income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and net farm income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—								Average income or losses ²				
		Total net money income ³	Net money income from—		Net non-money income from farm ⁴	Total net money losses ⁵	Net money losses from—		Net non-money losses from farm ⁶	Total net family income or losses	Net money income or losses from—			Net non-money income or losses from farm ⁷
			Farm	Nonfarm sources			Farm	Nonfarm sources			All sources	Farm	Nonfarm sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
MICHIGAN														
All income classes.....	Number 784	Number 760	Number 721	Number 829	Number 776	Number 28	Number 63	Number 0	Number 8	Dollars 1,340	Dollars 771	Dollars 616	Dollars 155	Dollars 499
Net losses.....	10	0	1	7	9	4	9	0	1	814	66	-611	677	288
Net incomes.....	774	760	720	822	767	24	54	0	7	1,251	700	632	148	471
0-249.....	36	30	16	30	35	6	20	0	1	601	404	-44	448	197
250-499.....	80	71	61	61	78	0	19	0	2	615	319	99	220	266
500-749.....	141	138	124	62	140	3	7	0	1	798	461	301	160	337
750-999.....	139	137	136	63	130	2	3	0	0	957	564	471	98	398
1,000-1,249.....	123	123	122	43	123	0	1	0	0	1,222	742	639	108	480
1,250-1,499.....	109	108	108	39	107	1	1	0	9	1,502	972	847	125	530
1,500-1,749.....	52	50	50	15	51	2	2	0	1	1,766	1,066	913	153	700
1,750-1,999.....	20	20	20	7	20	1	1	0	0	2,006	1,280	1,108	127	776
2,000-2,249.....	16	16	16	6	16	0	0	0	0	2,275	1,661	1,287	174	714
2,250-2,499.....	14	14	14	6	14	0	0	0	0	2,389	1,430	1,369	38	959
2,500-2,999.....	17	17	17	4	17	0	0	0	0	2,778	1,884	1,822	62	804
3,000-3,999.....	12	12	12	3	12	0	0	0	0	3,325	2,361	2,322	39	984
4,000-4,999.....	4	4	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	5,076	4,207	3,557	650	809
5,000 or over.....	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	7,729	4,804	4,762	42	928
WISCONSIN														
All income classes.....	783	744	726	292	781	39	54	1	9	1,408	832	749	88	576
Net losses.....	9	5	0	7	8	4	9	0	1	562	325	-563	388	287
Net incomes.....	774	739	726	285	773	35	45	1	8	1,418	838	764	74	580
0-249.....	12	5	0	5	12	7	12	0	0	457	-12	-321	309	469
250-499.....	23	15	13	14	23	8	10	0	0	563	139	-28	167	424
500-749.....	89	76	74	40	89	13	15	0	0	769	327	200	127	442
750-999.....	123	118	117	46	123	6	6	1	0	939	465	397	66	474
1,000-1,249.....	146	145	145	46	146	1	1	0	0	1,165	637	565	62	528

1,250-1,499	110	109	109	28	110	1	1	0	0	1,420	878	876	89	873
1,500-1,749	108	108	108	36	103	0	0	0	0	1,085	1,046	990	66	639
1,750-1,999	81	81	81	32	81	0	0	0	0	1,929	1,231	1,169	62	698
2,000-2,249	24	24	24	9	24	0	0	0	0	2,238	1,512	1,396	116	726
2,250-2,499	23	23	23	10	23	0	0	0	0	2,427	1,636	1,569	67	791
2,500-2,999	14	14	14	4	14	0	0	0	0	2,643	1,743	1,712	31	909
3,000-3,999	24	24	24	13	23	0	0	0	1	3,442	2,452	2,369	83	990
4,000-4,999	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	4,892	4,080	3,724	368	802
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
ILLINOIS														
All income classes	843	824	804	834	799	19	38	8	44	1,746	1,202	1,047	155	544
Net losses	12	7	1	8	10	5	11	0	2	102	249	-576	825	-147
Net incomes	831	817	803	826	789	14	27	8	42	1,770	1,216	1,071	145	564
0-249	9	7	2	7	9	2	7	0	0	872	816	-104	420	266
250-499	32	28	28	18	27	4	8	0	5	836	569	126	443	287
500-749	61	67	54	35	57	4	7	0	4	819	467	282	185	352
750-999	105	104	104	43	100	1	1	0	5	1,019	636	499	137	383
1,000-1,249	120	119	118	44	114	1	2	0	6	1,260	808	674	134	462
1,250-1,499	125	128	123	53	119	2	2	0	6	1,499	947	820	127	552
1,500-1,749	100	100	100	81	97	0	0	1	2	1,709	1,134	1,052	82	575
1,750-1,999	79	79	79	29	75	0	0	1	4	1,942	1,327	1,254	72	616
2,000-2,249	47	47	47	17	44	0	0	0	3	2,334	1,755	1,588	187	579
2,250-2,499	40	40	40	12	39	0	0	1	1	2,429	1,773	1,702	71	656
2,500-2,999	52	52	52	12	50	0	0	0	2	2,896	2,147	2,020	127	749
3,000-3,999	42	42	42	14	41	0	0	2	1	3,484	2,528	2,398	130	956
4,000-4,999	9	9	9	6	9	0	0	1	1	5,179	4,117	3,381	736	1,092
5,000 or over	10	10	10	5	8	0	0	0	2	6,880	5,224	5,135	89	1,656
IOWA														
All income classes	712	651	627	222	658	60	83	11	54	1,108	581	511	70	522
Net losses	17	8	7	4	9	9	10	1	3	-734	-636	-721	85	-98
Net incomes	695	643	620	218	649	51	73	10	46	1,148	611	541	70	537
0-249	87	22	18	17	83	15	24	0	4	858	127	-69	193	291
250-499	92	74	64	38	80	18	27	1	12	811	256	135	121	255
500-749	116	112	109	39	105	4	7	0	11	988	349	300	49	339
750-999	147	135	135	88	138	12	12	0	9	918	447	401	46	471
1,000-1,249	112	111	111	80	108	0	0	8	4	1,170	583	535	48	537
1,250-1,499	60	60	60	20	58	0	0	2	2	1,445	826	757	69	610
1,500-1,749	41	39	39	8	41	2	2	1	0	1,650	773	731	41	575
1,750-1,999	27	27	27	7	26	0	0	2	1	1,932	1,172	1,081	72	779
2,000-2,249	19	19	18	6	18	0	1	0	1	2,207	1,319	1,251	68	858
2,250-2,499	10	10	10	3	10	0	0	0	0	2,446	1,532	1,460	72	914
2,500-2,999	10	10	10	2	9	0	0	1	1	2,761	1,626	1,599	27	1,135
3,000-3,999	21	21	21	2	20	0	0	0	1	3,574	2,184	2,088	96	1,390
4,000-4,999	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	4,784	3,072	2,684	288	1,812
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4,964	3,976	3,976	0	1,988

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—FAMILY INCOME OR LOSSES FROM FARM AND NONFARM SOURCES, BY NET FARM INCOME: Number of families receiving net money and nonmoney income or losses from farm and from nonfarm sources, and average amount received from each source, by net farm income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and net farm income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—								Average income or losses ²				
		Total net money income ³	Net money income from ⁴ —		Net non-money income from farm ⁵	Total net money losses ⁶	Net money losses from—		Net non-money losses from farm ⁷	Total net family income or losses	Net money income or losses from—			Net non-money income or losses from farm ⁸
			Farm	Nonfarm sources			Farm	Nonfarm sources			All sources	Farm	Nonfarm sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
VERMONT	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
All income classes.....	513	489	469	284	508	24	44	2	5	1,348	791	605	186	555
Net losses.....	4	4	1	4	2	0	3	0	2	1,670	1,810	18	1,792	-140
Net incomes.....	509	485	468	280	506	24	41	2	3	1,343	783	610	173	560
0-249.....	15	12	4	12	15	8	11	0	0	697.	424	-120	544	273
250-499.....	48	35	30	31	46	18	18	0	2	733	363	27	336	370
500-749.....	80	75	74	49	80	5	6	0	0	790	373	219	154	417
750-999.....	89	88	87	49	88	1	2	0	1	1,024	556	417	139	468
1,000-1,249.....	95	95	95	48	95	0	0	0	0	1,282	739	575	164	543
1,250-1,499.....	53	52	60	32	53	1	3	0	0	1,542	902	727	175	640
1,500-1,749.....	46	45	45	25	46	1	1	0	0	1,724	1,023	903	120	701
1,750-1,999.....	28	28	28	9	28	0	0	1	0	1,897	1,203	1,161	42	694
2,000-2,249.....	22	22	22	9	22	0	0	0	0	2,194	1,289	1,227	62	805
2,250-2,499.....	13	13	18	5	13	0	0	1	0	2,408	1,480	1,402	78	928
2,500-2,999.....	14	14	14	6	14	0	0	0	0	2,911	2,133	1,989	144	778
3,000-3,999.....	4	4	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	3,363	2,099	1,989	110	1,264
4,000-4,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
5,000 or over.....	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	† 6,970	† 5,404	† 4,024	† 1,380	† 1,566

¹ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Income, Net.

² Only families having net positive income from the specified source are included.

³ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Nonmoney Income, Net.

⁴ Families whose farm and other business expenses and losses exceeded farm and other money income, thus resulting in a net money loss.

⁵ Net nonmoney farm losses occur when decreases in livestock owned or in crops stored between the beginning and end of the report year exceed the following: Value of farm products used by the family and of housing furnished by the farm plus increases during the report year in crops stored or in livestock owned.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2). Entries in this section may be positive (income) or negative (losses). A negative (loss) entry is indicated by a minus sign.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 50.—GROSS AND NET FARM INCOME: Number of families receiving gross farm money and nonmoney income from specified sources, average amounts received, average farm operating expenditures, and average net farm income, by income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—				Average ⁴ gross farm income									Average ⁴ net farm income ⁴	
		Gross farm money income from—			Net increase or decrease in crops stored and live-stock	Total money and non-money ⁴	Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—			Average ⁴ farm operating expenditures (money) †	Money and non-money	Money ⁵
		Sale of farm products	A. A. A. benefits and rentals ³	Other sources ³			All sources	Sale of farm products	A. A. A. benefits and rentals ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net)	Products furnished by farm to family ⁶	Net increase or decrease in crops stored and live-stock ⁷			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
NEW JERSEY	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
All income classes.....	791	790	16	27	267	3, 670	3, 070	3, 055	9	6	609	572	37	2, 292	1, 387	778
Net losses.....	21	21	0	0	8	2, 497	1, 893	1, 893	0	0	604	640	-36	3, 279	-782	-1, 386
Net incomes.....	770	769	16	27	259	3, 711	3, 102	3, 087	9	6	609	570	39	2, 266	1, 445	836
0-249.....	21	20	1	2	7	1, 738	1, 348	1, 348	3	10	377	344	33	1, 690	48	-329
250-499.....	50	50	0	3	13	1, 568	1, 194	1, 184	0	10	374	377	-3	1, 275	293	-81
500-749.....	62	62	2	3	17	1, 658	1, 246	1, 233	10	3	412	421	-9	1, 115	643	131
750-999.....	73	73	2	1	28	2, 155	1, 662	1, 639	23	(¹⁰)	493	477	16	1, 422	733	240
1,000-1,249.....	90	90	2	1	28	2, 959	2, 430	2, 423	1	6	529	524	5	1, 982	977	448
1,250-1,499.....	90	90	1	2	26	2, 635	2, 089	2, 088	(¹⁰)	1	546	523	23	1, 567	1, 078	532
1,500-1,749.....	58	58	0	1	17	3, 252	2, 619	2, 610	0	9	633	585	48	1, 884	1, 368	735
1,750-1,999.....	61	61	1	2	21	4, 250	3, 584	3, 573	7	4	666	652	14	2, 720	1, 530	864
2,000-2,249.....	52	52	3	0	22	3, 838	3, 158	3, 105	53	0	690	593	87	2, 230	1, 608	928
2,250-2,499.....	46	46	1	3	16	4, 622	3, 847	3, 837	1	9	775	709	66	2, 633	1, 989	1, 214
2,500-2,999.....	62	62	1	4	19	4, 572	3, 871	3, 846	16	9	701	657	44	2, 510	2, 062	1, 361
3,000-3,999.....	60	60	2	4	23	6, 242	5, 405	5, 377	2	26	837	760	77	3, 496	2, 746	1, 909
4,000-4,999.....	32	32	0	0	15	7, 884	6, 931	6, 931	0	0	953	803	150	4, 361	3, 523	2, 570
5,000 or over.....	13	13	0	1	7	16, 071	15, 167	15, 166	0	11	904	667	237	10, 509	5, 562	4, 668

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—GROSS AND NET FARM INCOME: Number of families receiving gross farm money and nonmoney income from specified sources, average amounts received, average farm operating expenditures, and average net farm income, by income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—				Net increase or decrease in crops stored and live-stock	Total money and non-money ¹	Average ⁴ gross farm income							Average ⁴ farm operating expenditures (money)	Average ⁴ net farm income ⁵	
		Gross farm money income from—			All sources			Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—			Money and non-money		Money ³	
		Sale of farm products	A. A. A. benefits and rentals ¹	Other sources ²				Sale of farm products	A. A. A. benefits and rentals ¹	Other sources ²	All sources (net)	Products furnished by farm to family ⁴	Net increase or decrease in crops stored and live-stock ⁷				
																	(3)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
PENNSYLVANIA																	
All income classes.....	Number 2,023	Number 1,983	Number 928	Number 195	Number 987	Dollars 2,687	Dollars 2,041	Dollars 1,954	Dollars 70	Dollars 17	Dollars 846	Dollars 594	Dollars 82	Dollars 1,304	Dollars 1,383	Dollars 737	
Net losses.....	7	7	4	1	5	1,231	935	793	133	9	296	563	-267	1,659	-428	-724	
Net incomes.....	2,016	1,976	924	194	982	2,693	2,046	1,959	70	17	647	594	83	1,303	1,390	743	
0-249.....	18	17	2	8	8	1,142	860	821	20	18	282	301	-19	1,040	102	-180	
250-499.....	90	89	16	8	28	873	619	602	14	3	254	288	-34	570	303	110	
500-749.....	195	186	66	11	76	1,014	639	611	24	4	375	375	(10)	329	485	49	
750-999.....	249	240	101	21	98	1,412	983	928	55	8	429	448	14	736	677	248	
1,000-1,249.....	238	234	118	20	108	1,797	1,243	1,182	66	6	554	518	36	903	894	340	
1,250-1,499.....	243	237	117	36	123	2,011	1,450	1,370	80	22	661	535	26	953	1,058	407	
1,500-1,749.....	229	225	121	19	122	2,495	1,810	1,727	73	10	985	651	34	1,168	1,327	642	
1,750-1,999.....	179	177	74	15	89	2,998	2,283	2,201	70	12	710	657	53	1,370	1,323	913	
2,000-2,249.....	147	145	70	16	90	3,614	2,753	2,652	89	12	861	731	130	1,707	1,907	1,046	
2,250-2,499.....	109	108	60	10	58	3,880	3,055	2,950	81	14	825	768	59	1,859	2,021	1,196	
2,500-2,999.....	140	138	81	17	82	4,743	3,780	3,633	130	17	963	793	170	2,323	2,420	1,457	
3,000-3,999.....	131	131	74	13	80	5,868	4,646	4,441	141	64	1,022	868	158	2,801	3,067	2,045	
4,000-4,999.....	28	28	18	3	15	7,461	6,368	6,180	189	19	1,093	975	118	3,286	4,175	3,082	
5,000 or over.....	20	20	11	5	9	9,367	7,936	7,520	120	296	1,431	1,005	426	5,016	4,351	2,920	

OHIO																
All income classes	816	809	320	81	336	1,756	1,184	1,115	50	19	572	532	40	591	1,165	593
Net losses	2	2	1	1	2	2,959	2,209	1,709	400	100	750	710	40	4,084	1,125	1,875
Net incomes	814	807	319	80	334	1,752	1,181	1,113	49	19	571	531	40	581	1,171	600
0-249	4	4	1	2	2	519	328	274	20	34	191	286	-95	431	88	-103
250-499	33	33	3	1	15	621	303	295	7	1	318	337	-19	301	320	2
500-749	95	94	21	6	33	941	552	536	14	2	389	370	19	361	580	191
750-999	156	153	39	11	55	1,177	717	698	24	5	460	456	4	381	796	336
1,000-1,249	139	138	51	7	54	1,398	859	826	31	2	539	506	33	412	986	447
1,250-1,499	114	114	58	12	55	1,732	1,116	1,058	48	10	616	580	56	510	1,222	606
1,500-1,749	93	92	44	8	32	2,140	1,515	1,453	55	7	625	599	26	692	1,448	823
1,750-1,999	65	64	32	10	30	2,345	1,663	1,546	55	62	682	648	34	767	1,578	896
2,000-2,249	34	33	18	6	18	2,562	1,793	1,658	107	28	769	651	118	775	1,787	1,018
2,250-2,499	34	34	23	5	17	3,306	2,515	2,296	163	56	791	697	94	1,256	2,050	1,259
2,500-2,999	27	27	15	5	11	3,136	2,284	2,118	121	45	852	745	107	1,001	2,135	1,263
3,000-3,999	14	14	10	6	10	4,667	3,718	3,434	152	132	949	724	225	1,916	2,751	1,802
4,000-4,999	3	3	2	0	3	5,374	4,021	3,845	176	0	1,353	935	418	1,524	3,850	2,497
5,000 or over	4	4	2	1	4	5,801	4,670	4,020	150	500	1,131	804	327	2,941	2,860	1,729
MICHIGAN																
All income classes	784	788	236	49	333	1,748	1,279	1,230	38	11	469	381	88	663	1,085	616
Net losses	5	5	1	1	3	1,545	1,221	1,163	18	40	324	350	-26	2,079	-534	-858
Net incomes	779	778	235	48	330	1,749	1,279	1,230	38	11	470	381	89	654	1,095	625
0-249	9	9	3	0	1	955	705	673	32	0	250	244	6	829	126	-124
250-499	64	64	11	4	19	773	555	530	11	5	218	251	-33	449	325	107
500-749	122	122	25	7	45	994	691	667	17	7	303	296	7	411	583	280
750-999	137	137	31	4	48	1,238	848	824	24	(10)	390	358	32	427	811	421
1,000-1,249	131	130	32	7	47	1,445	1,008	971	23	14	437	377	60	455	990	553
1,250-1,499	116	116	43	8	50	1,913	1,413	1,356	42	15	500	439	71	675	1,238	738
1,500-1,749	61	61	19	5	34	2,410	1,760	1,694	52	14	650	442	208	978	1,432	782
1,750-1,999	47	47	17	3	26	2,600	1,957	1,898	52	7	643	462	181	1,049	1,551	908
2,000-2,249	24	24	12	0	15	2,774	2,084	2,002	82	0	690	497	193	1,107	1,667	977
2,250-2,499	21	21	13	4	14	3,128	2,316	2,145	109	62	812	456	356	1,232	1,896	1,084
2,500-2,999	24	24	13	3	16	3,416	2,570	2,427	92	51	846	509	337	1,040	2,376	1,530
3,000-3,999	17	17	12	3	13	4,632	3,758	3,623	120	15	874	488	386	1,730	2,902	2,028
4,000-4,999	3	3	2	0	1	5,669	4,668	4,468	200	0	1,001	884	117	1,387	4,282	3,281
5,000 or over	3	3	2	0	1	7,741	6,967	6,667	300	0	774	391	383	2,331	5,410	4,636

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—GROSS AND NET FARM INCOME: Number of families receiving gross farm money and nonmoney income from specified sources, average amounts received, average farm operating expenditures, and average net farm income, by income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-38—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—				Average ¹ gross farm income									Average ⁴ farm operating expenditures (money)	Average ⁴ net farm income ⁵	
		Gross farm money income from—			Net increase or decrease in crops stored and live-stock	Total money and non-money ³	Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—			Money and non-money		Money ³	
		Sale of farm products	A. A. A. benefits and rentals ¹	Other sources ²			All sources	Sale of farm products	A. A. A. benefits and rentals ¹	Other sources ²	All sources (net)	Products furnished by farm to family ⁴	Net increase or decrease in crops stored and live-stock ¹				
																	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
WISCONSIN																	
All income classes	Number 783	Number 783	Number 408	Number 100	Number 242	Dollars 2,339	Dollars 1,703	Dollars 1,088	Dollars 67	Dollars 13	Dollars 876	Dollars 558	Dollars 18	Dollars 1,014	Dollars 1,325	Dollars 749	
Net losses	8	8	2	1	0	1,861	976	853	60	33	385	385	0	1,809	-148	-533	
Net incomes	780	780	401	99	242	2,343	1,700	1,088	67	13	877	559	18	1,012	1,331	764	
0-249	8	8	2	1	1	1,879	1,376	1,331	40	5	808	480	43	1,824	55	-448	
250-499	18	18	7	2	5	1,309	842	800	35	7	367	200	-23	839	370	3	
500-749	73	73	34	8	22	1,445	1,004	948	30	20	441	448	-5	855	600	149	
750-999	120	120	59	18	22	1,572	1,105	1,049	48	10	467	448	19	746	825	359	
1,000-1,249	143	143	70	17	46	1,803	1,348	1,282	54	12	515	408	19	780	1,083	508	
1,250-1,499	120	120	67	18	38	2,223	1,653	1,501	87	8	870	562	8	914	1,309	730	
1,500-1,749	109	109	70	14	38	2,609	2,085	2,007	69	9	614	607	7	1,174	1,525	911	
1,750-1,999	80	80	55	13	25	2,878	2,262	2,094	83	21	678	601	15	1,061	1,617	1,141	
2,000-2,249	27	27	20	3	9	3,177	2,403	2,350	111	2	714	692	22	1,254	1,923	1,309	
2,250-2,499	31	31	22	3	12	3,802	3,087	2,959	118	10	715	690	25	1,054	2,148	1,433	
2,500-2,999	24	24	21	3	9	3,720	2,876	2,728	136	12	850	775	75	1,444	2,292	1,432	
3,000-3,999	23	23	21	6	13	5,229	4,209	3,973	177	59	1,020	893	127	1,959	3,270	2,250	
4,000-4,999	3	3	3	1	2	6,678	6,010	5,811	195	4	608	651	17	2,560	4,118	3,450	
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	11 5,895	11 4,670	11 4,599	11 80	11 0	11 916	11 916	11 0	11 1,238	11 4,357	11 3,441	

ILLINOIS																
All income classes	843	841	423	172	469	2,700	2,156	2,021	87	48	544	513	31	1,109	1,591	1,047
Net losses	5	5	3	2	5	1,826	2,702	2,482	60	160	-876	572	-1,448	3,270	-1,444	-568
Net incomes	838	836	420	170	464	2,705	2,153	2,019	87	47	562	512	40	1,096	1,609	1,057
0-249	3	3	0	0	1	1,249	820	820	0	0	429	420	9	1,258	-9	-438
250-499	22	22	2	6	12	1,032	789	744	7	38	243	361	-118	665	367	124
500-749	50	49	20	21	24	1,289	975	921	44	10	314	373	-59	745	544	230
750-999	96	96	44	21	47	1,528	1,163	1,082	53	28	365	409	-44	689	839	474
1,000-1,249	120	120	60	18	58	1,938	1,488	1,396	68	24	450	469	-19	881	1,057	607
1,250-1,499	117	117	55	18	76	2,235	1,689	1,597	68	33	526	533	-7	979	1,531	1,005
1,500-1,749	110	110	58	17	60	2,510	1,984	1,879	72	33	563	560	3	1,100	1,734	1,171
1,750-1,999	75	74	46	22	38	2,834	2,271	2,096	103	72	653	650	3	1,056	1,918	1,264
2,000-2,249	58	58	25	12	35	2,974	2,320	2,177	86	57	654	650	104	1,123	2,172	1,489
2,250-2,499	46	46	22	9	24	3,295	2,612	2,502	90	20	683	678	105	1,470	2,525	1,827
2,500-2,999	64	64	49	13	44	3,995	3,297	3,054	171	72	698	615	83	1,508	3,121	2,250
3,000-3,999	49	49	23	15	28	4,629	3,758	3,558	116	84	871	647	224	1,827	3,615	2,819
4,000-4,999	11	11	6	5	4	6,800	6,004	5,539	211	254	796	669	127	4,551	5,211	3,901
5,000 or over	17	17	10	8	13	9,762	8,452	7,850	322	280	1,310	634	676			
IOWA																
All income classes	712	711	530	77	447	1,884	1,362	1,188	159	15	522	534	-12	851	1,033	511
Net losses	16	16	10	2	12	2,186	2,279	2,134	140	5	-93	579	-672	3,069	-883	-790
Net incomes	696	695	520	75	435	1,877	1,341	1,167	159	15	536	533	3	800	1,077	541
0-249	22	22	10	0	15	771	550	485	65	0	221	367	-146	624	1-7	-74
250-499	74	74	46	3	46	887	633	549	81	3	254	404	-150	511	376	122
500-749	112	112	84	16	68	1,114	812	684	113	15	302	425	-123	519	595	293
750-999	153	153	116	12	105	1,382	956	814	134	8	426	487	-61	563	819	393
1,000-1,249	116	116	89	11	65	1,695	1,118	957	160	11	577	538	39	658	1,037	490
1,250-1,499	74	74	57	8	42	2,098	1,458	1,289	199	20	640	590	50	841	1,257	617
1,500-1,749	46	45	37	9	32	2,428	1,616	1,405	184	27	812	647	165	907	1,521	709
1,750-1,999	26	26	24	2	13	2,686	1,869	1,581	274	14	817	669	148	909	1,777	960
2,000-2,249	16	16	13	3	8	3,261	2,549	2,300	227	22	712	747	-35	1,199	2,062	1,350
2,250-2,499	18	18	15	2	13	4,854	4,044	3,778	252	14	810	742	68	2,850	2,004	1,194
2,500-2,999	14	14	10	1	11	4,517	3,443	3,203	219	21	1,074	848	226	1,935	2,582	1,808
3,000-3,999	21	21	15	6	14	5,749	4,380	3,963	378	39	1,369	841	528	2,311	3,438	2,069
4,000-4,999	3	3	3	2	3	6,303	3,975	2,995	563	417	2,328	695	1,633	2,049	4,254	1,926
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	11,954	10,966	9,716	11,250	11,0	11,988	11,988	11,0	11,4,990	11,6,984	11,5,976

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—GROSS AND NET FARM INCOME: *Number of families receiving gross farm money and nonmoney income from specified sources, average amounts received, average farm operating expenditures, and average net farm income, by income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—				Average ⁴ gross farm income									Average ⁴ farm operating expenditures (money)	Average ⁴ net farm income ⁵	
		Gross farm money income from—			Net increase or decrease in crops stored and live-stock	Total money and non-money ¹	Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—			Money and non-money		Money ²	
		Sale of farm products	A. A. A. benefits and rentals ³	Other sources ⁴			All sources	Sale of farm products	A. A. A. benefits and rentals ³	Other sources ⁴	All sources (net)	Products furnished by farm to family ⁶	Net increase or decrease in crops stored and live-stock ⁷				
																	Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
VERMONT	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	
All income classes.....	513	510	21	80	429	2,413	1,858	1,835	5	18	555	510	45	1,253	1,180	605	
Net losses.....																	
Net incomes.....	513	510	21	80	429	2,413	1,858	1,835	5	18	555	510	45	1,253	1,180	605	
0-249.....	5	5	0	0	3	629	577	577	0	0	52	208	-156	483	146	94	
250-499.....	27	27	0	3	26	1,060	734	729	0	5	326	314	12	667	393	67	
500-749.....	65	64	1	10	48	1,299	922	903	4	15	377	356	21	744	555	178	
750-999.....	90	90	4	22	73	1,621	1,151	1,126	4	21	470	434	36	847	774	304	
1,000-1,249.....	96	95	5	11	74	1,904	1,401	1,376	9	16	503	472	31	893	1,011	508	
1,250-1,499.....	55	54	1	7	47	2,527	1,954	1,947	(10)	7	573	563	11	1,298	1,259	686	
1,500-1,749.....	60	60	3	12	54	2,742	2,122	2,082	5	35	620	575	45	1,366	1,376	756	
1,750-1,999.....	36	36	3	5	32	3,435	2,720	2,660	16	44	715	672	43	1,747	1,688	973	
2,000-2,249.....	26	25	2	2	22	3,958	3,185	3,178	6	1	773	615	158	2,098	1,890	1,087	
2,250-2,499.....	23	23	0	5	21	3,826	2,985	2,989	0	16	841	656	185	1,914	1,912	1,071	
2,500-2,999.....	18	18	1	2	18	5,522	4,693	4,682	4	7	829	774	55	3,034	2,438	1,609	
3,000-3,999.....	7	7	0	1	7	4,322	3,408	3,404	0	4	914	630	284	1,954	2,368	1,454	
4,000-4,999.....	2	2	0	0	2	9,332	8,703	8,703	11	0	629	690	11-231	7,704	11,628	11,999	
5,000 or over.....	3	3	1	0	3	8,877	7,558	7,531	27	0	1,319	1,281	38	4,705	4,171	2,552	

¹ In using data in columns 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, and 17 it should be remembered that the method of handling purchases or sales of livestock and resultant changes in value of livestock owned may have introduced data from transactions which customarily are not classified under these income headings. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.

² Includes all money payments (except loans) received from the Government under the agricultural-recovery program.

³ This includes net income from work off the operated farm that involved both the labor of farm family members and the use of the family's work-stock, machinery, or other farm equipment.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁵ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Income, Gross. Does not include the value of products used in payment of share rent (table 56). Had value of products used in payment of share rent been included, the gross farm income would be as follows: New Jersey,

\$3,771; Pennsylvania, \$2,857; Ohio, \$1,910; Michigan, \$1,960; Wisconsin, \$2,601; Illinois, \$3,652; Iowa, \$2,153; Vermont, \$2,537.

⁶ Includes the value of housing, food, fuel, ice, and other products furnished by the farm for family use. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by Family, and Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

⁷ A net decrease is indicated by a minus sign.

⁸ Entries in this section may be positive (income) or negative (losses). A negative (loss) entry is indicated by a minus sign. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm Income, Net.

⁹ Net farm money income is obtained by deducting farm operating expenditures from gross money income from farming.

¹⁰ \$0.50 or less.

¹¹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 51.—SOURCES OF NONFARM MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings from sources other than the operated farm, and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (1)	Families (2)	Families having net nonfarm money earnings from 1—										Average ³ net nonfarm money earnings per family from—											
		Any source (3)	Individual earners								Roomers and boarders ² (11)	Other work not attributable to individuals (12)	All sources (13)	Individual earners								Roomers and boarders (net) (21)	Other work not attributable to individuals (22)
			Any (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Others 16 or older		Others under 16		Male (17)				Female (18)	Male (19)	Female (20)							
						Male (7)	Female (8)	Male (9)	Female (10)														
NEW JERSEY																							
All types.....	No. 791	No. 271	No. 238	No. 160	No. 44	No. 48	No. 41	No. 3	No. 1	No. 46	No. 10	Dol. 274	Dol. 261	Dol. 169	Dol. 21	Dol. 40	Dol. 31	Dol. (1)	Dol. (1)	Dol. 11	Dol. 2		
Net losses.....	21	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	173	173	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0		
Net incomes.....	770	269	236	158	44	48	41	3	1	46	10	278	264	170	22	40	32	(1)	(1)	12	2		
\$0-\$499.....	71	19	15	8	5	0	3	1	0	6	0	62	53	22	28	0	3	(1)	(1)	9	0		
\$500-\$999.....	135	37	30	22	8	4	0	1	0	9	1	86	70	51	13	6	0	(1)	(1)	16	(1)		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	180	65	55	33	12	8	15	2	1	14	4	189	176	102	18	13	43	(1)	(1)	12	2		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	119	41	37	25	6	9	4	0	0	5	3	238	229	153	32	29	15	0	0	8	1		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	160	67	61	42	9	19	15	0	0	10	3	462	442	250	25	102	65	0	0	16	4		
\$3,000 or over.....	105	40	38	26	4	8	4	0	0	2	1	583	575	432	20	77	46	0	0	19	3		
Type 1.....	199	56	44	33	14	10	8	0	0	16	0	155	136	105	31	11	10	(1)	(1)	4	0		
Types 2 and 3.....	140	37	34	30	8	1	1	0	0	5	1	222	218	195	23	11	10	(1)	(1)	4	(1)		
Types 4 and 5.....	287	113	98	57	14	20	26	1	1	20	8	283	268	145	14	55	54	(1)	(1)	12	3		
Types 6 and 7.....	105	42	41	30	5	10	8	1	0	1	0	466	463	335	13	76	38	1	0	3	0		
Types 8 and 9.....	60	23	21	10	3	9	7	0	0	4	1	417	397	155	35	118	89	0	0	12	8		

TABLE 51.—SOURCES OF NONFARM MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings from sources other than the operated farm, and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued.

[White nonrelig families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (1)	Families (2)	Families having net nonfarm money earnings from—										Average net nonfarm money earnings per family from—											
		Any source (3)	Individual earners								Roomers and boarders ¹ (11)	Other work not attributable to individuals (12)	All sources (13)	Individual earners								Roomers and boarders (net) (21)	Other work not attributable to individuals (22)
			Any (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Others 16 or older		Others under 16		Male (17)				Female (18)	Male (19)	Female (20)							
						Male (7)	Female (8)	Male (9)	Female (10)														
PENNSYLVANIA																							
All types.....	No. 2,023	No. 836	No. 703	No. 557	No. 70	No. 112	No. 70	No. 3	No. 3	No. 205	No. 8	Dol. 222	Dol. 211	Dol. 182	Dol. 9	Dol. 22	Dol. 18	Dol. (°)	Dol. (°)	Dol. 10	Dol. 1		
Net losses.....	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0		
Net incomes.....	2,016	835	703	557	70	112	70	3	3	204	8	223	212	182	9	23	18	(°)	(°)	10	1		
\$0-\$499.....	108	46	37	33	3	2	2	0	0	11	0	55	48	41	3	2	2	0	0	7	0		
\$500-\$999.....	444	231	194	167	17	24	9	1	1	65	1	148	134	112	6	12	4	(°)	(°)	14	(°)		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	481	227	199	169	19	26	18	1	0	47	2	243	235	194	7	15	19	(°)	0	8	(°)		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	408	149	121	93	14	22	11	0	1	40	2	226	212	152	16	28	16	0	(°)	12	2		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	396	127	107	65	14	29	20	1	1	29	1	215	208	142	9	31	26	(°)	(°)	7	(°)		
\$3,000 or over.....	179	55	45	30	3	9	10	0	0	12	2	468	458	343	13	54	48	0	0	7	3		
Type 1.....	387	158	120	114	13	.....	.....	.....	1	53	1	154	139	130	9	.....	.....	.....	(°)	15	(°)
Net losses.....	1	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Net incomes.....	386	158	120	114	13	.....	.....	.....	1	53	1	154	139	130	9	.....	.....	.....	(°)	15	(°)
\$0-\$499.....	69	23	18	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	0	41	37	34	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0
\$500-\$999.....	142	72	53	51	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	0	119	97	93	4	.....	.....	.....	(°)	22	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	83	35	30	28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	208	200	188	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	(°)
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	40	19	13	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0	261	227	190	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	26	7	4	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0	104	101	101	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0
\$3,000 or over.....	10	2	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	525	525	525	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0

Types 2 and 3.....	356	142	119	115	12			1	0	31	1	199	191	181	10			(⁴)	0	8	(⁴)
Net losses.....	1	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	355	142	119	115	12			1	0	31	1	199	191	181	10			(⁴)	0	8	(⁴)
\$0-\$499.....	18	9	7	7	0			0	0	2	0	86	73	73	0			0	0	0	13
\$500-\$999.....	78	36	31	30	2			1	0	7	0	145	134	127	7			(⁴)	0	0	11
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	104	49	42	41	5			0	0	12	0	208	200	250	10			0	0	0	8
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	77	31	25	25	4			0	0	7	0	197	190	166	24			0	0	0	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	51	12	11	11	0			0	0	1	1	280	273	273	0			0	0	0	6
\$3,000 or over.....	27	5	3	3	0			0	0	2	0	20	17	17	0			0	0	0	3
Types 4 and 5.....	659	328	280	193	32	72	43	1	2	81	4	304	291	199	15	44	33	(⁴)	(⁴)	12	1
Net losses.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0
Net incomes.....	656	327	280	193	32	72	43	1	2	80	4	305	293	200	15	45	33	(⁴)	(⁴)	11	1
\$0-\$499.....	18	11	9	6	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	85	71	39	12	13	7	0	0	14	0
\$500-\$999.....	147	85	78	59	8	20	7	0	0	23	0	174	163	110	9	34	10	0	(⁴)	11	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	107	94	79	60	5	21	13	0	0	21	1	279	268	184	4	39	41	0	0	10	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	124	54	45	29	4	14	6	0	1	14	2	305	285	173	15	64	32	0	1	15	5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	139	55	46	23	11	12	11	1	1	13	0	283	254	156	24	40	32	1	1	9	0
\$3,000 or over.....	61	28	23	16	3	3	5	0	0	7	1	852	835	653	38	65	79	0	0	15	2
Types 6 and 7.....	415	141	128	102	11	19	14	1	0	23	0	172	167	129	5	17	16	(⁴)	0	5	0
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	415	141	128	102	11	19	14	1	0	23	0	172	167	129	5	17	16	(⁴)	0	5	0
\$0-\$499.....	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999.....	63	29	26	23	2	2	2	0	0	5	0	139	130	116	6	1	7	0	0	9	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	91	38	37	31	4	4	3	1	0	5	0	198	191	171	6	3	9	2	0	7	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	107	32	29	22	3	5	4	0	0	4	0	192	189	145	11	15	18	0	0	3	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	114	33	28	20	2	6	3	0	0	7	0	156	152	109	(⁴)	28	15	0	0	4	0
\$3,000 or over.....	44	7	6	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	172	166	80	0	46	40	0	0	6	0
Types 8 and 9.....	226	67	56	33	2	21	13	0	0	17	2	225	217	138	1	41	37	0	0	6	2
Net losses.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	224	67	56	33	2	21	13	0	0	17	2	227	219	140	1	41	37	0	0	6	2
\$0-\$499.....	7	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	43	43	37	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999.....	24	9	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	198	186	178	0	8	0	0	0	5	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	36	11	11	9	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	199	193	145	4	5	39	0	0	6	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	54	13	9	7	0	3	1	0	0	6	0	125	117	71	0	32	14	0	0	8	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	66	20	18	7	1	11	6	0	0	5	0	207	199	84	2	51	62	0	0	8	0
\$3,000 or over.....	37	13	11	5	0	4	3	0	0	1	1	497	487	331	0	99	57	0	0	2	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—SOURCES OF NONFARM MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings from sources other than the operated farm, and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (1)	Families (2)	Families having net nonfarm money earnings from—										Average net nonfarm money earnings per family from—										
		Any source (3)	Individual earners				Roomers and boarders ¹ (11)	Other work not attributable to individuals (12)	Individual earners				Roomers and boarders (net) (21)	Other work not attributable to individuals (22)								
			Any (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Others 16 or older			Others under 16		All sources (13)	All (14)			Husband (15)	Wife (16)	Others 16 or older		Others under 16			
						Male (7)			Female (8)	Male (9)							Female (10)	Male (17)	Female (18)	Male (19)	Female (20)	
OHIO																						
All types	No. 816	No. 249	No. 229	No. 160	No. 20	No. 58	No. 23	No. 9	No. 0	No. 30	No. 1	Dol. 130	Dol. 127	Dol. 91	Dol. 3	Dol. 25	Dol. 8	Dol. 0	Dol. 0	Dol. 3	Dol. (1)	
Net losses	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes	814	249	229	160	20	58	23	9	0	30	1	131	128	92	3	25	8	0	0	3	(1)	
\$0-\$499	37	11	9	7	1	9	9	0	0	2	0	37	30	26	1	3	0	0	0	7	0	
\$500-\$999	250	59	54	42	1	9	2	0	0	0	1	45	43	37	2	3	1	0	0	2	(1)	
\$1,000-\$1,499	253	72	65	45	2	17	7	0	0	11	0	82	78	59	1	15	3	0	0	4	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999	158	56	51	26	2	13	6	0	0	6	0	166	163	123	6	26	8	0	0	3	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999	95	41	40	22	2	17	7	0	0	3	0	321	319	165	1	107	46	0	0	2	0	
\$3,000 or over	21	10	10	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	781	774	681	51	62	0	0	0	7	0	
Type 1	236	35	33	28	9	—	—	—	—	6	0	63	61	60	1	—	—	—	—	2	0	
Types 2 and 3	117	35	33	31	2	—	—	0	0	2	0	80	79	70	9	—	—	0	0	1	0	
Types 4 and 5	312	116	104	63	7	35	13	0	0	18	1	156	151	92	3	40	16	0	0	5	(1)	
Types 6 and 7	106	41	40	31	1	10	5	0	0	3	0	226	223	191	1	28	3	0	0	3	0	
Types 8 and 9	45	19	19	7	1	10	5	0	0	1	0	204	204	75	(1)	103	26	0	0	(1)	0	
MICHIGAN																						
All types	784	241	218	147	27	45	26	3	2	32	3	120	117	84	9	14	10	(1)	(1)	3	(1)	
Net losses	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	80	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Net incomes	779	239	217	146	27	45	26	3	2	32	2	121	118	85	9	14	10	(1)	(1)	3	(1)	
\$0-\$499	73	27	25	19	6	3	2	0	0	2	0	53	53	46	3	3	1	0	0	(1)	0	
\$500-\$999	259	64	55	40	7	14	2	2	0	11	1	42	40	31	2	(1)	(1)	0	0	2	(1)	
\$1,000-\$1,499	247	75	68	41	8	13	12	1	1	12	1	112	109	78	10	12	8	(1)	(1)	3	(1)	
\$1,500-\$1,999	108	36	32	23	3	7	3	0	1	7	0	187	176	140	17	11	8	0	(1)	11	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999	69	29	29	19	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	321	321	233	26	23	39	0	0	0	0	
\$3,000 or over	23	8	8	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	401	401	174	0	144	83	0	0	0	0	

Type 1	235	55	46	39	9	11		10		0	78	74	59	13	2		4		0
Types 2 and 3	152	46	42	36	7		0	0	5	1	139	137	124	18		0	0	2	(*)
Types 4 and 5	296	106	97	87	9	23	14	1	1	2	135	131	98	5	20	13	(*)	(*)	4
Types 6 and 7	71	21	20	9	2	7	6	2	2	0	83	82	46	5	22	5	(*)	2	1
Types 8 and 9	30	13	13	6	0	5	5	0	0	0	303	303	81	0	119	103	0	0	0
WISCONSIN																			
All types	793	173	153	116	18	26	10	0	2	28	1	55	52	37	8	6	1	0	(*)
Net losses	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes	790	173	153	116	18	26	10	0	2	28	1	55	52	37	8	6	1	0	(*)
\$0-\$400	26	6	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	35	34	29	5	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999	193	38	34	26	2	6	4	0	0	4	1	37	34	28	2	3	1	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	263	54	46	35	5	10	1	0	1	11	0	34	31	20	1	3	1	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	189	41	35	27	3	4	2	0	1	11	0	46	44	28	10	5	1	0	(*)
\$2,000-\$2,999	82	25	24	19	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	106	105	112	44	5	5	0	(*)
\$3,000 or over	27	9	9	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	116	115	42	1	72	0	0	0
Type 1	128	31	25	22	6					3	0	30	27	64					
Types 2 and 3	178	41	37	34	5			0	1	7	0	77	75	54	21			0	(*)
Types 4 and 5	247	60	52	36	6	14	5	0	1	10	0	34	32	18		5	2		
Types 6 and 7	174	32	31	23	1	6	2	0	0	3	1	45	44	32	(*)	11	1	0	0
Types 8 and 9	56	8	8	1	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	46	46	18	0	27	1	0	0
ILLINOIS																			
All types	843	206	195	116	6	64	27	6	0	12	0	104	102	66	4	20	12	(*)	0
Net losses	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes	838	206	195	116	6	64	27	6	0	12	0	105	103	67	4	20	12	(*)	0
\$0-\$400	25	7	6	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	48	48	37	0	10	0	1	(*)
\$500-\$999	146	38	36	25	2	8	2	2	0	2	0	52	50	40	5	5	(*)	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	237	55	51	31	0	22	5	1	0	4	0	47	45	27	0	12	6	(*)	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	185	40	38	19	0	13	7	2	0	3	0	75	76	44	0	18	18	1	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	108	45	43	28	4	11	9	0	0	2	0	123	123	67	15	19	22	0	0
\$3,000 or over	77	21	21	14	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	419	419	800	0	79	40	0	0
Type 1	200	32	29	27	3					4	0	78	75	67	3				
Net losses	0	0	0	0	0					0	0								
Net incomes	200	32	29	27	3					4	0	78	75	67	3				
\$0-\$400	9	3	3	3	0					0	0	94	94	64	0				
\$500-\$999	55	9	8	7	2					1	0	57	54	40	14				
\$1,000-\$1,499	62	10	8	8	0					2	0	52	46	46	0				
\$1,500-\$1,999	35	1	1	1	0					0	0	2	2	2	0				
\$2,000-\$2,999	24	6	6	5	1					1	0	123	123	90	33				
\$3,000 or over	15	3	3	3	0					0	0	355	355	355	0				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—SOURCES OF NONFARM MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings from sources other than the operated farm, and average net money earnings received from each source, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[W hite nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (1)	Families (2)	Families having net nonfarm money earnings from—										Average net nonfarm money earnings per family from—											
		Any source (3)	Individual earners								Roomers and boarders ¹ (11)	Other work not attributable to individuals ² (12)	All sources (13)	Individual earners								Roomers and boarders (net) (21)	Other work not attributable to individuals (22)
			Any (4)	Husband (5)	Wife (6)	Others 16 or older		Others under 16		Male (17)				Female (18)	Male (19)	Female (20)							
						Male (7)	Female (8)	Male (9)	Female (10)														
ILLINOIS—continued																							
Types 2 and 3.....	No. 183	No. 82	No. 20	No. 20	No. 3	No.	No.	No. 3	No. 0	No. 4	No. 0	Dol. 76	Dol. 76	Dol. 69	Dol. 6	Dol.	Dol. (4)	Dol. 0	Dol. 1	Dol. 0			
Net losses.....	9	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	181	82	20	20	3	.....	.....	3	0	4	0	77	76	70	6	.....	(5)	0	1	0
\$0-\$400.....	6	2	1	1	0	.....	.....	1	0	1	0	18	17	12	0	.....	.....	0	1	0
\$400-\$800.....	31	6	3	3	0	.....	.....	0	0	1	0	11	9	9	0	.....	.....	0	2	0
\$1,000-\$1,400.....	24	9	3	3	0	.....	.....	0	0	1	0	24	23	23	0	.....	.....	0	1	0
\$1,400-\$1,800.....	43	7	3	3	0	.....	.....	1	0	1	0	37	36	35	0	.....	.....	1	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,000.....	33	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	36	36	34	24	.....	.....	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	11	4	4	4	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	477	477	477	0	.....	.....	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	317	104	101	46	1	47	17	3	0	3	0	136	135	72	3	36	26	(4)	0	1			
Net losses.....	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Net incomes.....	315	104	101	46	1	47	17	3	0	3	0	137	135	72	3	36	26	(5)	0	2			
\$0-\$400.....	8	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0			
\$400-\$800.....	36	15	15	10	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	76	76	67	0	10	(4)	1	0	0			
\$1,000-\$1,400.....	73	22	22	6	0	17	3	1	0	0	0	64	64	3	0	27	18	1	0	0			
\$1,400-\$1,800.....	75	23	22	9	0	9	6	0	0	1	0	117	117	65	0	34	27	0	0	(5)			
\$2,000-\$2,000.....	65	31	30	10	1	9	6	0	0	1	0	101	146	84	3	36	36	0	0	3			
\$3,000 or over.....	38	11	11	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	380	380	319	0	102	69	0	0	0			
Types 6 and 7.....	119	20	24	14	0	11	4	2	0	2	0	58	55	55	0	26	3	1	0	3			
Net losses.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Net incomes.....	117	20	24	14	0	11	4	2	0	2	0	58	55	55	0	26	3	1	0	3			

TABLE 52.—NONFARM MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings from sources other than the operated farm, and average amounts reported, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	New Jersey		Ohio		Michigan		Wisconsin		Iowa		Vermont	
	Families having net non-farm money earnings	Average net non-farm money earnings	Families having net non-farm money earnings	Average net non-farm money earnings	Families having net non-farm money earnings	Average net non-farm money earnings	Families having net non-farm money earnings	Average net non-farm money earnings	Families having net non-farm money earnings	Average net non-farm money earnings	Families having net non-farm money earnings	Average net non-farm money earnings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars
All types.....	271	274	249	130	241	120	173	55	154	50	205	147
Type 1.....	56	155	38	63	55	78	31	80	36	26	41	89
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	4 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	56	155	38	63	55	78	31	80	36	27	41	89
0-499.....	7	62	4	21	10	32	4	26	7	15	3	26
500-999.....	15	82	16	33	17	18	7	81	15	22	18	66
1,000-1,499.....	14	102	10	57	10	45	9	45	10	49	13	57
1,500-1,999.....	4	180	5	98	7	155	6	65	3	31	3	126
2,000-2,999.....	9	306	3	323	8	457	5	327	1	21	4	329
3,000 or over.....	6	733	0	0	3	264	0	4 0	0	0	0	0
Type 2 and 3.....	37	222	85	80	46	139	41	77	30	62	38	142
Net losses.....	0	0	0	4 0	1	4 150	0	4 0	1	14	0	0
Net incomes.....	37	226	85	81	45	139	41	78	29	63	38	142
0-499.....	4	106	5	89	4	48	1	4 250	3	7	1	4 74
500-999.....	5	51	8	55	15	72	8	36	10	22	14	73
1,000-1,499.....	9	165	9	52	15	163	10	32	9	83	10	88
1,500-1,999.....	8	200	8	122	6	188	13	43	4	103	5	145
2,000-2,999.....	7	302	4	115	5	386	6	577	3	257	3	247
3,000 or over.....	4	424	1	4 1,076	0	0	3	121	0	4 0	1	4 1,560

Types 4 and 5.....	113	283	116	156	106	135	60	34	51	46	86	171
Net losses.....	0	0	0	-----	1	⁴ 160	0	-----	1	13	-----	-----
Net incomes.....	113	282	116	156	105	135	60	34	50	49	86	171
0-499.....	8	57	2	42	10	77	1	5	5	13	4	36
500-999.....	11	119	21	46	26	55	12	21	12	24	21	80
1,000-1,499.....	29	204	37	95	38	144	21	25	17	64	18	75
1,500-1,999.....	19	259	29	172	19	217	18	38	8	98	22	230
2,000-2,999.....	26	377	23	337	10	240	10	66	7	111	16	313
3,000 or over.....	20	600	4	742	2	272	8	62	1	24	5	343
Types 6 and 7.....	42	466	41	226	21	83	33	45	30	73	32	212
Net losses.....	3	1,207	0	40	0	-----	0	40	0	40	-----	-----
Net incomes.....	40	444	41	228	21	83	33	46	30	74	32	212
0-499.....	0	40	0	-----	3	182	0	0	2	31	0	0
500-999.....	3	127	9	85	2	9	9	25	13	48	9	118
1,000-1,499.....	8	238	11	132	9	35	11	30	10	100	7	83
1,500-1,999.....	9	362	10	174	3	140	8	64	1	80	9	237
2,000-2,999.....	15	637	6	319	3	275	3	66	1	198	4	190
3,000 or over.....	5	735	5	1,380	1	490	2	138	3	105	3	2,268
Types 8 and 9.....	28	417	19	204	13	303	8	46	7	62	13	75

¹ For data for Pennsylvania and Illinois see table 51. For data on nonfarm money income other than earnings see table 58.

² Earnings classified as "nonfarm" include earnings from occupations other than operation of the family farm that did not involve the use of the family's work-stock, machinery, or other farm equipment. Both agricultural and nonagricultural earnings are included.

See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 57).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 53.—NONFARM EARNERS AND THEIR EARNINGS: Average number of family members having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, number of husbands in specified occupational groups, number of wives and other family members earning, and average amounts of nonfarm earnings received, by family income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-38

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Average nonfarm earners	Family members receiving nonfarm earnings							Average * nonfarm earnings of—						
			Husbands, by chief occupation				Wives	Other family members aged—		Husbands, by chief occupation †				Wives	Other family members aged—	
			All oc- cupa- tions ‡	Wage- earner	Cler- ical	Business and pro- fessional		16 or older	Under 16	All	Wage- earner	Cler- ical	Business and pro- fessional		16 or older	Under 16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
NEW JERSEY																
All income classes.....	Number 791	Number 0.39	Number 160	Number 97	Number 13	Number 50	Number 44	Number 103	Number 4	Dollars 839	Dollars 734	Dollars 839	Dollars 1,043	Dollars 379	Dollars 542	Dollars 49
Net losses.....	21	.10	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$ 1,810	\$ 1,820		\$ 1,800			
Net incomes.....	770	.40	158	96	13	49	44	103	4	827	723	839	1,027	379	542	49
0-249.....	21	.19	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	\$ 232	\$ 232			\$ 210	\$ 120	
250-499.....	50	.26	6	5	0	1	4	2	1	178	171		\$ 212	446	\$ 52	\$ 25
500-749.....	62	.24	7	6	0	1	3	5	0	191	194		\$ 175	110	161	
750-999.....	73	.27	15	10	1	4	5	0	0	373	371	\$ 500	344	283		
1,000-1,499.....	180	.40	33	24	0	9	12	24	3	561	472		798	242	418	57
1,500-1,999.....	119	.40	25	17	2	6	6	17	0	730	719	\$ 1,085	642	647	305	
2,000-2,999.....	160	.56	42	26	4	12	9	39	0	956	1,102	410	820	446	683	
3,000 or over.....	105	.45	28	6	6	16	4	15	0	1,618	1,833	1,100	1,731	535	861	
PENNSYLVANIA																
All income classes.....	2,023	.41	557	422	35	100	70	196	6	587	466	646	1,078	270	419	97
Net losses.....	7	.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Net incomes.....	2,016	.41	557	422	35	100	70	196	6	587	466	646	1,078	270	419	97
0-249.....	18	.22	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	78	78			\$ 15		
250-499.....	90	.40	30	25	2	3	2	4	0	141	133	\$ 190	171	\$ 169	101	
500-749.....	195	.51	79	72	0	7	6	13	2	232	222		328	118	182	\$ 18
750-999.....	249	.48	88	74	7	7	11	20	0	356	333	598	363	181	237	
1,000-1,499.....	481	.48	169	144	4	21	19	44	1	551	530	525	697	180	365	\$ 189
1,500-1,999.....	408	.36	93	64	7	22	14	37	1	670	603	531	910	465	484	\$ 104
2,000-2,999.....	396	.34	65	32	12	21	14	52	2	864	689	804	1,166	254	430	\$ 127
3,000 or over.....	179	.33	30	8	3	19	3	26	0	2,043	1,924	862	2,279	782	704	

OHIO															
All income classes.....	816	.33	160	98	23	39	20	90	0	465	425	666	447	132	297
Net losses.....	2	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	814	.33	160	98	23	39	20	90	0	465	425	666	447	132	297
0-249.....	4	.26	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	33	.24	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	162	152	0	0	19	110
500-749.....	95	.26	15	12	0	3	3	7	0	146	112	0	281	67	56
750-999.....	155	.25	27	21	3	3	6	6	0	265	290	315	46	30	85
1,000-1,499.....	253	.29	45	24	8	13	2	26	0	336	346	323	327	67	169
1,500-1,999.....	158	.40	36	28	7	6	6	22	0	540	637	554	151	168	245
2,000-2,999.....	95	.54	22	9	2	11	2	27	0	712	604	612	651	45	542
3,000 or over.....	21	.48	8	2	3	3	1	1	0	1,734	1,096	2,515	1,378	1,075	1,300
MICHIGAN															
All income classes.....	784	.34	147	108	23	14	27	88	7	450	438	599	276	250	225
Net losses.....	5	.20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	779	.34	146	107	23	14	27	88	7	461	439	599	276	250	225
0-249.....	9	.22	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	55	0	60	60	0	0
250-499.....	64	.44	17	17	0	0	6	6	0	192	192	0	0	34	51
500-749.....	122	.21	17	15	2	0	1	6	2	205	225	63	0	300	95
750-999.....	137	.31	28	20	1	2	6	18	1	191	200	300	60	42	103
1,000-1,499.....	247	.33	41	31	6	3	8	31	2	472	481	485	171	205	182
1,500-1,999.....	108	.36	23	17	4	2	3	11	2	658	774	429	123	615	182
2,000-2,999.....	69	.46	19	6	8	6	8	10	0	845	976	1,020	411	589	429
3,000 or over.....	23	.48	4	1	1	1	0	7	0	1,008	2,428	655	0	0	745
WISCONSIN															
All income classes.....	783	.22	116	87	26	33	18	40	2	245	218	191	344	358	139
Net losses.....	3	.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	780	.23	116	87	26	33	18	40	2	245	218	191	344	358	139
0-249.....	8	.12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	18	.28	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	83	83	0	0	0	70
500-749.....	73	.15	8	5	1	2	2	1	0	228	140	600	312	222	25
750-999.....	120	.23	18	13	2	3	0	10	0	202	152	6	558	0	72
1,000-1,499.....	203	.20	35	18	12	5	6	12	1	195	229	155	170	68	78
1,500-1,999.....	189	.21	27	9	5	13	6	6	1	199	60	146	828	886	184
2,000-2,999.....	82	.35	19	7	5	7	8	7	0	482	604	328	471	1,195	126
3,000 or over.....	27	.37	5	1	1	3	1	4	0	229	200	240	235	15	489

FAMILY INCOME

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—NONFARM EARNERS AND THEIR EARNINGS: Average number of family members having earnings from sources other than the operated farm, number of husbands in specified occupational groups, number of wives and other family members earning, and average amounts of nonfarm earnings received, by family income,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Average ² nonfarm earners	Family members receiving nonfarm earnings							Average ⁴ nonfarm earnings of—						
			Husbands, by chief occupation				Wives	Other family members aged—		Husbands, by chief occupation ³				Wives	Other family members aged—	
			All occupations ¹	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional		16 or older	Under 16	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional		16 or older	Under 16
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
ILLINOIS																
All income classes.....	Number 843	Number 0.28	Number 116	Number 77	Number 17	Number 22	Number 6	Number 102	Number 8	Dollars 481	Dollars 302	Dollars 459	Dollars 1,125	Dollars 551	Dollars 262	Dollars 36
Net losses.....	5	.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net incomes.....	838	.28	116	77	17	22	6	102	8	481	302	459	1,125	551	262	36
0-249.....	8	.38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 500	\$ 500	—	—	—	—	—
250-499.....	22	.27	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	140	140	—	—	—	\$ 120	\$ 30
500-749.....	50	.30	8	6	1	1	2	4	1	362	208	\$ 1,500	\$ 150	\$ 395	20	25
750-999.....	96	.26	17	13	0	4	0	6	3	171	154	—	226	—	103	16
1,000-1,499.....	237	.26	31	27	2	2	0	30	1	207	183	\$ 99	\$ 636	—	138	\$ 100
1,500-1,999.....	185	.24	19	13	4	2	0	22	3	430	474	307	\$ 390	—	290	33
2,000-2,999.....	168	.30	23	11	7	5	4	24	0	495	585	215	688	629	283	—
3,000 or over.....	77	.26	14	3	3	8	0	14	0	1,654	524	1,124	2,276	—	653	—

IOWA																
All income classes	712	.21	93	73	7	13	8	46	4	268	259	211	353	95	181	18
Net losses	16	.06	0	0	0	0	0	1	0							* 52
Net incomes	696	.22	93	73	7	13	8	45	4	268	259	211	353	95	184	18
0-249	22	.09	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	* 76	* 76					* 25
250-499	74	.16	11	11	0	0	0	1	0	93	93					* 80
500-749	112	.16	10	10	0	0	2	6	0	146	146					* 25
750-999	153	.21	20	18	1	3	2	8	2	195	208	* 37	177	* 38	125	* 18
1,000-1,499	190	.27	32	24	4	4	2	16	2	309	328	274	232	* 102	194	* 12
1,500-1,999	72	.24	10	6	1	3	1	6	0	469	430	* 145	636	* 10	161	
2,000-2,999	48	.27	5	3	0	2	1	7	0	619	657		* 563	* 150	372	
3,000 or over	25	.16	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	244	* 432	* 200	* 100		* 100	
VERMONT																
All income classes	513	.42	145	89	20	36	24	48	0	348	238	373	604	314	240	
Net losses																
Net incomes	513	.42	145	89	20	36	24	48	0	348	238	373	604	314	240	
0-249	5	.20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	* 100	* 100					
250-499	27	.19	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	114	114					* 108
500-749	65	.45	22	19	1	2	3	4	0	192	192	* 30	* 271	195	68	
750-999	90	.41	27	19	4	4	5	5	0	192	194	108	266	52	115	
1,000-1,499	151	.38	43	28	5	10	3	12	0	183	192	82	206	330	175	
1,500-1,999	96	.45	23	9	4	10	8	12	0	494	287	519	671	287	224	
2,000-2,999	67	.48	20	8	5	7	4	8	0	623	480	892	594	568	407	
3,000 or over	12	1.00	5	1	1	3	1	6	0	1,761	* 1,500	* 67	2,400	* 1,133	418	

¹ See tables 11 and 14 for number of wives and other family members earning and average earnings by occupation.

² Includes all persons who had earnings from an occupation other than operation of the family farm that did not involve use of the family's work-stock, machinery, or other farm equipment. Both agricultural and nonagricultural earnings are included. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm. Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Includes 2 husbands in Michigan who had nonfarm earnings from an unknown occupation.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of persons in each class that received nonfarm earnings (columns 4-10).

⁵ The total nonfarm earnings of an individual are allocated to the occupational group in which was classed the work from which he received the largest proportion of his earnings.

⁶ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 54.—NONFARM MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: *Number of families receiving nonfarm money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families receiving nonfarm money income other than earnings from—							Average nonfarm money income other than earnings received from—						
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) 1	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	All sources 2	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) 1	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
NEW JERSEY															
All income classes.....	Number 791	Number 171	Number 66	Number 91	Number 1	Number 10	Number 34	Number 3	Dollars 87	Dollars 14	Dollars 20	Dollars (*)	Dollars 7	Dollars 15	Dollars 1
Net losses.....	21	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	12	5	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	770	169	65	90	1	10	34	3	58	14	21	(*)	7	15	1
0-249.....	21	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	17	7	10	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	50	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	32	8	8	0	0	16	0
500-749.....	62	10	2	2	0	4	1	1	34	3	8	0	18	(*)	8
750-999.....	73	13	6	4	0	0	4	0	26	12	7	0	0	9	0
1,000-1,249.....	90	22	6	15	1	0	2	0	52	10	37	2	0	3	0
1,250-1,499.....	90	18	8	10	0	0	2	0	32	8	16	0	0	8	0
1,500-1,749.....	58	8	1	5	0	1	2	0	45	3	31	0	10	1	0
1,750-1,999.....	61	13	5	5	0	3	2	2	76	9	14	0	41	5	7
2,000-2,249.....	52	13	4	4	0	2	0	0	50	11	16	0	19	4	0
2,250-2,499.....	46	9	5	5	0	0	3	0	40	26	5	0	0	9	0
2,500-2,999.....	62	16	8	7	0	0	8	1	109	18	19	0	0	71	1
3,000-3,999.....	50	22	9	17	0	0	4	0	111	37	47	0	0	27	0
4,000-4,999.....	32	10	5	6	0	0	2	0	149	33	51	0	0	65	0
5,000 or over.....	13	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	82	34	48	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA															
All income classes.....	2,023	502	208	300	8	17	44	6	50	19	24	(*)	3	4	(*)
Net losses.....	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	48	12	36	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	2,016	499	206	299	8	17	44	6	50	19	24	(*)	3	4	(*)
0-249.....	18	5	2	2	0	1	1	0	47	17	20	0	10	(*)	0
250-499.....	90	24	3	17	0	1	4	0	26	2	15	0	4	5	0
500-749.....	195	41	16	22	0	2	6	1	24	7	10	0	3	4	(*)
750-999.....	249	50	22	26	0	2	6	1	29	12	10	0	4	3	(*)
1,000-1,249.....	238	50	20	29	0	3	3	1	20	8	9	0	3	(*)	(*)

1,250-1,499	243	57	28	29	0	2	5	1	42	24	10	0	5	3	(¹)	0
1,500-1,749	229	52	25	29	1	2	5	0	51	22	25	(¹)	2	2		0
1,750-1,999	179	43	15	29	0	0	2	0	41	12	27	0	0	2		0
2,000-2,249	147	36	12	24	1	0	4	1	49	16	16	4	0	12		1
2,250-2,499	109	30	17	20	0	0	1	0	77	34	43	0	0	0		0
2,500-2,999	140	42	20	24	0	2	3	0	60	23	34	0	0	(¹)	1	0
3,000-3,999	131	52	17	37	1	3	3	1	88	22	39	1	10	13		3
4,000-4,999	28	8	4	6	0	0	1	0	78	35	42	0	0	1		0
5,000 or over	20	9	5	5	0	0	0	0	622	198	424	0	0	0		0
OHIO																
All income classes	816	264	101	119	1	24	58	2	67	25	23	4	9	6	(¹)	
Net losses	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(¹)	0
Net incomes	814	263	101	119	1	24	57	2	67	25	23	4	9	6	(¹)	0
0-249	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
250-499	33	7	3	2	0	0	3	0	24	13	7	0	0	4		0
500-749	95	18	5	7	0	0	6	0	11	4	3	0	0	0		0
750-999	155	47	12	18	0	9	12	1	35	9	7	0	12	7	(¹)	0
1,000-1,249	139	39	16	16	1	2	10	0	57	18	7	22	4	6		0
1,250-1,499	114	48	20	24	0	3	9	0	67	33	19	0	9	6		0
1,500-1,749	93	38	14	20	0	2	6	0	42	21	13	0	7	6		0
1,750-1,999	65	23	7	8	0	7	6	0	79	20	16	0	37	0		0
2,000-2,249	34	8	3	6	0	0	0	0	50	5	45	0	0	0		0
2,250-2,499	34	13	7	7	0	0	1	0	93	52	19	0	0	22		0
2,500-2,999	27	13	6	6	0	1	4	0	61	7	0	0	36	19		0
3,000-3,999	14	6	4	1	0	0	0	1	129	61	7	0	0	0		2
4,000-4,999	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	151	78	75	0	0	0		0
5,000 or over	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	3,350	1,145	2,205	0	0	0		0
MICHIGAN																
All income classes	784	131	55	43	6	12	34	4	35	13	5	2	7	8	(¹)	
Net losses	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	0	0	0	0	(¹)	0
Net incomes	779	130	54	43	6	12	34	4	34	12	5	2	7	8	(¹)	0
0-249	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0		0
250-499	64	11	3	3	0	1	5	0	24	3	3	0	10	8		0
500-749	122	17	9	4	0	0	6	0	21	11	2	0	0	8		0
750-999	137	25	10	3	2	2	9	2	23	4	1	1	9	7		1
1,000-1,249	131	15	5	7	0	3	3	0	15	5	4	0	6	(¹)	0	0
1,250-1,499	116	14	4	6	1	1	6	0	25	7	9	1	(¹)	8		0
1,500-1,749	61	10	4	3	1	1	0	2	27	16	3	4	1	0		3
1,750-1,999	47	14	6	4	5	2	3	0	87	32	18	19	3	15		0
2,000-2,249	24	6	4	4	0	0	1	1	103	22	20	0	0	61		0
2,250-2,499	21	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	63	20	0	0	20	23		0
2,500-2,999	24	7	1	5	0	1	0	0	104	47	7	0	50	0		0
3,000-3,999	17	4	3	2	0	1	0	0	135	93	2	0	40	0		0
4,000-4,999	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0		0
5,000 or over	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	62	28	34	0	0	0		0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 54.—NONFARM MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: Number of families receiving nonfarm money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families receiving nonfarm money income other than earnings from—							Average nonfarm money income other than earnings received from—						
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) 1	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	All sources 2	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) 1	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
WISCONSIN															
All income classes.....	Number 788	Number 108	Number 37	Number 89	Number 7	Number 7	Number 49	Number 9	Dollars 28	Dollars 7	Dollars 11	Dollars 3	Dollars 3	Dollars 4	Dollars 1
Net losses.....	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0
Net incomes.....	780	107	37	89	7	7	48	9	28	7	11	3	3	4	1
0-240.....	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0
250-400.....	18	8	2	2	0	0	2	0	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
400-740.....	78	18	8	7	1	0	7	2	14	3	4	3	7	4	(3)
750-999.....	120	24	4	12	2	1	7	1	12	4	6	(*)	2	1	(3)
1,000-1,240.....	148	30	7	7	0	0	7	0	12	8	1	(*)	3	4	(3)
1,250-1,499.....	120	30	4	11	1	2	7	4	20	8	11	8	0	(*)	(3)
1,500-1,740.....	109	21	4	14	0	2	7	2	20	4	12	0	0	12	(3)
1,750-1,999.....	80	21	4	11	1	2	8	0	20	15	7	(*)	0	1	(3)
2,000-2,240.....	27	8	4	8	0	0	2	0	73	46	18	0	0	9	(3)
2,250-2,499.....	31	10	2	6	0	0	3	0	105	18	87	0	0	23	(3)
2,500-2,999.....	24	10	1	8	2	1	4	0	111	4	88	24	8	10	(3)
3,000-3,999.....	23	7	1	6	0	0	2	0	82	9	22	0	0	1	(3)
4,000-4,999.....	8	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	94	59	33	0	0	2	(3)
5,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	(3)
ILLINOIS															
All income classes.....	843	176	65	88	3	10	30	118	53	37	4	(*)	4	6	2
Net losses.....	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	838	175	64	88	3	10	30	118	52	36	4	(*)	4	6	2
0-240.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)
250-400.....	22	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	10	6	2	0	0	0	(3)
400-740.....	80	11	1	5	0	1	1	2	27	8	2	0	12	6	(3)
750-999.....	98	12	0	8	0	0	2	7	17	12	0	0	0	8	(3)
1,000-1,240.....	120	24	10	8	0	2	8	16	25	15	(*)	0	0	4	(3)
1,250-1,499.....	117	22	6	10	0	1	8	16	24	11	8	1	0	9	(3)
1,500-1,740.....	110	27	8	8	0	2	8	17	26	10	(*)	0	4	7	(3)

1,750-1,999	75	14	0	9	0	0	3	10	38	35	1	0	0	0	2	(*)	3
2,000-2,249	56	19	7	10	0	1	2	12	78	37	10	0	0	17	12		1
2,250-2,499	46	7	4	7	0	0	2	10	84	74	6	0	0	7	15		0
2,500-2,999	64	8	5	5	0	1	2	6	72	41	9	0	0	2	0		1
3,000-3,999	49	18	8	13	0	1	0	13	115	98	14	0	0	0	0		1
4,000-4,999	11	4	3	2	0	1	0	2	139	137	1	0	0	0	0		1
5,000 or over	17	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	514	480	24	0	(*)	0	0		10
IOWA																	
All income classes	712	100	44	35	4	11	17	4	23	8	5	1	6	2	1		1
Net losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Net incomes	696	100	44	35	4	11	17	4	24	9	5	1	6	2	1		1
0-249	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
250-499	74	9	4	4	1	1	1	0	13	4	3	2	3	1	1		0
500-749	112	14	8	4	0	0	3	1	15	6	7	0	0	0	0		1
750-999	153	18	4	6	0	4	3	1	21	3	1	0	16	1	(*)		4
1,000-1,249	116	17	5	6	0	3	3	1	21	4	4	0	7	2	(*)		0
1,250-1,499	74	17	5	5	2	3	3	1	36	8	19	1	7	1	(*)		0
1,500-1,749	46	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	11	8	3	0	0	0	0		0
1,750-1,999	26	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	6	(*)	0	0	0	0		0
2,000-2,249	16	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0		0
2,250-2,499	16	5	3	0	1	0	1	0	99	48	0	29	0	22	0		0
2,500-2,999	18	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	78	18	3	0	0	57	0		0
3,000-3,999	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	59	41	18	0	0	0	0		0
4,000-4,999	21	6	5	4	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
5,000 or over	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
VERMONT																	
All income classes	513	154	36	102	7	6	20	5	40	12	15	2	5	5	1		1
Net losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Net incomes	513	154	36	102	7	6	20	5	40	12	15	2	5	5	1		1
0-249	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0		0
250-499	27	6	2	4	0	0	2	0	13	5	2	0	0	6	0		0
500-749	65	14	5	7	0	0	2	0	8	2	4	0	0	2	0		0
750-999	90	24	7	14	1	1	1	1	39	10	6	3	11	3	0		0
1,000-1,249	96	31	6	19	0	0	7	0	27	7	10	3	0	7	0		0
1,250-1,499	55	18	3	15	1	0	0	1	23	7	13	3	0	0	(*)		2
1,500-1,749	60	24	6	16	2	3	3	1	52	8	26	3	12	0	(*)		0
1,750-1,999	36	6	2	8	0	0	0	1	12	10	2	0	0	0	0		0
2,000-2,249	26	7	1	7	1	1	0	0	75	6	52	11	6	0	0		0
2,250-2,499	23	9	2	5	0	0	3	0	74	7	34	0	0	33	0		0
2,500-2,999	18	7	0	5	0	0	2	1	27	0	9	0	0	12	0		0
3,000-3,999	7	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	133	0	47	0	0	0	0		0
4,000-4,999	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0		0
5,000 or over	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1,163	985	178	0	0	0	0		0

¹ Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

² Averages are based on number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Average net income from sources other than earnings; excludes actual business losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Income from Other Sources.

⁴ \$0.50 or less.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

	WISCONSIN				ILLINOIS				IOWA				VERMONT			
	172	70	162	203	280	189	330	348	225	222	361	405	264	165	181	150
All income classes.....																
Net losses.....	0	0			1	4	\$ 494	1,932	3	9	143	1,241				
Net incomes.....	172	70	162	203	279	185	329	314	222	213	364	370	264	165	181	150
0-249.....	1	0	\$ 345		1	0	\$ 25		1	14	\$ 1,650	347	1	2	\$ 300	\$ 540
250-499.....	2	3	\$ 88	198	4	8	399	523	9	37	180	344	15	10	109	131
500-749.....	12	10	99	153	7	17	134	228	25	43	125	394	26	22	122	81
750-999.....	18	4	151	100	19	28	120	233	48	57	254	378	39	34	179	110
1,000-1,249.....	31	15	130	93	31	27	192	304	44	21	268	345	48	26	117	104
1,250-1,499.....	27	11	104	173	54	22	207	228	27	15	270	238	25	22	177	176
1,500-1,749.....	26	12	143	246	39	21	214	432	22	10	476	286	36	18	177	204
1,750-1,999.....	20	5	127	257	22	16	252	332	11	2	404	\$ 300	21	11	174	192
2,000-2,249.....	7	2	142	\$ 200	24	11	361	285	4	4	417	555	16	6	315	156
2,250-2,499.....	9	3	186	300	18	6	355	262	8	5	527	597	18	3	262	161
2,500-2,999.....	8	1	351	\$ 1,000	28	16	339	258	8	3	648	673	11	7	265	274
3,000-3,999.....	10	3	463	567	22	6	644	535	12	2	1,024	\$ 600	6	1	423	\$ 550
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	\$ 200	\$ 150	2	2	\$ 838	\$ 140	3	0	1,633		1	1	\$ 125	\$ 588
5,000 or over.....	0	0			8	5	1,872	698	0	0			1	2	\$ 196	\$ 41

¹ May include changes resulting from purchases of livestock made to build up herds or from sales of livestock which constitute a depletion of herds. Includes only differences due to quantity changes; differences due to price changes are excluded. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Crops Stored and Livestock Owned, Net Change.

² Averages are based on the corresponding counts of families having net increases or net decreases (columns 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, or 15).

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 56.—SHARE RENT: Number of families renting any operated land on share-rent basis, number reporting value of share rent, and value of products paid as share rent, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central farm sections,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families renting any of operated farm on a share-rent basis ²				Average ³ value of products paid as share rent				Families renting any of operated farm on a share-rent basis ²				Average ³ value of products paid as share rent			
	All ⁴		Reporting value of rent payment	Average value of products paid as share rent	All ⁴		Reporting value of rent payment	Average value of products paid as share rent	All ⁴		Reporting value of rent payment	Average value of products paid as share rent				
	(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	PENNSYLVANIA				OHIO				MICHIGAN							
All income classes.....	No. 465	Pct. 23	No. 465	Dol. 736	No. 261	Pct. 32	No. 257	Dol. 484	No. 196	Pct. 25	No. 190	Dol. 810				
Net losses.....	2	(⁵)	2	468	0	(⁵)	0	-----	2	(⁵)	2	719				
Net incomes.....	463	23	463	737	261	32	257	484	194	25	188	811				
0-249.....	1	6	1	350	1	(⁵)	1	114	0	(⁵)	0	-----				
250-499.....	8	9	8	252	8	24	8	168	13	20	13	324				
500-749.....	28	14	28	339	33	35	31	356	33	27	31	590				
750-999.....	32	13	32	397	50	32	50	412	32	23	30	607				
1,000-1,249.....	54	23	54	528	55	40	53	467	44	34	43	826				
1,250-1,499.....	70	29	70	602	38	33	38	490	31	27	31	813				
1,500-1,749.....	59	26	59	728	29	31	29	666	15	25	15	1,060				
1,750-1,999.....	54	30	54	845	21	32	21	663	9	19	9	1,751				
2,000-2,249.....	48	33	48	797	7	21	7	741	6	25	6	1,106				
2,250-2,499.....	30	28	30	960	7	21	7	420	0	6	0	-----				
2,500-2,999.....	33	24	33	1,135	6	22	6	639	6	25	6	1,493				
3,000-3,999.....	38	29	38	1,091	6	43	6	458	2	12	2	1,350				
4,000-4,999.....	7	25	7	1,391	0	(⁵)	0	-----	1	(⁵)	1	147				
5,000 or over.....	1	5	1	1,779	0	(⁵)	0	-----	2	(⁵)	1	1,000				
	WISCONSIN				ILLINOIS				IOWA							
All income classes.....	210	27	209	978	605	72	603	1,327	351	49	298	555				
Net losses.....	0	(⁵)	0	-----	4	(⁵)	4	1,384	6	38	6	248				
Net incomes.....	210	27	209	978	601	72	599	1,327	345	50	292	559				
0-249.....	0	(⁵)	0	-----	1	(⁵)	1	1,124	10	45	8	361				
250-499.....	2	11	2	692	14	64	14	720	28	38	24	353				
500-749.....	26	36	25	522	32	64	31	732	60	54	56	436				
750-999.....	41	34	41	680	65	68	64	829	81	53	69	507				
1,000-1,249.....	46	32	46	913	83	69	83	1,104	65	36	52	549				
1,250-1,499.....	41	34	41	1,154	96	77	90	1,071	37	50	28	621				
1,500-1,749.....	26	24	26	1,268	83	75	83	1,232	20	43	17	735				
1,750-1,999.....	19	24	19	1,418	59	79	59	1,500	11	42	10	736				
2,000-2,249.....	1	4	1	2,300	40	69	40	1,330	9	56	8	1,175				
2,250-2,499.....	2	6	2	2,612	30	65	30	1,688	7	39	5	696				
2,500-2,999.....	3	12	3	1,163	51	80	51	1,931	7	50	5	892				
3,000-3,999.....	3	13	3	662	25	71	35	2,152	9	43	9	985				
4,000-4,999.....	0	(⁵)	0	-----	7	64	7	2,583	1	(⁵)	1	948				
5,000 or over.....	0	(⁵)	0	-----	11	65	11	2,063	6	(⁵)	0	-----				

¹ Data for New Jersey and Vermont farm sections are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In New Jersey, 59 families, or 7 percent, rented part of their farms on a share-rent basis; the average value of products paid as share rent was \$1,229. In Vermont, 52 families, or 10 percent, rented part of their farms on a share-rent basis; the average value of products paid as share rent, reported by 51 of these families, was \$1,223.

² A share tenant is a farm operator who pays his farm rent with a share of the farm products.

³ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 54).

⁴ Averages are based on the number of share-renting families that reported value of products used in payment of share rent (column 4, 8, or 12).

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 57.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Average¹ total family income, average net income from the farm, and from sources other than the operated farm, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,² 1935-38

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Net farm income					Net money income from nonfarm sources ¹	Families	Total family income	Net farm income				Net money income from nonfarm sources ¹
		Total family income	Total	Money and change in crops stored and livestock ³	Farm-furnished products	Total				Money and change in crops stored and livestock ³	Farm-furnished products	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
NEW JERSEY														
FAMILY TYPE 1						FAMILY TYPES 2 AND 3								
All income classes	No. 199	Dol. 1,240	Dol. 1,032	Dol. 567	Dol. 435	Dol. 208	No. 140	Dol. 1,892	Dol. 1,632	Dol. 1,043	Dol. 589	Dol. 290		
Net losses	4	-407	-364	-799	435	-43	3	-510	-510	-1,214	704	0		
Net incomes	195	1,274	1,061	626	435	213	137	1,944	1,679	1,093	586	265		
0-499	33	338	227	-113	340	111	10	278	153	-215	398	125		
500-999	54	765	651	256	305	114	19	745	637	191	446	108		
1,000-1,499	50	1,200	1,049	599	449	152	31	1,221	1,040	523	517	151		
1,500-1,999	25	1,722	1,416	926	488	306	25	1,747	1,504	903	601	243		
2,000-2,999	22	2,357	2,009	1,497	512	348	26	2,399	2,077	1,396	681	322		
3,000 or over	11	3,737	2,932	2,360	572	805	26	4,060	3,561	2,814	747	499		
FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5						FAMILY TYPES 6 AND 7								
All income classes	287	1,798	1,436	832	604	362	105	2,029	1,521	838	683	508		
Net losses	9	-476	-517	-1,221	704	41	3	-685	-1,902	-2,497	595	1,207		
Net incomes	278	1,671	1,499	699	600	372	102	2,109	1,622	937	685	467		
0-499	23	266	202	-155	377	63	2	378	378	-142	520	40		
500-999	39	789	640	169	471	149	11	729	553	98	495	136		
1,000-1,499	64	1,264	1,029	483	546	255	22	1,267	1,040	440	600	247		
1,500-1,999	45	1,759	1,444	810	634	315	19	1,762	1,382	657	725	380		
2,000-2,999	61	2,454	1,936	1,303	633	518	36	2,415	1,747	979	768	668		
3,000 or over	46	3,744	3,004	2,182	822	740	12	4,800	3,839	3,109	730	961		
OHIO														
FAMILY TYPE 1						FAMILY TYPES 2 AND 3								
All income classes	236	1,166	1,011	552	459	165	117	1,194	1,091	574	517	103		
Net losses	0						1	-1,933	-1,935	-2,550	615	42		
Net incomes	236	1,166	1,011	552	459	165	116	1,221	1,117	600	517	104		
0-499	23	341	297	-63	360	44	8	395	292	-19	311	103		
500-999	106	775	712	304	408	63	31	752	639	307	362	63		
1,000-1,499	58	1,223	1,110	647	463	113	48	1,232	1,147	622	525	85		
1,500-1,999	28	1,697	1,544	991	553	163	20	1,718	1,571	909	702	147		
2,000-2,999	16	2,410	1,961	1,322	659	429	8	2,294	2,147	1,432	715	147		
3,000 or over	5	3,662	3,407	2,626	781	2,255	1	3,292	2,217	1,547	670	1,075		
FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5						FAMILY TYPES 6 AND 7								
All income classes	312	1,466	1,252	700	552	214	106	1,591	1,325	725	600	266		
Net losses	0						1	-316	-316	-1,120	804	0		
Net incomes	312	1,466	1,252	700	552	214	105	1,609	1,341	743	596	266		
0-499	4	336	294	61	233	42	0							
500-999	60	900	727	284	443	78	23	795	705	234	471	90		
1,000-1,499	96	1,738	1,078	552	526	155	37	1,367	1,102	508	564	165		
1,500-1,999	77	1,707	1,490	863	607	239	25	1,784	1,545	918	627	219		
2,000-2,999	46	2,261	1,930	1,251	679	431	14	2,467	2,049	1,328	721	418		
3,000 or over	9	3,740	2,662	2,047	616	877	6	4,183	2,748	2,043	705	1,435		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Average ¹ total family income, average net income from the farm, and from sources other than the operated farm, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,² 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Net farm income				Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴	Families	Net farm income				Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴
		Total family income	Total	Money and change in crops stored and livestock ³	Farm-furnished products			Total family income	Total	Money and change in crops stored and livestock ³	Farm-furnished products	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MICHIGAN												
FAMILY TYPE 1						FAMILY TYPES 2 AND 3						
All income classes.....	No. 235	Dol. 1,066	Dol. 957	Dol. 626	Dol. 331	Dol. 129	No. 152	Dol. 1,249	Dol. 1,081	Dol. 705	Dol. 376	Dol. 168
Net losses.....	2	\$-476	\$-476	\$-671	\$195	\$0	2	\$-290	\$-615	\$-1,154	\$539	\$325
Net incomes.....	233	1,100	970	637	333	130	150	1,269	1,103	730	373	166
0-499.....	39	369	326	82	244	43	9	382	327	59	268	55
500-999.....	94	766	727	422	305	39	49	806	703	373	330	103
1,000-1,499.....	52	1,194	1,102	726	376	92	53	1,237	1,058	665	398	179
1,500-1,999.....	26	1,738	1,507	1,130	377	231	21	1,711	1,467	1,054	413	244
2,000-2,999.....	16	2,320	1,629	1,150	479	691	15	2,399	2,084	1,648	436	315
3,000 or over.....	6	4,228	3,722	3,355	367	506	3	3,326	3,326	2,854	472	0
FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5						FAMILY TYPES 6 AND 7						
All income classes.....	296	1,287	1,127	730	397	160	71	1,307	1,183	729	454	124
Net losses.....	1	\$-333	\$-483	\$-769	\$266	\$150	0					
Net incomes.....	295	1,293	1,133	735	398	160	71	1,307	1,183	729	454	124
0-499.....	21	410	278	43	235	132	3	278	97	-148	245	181
500-999.....	92	747	676	338	338	71	17	783	737	353	384	46
1,000-1,499.....	99	1,262	1,104	698	406	158	35	1,232	1,192	750	442	40
1,500-1,999.....	49	1,721	1,452	984	468	269	8	1,777	1,637	1,033	604	140
2,000-2,999.....	24	2,449	2,193	1,690	503	256	7	2,501	2,055	1,476	579	446
3,000 or over.....	10	3,608	3,326	2,715	611	282	1	3,761	3,189	2,286	603	1,872
WISCONSIN												
FAMILY TYPE 1						FAMILY TYPES 2 AND 3						
All income classes.....	128	1,213	1,095	607	488	118	178	1,371	1,275	753	522	96
Net losses.....	0						2	\$-180	\$-174	\$-545	\$371	\$14
Net incomes.....	128	1,213	1,095	607	488	118	176	1,388	1,292	769	523	96
0-499.....	15	364	337	-15	352	27	2	156	185	563	378	341
500-999.....	38	751	646	241	405	105	45	774	720	316	404	54
1,000-1,499.....	33	1,223	1,154	648	506	69	69	1,266	1,225	718	507	41
1,500-1,999.....	31	1,643	1,604	1,026	578	89	43	1,733	1,686	1,081	605	47
2,000-2,999.....	10	2,511	1,951	1,332	619	560	12	2,453	1,800	1,101	699	653
3,000 or over.....	1	3,333	3,286	2,372	914	47	5	3,578	3,345	2,586	759	233
FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5						FAMILY TYPES 6 AND 7						
All income classes.....	247	1,479	1,408	849	559	71	174	1,429	1,361	753	608	68
Net losses.....	0						1	\$-95	\$-95	\$-507	\$412	\$0
Net incomes.....	247	1,479	1,408	849	559	71	173	1,438	1,369	760	610	69
0-499.....	3	350	328	-247	575	22	4	258	258	-220	478	0
500-999.....	54	799	769	324	445	30	42	809	782	260	493	27
1,000-1,499.....	86	1,220	1,159	649	510	61	59	1,235	1,194	642	552	41
1,500-1,999.....	61	1,743	1,653	1,045	608	90	42	1,707	1,621	935	686	86
2,000-2,999.....	34	2,308	2,179	1,481	668	129	17	2,324	2,121	1,373	748	203
3,000 or over.....	9	3,483	3,406	2,552	854	77	9	3,300	3,156	2,190	966	144

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Average ¹ total family income, average net income from the farm, and from sources other than the operated farm, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,² 1935-38—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	Families (2)	Net farm income					Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴ (7)	Families (8)	Total family income (9)	Net farm income			Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴ (13)
		Total (3)	Total (4)	Money and change in crops stored and livestock ³ (5)	Farm-furnished products (6)	Total (10)				Money and change in crops stored and livestock ³ (11)	Farm-furnished products (12)		
ILLINOIS													
FAMILY TYPE 1													
All income classes.....	No. 200	Dol. 1, 510	Dol. 1, 384	Dol. 953	Dol. 431	Dol. 126	No. 183	Dol. 1, 624	Dol. 1, 510	Dol. 1, 020	Dol. 490	Dol. 114	
Net losses.....	0						2	\$-2,958	\$-3,333	\$-3,979	\$ 646	\$ 375	
Net incomes.....	200	1, 510	1, 384	953	431	126	181	1, 675	1, 564	1, 075	489	111	
0-499.....	9	332	224	-63	287	108	6	427	816	18	391	18	
500-999.....	55	826	740	356	354	86	31	844	616	401	415	28	
1,000-1,499.....	62	1, 248	1, 176	747	429	72	58	1, 227	1, 177	696	431	50	
1,500-1,999.....	35	1, 720	1, 696	1, 210	486	94	43	1, 701	1, 595	1, 072	523	106	
2,000-2,999.....	24	2, 315	2, 076	1, 595	481	239	32	2, 431	2, 249	1, 717	532	182	
3,000 or over.....	15	4, 023	3, 461	2, 872	589	562	11	4, 756	4, 230	3, 701	529	526	
FAMILY TYPES 2 AND 3													
All income classes.....	317	1, 951	1, 756	1, 212	544	195	118	1, 715	1, 595	1, 015	580	120	
Net losses.....	2	\$-258	\$-258	\$-719	\$ 461	\$ 0	1	\$-41	\$-41	\$-684	\$ 643	\$ 0	
Net incomes.....	315	1, 965	1, 769	1, 224	545	196	117	1, 729	1, 609	1, 030	579	120	
0-499.....	8	402	366	-23	389	36	1	\$ 494	\$ 444	\$-224	\$ 668	\$ 50	
500-999.....	36	738	638	246	392	100	19	862	802	347	455	60	
1,000-1,499.....	73	1, 271	1, 195	716	479	76	41	1, 264	1, 182	620	562	82	
1,500-1,999.....	75	1, 733	1, 578	1, 015	563	155	26	1, 693	1, 621	1, 050	571	72	
2,000-2,999.....	85	2, 432	2, 212	1, 603	609	220	21	2, 482	2, 435	1, 792	643	47	
3,000 or over.....	38	4, 203	3, 621	2, 951	670	582	9	4, 168	3, 430	2, 645	785	738	
FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5													
All income classes.....	215	1, 206	1, 125	562	563	81	105	1, 260	1, 172	546	626	88	
Net losses.....	4	\$-360	\$-373	\$-995	\$ 622	\$ 13	1	\$-1, 004	\$-1, 004	\$-1, 808	\$ 804	\$ 0	
Net incomes.....	211	1, 266	1, 154	562	562	82	104	1, 262	1, 193	569	624	89	
0-499.....	32	381	349	-56	405	32	8	351	320	-117	437	31	
500-999.....	70	736	663	212	481	43	39	809	742	213	529	67	
1,000-1,499.....	55	1, 243	1, 140	579	561	103	35	1, 216	1, 095	471	624	121	
1,500-1,999.....	22	1, 712	1, 616	686	730	96	12	1, 684	1, 595	871	724	89	
2,000-2,999.....	22	2, 425	2, 243	1, 430	823	182	3	2, 501	2, 369	1, 537	832	132	
3,000 or over.....	10	3, 761	3, 597	2, 908	689	164	7	4, 101	3, 996	2, 892	1, 104	105	
FAMILY TYPES 6 AND 7													
All income classes.....	195	933	877	431	446	56	165	1, 040	974	465	509	66	
Net losses.....	5	\$-329	\$-329	\$-755	\$ 426	\$ 0	5	\$-365	\$-379	\$-908	\$ 529	\$ 14	
Net incomes.....	190	966	908	461	447	58	160	1, 084	1, 016	508	508	66	
0-499.....	33	343	316	-50	366	27	22	305	301	-78	379	4	
500-999.....	91	769	722	317	405	47	58	781	758	285	473	23	
1,000-1,499.....	42	1, 201	1, 121	615	506	80	48	1, 216	1, 121	593	528	95	
1,500-1,999.....	14	1, 683	1, 616	1, 054	562	67	21	1, 707	1, 612	1, 012	600	95	
2,000-2,999.....	7	2, 404	2, 221	1, 543	678	183	10	2, 397	2, 098	1, 386	712	299	
3,000 or over.....	3	3, 830	3, 760	3, 094	666	70	1	\$ 3, 257	\$ 3, 257	\$ 2, 876	\$ 381	\$ 0	
FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5													
All income classes.....	215	1, 206	1, 125	562	563	81	105	1, 260	1, 172	546	626	88	
Net losses.....	4	\$-360	\$-373	\$-995	\$ 622	\$ 13	1	\$-1, 004	\$-1, 004	\$-1, 808	\$ 804	\$ 0	
Net incomes.....	211	1, 266	1, 154	562	562	82	104	1, 262	1, 193	569	624	89	
0-499.....	32	381	349	-56	405	32	8	351	320	-117	437	31	
500-999.....	70	736	663	212	481	43	39	809	742	213	529	67	
1,000-1,499.....	55	1, 243	1, 140	579	561	103	35	1, 216	1, 095	471	624	121	
1,500-1,999.....	22	1, 712	1, 616	686	730	96	12	1, 684	1, 595	871	724	89	
2,000-2,999.....	22	2, 425	2, 243	1, 430	823	182	3	2, 501	2, 369	1, 537	832	132	
3,000 or over.....	10	3, 761	3, 597	2, 908	689	164	7	4, 101	3, 996	2, 892	1, 104	105	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Average ¹ total family income, average net income from the farm, and from sources other than the operated farm, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Net farm income					Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴	Families	Net farm income					Net money income from nonfarm sources ⁴
		Total family income	Total	Money and change in crops stored and livestock ²	Farm-furnished products				Total	Total	Money and change in crops stored and livestock ²	Farm-furnished products		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
VERMONT														
FAMILY TYPE 1														
All income classes.....	No. 119	Dol. 1,080	Dol. 950	Dol. 528	Dol. 424	Dol. 130	No. 78	Dol. 1,320	Dol. 1,136	Dol. 651	Dol. 495	Dol. 184		
Net losses.....														
Net incomes.....	119	1,080	950	528	424	130	78	1,320	1,136	651	495	184		
0-499.....	13	331	285	39	246	46	2	282	183	86	289	99		
500-999.....	48	773	668	296	372	105	24	769	651	299	353	118		
1,000-1,499.....	33	1,173	1,088	641	447	85	32	1,230	1,107	601	506	123		
1,500-1,999.....	15	1,727	1,573	1,012	561	154	10	1,732	1,559	966	573	173		
2,000-2,999.....	10	2,252	1,782	1,156	626	470	8	2,350	2,089	1,409	680	261		
3,000 or over.....	0						2	2,414	2,419	1,681	738	1,796		
FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5														
All income classes.....	191	1,429	1,201	694	507	228	83	1,488	1,272	704	568	216		
Net losses.....														
Net incomes.....	191	1,429	1,201	694	507	228	83	1,488	1,272	704	568	216		
0-499.....	8	417	370	65	305	47	6	442	442	80	362	-----		
500-999.....	49	798	689	304	385	109	25	789	671	299	452	118		
1,000-1,499.....	55	1,194	1,089	604	485	105	20	1,213	1,128	566	552	85		
1,500-1,999.....	46	1,690	1,419	839	580	271	14	1,752	1,499	875	624	253		
2,000-2,999.....	28	2,398	1,995	1,336	659	401	15	2,393	2,200	1,507	693	193		
3,000 or over.....	5	3,988	2,333	1,589	744	1,655	3	6,481	3,191	2,180	1,011	2,290		
FAMILY TYPES 6 AND 7														

¹ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class. Average net losses are indicated by a minus sign. For description of income from the specified sources see Glossary, Income, Farm Family.

² For data for Pennsylvania see table 31. Family types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. For total family income and money income from nonfarm sources for these families see table 48, columns 13 and 16; for nonmoney income from farm-furnished products see table 61, column 4. Net farm money income adjusted for change in crops stored and livestock for families of types 8 and 9 was as follows: New Jersey, \$-76; Ohio, \$538; Michigan, \$974; Wisconsin, \$844; Illinois, \$1,120; Iowa, \$493; Vermont, \$697. Total net farm income is the sum of adjusted money income and the value of farm-furnished products.

³ Net money income from farm plus increases or minus decrease in value of livestock owned and crops stored for sale between the beginning and end of the report year.

⁴ Includes money earnings of family members and money income from such nonfarm sources as net returns from investments, pensions, and gifts. For number of families having nonfarm income from earnings and other sources see tables 52 and 58.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 58.—NONFARM MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: ¹ Number of families having nonfarm money income from sources other than earnings, and average amount received, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families of specified types having nonfarm money income other than earnings				Average ² nonfarm money income other than earnings received by families of—			
	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NEW JERSEY								
All income classes	Number 47	Number 25	Number 77	Number 17	Dollars 54	Dollars 38	Dollars 82	Dollars 42
Net losses	0	0	2	0	0	0	41	0
Net incomes	47	25	75	17	55	39	83	44
0-499	6	1	1	0	49	19	6	10
500-999	10	5	6	1	32	57	30	19
1,000-1,499	12	2	20	2	50	16	66	9
1,500-1,999	6	2	9	2	126	43	58	17
2,000-2,999	6	5	21	3	43	20	141	31
3,000 or over	6	8	18	3	74	76	140	226
PENNSYLVANIA								
All income classes	128	81	175	81	70	35	64	32
Net losses	1	0	2	0	³ 250	0	28	—
Net incomes	125	81	173	81	70	35	65	32
0-499	20	5	4	0	40	15	30	0
500-999	33	17	30	7	29	17	30	31
1,000-1,499	33	19	40	12	50	16	40	23
1,500-1,999	23	16	29	19	197	34	42	17
2,000-2,999	12	14	45	25	158	89	68	30
3,000 or over	4	10	25	18	173	77	264	96
OHIO								
All income classes	74	33	109	30	103	23	59	40
Net losses	0	1	0	0	—	⁴ 2	—	0
Net incomes	74	32	109	30	103	23	59	40
0-499	6	1	0	0	29	14	0	—
500-999	27	9	22	3	30	8	27	5
1,000-1,499	22	14	36	9	55	32	61	33
1,500-1,999	12	6	31	9	70	25	68	45
2,000-2,999	4	2	15	8	107	32	94	100
3,000 or over	3	0	5	1	2,705	0	94	56
MICHIGAN								
All income classes	48	27	47	8	52	29	24	41
Net losses	0	1	0	0	0	⁵ 175	0	—
Net incomes	48	26	47	8	52	27	25	41
0-499	5	2	5	0	10	7	54	0
500-999	14	13	12	3	22	31	16	36
1,000-1,499	11	5	10	3	48	16	15	5
1,500-1,999	9	3	12	0	76	58	52	0
2,000-2,999	6	3	6	1	234	29	20	171
3,000 or over	3	0	2	1	256	0	11	⁶ 912
WISCONSIN								
All income classes	38	26	57	27	36	18	38	23
Net losses	0	1	0	0	—	⁷ 14	—	0
Net incomes	38	25	57	27	36	19	38	23
0-499	2	2	2	0	1	0	17	0
500-999	9	13	11	6	26	18	9	2
1,000-1,499	10	8	15	6	24	9	38	11
1,500-1,999	10	7	18	4	24	4	52	22
2,000-2,999	6	4	8	3	232	76	63	137
3,000 or over	1	1	3	3	⁸ 47	112	37	5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 58.—NONFARM MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: ¹ *Number of families having nonfarm money income from sources other than earnings, and average amount received, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families of specified types hav- ing nonfarm money income other than earnings				Average ² nonfarm money in- come other than earnings received by families of—			
	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ILLINOIS								
All income classes.....	Number 50	Number 36	Number 63	Number 24	Dollars 53	Dollars 37	Dollars 61	Dollars 32
Net losses.....	0	1	0	0	—	³ 275	⁴ 0	⁵ 0
Net incomes.....	50	25	63	24	53	34	61	32
0-499.....	2	0	1	1	14	0	6	⁶ 50
500-999.....	12	5	4	2	30	17	22	1
1,000-1,499.....	12	10	16	8	20	25	22	34
1,500-1,999.....	12	8	13	8	22	19	40	43
2,000-2,999.....	6	8	16	2	111	85	70	44
2,000 or over.....	6	4	13	3	276	49	206	25
IOWA								
All income classes.....	29	15	44	9	31	7	33	20
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 0
Net incomes.....	29	15	44	9	31	7	34	20
0-499.....	3	0	6	0	12	0	18	0
500-999.....	11	5	13	3	27	3	19	24
1,000-1,499.....	8	7	14	5	30	13	39	30
1,500-1,999.....	3	1	1	1	36	(⁷)	3	9
2,000-2,999.....	3	2	6	0	161	42	77	0
2,000 or over.....	1	0	4	0	70	⁸ 0	140	0
VERMONT								
All income classes.....	47	26	62	14	43	43	60	5
Net losses.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net incomes.....	47	26	62	14	43	43	60	5
0-499.....	4	1	3	0	21	⁹ 25	10	0
500-999.....	18	4	13	2	41	45	19	(⁷)
1,000-1,499.....	14	11	18	5	28	41	29	2
1,500-1,999.....	7	4	13	3	29	28	52	17
2,000-2,999.....	4	4	13	2	154	14	88	3
2,000 or over.....	0	3	2	2	—	¹⁰ 245	773	22

¹ Includes money income from such nonfarm sources as net returns from investments, pensions, and gifts. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Money Income from Sources Other Than the Operated Farm. For data for Pennsylvania families of types 8 and 9 by income see table 34. These families are not shown by income for the other farm sections because of the small number of cases. Of these families 5 in New Jersey, 26 in Pennsylvania, 18 in Ohio, 1 in Michigan, 10 in Wisconsin, 3 in Illinois, 3 in Iowa, and 5 in Vermont had nonfarm money income other than earnings. Average amounts received were: New Jersey, \$16; Pennsylvania, \$26; Ohio, \$113; Michigan, \$14; Wisconsin, \$17; Illinois, \$157; Iowa, \$7; and Vermont, \$17.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (tables 51 and 57).

³ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ \$0.50 or less.

FAMILY INCOME

TABLE 59.—NET INCOME AND NET LOSSES FROM FARMING: Number of families having net farm income, number having net farm losses, average amounts reported, and average net farm money income or losses,¹ by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Net farm income (money and nonmoney)				Net farm money income ⁴		Net farm income (money and nonmoney)				Net farm money income ⁴	
	Families having—		Average ¹ net income	Average ² net losses	Average net income	Average net losses	Families having—		Average ¹ net income	Average ² net losses	Average net income	Average net losses
	Net income	Net losses					Net income	Net losses				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	NEW JERSEY						PENNSYLVANIA					
All income classes...	No. 750	No. 41	Dol. 1,491	Dol. 520	Dol. 1,061	Dol. 456	No. 1,992	No. 30	Dol. 1,409	Dol. 267	Dol. 898	Dol. 220
Net losses.....	0	21	-----	781	\$ 1,076	1,509	0	7	-----	428	-----	724
Net incomes.....	750	20	1,491	245	1,061	291	1,992	23	1,409	218	898	207
0-249.....	16	5	107	141	-----	329	17	1	130	\$ 373	338	353
250-499.....	47	3	327	242	-----	170	89	1	308	\$ 210	150	143
500-749.....	61	1	553	\$ 50	231	156	190	5	499	69	228	148
750-999.....	72	1	745	\$ 139	389	250	243	6	701	289	351	232
1,000-1,249.....	90	0	977	-----	527	185	236	2	903	\$ 144	453	234
1,250-1,499.....	88	2	1,112	\$ 428	635	292	\$ 240	2	1,072	\$ 68	608	229
1,500-1,749.....	57	1	1,405	\$ 768	804	533	227	2	1,340	\$ 264	773	167
1,750-1,999.....	59	2	1,686	\$ 107	966	278	178	1	1,633	\$ 106	977	161
2,000-2,249.....	51	1	1,644	\$ 267	1,108	234	147	0	1,907	-----	1,100	192
2,250-2,499.....	45	1	2,039	\$ 300	1,299	\$ 659	109	0	2,021	-----	1,262	158
2,500-2,999.....	61	1	2,098	\$ 135	1,468	736	139	1	2,438	\$ 220	1,514	505
3,000-3,999.....	59	1	2,799	\$ 319	2,082	504	129	2	3,123	\$ 536	2,112	823
4,000-4,999.....	31	1	3,651	\$ 428	2,687	\$ 1,048	28	0	4,175	-----	3,082	-----
5,000 or over.....	13	0	5,562	-----	4,658	-----	20	0	4,351	-----	3,083	\$ 188
	OHIO						MICHIGAN					
All income classes...	809	7	1,181	663	665	268	774	10	1,103	343	698	315
Net losses.....	0	2	-----	\$ 1,126	-----	\$ 1,875	0	5	-----	533	\$ 343	1,158
Net incomes.....	809	5	1,181	478	665	215	774	5	1,103	153	698	258
0-249.....	4	0	88	-----	-----	103	9	0	126	-----	92	232
250-499.....	33	0	320	-----	123	184	62	2	342	\$ 186	190	190
500-749.....	95	0	580	-----	240	181	121	1	589	\$ 216	327	143
750-999.....	154	1	903	\$ 145	368	242	137	0	811	-----	453	178
1,000-1,249.....	138	1	1,009	\$ 2,207	515	353	131	0	990	-----	573	81
1,250-1,499.....	114	0	1,222	-----	620	\$ 152	115	1	1,249	\$ 27	794	289
1,500-1,749.....	91	2	1,480	\$ 16	882	217	61	0	1,432	-----	916	708
1,750-1,999.....	65	0	1,578	-----	943	73	47	0	1,551	-----	1,015	668
2,000-2,249.....	34	0	1,787	-----	1,086	\$ 82	24	0	1,667	-----	1,023	\$ 197
2,250-2,499.....	34	0	2,050	-----	1,307	\$ 309	20	1	1,996	\$ 150	1,226	\$ 266
2,500-2,999.....	26	1	2,217	\$ 5	1,348	\$ 424	24	0	2,376	-----	1,530	-----
3,000-3,999.....	14	0	2,751	-----	1,803	-----	17	0	2,902	-----	2,028	-----
4,000-4,999.....	3	0	3,850	-----	2,497	-----	3	0	4,282	-----	3,281	-----
5,000 or over.....	4	0	2,860	-----	1,729	-----	3	0	5,410	-----	4,636	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 59.—NET INCOME AND NET LOSSES FROM FARMING: Number of families having net farm income, number having net farm losses, average amounts reported, and average net farm money income or losses,¹ by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars) (1)	Net farm income (money and nonmoney)				Net farm money income ²		Net farm income (money and nonmoney)				Net farm money income ²	
	Families having—		Average ³ net income	Average ³ net losses	Average ³ net income	Average ³ net losses	Families having—		Average ³ net income	Average ³ net losses	Average ³ net income	Average ³ net losses
	Net income	Net losses					Net income	Net losses				
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	WISCONSIN						ILLINOIS					
All income classes...	No. 774	No. 9	Dol. 1,344	Dol. 325	Dol. 824	Dol. 273	No. 831	No. 12	Dol. 1,625	Dol. 724	Dol. 1,116	Dol. 367
Net losses.....	0	3	-----	148	-----	533	0	5	-----	1,444	417	815
Net incomes.....	774	6	1,344	414	824	258	831	7	1,625	209	1,117	337
0-249.....	7	1	154	* 635	-----	448	2	1	* 160	* 348	-----	438
250-499.....	18	0	370	-----	96	112	22	0	367	-----	281	410
500-749.....	70	3	619	97	282	258	47	3	598	304	348	389
750-999.....	119	1	840	* 851	407	308	96	0	839	-----	488	* 202
1,000-1,249.....	143	0	1,083	-----	578	-----	120	0	1,057	-----	947	304
1,250-1,499.....	120	0	1,309	-----	772	222	117	0	1,313	-----	802	560
1,500-1,749.....	109	0	1,525	-----	928	* 42	109	1	1,545	* 29	1,026	* 131
1,750-1,999.....	80	0	1,817	-----	1,141	-----	73	2	1,785	* 86	1,229	216
2,000-2,249.....	27	0	1,923	-----	1,209	-----	58	0	1,918	-----	1,264	-----
2,250-2,499.....	31	0	2,148	-----	1,432	-----	46	0	2,172	-----	1,527	* 233
2,500-2,999.....	23	1	2,413	* 711	1,505	* 219	64	0	2,525	-----	1,859	* 180
3,000-3,999.....	23	0	3,270	-----	2,250	-----	49	0	3,121	-----	2,298	* 59
4,000-4,999.....	3	0	4,118	-----	3,456	-----	11	0	3,615	-----	2,319	-----
5,000 or over.....	1	0	* 4,357	-----	* 3,441	-----	17	0	5,211	-----	4,146	-----
	IOWA						VERMONT					
All income classes...	604	18	1,080	797	634	407	509	4	1,170	123	683	221
Net losses.....	0	16	-----	883	719	1,964	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net incomes.....	604	2	1,080	* 113	633	218	509	4	1,170	123	683	221
0-249.....	22	0	147	-----	248	258	4	1	191	* 35	251	* 142
250-499.....	74	0	376	-----	258	181	27	0	393	-----	200	127
500-749.....	111	1	601	* 100	335	142	65	0	555	-----	252	152
750-999.....	152	1	824	* 126	461	188	89	1	783	* 93	376	702
1,000-1,249.....	116	0	1,037	-----	497	343	96	0	1,011	-----	521	* 765
1,250-1,499.....	74	0	1,257	-----	641	* 254	55	0	1,259	-----	717	* 116
1,500-1,749.....	46	0	1,521	-----	799	582	80	0	1,376	-----	803	140
1,750-1,999.....	26	0	1,777	-----	999	* 25	36	0	1,688	-----	1,034	* 66
2,000-2,249.....	16	0	2,062	-----	1,350	-----	26	0	1,860	-----	1,131	* 25
2,250-2,499.....	18	0	2,004	-----	1,281	* 200	22	1	1,999	* 8	1,189	* 162
2,500-2,999.....	14	0	2,582	-----	1,509	-----	18	0	2,438	-----	1,609	-----
3,000-3,999.....	21	0	3,438	-----	2,069	-----	6	1	2,822	* 355	2,055	* 46
4,000-4,999.....	3	0	4,254	-----	1,926	-----	2	0	4,128	-----	* 959	-----
5,000 or over.....	1	0	* 6,964	-----	* 5,976	-----	3	0	4,171	-----	* 3,852	-----

¹ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family.

² Averages are based on the number of families having net income from farming (column 2 or 3).

³ Averages are based on the number of families having net losses from farming (column 3 or 9).

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having net money income or net money losses from farming (table 48, columns 4 and 10).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Excludes 1 family that reported zero net farm income.

TABLE 60.—FARM OPERATING EXPENDITURES: Number of families reporting expenditures for specified items, and average amounts reported, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Total farm operating expenditures ¹	Hired farm labor	Livestock ²	Feed	Fertilizer, sprays	Seeds, plants, trees	Machinery, tools ³	Gasoline, oil ⁴	Repairs on buildings, fences	Taxes, insurance	Interest, refinancing	Rent for land and buildings ⁵	Other farm operating expenditures ⁶
FAMILIES HAVING EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
NEW JERSEY	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All income classes.....	791	648	392	628	705	602	532	583	336	685	316	173	565
Net losses.....	21	18	12	18	21	18	18	19	11	19	10	6	19
Net incomes.....	770	630	380	610	684	584	514	564	325	666	306	167	546
0-249.....	21	18	9	18	18	17	15	17	7	18	10	5	15
250-499.....	50	24	16	36	43	34	22	34	12	45	17	8	31
500-749.....	62	40	25	61	52	45	35	34	27	46	17	18	36
750-999.....	73	51	31	55	61	52	40	44	25	65	35	12	50
1,000-1,249.....	90	73	42	70	82	67	57	68	35	81	24	21	60
1,250-1,499.....	90	70	43	71	80	70	61	69	36	78	40	19	63
1,500-1,749.....	58	48	22	43	51	40	41	44	30	49	25	12	40
1,750-1,999.....	61	64	23	48	55	47	41	48	23	48	22	17	47
2,000-2,249.....	52	45	29	40	43	41	34	40	25	44	22	12	37
2,250-2,499.....	46	40	25	42	44	35	36	37	21	40	20	9	38
2,500-2,999.....	62	55	35	49	57	48	42	47	22	56	23	15	45
3,000-3,999.....	90	60	41	50	58	51	48	55	40	54	24	6	46
4,000-4,999.....	32	30	21	25	29	26	29	26	23	31	19	10	27
5,000 or over.....	13	12	8	12	11	11	13	13	9	12	8	3	11
AVERAGE* EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
All income classes.....	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	2,292	565	190	361	349	78	95	118	47	156	81	62	190
Net losses.....	3,279	673	182	347	512	312	321	160	146	191	88	93	254
Net incomes.....	2,266	563	190	362	345	71	89	117	44	156	80	61	188
0-249.....	1,690	354	84	193	298	69	112	100	58	149	102	49	132
250-499.....	1,275	320	69	208	235	33	53	65	17	113	48	38	86
500-749.....	1,115	208	53	205	180	43	58	54	27	94	40	71	82
750-999.....	1,422	291	116	277	203	52	47	68	22	116	69	52	109
1,000-1,249.....	1,982	517	91	343	349	66	86	101	47	147	61	54	120
1,250-1,499.....	1,557	356	104	265	238	59	70	75	30	131	66	43	120
1,500-1,749.....	1,684	433	93	365	313	65	68	92	26	114	79	88	148
1,750-1,999.....	2,720	693	141	392	354	92	123	172	42	209	98	75	329
2,000-2,249.....	2,230	635	130	329	371	60	73	118	47	156	84	79	148
2,250-2,499.....	2,633	621	146	604	367	103	106	141	33	150	111	37	214
2,500-2,999.....	2,510	693	129	351	473	96	80	136	35	176	63	69	209
3,000-3,999.....	3,496	991	220	570	520	99	112	183	99	214	101	69	318
4,000-4,999.....	4,361	1,160	561	597	676	115	113	186	74	258	162	58	381
5,000 or over.....	10,506	2,193	3,493	908	822	121	519	520	228	436	199	100	970

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—FARM OPERATING EXPENDITURES: Number of families reporting expenditures for specified items, and average amounts reported, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1) State and family-income class (dollars)	(2) Total farm operating expenditures ¹	(3) Hired farm labor	(4) Livestock ²	(5) Feed	(6) Fertilizer, sprays	(7) Seeds, plants, trees	(8) Machinery, tools ³	(9) Gasoline, oil ⁴	(10) Repairs on buildings, fences	(11) Taxes, insurance	(12) Interest, redemption	(13) Rent for land and buildings ⁵	(14) Other farm operating expenditures ⁶	
														FAMILIES HAVING EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS
PENNSYLVANIA														
All income classes	No. 2,020	No. 1,495	No. 1,520	No. 1,800	No. 1,668	No. 1,723	No. 1,538	No. 925	No. 878	No. 1,736	No. 709	No. 169	No. 1,764	
Net losses	7	5	5	6	5	7	7	3	6	6	2	0	7	
Net incomes	2,013	1,490	1,515	1,794	1,663	1,716	1,531	922	872	1,730	707	168	1,757	
0-249	17	12	12	16	12	14	11	6	7	15	5	1	12	
250-499	90	46	44	66	67	70	36	12	32	82	27	9	61	
500-749	195	108	122	155	145	157	108	43	64	161	56	22	143	
750-999	249	169	170	217	196	201	108	82	108	229	93	25	204	
1,000-1,249	287	165	172	198	188	195	168	92	87	196	90	24	205	
1,250-1,499	243	168	171	219	199	204	183	106	89	201	76	20	211	
1,500-1,749	229	184	175	211	195	196	192	101	103	189	80	14	212	
1,750-1,999	179	140	141	167	154	160	150	97	80	155	60	10	168	
2,000-2,249	147	124	132	136	124	132	126	89	64	127	47	13	137	
2,250-2,499	109	91	94	103	93	92	94	66	58	91	38	6	102	
2,500-2,999	143	122	125	134	124	127	126	95	76	130	59	10	129	
3,000-3,999	131	117	117	127	121	123	122	98	72	119	53	8	126	
4,000-4,999	28	26	24	26	25	28	28	20	18	25	11	4	27	
5,000 or over	20	18	16	19	20	17	19	15	14	19	12	3	20	
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS														
All income classes	Dol. 1,904	Dol. 147	Dol. 347	Dol. 342	Dol. 69	Dol. 32	Dol. 59	Dol. 29	Dol. 50	Dol. 81	Dol. 67	Dol. 19	Dol. 62	
Net losses	1,659	111	231	249	93	48	257	79	391	49	100	0	52	
Net incomes	1,303	147	346	342	69	32	59	29	49	82	67	19	62	
0-249	1,040	199	195	261	68	22	52	9	81	58	43	2	50	
250-499	570	62	120	120	25	13	38	17	45	51	35	13	31	
500-749	529	51	97	160	31	15	18	10	27	50	28	17	25	
750-999	735	59	160	191	45	28	28	13	50	61	45	23	32	
1,000-1,249	903	101	223	244	43	22	36	19	29	67	62	15	42	
1,250-1,499	853	94	253	240	53	24	63	23	35	63	45	14	46	
1,500-1,749	1,168	138	269	292	71	30	61	27	42	82	73	17	66	
1,750-1,999	1,370	146	365	378	74	40	57	28	44	84	69	14	71	
2,000-2,249	1,707	191	507	471	83	31	71	31	39	92	79	31	81	
2,250-2,499	1,859	214	482	504	99	50	73	49	58	97	95	23	115	
2,500-2,999	2,323	264	726	616	113	41	96	46	76	129	104	19	93	
3,000-3,999	2,601	329	729	648	140	54	120	75	109	141	121	20	117	
4,000-4,999	3,286	359	932	974	144	75	140	56	102	157	145	43	149	
5,000 or over	5,016	783	1,744	1,093	229	134	189	173	106	166	196	13	186	
OHIO														
All income classes	No. 814	No. 514	No. 424	No. 525	No. 725	No. 506	No. 523	No. 329	No. 374	No. 695	No. 262	No. 104	No. 722	
Net losses	2	1	0	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	
Net incomes	812	513	424	523	723	504	521	328	372	693	260	103	721	
0-249	4	1	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	3	1	0	3	
250-499	33	16	12	16	27	19	16	8	17	31	10	5	23	
500-749	94	44	43	50	79	62	48	22	33	50	26	12	82	
750-999	154	102	71	90	139	103	93	52	64	124	30	19	134	
1,000-1,249	139	81	75	92	119	104	90	47	51	111	51	12	121	
1,250-1,499	114	72	62	70	104	87	76	50	57	100	37	17	104	
1,500-1,749	83	62	51	63	85	75	63	36	46	81	24	13	85	
1,750-1,999	65	46	36	50	59	51	48	37	33	56	24	7	59	
2,000-2,249	34	25	17	24	30	25	20	17	17	28	13	4	31	
2,250-2,499	24	26	25	29	33	29	29	23	23	32	14	4	34	
2,500-2,999	17	20	11	20	25	20	19	18	15	26	13	6	25	
3,000-3,999	14	10	11	10	13	11	11	11	10	14	6	3	13	
4,000-4,999	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	0	1	3	
5,000 or over	4	4	4	3	4	1	2	3	4	4	1	0	4	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—FARM OPERATING EXPENDITURES: Number of families reporting expenditures for specified items, and average amounts reported, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	AVERAGE * EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
	Total farm operating expenditures †	Hired farm labor	Livestock ‡	Feed	Fertilizer, sprays	Seeds, plants, trees	Machinery, tools †	Gasoline, oil †	Repairs on buildings, fences	Taxes, insurance	Interest, refinancing	Rent for land and buildings †	Other farm operating expenditures †	
OHIO—Con.														
All income classes	Dol. 691	Dol. 75	Dol. 95	Dol. 60	Dol. 51	Dol. 20	Dol. 52	Dol. 28	Dol. 36	Dol. 62	Dol. 41	Dol. 25	Dol. 46	
Net losses	4,084	1,000	70	1,067	510	683	405	235	579	117	319	125	76	
Net incomes	581	73	94	60	50	19	51	27	35	61	40	25	45	
0-249	431	1	173	12	32	25	82	54	14	26	4	0	8	
250-499	301	18	58	42	24	10	24	11	17	46	21	13	17	
500-749	351	28	54	36	34	13	29	15	23	47	21	27	34	
750-999	381	44	57	50	42	12	32	11	20	46	21	15	31	
1,000-1,249	412	43	58	41	37	15	36	16	27	50	42	10	37	
1,250-1,499	510	57	67	46	49	15	44	22	41	61	38	22	46	
1,500-1,749	692	68	132	88	54	24	46	32	49	60	47	38	54	
1,750-1,999	767	90	125	84	62	22	100	32	35	69	57	34	57	
2,000-2,249	775	152	69	56	54	17	102	53	41	86	46	51	49	
2,250-2,499	1,256	188	205	135	90	37	109	81	81	116	82	40	92	
2,500-2,999	1,001	208	61	78	106	47	92	69	28	110	83	36	83	
3,000-3,999	1,916	360	550	89	122	64	102	130	103	130	90	31	145	
4,000-4,999	1,524	230	401	252	91	90	69	14	20	97	0	167	93	
5,000 or over	2,941	352	1,195	266	114	(*)	217	61	245	233	162	0	92	
MICHIGAN														
All income classes	No. 784	No. 486	No. 384	No. 382	No. 523	No. 537	No. 520	No. 406	No. 329	No. 624	No. 282	No. 86	No. 630	
Net losses	5	6	4	2	5	6	4	5	3	3	3	1	5	
Net incomes	779	481	380	380	518	532	516	401	326	621	279	85	625	
0-249	9	7	4	5	6	9	7	3	7	9	6	2	7	
250-499	64	32	25	29	31	42	36	23	26	50	24	7	49	
500-749	122	52	49	62	64	76	75	47	38	93	38	10	97	
750-999	137	77	62	65	79	85	79	68	41	102	38	11	114	
1,000-1,249	131	86	65	55	84	90	80	59	45	92	34	13	102	
1,250-1,499	116	80	65	56	81	86	81	68	54	94	45	12	98	
1,500-1,749	61	41	30	32	50	42	44	33	33	53	28	10	48	
1,750-1,999	47	30	22	23	37	32	33	27	24	41	20	5	34	
2,000-2,249	24	17	16	15	19	17	19	19	16	21	13	4	18	
2,250-2,499	21	18	15	15	16	16	17	16	16	21	11	4	19	
2,500-2,999	24	22	11	11	24	18	20	16	14	22	10	3	19	
3,000-3,999	17	15	14	11	16	14	16	16	9	17	9	2	16	
4,000-4,999	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	
5,000 or over	3	2	1	0	3	2	3	3	2	3	0	1	2	
AVERAGE * EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS														
All income classes	Dol. 663	Dol. 87	Dol. 161	Dol. 56	Dol. 32	Dol. 19	Dol. 71	Dol. 40	Dol. 30	Dol. 63	Dol. 50	Dol. 23	Dol. 31	
Net losses	2,079	258	544	97	39	20	715	111	51	103	115	2	24	
Net incomes	654	86	158	56	32	19	66	40	30	63	50	23	31	
0-249	829	75	190	85	35	30	31	42	72	71	90	86	22	
250-499	448	74	68	40	19	16	53	31	18	50	35	22	20	
500-749	411	37	80	39	16	12	53	28	25	51	32	12	26	
750-999	427	44	102	35	20	13	39	24	18	49	35	23	25	
1,000-1,249	455	63	104	30	24	15	29	25	22	52	38	25	28	
1,250-1,499	675	87	165	61	33	19	52	44	27	65	62	17	43	
1,500-1,749	978	107	314	85	45	32	88	52	55	75	61	32	32	
1,750-1,999	1,049	126	353	91	46	21	112	61	42	75	67	20	35	
2,000-2,249	1,107	100	205	109	45	20	118	41	48	93	90	24	25	
2,250-2,499	1,232	168	270	131	68	31	171	64	63	105	103	26	42	
2,500-2,999	1,040	222	104	82	71	34	149	83	60	95	68	36	36	
3,000-3,999	1,730	165	473	180	91	49	307	114	30	121	85	32	63	
4,000-4,999	1,367	399	167	18	75	17	38	329	6	165	107	17	49	
5,000 or over	2,331	820	600	0	139	17	241	150	114	105	0	100	45	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—FARM OPERATING EXPENDITURES: *Number of families reporting expenditures for specified items, and average amounts reported, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Total farm operating expenditures ¹	Hired farm labor	Livestock ²	Feed	Fertilizer, sprays	Seeds, plants, trees	Machinery, tools ³	Gasoline, oil ⁴	Repairs on buildings, fences	Taxes, insurance	Interest, refinancing	Rent for land and buildings ¹	Other farm operating expenditures ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FAMILIES HAVING EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
WISCONSIN													
All income classes....	No. 783	No. 532	No. 506	No. 666	No. 496	No. 623	No. 727	No. 642	No. 465	No. 691	No. 360	No. 141	No. 754
Net losses.....	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Net incomes.....	780	529	505	664	493	621	724	639	463	689	359	140	751
0-249.....	8	7	5	8	5	6	7	6	5	8	5	2	8
250-499.....	18	8	12	16	11	14	13	11	9	17	6	5	14
500-749.....	73	43	43	64	39	60	69	57	37	62	33	14	69
750-999.....	120	73	70	99	68	89	106	91	61	103	51	25	114
1,000-1,249.....	143	90	87	117	86	108	132	112	77	123	61	24	137
1,250-1,499.....	120	84	81	104	75	94	114	102	74	105	57	17	118
1,500-1,749.....	109	82	71	96	75	92	100	93	62	93	51	21	108
1,750-1,999.....	80	55	51	65	53	66	76	69	48	72	34	17	77
2,000-2,249.....	27	18	20	22	21	26	26	21	23	26	14	2	25
2,250-2,499.....	31	28	26	29	23	25	31	29	27	31	22	3	31
2,500-2,999.....	24	19	19	23	16	19	23	23	18	22	10	5	24
3,000-3,999.....	23	19	17	19	18	20	23	21	18	23	13	5	23
4,000-4,999.....	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	0	2
5,000 or over.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
AVERAGE⁶ EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
All income classes....	Dol. 1,014	Dol. 124	Dol. 104	Dol. 129	Dol. 18	Dol. 40	Dol. 113	Dol. 58	Dol. 54	Dol. 94	Dol. 127	Dol. 66	Dol. 87
Net losses.....	1,509	135	67	68	24	16	617	73	16	70	172	200	51
Net incomes.....	1,012	124	104	129	18	40	111	58	54	95	126	66	87
0-249.....	1,824	95	96	135	28	59	382	154	315	129	267	78	86
250-499.....	899	49	85	81	20	23	156	29	111	61	72	94	58
500-749.....	855	83	117	129	18	34	102	44	32	63	107	62	64
750-999.....	746	81	78	92	13	26	87	39	49	99	96	53	63
1,000-1,249.....	780	81	87	89	13	36	91	43	44	73	99	56	68
1,250-1,499.....	914	131	77	128	14	34	92	54	38	55	132	42	87
1,500-1,749.....	1,174	158	123	149	22	50	119	66	46	100	133	109	99
1,750-1,999.....	1,061	121	96	143	20	42	102	62	36	108	143	83	105
2,000-2,249.....	1,254	105	119	177	21	57	169	82	61	157	150	28	128
2,250-2,499.....	1,654	289	131	224	25	59	147	79	120	177	238	53	112
2,500-2,999.....	1,444	245	200	162	33	53	148	85	76	112	120	65	115
3,000-3,999.....	1,959	299	245	236	33	76	149	135	102	206	192	114	172
4,000-4,999.....	2,560	263	127	337	73	17	493	150	249	198	534	0	119
5,000 or over.....	1,238	70	735	70	70	70	7310	7165	7270	7170	70	70	7288
FAMILIES HAVING EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
ILLINOIS													
All income classes....	No. 843	No. 632	No. 549	No. 639	No. 185	No. 778	No. 755	No. 666	No. 321	No. 831	No. 164	No. 559	No. 806
Net losses.....	5	5	4	4	2	5	5	5	3	5	3	2	5
Net incomes.....	838	627	545	635	183	773	750	661	318	826	161	557	801
0-249.....	3	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	2
250-499.....	22	14	11	18	4	21	18	13	8	22	3	8	21
500-749.....	50	29	34	38	12	47	41	30	20	47	9	37	44
750-999.....	96	64	58	70	20	86	81	69	31	96	19	61	87
1,000-1,249.....	120	80	75	95	27	108	104	91	41	118	20	83	114
1,250-1,499.....	117	85	70	86	26	110	106	90	42	115	15	90	115
1,500-1,749.....	110	93	76	85	22	100	103	85	38	110	20	81	108
1,750-1,999.....	75	60	51	55	13	71	69	69	26	71	10	54	71
2,000-2,249.....	58	46	35	40	13	53	50	43	20	58	12	32	55
2,250-2,499.....	46	33	32	34	10	43	42	39	24	46	12	31	46
2,500-2,999.....	64	55	45	50	14	60	61	59	21	64	15	40	63
3,000-3,999.....	49	42	32	40	11	47	47	46	26	48	13	28	48
4,000-4,999.....	11	9	10	10	6	11	11	10	5	11	5	4	11
5,000 or over.....	17	15	14	12	5	14	16	16	15	17	8	6	16

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—FARM OPERATING EXPENDITURES: Number of families reporting expenditures for specified items, and average amounts reported, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Total farm operating expenditures ¹	Hired farm labor	Livestock ²	Feed	Fertilizer, sprays	Seeds, plants, trees	Machinery, tools ³	Gasoline, oil ⁴	Repairs on buildings, fences	Taxes, insurance	Interest, refinancing	Rent for land and buildings ⁵	Other farm operating expenditures ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
AVERAGE * EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
ILLINOIS—con.													
All income classes.....	Dol. 1,109	Dol. 165	Dol. 151	Dol. 64	Dol. 2	Dol. 37	Dol. 139	Dol. 124	Dol. 29	Dol. 86	Dol. 61	Dol. 136	Dol. 115
Net losses.....	3,270	654	232	148	11	148	769	333	240	210	293	60	172
Net incomes.....	1,096	162	150	64	2	36	135	123	28	85	60	136	115
0-249.....	1,258	553	90	146	0	10	33	33	17	51	0	247	78
250-499.....	665	85	67	76	(*)	29	106	87	22	41	20	46	52
500-749.....	745	67	91	52	2	36	129	55	27	56	38	113	79
750-999.....	689	86	50	41	1	24	114	79	10	53	30	113	68
1,000-1,249.....	881	108	84	58	2	32	128	111	13	64	64	129	90
1,250-1,499.....	922	130	92	69	1	33	142	99	15	63	37	137	104
1,500-1,749.....	979	150	91	68	2	36	110	105	19	62	64	156	116
1,750-1,999.....	1,100	167	140	47	4	45	154	132	35	71	47	151	107
2,000-2,249.....	1,056	165	80	48	1	28	113	111	26	118	82	158	126
2,250-2,499.....	1,123	136	133	41	3	35	92	132	32	95	78	189	157
2,500-2,999.....	1,470	274	255	58	3	38	156	172	27	126	71	131	159
3,000-3,999.....	1,508	269	263	92	4	48	169	167	46	148	62	109	131
4,000-4,999.....	3,185	504	1,061	222	5	87	192	347	110	150	128	120	259
5,000 or over.....	4,551	678	1,221	218	8	77	397	519	258	424	321	144	286
FAMILIES HAVING EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
IOWA													
All income classes.....	No. 711	No. 423	No. 347	No. 518	No. 79	No. 528	No. 445	No. 277	No. 194	No. 549	No. 199	No. 348	No. 419
Net losses.....	16	11	11	14	3	12	13	11	7	13	8	10	10
Net incomes.....	695	412	336	504	76	516	432	266	187	536	191	338	409
0-249.....	22	14	11	16	0	12	9	5	5	18	7	10	4
250-499.....	74	39	29	54	3	42	33	20	17	53	23	32	24
500-749.....	112	50	51	85	6	75	62	28	21	84	25	62	68
750-999.....	153	77	68	109	18	113	99	45	39	117	41	65	90
1,000-1,249.....	116	79	56	76	14	88	76	48	22	88	30	67	81
1,250-1,499.....	74	49	34	54	7	62	49	33	22	53	21	36	47
1,500-1,749.....	46	30	26	35	5	39	35	21	18	40	16	22	29
1,750-1,999.....	26	17	16	20	4	23	20	15	8	20	5	13	18
2,000-2,249.....	16	10	11	13	2	14	13	13	7	13	6	6	8
2,250-2,499.....	18	15	9	14	5	15	11	14	7	15	5	7	12
2,500-2,999.....	14	11	6	9	4	9	14	5	7	10	5	7	8
3,000-3,999.....	21	17	13	18	6	20	18	15	11	21	6	9	16
4,000-4,999.....	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	0	1	3
5,000 or over.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AVERAGE * EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
NEW ENGLAND													
All income classes.....	Dol. 851	Dol. 73	Dol. 152	Dol. 193	Dol. 4	Dol. 30	Dol. 52	Dol. 30	Dol. 17	Dol. 84	Dol. 62	Dol. 123	Dol. 31
Net losses.....	3,069	165	1,081	756	3	47	110	76	43	190	207	357	34
Net incomes.....	800	71	130	180	4	30	51	29	16	82	59	117	31
0-249.....	624	46	118	141	0	16	53	17	6	88	65	67	9
250-499.....	511	39	80	98	(*)	22	26	17	7	67	47	95	12
500-749.....	519	30	66	129	(*)	23	17	14	6	54	47	113	20
750-999.....	568	52	84	118	2	25	50	13	8	61	50	81	19
1,000-1,249.....	658	46	100	107	2	28	52	25	11	63	70	124	26
1,250-1,499.....	841	81	114	193	0	38	49	34	18	76	53	136	40
1,500-1,749.....	907	65	120	200	1	35	36	38	26	127	73	150	36
1,750-1,999.....	900	72	127	230	2	37	62	41	17	103	47	141	30
2,000-2,249.....	1,199	181	217	269	9	44	102	90	20	112	62	58	34
2,250-2,499.....	2,650	223	595	1,061	61	60	101	60	83	178	152	162	114
2,500-2,999.....	1,935	398	569	722	9	46	80	28	48	170	96	193	76
3,000-3,999.....	2,311	306	456	563	7	57	200	104	56	195	73	255	109
4,000-4,999.....	2,649	220	358	276	13	87	31	255	175	424	0	33	167
5,000 or over.....	4,990	600	1,000	55	60	1,200	600	25	600	40	560	250	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—FARM OPERATING EXPENDITURES: Number of families reporting expenditures for specified items, and average amounts reported, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Total farm operating expenditures ¹	Hired farm labor	Livestock ²	Feed	Fertilizer, sprays	Seeds, plants, trees	Machinery, tools ³	Gasoline, oil ⁴	Repairs on buildings, fences	Taxes, insurance	Interest, refinancing	Rent for land and buildings ⁵	Other farm operating expenditures ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FAMILIES HAVING EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
VERMONT													
All income classes.....	No. 513	No. 392	No. 238	No. 502	No. 412	No. 489	No. 304	No. 252	No. 311	No. 472	No. 264	No. 68	No. 489
Net losses.....													
Net incomes.....	513	392	238	502	412	489	304	252	311	472	264	68	489
0-249.....	5	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	5	1	0	5
250-499.....	27	14	12	26	19	27	16	9	16	27	14	2	23
500-749.....	65	43	29	61	47	62	30	20	30	57	34	6	58
750-999.....	90	70	37	88	69	87	45	34	49	78	43	17	85
1,000-1,249.....	96	68	40	94	73	80	50	47	47	88	41	17	92
1,250-1,499.....	56	45	25	55	50	50	36	25	35	54	26	5	54
1,500-1,749.....	60	49	29	60	49	58	39	38	45	56	35	6	56
1,750-1,999.....	36	31	16	36	32	34	30	19	26	31	20	4	36
2,000-2,249.....	26	22	16	26	19	26	16	19	21	25	18	2	25
2,250-2,499.....	23	19	14	23	23	23	15	13	17	21	11	4	23
2,500-2,999.....	18	17	13	18	18	18	16	18	17	18	14	3	18
3,000-3,999.....	7	5	3	7	7	7	5	3	2	7	4	2	7
4,000-4,999.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
5,000 or over.....	3	3	0	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	0	3
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS													
All income classes.....	Dol. 1,253	Dol. 208	Dol. 108	Dol. 448	Dol. 32	Dol. 39	Dol. 35	Dol. 29	Dol. 43	Dol. 134	Dol. 77	Dol. 12	Dol. 89
Net losses.....													
Net incomes.....	1,253	208	108	448	32	39	35	29	43	134	77	12	89
0-249.....	483	119	83	100	4	12	19	39	10	66	13	0	19
250-499.....	667	70	71	205	13	26	15	6	60	84	52	14	49
500-749.....	744	81	101	250	15	24	29	22	20	79	56	11	56
750-999.....	847	104	73	299	20	28	15	15	39	95	74	13	66
1,000-1,249.....	893	129	77	332	20	33	18	13	29	106	49	14	73
1,250-1,499.....	1,268	229	83	441	41	39	38	17	42	144	61	11	122
1,500-1,749.....	1,316	235	126	468	30	43	59	32	47	146	81	10	89
1,750-1,999.....	1,747	289	69	693	38	46	62	66	79	195	125	15	118
2,000-2,249.....	2,098	377	221	773	53	63	67	45	60	198	118	3	120
2,250-2,499.....	1,914	396	254	584	62	72	45	27	36	199	108	13	118
2,500-2,999.....	3,084	594	220	1,173	114	74	54	123	89	289	178	9	167
3,000-3,999.....	1,954	325	109	873	108	67	24	64	7	156	104	39	76
4,000-4,999.....	7,704	1,752	762	2,838	119	133	75	199	625	421	349	70	431
5,000 or over.....	4,706	1,495	0	1,586	86	94	129	185	56	747	120	0	208

¹ Does not include value of products used in payment of share rent (table 56). Had value of products used in payment of share rent been included, total farm expenditures (money and nonmoney) would be as follows: New Jersey, \$2,384; Pennsylvania, \$1,474; Ohio, \$745; Michigan, \$865; Wisconsin, \$1,276; Illinois, \$2,061; Iowa, \$1,125; Vermont, \$1,377.

² May include purchases made for the purpose of building up herds. See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Crops Stored and Livestock Owned, Net Change.

³ Includes expenditures for machinery which replaces used machinery of the same kind or closely similar. Expenditures for machinery of a kind not previously owned are considered an investment in the farm business, and not farm expenditures.

⁴ Includes gasoline, oil, and tires for machinery used for farming; does not include such expenditures for the family automobile.

⁵ Includes expenditures for crates and other containers, for freight, irrigation (except taxes), harness, threshing, ginning, milk hauling, etc. Expenditures for work done on a contract basis, which cannot be separated into labor, machinery, and supplies, also are included.

⁶ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class. For New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Vermont, this is the same as the number of families having expenditures. Three families in Pennsylvania, 2 families in Ohio, and 1 family in Iowa had no farm expenditures.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 61.—NONMONEY INCOME FROM FARM-FURNISHED GOODS: Number of families having farm-furnished fuel, ice, and other nonfood products, and average nonmoney income received from farm-furnished housing, food, and other products, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ and income class (1)	Families: (2)	Average ⁴ nonmoney income from farm-furnished products				Families: (8)	Average ⁴ nonmoney income from farm-furnished products					
		All (3)	Hous- ing (5)	Food (6)	Fuel, ice, etc. (7)		All (10)	Hous- ing (11)	Food (12)	Fuel, ice, etc. (13)		
NEW JERSEY												
PENNSYLVANIA												
All types.....	No. 791	No. 391	Dol. 572	Dol. 228	Dol. 317	Dol. 27	No. 2,023	No. 1,564	Dol. 594	Dol. 237	Dol. 339	Dol. 18
Net losses.....	21	11	640	238	360	42	7	6	563	187	336	40
Net incomes.....	770	380	570	228	316	26	2,016	1,558	594	237	339	18
\$0-\$249.....	21	11	344	165	156	23	18	13	301	105	182	14
\$250-\$499.....	50	27	377	158	190	29	90	60	288	104	170	14
\$500-\$749.....	62	33	421	165	231	25	195	142	375	142	217	16
\$750-\$999.....	73	34	477	192	257	28	249	194	443	163	262	18
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	90	47	524	214	286	24	236	185	516	199	299	18
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	90	44	523	195	303	25	243	185	535	211	307	17
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	58	34	585	209	340	36	229	183	651	254	375	22
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	61	27	652	266	359	27	179	141	657	270	368	19
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	52	26	593	237	333	23	147	122	731	298	416	17
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	46	19	709	273	409	27	109	79	766	293	455	18
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	25	657	257	377	23	140	113	793	335	438	20
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	60	31	760	324	409	27	131	109	866	371	475	20
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	16	803	301	473	29	28	20	975	460	501	14
\$5,000 or over.....	13	6	667	352	292	23	20	12	1,005	508	493	14
Type 1.....	199	95	435	207	207	21	367	264	425	196	214	15
Types 2 and 3.....	140	70	589	234	329	26	356	276	547	235	294	18
Types 4 and 5.....	287	147	604	242	333	29	659	506	587	238	330	19
Types 6 and 7.....	105	56	683	219	430	34	415	336	680	256	405	19
Types 8 and 9.....	60	23	642	230	385	27	226	182	802	270	512	20
OHIO												
MICHIGAN												
All types.....	816	615	532	154	345	33	784	418	381	151	201	29
Net losses.....	2	2	710	166	405	139	5	4	350	149	176	25
Net incomes.....	814	613	531	153	345	33	779	414	381	151	201	29
\$0-\$249.....	4	2	286	64	197	25	9	3	244	109	122	13
\$250-\$499.....	33	23	337	99	211	27	64	32	251	109	121	21
\$500-\$749.....	95	73	370	104	233	33	122	61	296	115	155	26
\$750-\$999.....	155	114	456	133	293	30	137	74	358	145	190	23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	139	103	506	142	333	31	131	61	377	146	205	26
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	114	91	560	155	372	33	116	62	429	173	223	33
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	93	74	599	171	369	39	61	31	442	174	241	27
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	65	49	648	191	425	32	47	26	462	173	247	42
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	34	23	651	177	439	35	24	15	497	178	284	35
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	34	25	697	232	422	43	21	15	556	157	260	39
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	27	20	745	212	500	33	24	16	509	225	246	38
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	14	10	724	230	450	44	17	14	488	197	231	60
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	935	285	583	67	3	1	884	431	420	33
\$5,000 or over.....	4	3	804	357	431	16	3	3	391	97	234	60
Type 1.....	236	174	459	158	269	32	235	130	331	152	151	28
Types 2 and 3.....	117	95	517	161	319	37	152	85	376	146	202	28
Types 4 and 5.....	312	233	552	150	369	33	296	152	398	155	213	30
Types 6 and 7.....	106	64	600	142	422	36	71	38	454	151	270	30
Types 8 and 9.....	45	29	647	164	454	29	30	13	470	126	312	32

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 61.—NONMONEY INCOME FROM FARM-FURNISHED GOODS: Number of families having farm-furnished fuel, ice, and other nonfood products, and average nonmoney income received from farm-furnished housing, food, and other products, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ and income class (1)	Families ² (2)	Families having farm-furnished fuel, ice, etc. ³ (3)	Average ⁴ nonmoney income from farm-furnished products				Families ² (8)	Families having farm-furnished fuel, ice, etc. ³ (9)	Average ⁴ nonmoney income from farm-furnished products									
			All (4)	Housing (5)	Food (6)	Fuel, ice, etc. (7)			All (10)	Housing (11)	Food (12)	Fuel, ice, etc. (13)						
WISCONSIN													ILLINOIS					
All types	No. 783	No. 568	Dol. 568	Dol. 217	Dol. 288	Dol. 53	No. 843	No. 805	Dol. 513	Dol. 144	Dol. 357	Dol. 12						
Net losses.....	3	2	385	132	248	5	5	5	572	157	403	12						
Net incomes.....	780	566	569	218	298	53	838	800	512	144	356	12						
\$0-\$249.....	8	6	460	200	212	48	3	3	420	98	298	24						
\$250-\$499.....	18	14	390	137	203	50	22	20	361	90	260	10						
\$500-\$749.....	73	47	446	168	239	39	50	45	373	86	272	15						
\$750-\$999.....	120	75	448	180	231	37	96	91	409	108	288	13						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	143	109	496	190	254	52	120	114	469	117	340	12						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	120	87	562	214	296	52	117	113	493	119	360	14						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	109	83	607	247	301	59	110	105	533	157	364	12						
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	80	57	661	260	341	60	75	74	560	153	395	12						
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	27	20	692	258	355	79	58	55	550	173	367	10						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	31	26	690	274	357	59	46	46	578	187	380	10						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	21	775	318	381	76	64	61	615	186	419	10						
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	23	17	893	334	453	76	49	47	647	186	441	10						
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	3	651	210	351	90	11	10	669	280	375	14						
\$5,000 or over.....	1	1	916	418	636	100	17	16	634	204	418	12						
Type 1.....	128	101	458	222	211	55	200	173	431	144	275	12						
Types 2 and 3.....	178	123	522	220	252	50	183	172	490	135	344	11						
Types 4 and 5.....	247	173	559	216	297	46	317	306	544	163	368	13						
Types 6 and 7.....	174	123	608	214	334	60	119	114	580	112	456	12						
Types 8 and 9.....	56	43	688	220	402	66	25	25	619	121	480	18						
IOWA													VERMONT					
All types	712	487	534	142	367	25	513	465	510	169	259	82						
Net losses.....	16	8	579	195	370	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----						
Net incomes.....	696	479	533	141	367	25	513	465	510	169	259	82						
\$0-\$249.....	22	15	367	85	257	25	5	3	208	83	103	22						
\$250-\$499.....	74	50	404	101	282	21	27	22	314	93	166	55						
\$500-\$749.....	112	72	425	106	297	22	65	55	356	120	175	61						
\$750-\$999.....	153	113	487	120	343	24	90	83	434	143	213	78						
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	116	82	538	128	382	28	96	90	472	154	243	75						
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	74	45	590	159	411	20	55	52	562	187	280	95						
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	46	34	647	188	429	30	60	55	575	191	296	88						
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	26	19	669	225	420	24	36	35	672	202	347	123						
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	16	9	747	216	502	29	26	23	615	208	316	91						
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	18	11	742	220	511	11	23	21	656	257	315	84						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	14	9	848	316	495	37	18	18	774	261	384	129						
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	21	17	841	241	564	36	7	4	630	175	400	55						
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	2	895	207	487	21	2	2	860	292	513	55						
\$5,000 or over.....	1	1	968	360	528	100	3	2	1,281	555	626	100						
Type 1.....	196	136	446	136	287	23	119	102	424	156	197	71						
Types 2 and 3.....	165	100	508	139	349	20	78	69	485	180	232	72						
Types 4 and 5.....	215	156	663	151	385	27	191	180	507	170	250	86						
Types 6 and 7.....	105	71	626	131	467	28	83	74	568	169	313	86						
Types 8 and 9.....	32	24	722	190	504	28	42	40	698	183	409	106						

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² All families had some nonmoney income from farm-furnished goods. All except 2 in New Jersey, 12 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio, 1 in Michigan, 2 in Iowa, and 3 in Vermont, that operated their farms entirely rent-free had nonmoney income from housing.

³ Includes such products as tobacco, cotton, wool, or feathers.

⁴ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family: Farm-Furnished Products Used by Family, and Occupancy of Farm Dwelling. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2 or 8).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 62.—AVERAGE QUANTITY OF FARM-FURNISHED FOOD: Average ¹ quantities of specified foods home-produced for family use, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars) (1)	Milk	Cream	Eggs	Foultry	Pork	Other meat	Potatoes	Milk	Cream	Eggs	Foultry	Pork	Other meat	Potatoes
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	PENNSYLVANIA							ILLINOIS						
All types.....	Gal. 206	Gal. 14	Doz. 116	No. 28	Lb. 500	Lb. 193	Bu. 27	Gal. 248	Gal. 48	Doz. 160	No. 68	Lb. 637	Lb. 148	Bu. 12
Net losses.....	243	4	93	19	693	232	25	247	47	187	61	833	260	23
Net incomes.....	206	14	116	28	500	193	27	248	48	160	68	637	148	12
0-499.....	79	11	69	16	229	59	16	204	41	133	51	430	89	9
500-999.....	139	12	89	21	365	88	22	200	37	131	55	513	129	10
1,000-1,499.....	182	14	103	26	447	137	25	242	47	149	69	618	142	11
1,500-1,999.....	234	14	129	30	549	226	29	271	50	178	72	659	156	13
2,000-2,999.....	277	14	140	35	648	293	31	262	55	168	68	735	167	12
3,000 or over.....	289	17	159	42	699	387	34	289	57	199	82	735	159	17
Type 1.....	404	8	85	21	345	90	17	158	39	121	55	493	121	10
Net losses.....	\$364	\$ 26	\$104	\$ 48	\$ 300	\$ 0	\$ 15							
Net incomes.....	103	7	85	21	345	90	17	158	39	121	55	493	121	10
0-499.....	46	9	59	14	185	34	12	105	26	90	41	317	63	7
500-999.....	94	8	76	20	338	74	16	141	35	120	50	477	73	10
1,000-1,499.....	119	7	85	21	382	89	17	161	42	115	50	473	144	10
1,500-1,999.....	128	5	132	27	427	124	19	182	35	120	57	555	161	10
2,000-2,999.....	146	5	95	28	461	188	20	183	50	127	72	474	151	9
3,000 or over.....	229	9	130	25	421	235	24	140	47	158	73	626	100	14
Types 2 and 3.....	188	12	102	26	436	154	22	243	46	161	67	593	145	11
Net losses.....	\$169	\$ 0	\$ 52	\$ 12	\$ 1,300	\$ 450	\$ 40	\$ 228	\$ 58	\$ 130	\$ 78	\$ 542	\$ 250	\$ 20
Net incomes.....	184	12	102	26	434	153	22	243	46	161	67	593	144	11
0-499.....	114	14	63	15	262	39	16	178	54	144	49	413	53	6
500-999.....	144	11	94	22	341	88	20	193	45	124	57	501	144	8
1,000-1,499.....	173	13	89	21	359	137	20	240	43	149	75	659	175	12
1,500-1,999.....	210	13	110	81	535	186	25	251	47	191	79	580	132	12
2,000-2,999.....	199	13	118	30	546	221	22	305	45	170	58	592	124	9
3,000 or over.....	279	6	151	42	606	268	27	229	53	197	43	658	141	14
Types 4 and 5.....	177	13	112	30	524	170	28	250	49	172	69	691	146	13
Net losses.....	243	0	95	14	817	192	13	\$ 208	\$ 46	\$ 156	\$ 60	\$ 1,040	\$ 0	\$ 12
Net incomes.....	177	13	112	30	522	170	28	250	49	172	69	691	146	12
0-499.....	72	12	70	20	251	72	16	271	38	143	66	529	105	7
500-999.....	120	14	85	20	378	66	22	205	29	148	58	501	94	9
1,000-1,499.....	156	17	102	30	514	118	26	236	46	147	68	663	111	11
1,500-1,999.....	193	15	122	32	504	201	27	270	54	188	75	706	163	13
2,000-2,999.....	228	11	136	35	680	253	29	254	54	172	65	755	175	13
3,000 or over.....	228	6	137	40	649	338	30	272	62	217	77	788	176	13
Types 6 and 7.....	286	15	128	29	550	280	32	364	64	184	80	791	186	15
Net losses.....								\$ 364	\$ 26	\$ 364	\$ 30	\$ 1,000	\$ 800	\$ 50
Net incomes.....	286	15	128	29	550	280	32	364	64	182	80	790	180	14
0-499.....	212	18	113	17	292	78	28	\$ 364	\$ 91	\$ 364	\$ 72	\$ 1,200	\$ 500	\$ 6
500-999.....	213	14	102	20	377	158	29	318	43	129	43	602	208	10
1,000-1,499.....	251	16	119	27	434	186	29	370	62	199	88	690	160	14
1,500-1,999.....	270	13	118	24	536	281	31	345	63	182	69	841	165	15
2,000-2,999.....	345	12	141	33	622	349	33	305	77	177	86	1,066	199	16
3,000 or over.....	344	27	172	43	880	468	40	631	90	205	141	794	163	22
Types 8 and 9.....	343	24	176	40	606	331	42	437	54	210	96	732	252	22

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 62.—AVERAGE QUANTITY OF FARM-FURNISHED FOOD: *Average*¹ quantities of specified foods home-produced for family use, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Milk	Cream	Eggs	Poultry	Pork	Other meat	Potatoes	Milk	Cream	Eggs	Poultry	Pork	Other meat	Potatoes
	NEW JERSEY							OHIO						
All types.....	Gal. 232	Gal. 8	Doz. 112	No. 23	Lb. 281	Lb. 29	Bu. 21	Gal. 212	Gal. 47	Doz. 146	No. 36	Lb. 440	Lb. 156	Bu. 23
Net losses.....	294	12	116	22	380	26	24	377	39	177	33	425	450	394
Net incomes.....	230	8	112	23	278	29	21	212	47	146	36	440	155	23
0-499.....	111	3	79	16	133	2	15	132	33	107	28	248	87	18
500-999.....	158	5	108	20	221	17	19	163	40	127	30	343	98	19
1,000-1,499.....	213	8	107	23	240	20	18	212	48	143	36	468	168	23
1,500-1,999.....	278	12	119	23	298	15	24	252	53	162	43	605	175	25
2,000-2,999.....	371	9	130	28	342	37	24	287	56	177	42	554	261	29
3,000 or over.....	518	9	110	25	396	85	24	284	59	214	40	562	178	21
Type 1.....	132	5	80	17	180	12	12	136	40	116	31	351	125	17
Types 2 and 3.....	175	7	115	28	316	29	22	200	45	141	34	390	143	19
Types 4 and 5.....	239	9	120	24	293	27	23	227	50	156	40	471	163	24
Types 6 and 7.....	357	14	126	23	365	56	24	326	53	174	34	514	175	31
Types 8 and 9.....	293	4	147	28	332	48	37	274	61	181	39	637	238	35
	MICHIGAN							WISCONSIN						
All types.....	228	12	129	24	221	100	25	284	13	167	36	504	150	36
Net losses.....	244	3	133	27	220	0	30	377	6	182	20	357	167	32
Net incomes.....	228	12	129	24	221	101	25	284	13	167	36	505	159	36
0-499.....	141	5	91	17	122	32	21	232	17	143	23	272	74	26
500-999.....	196	12	114	21	181	67	22	256	10	142	29	367	105	32
1,000-1,499.....	241	12	138	25	248	112	27	275	14	157	34	484	135	35
1,500-1,999.....	275	18	134	24	271	151	29	304	14	180	40	588	203	37
2,000-2,999.....	309	17	176	30	288	139	29	311	15	202	43	670	261	43
3,000 or over.....	267	7	166	53	269	229	27	416	23	271	72	852	240	55
Type 1.....	150	10	114	21	148	75	18	213	12	137	28	335	90	23
Types 2 and 3.....	219	17	129	26	233	88	22	250	9	159	34	414	139	31
Types 4 and 5.....	243	12	132	24	240	103	28	269	15	167	39	519	159	37
Types 6 and 7.....	353	12	154	27	316	149	37	374	14	189	38	603	200	41
Types 8 and 9.....	435	9	174	30	328	218	50	350	19	194	49	815	255	59
	IOWA							VERMONT						
All types.....	234	67	176	57	419	173	15	326	12	124	17	139	112	42
Net losses.....	182	68	149	52	475	194	15	326	12	124	17	139	112	42
Net incomes.....	235	67	177	58	418	173	15	326	12	124	17	139	112	42
0-499.....	182	53	130	41	310	86	11	210	4	74	11	78	32	29
500-999.....	216	60	155	49	376	136	14	263	6	100	12	101	73	37
1,000-1,499.....	253	74	191	66	435	191	16	310	12	119	17	134	98	42
1,500-1,999.....	257	73	225	65	508	236	14	379	20	150	20	178	149	43
2,000-2,999.....	291	77	214	75	551	295	26	440	17	145	25	213	189	53
3,000 or over.....	317	90	267	87	622	340	22	577	25	297	34	114	265	55
Type 1.....	154	51	127	56	335	125	11	211	12	102	14	123	65	30
Types 2 and 3.....	241	63	174	51	383	159	13	294	8	119	18	138	95	38
Types 4 and 5.....	238	71	188	50	439	168	17	312	10	122	17	126	111	40
Types 6 and 7.....	325	91	220	66	505	222	20	436	13	135	14	176	145	54
Types 8 and 9.....	353	71	257	62	642	281	25	552	29	180	31	171	206	64

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 51).

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

³ See table 40 for averages by income for Pennsylvania families of types 8 and 9.

FAMILY INCOME

TABLE 63.—FAMILY TYPE: Number of families, average size of family, and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 or 16 or older,¹ by relief status and family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type ¹ No.	All families				Nonrelief families				Relief families			
	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NEW JERSEY												
All types.....	No. 861	No. 4.06	No. 1.15	No. 0.92	No. 791	No. 3.97	No. 1.07	No. 0.91	No. 70	No. 5.04	No. 2.04	No. 1.00
1.....	211	2.01	-----	-----	199	2.01	-----	-----	12	2.00	-----	-----
2.....	72	3.00	1.00	-----	69	3.00	1.00	-----	2	3.00	1.00	-----
3.....	80	4.00	2.00	-----	71	4.00	2.00	-----	9	4.01	2.00	-----
4.....	203	3.46	.18	1.29	192	3.45	.18	1.28	11	3.52	.18	1.36
5.....	105	5.35	1.55	1.82	95	5.34	1.55	1.82	10	5.37	1.60	1.80
6.....	58	5.44	3.45	-----	52	5.45	3.45	-----	5	5.33	3.40	-----
7.....	63	7.39	3.48	1.92	52	7.33	3.44	1.90	11	7.64 ³	3.64	2.00
8.....	41	5.29	-----	3.29	39	5.28	-----	3.28	2	5.50	-----	3.50
9.....	28	9.76	4.86	2.89	21	9.71	4.24	3.48	7	9.93	6.71	1.14
PENNSYLVANIA												
All types.....	2,066	4.74	1.80	.93	2,023	4.72	1.77	.94	73	5.42	2.58	.84
1.....	377	2.03	-----	-----	367	2.03	-----	-----	10	2.00	-----	-----
2.....	197	3.00	1.00	-----	195	3.00	1.00	-----	2	3.00	1.00	-----
3.....	163	4.01	2.00	-----	161	4.01	2.00	-----	5	4.00	2.00	-----
4.....	422	3.54	.29	1.24	409	3.54	.29	1.24	13	3.46	.23	1.23
5.....	257	5.48	1.75	1.74	250	5.48	1.75	1.74	7	5.70	2.00	1.71
6.....	193	5.45	3.45	-----	179	5.44	3.44	-----	14	5.57	3.57	-----
7.....	246	7.36	3.97	1.42	236	7.37	3.94	1.45	10	7.20	4.60	.60
8.....	46	5.26	-----	3.26	44	5.25	-----	3.25	2	5.50	-----	3.50
9.....	192	9.96	5.30	2.51	182	9.94	5.25	2.54	10	10.38	6.30	2.00
OHIO												
All types.....	836	3.90	1.08	.82	816	3.86	1.06	.81	20	5.30	2.10	1.25
1.....	239	2.01	-----	-----	236	2.01	-----	-----	3	2.00	-----	-----
2.....	75	3.01	1.00	-----	74	3.01	1.00	-----	1	3.00	1.00	-----
3.....	44	3.99	2.00	-----	43	3.99	2.00	-----	1	4.00	2.00	-----
4.....	217	3.51	.25	1.26	214	3.52	.25	1.27	3	2.92	.00	1.00
5.....	101	5.40	1.79	1.61	98	5.42	1.81	1.61	3	4.92	1.33	1.67
6.....	58	5.33	3.33	-----	57	5.34	3.33	-----	1	5.00	3.00	-----
7.....	50	7.28	3.54	1.76	49	7.29	3.51	1.80	1	6.83	5.00	0.00
8.....	23	5.08	-----	3.09	21	5.08	-----	3.10	2	5.04	-----	3.00
9.....	29	9.60	4.72	2.97	24	9.62	4.58	3.12	5	9.51	5.40	2.20
MICHIGAN												
All types.....	810	3.74	1.02	.71	784	3.69	.98	.70	26	5.31	2.35	.96
1.....	239	2.01	-----	-----	235	2.01	-----	-----	4	2.00	-----	-----
2.....	91	3.02	1.00	-----	90	3.02	1.00	-----	1	3.00	1.00	-----
3.....	64	4.00	2.00	-----	62	4.00	2.00	-----	2	4.00	2.00	-----
4.....	209	3.43	.21	1.21	203	3.43	.21	1.21	6	3.50	.33	1.17
5.....	97	5.51	1.87	1.63	93	5.49	1.84	1.63	4	5.91	2.50	1.50
6.....	38	5.49	3.50	-----	36	5.50	3.53	-----	2	5.00	3.00	-----
7.....	39	7.37	3.95	1.41	35	7.31	3.88	1.43	4	7.89	4.50	1.25
8.....	12	5.25	-----	3.25	12	5.25	-----	3.25	0	-----	-----	-----
9.....	21	9.87	4.71	3.19	18	9.69	4.39	3.33	3	10.99	6.67	2.33

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 63.—FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families, average size of family, and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 or 16 or older,¹ by relief status and family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type ² No.	All families				Nonrelief families				Relief families			
	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
WISCONSIN												
All types.....	No. 795	No. 4.53	No. 1.72	No. 0.81	No. 783	No. 4.50	No. 1.70	No. 0.80	No. 12	No. 4.71	No. 2.67	No. 2.00
1.....	128	2.02	.....	.....	128	2.02	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
2.....	94	3.01	1.00	.....	93	3.01	1.00	.....	1	2.00	1.00	.....
3.....	85	4.00	2.00	.....	85	4.00	2.00	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
4.....	130	3.57	.....	1.25	135	3.57	32	1.24	1	4.00	1.00	2.00
5.....	114	5.41	1.85	1.50	112	5.40	1.85	1.50	2	5.71	2.00	1.50
6.....	91	5.38	3.42	.....	90	5.37	3.41	.....	1	6.00	4.00	.....
7.....	87	7.31	3.85	1.46	84	7.31	3.88	1.43	3	7.33	3.00	2.33
8.....	24	5.32	.....	3.32	22	5.31	.....	3.32	2	5.50	.....	3.50
9.....	36	10.11	5.61	2.42	34	10.02	5.53	2.41	2	11.54	7.00	2.50
ILLINOIS												
All types.....	837	3.90	1.21	.70	843	3.87	1.18	.70	14	5.60	2.88	.86
1.....	202	2.01	.....	.....	200	2.01	.....	.....	2	2.00	.....	.....
2.....	86	3.00	1.00	.....	86	3.00	1.00	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
3.....	98	3.99	2.00	.....	97	3.99	2.00	.....	1	4.00	2.00	.....
4.....	216	3.49	.28	1.21	213	3.49	.28	1.21	3	3.44	.33	1.00
5.....	105	5.25	1.73	1.64	104	5.25	1.72	1.66	1	6.00	3.00	1.00
6.....	60	5.35	3.20	.....	65	5.33	3.20	.....	1	5.00	3.00	.....
7.....	58	7.35	3.81	1.55	53	7.36	3.72	1.64	5	7.24	4.80	.60
8.....	11	5.35	.....	3.36	11	5.35	.....	3.36	0	.....	.....	.....
9.....	15	9.61	4.98	2.67	14	9.28	4.79	2.50	1	14.21	7.00	3.00
IOWA												
All types.....	748	3.91	1.28	.62	712	3.86	1.24	.61	36	4.82	1.94	.86
1.....	200	2.02	.....	.....	195	2.02	.....	.....	5	2.00	.....	.....
2.....	83	3.00	1.00	.....	81	3.00	1.00	.....	2	3.00	1.00	.....
3.....	99	4.00	2.00	.....	84	4.00	2.00	.....	5	4.06	2.00	.....
4.....	152	3.46	.27	1.19	147	3.46	.27	1.19	5	3.40	.20	1.20
5.....	78	5.45	1.88	1.56	68	5.39	1.85	1.53	10	5.92	2.10	1.80
6.....	65	5.41	3.38	.....	61	5.40	3.38	.....	4	5.50	3.50	.....
7.....	48	7.37	4.08	1.29	44	7.38	4.07	1.32	4	7.25	4.25	1.00
8.....	16	5.38	.....	3.31	16	5.37	.....	3.31	0	.....	.....	.....
9.....	17	10.08	5.24	2.88	16	10.00	5.25	2.87	1	10.00	5.00	3.00
VERMONT												
All types.....	542	4.26	1.40	.86	513	4.22	1.38	.86	29	4.67	1.72	.97
1.....	122	2.05	.....	.....	119	2.03	.....	.....	3	2.00	.....	.....
2.....	49	3.02	1.00	.....	49	3.02	1.00	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
3.....	32	4.00	2.00	.....	29	4.00	2.00	.....	3	4.00	2.00	.....
4.....	136	3.45	.26	1.19	127	3.46	.26	1.20	9	3.25	.22	1.00
5.....	70	5.37	1.91	1.51	64	5.37	1.94	1.48	6	5.40	1.67	1.83
6.....	42	5.57	3.57	.....	40	5.50	3.50	.....	2	5.00	3.00	.....
7.....	48	7.40	3.79	1.63	43	7.41	3.77	1.65	5	7.37	4.00	1.40
8.....	15	5.04	.....	3.20	15	5.04	.....	3.20	0	.....	.....	.....
9.....	28	9.73	5.28	2.64	27	9.76	5.22	2.70	1	9.00	6.00	1.00

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the averages for all members and the amount obtained by adding 2 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband and wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class (columns 2, 4, and 10).

² For description of family types, see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Includes husband and wife.

⁴ Excludes husband and wife.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 64.—AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY BY TYPE AND INCOME: Average size of family and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 or 16 or older,¹ by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Types 2 and 3		Types 4 and 5			Types 6 and 7			Types 8 and 9		
	All family members ²	Persons under 16 ³	All family members ²	Persons under 16 ³	Persons 16 or older ³	All family members ²	Persons under 16 ³	Persons 16 or older ³	All family members ²	Persons under 16 ³	Persons 16 or older ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NEW JERSEY											
All income classes.....	No. 2.51	No. 1.51	No. 4.08	No. 0.63	No. 1.46	No. 6.38	No. 2.45	No. 0.94	No. 6.83	No. 1.48	No. 2.35
Net losses.....	2.67	1.67	4.11	.78	1.33	6.00	2.32	.67	6.00	1.00	4.00
Net incomes.....	2.50	1.50	4.08	.63	1.46	6.39	2.45	.95	6.86	1.53	2.33
0-499.....	2.20	1.20	4.00	.65	1.25	6.00	2.50	1.50	6.67	2.67	2.00
500-999.....	2.42	1.42	3.95	.62	1.26	5.91	2.64	.27	5.91	.25	2.67
1,000-1,499.....	2.52	1.52	3.99	.55	1.45	6.25	2.27	.95	6.60	1.08	2.62
1,500-1,999.....	2.48	1.48	4.20	.73	1.47	6.66	2.53	1.11	9.60	5.00	2.60
2,000-2,999.....	2.56	1.56	4.04	.62	1.44	6.31	2.33	1.00	7.00	1.80	2.20
3,000 or over.....	2.62	1.62	4.28	.63	1.65	6.84	2.83	1.08	6.70	1.20	2.50
PENNSYLVANIA											
All income classes.....	2.46	1.45	4.28	.85	1.43	6.54	2.73	.83	9.03	4.23	2.68
Net losses.....	4.00	2.00	5.33	2.00	1.33	-----	-----	-----	11.50	6.50	4.00
Net incomes.....	2.46	1.45	4.27	.84	1.43	6.54	2.73	.83	9.01	4.21	2.67
0-499.....	2.23	1.22	3.65	.60	1.17	6.33	4.00	.33	8.72	4.29	2.43
500-999.....	2.41	1.41	4.02	.67	1.35	6.51	4.06	.43	8.65	3.46	2.21
1,000-1,499.....	2.39	1.39	4.17	.74	1.44	6.26	3.66	.66	8.71	4.64	2.06
1,500-1,999.....	2.51	1.51	4.25	.81	1.42	6.48	3.57	.93	9.08	4.24	2.65
2,000-2,999.....	2.55	1.51	4.58	1.06	1.53	6.70	3.82	.88	9.16	4.71	2.32
3,000 or over.....	2.66	1.67	4.66	1.16	1.51	6.86	3.52	1.24	9.10	2.57	2.65
OHIO											
All income classes.....	2.37	1.37	4.12	.74	1.38	6.24	2.42	.83	7.50	2.44	2.11
Net losses.....	3.00	1.00	-----	-----	-----	7.00	3.00	2.00	-----	-----	-----
Net incomes.....	2.37	1.37	4.12	.74	1.38	6.22	2.42	.82	7.50	2.44	2.11
0-499.....	2.05	1.12	2.50	.50	1.00	-----	-----	-----	5.50	4.00	2.50
500-999.....	2.28	1.29	2.88	.55	1.32	5.90	2.45	.43	6.74	1.80	3.00
1,000-1,499.....	2.40	1.38	4.02	.67	1.35	6.15	2.27	.89	7.65	2.71	3.07
1,500-1,999.....	2.53	1.55	4.31	.87	1.44	6.07	3.32	.72	8.50	3.25	2.25
2,000-2,999.....	2.56	1.50	4.47	1.00	1.46	6.83	3.50	1.26	7.64	2.56	3.09
3,000 or over.....	2.00	1.00	4.11	.80	1.22	7.29	4.23	1.00	-----	-----	-----
MICHIGAN											
All income classes.....	2.42	1.41	4.08	.72	1.34	6.49	2.70	.70	7.91	2.63	2.20
Net losses.....	2.28	1.50	4.08	2.00	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net incomes.....	2.42	1.41	4.08	.72	1.35	6.40	2.70	.70	7.91	2.63	2.20
0-499.....	2.23	1.23	4.13	.90	1.24	6.00	2.33	.67	9.00	3.00	4.00
500-999.....	2.39	1.37	3.84	.54	1.29	6.24	2.76	.53	6.00	.71	3.29
1,000-1,499.....	2.41	1.40	4.06	.68	1.26	6.37	2.80	.57	7.75	3.25	2.50
1,500-1,999.....	2.61	1.62	4.41	.96	1.41	6.88	3.68	1.00	8.91	4.00	2.80
2,000-2,999.....	2.36	1.33	4.42	.82	1.50	6.43	3.29	1.14	8.95	3.14	2.85
3,000 or over.....	2.33	1.33	3.82	.60	1.20	7.00	2.00	3.00	8.67	2.33	4.33
WISCONSIN											
All income classes.....	2.48	1.48	4.40	1.02	1.40	6.31	2.64	.69	8.17	2.36	2.77
Net losses.....	2.50	1.50	-----	-----	-----	7.00	5.00	6.00	-----	-----	-----
Net incomes.....	2.48	1.48	4.40	1.02	1.40	6.30	2.63	.69	8.17	2.36	2.77
0-499.....	2.00	1.00	4.16	1.00	1.22	6.75	2.75	2.00	5.00	6.00	4.00
500-999.....	2.56	1.56	4.15	.89	1.26	6.07	2.56	.55	8.25	2.71	2.57
1,000-1,499.....	2.41	1.39	4.41	1.03	1.42	6.24	2.86	.41	8.67	3.75	2.75
1,500-1,999.....	2.49	1.51	4.49	1.07	1.44	6.45	2.67	.79	8.20	3.08	2.08
2,000-2,999.....	2.67	1.67	4.55	1.06	1.50	6.27	3.47	.82	7.23	2.78	2.56
3,000 or over.....	2.49	1.40	4.60	1.11	1.44	7.01	3.00	2.00	8.65	4.67	2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 64.—AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY BY TYPE AND INCOME: Average size of family and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 or 16 or older,¹ by family type and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Types 2 and 3		Types 4 and 5			Types 6 and 7			Types 8 and 9		
	All family members ² (2)	Persons under 16 ³ (3)	All family members ² (4)	Persons under 16 ³ (5)	Persons 16 or older ³ (6)	All family members ² (7)	Persons under 16 ³ (8)	Persons 16 or older ³ (9)	All family members ² (10)	Persons under 16 ³ (11)	Persons 16 or older ³ (12)
ILLINOIS											
All income classes.....	No. 3.52	No. 1.53	No. 4.07	No. 0.75	No. 1.36	No. 6.24	No. 3.49	No. 0.74	No. 7.56	No. 2.69	No. 2.88
Net losses.....	4.00	2.00	4.00	1.50	1.50	5.00	3.00	1.00	7.56	2.68	2.88
Net incomes.....	3.52	1.53	4.07	.75	1.36	6.26	3.49	.74	7.56	2.68	2.88
0-499.....	3.54	1.60	3.38	.12	1.25	4.70	5.00	1.00	9.00	7.00	1.00
500-999.....	3.32	1.32	3.81	.56	1.42	6.16	3.74	.42	8.80	3.60	3.20
1,000-1,499.....	3.58	1.57	4.03	.84	1.29	6.27	3.56	.71	5.33	.00	3.33
1,500-1,999.....	3.55	1.58	4.14	.84	1.29	6.08	3.35	.73	9.00	6.00	2.00
2,000-2,999.....	3.56	1.66	4.10	.76	1.35	6.14	3.14	.86	5.98	.00	4.00
3,000 or over.....	3.56	1.55	4.31	.66	1.63	7.11	3.67	1.44	7.50	3.00	2.50
IOWA											
All income classes.....	3.51	1.51	4.07	.77	1.30	6.23	3.67	.55	7.73	2.62	3.09
Net losses.....	3.60	1.60	4.01	1.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	3.00
Net incomes.....	3.50	1.51	4.07	.77	1.30	6.23	3.66	.56	7.82	2.71	3.10
0-499.....	3.45	1.41	3.88	.62	1.25	6.25	4.25	.00	12.00	5.00	5.00
500-999.....	3.41	1.41	3.91	.67	1.24	6.06	3.87	.18	9.00	4.71	2.29
1,000-1,499.....	3.51	1.54	4.19	.85	1.33	6.32	3.26	1.03	8.44	3.50	2.90
1,500-1,999.....	3.73	1.71	4.11	.86	1.27	6.15	3.50	.67	6.67	1.00	3.67
2,000-2,999.....	3.60	1.60	4.46	.95	1.50	6.67	3.67	1.00	6.33	.50	3.83
3,000 or over.....	4.00	2.00	4.18	.80	1.40	6.68	4.14	.57	6.26	1.25	3.00
VERMONT											
All income classes.....	3.38	1.37	4.10	.82	1.30	6.53	3.69	.86	8.07	3.36	2.88
Net losses.....	3.38	1.37	4.10	.82	1.30	6.53	3.69	.86	8.07	3.36	2.88
Net incomes.....	3.38	1.37	4.10	.82	1.30	6.53	3.69	.86	8.07	3.36	2.88
0-499.....	3.00	1.00	3.41	.50	1.25	6.50	4.00	.50	9.33	5.67	1.67
500-999.....	3.24	1.25	3.80	.53	1.24	6.22	3.76	.48	8.27	4.11	2.22
1,000-1,499.....	3.36	1.34	4.27	1.02	1.27	6.69	3.70	1.00	6.82	2.00	3.00
1,500-1,999.....	3.70	1.70	4.32	.93	1.41	6.43	3.36	1.07	9.18	4.09	3.45
2,000-2,999.....	3.66	1.62	3.97	.82	1.21	6.73	4.00	.73	6.59	1.50	3.17
3,000 or over.....	3.00	1.00	4.60	1.00	1.60	7.67	2.33	3.33	10.56	5.50	3.00

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the average for all members and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband and wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person, for description of methods used in computing.

² Includes husband and wife.

³ Excludes husband and wife.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 65.—FAMILY MEMBERS 16 OR OLDER: Average number¹ of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type No.	All members		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives		Persons not related	
	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NEW JERSEY										
All specified types..	1.39	0.42	1.29	0.16	0.00	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.01
4.....	.93	.36	.87	.15	.00	.12	.05	.08	.01	.01
5.....	1.43	.40	1.35	.12	.00	.16	.08	.10	.00	.02
7.....	1.69	.26	1.57	.09	.00	.11	.09	.06	.03	.00
8.....	2.39	.90	2.10	.36	.00	.32	.17	.22	.12	.00
9.....	2.39	.53	2.25	.25	.00	.14	.14	.14	.00	.00
PENNSYLVANIA										
All specified types..	1.41	.24	1.36	.09	.00	.10	.04	.05	.01	(?)
4.....	.99	.26	.95	.12	.00	.10	.02	.04	.02	(?)
5.....	1.46	.28	1.40	.06	.00	.13	.06	.08	(?)	.01
7.....	1.29	.13	1.25	.02	.00	.08	.03	.03	.01	.00
8.....	2.74	.55	2.61	.33	.00	.11	.13	.09	.00	.02
9.....	2.26	.26	2.21	.12	.00	.10	.03	.04	.01	.00
OHIO										
All specified types..	1.28	.33	1.20	.12	.00	.13	.07	.07	.01	.01
4.....	.94	.32	.88	.13	.00	.13	.05	.06	.01	(?)
5.....	1.43	.25	1.36	.04	.00	.16	.06	.05	.01	.00
7.....	1.42	.36	1.31	.15	.00	.09	.08	.09	.03	.03
8.....	2.56	.66	2.39	.22	.00	.22	.17	.22	.00	.00
9.....	2.49	.48	2.36	.17	.00	.14	.14	.17	.00	.00
MICHIGAN										
All specified types..	1.17	.35	1.10	.11	.00	.16	.06	.07	.01	.01
4.....	.84	.38	.80	.14	.00	.14	.04	.09	.00	.01
5.....	1.31	.32	1.26	.03	.00	.24	.04	.04	.01	.01
7.....	1.21	.21	1.13	.10	.00	.08	.06	.03	.00	.00
8.....	2.58	.67	2.08	.17	.00	.33	.42	.17	.08	.00
9.....	2.81	.39	2.71	.24	.00	.10	.10	.05	.00	.00
WISCONSIN										
All specified types..	1.34	.30	1.29	.11	.00	.13	.05	.06	(?)	.00
4.....	.94	.33	.88	.15	.00	.15	.05	.03	.01	.00
5.....	1.32	.27	1.29	.03	.00	.19	.03	.05	.00	.00
7.....	1.26	.16	1.23	.03	.00	.06	.05	.09	.00	.00
8.....	2.46	.92	2.38	.58	.00	.17	.08	.17	.00	.00
9.....	2.42	.11	2.36	.08	.00	.00	.06	.03	.00	.00
ILLINOIS										
All specified types..	1.22	.26	1.19	.13	.00	.09	.03	.04	(?)	.00
4.....	.97	.24	.94	.14	.00	.07	.03	.03	(?)	.00
5.....	1.43	.23	1.37	.06	.00	.15	.06	.02	.00	.00
7.....	1.42	.13	1.42	.03	.00	.05	.00	.05	.00	.00
8.....	2.27	1.09	2.27	.64	.00	.27	.00	.18	.00	.00
9.....	2.12	.55	2.05	.41	.00	.07	.07	.07	.00	.00
IOWA										
All specified types..	1.17	.28	1.13	.11	.00	.10	.04	.07	(?)	.00
4.....	.94	.25	.90	.12	.00	.07	.04	.06	.00	.00
5.....	1.36	.21	1.31	.03	.00	.15	.06	.03	.01	.00
7.....	1.13	.19	1.13	.05	.00	.08	.00	.06	.00	.00
8.....	2.12	1.25	2.00	.88	.00	.12	.12	.25	.00	.00
9.....	2.53	.36	2.53	.00	.00	.18	.00	.18	.00	.00
VERMONT										
All specified types..	1.16	.36	1.16	.11	.00	.15	.05	.09	.01	.01
4.....	.87	.32	.81	.12	.00	.14	.05	.05	.01	.01
5.....	1.12	.39	1.04	.06	.00	.21	.06	.09	.02	.01
7.....	1.31	.31	1.29	.03	.00	.11	.02	.17	.00	.00
8.....	2.47	.74	2.47	.20	.00	.27	.00	.27	.00	.00
9.....	2.21	.43	2.14	.29	.00	.07	.07	.07	.00	.00

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as 1 member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.

² 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 66.—COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES OF EACH TYPE: *Distribution of relief and non-relief families within each family type by number of members under 16 and 16 or older, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and composition of families included in each type ¹	Persons:	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Vermont
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Type 1: Husband and wife only.....	No. 2	No. 211	No. 377	No. 239	No. 239	No. 128	No. 202	No. 200	No. 122
Type 2: 1 child under 16.....	3	72	197	75	91	94	96	83	49
Type 3: 2 children under 16.....	4	80	166	44	64	86	98	89	32
Type 4: 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.....	3 or 4	208	423	217	309	136	216	152	136
Combination 0-1.....	3	109	197	106	121	68	111	82	75
Combination 0-2.....	4	58	102	57	44	34	45	29	28
Combination 1-1.....	4	36	123	54	44	44	60	41	35
Type 5: 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.....	5 or 6	105	257	101	97	114	105	78	79
Combination 1-2.....	5	29	82	28	23	31	30	19	13
Combination 1-3.....	6	16	29	9	9	9	10	4	5
Combination 2-1.....	5	27	47	22	26	33	35	24	27
Combination 2-2.....	6	15	51	16	20	18	18	17	13
Combination 3-1.....	6	8	48	16	19	23	12	14	12
Type 6: 3 or 4 children under 16.....	5 or 6	59	198	58	38	91	66	65	42
Combination 3-0.....	5	32	106	39	19	53	47	40	18
Combination 4-0.....	6	26	87	19	19	38	19	25	24
Type 7: 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.....	7 or 8	63	246	50	39	87	58	48	48
Combination 1-4.....	7	4	9	3	1	7	2	3	0
Combination 1-5.....	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Combination 2-3.....	7	10	25	6	3	5	9	1	5
Combination 2-4.....	8	4	13	1	1	2	1	0	4
Combination 3-2.....	7	9	31	15	9	11	7	7	8
Combination 3-3.....	8	4	5	4	1	6	5	3	5
Combination 4-1.....	7	5	25	2	5	18	10	8	6
Combination 4-2.....	8	7	24	3	4	4	2	4	3
Combination 5-0.....	7	10	51	9	7	19	9	11	9
Combination 5-1.....	8	5	21	4	4	5	8	3	4
Combination 6-0.....	8	4	31	3	4	9	5	7	4
Type 8: 3 or 4 persons 16 or older.....	5 or 6	41	48	23	12	24	11	16	15
Combination 0-3.....	5	29	34	21	9	16	7	11	12
Combination 0-4.....	6	12	13	2	3	8	4	5	3
Type 9: All families not included in types 1-8.....	7 or more	28	192	29	21	26	15	17	28
Combination 0-5.....	7	2	5	5	2	1	2	1	1
Combination 0-6.....	8	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Combination 0-7 or more.....	8 or more	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combination 1-5 or more.....	9 or more	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0
Combination 2-4 or more.....	9 or more	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Combination 2-4 or more.....	9 or more	4	13	2	2	4	1	4	4
Combination 4-3 or more.....	9 or more	1	29	2	2	4	6	2	1
Combination 5-2 or more.....	9 or more	6	28	4	6	4	2	3	2
Combination 6-1 or more.....	9 or more	1	26	12	4	7	4	6	13
Combination 7 or more—0 or more.....	9 or more	9	64	4	4	14	5	6	5

¹ Each family type includes both a husband and wife. See Glossary, Family Type. Possible combination of persons under 16 and 16 or older are indicated by combination codes as follows: First digit—number of persons under 16; second digit—number of persons 16 or older.

² Total number of year-equivalent persons included by definition. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 67.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: Number of persons¹ under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,² 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in families of type 1—									
	All		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NEW JERSEY										
All families.....	Number 966	Percent 100	Number 72	Number 160	Number 26	Number 163	Number 200	Number 219	Number 136	
Relief families.....	143	15	3	18	2	16	17	40	47	
Nonrelief families.....	843	85	69	142	24	147	183	179	89	
Net losses.....	22	2	1	4	0	7	7	3	0	
Net incomes.....	621	63	68	136	24	149	176	176	89	
0-499.....	42	4	8	4	4	11	0	7	3	
500-999.....	94	10	11	16	4	20	23	17	3	
1,000-1,499.....	166	17	15	32	10	26	46	26	14	
1,500-1,999.....	162	16	13	24	4	29	23	44	25	
2,000-2,999.....	226	23	11	30	7	31	69	51	27	
3,000 or over.....	129	13	10	22	5	24	15	31	12	
OHIO										
All families.....	905	100	75	88	64	181	193	177	187	
Relief families.....	42	5	1	2	0	4	3	5	27	
Nonrelief families.....	863	95	74	86	64	177	190	172	110	
Net losses.....	4	(9)	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Net incomes.....	899	95	73	86	64	177	190	169	110	
0-499.....	11	1	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	
500-999.....	182	20	22	18	11	33	47	33	18	
1,000-1,499.....	289	32	30	36	17	47	71	50	28	
1,500-1,999.....	217	23	9	22	15	62	50	33	26	
2,000-2,999.....	135	15	4	8	11	35	18	31	28	
3,000 or over.....	35	4	1	0	0	8	4	22	0	
MICHIGAN										
All families.....	830	100	91	128	44	181	133	154	90	
Relief families.....	61	7	1	4	2	10	6	18	20	
Nonrelief families.....	769	93	90	124	42	171	127	136	79	
Net losses.....	5	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Net incomes.....	764	92	89	122	42	169	127	136	79	
0-499.....	44	5	6	6	5	14	7	3	3	
500-999.....	166	23	31	36	13	37	32	32	5	
1,000-1,499.....	300	37	32	42	11	56	66	67	26	
1,500-1,999.....	128	15	8	26	8	39	13	19	16	
2,000-2,999.....	87	10	10	10	2	20	10	13	22	
3,000 or over.....	19	2	2	2	3	3	0	2	7	
WISCONSIN										
All families.....	1,967	100	94	170	44	211	311	385	268	
Relief families.....	32	2	1	0	0	4	4	9	14	
Nonrelief families.....	1,325	98	93	170	44	207	307	326	188	
Net losses.....	8	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	
Net incomes.....	1,327	97	92	168	44	207	307	321	188	
0-499.....	16	1	2	0	1	2	4	7	0	
500-999.....	319	23	30	50	14	34	93	56	52	
1,000-1,499.....	473	35	42	84	14	75	104	124	60	
1,500-1,999.....	322	24	21	44	9	56	72	62	37	
2,000-2,999.....	140	10	4	16	4	32	30	29	25	
3,000 or over.....	59	4	3	4	3	8	4	23	14	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: Number of persons¹ under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,² 1935-36—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in families of type ¹ —								
	A1		2	3	4	5	6	7	9
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ILLINOIS									
All families.....	Number 1,036	Percent 100	Number 86	Number 196	Number 60	Number 182	Number 217	Number 221	Number 74
Relief families.....	40	4	0	2	1	3	3	24	7
Nonrelief families.....	996	96	86	194	59	179	214	197	67
Net losses.....	10	1	0	4	0	3	3	0	0
Net incomes.....	986	95	86	190	59	176	211	197	67
0-499.....	22	2	3	6	1	0	0	5	7
500-999.....	150	14	21	20	4	16	52	19	18
1,000-1,499.....	298	29	25	66	22	39	72	74	0
1,500-1,999.....	248	24	18	50	13	50	44	43	30
2,000-2,999.....	181	18	14	36	16	49	37	29	0
3,000 or over.....	87	8	5	12	3	22	6	27	12
IOWA									
All families.....	954	100	83	178	41	147	220	196	89
Relief families.....	70	7	2	10	1	21	14	17	5
Nonrelief families.....	884	93	81	168	40	126	206	179	84
Net losses.....	16	2	2	6	2	2	4	0	0
Net incomes.....	868	91	79	162	38	124	202	179	84
0-499.....	90	9	13	18	5	15	14	20	5
500-999.....	313	33	34	48	14	33	93	58	33
1,000-1,499.....	270	29	22	52	8	39	62	52	35
1,500-1,999.....	100	10	6	30	4	15	19	23	3
2,000-2,999.....	51	5	4	12	4	17	3	8	3
3,000 or over.....	44	5	0	2	3	5	11	18	3
VERMONT									
All families.....	761	100	49	64	35	134	150	182	147
Relief families.....	50	7	0	6	2	10	6	20	6
Nonrelief families.....	711	93	49	58	33	124	144	162	141
Net losses.....									
Net incomes.....	711	93	49	58	33	124	144	162	141
0-499.....	47	6	2	0	1	3	11	13	17
500-999.....	187	25	18	12	8	18	57	37	37
1,000-1,499.....	195	25	21	22	13	43	29	45	22
1,500-1,999.....	152	20	3	14	8	35	20	27	45
2,000-2,999.....	105	14	3	10	2	21	27	33	9
3,000 or over.....	25	3	2	0	1	4	0	7	11

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Families of types 1 and 8, omitted from this table, do not include year-equivalent persons under 16 years of age.

² For data for Pennsylvania see table 29.

³ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 68.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-38

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type 1—										Average persons per family 23	Average persons under 16 24	Average persons 16 or older 24
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
NEW JERSEY	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All income classes	791	199	69	71	192	95	53	52	39	21	3.97	1.07	0.91
Net losses	21	4	1	2	5	4	2	1	2	0	4.10	1.05	1.05
Net incomes	770	195	68	69	187	91	51	51	37	21	3.97	1.07	.91
0-249	21	9	3	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	3.00	.38	.62
250-499	59	24	5	2	10	4	0	2	2	1	3.22	.68	.54
500-749	62	25	5	4	8	7	5	2	5	1	3.58	.85	.72
750-999	73	29	6	4	20	4	2	2	2	2	3.30	.56	.75
1,000-1,249	90	33	6	12	22	5	5	3	2	2	3.50	.86	.64
1,250-1,499	99	17	9	4	26	11	8	6	7	2	4.17	1.01	1.14
1,500-1,749	58	12	9	5	9	12	2	6	0	3	4.28	1.22	1.05
1,750-1,999	61	13	4	7	18	6	5	6	0	2	4.14	1.49	.64
2,000-2,249	52	8	5	5	12	8	6	4	3	1	4.26	1.33	.94
2,250-2,499	45	8	1	6	7	4	10	5	2	3	4.79	1.87	.93
2,500-2,999	62	6	5	4	22	8	4	7	4	2	4.41	1.14	1.29
3,000-3,999	60	7	5	9	21	12	1	2	2	1	4.07	.88	1.18
4,000-4,999	32	3	2	7	4	5	2	4	2	2	4.90	1.84	1.09
5,000 or over 2	13	1	2	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	4.69	1.31	1.38
PENNSYLVANIA													
All income classes	2,023	367	195	161	400	250	179	236	44	182	4.72	1.77	.94
Net losses	7	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	6.43	3.09	1.43
Net incomes	2,016	366	195	160	408	248	179	236	44	180	4.71	1.76	.93
0-249	18	11	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	3.39	1.28	.11
250-499	50	25	14	2	14	2	2	6	2	4	3.12	.69	.42
500-749	195	72	23	13	47	18	21	8	2	6	3.44	.84	.62
750-999	249	70	23	10	53	29	21	17	2	14	4.11	1.38	.72
1,000-1,249	236	46	36	18	51	25	28	17	4	12	4.29	1.54	.67
1,250-1,499	243	37	27	23	64	27	18	27	5	26	5.08	2.05	.88
1,500-1,749	229	24	30	25	40	24	23	27	4	19	5.12	2.00	1.06
1,750-1,999	179	22	8	13	41	19	26	27	3	18	5.35	2.28	1.07
2,000-2,249	147	16	11	10	23	24	19	23	3	16	5.80	2.59	1.21
2,250-2,499	109	3	7	6	26	15	8	25	3	21	5.85	2.54	1.26
2,500-2,999	140	7	7	10	22	20	13	26	5	21	5.91	2.34	1.58
3,000-3,999	131	7	6	14	22	21	9	26	4	2	5.39	1.86	1.50
4,000-4,999	28	2	2	3	2	8	2	4	2	4	6.05	2.20	1.85
5,000 or over 2	20	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	2	4			
OHIO													
All income classes	616	236	74	43	214	98	57	49	21	24	3.86	1.06	.81
Net losses	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7.00	72.00	71.00
Net incomes	614	236	73	43	214	98	57	48	21	24	3.86	1.06	.80
0-249	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3.25	.00	1.25
250-499	33	21	7	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2.51	.33	.18
500-749	95	42	13	3	22	4	6	3	0	2	2.16	.60	.46
750-999	155	64	9	6	41	13	9	5	5	3	2.40	.75	.66
1,000-1,249	136	33	20	7	49	13	11	6	4	5	2.87	1.08	.78
1,250-1,499	114	25	10	11	29	14	10	10	2	3	4.05	1.22	.85
1,500-1,749	93	20	6	6	28	21	6	4	2	0	3.94	1.01	.94
1,750-1,999	65	8	3	5	19	9	9	6	1	5	4.80	1.74	1.05
2,000-2,249	34	5	2	1	11	6	2	3	1	3	4.69	1.53	1.15
2,250-2,499	34	7	2	3	10	7	1	1	2	1	4.16	1.09	1.06
2,500-2,999	27	4	0	0	6	6	2	5	2	2	5.38	1.70	1.67
3,000-3,999	14	2	1	0	4	4	0	3	0	0	4.64	1.78	.86
4,000-4,999	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5.25	2.09	1.33
5,000 or over 2	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.25	1.09	.25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 68.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White*nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type 1--										Average persons per family 2 2	Average persons under 16 2 2	Average persons 16 or older 2 2
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MICHIGAN													
All income classes.....	No. 784	No. 235	No. 90	No. 62	No. 203	No. 93	No. 26	No. 35	No. 12	No. 18	No. 3.60	No. 0.98	No. 0.70
Net losses.....	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.25	1.00	.20
Net incomes.....	779	233	89	61	203	92	26	35	12	18	3.60	.98	.70
0-249.....	9	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3.33	.78	.66
250-499.....	64	33	6	3	13	7	1	1	0	0	3.00	.89	.42
500-749.....	122	44	11	7	43	7	6	1	2	1	3.23	.69	.61
750-999.....	137	60	30	11	31	11	3	7	4	1	3.37	.80	.56
1,000-1,249.....	131	34	19	9	31	15	12	8	2	2	3.52	1.21	.61
1,250-1,499.....	116	18	13	12	34	19	7	8	3	3	3.05	1.22	.82
1,500-1,749.....	61	15	4	8	17	10	1	2	1	3	4.03	1.15	.87
1,750-1,999.....	47	11	4	5	11	11	2	3	0	0	4.08	1.23	1.39
2,000-2,249.....	24	9	3	1	2	5	1	0	0	4	4.46	1.17	1.59
2,250-2,499.....	31	3	4	1	5	3	1	2	1	1	4.30	1.28	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	24	5	3	3	6	3	1	2	0	1	4.12	1.33	1.00
3,000-3,999.....	17	4	2	1	7	1	0	1	0	1	3.72	2.70	1.00
4,000-4,999.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	2.33	2.33
5,000 or over 1.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3.33	.....	1.33
WISCONSIN													
All income classes.....	763	123	93	85	135	112	90	84	22	34	4.50	1.70	.80
Net losses.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4.67	2.67	.00
Net incomes.....	760	123	92	84	135	112	90	83	22	34	4.50	1.70	.80
0-249.....	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3.75	.88	.89
250-499.....	18	11	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	3.09	.50	.61
500-749.....	73	17	7	12	16	3	9	5	0	4	4.19	1.68	.49
750-999.....	120	21	12	20	20	15	18	10	6	5	4.38	1.63	.76
1,000-1,249.....	143	19	10	15	26	22	18	17	2	5	4.38	1.82	.72
1,250-1,499.....	120	14	22	12	22	16	13	11	3	6	4.49	1.77	.72
1,500-1,749.....	109	20	12	12	17	15	12	15	3	2	4.42	1.60	.82
1,750-1,999.....	80	11	9	10	12	16	8	6	2	5	4.67	1.82	.85
2,000-2,249.....	27	2	0	2	4	0	1	4	2	1	4.94	1.48	1.44
2,250-2,499.....	31	3	2	4	7	6	6	3	0	0	4.99	1.71	.81
2,500-2,999.....	24	5	2	2	1	5	2	1	3	3	4.97	1.96	1.00
3,000-3,999.....	23	1	3	3	3	4	1	8	0	1	5.55	2.13	1.35
4,000-4,999.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5.67	2.00	1.67
5,000 or over 1.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.94	2.00	4.00
ILLINOIS													
All income classes.....	843	200	86	97	213	104	65	53	11	14	3.87	1.18	.70
Net losses.....	5	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	4.20	2.00	.20
Net incomes.....	838	200	86	95	212	103	64	53	11	14	3.87	1.18	.70
0-249.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.33	2.33	.00
250-499.....	22	7	3	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	3.15	.68	.45
500-749.....	50	15	3	4	13	8	4	0	1	2	3.68	.98	.84
750-999.....	96	39	19	6	13	2	10	5	0	2	3.42	1.05	.34
1,000-1,249.....	120	27	16	18	25	10	11	8	0	0	3.67	1.23	.45
1,250-1,499.....	117	20	9	15	24	14	11	11	3	0	3.92	1.28	.68
1,500-1,749.....	110	21	14	15	20	12	11	7	0	0	3.78	1.19	.60
1,750-1,999.....	75	14	4	10	18	15	3	5	1	1	4.48	1.56	.83
2,000-2,249.....	58	10	6	6	17	9	6	2	2	0	3.87	1.12	.76
2,250-2,499.....	46	8	3	4	23	4	0	2	1	0	3.68	.80	.87
2,500-2,999.....	64	6	5	8	18	14	6	4	1	1	4.41	1.23	1.14
3,000-3,999.....	49	9	3	4	13	12	2	4	1	2	4.36	1.35	1.00
4,000-4,999.....	11	4	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	3.94	.45	1.09
5,000 or over 1.....	17	3	2	2	5	2	0	2	0	0	4.35	.94	1.41

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 68.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by income, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type 1—											Average persons per family ^{1,2}	Average persons 16 or older ^{1,4}	Average persons 16 or older ^{1,4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
IOWA														
All income classes	No. 712	No. 190	No. 81	No. 64	No. 147	No. 68	No. 61	No. 44	No. 16	No. 16	No. 3.86	No. 1.24	No. 0.61	
Net losses	16	5	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	3.44	1.00	.44	
Net incomes	696	190	79	81	144	67	60	44	15	16	3.87	1.25	.61	
0-249	22	8	6	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	3.02	.77	.23	
250-499	74	25	7	7	20	7	4	3	0	1	3.54	.99	.54	
500-749	112	36	11	13	25	9	10	4	0	2	3.56	1.13	.42	
750-999	153	53	23	11	27	9	17	8	2	3	3.64	1.22	.41	
1,000-1,249	116	28	12	19	13	13	12	11	2	6	4.29	1.53	.75	
1,250-1,499	74	14	10	7	21	8	7	5	1	1	3.94	1.24	.69	
1,500-1,749	46	9	3	10	9	4	3	6	1	1	4.20	1.52	.67	
1,750-1,999	26	5	3	5	6	3	3	0	1	0	3.75	1.15	.62	
2,000-2,249	16	1	0	3	3	3	1	0	4	1	5.00	1.19	1.81	
2,250-2,499	18	3	2	2	5	4	0	1	1	0	4.06	1.11	.94	
2,500-2,999	14	3	2	1	4	3	0	1	0	0	3.80	.86	.93	
3,000-3,999	21	3	0	1	5	3	2	3	3	1	4.89	1.62	1.28	
4,000-4,999	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4.62	2.00	.67	
5,000 or over ⁵	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7.00	4.00	1.00	
VERMONT														
All income classes	513	119	49	29	127	64	40	43	15	27	4.23	1.39	.86	
Net losses														
Net incomes	513	119	49	29	127	64	40	43	15	27	4.23	1.39	.86	
0-249	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.40	.20	.20	
250-499	27	10	1	0	5	2	3	3	0	2	4.30	1.70	.63	
500-749	65	21	8	3	19	2	7	5	0	0	3.56	1.06	.49	
750-999	90	27	10	3	20	6	9	4	2	6	4.00	1.30	.68	
1,000-1,249	96	25	13	6	21	13	4	8	2	4	4.02	1.25	.76	
1,250-1,499	55	8	8	5	13	8	4	4	1	4	4.21	1.33	.91	
1,500-1,749	60	9	2	4	19	14	2	4	1	5	4.55	1.40	1.23	
1,750-1,999	36	6	1	3	8	5	4	4	1	4	5.12	1.89	1.22	
2,000-2,249	26	3	3	2	5	3	3	5	2	0	4.62	1.77	.85	
2,250-2,499	23	7	0	0	9	3	1	1	1	1	3.73	.87	.95	
2,500-2,999	16	0	0	2	4	4	3	2	1	1	5.28	2.17	1.11	
3,000-3,999	7	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	6.59	2.57	2.00	
4,000-4,999	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6.08	2.00	2.00	
5,000 or over ⁵	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5.00	1.00	2.00	

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between column 12 and the amount obtained by adding 2 (husband and wife) to the sum of columns 13 and 14. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband and wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person, for description of methods used in computing. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Includes husband and wife.

⁴ Excludes husband and wife.

⁵ Lowest income reported, between \$7,500 and \$10,000.

⁶ Lowest income reported, between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ Lowest income reported, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

⁹ Largest income reported, between \$5,000 and \$7,500.

TABLE 69.—INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of families by income and relief status, and median income and average size of relief and non-relief families, by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,¹ 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item (1)	Family type 1—							Family-type 2 combinations			
	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	6 (7)	7 (8)	2 and 3 (9)	4 and 5 (10)	6 and 7 (11)	8 and 9 (12)
NEW JERSEY											
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Relief families.....	6	4	11	5	10	9	17	8	7	13	13
Nonrelief families.....	94	96	89	95	90	91	83	92	93	87	87
Net losses.....	2	1	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	3
Net incomes.....	92	95	86	93	86	88	81	90	90	85	84
\$0-\$499.....	16	11	3	8	7	0	3	7	7	2	4
\$500-\$999.....	25	15	10	14	10	12	6	13	13	9	18
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	24	21	20	24	15	22	14	20	20	18	19
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	19	15	13	17	12	19	16	15	16	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	10	15	18	21	19	35	26	17	20	30	22
\$3,000 or over.....	5	14	20	13	18	7	13	17	15	10	14
Median income ²	Dol. 1,019	Dol. 1,444	Dol. 1,650	Dol. 1,438	Dol. 1,594	Dol. 1,750	Dol. 1,688	Dol. 1,518	Dol. 1,486	Dol. 1,703	Dol. 1,375
Average persons per family ⁴	No. 2.01	No. 3.00	No. 4.00	No. 3.46	No. 5.35	No. 5.44	No. 7.39	No. 3.53	No. 4.10	No. 6.45	No. 7.11
OHIO											
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Relief families.....	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	13
Nonrelief families.....	99	99	98	99	97	98	98	98	98	98	87
Net losses.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Net incomes.....	99	98	98	99	97	98	96	97	98	97	87
\$0-\$499.....	10	9	2	1	1	0	0	7	1	0	4
\$500-\$999.....	44	30	20	30	17	26	16	26	25	21	19
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	24	41	41	32	27	36	32	40	31	34	27
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	12	26	22	29	26	20	16	24	23	15
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	5	9	12	19	8	18	7	14	13	22
\$3,000 or over.....	2	1	0	2	4	2	10	1	3	6	0
Median income ²	Dol. 951	Dol. 1,061	Dol. 1,341	Dol. 1,247	Dol. 1,530	Dol. 1,300	Dol. 1,475	Dol. 1,162	Dol. 1,343	Dol. 1,388	Dol. 1,194
Average persons per family ⁴	No. 2.01	No. 3.01	No. 3.99	No. 3.51	No. 5.40	No. 5.33	No. 7.28	No. 3.37	No. 4.11	No. 6.23	No. 7.60
MICHIGAN											
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Relief families.....	2	1	3	3	4	5	10	2	3	8	9
Nonrelief families.....	98	99	97	97	96	95	90	98	97	92	91
Net losses.....	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	(⁵)	0	0
Net incomes.....	97	98	95	97	95	95	90	97	97	92	91
\$0-\$499.....	16	7	5	7	7	5	3	6	7	4	3
\$500-\$999.....	39	34	28	36	19	24	20	31	30	22	21
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	21	35	32	31	35	50	41	34	33	46	25
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	11	9	20	13	22	8	13	14	16	10	12
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	11	8	6	11	8	10	10	8	9	21
\$3,000 or over.....	3	2	2	4	1	0	3	2	3	1	9
Median income ²	Dol. 902	Dol. 1,086	Dol. 1,222	Dol. 1,065	Dol. 1,296	Dol. 1,125	Dol. 1,203	Dol. 1,129	Dol. 1,158	Dol. 1,156	Dol. 1,375
Average persons per family ⁴	No. 2.01	No. 3.02	No. 4.00	No. 3.43	No. 5.51	No. 5.49	No. 7.37	No. 3.42	No. 4.09	No. 6.44	No. 8.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of families by income and relief status, and median income and average size of relief and non-relief families, by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England form sections,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item (1)	Family type ² —							Family-type ³ combinations				
	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	6 (7)	7 (8)	2 and 3 (9)	4 and 5 (10)	6 and 7 (11)	8 and 9 (12)	
WISCONSIN												
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	
Relief families.....	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	7	
Nonrelief families.....	100	99	100	99	98	99	97	99	99	98	93	
Net losses.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Net incomes.....	100	98	99	99	98	99	96	96	99	97	93	
\$0-\$499.....	12	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	
\$500-\$999.....	29	21	30	26	16	30	17	25	22	24	23	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	26	45	32	36	33	34	33	34	34	33	27	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	24	23	26	22	27	23	25	24	24	24	20	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	8	4	9	10	17	10	9	7	14	9	15	
\$3,000 or over.....	1	3	2	4	4	1	9	3	4	5	5	
Median income ³	Dol. 1,145	Dol. 1,283	Dol. 1,281	Dol. 1,284	Dol. 1,460	Dol. 1,229	Dol. 1,352	Dol. 1,299	Dol. 1,362	Dol. 1,281	Dol. 1,333	
Average persons per family ⁴	No. 2.02	No. 3.01	No. 4.00	No. 3.57	No. 5.41	No. 5.38	No. 7.31	No. 3.48	No. 4.41	No. 6.32	No. 8.19	
ILLINOIS												
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	
Relief families.....	1	0	1	1	1	2	9	1	1	5	4	
Nonrelief families.....	99	100	99	99	99	98	91	99	99	95	96	
Net losses.....	0	0	2	(⁵)	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	
Net incomes.....	99	100	97	99	98	96	91	98	98	94	96	
\$0-\$499.....	4	3	3	4	0	0	2	3	2	1	4	
\$500-\$999.....	28	24	10	12	10	21	9	17	11	15	19	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	31	30	34	23	22	33	32	32	23	33	12	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	17	21	26	22	26	21	20	23	23	21	23	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	12	16	18	27	26	18	16	17	27	17	23	
\$3,000 or over.....	7	6	6	11	14	3	12	6	12	7	15	
Median income ³	Dol. 1,275	Dol. 1,333	Dol. 1,500	Dol. 1,675	Dol. 1,825	Dol. 1,386	Dol. 1,477	Dol. 1,438	Dol. 1,723	Dol. 1,432	Dol. 1,875	
Average persons per family ⁴	No. 2.01	No. 3.00	No. 3.99	No. 3.49	No. 5.25	No. 5.33	No. 7.35	No. 3.53	No. 4.07	No. 6.28	No. 7.81	
IOWA												
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	
Relief families.....	2	2	6	3	MB	6	8	4	7	7	3	
Nonrelief families.....	98	98	94	97	87	94	92	96	93	93	97	
Net losses.....	2	2	3	2	1	2	0	3	2	1	3	
Net incomes.....	96	96	91	95	86	92	92	93	91	92	94	
\$0-\$499.....	16	16	10	16	10	6	8	13	14	7	3	
\$500-\$999.....	46	41	27	34	23	41	25	33	30	34	21	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	21	27	29	22	27	29	34	28	23	31	31	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	7	7	17	10	9	9	13	12	10	11	9	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	4	5	7	8	13	2	4	6	10	3	18	
\$3,000 or over.....	2	0	1	5	4	5	6	1	4	6	12	
Median income ³	Dol. 840	Dol. 867	Dol. 1,046	Dol. 926	Dol. 1,038	Dol. 949	Dol. 1,061	Dol. 956	Dol. 956	Dol. 1,005	Dol. 1,303	
Average persons per family ⁴	No. 2.02	No. 3.00	No. 4.00	No. 3.46	No. 5.46	No. 5.41	No. 7.37	No. 3.52	No. 4.14	No. 6.24	No. 7.80	

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 69.—INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: Percentage distribution of families by income and relief status, and median income and average size of relief and non-relief families, by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item (1)	Family type ² —							Family-type ³ combinations			
	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	6 (7)	7 (8)	2 and 3 (9)	4 and 5 (10)	6 and 7 (11)	8 and 9 (12)
VERMONT											
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Relief families.....	2	0	9	7	9	5	10	4	7	8	2
Nonrelief families.....	98	100	91	93	91	95	90	96	93	92	98
Net losses.....											
Net incomes.....	98	100	91	93	91	95	90	96	93	92	98
\$0-\$499.....	11	4	0	4	3	7	6	2	4	7	7
\$500-\$999.....	40	37	19	29	14	38	19	30	24	27	20
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	27	43	34	25	30	19	25	40	27	22	26
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	6	22	20	27	14	17	12	22	16	26
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	8	6	16	13	14	17	17	10	14	17	14
\$3,000 or over.....	0	4	0	2	3	0	6	2	2	3	5
Median income ⁴	Dol. 972	Dol. 1,067	Dol. 1,300	Dol. 1,167	Dol. 1,375	Dol. 1,000	Dol. 1,219	Dol. 1,151	Dol. 1,228	Dol. 1,146	Dol. 1,375
Average persons per family ⁵	No. 2.03	No. 3.02	No. 4.00	No. 3.45	No. 5.37	No. 5.57	No. 7.40	No. 3.40	No. 4.10	No. 6.55	No. 8.00

¹ For data for Pennsylvania see table 28.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. For corresponding counts of families, see table 63 for relief families and table 68 for nonrelief. Percentage distributions have not been computed for types 8 and 9 separately because of the small number of cases. Median incomes for these types separately were as follows: New Jersey—type 8, \$1,339; type 9, \$1,500. Ohio—type 8, \$1,156; type 9, \$1,225. Michigan—type 8, \$1,000; type 9, \$1,542. Wisconsin—type 8, \$1,333; type 9, \$1,333. Illinois—type 8, \$2,062; type 9, \$1,825. Iowa—type 8, \$2,000; type 9, \$1,062. Vermont—type 8, \$1,406; type 9, \$1,250. All of these medians except those for type 8 in New Jersey and type 9 in Wisconsin are based on fewer than 30 but more than 9 cases. For average size of family for these groups see table 63.

³ Relief and nonrelief families. Medians were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.

⁴ Year-equivalent persons in relief and nonrelief families. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

⁵ 0.50 percent or less.

⁶ Median based on 26 cases.

TABLE 70.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	Families having in the household nonfamily members												Average nonfamily members ¹														
	Families	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis										Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis										Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests
		Any	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help		Household	Farm	All	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding				Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help		Household	Farm							
						Household	Farm										Household	Farm									
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)							
NEW JERSEY																											
All families.....	No. 861	No. 380	No. 333	No. 28	No. 30	No. 1	No. 37	No. 292	No. 3	No. 1	No. 87	No. 1.10	No. 1.20	No. 1.28	No. 1.27	No. \$1.00	No. 0.60	No. 1.05	No. 0.27	No. \$0.40	No. 0.19						
Relief families.....	70	16	10	3	2	0	1	5	1	0	6	.37	.56	.62	1.26	1.27	.60	1.19			.05						
Nonrelief families.....	791	364	323	23	28	1	36	287	2	1	81	1.13	1.22	1.31	1.34	\$1.00	.62	1.06	1.31	1.40	.20						
Income classes:																											
Net losses.....	21	11	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1.55	1.69					1.69			\$1.12						
Net incomes.....	770	353	313	23	28	1	36	277	2	1	80	1.12	1.21	1.31	1.34	\$1.00	.62	1.08	1.31	1.40	.20						
\$0-\$499.....	71	32	24	4	2	0	4	18	1	0	10	.58	.74	1.12	1.97		.31	.56	1.04		.07						
\$500-\$999.....	135	53	42	4	6	1	1	36	0	0	15	.95	1.16	1.50	1.37	\$1.00	1.02	.93			.31						
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	180	68	56	9	6	0	4	47	0	0	17	.93	1.06	1.07	.96		.78	.87			.23						
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	119	48	45	0	5	0	2	42	0	1	5	1.13	1.16		1.16		\$1.00	1.06		1.40	.33						
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	160	86	84	5	8	0	12	78	1	0	20	1.49	1.48		1.80	1.89	.62	1.18	1.58		.18						
\$3,000 or over.....	105	66	62	1	1	0	13	56	0	0	13	1.16	1.20	\$1.00	1.79		.65	1.15			.14						
Family-type groups:																											
Type 1.....	199	90	79	11	8	1	10	64	1	0	17	1.11	1.20	1.47	.99	\$1.00	.45	1.02	1.58		.25						
Types 2 and 3.....	140	79	69	2	2	0	11	65	1	0	21	1.20	1.32	\$1.50	1.71		.67	1.22	1.04		.15						
Types 4 and 5.....	237	124	112	9	14	0	11	100	0	1	28	1.09	1.16	1.11	1.29		.80	.95			.29						
Types 6 and 7.....	105	45	42	0	1	0	3	40	0	0	9	1.06	1.08		2.00		.91	1.02			.26						
Types 8 and 9.....	60	26	31	1	3	0	1	18	0	0	6	1.30	1.66	\$1.00	2.74		\$1.00	1.25			.20						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, and family type (1)	Families (2)	Families having in the household nonfamily members										Average nonfamily members ¹											
		Any (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis						Boarders without room (10)	Tourists and transients (11)	Guests (12)	Any (13)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis						Boarders without room (20)	Tourists and transients (21)	Guests (22)		
			Any (4)	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (5)	Other roomers with board (6)	Roomers without board (7)	Paid help						Household (8)	Farm (9)	All (14)	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding (15)	Other roomers with board (16)	Roomers without board (17)				Paid help	
							Household (18)	Farm (19)														Household (18)	Farm (19)
PENNSYLVANIA																							
All families.....	No. 2,096	No. 731	No. 636	No. 137	No. 85	No. 6	No. 183	No. 357	No. 4	No. 2	No. 135	No. 0.95	No. 1.03	No. 1.21	No. 1.10	No. 1.00	No. 0.46	No. 0.86	No. 1.21	No. 0.04	No. 0.23		
Relief families.....	73	4	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.78	.78	1.20	1.00								
Nonrelief families.....	2,023	727	632	135	82	6	183	357	4	2	135	.95	1.03	1.22	1.10	1.00	.46	.86	1.21	0.04	.23		
Income classes:																							
Net losses.....	7	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.56	1.56		1.00			1.12					
Net incomes.....	2,016	725	630	135	81	6	183	356	4	2	135	.95	1.03	1.22	1.11	1.00	.46	.86	1.21	0.04	.23		
\$0-\$499.....	108	28	19	7	2	2	5	6	0	0	13	.90	1.23	1.60	1.50	1.00	.48	.80			.15		
\$500-\$999.....	444	139	108	48	24	1	18	30	2	0	35	.94	1.11	1.23	1.28	2.00	.28	.78	1.91		.28		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	481	149	127	29	26	1	31	65	0	0	32	.84	.94	1.10	1.09	1.15	.38	.72			.30		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	408	161	143	26	14	0	45	92	1	1	30	.99	1.05	1.28	1.11		.46	.88	1.00	(?)	.24		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	396	163	151	17	12	0	64	106	1	1	19	.99	1.02	1.30	.90		.50	.89	2.00	0.04	.23		
\$3,000 or over.....	179	85	82	8	3	2	30	57	0	0	6	1.00	1.02	.85	.54	1.93	.58	.99			.16		
Family-type groups:																							
Type 1.....	367	140	113	39	20	3	30	47	1	0	41	1.09	1.22	1.38	1.50	1.33	.36	.84	1.00		.34		
Types 2 and 3.....	356	151	139	16	17	0	56	89	1	0	19	1.00	1.05	1.68	.81		.45	.91	1.83		.19		
Types 4 and 5.....	659	212	174	52	31	2	16	92	2	1	47	.88	.99	1.08	1.09	1.58	.62	.77	1.49	(?)	.22		
Types 6 and 7.....	415	172	158	16	8	1	72	99	0	1	18	.85	.92	1.01	1.09	1.86	.44	.88		0.04	.06		
Types 8 and 9.....	226	52	48	12	6	0	9	30	0	0	10	.97	1.01	.94	.68		.66	.91			.17		

OHIO																					
All families.....	836	450	258	14	17	0	60	192	2	2	271	.46	.61	1.24	.79	.32	.66	\$ 1.00	\$.06	.18	
Relief families.....	20	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	.25	1.14			1.04	1.25			.94	
Nonrelief families.....	816	444	256	14	17	0	59	191	2	2	266	.47	.62	1.24	.79	.32	.66	\$ 1.00	\$.06	.18	
Income classes:																					
Net losses.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.04								1.04	
Net incomes.....	814	442	256	14	17	0	59	191	2	2	264	.47	.62	1.24	.79	.32	.66	\$ 1.00	\$.06	.18	
\$0-\$499.....	37	18	8	1	1	0	8	4	0	0	11	.39	.69	2.00	1.00	.36	.36			.12	
\$500-\$999.....	250	117	61	5	4	0	6	48	0	0	74	.42	.47	1.00	.87	.11	.41			.27	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	253	135	73	5	6	0	20	49	1	1	84	.43	.61	1.40	.86	.28	.65	\$ 1.00	\$.06	.14	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	158	94	68	3	2	0	18	51	2	2	53	.44	.64	1.11	.44	.22	.51	\$ 1.00		.12	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	95	65	42	0	3	0	10	32	0	0	35	.64	.86		.63	.62	.86			.16	
\$3,000 or over.....	21	13	9	0	1	0	2	7	0	0	7	.82	.96		1.00	.85	.86			.27	
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	236	130	73	3	3	0	19	58	1	0	78	.59	.71	1.11	.88	.44	.64	\$ 1.00		.20	
Types 2 and 3.....	117	65	41	2	0	0	12	31	0	0	34	.36	.46	1.60		.13	.45			.12	
Types 4 and 5.....	312	172	89	8	10	0	13	66	1	2	116	.45	.61	1.81	.69	.25	.51	\$ 1.00	\$.06	.19	
Types 6 and 7.....	106	56	43	1	2	0	13	29	0	0	24	.48	.58	1.50		.32	.62			.16	
Types 8 and 9.....	45	21	10	0	2	0	2	7	0	0	14	.52	.80		1.00	.94	.59			.21	
MICHIGAN																					
All families.....	810	388	220	8	28	1	48	163	1	2	235	.43	.63	.97	.67	1.08	.30	.61	\$.06	\$.41	.12
Relief families.....	28	9	5	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	5	.25	.39		1.10	1.36	1.00			.06	
Nonrelief families.....	784	379	215	8	26	1	41	162	1	2	230	.44	.64	.97	.71	1.08	.30	.61	\$.06	\$.41	.12
Income classes:																					
Net losses.....	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	.39	1.54							1.06	
Net incomes.....	779	376	213	8	28	1	41	160	1	2	229	.44	.64	.97	.71	1.08	.30	.61	\$.06	\$.41	.12
\$0-\$499.....	73	34	17	0	2	0	1	14	0	0	25	.37	.54		1.51	.08	.58			.18	
\$500-\$999.....	259	118	55	4	9	0	12	87	1	1	71	.33	.53	1.00	.63	.18	.47	\$.06	\$.02	.11	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	247	115	76	3	9	1	14	54	0	0	64	.45	.62	.92	.76	1.08	.24	.63		.13	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	108	52	25	1	5	0	4	19	0	1	35	.51	.81	1.00	.58	.65	.73		\$.81	.15	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	69	46	30	0	6	0	6	27	0	0	26	.55	.76		.47	.74				.10	
\$3,000 or over.....	23	16	10	0	1	0	4	9	0	0	8	.57	.88		2.00	.36	.59			.05	
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	235	120	67	2	9	1	19	47	0	0	74	.47	.71	1.00	.76	1.08	.26	.71		.12	
Types 2 and 3.....	152	80	54	0	4	0	10	45	1	0	39	.40	.52		.60	.32	.50	\$.06		.09	
Types 4 and 5.....	296	142	77	5	12	0	7	58	0	1	93	.49	.72	.95	.74	.48	.67		\$.81	.14	
Types 6 and 7.....	71	30	15	1	1	0	5	10	0	1	18	.28	.46	1.09	1.25	.27	.42		\$.02	.09	
Types 8 and 9.....	30	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	.16	1.16			1.16				.13	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, and family type (1)	Families (2)	Families having in the household nonfamily members										Average nonfamily members ¹									
		Any (3)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boards with- out room (10)	Tour- ists and trans- ients (11)	Guests (12)	Any (13)	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boards with- out room (20)	Tour- ists and trans- ients (21)	Guests (22)		
			Any (4)	Sons and daugh- ters room- ing and board- ing (5)	Other room- ers with board (6)	Room- ers with- out board (7)	Paid help					All (14)	Sons and daugh- ters room- ing and board- ing (15)	Other room- ers with board (16)	Room- ers with- out board (17)	Paid help					
							House- hold (8)									Farm (9)				House- hold (18)	Farm (19)
WISCONSIN																					
All families.....	No. 795	No. 508	No. 446	No. 7	No. 21	No. 2	No. 88	No. 405	No. 1	No. 1	No. 191	No. 0.67	No. 0.71	No. 0.84	No. 0.78	No. 0.58	No. 0.28	No. 0.66	No. (9)	No. 0.13	No. 0.18
Relief families.....	12	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1.54	1.54				1.24	1.52			
Nonrelief families.....	783	806	444	7	21	2	87	403	1	1	191	.67	.71	.84	.78	1.58	.28	.66	(9)	1.13	.18
Income classes:																					
Net losses.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.23	1.13					1.13			1.10
Net incomes.....	780	805	443	7	21	2	87	402	1	1	190	.67	.71	.84	.78	1.58	.28	.66	(9)	1.13	.18
\$0-\$499.....	26	16	14	1	0	0	5	12	0	0	6	.44	.39	1.19			.13	.39			.26
\$500-\$999.....	193	96	80	1	4	0	12	72	0	0	37	.69	.65	1.75	1.30		.21	.61			.12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	263	169	149	2	9	1	25	134	0	0	60	.66	.59	1.65	.74	1.15	.26	.54			.12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	189	139	123	3	8	1	26	108	0	1	57	.72	.76	1.20	.56	1.00	.31	.71		1.13	.12
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	82	66	59	0	0	0	14	58	1	0	20	.68	.94				.39	.86	(9)	1.15	.15
\$3,000 or over.....	27	19	18	0	0	0	5	18	0	0	10	1.18	1.17				.22	1.10			.14
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	128	96	85	2	6	0	15	74	0	0	41	.88	.91	1.00	1.06		.45	.84			.10
Types 2 and 3.....	178	137	125	0	6	1	33	116	0	0	46	.70	.73		1.00		.37	.34			.11
Types 4 and 5.....	247	149	123	4	8	0	14	109	1	0	68	.68	.65	.81	.91		.11	.70	(9)	1.11	.11
Types 6 and 7.....	174	102	96	1	1	1	25	89	0	1	27	.54	.55	1.62	1.54	1.15	.20	.63		1.13	.07
Types 8 and 9.....	56	22	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	9	.61	.32				.32	.32			.23

ILLINOIS																					
All families.....	857	544	436	5	9	1	68	412	0	1	227	.47	.52	1.65	.80	\$.69	.32	.46	\$.02	.13	
Relief families.....	14	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	.45	\$.85			\$.69		\$.100		.13	
Nonrelief families.....	943	539	434	5	9	0	68	411	0	1	223	.47	.52	1.65	.80		.32	.46	\$.02	.13	
Income classes:																					
Net losses.....	5	5	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	1.09	.95				\$.100	.93		.18	
Net incomes.....	838	534	429	5	9	0	67	407	0	1	219	.47	.52	1.65	.80		.31	.45	\$.02	.13	
\$0-\$499.....	25	16	11	0	1	0	1	11	0	0	6	.46	.54				\$.42	.50		.23	
\$500-\$999.....	146	85	66	1	2	0	10	64	0	1	42	.39	.44	\$.410	\$.75		.24	.33	\$.02	.10	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	237	140	112	2	2	0	14	107	0	0	54	.43	.49	\$.120	\$.84		.25	.42		.09	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	185	126	100	1	2	0	11	99	0	0	53	.42	.48	\$.107	\$.105		.26	.42		.10	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	168	117	98	1	1	0	20	88	0	0	44	.56	.55	\$.100	\$.100		.32	.52		.25	
\$3,000 or over.....	77	50	42	0	1	0	11	38	0	0	20	.64	.70			\$.48	.36	.66		.11	
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	200	129	96	2	2	0	17	89	0	0	61	.52	.58	\$.125	\$.100		.43	.49		.20	
Types 2 and 3.....	183	123	108	0	4	0	18	103	0	1	43	.47	.51		.55		.24	.48	\$.02	.09	
Types 4 and 5.....	317	197	159	2	1	0	21	150	0	0	82	.45	.49	\$.238	\$.100		.33	.43		.14	
Types 6 and 7.....	118	80	64	1	2	0	10	62	0	0	32	.40	.46	\$.100	\$.99		.16	.40		.08	
Types 8 and 9.....	25	10	7	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	5	.87	1.20				\$.75	.99		.06	
IOWA																					
All families.....	748	321	247	5	23	0	69	181	1	0	129	.42	.46	.85	.57		.21	.45	\$.100	.15	
Relief families.....	36	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.23								.23	
Nonrelief families.....	712	318	247	5	23	0	69	181	1	0	126	.42	.46	.85	.57		.21	.45	\$.100	.15	
Income classes:																					
Net losses.....	16	12	11	0	1	0	2	8	0	0	3	.58	.53			\$.69		\$.36	.55	.36	
Net incomes.....	696	306	236	5	22	0	67	173	1	0	123	.41	.45	.85	.56		.21	.44	\$.100	.15	
\$0-\$499.....	98	31	25	2	8	0	4	18	0	0	9	.32	.35	\$.47	.39		.20	.32		.13	
\$500-\$999.....	265	117	88	2	14	0	25	55	1	0	43	.38	.41	\$.97	.54		.19	.40	\$.100	.17	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	190	77	59	0	1	0	17	48	0	0	29	.31	.34		.75		.14	.35		.13	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	72	33	23	0	2	0	7	17	0	0	22	.38	.40		.62		.29	.40		.15	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	48	30	25	1	1	0	6	21	0	0	12	.73	.81	\$.158	\$.69		.37	.74		.44	
\$3,000 or over.....	25	18	16	0	1	0	8	14	0	0	8	.76	.82	\$.100			.33	.68		.07	
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	195	91	70	0	6	0	18	53	0	0	40	.39	.42		.42		.21	.43		.16	
Types 2 and 3.....	165	80	67	2	7	0	21	45	1	0	25	.38	.41	\$.67			.14	.43	\$.100	.09	
Types 4 and 5.....	215	84	60	2	7	0	13	43	0	0	37	.43	.48	\$.114	.68		.17	.46		.19	
Types 6 and 7.....	105	52	42	1	3	0	17	33	0	0	19	.46	.52	\$.23	.83		.34	.41		.11	
Types 8 and 9.....	82	11	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	.62	.68				.77			.29	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	(2)	Families having in the household nonfamily members										Average nonfamily members ¹									
		Any	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests	Any	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders without room	Tourists and transients	Guests		
			Any	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					All	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other roomers with board	Roomers without board	Paid help					
							Household									Farm				Household	Farm
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
VERMONT																					
All families.....	No. 542	No. 411	No. 330	No. 10	No. 34	No. 2	No. 64	No. 301	No. 3	No. 3	No. 216	No. 0.85	No. 0.89	No. 0.72	No. 0.74	No. 0.29	No. 0.51	No. 0.76	No. 0.15	No. 0.44	No. 0.24
Relief families.....	29	16	8	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	11	.40	.68	.77	.77	.58	.58	.58	.15	.44	.08
Nonrelief families.....	513	395	322	10	33	2	63	293	3	3	205	.87	.90	.72	.74	.29	.52	.77	.15	.44	.25
Income classes:																					
Net losses.....																					
Net incomes.....	513	395	322	10	33	2	63	293	3	3	205	.87	.90	.72	.74	.29	.52	.77	.15	.44	.25
\$0-\$499.....	32	19	11	1	1	1	2	9	0	0	11	.93	.47	1.08	1.23	1.46	1.25	.44			1.14
\$500-\$999.....	156	112	87	3	14	1	12	74	1	1	63	.63	.69	.97	.63	1.12	.37	.47	1.02	1.08	.30
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	151	117	99	2	7	0	25	92	2	0	60	.79	.85	1.65	.49	.46	.74	.74	1.21	1.12	.12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	96	82	67	3	8	0	9	62	0	1	42	.95	1.08	.46	1.00	.59	.93	.93	1.08	1.14	.14
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	58	52	1	1	0	14	50	0	0	24	1.20	1.22	1.58	1.33	.72	1.03	1.03	1.15	1.25	.25
\$3,000 or over.....	12	7	6	0	2	0	1	6	0	1	5	2.26	2.28	1.82	1.82	1.00	1.51	1.51	1.15	1.19	.19
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	119	97	84	4	10	0	21	74	2	0	49	.97	.91	.98	.79	.48	.74	.74	1.13	1.08	.36
Types 2 and 3.....	78	68	60	0	4	1	17	54	1	2	26	.90	.96	.52	1.46	.56	.85	.85	1.17	1.08	.12
Types 4 and 5.....	191	147	111	6	12	0	18	102	0	1	92	.79	.86	.56	.71	.52	.73	.73	1.15	1.20	.20
Types 6 and 7.....	83	61	50	0	3	0	5	49	0	0	27	.89	.93	1.46	1.46	.57	.80	.80	1.15	1.30	.30
Types 8 and 9.....	42	22	17	0	4	1	2	14	0	0	11	.84	.82	.40	1.12	1.51	.80	.80	1.15	1.40	.40

¹ Year-equivalent persons. This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members of specified types. The counts in columns 3-12 are the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members of the specified types; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

² A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

³ Not reported.

⁴ Less than 1 person-week.

TABLE 71.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, and family type ¹	Families ²	Husbands of age ³ —							Wives of age ⁴ —						
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 or older ⁴	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 or older ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
NEW JERSEY															
All families.....	Number 861	Number 28	Number 164	Number 244	Number 222	Number 89	Number 68	Number 47	Number 67	Number 100	Number 208	Number 196	Number 74	Number 41	Number 24
Relief families.....	70	2	12	20	15	13	3	5	5	22	17	17	4	5	0
Nonrelief families.....	791	26	152	224	207	76	65	42	62	168	251	179	70	36	24
Income classes:															
Net losses.....	21	1	5	5	5	1	1	3	2	5	5	3	3	1	2
Net incomes.....	770	25	147	219	202	74	64	39	60	163	246	176	67	35	22
\$0-\$249.....	21	1	4	5	4	4	2	1	1	3	8	5	3	1	0
\$250-\$499.....	50	0	12	8	16	3	7	4	3	11	10	12	8	3	3
\$500-\$749.....	62	2	10	10	21	10	6	3	9	8	12	22	8	1	2
\$750-\$999.....	73	2	6	16	22	11	10	6	1	12	20	19	10	8	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	90	3	14	18	29	14	8	4	6	16	20	30	9	5	3
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	90	2	18	27	23	8	7	5	7	22	32	16	9	2	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	58	4	12	22	10	3	5	2	5	12	28	6	2	4	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	61	4	14	14	17	2	5	5	10	14	11	16	3	3	0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	52	3	10	19	12	4	3	1	6	12	19	12	3	0	4
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	46	0	17	14	8	4	2	1	3	16	18	7	1	0	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	62	3	9	22	19	3	4	2	3	12	26	14	4	2	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	60	1	14	25	10	4	2	4	1	17	25	8	3	4	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	32	0	6	14	8	8	1	0	4	6	13	6	2	1	0
\$5,000 or over.....	13	0	1	5	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	199	5	20	28	65	37	29	20	11	19	29	75	30	24	11
Types 2 and 3.....	140	15	71	36	15	2	1	0	34	71	29	4	0	0	1
Types 4 and 5.....	237	3	24	90	97	27	28	18	10	25	122	77	33	10	10
Types 6 and 7.....	105	2	31	55	12	3	2	0	5	48	42	8	2	0	0
Types 8 and 9.....	60	1	6	20	18	6	5	4	2	5	29	15	5	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 71.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued
 [White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, and family type ¹	Families ²	Husbands of age 1—							Wives of age 1—						
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 or older	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 or older
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
PENNSYLVANIA															
All families.....	Number 2,096	Number 168	Number 470	Number 592	Number 400	Number 164	Number 104	Number 118	Number 206	Number 540	Number 612	Number 438	Number 136	Number 66	Number 91
Relief families.....	78	7	20	19	14	2	8	8	11	20	18	14	4	4	2
Nonrelief families.....	2,028	161	450	573	478	162	96	115	195	520	594	424	132	61	79
Income classes:															
Net losses.....	7	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	2,016	161	449	570	475	161	96	114	195	519	591	436	132	61	79
\$0-\$249.....	18	0	5	1	2	2	2	6	2	4	3	3	2	1	3
\$250-\$499.....	90	9	7	0	19	7	12	27	10	8	11	17	12	8	24
\$500-\$749.....	195	18	26	80	50	24	21	31	16	34	34	51	23	18	19
\$750-\$999.....	249	18	48	57	65	33	14	14	26	58	62	68	21	12	11
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	238	17	54	70	55	19	12	11	19	74	57	59	19	5	6
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	243	24	00	65	65	20	6	3	29	58	52	51	18	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	229	15	61	77	51	12	9	4	25	72	71	48	7	1	5
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	179	19	38	54	44	12	5	7	18	46	59	37	11	3	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	147	14	38	46	34	11	2	2	19	39	49	31	6	3	0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	109	8	38	40	16	8	1	3	4	42	41	15	4	2	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	140	7	39	51	31	5	5	2	10	40	56	29	1	1	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	131	8	31	51	28	6	3	4	13	38	49	27	8	3	2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	28	4	1	11	9	2	1	0	4	3	14	6	1	0	0
\$5,000 or over.....	20	0	8	8	6	0	0	0	0	3	9	6	2	1	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	367	29	27	47	62	68	42	62	36	30	49	115	62	31	44
Net losses.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	366	29	27	47	61	68	42	62	36	30	49	114	62	31	44
\$0-\$499.....	59	8	3	2	9	5	12	25	5	1	4	12	11	7	19
\$500-\$999.....	142	10	8	13	37	30	18	20	13	10	14	43	26	18	18
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	83	5	7	17	25	17	8	4	7	7	14	33	16	3	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	5	5	5	15	9	3	4	4	7	8	18	6	0	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	26	3	3	6	6	7	1	3	4	2	5	8	3	3	1
\$3,000 or over.....	10	3	1	4	2	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	0	0

Types 2 and 3.....	356	88	134	76	48	7	2	11	101	141	67	31	4	2	8
Net losses.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	355	88	134	75	48	7	2	11	101	141	66	31	4	2	8
\$0-\$499.....	18	6	4	2	2	0	1	8	7	4	0	8	0	1	3
\$500-\$999.....	78	18	22	15	15	4	0	4	22	22	17	10	2	1	8
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	104	23	41	24	13	1	0	2	25	47	19	11	1	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	77	14	34	19	7	2	0	1	25	39	14	4	0	0	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	51	13	23	11	3	0	0	1	12	24	12	2	0	0	1
\$3,000 or over.....	27	9	10	4	8	0	1	0	10	11	4	1	1	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	659	8	80	228	281	69	48	88	8	78	260	214	86	21	21
Net losses.....	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	656	8	80	227	281	68	48	87	8	77	260	212	86	21	21
\$0-\$499.....	18	0	0	0	8	4	1	5	0	0	5	4	3	1	5
\$500-\$999.....	147	1	9	42	50	20	13	12	3	15	53	46	14	9	7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	167	1	20	52	60	17	9	8	2	29	55	55	17	5	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	124	3	2	51	42	11	11	4	3	9	52	41	11	4	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	139	0	14	58	51	11	4	1	0	18	66	49	5	0	1
\$3,000 or over.....	61	0	5	24	20	5	5	2	0	6	29	17	6	2	1
Types 6 and 7.....	418	88	192	138	49	5	1	2	47	208	124	38	1	1	1
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	418	88	192	138	49	5	1	2	47	208	124	38	1	1	1
\$0-\$499.....	6	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999.....	53	2	30	14	5	1	0	1	4	29	7	3	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	91	11	38	28	13	1	0	0	13	39	33	6	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	107	12	45	30	13	0	0	1	11	51	34	10	0	0	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	114	8	59	38	11	2	1	0	16	56	35	5	1	1	0
\$3,000 or over.....	44	0	15	22	6	1	0	0	3	18	14	9	0	0	0
Types 8 and 9.....	226	1	47	80	61	13	8	7	8	68	94	46	9	6	5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 71.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, and family type ¹	Families ²	Husbands of age 1—							Wives of age 1—						
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 or older ³	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 or older ³
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
OHIO															
All families.....	836	86	120	211	244	90	61	75	55	165	232	224	74	54	32
Relief families.....	20	2	3	4	3	2	2	4	1	4	6	4	1	2	2
Nonrelief families.....	816	83	117	207	241	88	59	71	54	161	226	220	73	52	30
Income classes:															
Net losses.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Net incomes.....	814	83	117	206	241	88	59	70	54	160	226	220	73	52	29
\$0-\$249.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
\$250-\$499.....	33	3	2	4	9	6	4	5	4	4	2	14	4	2	3
\$500-\$749.....	95	8	16	12	24	15	11	14	6	15	17	26	15	10	6
\$750-\$999.....	155	9	18	35	52	18	12	16	11	23	41	49	15	10	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	139	8	26	38	42	12	9	9	16	24	44	33	10	8	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	114	6	25	26	29	8	11	9	9	29	26	31	10	5	1
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	93	2	10	38	31	10	8	2	22	31	26	26	6	6	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	65	1	11	26	16	8	0	3	2	21	27	9	3	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	34	0	6	12	8	3	2	2	1	9	11	6	4	2	1
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	34	1	4	8	15	2	1	3	2	5	9	13	1	2	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	27	0	1	9	10	3	2	2	1	3	10	9	2	3	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	14	0	2	6	2	0	2	2	0	3	6	1	2	0	0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
\$5,000 or over.....	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	236	10	15	27	74	43	30	37	18	18	34	34	42	27	18
Types 2 and 3.....	117	16	46	26	24	5	0	0	26	41	34	15	1	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	312	3	17	97	117	32	22	24	6	35	120	99	24	21	7
Types 6 and 7.....	108	4	36	45	10	2	2	7	9	60	21	8	1	2	5
Types 8 and 9.....	45	0	3	12	16	6	6	3	0	7	17	14	5	2	0
MICHIGAN															
All families.....	810	89	131	219	207	90	72	51	77	149	247	196	72	39	26
Relief families.....	26	6	1	9	9	5	1	1	1	1	13	7	2	1	1
Nonrelief families.....	784	89	130	210	198	85	71	50	76	148	234	189	70	38	25

Income classes:	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Net losses.....	79	39	128	208	198	85	71	49	74	147	233	188	70	38	25
Net incomes.....															
\$0-\$249.....	9	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	2	2	0
\$250-\$499.....	64	5	6	11	14	10	7	10	7	9	13	21	3	6	5
\$500-\$749.....	122	4	17	27	23	16	23	12	13	11	35	25	22	10	6
\$750-\$999.....	137	7	22	32	38	13	15	10	12	29	31	42	7	9	6
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	131	9	27	32	36	15	6	7	17	25	39	33	8	5	4
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	116	2	21	45	31	11	2	4	8	32	42	24	8	2	2
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	61	2	8	20	16	5	6	4	5	11	23	11	6	3	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	47	4	10	13	12	5	3	0	6	11	15	9	5	1	0
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	24	0	6	8	3	4	2	1	2	7	6	3	5	1	0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	21	3	2	6	9	0	1	3	2	9	9	6	0	0	0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	1	6	7	6	2	2	0	0	7	10	4	2	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	17	2	2	3	6	1	3	0	2	1	5	6	2	1	0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
\$5,000 or over.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	235	8	20	32	60	42	40	32	20	15	41	79	35	27	16
Types 2 and 3.....	152	24	54	41	22	5	3	3	39	53	37	16	4	8	7
Types 4 and 5.....	296	5	24	100	97	35	24	11	6	40	124	85	25	6	0
Types 6 and 7.....	71	1	31	24	11	2	1	1	10	37	17	5	2	2	1
Types 8 and 9.....	30	1	1	13	8	1	3	3	1	3	15	4	4	0	1
WISCONSIN															
All families.....	795	57	198	264	178	45	34	19	122	239	248	130	24	19	10
Relief families.....	12	1	2	4	3	2	0	0	2	2	2	5	1	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	783	56	196	260	175	43	34	19	120	237	246	125	23	19	10
Income classes:															
Net losses.....	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	780	56	194	260	174	43	34	19	119	235	246	125	23	19	10
\$0-\$249.....	8	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	0
\$250-\$499.....	18	4	0	4	3	1	4	2	2	2	6	2	3	2	0
\$500-\$749.....	73	5	21	24	18	2	3	0	13	27	22	8	2	1	0
\$750-\$999.....	120	10	35	28	20	8	4	6	17	41	29	23	3	3	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	143	13	40	50	26	7	5	2	29	41	43	20	4	4	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	120	6	35	39	28	9	3	0	21	36	40	20	1	2	0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	109	8	23	44	26	4	2	2	15	34	38	17	3	0	2
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	80	7	19	28	16	3	4	3	14	27	19	12	4	2	2
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	27	1	7	8	7	2	2	0	2	6	13	5	0	1	0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	31	1	5	14	5	1	3	0	2	7	13	7	1	0	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	24	0	1	12	6	2	1	2	0	6	13	2	0	2	1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3	0	7	5	8	1	2	0	1	6	9	5	1	1	0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
\$5,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	128	21	20	22	31	15	14	5	21	27	25	30	10	9	4
Types 2 and 3.....	178	23	84	51	15	3	1	1	61	68	37	10	1	9	0
Types 4 and 5.....	247	8	26	88	84	19	13	9	20	41	104	62	9	7	4
Types 6 and 7.....	174	3	64	75	27	3	2	0	17	86	59	10	0	1	1
Types 8 and 9.....	56	1	2	24	18	3	4	4	1	15	21	13	3	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 71.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status, by income, and by family type, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-38*—Continued

(White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

State, relief status, family-income class, and family type ¹	Families ¹	Husbands of age ² —							Wives of age ² —						
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 or older ³	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 or older ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ILLINOIS	Number 857	Number 64	Number 198	Number 261	Number 199	Number 60	Number 54	Number 29	Number 103	Number 293	Number 263	Number 174	Number 53	Number 25	Number 13
All families.....	14	1	5	5	0	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	0	1
Relief families.....	843	63	183	256	199	59	53	28	102	217	258	173	52	25	12
Nonrelief families.....															
Income classes:															
Net losses.....	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Net incomes.....	838	63	181	254	199	59	53	27	101	215	257	173	51	25	12
\$0-\$249.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
\$250-\$499.....	22	1	5	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	5	7	2	2	0
\$500-\$749.....	60	5	6	15	13	4	3	3	6	10	15	11	5	0	0
\$750-\$999.....	96	8	28	23	17	7	10	3	18	31	25	16	8	4	3
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	120	9	31	30	31	11	3	4	13	38	31	22	6	3	0
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	117	10	32	33	30	3	7	2	13	36	36	22	6	3	0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	110	10	19	38	27	8	5	3	16	28	31	25	4	3	1
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	76	6	21	27	13	6	1	2	12	22	29	11	1	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	58	4	11	18	16	3	5	1	9	10	19	15	3	2	0
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	46	4	3	15	9	8	3	0	5	4	19	12	5	1	0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	64	5	13	19	17	2	4	4	5	19	19	13	4	1	3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	49	1	9	18	13	1	5	2	5	9	20	9	3	2	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11	0	1	4	3	1	1	0	1	5	3	1	1	0	0
\$5,000 or over.....	17	0	2	5	5	3	2	1	0	3	6	5	3	0	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	200	20	30	37	46	26	30	9	28	29	40	59	26	11	4
Types 2 and 3.....	183	38	77	46	21	2	1	0	56	84	29	14	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	317	2	22	123	110	26	18	16	3	42	144	86	23	12	6
Types 6 and 7.....	118	5	51	42	16	3	1	0	15	55	39	9	0	0	0
Types 8 and 9.....	25	0	3	8	6	2	3	3	0	7	6	5	3	3	3
IOWA	Number 748	Number 59	Number 187	Number 196	Number 168	Number 57	Number 50	Number 41	Number 102	Number 215	Number 180	Number 154	Number 47	Number 26	Number 21
All families.....	36	5	5	11	6	4	3	2	8	6	9	6	4	1	1
Relief families.....	712	54	182	185	162	53	47	39	94	209	171	148	43	25	20
Nonrelief families.....															
Income classes:															
Net losses.....	16	1	5	2	5	2	0	1	4	1	4	5	2	0	0
Net incomes.....	696	53	177	183	147	51	47	38	90	208	167	143	41	25	20
\$0-\$249.....	22	3	4	3	7	3	1	1	4	4	3	8	1	1	1
\$250-\$499.....	74	5	17	12	13	10	7	10	11	15	15	17	6	3	6
\$500-\$749.....	112	9	34	22	32	8	9	8	17	38	21	20	9	4	3
\$750-\$999.....	153	13	40	52	29	2	12	5	21	53	36	28	10	5	1

\$1,000-\$1,249	116	12	27	34	28	8	4	5	18	55	37	28	2	9	9
\$1,250-\$1,499	74	5	16	21	22	2	4	4	6	21	23	18	2	3	1
\$1,500-\$1,749	46	3	16	11	10	3	4	0	7	14	12	4	2	1	0
\$1,750-\$1,999	28	1	5	8	7	5	0	0	1	11	5	4	4	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,249	18	0	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	2	1
\$2,250-\$2,499	18	1	5	3	5	2	2	0	2	3	6	5	1	0	0
\$2,500-\$2,999	14	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	2
\$3,000-\$3,999	21	0	5	4	1	4	1	1	6	6	6	0	1	1	0
\$4,000-\$4,999	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$5,000 or over	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1	195	20	37	31	46	21	23	17	29	34	36	50	21	14	9
Types 2 and 3	165	28	76	38	18	3	1	1	45	78	26	15	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5	215	5	12	71	71	22	17	17	9	28	77	67	18	8	8
Types 6 and 7	105	1	66	35	10	2	1	0	11	66	22	6	0	0	0
Types 8 and 9	32	0	1	10	7	5	5	4	0	3	10	10	4	3	2
VERMONT															
All families	642	20	82	155	175	53	23	34	39	116	165	162	34	18	17
Relief families	29	0	5	7	9	1	1	6	4	5	8	8	3	0	1
Nonrelief families	513	20	77	148	166	52	22	28	35	111	167	144	31	18	16
Income classes:															
Net losses															
Net incomes	513	20	77	148	166	52	22	28	35	111	167	144	31	18	16
\$0-\$249	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
\$250-\$499	27	0	6	8	6	0	0	1	1	9	7	4	3	1	2
\$500-\$749	4	5	16	30	5	1	4	5	12	19	19	4	1	3	2
\$750-\$999	90	0	20	19	32	8	7	4	3	20	29	27	5	3	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	96	6	12	24	26	15	8	5	10	18	26	22	11	5	3
\$1,250-\$1,499	55	4	7	19	17	5	2	1	4	12	18	16	4	1	0
\$1,500-\$1,749	60	8	7	19	20	6	0	5	5	9	20	16	6	2	2
\$1,750-\$1,999	36	0	7	14	11	1	1	2	2	10	10	12	1	1	0
\$2,000-\$2,249	26	0	6	10	8	2	0	0	0	11	9	5	0	1	0
\$2,250-\$2,499	23	2	1	9	5	1	2	3	2	11	6	0	0	1	0
\$2,500-\$2,999	18	1	5	6	5	1	0	0	3	6	4	5	0	0	1
\$3,000-\$3,999	7	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
\$4,000-\$4,999	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
\$5,000 or over	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1	119	3	8	15	45	25	10	13	4	7	22	52	17	8	9
Types 2 and 3	78	11	23	21	17	3	2	1	14	29	21	10	2	0	1
Types 4 and 5	191	2	13	60	75	23	8	10	7	31	67	62	11	8	5
Types 6 and 7	83	4	28	36	13	1	0	1	9	41	23	9	0	0	1
Types 8 and 9	42	0	5	16	16	0	2	3	1	3	24	11	1	2	0

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

³ This excludes 1 husband in Michigan and 1 in Illinois who were under 20 years of age. Also included is 1 husband in Illinois who did not report age.

⁴ Of the husbands in this group, 30 in New Jersey, 66 in Pennsylvania, 39 in Ohio, 35 in Michigan, 14 in Wisconsin, 17 in Illinois, 28 in Iowa, and 21 in Vermont were in the age class 70-74; 17 in New Jersey, 52 in Pennsylvania, 36 in Ohio, 16 in Michigan, 5 in Wisconsin, 12 in Illinois, 13 in Iowa, and 13 in Vermont were 75 or older.

⁵ This excludes 1 wife in New Jersey, 2 in Pennsylvania, 4 in Michigan, 3 in Wisconsin, 2 in Illinois, 3 in Iowa, and 1 in Vermont who were under 20 years of age. Also excluded are 1 wife in Pennsylvania and 2 in Illinois who did not report age.

⁶ Of the wives in this group, 17 in New Jersey, 49 in Pennsylvania, 15 in Ohio, 18 in Michigan, 7 in Wisconsin, 7 in Illinois, 11 in Iowa, and 13 in Vermont were in the age class 70-74; 7 in New Jersey, 32 in Pennsylvania, 17 in Ohio, 8 in Michigan, 3 in Wisconsin, 6 in Illinois, 10 in Iowa, and 4 in Vermont were 75 or older.

TABLE 72.—TENURE AND SIZE OF FARM BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of owning and renting families, and distribution of families by size of farm, by age of husband, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and husband's age group (years)	All families ¹	Own- ing fam- ilies ²	Rent- ing fam- ilies ³	Families operating farms of specified size ⁴							
				Fewer than 3 acres	3-19 acres	20-49 acres	50-99 acres	100-174 acres	175-259 acres	260-499 acres	500-999 acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NEW JERSEY											
All ages.....	No. 791	No. 648	No. 143	No. 10	No. 101	No. 161	No. 281	No. 192	No. 42	No. 3	No. 1
Under 30.....	26	15	11	1	8	4	10	3	0	0	0
30-39.....	152	103	49	0	20	29	46	45	12	0	0
40-49.....	224	175	49	2	27	40	74	62	18	1	0
50-59.....	297	188	19	4	21	49	84	39	8	1	1
60-69.....	140	130	10	3	19	28	54	32	3	1	0
70 or older.....	42	37	5	0	6	11	13	11	1	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA											
All ages.....	2,023	1,489	534	14	410	497	744	316	36	6	0
Under 30.....	151	99	112	2	16	36	72	24	1	0	0
30-39.....	450	252	198	2	74	93	207	69	5	0	0
40-49.....	573	444	129	2	94	144	225	94	12	2	0
50-59.....	476	408	68	4	94	120	151	90	14	3	0
60-69.....	258	238	20	3	78	75	67	32	3	0	0
70 or older.....	115	108	7	1	54	29	22	7	1	1	0
OHIO											
All ages.....	816	610	206	0	24	55	302	309	89	31	5
Under 30.....	33	13	20	0	1	2	12	11	6	0	0
30-39.....	117	52	65	0	5	7	35	50	13	7	0
40-49.....	207	150	57	0	7	12	71	84	19	12	2
50-59.....	241	196	45	0	6	12	92	92	3	8	1
60-69.....	147	131	16	0	2	14	57	54	15	3	2
70 or older.....	71	68	3	0	3	7	35	18	6	1	0
MICHIGAN											
All ages.....	784	601	183	1	21	98	301	273	65	24	0
Under 30.....	40	18	22	0	2	7	14	11	5	1	0
30-39.....	130	70	60	0	4	11	46	50	14	5	0
40-49.....	210	163	47	0	3	21	88	79	15	4	0
50-59.....	198	158	40	0	5	26	71	70	18	7	0
60-69.....	156	144	12	0	6	23	63	45	12	7	0
70 or older.....	50	48	2	1	1	10	19	18	1	0	0
WISCONSIN											
All ages.....	783	497	286	0	5	39	215	357	131	36	0
Under 30.....	56	15	41	0	0	2	15	23	13	3	0
30-39.....	196	76	120	0	2	6	58	89	36	5	0
40-49.....	260	174	86	0	0	9	67	124	49	11	0
50-59.....	175	143	32	0	1	11	53	82	18	10	0
60-69.....	77	71	6	0	1	9	21	30	10	6	0
70 or older.....	19	18	1	0	1	2	1	9	5	1	0
ILLINOIS											
All ages.....	* 843	271	* 572	0	14	31	* 96	309	227	149	16
Under 30.....	64	4	60	0	2	3	4	38	10	6	1
30-39.....	183	22	161	0	1	3	21	77	47	32	2
40-49.....	256	68	188	0	3	4	28	88	73	56	3
50-59.....	199	88	111	0	4	7	20	67	57	38	6
60-69.....	112	67	45	0	1	10	17	31	32	17	4
70 or older.....	28	22	6	0	3	4	5	8	8	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—TENURE AND SIZE OF FARM BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: Number of owning and renting families, and distribution of families by size of farm, by age of husband, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36—Continued

[White noncausal families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and husband's age group (years)	All families ¹	Own- ing families ²	Rent- ing families ³	Families operating farms of specified size: ⁴							
				Fewer than 3 acres	3-19 acres	20-49 acres	50-99 acres	100-174 acres	175-259 acres	260-499 acres	500-999 acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
IOWA											
All ages	No. 712	No. 340	No. 372	No. 0	No. 5	No. 40	No. 151	No. 308	No. 118	No. 81	No. 9
Under 30	54	5	49	0	0	3	12	31	5	3	0
30-39	162	59	123	0	2	11	37	84	29	16	1
40-49	165	80	105	0	1	7	36	76	38	24	3
50-59	152	85	67	0	1	7	36	62	22	22	2
60-69	100	77	23	0	1	7	23	40	19	7	3
70 or older	39	34	5	0	0	5	7	15	5	7	0
VERMONT											
All ages	513	445	68	0	24	26	73	151	133	67	9
Under 30	20	13	7	0	3	0	3	5	5	4	0
30-39	77	62	15	0	3	4	9	18	20	21	2
40-49	146	123	25	0	5	5	14	44	51	27	2
50-59	166	146	16	0	5	11	29	64	33	39	4
60-69	74	72	2	0	3	4	13	25	17	11	1
70 or older	26	27	1	0	5	2	5	5	7	4	0

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Families that owned any part of the operated farm at any time during the report year.

³ Families that rented all of the operated farm throughout the report year.

⁴ Includes total farm acreage regardless of the use of land, excluding only timber grows for commercial sale and free public range. 1 family in Ohio and 1 in Illinois operated farms with acreage in the 1,000-4,999 class. No families reported acreage of 5,000 or over. 1 family in Michigan did not report acreage.

⁵ Includes 1 family in which the husband did not report age.

Appendix C. Methodology

Procedures Used in Collection and Analysis of the Data

General Plan

In formulating the original plans for this study a central place was given to the recommendations made in 1929 by the Social Science Research Council.¹ This report emphasized the advantages of conducting a study of consumption in such a way that the sample would cover a wide range of incomes, all types of natural families, and all occupations within representative communities of different sizes. Income data and certain other facts would be collected from all families visited, through the use of a short schedule. These data would provide the basis for selection of an adequate number of families in each income class to furnish more careful estimates of income and the details of expenditures.

The plan represented a departure from the procedure followed in many previous consumption studies, in which only certain population groups were included, and in which the distribution of families by income was largely accidental.

These suggestions of the Social Science Research Council were embodied in the procedures adopted for the present study. From these recommendations developed the method of selecting the families to be studied from a random sample of the population, and the method of classifying families by occupation and family composition, as well as by income. The council's plan of selecting regions having distinct economic characteristics and communities of different degrees of urbanization also was followed in order that relationship between these factors and consumption patterns might be explored.

Selection of Families

The families to be studied were limited to certain groups that represent the greater part of the country's population. In order to assure random selection, three samples were obtained, with the use of three schedules. The first was a random sample of family dwelling units, based on a sampling scheme that gave each unit in the community an equal chance of being included. A record card was filled for each family drawn in this random sample. Information obtained on record cards provided the means of eliminating families that did not meet the predetermined requirements for inclusion in the study. These requirements, or eligibility criteria, limited the families selected to those representing the more numerous population groups and those whose consumption patterns and ways of living would be representative of normal families. Chief among those excluded were one-person families (except for a special study in two cities, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg.), those of foreign birth, families in which there was not a husband and wife, and among farm families those that had moved during the year previous to the study. Negroes were included in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio. White families only were studied elsewhere. The record cards also supplied information as to the numerical importance of the families studied (see record-card form, p. 207).

The second sample, known as the income sample, included all families from the eligible group that were willing and able to furnish the facts about their family composition, income, occupation, and housing needed for filling the family schedule. This group of families, therefore, was essentially a random sample of the types that had been defined for the study of family incomes; every eligible family had an equal opportunity of being included. According to this plan, the proportion of families of each income, occupational, and family-type group was to be the same as the proportion of such families among the group eligible for study in the community. It was recognized that failure to obtain schedules from any socioeconomic group, as from the very well-to-do, would affect the representative character of the income sample, and every effort was made to guard against the introduction of such a bias. In addition to providing data for the study of income, the family schedule provided the means of identifying families that satisfied the requirements for the main study of family consumption (see family schedule form, p. 209).

¹ SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. CONSUMPTION ACCORDING TO INCOME: A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. pp. 7, 20-22. 1929. [Mimeographed.]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
 IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
RECORD CARD—FARM

Record card No.

Family schedule No.

M. C. D.

Agent

(County)

(State)

1. Location (describe)

Vacant

..... Telephone

2. Name

Visits	Date	Time of day	At home		Information refused	Person interviewed
			Yes	No		
3. First.....						
4. Second.....						
5. Third.....						

6. Color: a. White.
 b. Negro.
 c. Other.

7. Number in family:
 a. Two or more persons.
 b. One person.

Born in United States.

8. Yes No Husband, or male head.
 9. Yes No Wife, or female head.

10. Has family operated THIS farm for last 12 months? a. Yes b. No

11. Was farm operated for wage or salary last year? a. Yes b. No

12. Does farm have more than 3 acres? a. Yes b. No

13. If No, was gross income last year more than \$250? a. Yes b. No

14. Principal crop

15. Economic family includes husband and wife:
 a. Yes b. No

If yes:
 c. Number years married:
 (1) Less than one.
 (2) One or more.

If there is NO CHECK in any of the heavy boxes, and if the type of farming is one to be studied, request family schedule.

* In filing record cards for ineligibles, file separately cards for families eligible except for 15b—a family which does not include husband and wife.

The third sample, known as the consumption or expenditure sample, included families from the income sample that satisfied a second set of requirements. These requirements restricted the sample to the occupational and family-type groups most important numerically. The sampling procedure was designed to obtain a minimum number of expenditure schedules within each class, and implied a different sampling ratio for each class. Families within a given class (occupation, income, and family type) were selected at random. The expenditure or consumption schedule was usually obtained during the same interview as the family schedule. The selection of eligible families to be asked for information was made by the agent on the basis of instructions from the supervisor relative to the classes in which the number of cases was inadequate for analysis.

Supplementary schedules (sometimes called check lists) giving additional details on the consumption of food, clothing, and furnishings and equipment were requested from families that had filled expenditure schedules and were willing to spend more time giving information concerning their ways of spending. (See Glossary, Supplementary schedules.)

Selection of Communities

In order to make clear comparisons of families in different parts of the country in communities of different sizes, and in different agricultural sections, the sample was concentrated in a few homogeneous areas, in communities of certain size ranges and in farm sections which represent the principal types of farming. The areas were determined on the basis of five criteria: Distinct climatic, geographic, and cultural characteristics; homogeneity with respect to these characteristics; geographic extent; population; economic importance. Thus in the choice of communities a great variety of indices were required, based on climatic, geographic, economic, and social data.

The six main areas chosen represent not groups of States but economic-geographic belts, fairly homogeneous in climate. These areas are in the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, East South Central and South Atlantic, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions. The most unique region not represented is the West South Central. It was not included because the scatter of the population over a wide area and the presence of a large Mexican and Spanish-speaking population presented administrative difficulties in the collection of data. In the preparation of reports the Bureau of Home Economics has reduced these regions to five, dividing schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and the Mountain regions.²

Communities of six distinct size ranges, from metropolis to farm section, were included in the study. Each size except the metropolitan was represented in each of the five regions studied. In order to obtain the desired number of cases for analysis for each degree of urbanization, it was necessary to increase the number of communities to be studied as their size decreased. The population size ranges within which it was planned to select communities for study were as follows:

Metropolises.....	Over 1,000,000
Large cities.....	250,000 to 300,000
Middle-sized cities.....	35,000 to 70,000
Small cities.....	8,000 to 15,000
Villages.....	1,000 to 2,500
Farm counties.....	

The six types of communities were thus sufficiently distinct from one another to provide a picture of differences in consumption patterns due to differences in degree of urbanization.

² Some of these regions do not correspond to the census regions and therefore have been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of the study includes part of the States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the West North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census.

I YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE
 Twelve months beginning 1955
 and ending 1956

II. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
 during schedule year

A	B	C	D	E
Members of economic family (all persons sharing family income, including those temporarily away from home)	Sex	Age at last birth day	Number of weeks during year at home	Number of weeks during year away from home
1. Husband.....	M			
2. Wife.....	F			

Other members of family (give relationship)

	A	B	C	D	E
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

If any member of family died during schedule year, circle number in front of name.

Other persons living in home for one or more weeks during schedule year

	A	B	C
STATUS (maid help, roomer, guests, children boarding)	Number of persons	Total number of weeks in household	
11. Sons and daughters boarding and rooming at home (specify age and sex).....			
12. Other roomers with board.....			
13. Roomers without board.....			
14. Boarders without room.....			
15. Tourists and transients.....			
16. Guests (overnight or longer).....			
17. Paid help living in.....			

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
 IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
 AND
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
 A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
FAMILY SCHEDULE—FARM

CONFIDENTIAL—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be used by any agency other than that of the operating agencies and will not be available for public purposes.

III. GROSS MONEY INCOME FROM FARMING
 during schedule year

	Total for year
Money received from sales of:	
1. Wheat.....	\$.....
2. Other grains.....	
3. Vegetables.....	
4. Fruits, grapes, berries, nuts.....	
5. Tobacco.....	
6. Cotton, cottonseed.....	
7. Dairy products (milk, cream, butter-fat, cheese).....	
8. Poultry (eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese).....	
9. Livestock (cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, wool).....	
10. Other products.....	
Money received from other sources:	
11. A. A. A. benefit and rental payments (specify product by line number shown above).....	
12. Other farm income.....	
13. TOTAL.....	\$.....

TYPE OF FARM.—Circle line number of main product of farm. If general farm, circle line numbers of main products.

Crops stored and livestock owned, net changes

Number in economic family..... Code No.
 Family schedule No.
 Exp. schedule No.
 County.....
 M. C. D.
 State.....

IV. FARM EXPENSES during schedule year

	Total for year
1. Hired labor for farm.....	\$.....
2. Livestock purchased for resale or replacement.....	
3. Feed, hay, straw.....	
4. Fertilizer, spraying material.....	
5. Seeds, plants, trees.....	
6. Machinery, tools (repairs, replacements).....	
7. Gasoline, oil, tires, etc., for farm production.....	
8. Repairs on farm buildings and fences.....	
9. Taxes and insurance on farm property.....	
10. Interest and refinancing charges on farm mortgage.....	
11. Rent for land and buildings.....	
12. Other farm expenses.....	
13. TOTAL.....	\$.....

V. SIZE, TENURE, AND VALUE OF FARMS
 operated during schedule year

1. Total acres in farm(s) operated.....	
2. Acres owned.....	
3. Acres cash rented.....	
4. Acres share rented.....	
5. If share rented, does owner furnish all of the work animals; a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
6. Value of farm(s) (land and buildings).....	\$.....
7. Value of family's dwelling.....	\$.....

FAMILY INCOME

VI. MONEY EARNINGS OF FAMILY FROM EMPLOYMENT OTHER THAN OPERATION OF FARM <small>during schedule year</small>							VII. VALUE OF PRODUCTS FURNISHED BY FARM FOR FAMILY'S OWN USE <small>during schedule year</small>		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total value for year		
Members of family actually employed			<small>Occupations during year (give kind of work and nature of its quality, rank or laborer or read work)</small>	<small>Rate of earnings per week of time</small>	<small>Time employed (give some time unit as to E)</small>	<small>Total money earnings from employment</small>			
Relationship	<small>Line number from II-A</small>	Age							
1.				\$..... per.....		\$.....	1. Milk for drinking and cooking: Quarts per week.....		
2.				..... per.....			Number of weeks..... 2. Cream for table use and for butter: Quarts per week.....	
3.				..... per.....			Number of weeks..... 3. Eggs: Fall and winter: Dozen per week.....	
4.				..... per.....			Number of weeks..... Spring and summer: Dozen per week.....	
5.				..... per.....			Number of weeks..... 4. Poultry for meat: Winter and spring: Number per month.....	
6. Roomers and boarders				..... per.....			Number of months..... Summer and fall: Number per month.....	
7. Sale of home-made products				..... per.....			Number of months..... 5. Pork, dressed weight: Pounds for year.....	
8. Earnings not attributable to an individual				..... per.....			6. Other meats, dressed weight: Pounds for year.....	
Total (1-8)						\$.....			
VIII. OTHER MONEY INCOME <small>during schedule year</small>			Total for year	IX. OTHER MONEY INCOME <small>during schedule year—Excluded</small>			Total for year		
1. (Not used. Transferred to line 6, Sec. VI, above).....			\$.....	8. Gifts in cash for current use from persons not members of economic family.....			\$.....	8. Value of other food from farm garden.....	
2. (Not used. Transferred to line 7, Sec. VI, above).....				9. Other money income.....				9. Value of fruits.....	
3. (Not used. Transferred to line 8, Sec. VI, above).....				10. TOTAL (1-9)			\$.....	10. Value of other food (alrups, grain products, etc.).....	
4. Interest and dividends from bonds, stocks, bank accounts, trust funds, etc.....				11. Losses from business not deducted above.....				11. Value of fuel.....	
5. Profits not included in VI above, less expenses.....				12. Difference (10 minus 11).....			\$.....	12. Value of other products (wool, tobacco, etc.).....	
6. Rents from property, less expenses.....				13. Has family received direct relief (in cash or kind) during schedule year? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No.				13. TOTAL	
7. Pensions, annuities, benefits.....				14. Has any member of family had work relief during schedule year? <input type="checkbox"/> Cash. <input type="checkbox"/> Kind. <input type="checkbox"/> None.				14. TOTAL INCOME (III-12 minus IV-13 plus VII-14 plus VIII-15)	

TABLE 73.—Consumption sample: Occupational and family-type groups included by the Bureau of Home Economics in the consumption sample, as combined for analysts, by region and degree of urbanization

Region (1)	Degree of urbanization and color of families (2)	Occupational groups included, as combined for analysis (3)	Family types included, as combined for analysis (4)
New England.....	Small cities ¹	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ²	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ³
	Villages.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ^{3, 4}	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Farm counties:		
	New Jersey.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	do.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Michigan-Wisconsin.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Illinois-Iowa.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Small cities:		
	White.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Negro.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Southeast.....	Villages:		
	White.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
	Negro.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
	Farm counties:		
	White:		
	North Carolina-South Carolina.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	North Carolina-South Carolina.....	Sharecropper.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	North Carolina.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Negro:		
	North Carolina-South Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	North Carolina-South Carolina.....	Sharecropper.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
Plains and Mountain.....	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties:		
	North Dakota-Kansas.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	do. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Pacific.....	Farm counties:		
	Washington-Oregon.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	California.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Oregon ⁷	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.

¹ Consumption data are published in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.
² In addition, data for families having no earnings from occupations are presented in a few basic tables. The sample of these families was too small to permit analysis by family type.
³ Family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis.; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Boons, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.
⁴ Data for farm operators living in villages are presented in a few basic tables. Because of the small number of cases in the sample, no analysis by family type was made. For these tables, data from the Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions were combined; data from the Southeast region were analyzed separately.
⁵ Family types 6 and 7 represent villages in Georgia and South Carolina only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.
⁶ Family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi farm counties.
⁷ Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.
⁸ Part-time farms only.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the selected geographic areas and fall in the selected size ranges. In the choice of the urban communities additional factors were considered, which included independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, and the presence of large institutions which affect economic and social conditions. Each farm county chosen was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together these counties thus represented all the more important types of agricultural enterprise. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties chosen for study. In a few cases it was necessary to include villages in an adjacent county in order to provide a sufficiently large sample. For the same reason several villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were selected.

The studies of farm and village families were conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics.³ Among the 29 small cities included in the investigation, the Bureau of Home Economics was responsible for 19, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 10. The collection of schedules in communities in the three largest size ranges was wholly the responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 74.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data*

Degree of urbanisation ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metropolis ³ (3,376,438 to 6,930,446 population).		New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city ³ (214,006 to 301,815 population).	Providence, R.I.	Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city ³ (30,567 to 71,864 population).	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo. Mount Vernon, Ohio.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Fueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen - Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash. Olympia, Wash.
Small city ³ (9,370 to 18,901 population).	*Westbrook, Maine. *Greenfield, Mass. #Wallingford, Conn. #Williamsville, Conn.	*New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. #Beaver Falls, Pa. #Connellsville, Pa. #Logansport, Ind. #Peru, Ind. #Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. #Gastonia, N. C. #Albany, Ga.	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. #Billings, Mont.	*Astoria, Oreg. *Engene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ See fig. 1 and tables 74 and 75 for a list of the communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 74.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data—Continued*

Degree of urbanization ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Village ³ (544 to 5,193 population).	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Aron. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridgewater. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Raynham.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown. Mount Gilead. Perryville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonsville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon. Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Sun Prairie. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pleasant. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dalbas. Earlham. Eddyville. Meikler. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	North Carolina: Elm City. Franklinton. Louisburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitaker. Zebulon. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indianola. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou. Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmons ville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finkey. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Portland. Kansas: Bucklin. Cimarron. Fowler. Kingsley. Meade. Spearville. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: Glenwood Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Monroe. Snobomish. Oregon: McMinnville. Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manter. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

¹ Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.

² Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.

³ All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

⁵ Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁶ Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 75.—Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, and important type of farming in each section, by region

Region and State (1)	Counties studied (2)	Type of farming ¹ (3)
New England:		
Vermont.....	Chittenden, Franklin.....	Dairy.
Massachusetts ²	Bristol, Plymouth.....	Dairy and poultry.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:		
New Jersey.....	Camden, Gloucester, Salem.....	Truck.
Pennsylvania.....	Lancaster.....	General.
Ohio.....	Crawford, Knox, Richland.....	Do.
Michigan.....	Lenawee.....	General and dairy.
Wisconsin.....	Dane.....	Dairy.
Illinois.....	De Witt, Logan, Macon, Plait.....	Corn and other cash grain.
Iowa.....	Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.....	Animal specialty.
Southeast:		
North Carolina.....	Jackson, Macon.....	Self-sufficing.
South Carolina.....	Edgecombe, Nash.....	Cotton and tobacco.
Georgia.....	Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter.....	Do.
Mississippi.....	Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.....	Cotton.
Plains and Mountain:	Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.....	Do.
North Dakota.....	Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.....	Wheat and other cash grain.
Kansas.....	Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade.....	Do.
South Dakota ³	Pennington.....	Range livestock and cash grain.
Montana ³	Custer.....	Do.
Colorado ³	Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco.....	Range livestock and crop specialty.
Pacific:		
Washington.....	Whatcom.....	Dairy and poultry.
Oregon.....	Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington.....	General and fruit, part-time.
California.....	Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin.....	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.

¹ For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census.

² Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.

³ Data from South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado have been tabulated together for the analysis of income.

Classification of Families by Income, Occupation, and Family Type

One of the major purposes of this project was the study of consumption of families at different income levels. However, early plans also included the study of variations in consumption among the different occupational groups and among families of differing composition. Since the classification of families was to be used both in schedule collection and in analysis of data, it was necessary to define income and to establish a method for its computation; to decide what broad occupational groups should be adopted for the classification of the wide variety of occupations followed by earners; and to evolve some scheme of classifying families so that both the number and age of family members would be given consideration.

Family income.

The term "income" was limited to current income for the year, excluding funds made available to the family through liquidation of capital assets, through borrowing, or through the accumulation of debt. Nonmoney income from housing also was included for families in all communities. For village and farm families nonmoney income from food was added. (See Glossary, Income, for other details, including differences between city, village, and farm family income. See also tables 78 and 79.)

Facts from the family or income schedule were used, together with certain estimates based on previous studies, in computing a net income figure for each family included in the income sample. For families included in the consumption sample, some additional facts concerning expenses of a business nature or related to home ownership were obtained and were used in obtaining an adjusted or corrected income figure. The adjustments that were made are listed in the following paragraphs.

TABLE 76.—Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, by region and by units for analysis of income and consumption sample data ¹

Region and type of community	Number of communities studied ²	Number of analysis units ³ for—	
		Income sample	Consumption sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All regions:			
City.....	19.....	21 units for individual city data (19 white; 2 Negro).	5 units for combined cities (4 white; 1 Negro).
Village.....	160.....	6 units for combined cities (5 white; 1 Negro).	6 units for combined villages (5 white; 1 Negro).
Farm.....	66 counties.....	12 units for combined villages (10 white; 2 Negro).	20 farm units (12, white operators; 2, Negro operators; 2, white sharecroppers; 2, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties; 1, part-time white operators).
New England:			
City.....	2.....	2 individual cities.	(None (data to be published by Bureau of Labor Statistics).
Village.....	14.....	1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined villages:
Farm.....	4 counties.....	1 unit for combined villages: 14 villages in Vermont, Massachusetts.	14 villages in Vermont, Massachusetts.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:			
City.....	7.....	2 farm units: 2 counties in Vermont. 2 counties in Massachusetts. ⁴	2 farm units: 2 counties in Vermont. 2 counties in Massachusetts. ⁴
Village.....	46.....	7 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
Farm.....	19 counties.....	3 units for combined villages: 13 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio. 14 villages in Michigan, Wisconsin. 19 villages in Illinois, Iowa. (For a limited number of tables all 46 villages are combined.)	1 unit for combined villages: 46 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois Iowa.
Southwest:			
City.....	2.....	7 farm units: 3 counties in New Jersey. 1 county in Pennsylvania. 3 counties in Ohio. 1 county in Michigan. 1 county in Wisconsin. 4 counties in Illinois. 5 counties in Iowa.	4 farm units: 3 counties in New Jersey. 4 counties in Pennsylvania, Ohio 2 counties in Michigan, Wisconsin. 9 counties in Illinois, Iowa.
Village.....	24.....	4 units for individual city data (2 white; 2 Negro).	2 units for combined cities ⁶ (1 white; 1 Negro).
Farm.....	22 counties.....	2 units for combined cities (1 white; 1 Negro).	2 units for combined villages (1 white; 1 Negro):
		4 units for combined villages (2 white; 2 Negro): 19 villages in North Carolina, Mississippi. 15 villages in South Carolina, Georgia.	34 villages in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi.
		17 farm units (4, white operators; 4, Negro operators; 4, white sharecroppers; 4, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties): 2 counties in North Carolina. 6 counties in South Carolina (Negro samples were taken in 2 counties only, Darlington and Florence).	9 farm units (2, white operators; 2, Negro operators; 2, white sharecroppers; 2, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties): 8 counties in North Carolina, South Carolina (Negro samples were taken in 4 counties only, Edgecombe, Nash, Darlington, Florence).
		8 counties in Georgia (Negro samples were taken in all except Jackson).	12 counties in Georgia, Mississippi (Negro samples were taken in all except Jackson, Bolivar, and Sunflower).
		4 counties in Mississippi (Negro samples were taken in 2 counties only, Washington and Leflore).	2 counties in North Carolina, (Jackson and Mason Counties, self-sufficing).
		2 counties in North Carolina (Jackson and Mason Counties, self-sufficing).	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 76.—Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, by region and by units for analysis of income and consumption sample data¹—Continued

Region and type of community (1)	Number of communities studied ² (2)	Number of analysis units ³ for—	
		Income sample (3)	Consumption sample (4)
Plains and Mountain:			
City.....	4.....	4 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities. ⁴	1 unit for combined cities. ⁵
Village.....	22.....	2 units for combined villages: 15 villages in North Dakota, Kansas, 7 villages in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.	1 unit for combined villages: 22 villages in North Dakota, Kansas, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.
Farm.....	13 counties..	3 farm units: 4 counties in North Dakota, 4 counties in Kansas, 5 counties in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.	2 farm units: 8 counties in North Dakota, Kansas, 5 counties in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.
Pacific:			
City.....	4.....	4 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
Village.....	24.....	2 units for combined villages: 12 villages in Washington, Oregon, 12 villages in California.	1 unit for combined villages: 24 villages in Washington, Oregon, California.
Farm.....	9 counties..	5 farm units (4, white operators; 1, part-time white operators): 1 county in Washington, 5 counties in Oregon, ⁷ 1 county in central California, 2 counties in southern California.	3 farm units (2, white operators; 1, part-time white operators): 6 counties in Washington, Oregon, ⁷ 3 counties in California.

¹ A list of the cities, villages, and farm counties by region and State is given in tables 74 and 75.
² The Bureau of Home Economics studied communities in 24 States. However, not all degrees of urbanization were included in each State; cities were studied in 14 States, villages in 20, and farm counties in 21.
³ White families only were included except in the Southeast communities, where white and Negro families were studied separately. In certain farm sections separate studies were made of different tenure groups and special types of farming.
⁴ Because of the small number of cases, no analysis will be made.
⁵ Includes data for Albany, Ga., and Gastonia, N. C., cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Income data for these 2 cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and consumption data by the Bureau of Home Economics.
⁶ Includes data for Billings, Mont., studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Income data for the individual city are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and consumption data by the Bureau of Home Economics.
⁷ A special study of part-time farms was made in the 5 Oregon counties. The study of full-time white operators in Oregon was limited to 2 of these counties (Marion and Polk).

For family-schedule classification net nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home was computed by deducting from the total rental value of the home the actual expense for interest on the mortgage plus an estimate of such other expenses as taxes, insurance, and repairs. When the expenditure schedule was obtained, this nonmoney income figure was adjusted on the basis of the family's actual instead of estimated current expenses for its owned home during the year.⁴

Net income from roomers and boarders was computed first on the basis of an estimate of the cost of the boarders' food and later adjusted when actual food expenses per person-meal could be computed from the expenditure schedule.

The expenditure schedule also contributed to a more exact report on certain expenses which were occupational, but unlikely to be treated as business expenses when the family computed its net income. Such expenses included that proportion of the family automobile or other vehicle expense chargeable to business, union and professional association dues, and technical books and journals. All such expenses shown on the expenditure schedule were deducted from income for the classification of expenditure schedules.

⁴ See Glossary, Housing expenditures, for items considered as current expense on an owned home.

TABLE 77.—Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated¹ by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936

Degree of urbanization, region, and State (1)	Record cards (2)	Family sched- ules ² (3)	Expendi- ture sched- ules ³ (4)	Supplementary schedules		
				Cloth- ing ⁴ (5)	Furnish- ings ⁵ (6)	Food ⁶ (7)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Small cities, villages, and farm counties...	157, 782	64, 798	33, 891	90, 533	21, 012	17, 297
Small cities.....	35, 757	17, 026	7, 465	17, 197	4, 239	3, 166
New England:						
Maine, Westbrook.....	2, 040	927	}	(7)	(7)	(7)
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	1, 862	658				
Middle Atlantic and North Central:						
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	880	313	}	3, 107	5, 799	1, 148
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	1, 529	753				
Illinois, Lincoln.....	1, 240	511				
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	1, 064	452				
Iowa, Boone.....	1, 302	494				
Missouri, Columbia.....	2, 589	1, 309				
Missouri, Moberly.....	1, 974	1, 030				
Southeast—white:						
South Carolina, Sumter.....	1, 395	815	}	1, 108	3, 480	1, 006
Georgia, Griffin.....	1, 324	741				
North Carolina, Gastonia.....	(9)	(9)				
Georgia, Albany.....	(9)	(9)				
Southeast—Negro:						
South Carolina, Sumter.....	1, 264	638	}	475	1, 748	429
Georgia, Griffin.....	803	349				
North Carolina, Gastonia.....	(9)	(9)				
Georgia, Albany.....	(9)	(9)				
Plains and Mountain:						
Kansas, Dodge City.....	1, 825	1, 013	}	1, 287		
Montana, Billings.....	(9)	(9)				
Colorado, Greeley.....	1, 625	637				
Utah, Logan.....	1, 981	1, 013				
Utah, Provo.....	1, 454	751				
Pacific:						
Washington, Olympia.....	2, 295	1, 062	}	6, 170	1, 656	1, 008
Oregon, Astoria.....	1, 145	381				
Oregon, Eugene.....	4, 691	2, 408				
Oregon, Klamath Falls.....	1, 465	772				

¹ The number of expenditure schedules tabulated is smaller than the number accepted for analysis due to certain omissions where the number of schedules in a class was too small to warrant tabulation.

² Tabulations of family schedules for combined cities within a region included fewer schedules, as follows: All small cities, 15,385; New England, 1,200; Middle Atlantic and North Central, 4,427; Southeast, white, 1,656; Southeast, Negro, 985; Plains and Mountain, 4,188; Pacific, 3,031. See Methodology, p. 228.

³ The number of expenditure schedules tabulated may exceed the number of family schedules tabulated. Only family schedules collected by random sampling were tabulated, whereas the expenditure schedules tabulated included some that were obtained by the special sampling procedures used to build up the consumption sample.

⁴ This represents the number of individuals, rather than families, for whom detailed clothing data were obtained.

⁵ The number of supplementary furnishings schedules collected represents only families having expense for furnishings. However, the tables for furnishings schedules include some families that had zero expense for furnishings, and therefore did not fill a supplementary schedule.

⁶ In addition to these supplementary food schedules, food records were obtained as follows: Large and middle-sized cities, 2,040; small cities, 858; villages, 901; farms, 1,359.

⁷ Expenditure and supplementary schedule data for Westbrook and Greenfield have been transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for tabulation and publication.

⁸ Record-card and family schedule data for Gastonia and Albany have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Record-card and family schedule data for Billings as an individual city have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Family, expenditure, and supplementary schedule data are combined with those for the other cities of the region by the Bureau of Home Economics and presented in summary tables for the unit.

TABLE 77.—Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936—Continued

Degree of urbanization, region, and State	Record cards	Family schedules	Expenditure schedules	Supplementary schedules					
				Clothing	Furnishings	Food			
(1)	(2)	(3) ^f	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
Villages.....	Number 49, 599	Number 22, 644	Number 9, 407	Number 20, 674	Number 5, 174	Number 4, 475			
New England:									
Vermont-Massachusetts.....	5, 263	2, 005	733						
Middle Atlantic and North Central:									
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	4, 227	2, 079	3, 044	6, 625	1, 604	1, 379			
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5, 202	1, 975							
Illinois-Iowa.....	5, 854	2, 404							
Southeast—white:									
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3, 169	1, 816	2, 092	6, 865	1, 760	1, 536			
South Carolina-Georgia.....	4, 679	2, 675							
Southeast—Negro:									
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3, 711	1, 726	973	3, 128	834	770			
South Carolina-Georgia.....	2, 794	1, 299							
Plains and Mountain:									
North Dakota-Kansas.....	3, 262	1, 465	1, 101						
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2, 120	1, 036							
Pacific:									
Washington-Oregon.....	5, 397	2, 315	1, 464	4, 056	976	790			
California.....	3, 921	1, 846							
Farm counties.....	72, 426	25, 123	17, 019	52, 662	11, 599	9, 656			
New England:									
Vermont.....	1, 788	543	537						
Massachusetts.....	2, 040	¹⁰ 109	¹⁰ 136						
Middle Atlantic and North Central:									
New Jersey.....	4, 813	861	496	16, 031	3, 850	2, 887			
Pennsylvania.....	3, 096	2, 096	2, 257						
Ohio.....	2, 084	836							
Michigan.....	2, 686	810	1, 067						
Wisconsin.....	1, 994	795	1, 642						
Illinois.....	1, 445	857							
Iowa.....	2, 532	748							
Southeast—white operators:									
North Carolina.....	¹¹ 1, 714	460	1, 945	15, 192	3, 175	2, 765			
South Carolina.....	¹¹ 4, 888	2, 310	847						
Georgia.....	¹¹ 2, 176	547							
Mississippi.....	¹¹ 2, 351	552	1, 255						
North Carolina, self-sufficing.....	2, 117	1, 294	607						
Southeast—white sharecroppers:									
North Carolina.....	(¹¹)	300	632	5, 349	1, 148	1, 055			
South Carolina.....	(¹¹)	274							
Georgia.....	(¹¹)	248	482						
Mississippi.....	(¹¹)	347							
Southeast—Negro operators:									
North Carolina.....	¹¹ 1, 304	129	433	9, 568	1, 949	1, 889			
South Carolina.....	¹¹ 1, 847	488							
Georgia.....	¹¹ 1, 219	249	511						
Mississippi.....	¹¹ 2, 284	277							
Southeast—Negro sharecroppers:									
North Carolina.....	(¹¹)	398	639						
South Carolina.....	(¹¹)	293							
Georgia.....	(¹¹)	296	626						
Mississippi.....	(¹¹)	958							
Plains and Mountain:									
North Dakota.....	3, 073	1, 106	1, 088						
Kansas.....	1, 458	695							
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2, 634	1, 088		447					
Pacific:									
Washington.....	3, 244	830	948	6, 522	1, 477	1, 066			
Oregon.....	5, 660	1, 948							
California, central.....	1, 604	281	888						
California, southern.....	3, 994	1, 159							
Oregon, part-time ¹²	8, 411	646		383					

¹⁰ Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.
¹¹ The total number of record cards for the combined groups of operators and sharecroppers is shown under white operators and Negro operators.
¹² The record cards cover those in the special sample taken in the 3 counties not included in the Oregon full-time sample. The family schedules include 167 duplicate schedules of part-time farm operators included in the other Oregon sample.

On the small-city and village expenditure schedules the net value of occupancy of an owned vacation home, and rent received as gift were included in income. Income as computed for both samples included rent received as pay. On farm schedules neither of these items was included in the final adjusted income, since they occurred infrequently (tables 78 and 79).

Family occupation.

Detailed information was obtained from each family member as to the nature of his work and the industry from which his earnings were derived. Using this information, earnings were classed as from one of three broad major occupational groups—business and professional, clerical, and wage-earner. City and village families were then classified in one of these groups according to source of the greater proportion of total family earnings, including the value of rent received as pay. A fourth group was composed of families with no earnings and of a few families of farm operators living in cities and villages and not properly belonging in the three major groups.

TABLE 78.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, city and village families*¹

Income description (1)	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample (2)	Consumption sample (3)
Total family income.	Sum of A and B.	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Money income (net).	A. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings.	a. Reported net earnings minus minor items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ¹	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Other money income.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses.	3. Reported net losses from business, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Nonmoney income.	B. Sum of 1 and 2.	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2.
1. Value of housing.	1. Sum of a and b (no data available for c and d).	1. Corrected sum of a, b, c, and d.
a. Imputed income from owned family home.	a. Difference between (1) and (2).	a. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Rental value of owned family home.	(1) Reported total rental value.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for owned family home.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ¹	(2) Reported expense for owned family home.
b. Rent received as pay.	b. Reported rent received as pay.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Rent received as gift.	c. No data.	c. Reported rent received as gift.
d. Imputed income from owned vacation home.	d. No data.	d. Reported difference between rental value and expense for vacation home.
2. Value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Reported value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Same as income sample.

¹ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

Minor items of occupational expense include items which were reported on the family expenditure schedule, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation expense chargeable to business, dues to unions and business associations, and technical books and periodicals.

² These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

TABLE 79.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, farm families*¹

Income description	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample	Consumption sample
Total family income.....	Sum of A and B.....	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Farm income (net).....	A. Sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.
1. Money income.....	1. Difference between a and b.	1. Corrected difference between a and b.
a. Gross income.....	a. Reported gross income....	a. Same as income sample.
b. Expenditure.....	b. Reported major items of farm expense, except farm use of family automobile.	b. Reported major items plus other ² items of farm expense.
2. Value of farm products used by family.	2. Sum of a, b, and c.....	2. Corrected sum of a, b, and c.
a. Food, home-produced..	a. Reported value of food home-produced.	a. Reported value of food home-produced, minus value of home-produced food served farm help and boarders.
b. Housing furnished by farm.	b. Computed value of year's occupancy of farm dwelling.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Fuel and other non-food products furnished by farm for family use.	c. Reported value of fuel and other nonfood products furnished by farm.	c. Same as income sample.
3. Net change in value of livestock owned and of crops stored.	3. Reported net change in value (increase minus decrease) during the report year, of livestock owned and crops stored for sale.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Money income (net) from sources other than farm.	B. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.....	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.....	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings....	a. Reported net earnings minus other ³ items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.....	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Money income (not earnings) from sources other than operated farm.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses other than from operating farm.	3. Reported net losses from business other than farming, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.

¹ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

² These were items of occupational expense reported as family expenditures, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation chargeable to business, food expense for farm help, dues to business associations, technical books and periodicals.

³ These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

Business and professional families were further subdivided into those employed on a salaried basis and those that were working independently, taking an entrepreneurial risk with their own or borrowed capital, owning their equipment or place of business, and in some instances employing others.

Farm families in the Southeast region were classified by color and tenure, and the following groups were studied separately: White operators, white sharecroppers, Negro operators, and Negro sharecroppers. In the other regions, only families of white farm operators were studied. Families of farm laborers and of paid farm managers were excluded in all regions. Earnings off the farm were classified as were earnings of city families according to the occupation from which they were derived.

In planning to classify families by occupation, three alternative bases of classification were considered: The occupational group from which the family derived the greater part of its earnings; the occupational group of the husband; the occupational group of the principal earner. The first method was chosen in order to take account of the earnings of all family members (Glossary, Occupational classification). However, since the husband was so largely responsible for the

family support, nine-tenths or more of the families would have been classified in the same occupational group in which the procedure chosen placed them, had either of the two other procedures been used.

With minor exceptions, the occupational classification prepared by the Works Progress Administration⁵ was used to determine the broad group in which a specific occupation fell. This publication provided a relatively complete and usable listing of occupations according to socioeconomic status. (See Glossary, Occupational classification.)

Family type.

Since the level of living possible for a family depends on the number and age of its members as well as on family income, it was necessary to adopt some scheme of classification based on family composition in order to study both economic status and consumption patterns. Families differ so greatly in number and age of members that there could be well over a hundred groupings, based on these two factors alone, without taking account of differences in sex of children. For this study, the groups were limited to nine, based on the number of family members other than husband and wife and whether they were under 16 years of age or 16 and older. (See fig. 5, Definitions of the Family-type Groups and Glossary, Family type, for description of the nine type groups.) These nine types provide for the classification of all families included in the income sample. However, only a partial analysis of data has been made for the types least often found, types 8 and 9. The consumption sample included the first five types in all communities, and types 6 and 7 in some; consumption data were not obtained for types 8 and 9 in any community. (See table 73 for communities in which types 6 and 7 were studied.)

Collection of Schedules

Collection plans for family-income schedules were designed to provide for each degree of urbanization in each region a sample of families that would have the characteristics of the families in the major population groups and include all socioeconomic, family type, and other groups in the same proportion as they were found in the eligible population of these communities. For example, wage-earner families should be the same proportion of the sample as of the families eligible for study in the community. Attention was concentrated on keeping this income sample random in character and free from bias because of the possible omission of an undue number of families of any income, occupational, or family-type group.

For the expenditure sample, the collection plan differed somewhat. The emphasis was upon obtaining an adequate number of records for analysis from the eligible families less usually found, such as those in the high-income groups. This sample, therefore, was designed to overrepresent somewhat the population groups of less numerical importance, in order to give an adequate picture of their consumption habits.

These purposes determined, in large measure, the procedures followed in obtaining both the income and expenditure samples.

The First or Record Card Sample

The mechanics of obtaining the random sample of record cards differed for communities of different degrees of urbanization, and to some extent from community to community. In all localities, however, the basis of the scheme adopted was geographic. Dwellings, rather than specific families, were approached by a plan designed to give every dwelling unit an equal chance of being included.

Small cities.

Because the basis of the sampling procedure was geographic, a complete list of addresses of all dwellings in the city was necessary. For this list the street-directory section of the city directories was relied upon and was brought up to date by lists of building permits, real estate maps, and other means. Each independent housekeeping unit in a multiple-family dwelling was considered a separate

⁵ [UNITED STATES] WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND CODE. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2. July 1935.
INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2A. September 1935.

address. Insofar as possible, buildings containing no dwelling units were eliminated before the sample was drawn. When the list was considered complete, the addresses were arranged in geographic order, and used for drawing the first sample.

The original plan in the small cities called for a succession of four samples, each of which would include one-eighth of the dwelling units in the city. Every eighth address, beginning with one of the first eight, chosen by chance, was selected for the first sample. Record cards were made out for each address thus drawn and were assigned to field agents for visiting. The second sample comprised another one-eighth of the addresses and began with the fourth address following or preceding the one previously chosen in the first sample. The addresses in the second sample were spaced four addresses from the first, in order that, if it became necessary to close collection after the second sample, the 25-percent coverage would represent every fourth dwelling in every section of the city. Subsequent samples followed a similar procedure until the coverage sought in the particular city was obtained. Lists were made of additional dwelling units discovered by field agents in the process of visiting, and were sampled on the same basis as the original list.

While only a 50-percent sample was originally planned, it was increased up to 100 percent in a few cities when it was found that the 50-percent sample would not yield sufficient schedules from families in the less usual types and income classes.

Villages.

In all villages a 100-percent sample was taken. However, it was deemed desirable to obtain this by means of four 25-percent samples, each of which would be random. This was done in order to safeguard the study in case it became necessary to discontinue collection before a 100-percent coverage had been achieved. It also provided data potentially valuable for testing variations between samples, and hence the relative reliability of averages based on samples of different sizes.

Essentially, therefore, the scheme of sampling in the villages followed that used in the small cities. The difference lay chiefly in the fact that directories were not generally available, so that dwellings had to be marked on large-scale maps, or addresses listed by a preliminary canvass. Where houses did not carry street numbers, field agents received assignments in the form of small segments of maps, on which the dwellings to be approached in that sampling period were marked. Multiple-family dwellings were treated in the same way as in cities. In each sampling period every fourth address was visited, precisely as was every eighth in the small cities.

Farm counties.

The problem of transportation for field agents working in farm counties and the irregular scatter of farm dwellings called for some modification of the sampling plan followed in small cities and villages. The alternative plan adopted was to divide the county to be sampled into a number of small areas, each of which would contain approximately 15 to 20 farms. For this purpose post office or other maps that showed every farm in the county were used. The small areas of 15 to 20 farms were numbered and every fourth one was included in one sampling period. Each farm in the small areas chosen was then visited for the record card and, if the family proved eligible and willing, a family schedule and an expenditure schedule were filled. In a few large, well-populated counties each sample included one-eighth rather than one-fourth of the farms because only a 25- or 37.5-percent coverage was contemplated.

One of the chief problems in sampling farm counties was to exclude village, urban, and suburban areas. As a first step in meeting this problem, maps were marked to eliminate every dwelling within the corporate limits of an incorporated village or city. Other exclusions depended on the individual situation, and borderline cases were decided by the supervisor in charge. The objective was always to include all bona fide farm families and to exclude nonfarm families, such as suburban residents or crossroads merchants that happened to be living in or adjacent to a farming section.

With one or two exceptions the random sample for farm counties, like that for small cities, was originally planned to represent a 50-percent coverage. As in cities, additional samples were taken in many localities to provide sufficient cases for analysis of the more unusual family types or income levels.

The Income Sample

Eligibility requirements.

The income sample was planned to represent, not the population of the community as a whole, but only the groups that are numerically the most important, that have certain common characteristics, and that, at the same time, comprise the more normal families. Elimination of some population groups served to make the group studied more homogeneous and therefore to limit the variables and facilitate the analysis of the relationships the study was designed to explore. This limitation also made it possible to include a greater number of communities than funds would have permitted otherwise.

To be eligible for inclusion in the income sample, a family had to meet these requirements: The family must include a husband and wife who were native-born (in the Southeast region they might be white or Negro; in all other regions, white families only were studied, except in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where special studies of Negro families were made); had been married at least 1 year; were keeping house when interviewed; and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year.

For families living on farms, three additional requirements were imposed: The home place must meet the census definition of a farm; the family must be that of a farm operator or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper; the family must have operated that farm for at least a year.⁴

The first two eligibility requirements eliminated broken families in which source and amount of income and ways of spending might be different from normal family groups, and families likely to have cultural patterns different from those of the native-white (or Negro) population. Families in which the husband and wife had not been married at least a year and those that were not keeping house were eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining complete data for family income and consumption for a 12-month period. Families with 10 or more roomers were eliminated because they represented households that were essentially business ventures rather than private families. The additional requirements imposed on the farm sample eliminated nonfarm families living in the country, families of farm laborers and paid managers, and families that could not give a full year's record of operations on the farms on which they were living.

Special study of families not included in the income sample.

The plan of confining the general study to selected population groups thus eliminated certain groups in proportions that varied from one community to another. Such differences would, of course, result from known differences in the composition of the population in the areas chosen for study.

In order to learn something of the extent to which these excluded families varied in income and composition from the eligible families, family schedules were requested in certain communities, during one sampling period, from all families from whom record card data were obtained. Information from these ineligible families furnished a basis for estimates of the distribution of all families of the community, by income (pp. 236-240).

The Consumption Sample.

Eligibility requirements.

For the study of consumption, families included in the income sample had to meet certain further requirements, designed to eliminate those in which the family situation would be abnormal or would tend to complicate the analysis of expenditure data. These additional eligibility requirements were:

The family must not have received relief at any time during the report year.

The family must fall within certain specified family composition and occupational groups (table 73).

The family must not have moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

⁴ Suburban families were eliminated from the farm samples by the further requirement that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure, to explain the absence of such money income. This qualification was not imposed, however, in the communities in North Carolina, where a special study of self-sufficing farms was made.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family must have been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

City and village families must have lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year.

Farm families must not have been operating part-time farms (except in Oregon where a special study of families of part-time farm operators was made).

No requirement as to income was set up because of the lack of information as to income distributions to be expected in small communities. Schedules were collected from families at all income levels.

Relief families were eliminated because the provision of income in kind in many communities made it impossible to secure a reliable figure for their classification by income. In addition, such income affected consumption patterns, making them less representative of free choices than were those of the self-supporting group. The second eligibility requirement eliminated unusually large families, those without earnings, and those of the rarely found farm operators living in cities and villages. However, in order that facts concerning consumption of such families might not be entirely lacking, samples were obtained in certain areas where the density of the population and the number of communities to be studied made it possible to find enough cases for analysis.⁷

The 9-month period of residence was required in order to exclude families whose consumption might be unrepresentative of the community. A family that had moved since the end of the report year was eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining a description of the dwelling to which the housing expenditure data pertained.

Similarly, each of the remaining requirements was imposed in order to exclude families that would complicate the analysis of consumption data on a family basis.

Sampling procedure.

The original plans for controlled collection of expenditure schedules called for a "sample within each class interval (that) has approximately equal stability with samples in each other class interval".⁸ The term stability, as used in that connection, referred to numerical equality in the size of the sample in each class.

It was originally planned to obtain this numerical equality by taking the family schedules at one visit and deferring the request for the expenditure schedule. The family schedules were to be classified and from each class only 6 (or 10 in some areas) families were to be drawn at random; expenditure schedules would be requested from this group. If it proved impossible to obtain a schedule from a family, substitutes would be drawn.

City and village families were classified by income, occupation, and family type. Families of farm operators were classified by income and family type. So-called cell charts were kept in each collection office, showing a cumulative record of the number of schedules obtained from families in each class.

As schedule collection progressed, the Bureau found it advisable to modify the plan for numerical equality. Collection procedures were oriented about the effort to obtain a minimum number of schedules (6 or 10) from families in each class over a wide income range, but the number of schedules in every class was not limited to this minimum. A variety of factors were responsible for this change in collection procedure. The problem of collection of schedules in villages and farms made numerical control less feasible than in cities. It was believed that schedules of greater reliability could be obtained if the family and expenditure schedules were filled at the same interview or on successive days, since both were required to cover the same report year, and since good family cooperation was more likely to be gained under these conditions. In farm areas, transportation costs made it essential to obtain both schedules with one visit, if possible. Furthermore, it was feared that in rural communities where news travels rapidly, the purpose of the project might be misunderstood and antagonism might be aroused if, after announcing a study of family consumption, the first month was spent obtaining only data on income, the kind of information least willingly given. This same objection operated in the small cities but much less strongly, since a unified public attitude is less easily created in a larger community.

⁷ See glossary, Family type, for a description of family types, and table 73 for a list of the types and occupational groups that were included in the consumption sample in different communities.

⁸ SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. See p. 22 of citation mentioned in footnote 1, p. 206.

When expenditure schedules were taken at the same interview with family schedules, any exact numerical control of the number collected within each class was impossible. Classification of families in terms of income, occupation, and family type was sometimes a matter involving considerable office computation, so that agents frequently were not able to classify the family exactly at the time of the interview. In order to obtain an adequate number of cases, schedules from several farm counties or sometimes many villages were pooled. To insure an equal opportunity of representation of families from each village or county, expenditure schedules were collected from all eligible families during one, or in many cases two sampling periods. This usually resulted in exceeding the quotas originally established for the larger classes. Had numerical control been strictly adhered to, the quota for certain classes would have been achieved before all communities had been canvassed even once, with the result that some communities would have been definitely underrepresented.

A further limitation on exact numerical control arose out of the fact that the final income classification of families for consumption analysis was based on the income figure derived from family-schedule data, modified by further information obtained on the expenditure schedules, whereas collection control was based on family-schedule data alone. Sometimes these modifications were large enough to effect a difference of one or two class intervals in the income classification of the family. The number and magnitude of these differences in each region are discussed in the appendix to part 2 of this report.

The plan of collection of schedules in small cities also was modified when the procedures for the village and farm areas were changed, in order that there might be uniformity throughout the study conducted by this Bureau.

Both the suggestions of the Social Science Research Council and the original plans for collection of schedules envisaged a limitation of the income range. Because it was practically impossible to determine in advance the range representing the small community's scale of incomes, no bounds were placed on the incomes of families included in the consumption sample. As collection progressed, it developed that expenditure schedules could be obtained from families with incomes considerably higher as well as lower than had been expected. The importance of such additional information in the study of expenditures was one of the determining factors in modifying the planned distribution of the consumption sample. This extension of the income range, however, meant the inclusion of many more classes for which it was difficult to obtain sufficient representation. Among some socioeconomic groups which are numerically less important in the population, the proportion refusing information was higher than in the larger groups. To increase the number of cases in these classes, it was necessary to counteract the higher refusal rate by a program of revisits and by obtaining expenditure schedules from families not drawn in the random sample.⁹

In the villages, where a 100-percent coverage of families was undertaken, little could be done to increase the number of cases in least-frequent classes except through revisits to families at first unwilling to cooperate, or through shifting the report year to alter family classification.¹⁰

On farms and in the small cities, however, where less than 100-percent coverage was undertaken, the efforts to build up classes having insufficient cases followed two lines. Families were revisited, as was done in villages. It also was possible to search for the more unusual cases among families not approached in the random sample. Persons well informed on affairs in the community were consulted for names of families likely to have the necessary qualifications, or special business and professional directories were used. In the majority of communities, however, such methods did not yield results that were entirely satisfactory, since it proved difficult to obtain beforehand enough information about families to determine their approximate classification. In such communities the alternative plan was then followed of increasing the size of the income sample enough to bring into the study families in the categories needed in the consumption sample. For this reason, certain small cities and some farm counties are represented by a larger sample than was originally contemplated. Administrative expediency largely determined which communities were chosen for increased coverage.

⁹ Family-income schedules were obtained from these families in order to check the expenditure data obtained from them, but only the expenditure schedules were tabulated. Tables presented for the income sample include only data from families that were drawn from the random sample.

¹⁰ Since the report year was a movable one which could end any time between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936, it sometimes happened that a family classed as ineligible because of family composition or relief on the basis of one report year could be made eligible by adopting a later report year that fell entirely outside the period when conditions making for ineligibility were present.

Methods Used to Obtain a Representative Sample, and to Assure Accuracy of Data

From the beginning of field collection two possible sources of bias in sample were faced. It was feared that the very poor families with irregular earnings might be unable to furnish accurate figures on their incomes or their expenditures and that rejection of their schedules might cause underrepresentation. At the other end of the income scale, the very well-to-do might be difficult to reach and once reached might be reluctant to furnish facts needed for filling the schedules.

Accordingly, special efforts were made to obtain adequate representation of these income extremes in the sample. In order to win the cooperation of such families, the supervisors used a variety of methods suited to the local circumstances. Quite generally, appointments with the individual families could be made by means of letters or telephone calls. In many communities the interest of special groups such as business and professional men's associations, women's clubs, and university departments, could be enlisted and the entree to homes of members simplified. Illustrative tabulations proved very useful in persuading families of the impersonal use to be made of the information.

The supervisory staff in each local collection office consisted of three or four persons, college graduates with training in social science and statistics, and usually with some experience in directing surveys or in teaching. The field agents and editors were selected by examination from persons of clerical or professional rating available for assignment from W. P. A. rolls. The persons assigned were given a training period of 2 or 3 weeks, during which they became familiar with the schedule forms, definitions of terms, and instructions for taking schedules. As practice, each worker filled all the schedule forms for his own family and for others in the group. Thereafter each worker interviewed at least one family in a district outside the limits of the enumeration area. The worker then filled the balance sheet which provided the first comprehensive check on the arithmetic accuracy of the schedule and applied the principal checks for consistency of data obtained. Every practice schedule was then carefully edited by a supervisor.

Thus, every field agent and editor started work with a knowledge of the requirements for correct, consistent reports. Agents were required to balance family disbursements and receipts, and to submit the balance sheet with each schedule and the accompanying explanatory notes. Each schedule was edited by two persons and given an arithmetic check in the local office. A schedule that did not balance within the allowed limits of error or in which entries were inconsistent, was returned to the agent with suggested questions to ask the family upon revisit. (See Glossary, Balancing difference, for limits allowed.) The editing supervisor reviewed all schedules and was advised by the regional editor on the method of handling the most difficult cases. The regional editor checked the work of local supervisory editors in order to have consistency throughout the study.

When the local office had completed a group of schedules, they were sent to the regional tabulation pools, where they were given final editing. Schedules that were found to be incomplete or inconsistent were returned from the tabulation pools to the collection offices for correction. A staff of a few interviewers was maintained in every field office after collection was completed for the purpose of revisiting families whose schedules required correction.

On the basis of the general project plans, each local office developed its own system of check interviewing, with the advice and assistance of the staff in the regional office. Every eighth family visited by each agent was revisited to check the schedule entries of the simpler data, such as number of persons in the family or husband's occupation and some facts concerning income or expenditures. Such revisits were made by one of the supervisors, by the editors, or by squad leaders, and served to verify that the agent had obtained the information reported from the family. In most offices all families that gave food records were asked to check certain of the information on their income and expenditure schedules. In addition, available sources of local information, such as classified directories, lists, and public records of various sorts, were used to verify the reports on schedules.

TABLE 80.—EVALUATION OF FARM-FURNISHED FOOD: Median prices used in evaluating farm-furnished food,¹ by type of product and locality, 1935-36

Item (1)	New England		Middle Atlantic and North Central							Plains and Mountain					Pacific				Southeast						
	Vermont (2)	Massachusetts (3)	New Jersey (4)	Pennsylvania (5)	Ohio (6)	Michigan (7)	Wisconsin (8)	Illinois (9)	Iowa (10)	North Dakota (11)	Kansas (12)	South Dakota (13)	Montana (14)	Colorado (15)	Washington (16)	Oregon (17)	Central Califor- nia (18)	Southern Cali- fornia (19)	Oregon, part- time ² (20)	North Carolina (21)	South Carolina (22)	Georgia (23)	Mississippi (24)	North Carolina self-sufficing counties (25)	
Milk..... quart..	\$0.06	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.03	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.04	\$0.07	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.07	\$0.10	\$0.10
Cream..... do.	.43	.59	.38	.30	.28	.40	.20	.35	.30	.24	.35	.20	.48	.15	.20	.50	.36	.30	.45	.63	.50	.50	.30	.35	.35
Eggs:																									
Fall and winter..... dozen.	.31	.41	.33	.30	.23	.23	.30	.25	.24	.19	.22	.25	.26	.35	.20	.20	.22	.32	.27	.23	.25	.30	.28	.30	.30
Spring and summer..... do.	.23	.33	.26	.16	.18	.20	.20	.17	.18	.13	.16	.16	.20	.15	.20	.17	.18	.25	.18	.18	.20	.20	.22	.20	.20
Poultry:																									
Winter and spring..... each.			1.20							.60	.70	.60	1.00		(3)				.80						
Summer and fall..... do.			1.30							.40	.65	.50	.50		(4)				.60						
Average for year..... pound ⁵		.21			.19	.20	.17							.15		.25	.24								
Average for year..... each				.80				.65	.60	.45						.75	.78			.50	.50				.50
Fryers..... pound ⁵		\$.21																		.21	.21	.21	.23	.20	.20
Hens..... do ⁵		\$.18																		.16	.17	.18	.16	.16	.16
Fork:																									
Fresh..... pound.	.14	.16	.18	.20	.19	.12	.15	.13	.16	.11	.15	.17	.12	.10	.15	.17			.19	.20	.21	.20	.12	.11	.11
Smoked..... do.					.30	.28	.20	.24	.21	.20	.24	.21	.20				.11	.20		.25	.25	.23	.20	.20	.20
Beef..... do.	.11	.15	.25		.15	.11	.12	.14	.14	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.09	.11	.06	.20	.14	.20	.20	.18	.12	.10	.10
Veal..... do.	.12	.14		.24	.19	.13	.15	.19	.18	.12	.12	.12	.15	.10	.12	.13		.15	.16	.23	.20	.24	.12	.15	.15
Lamb..... do.	.16			.17	.18	.16	.17	.18	.20	.11	.12	.12	.10	.20	.12	.16	.07	.18	.19			.25	.18	.15	.15
Potatoes..... bushel.	.84	1.09	.55	.80	.60	.55	.75	1.00	.80	.28	1.50	.65	1.00	.50	.45	.75	.60	.60	.75	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.20	.80

¹ Prices were based on farm families' estimates of the amount they would have paid had food of a similar quality been purchased in similar quantity from a neighbor. These figures represent the midpoint of acceptable valuations compiled by the collection offices within a State. Variations within 10 percent in either direction were accepted.

² For families of part-time farmers in Marion and Polk Counties the prices in column 17 were used.

³ \$0.16 per pound.

⁴ \$0.14 per pound.

⁵ Live weight.

⁶ Dressed weight prices were: Fryers, \$0.23; hens, \$0.24.

Tabulation of Data

Collection of schedules was terminated before the desired minimum of schedules had been obtained in all classes. Completing the planned distributions to the extent of a minimum number of schedules in each class would have required in most instances the addition of more communities to the study. For this reason tabulation plans were modified according to the results of collection, and certain combinations of income, occupational, and family-type classes were made.

Had the original plan for an equal number of schedules in each class, or the modified plan of a minimum number in each class, been carried out, it would have been necessary to use the distribution of eligible families from the income sample as a system of weights when classes were combined. Thus, weights would have been necessary when expenditures of families classified by income, occupation, and family type were combined to obtain the average expenditures for the broader classifications, income and occupation, income and family type, or income alone. The distribution of families giving expenditure data was found, however, to approximate fairly well the distribution of the population from which they were selected. The differences in the two distributions proved to be small enough that the differences in the averages based on weights derived from the income sample and the averages from the pooled data (no weights applied) were neither consistent in direction nor great in absolute magnitude.

The expenditure sample, therefore, has been treated in tabulation as a sample in itself and all combinations of classes have been made simply by pooling cases, without introducing weights based on the income sample. In addition to the simplification of tabulation, there are a number of other advantages which result from accepting the expenditure sample as sufficiently representative to stand alone. Of particular value is the fact that it facilitates the analysis of distributions of expenditures within classes, and justifies the reclassification of the families by variables other than occupation, income, and family type.

Combinations of Data From Communities

For the village and farm tabulations, combinations of data from several communities were planned to obtain sufficient cases for the analyses desired. For the income analysis, combinations of villages included those from two States, with the exception of those in California, which formed a separate group, and those in Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota, which were combined. Combinations of farm counties for income analysis did not cross State lines, with the exception of those in the range-livestock area, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota. In the Southeast, where Negro families were studied, separate tabulations for Negro and white are presented. Sharecroppers, included in the Southeast, were studied separately from farm operators. Some facts are given for each small city, but combinations of cities on a regional basis were made in order to present a more representative picture of the region than is given by one city alone (table 76).

When data from two or more communities were combined for the analysis of income, the same proportionate representation of families in each community was included. For example, if in four cities the coverage ranged from 50 to 75 percent, only the schedules obtained in a 50-percent sample of each city were included in the combination. As a consequence, the total number of schedules analyzed for the individual communities may exceed the number analyzed for the combined group.

The communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, arranged by region, are shown in tables 74 and 75; villages and farm counties are grouped to show the basis of tabulations for the income analysis. For example, the Middle Atlantic and North Central report on family income includes data for villages in six States, combined in three groups of two States each.

The analysis of expenditures requires an even larger number of cases than does that of family income, since some items of expenditure for which averages are given are reported infrequently. Accordingly, further combinations of communities were made for the consumption sample. However, in the Southeast, where special groups were studied, the principle of separate presentation of data for Negro and white families, and for farm operators and sharecroppers was maintained. For small cities and villages, combinations for the presentation of expenditure data are on regional lines, but for farm counties each region except New England includes tabulations for at least two groups of States. These groupings are shown in table 73; the number of schedules tabulated for each grouping is shown in table 77.

Combinations of Family Type and Occupational Groups

The study of family income included all families that met the eligibility requirements, regardless of their occupation or the number and age of members in addition to husband and wife. Some data are available for each occupational group and each family type, but for most of the tabulations the nine occupational groups have been reduced by combinations to four, and the nine family types, to five groups.

For the study of family consumption, the less frequent groups were omitted, as there was little possibility of their yielding sufficient cases for analysis. Thus, families outside the three main occupational groups were omitted except for a limited number of tables presenting data for families without earnings and for families of farmers living in the villages. Families of types 8 and 9 were not requested to give information on expenditures. Families of types 6 and 7 were included in the expenditure study only in certain communities in the Middle Atlantic and North Central, and Southeast regions.

In general, occupational and family-type groupings for the expenditure analysis followed the same lines as for the income analysis, except that fewer groups were represented. However, the small numbers in the business, professional, and clerical groups in the Plains and Mountain village sample, and the Negro city and village samples in the Southeast necessitated a combination of these occupational groups. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, which included a larger number of communities, sufficient cases were available for some tabulations for each of the family types separately (table 73).

Machine Tabulation

In the original plans for the consumer purchases study hand tabulation was considered, since the study was to be a Works Progress Administration project and it was desired to keep the ratio of machine expense to labor expense at a minimum. It soon became apparent, however, that if all of the tabulations were to be made by hand, it would be a matter of years before the results could be made available. Faced with the choice between limiting the quantity and variety of information to be presented, and using machine-tabulation methods, the participating agencies decided in favor of the latter alternative. With machine tabulation it was possible to retain all of the tabulations originally planned and to make some others for which a need was recognized. In addition, the data could be made available more quickly to interested agencies and persons.

Fifty-one different card forms were required, 12 for the family schedule, 11 for the expenditure-schedule summary, 25 for the expenditure-schedule detail, and 1 each for the 3 types of supplementary schedules. A total of approximately 4,000,000 punched cards were used in obtaining the tabulations made by the Bureau of Home Economics.

The detailed procedures followed in punching cards which could be mechanically sorted and run through tabulators to obtain final table data, and the processes followed in the tabulating machine center preliminary to obtaining the final machine runs will be described in a critique of methodology to be issued later as a separate report.

Appendix D. Appraisal of the Sample of Families From Which Income Data Were Obtained

Farm Counties in the Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England Regions

Summary

The families giving income data in the eight farm sections of the Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions represent, with reasonable adequacy, the group the study was designed to cover, i. e., white families that included a husband and a wife, both native-born, and that satisfied certain other eligibility requirements. Available evidence indicates that failure to obtain information from all eligible families drawn in the random sample did not seriously affect the findings of the study. There seems to be no evidence of underrepresentation of the well-to-do farm families. Such a tendency was noticed in the cities and villages, but it seems probable that it was offset in the farm sections by the cooperation of the Federal Extension Service and of organizations of farm operators.

The median income of the native-white, unbroken families (the group eligible for study) in each farm section was higher than the median income of all families. The groups that were excluded by plan from the income sample tended to be in the low-income classes. To depict the whole community, therefore, the findings concerning the eligible groups studied must be adjusted to take account of the exclusion of the lower-income ineligible families.

In using the findings of this income study, it is essential that the definition of net farm family income and the method of computing it be clearly understood. (See p. 16 and Glossary, Income, Farm Family.) This is especially important if comparisons with other studies are to be made.

Representative Character of the Income Sample

Groups Included in and Excluded from the Sample

Certain limitations on the use of the findings of this investigation must be recognized. The most important consideration limiting the use of the income data is the relationship of the income sample to the first or record-card sample. (See Methodology, p. 206, for a discussion of the procedures in obtaining these two samples.)

The first or record-card sample was designed to represent all groups of families of farm operators found in each section. The second or income sample, in contrast, was limited; it included only the so-called eligible families—those in which there was a husband and a wife, both native-born, that had lived on the operated farm for a year and that met other eligibility requirements (Methodology, p. 223). The income sample was planned to provide a representative sample of the eligible families in the sections surveyed; it would not, however, represent the entire population of these farm sections.

The following farm population groups included in the record-card sample were excluded from the income sample: Negro and other colored races (except in the Southeast where Negro families were studied separately); families in which the husband or wife was not native-born; one-person families; broken families or others containing two or more persons, not husband and wife; families that had moved during the year and, therefore, could not provide facts concerning a year's income from one farm; families in which the husband and wife had been married less than 1 year and, therefore, could not report on family income for a 1-year period; families of farm operators that were paid managers.

Farm population groups omitted from both samples because they were not families of farm operators included: Families of farm laborers; families living on tracts of land too small, or in other ways failing to meet the census definition of a farm; families that did not engage in agriculture as a business, i. e., had no gross income from sale of farm products.

The basic record-card sample was procured by soliciting information from a definite proportion of the farm families in a county or township as shown by a map. All eligible families in the record-card sample were asked to furnish facts needed for filling the income schedule. If, at every farm visited, the family had given the information requested, both the record-card and the income samples would have been representative of the population groups they were designed to cover, within the usual limitations of sampling. However, the necessary information for filling the record card and the income schedule was not obtained from every family drawn in the sample. The nonreporting group included some families that were away from home and could not be reached, and some unable or unwilling to furnish the data requested by the field agent.

An appraisal of the income sample, therefore, should take into consideration the two groups from which schedules were not obtained—the nonreporting families, and the ineligible. Facts about these two groups throw light on the following questions which must be answered in order to interpret the data from the study: Within each farm section, did the income sample obtained represent all groups of families selected as eligible for study? Or did the omission of nonreporting families affect the representative character of the sample? Were the data that were secured biased because of the consistent failure of reporting families to supply certain items of information? How do the families eligible for the study differ from the total farm-family population of the community? This last question is of especial concern to the person using the data from the selected sample in estimates of income of all families of farm operators in a county or a farming section. For making national estimates of farm income, it is necessary to consider also the extent to which the data from the counties selected as representative of certain type-of-farm areas can be used in depicting the situation of farm families in other counties within the same or nearby States.

The discussion of these questions which follows is based mainly on information obtained from this investigation and from the census. Evidence as to the representative character of the sample is furnished by the tabulation of data from the record cards and by such facts as were available locally concerning the socio-economic status of the nonreporting families.

For comparing the eligible families with the total population of farm operators' families in the communities, it was necessary to know the numerical importance of both the eligible and the ineligible groups. Such counts were provided by the tabulation of record-card data. This tabulation also tells something as to the composition of the ineligible group—whether the reason for exclusion was color, nativity, family composition, period of residence on the farm, et cetera. The details of income from a sample of the ineligible families in the Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois sections furnish a basis for relating the income distribution of eligible families to that of all operators in each of these sections.

An extensive appraisal of the data to take account of all problems of interpretation would involve comparisons of information from the sample of families studied with similar data from a wide variety of sources. Farms in this area have been subjected to many statistical studies, some of which apply to about the same period and the same counties as did the consumer purchases study. No comparisons with such material have been attempted here, however. A critique of the methodology of the study will include a more detailed discussion of many problems of interpretation than is attempted in this report.

Omissions of families could occur in drawing the first or record-card sample. As has already been stated, some families drawn in that sample failed to provide even the few facts needed for filling the record card, or no responsible person could be found at home. Since the omission of these nonreporting families could have affected the character of the income sample, the first step in this appraisal is the consideration of the sample of families for which record cards were filled to learn whether it was subject to bias.

The Record-Card Sample

The method of drawing the random or record-card sample is outlined in the Methodology, Collection of Schedules. In the counties surveyed in three of the States, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, the sample was drawn to include one-fourth of the farms; in Pennsylvania, three-eighths of all farms; in Wisconsin¹¹ and Vermont, one-half; in Michigan, three-fourths; and in New Jersey,¹² every farm.

¹¹ The following eight townships in Dane County, Wis., were omitted: Albion, Blooming Grove, Christiansa, Dunkirk, Duna, Madison, Pleasant Springs, and Westport.

¹² Waterford Township in Camden County was omitted.

The total number of families of farm operators that were visited is shown for each section in table 82. This number includes only those on farms that satisfied the census definition. However, it excludes families living on tracts of land large enough to be called farms by the census but which in reality were suburban homes and provided no income from the sale of farm products. As a consequence of this exclusion, the number of families visited, adjusted to 100-percent coverage, is usually somewhat smaller than the number of farm operators as given by the census of agriculture of 1935. It is impossible, therefore, to determine whether the field agents failed to find farms that should have been included in the record-card sample. However, the method of sampling tended to minimize the probability of omission of any significant number of farm families.

With respect to population characteristics the record-card sample appears to agree reasonably well with census data. The percentage of families in the record-card sample that were not white and the percentage of foreign-born may be determined from the classification of the ineligible families by reason of ineligibility. These percentages may be compared with data for each farm section obtained from the census of families, 1930 (table 81). In addition, the proportion of one-person families may be compared with that for all rural-farm families in the State or States represented. In these comparisons, allowance must be made for differences in methods of classification of families and in definitions followed by the census and by this study as outlined below. Despite these differences in definitions and procedures, the figures from the record-card sample are reasonably similar to those from the census.

TABLE 81.—FAMILY DATA FROM SAMPLE COMPARED WITH CENSUS: *Percentage of families that were not white, included only one person, or were foreign-born, according to the consumer purchases study and to the census, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections*

State	Consumer purchases study, 1936			Census of Population, 1930 ¹		
	Nonwhite families	1-person families	Foreign-born families ¹	Nonwhite families	1-person families ²	Foreign-born families ⁴
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
New Jersey.....	6.7	6.7	32.2	5.7	6.6	28.3
Pennsylvania.....	.1	2.4	.8	.3	5.3	.8
Ohio.....	.3	8.1	3.3	(³)	5.1	3.8
Michigan.....	.1	8.0	9.6	(³)	7.0	8.8
Wisconsin.....	.0	7.0	17.5	(³)	5.2	20.0
Illinois.....	(³)	2.8	3.9	.1	4.3	3.9
Iowa.....	(³)	7.7	8.5	.1	4.0	8.0
Vermont.....	.1	8.5	24.6	.1	7.5	18.3

¹ Families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or female head of the household was foreign-born.

² Census of Population, 1930, v. 6.

³ Rural-farm families in the entire State.

⁴ Families in which the head of the household was foreign-born.

⁵ 0.050 percent or less.

For this study, the ineligible families were classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that was checked on the record card (Methodology, p. 223). These reasons were given in the following order: Color, one-person family, nativity, less than 1 year on the farm, operation of farm by a paid manager, broken marital ties or other ineligible family composition, less than 1 year married. The number of one-person families, therefore, does not include those that were not white; the number of foreign-born white families does not include those previously eliminated because they were one-person families. Accordingly, these counts would not be expected to be strictly comparable with those shown in the census. Differences in the definition of one-person and foreign-born families and the exclusion from the sample of farms with no income from sale of farm products also would affect comparability of counts.¹³

The reasonable agreement of the percentages based on the record-card sample of the study with census reports supports the assumption that the families from

¹³ The definition of one-person families used in this study includes the person living alone but excludes some partnership families which the census counts as one-person families with lodgers. The census defines a family as foreign-born if the head is foreign-born, whereas for this study a family was so classed if either the husband or wife (or the male head or the female head if there were no husband or wife) were foreign-born.

which record cards were obtained are representative of the population sampled. Apparently, the nonreporting families and any others omitted from this sample were distributed through all socioeconomic groups and their omission does not introduce any observable bias in the sample.

Numerical Relationship Between the Record-Card Sample and the Income Sample

The relationship or ratio between the number of families visited (the record-card sample) and the number from which acceptable income schedules were obtained (the income sample) depends on the number of ineligible families (i. e., those that were foreign-born, that had moved, or were ineligible for other reasons) and the number of nonreporting families among those eligible. It therefore differed from one section to another.

Since this relationship is affected by population composition and by tenure (renters move more often than owners) as well as by techniques of field collection and by public attitudes toward a study of this type, the significance of this ratio in a given farm section can be understood only when facts are available as to the families from which schedules were not obtained. It is essential to know how many of such families were nonreporting and how many were ineligible. Supplemented by such facts, the ratio is helpful in evaluating the numerical importance of the eligible families in any farm section as a basis for the interpretation of facts concerning the families studied, and in the application of such facts to the population of farm operators as a whole.

Number of Nonreporting Families

The nonreporting families included two groups: Those drawn in the record-card sample from which filled record cards were not obtained either because the persons interviewed were unable or unwilling to supply the necessary information, or because the family could not be reached; those furnishing sufficient data to fill the record card but not providing the additional facts needed for filling the family schedule. The first of these nonreporting groups included both eligible and ineligible families while the second included eligible families only. The number of families from which the necessary information for record cards was not obtained and the number of eligible families that did not furnish complete family schedules are shown for each farm section in table 82.

TABLE 82.—SUMMARY OF SAMPLING: *Number of families in record-card sample and number of filled record cards and family schedules obtained, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1936*

State	Proportion of families in sample	Families included in sample ¹	Record cards				Family schedules	
			Families not giving data ²	Families giving data			Families not giving data ⁴	Families giving data
				All	Ineligible for family schedule ³	Eligible for family schedule		
	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
New Jersey.....	100.0	4,893	80	4,813	3,501	1,312	451	861
Pennsylvania.....	37.5	3,114	48	3,066	608	2,457	361	2,096
Ohio.....	25.0	2,194	110	2,084	897	1,187	351	836
Michigan.....	75.0	3,143	457	2,686	1,124	1,562	752	810
Wisconsin.....	50.0	2,088	94	1,994	861	1,133	338	795
Illinois.....	25.0	1,701	256	1,445	370	1,075	218	857
Iowa.....	25.0	2,752	220	2,532	1,056	1,476	728	748
Vermont.....	50.0	1,854	66	1,788	1,156	632	89	543

¹ Excludes farms on which the farm operator's dwelling was not occupied.

² Families that were unable or unwilling to give data, as well as those that could not be contacted even by repeated revisits to the home.

³ For the number of families that were ineligible for specified reasons see table 83.

⁴ Eligible for family schedule, but were unable or unwilling to give data, or gave data which were incomplete or inconsistent.

⁵ Includes 1 family that reported a net loss for the year. This family is excluded from all other tables in this report.

Various measures, such as evening calls, letters, and visits by supervisors, were used to reduce the number of such failures to obtain successful interviews. However, at no time was another family substituted for the one drawn in the sample. Collection plans were, of necessity, tentative in the early stages of the survey; there was the likelihood of visiting every farm to secure an adequate sample. Hence, it was not possible to resort to substitution of another farm for the one where information could not be obtained.

Because of variation among the local offices in administrative factors which determined among other things the length of time field work was conducted, it is not possible to estimate what percentage of nonreporting may be expected with a schedule as complex as the one used in this study. However, in those areas where offices could be kept open long enough to make extensive revisits on incomplete schedules, the relative number of nonreporting families tends to be comparatively small. A collection procedure dependent upon two or more visits to a large proportion of the respondents is much more costly in farm areas than in cities and could not be carried beyond the limits imposed by expense.

Number of Ineligible Families

Filled record cards permitted the count of ineligible as well as of eligible families in the reporting group. However, since the eligibility of some of the nonreporting families is unknown, the total number of ineligible families in a farm section can only be estimated on the basis of the proportion found in the reporting group.

Of the families from which record cards were obtained, the following proportion in each farm section did not satisfy the eligibility requirements for the income schedule:

Farm section:	Percentage of families ineligible for income sample
New Jersey.....	73
Vermont.....	65
Ohio.....	43
Wisconsin.....	43
Michigan.....	42
Iowa.....	42
Illinois.....	26
Pennsylvania.....	20

In all of the farm sections except Pennsylvania and Illinois, the ineligible group was more than two-fifths of the family population. This large percentage of ineligible families in six of the sections, more than any other factor, must be considered in the use of the data from the income sample. The recognition of this limitation of the generality of the sample cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Differences in the proportion of ineligible families in the eight farm sections are closely related to differences in the proportion of foreign-born. In the county surveyed in Pennsylvania fewer than 1 percent of the families included in the record-card sample were foreign-born, compared with 25 percent in Vermont and 32 in New Jersey. The proportion of families listed as ineligible because they had been on the farm less than a year also differed from place to place, being related to local situations (table 83).

There is reason to question whether some of the families that had moved during the year and were included in the count of farms visited would have been classed as farm families according to the definition used in this study. Since the question "years on this farm" appeared on the record card before "size of farm," many of this group may have been on tracts less than 3 acres in size and may have had a gross income of less than \$250. Others depending for their money income on nonfarm employment, could have lived on tracts of 3 or more acres that were not operated as farms. Such families would not have been classified in the farm-operator group but would have been excluded from the record-card sample if the details of their incomes had been learned.

TABLE 83.—ELIGIBILITY FOR FAMILY SCHEDULE: Number of families giving record cards that were eligible and number that were ineligible for specified reasons, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36

State	Families					Families ineligible for specified reasons ¹						
	All ²	Eligible ³	Ineligible ³	Col- or ⁴	Only 1 person in fam- ily	For- eign- born hus- band or wife ⁵	Farm oper- ated less than 1 year	Farm oper- ated for wage or salary	Fam- ilies with- out both a hus- band and wife	Hus- band and wife mar- ried less than 1 year		
	No.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
New Jersey.....	4, 813	1, 312	27	3, 501	73	321	324	1, 548	931	44	323	10
Pennsylvania.....	3, 066	2, 457	80	609	20	4	75	26	214	38	243	9
Ohio.....	2, 084	1, 187	57	897	43	6	168	69	439	13	196	6
Michigan.....	2, 686	1, 662	58	1, 124	42	2	216	259	387	8	230	22
Wisconsin.....	1, 994	1, 133	57	861	43	0	139	348	160	13	178	23
Illinois.....	1, 445	1, 075	74	370	26	2	41	57	111	21	116	22
Iowa.....	2, 532	1, 476	58	1, 056	42	1	194	216	483	15	130	17
Vermont.....	1, 788	632	35	1, 156	65	2	152	439	313	49	194	7

¹ Families from which data for record cards were obtained. Includes only those families operating farms which satisfy the census definition of a farm.
² Percentages are based on the total number of families from which data for record cards were obtained.
³ Each ineligible family was classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that applied to the family. The order shown in this table follows the order in which the questions concerning eligibility were asked. See Methodology for description of the reasons for ineligibility.
⁴ Only white families were studied in all regions except the Southeast; in that region Negro families were studied separately.
⁵ Includes families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or female head of the household was foreign-born.

Common observation leads to the conclusion that some of these ineligible families—the nonwhite races, the broken families, and those that move frequently—are more likely to be in the lower-income half of the farm community than are the eligible families. Whether the foreign-born group has an income distribution similar to or different from that of the native-born depends upon a number of factors, such as country of origin, period of immigration, and opportunities to become farm owners.

Proportion of Eligible Families Furnishing Income Schedules

The group of eligible families from which information concerning income was not obtained consisted of two subgroups: An unknown number of eligible families included in the total group from which record cards were not secured; a known number of eligible families that gave record cards but were unable or unwilling to complete an income schedule.

If it is assumed that the proportion of eligible families among those from which no record card was obtained was the same as among the families furnishing record cards, then the number of eligible families included in the first of the two groups listed above may be estimated from data in table 83. The percentage of eligible families among those giving record cards ranged from 27 to 80 in the eight sections.

Using these figures, the probable number of eligible families in the group failing to give record cards was computed. This number was added to the number shown by record cards to be eligible; the sum provided an indication of the total number of eligible families in the sample and thus made possible an estimate of the percentage of eligible families visited that furnished income schedules, as follows:

Farm section:	Estimated percentage of eligible families visited that furnished income schedules
Pennsylvania.....	84
Vermont.....	83
Illinois.....	68
Ohio.....	67
Wisconsin.....	67
New Jersey.....	65
Iowa.....	47
Michigan.....	44

The record-card sample was obtained from a 100-percent coverage—i. e., visiting every farm—in only one section, New Jersey (table 82). In other sections, therefore, the families furnishing income schedules were a smaller proportion of all eligible families than shown by the percentages above.

The Effect of Nonreporting Upon the Character of the Income Sample

The number of nonreporting eligible families was large enough to necessitate the consideration of whether the income sample was biased because of their omission. Information as to the socioeconomic distribution of such families can be only approximate, since little or no data on income could be obtained from them by interview.

Some check on the income distribution of nonreporting families was provided by their distribution among the minor civil divisions in the county. Such information gives some evidence as to income status, since receipts from farming tend to vary among small civil divisions according to differences in soil and topography. The distribution of the nonreporting families by minor civil divisions was similar to that of families giving income schedules. This comparison provides only an indication that nonreporting families did not differ from those reporting with respect to income.

In two areas, Pennsylvania and Ohio, special studies were made to obtain information as to the economic level of the nonreporting families. The assessed valuation of each farm surveyed in the first sample (12.5 percent of all farms in Pennsylvania and 25 percent in Ohio) was obtained from county records. A comparison of the distributions by value of farm of reporting and nonreporting families disclosed that in the Pennsylvania section the proportion of nonreporting families among those having farms valued at \$3,000 or more was slightly higher than among those having farms valued at less than \$3,000. In Ohio the opposite was the case. These percentages, shown below, indicate the willingness of the well-to-do farm group to cooperate in a study of this type. The total number of nonreporting families was relatively higher in Ohio than in Pennsylvania, but these data indicate that they were not especially concentrated in any economic group.

Farm section and assessed valuation of farm:	Number of farms	Percentage that did not report
Pennsylvania:		
Under \$8,000.....	779	14
\$8,000 or over.....	239	18
Ohio:		
Under \$8,000.....	833	23
\$8,000 or over.....	91	14

Incomes of Eligible Farm Families Compared With Incomes of All Farm Operators' Families

In order to relate the eligible group selected for study to the entire population, some information about the economic level of the ineligible group is necessary. The data obtained on the assessed valuation and size of all farms surveyed in the first sample taken in Ohio and in Pennsylvania furnish such information for the ineligible as well as for the nonreporting families. In addition, a special study was made of the ineligibles in 3 sections—those in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois. All ineligible families drawn in 1 random sample (12.5 percent of the total in Pennsylvania and 25 percent in Michigan and Illinois) were asked to give income data for the family schedule. Such schedules were obtained from 126 ineligible families in the Pennsylvania section, 77 in Michigan, and 229 in Illinois. These families, like the eligible families, lived on farms (as defined by the census) and had some income from the sale of farm products during the year. Since the central purpose of the consumer purchases study was to obtain facts about families meeting the eligibility requirements, an extensive survey of those excluded was not attempted, and the collection of data concerning them was limited to these 3 farm sections.

Incomes of Ineligible Families

The ineligible nonrelief families were considerably below the eligible in general income level in the 3 sections where the special studies were made. The median income of ineligible nonrelief families in Pennsylvania was \$911, \$560 below that of the eligible families, \$1,471. In Illinois and Michigan the difference between medians of the two groups was less, as the following figures show:

Farm section:	Median income of nonrelief families		Difference between medians
	Ineligible	Eligible	
Pennsylvania.....	\$911	\$1, 471	\$560
Michigan.....	853	1, 105	252
Illinois.....	1, 104	1, 519	415

The greater difference between the two groups in Pennsylvania is associated with the character of the ineligible group which consisted principally of one-person and broken families and those that had not been on the farm a year and which included very few foreign-born. The foreign-born differed less from the eligible families in income distribution than other ineligible groups; for example, in Illinois the median income of foreign-born families included in the sample was approximately \$1,320, that of other ineligible families about \$1,060.

When the ineligible families were classified according to composition, that is, as one-person families and as families of two or more persons, with and without husband and wife, the percentage income distributions of these three groups were found to differ materially. A smaller proportion of the nonrelief families that included a husband and wife than of broken or one-person families had incomes under \$1,000; in Michigan, 58 percent compared with 64 percent and 80 percent; in Illinois, 42 percent compared with 43 and 58 percent (table 84).

TABLE 84.—COMPOSITION OF INELIGIBLE FAMILIES: Number of one-person families and number of families of two or more persons including and not including a husband and wife, by relief status and income, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois farm sections, 1935-36

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Pennsylvania				Michigan				Illinois			
	All families	Families of 1 person only	Families of 2 or more persons		All families	Families of 1 person only	Families of 2 or more persons		All families	Families of 1 person only	Families of 2 or more persons	
			Including a husband and wife	Not including a husband and wife			Including a husband and wife	Not including a husband and wife			Including a husband and wife	Not including a husband and wife
All families.....	No. 126	No. 24	No. 43	No. 59	No. 77	No. 11	No. 37	No. 29	No. 229	No. 24	No. 112	No. 93
Relief families.....	5	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	6	0	3	3
Nonrelief families.....	121	23	41	57	74	10	36	28	223	24	109	90
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	6	0	4	2
Net incomes.....	121	23	41	57	72	10	35	27	217	24	105	88
0-499.....	22	9	4	9	10	3	6	1	32	6	15	11
500-999.....	47	9	18	20	35	5	14	16	61	8	27	26
1,000-1,499.....	24	3	8	13	16	1	8	7	56	6	30	20
1,500-1,999.....	13	2	4	7	6	0	5	1	34	2	18	14
2,000-2,999.....	12	0	5	7	3	1	2	0	22	1	8	13
3,000 or over.....	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	12	1	7	4

The ineligible nonrelief families were somewhat more dependent upon the farm as a source of income than were the eligible; in Pennsylvania, money income from nonfarm sources (earnings and other nonfarm money receipts) was received by 48 percent of the former and by 57 percent of the latter. The corresponding percentages for Michigan were 32 and 42; for Illinois 38 and 40. The amount received from nonfarm sources averaged less for ineligible families than for eligible families in Pennsylvania and Illinois. In Michigan, the large nonfarm earnings of two families included in the small ineligible sample served to reverse the relative position of the two averages.

The proportion of families (relief and nonrelief) owning their farms was somewhat greater among the ineligible group (exclusive of managers) than among the eligible both in Pennsylvania and in Illinois, while in Michigan it was approximately the same for both groups. That the eligible group may include a larger proportion of

owners than the ineligible in some sections is indicated by table 85. Tenure is related to operator's age as well as to income, nativity, and other factors (tables 33 and 72); inasmuch as the populations of the sections studied differed considerably in these respects, they may be expected to show differences not uniform in direction or extent between the proportion of owners in the eligible and ineligible groups.

The proportion of small farms was greater among the ineligible than among the eligible group. According to the information obtained on size and value of farms in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the median size and median value of farms was considerably lower for ineligible than for eligible families (relief and nonrelief). In Pennsylvania the median size of farm was 32 acres for ineligible families and 56 for the eligible group. The median assessed value of the farm property was approximately \$3,200 for the former group and \$5,100 for the latter. Similar differences appeared in Ohio; the farms of ineligible families had a median size of 82 acres and median value of about \$3,300; those of eligible families, 107 acres and \$4,500.

This study of ineligible families shows, therefore, that the eligibility requirements which were based principally on race, nativity, family composition, and period of residence on the farm had the effect of eliminating from the study many families with low incomes, a considerable number of which had no other source of income than the farm. The eligible families had a higher median income than did families of all operators in the farm population and a greater portion of them had income from nonfarm sources.

Incomes of Nonfarm Families Living on Farms

Families that lived on so-called farms (tracts of land of 3 or more acres and meeting the census definition of a farm) but that had no gross income from sale of farm products were excluded from the record-card sample as being suburban nonfarm families (p. 223). However, the fact that there was no such income sometimes was not ascertained until the field agent began to fill the income schedule, since there was no specific question on the record card in regard to farm income except one relating to farms containing fewer than 3 acres. Accordingly, the group of families shown by the record cards to be ineligible and, therefore, not asked to furnish income schedules, contained some of these suburban nonfarm families. It is impossible, therefore, to give any estimate of the relative number of such families.

These families with no income from the sale of farm products relied on earnings or other nonfarm money income. Some provided services along the highways, such as operating gas stations, tourist lodgings, and the like; others were employed in nearby towns or villages. Although no information is available concerning the relative number and incomes of this group, its existence should be recognized in the comparison of findings from this study with data from the census or from other studies.

Estimated Median Income of All Farm Operators' Families

In order to estimate the income distribution of families of all farm operators in the sections studied in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois, the income distributions of eligible and ineligible families were combined, weighted by the proportion of each group obtained from the record-card sample. As was noted above, the percentage of ineligibles among families giving record-card data may be somewhat higher than among bona fide operators because nonfarm (including suburban) families may have been included. However, the percentages were not adjusted for this possible element of error since data upon which to base the adjustments were lacking. The proportion of families that were ineligible, as estimated from the record-card sample, was 20 percent in Pennsylvania, 42 in Michigan, and 26 in Illinois.

The median incomes of all families, both eligible and ineligible, estimated in this way were appreciably below those of all eligible families, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Estimated median income of—		
	Eligible and ineligible families (relief and nonrelief)	Eligible and ineligible families (nonrelief)	Median income of eligible families (relief and nonrelief)
Illinois.....	\$1, 390	\$1, 420	\$1, 503
Pennsylvania.....	1, 320	1, 350	1, 433
Michigan.....	960	980	1, 080

These estimated median incomes of all families indicate the extent to which the general income level of the group included in the study exceeded that of all farm operators' families (the eligible and ineligible groups combined).

Additional Evidence as to Income Levels of Eligible and Ineligible Families

Further evidence as to the differences between families in the income sample and those of all farm operators is provided by comparisons of certain data from the consumer purchases study with those from the census of agriculture of 1935. The same general order of difference between the two population groups as indicated by the study of ineligible families in the three sections described above appears to hold in all sections, according to such comparisons. For the eligible families included in the survey the average size of farm, the value of farm land and buildings, the percentage of owner-operated farms, and the percentage of farm operators having nonfarm employment all differ from corresponding census figures for all farm families, as would be expected from the number and characteristics of ineligible and nonfarm groups included in the census but excluded from the study. The larger farms of the eligible than of the census group and the greater value of land and buildings are both associated with higher incomes (table 85).

The proportion of operators that owned part or all of their farms is related to operator's age, to color and nativity, as well as to income and local conditions. In four of the sections the percentage of owners among eligible families included in the study was higher than among all families; in two it was approximately the same; and in two, lower. In the two latter sections (those in Iowa and Illinois) the proportion of owners in the total population was smaller than in the six others.

TABLE 85.—FARM DATA FROM SAMPLE COMPARED WITH CENSUS: *Average number of acres in operated farms, average value of farm land and buildings, percentage of farms owner-operated, and percentage of farm operators having nonfarm employment, according to the consumer purchases study and to the census,¹ Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections*

State	Average area in operated farms		Average value of farm land and buildings		Percentage of farms operated by full or part owners		Percentage of farm operators having nonfarm employment	
	Consumer purchases study †	Census of Agriculture ‡	Consumer purchases study ‡	Census of Agriculture ‡	Consumer purchases study ‡	Census of Agriculture ‡	Consumer purchases study ‡	Census of Agriculture ‡
	Acres	Acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
New Jersey.....	73	57	6,408	5,069	81.6	77.6	22.9	20.4
Pennsylvania.....	58	57	7,424	6,644	73.3	74.6	20.3	26.8
Ohio.....	117	106	6,189	4,453	74.5	69.1	20.2	26.8
Michigan.....	104	95	6,154	5,631	76.0	71.6	19.5	20.5
Wisconsin.....	134	117	10,032	8,712	63.4	64.8	15.2	20.9
Illinois.....	191	163	22,490	17,122	32.0	39.0	14.7	22.0
Iowa.....	154	144	9,397	9,225	46.9	50.2	14.4	18.0
Vermont.....	177	148	6,718	5,312	86.9	84.6	29.5	33.7

¹ Where the study covered more than 1 county, the census data for the several counties were combined. All census data except those in column 9 include full owners, part owners, and tenants. Column 9 includes, in addition, farm managers.

† Eligible relief and nonrelief families, 1935-36.

‡ Census of Agriculture, 1935, v. 1.

§ Census of Agriculture, 1935, Part-time Farming in the United States.

The appreciable difference between the proportion of owner-operated farms in this study and in the census in the case of the Illinois sample appears to be associated with differences between the eligible and ineligible groups (p. 236) and between the definitions of a farm used by the two agencies. Farms having 3 or more acres with no gross income from farm business were excluded from the study as residential suburban nonfarm plots, but were included in the census figures. Elimination of any considerable number of these farms from a part of the section where ownership was comparatively high would serve to reduce the proportion of owners in the entire section below the census figure. According to census reports, ownership was higher in Macon County than in the three others. Nonfarm employment was also higher in Macon County; suburban farms, upon which

these nonfarm workers lived, were probably most prevalent because of proximity of a large city. The percentage of farm operators employed off the farm as found by the study was lower than census figures for this section—evidence of the probability that such workers, living on suburban plots were eliminated from the study.

In the Iowa section, the difference was small enough to be ascribed to sampling fluctuations; however, it might have resulted from the fact that here the offices were closed for administrative reasons before the usual amount of revisiting could be completed. Since the refusal rate was higher than in all other sections except Michigan, it is reasonable to suppose that the sample obtained in this section was biased with respect to some measurements.

In six of the eight sections, operators having nonfarm employment were a smaller percentage of the group surveyed than of those included in the census. This difference may be due in part to differences in employment opportunities in the years of the two surveys; the census figures apply to the year 1934 whereas those of the study relate to a period at least 1 year later. However, some such differences as indicated by the lower figures in the six sections would be expected in view of the fact that families having no income from the sales of farm products, but depending solely upon earnings and receipts from other sources for money income, were excluded from the study.

In general the data from the study differ among the farm sections in the same way as the census data, and the differences are small enough in every case to be explained by differences in populations represented and in the periods reported. The reasonable correspondence between census averages and those from the study are also in support of the assumption that nonreporting families were not unduly concentrated in any economic group and that their omission did not bias the income sample.

Other Considerations in Appraising the Sample

In order to obtain any numerical indication of the limitations imposed on generalization by the selection of communities or by differences in the report year chosen by families, or to estimate the extent of bias due to any consistent failures of families to report on certain items of income, comparisons with other sources of information are necessary. Such comparisons are not attempted here. A few considerations with respect to these points are, however, worth noting.

Representative Character of the Farm Sections Chosen

The farm sections included in the sample were chosen to be representative of specific types of farming important in the Nation's business of agriculture. In the counties chosen conditions were sufficiently favorable to a particular type of farming that considerable specialization occurred. The implication in this method of selection is that the areas included in the sample were superior to many others in the State or region, from the standpoint of agricultural production. In all of the sections covered in this report except New Jersey and Iowa, the average value of farm products sold, traded, or used, as reported by the census of 1930, was higher for the counties surveyed than for all counties in the State. In Pennsylvania the average for the county studied was \$3,187 and the average for the State, \$1,946; in Michigan corresponding figures were \$2,180 and \$1,647; in Illinois, \$3,415 and \$2,467.

Because of this basis of selection, the farm counties studied cannot be said to represent a State or a geographic region. They represent type-of-farming areas which, in some cases, are relatively small in extent. If the data from a sample are used to depict a State or area, the extent to which the sections studied match the pertinent characteristics of that State or area must be taken into consideration.

The Movable Report Year

Another factor to be considered is the movable report year. Depending on the date of interview and on the family's ability to supply more accurate information for one 12-month period than for another, the report year ended on the last day of one of the calendar months between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936. Thus the data for the sample do not represent a fixed 12-month period (table 86).

TABLE 86.—REPORT YEAR: *Distribution of families by date of end of report year, by relief status, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England farm sections, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Date of end of report year	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families
	NEW JERSEY			PENNSYLVANIA			OHIO			MICHIGAN		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All dates.....	861	791	70	2,096	2,023	73	836	816	20	1,810	1,784	26
Dec. 31, 1935.....	484	452	32	646	630	16	611	601	10	322	314	8
Jan. 31, 1936.....	10	10	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	17	16	1	4	4	0	10	9	1	23	22	1
Mar. 31, 1936.....	48	43	5	1,290	1,245	45	29	28	1	8	8	0
Apr. 30, 1936.....	57	52	5	36	36	0	87	84	3	21	19	2
May 31, 1936.....	131	121	10	55	53	2	91	88	3	179	171	7
June 30, 1936.....	20	14	6	1	0	1	2	1	1	10	7	3
July 31, 1936.....	16	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0
Aug. 31, 1936.....	10	10	0	39	36	3	1	1	0	145	145	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	20	13	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	26	25	1
Oct. 31, 1936.....	42	41	1	20	15	5	1	0	1	55	53	2
Nov. 30, 1936.....	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dec. 31, 1936.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WISCONSIN			ILLINOIS			IOWA			VERMONT		
All dates.....	1,795	1,783	12	857	843	14	748	712	36	542	513	29
Dec. 31, 1935.....	673	665	8	217	213	4	420	405	15	342	326	16
Jan. 31, 1936.....	5	5	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	24	24	0	13	13	0	119	109	10	3	3	0
Mar. 31, 1936.....	7	6	1	2	2	0	88	83	5	11	11	0
Apr. 30, 1936.....	14	13	1	2	0	0	29	25	4	38	37	1
May 31, 1936.....	69	68	1	9	8	1	79	77	2	142	130	12
June 30, 1936.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	2	2	0
July 31, 1936.....	0	0	0	6	6	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Aug. 31, 1936.....	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct. 31, 1936.....	0	0	0	224	222	2	1	1	0	2	2	0
Nov. 30, 1936.....	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. 31, 1936.....	0	0	0	335	328	7	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Includes 2 families that did not give the date of end of report year.
² Includes 1 family that did not give the date of end of report year.

Except in the Michigan and Illinois sections, the majority of families reported for years ended between December 31, 1935, and March 31, 1936. In Pennsylvania 93, in Wisconsin 89, in Iowa 84, and in Ohio 78 percent of the schedules related to such periods. The data for these sections, therefore, are more representative of 1935 than of 1936. In Michigan only 40 percent of the schedules were for the report year 1935; more than half were for report years ended May 31, 1936, or later. In Illinois 71 percent of the reports applied to 1-year periods ended on August 31, 1936, or later dates.

In the sections where some of the schedules covered one crop year and some the succeeding one, the income distributions of the families in the two crop years might differ to the extent that any change affecting the incomes of all families had taken place. Were the schedules equally divided between the earlier and the later periods, the data could be accepted as an average for the two. However, in Illinois the greater portion of the schedules covered the crop year 1936; in Michigan and the other sections the majority of the schedules were for the crop year 1935. Periods covering the summer and fall of 1935, therefore, have the greatest influence in seven of the eight samples.

Reliability of Families' Statements

A third consideration is the possibility of bias of the results because of consistent understatements or exaggerations in the data reported. The income schedules were checked for consistency and reliability in various ways. For the families that also gave expenditure schedules, the reports on income could be

checked by balancing them against expenditures and changes in net worth. Where income and disbursements did not agree within the limits of error permitted (10 percent), families were revisited in an effort to obtain additional information as a basis for schedule corrections. These corrections followed no consistent pattern; underestimates and overestimates of both income and disbursements were found.

The income schedules which were not accompanied by expenditure schedules had to be accepted without any such rigid check of accuracy. Experience with the corrected schedules, however, furnishes evidence of the likelihood of compensating errors in amounts of total income. Tendencies for exaggerations or omissions in estimates of relatively small items, such as income from interest on savings accounts or minor expenditures for items infrequently bought, would be less easily detected. Overstatements or omissions of small amounts might occur consistently, even on the balanced schedules, if they fell within the permitted margin of error. Only by comparisons of the aggregates of various income and expenditure items with estimates of the same items from other sources will the extent of such discrepancies, if they exist, be determined.

Methods of Computation of Income

The method of computation of farm family income and the degree of exactitude to which accounting procedures are followed in a research project depend upon the purpose and scope of the study; the time, personnel, and funds available; and the degree of cooperation obtained from the families participating. For example, a study of income from farming made by the agricultural economists of a State college with the cooperation of selected farm operators, over the period of a year, could be based upon records involving details not obtainable in a field survey such as the study of consumer purchases. Account might be taken of depreciation of farm equipment, the labor of the farm family, and various other factors in computing the returns from the farm enterprise.

In this study, an effort was made to obtain as reliable as possible a picture of the total net income for the year, both in cash and in kind.¹⁴ Components of gross income as defined for the study represent money or nonmoney receipts from the year's business enterprises. Deductions to obtain net farm income represent expenditures (purchases for cash or credit) or actual decreases in inventories of crops stored for sale (such as bushels of corn or wheat) or of livestock owned. No allowance was made for depreciation of farm machinery and equipment, for value of labor of farm family, or for other accounting items that do not represent money expenditures. Changes in value of livestock owned or crops stored due to changes in market prices were not taken into account.

Money outlays for repairs or replacements of equipment or other capital goods were considered expenditures for farm operation; outlays for new buildings or additions to old ones, or for a new type of equipment not previously used in production were classed as investments in the farm business.

Expenditures for purchase and operation of an automobile used both for the farm business and for household errands and family recreation were not taken into account in obtaining the net income figure used in this report. However, the farm share of automobile expenditures was deducted later from gross income in computing the more exact net income figure obtained by using data on both the income and the expenditure-net worth schedules. (See table 79 for the two methods of income computation.) The omission of data concerning automobile expenditures from the income schedule was based upon expediency. Since full details concerning purchase and operation of the car were to be obtained on the expenditure schedule, it was considered inexpedient to ask similar questions when the income schedule was taken, and risk losing the family's cooperation by repetition later.

It is recognized that the omission of expenditures for business use of the car from total expenditures for farm operation serves to yield a figure for net farm income somewhat higher than would have been obtained had it been included. However, data presented in part 2 of this report, dealing with family expenditures, permit an adjustment of the income data by anyone interested in thus refining the material.

¹⁴ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family, and table 79 for a description of the method of computation of farm income. The possibility of including as gross money income cash received from sale of crops stored from the year before or of livestock previously owned is discussed in this section of the glossary and should be noted.

The method of evaluating farm-furnished goods is another factor that may affect the comparability of the data from this study and those from other sources. The purpose of the investigation has usually determined the procedures of evaluation used. In some studies the value of food furnished the family by the farm has been obtained by using retail prices; in others, prices paid to farmers. In the consumer purchases study the prices used to value the home-produced food were averages of prices paid at the most likely place of purchase, in most cases from a neighboring farmer, and tended to fall between retail prices and those paid to farmers for products sold. The fact that these prices used in determining values were not uniform within a region or among regions must be kept in mind in comparing the sections with respect to income from home-produced food. The procedure followed in this study of including in income an estimate of the value of occupancy of the farm dwelling, regardless of whether the farm was owned or rented, also differs somewhat from that followed in some others.

Since methods of computation of farm income differ and no uniform procedure has been adopted by research workers in this field, it is especially important that anyone using data from this study in conjunction with data from other sources should make himself familiar with the procedures followed in obtaining all the factual material he uses, and the possible effects upon findings of differences in definitions and in sampling procedures.

Appendix E. Glossary of Terms Used in the Consumer Purchases Study¹⁵

Assets and liabilities.—See Change in Net Worth.

Automobile expenditures.—Net purchase price of new or used automobiles bought during the report year, expense for maintenance and operation, accessories, rentals, fines, automobile insurance, taxes, parking, and garage fees. Proportion of expense chargeable to business was deducted. See also Travel and Transportation.

Balancing difference.—Amount of discrepancy between money receipts (income plus decrease in net worth) and disbursements (expenditure plus increase in net worth), as reported by the family on the income and expenditure schedules. If the difference between the two amounts exceeded 5.49 percent of the larger figure for city and village families, or 10.49 percent for farm families, the expenditure schedule was rejected. The difference was considered positive when estimated receipts exceeded estimated disbursements, and negative when the reverse was found. In balancing farm schedules the figure for money receipts was adjusted for the net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned, since that value was included as an increase or decrease in family assets.

When an average net balancing difference is shown, it is the algebraic sum of the aggregate differences (positive and negative) for a group of families, divided by the number of families in the group; hence it does not indicate the average amount of error.

Boarder-week.—The equivalent of three meals a day per person for 7 days. The number of boarder-weeks for each family is obtained by dividing by 21 the total number of meals served to boarders during the year.

Bonus, soldiers'.—Money (cash or bonds) received from payment of the soldiers' bonus is considered a decrease in assets and handled in the same way as money received from settlement of an insurance policy, whether or not any of the payment was used for family living during the report year.

Business losses.—See Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

Change in net worth.—(Increase or surplus; decrease or deficit.) Net change in family assets and liabilities during the report year is obtained as follows: Add together the items representing an increase in assets and those representing a decrease in liabilities, from this total subtract the sum of decrease in assets and increase in liabilities. If the former sum is greater, an increase in net worth, or surplus, was attained by the family; if the latter sum is greater, a decrease in net worth, or deficit, was sustained. For city and village families, only changes in assets and liabilities resulting from actual money transactions are included; appreciation or depreciation in value of assets is excluded. For farm families, a nonmoney item representing the net increase or decrease in value of crops stored for sale or of livestock owned, is included with business investments, in addition to the money items. Inheritances or gifts of money not used for current living are included in both increase and decrease in assets, and are thus excluded from the net figure for changes in assets and liabilities. The amount of such money inheritances or gifts is available from separate tabulations, however. The value of gifts of property not sold or converted to money is excluded from all tabulations.

Increase in assets.—Amount of net increase in money in savings accounts, checking accounts, or on hand; in investments in business, in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property purchased; improvements on owned home or other real estate; insurance premiums paid; outstanding loans made during the year; money received from inheritances, not used for family living.

Decrease in assets.—Amount of net decrease in money in banks or on hand; in a business investment due to withdrawal of funds; in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property due to sales; in value of insurance policies due to surrender or settlement; in value of soldiers' bonus certificates due to payment of soldiers' bonus; in value of loans made previous to report year due

¹⁵ The Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout, except for terms used in the discussion of income. Terms that pertain to the income of city and village families are defined under the heading Income, City and Village Family; those that pertain to farm family income are defined under the heading Income, Farm Family.

to repayments. Money inheritances not used for family living are also included here as a balance item if the funds were invested and included as an increase in assets.

Increase in liabilities.—Amount of increase in mortgages and notes due to corporations or individuals; increase in bills due, as rent, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Decrease in liabilities.—Amount paid on principal of mortgages or on notes; payment on bills owed at the beginning of report year, as back rents, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Check lists.—See Supplementary Schedules.

Chief occupation.—See Occupation, Chief.

Clothing expenditures.—Expense for purchase, dry cleaning and other upkeep, excluding laundry, of all types of wearing apparel, including uniforms not furnished by employer. Expense incurred during months of membership in economic family during the year was recorded for each family member.

Deficit.—See Change in Net Worth.

Earners.—A person who received money earnings at any time during the report year. In cities and villages, earners were classed as principal or supplementary.

Earners, principal.—The person in the family whose total earnings were greater than those of any other family member. If two or more persons had equal earnings, the principal earner was the one highest in the following order of family members: Husband, wife, sons and daughters, according to age; others according to relationship to husband and wife. If relationship was the same, the oldest person was considered the principal earner.

Earners, supplementary.—A family member who reported some earnings for the year but whose earnings were less than those of the principal earner.

Earnings, money.—See Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net; also, Income, Farm Family.

Earnings not attributable to an individual.—See Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings Not Attributable to an Individual.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent on family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined includes sons and daughters who are away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home who earned but paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, were considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents such as aged parents living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; persons in institutions at no expense to the family. See also Year-equivalent Person.

Education expenditures.—See Formal Education Expenditures.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. Chief requirements for the income sample were that the family include a husband and wife who had been married at least a year, both white (except in the Southeast where a separate Negro sample was taken) and native-born. Further requirements were imposed for the consumption sample. See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. Expenditure schedules were obtained only from families meeting certain eligibility requirements. See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.

Expenditures.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expense were classified in 15 expenditure

groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes; other items of family expenditure. For definition of items included in each group, see headings for specific types of expenditures, such as Automobile Expenditures and Clothing Expenditures.

Expenditures, other family.—Miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the 14 other expenditure groups, as interest on debts incurred for family living, bank charges, lawyers' fees, money lost or stolen, installments paid on repossessed car or furniture, funeral expense for members of the economic family, and purchase and upkeep of family cemetery lot. For city and village families, expense incurred for home-produced food is included here also.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, City and Village Family; or Income, Farm Family.

Family occupation.—See Occupational Classification.

Family schedule, city or village.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; home tenure; interest on mortgage on owned home; type of living quarters occupied; money income of all family members from earnings or other sources; estimated nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home; value of home-produced food; relief status.

Family schedule, farm.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; gross money receipts from farming; farm expenditures; net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned; tenure status; size and value of operated farm; money income of all family members from employment not pertaining to the farm enterprise, and money income from sources other than earnings; value of products furnished by the farm for family use; relief status.

Family size.—See Economic Family; and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—Based on age and number of year-equivalent family members other than husband and wife. Each family was classified as one of nine types, as indicated below. For example, a family containing husband, wife, two children under 16, and one person 16 or older was designated as family type 5. In all types except 1, 2, and 3, there was some flexibility as to number and/or age group of persons other than husband and wife. The number of different combinations possible is indicated by the number of times the family-type number appears in table 87.

TABLE 87.—Family-type numbers assigned to families having specified number of year-equivalent persons, other than husband and wife, under 16 years of age and 16 or older¹

Persons ¹ 16 years of age or older (number)	Number of persons ² under 16 years of age—							
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
None.....	1	2	3	6	6	7	7	9
1.....	4	4	5	5	7	7	9	9
2.....	4	5	5	7	7	9	9	9
3.....	8	5	7	7	9	9	9	9
4.....	8	7	7	9	9	9	9	9
5.....	9	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
6 or more.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

¹ The family-type number assigned to a family is the number at the concurrence of the vertical column determined by the number of persons under 16 in the family and the horizontal column determined by the number of persons 16 or older.

² Year-equivalent persons.

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect the family's family-type classification. Thus, families of type 1 may include a child or other person for fewer than 27 weeks; families of types 2, 3, and 6 may include adults, provided they were members for a total of not more than 26 weeks. However, the earnings of these persons while family members were included as part of family funds. See Year-equivalent Person.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. An exception to this was made in the special study of the Oregon part-time farm area where land of less than 3 acres was classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more. Suburban homes which were not farms were excluded by the requirement that some gross income from the sale of farm products must have been received.

Farm family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Farm expenditures.—See Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Farm managers and laborers were excluded. Farm operators are classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows:

Owners.—Farm operators who own any part of the land they operate. No distinction is made between full owners and part owners.

Renters.—Farm operators who hire all of the land which they operate paying a stipulated amount for rent, either in cash (cash renters) or produce (share renters).

Sharecroppers in the Southeast region were distinguished from operators in all analyses as a separate occupational group. See Sharecropper.

Farm type.—The classification of a farm either according to its predominant crop, or as part-time, or self-sufficing. A farm was classed as one of the product types listed below when receipts from sales of the products specified plus the value of the product paid as share rent were greater than receipts from sales of any other product and were equal to at least 40 percent of the sum of gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, and value of share rent.

Wheat.—Wheat, but not buckwheat.

Corn or other cash grain.—Corn, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt, buckwheat, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums. If not a wheat farm, wheat may be included also.

Truck.—Potatoes, tomatoes, dry edible beans and all other vegetables, rhubarb, watermelons, and cantaloups.

Fruit and nuts.—Small fruits, tree fruits, berries, and nuts.

Tobacco.—Tobacco.

Cotton.—Cotton and cottonseed remaining after deductions were made to cover the cost of ginning when such costs were paid with a part of the crop.

Dairy.—Milk, cream, butter, and cheese.

Poultry.—Eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs, baby chicks, and income from poultry breeding.

Animal specialty—Range livestock.—Livestock, slaughtered meat, and livestock products such as wool and mohair. Animal specialty and range livestock were distinguished by the ratio of the number of acres in pasture to the number of acres in crops. East of the Mississippi, a farm was classed as animal specialty when the ratio was less than 5 acres in pasture to 1 in crops; west of the Mississippi, when the ratio was less than 10 acres in pasture to 1 in crops.

Other products.—Alfalfa, sugar beets, hops, foxes, bees, honey, wood, seeds of various kinds, nursery products, and byproducts.

General.—When none of the groups of products listed above provided 40 percent or more of the total value of products (gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, value of share rent), and the farm was neither part-time nor self-sufficing.

If not classifiable as one of the above product types, a farm was classed as one of two special types:

Self-sufficing.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. For method of evaluation, see Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products. This valuation, tending to be higher than the lump-sum estimates reported to census enumerators, served to increase the number of self-sufficing farms in some areas above that reported by the census.

Part-time.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. In Oregon, where a special study of part-time farm families was made, a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time, but the

value of farm products had to be less than \$750 and also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income, excluding relief).

If the income from sales of each of two products was the same and each was 40 percent or more of the value of farm products, the farm was classed as of the type more prevalent in the county. A farm meeting the definition of both part-time and self-sufficing was classified as part-time.

In general, the classifications follow those used in the 1930 census, but there are a few differences; e. g., potatoes are classed by the census under Crop-specialty and by this study under Truck; tobacco is classed under Crop-specialty by the census but is a separate type in this study; wheat is classed under Cash-grain by the census, whereas it is a separate type in this study; and there are a few other differences of less importance.

Occasionally a farm was classed as of a specified type because that was the usual type of farming followed, even though because of crop failures the sale of products during the report year did not justify the classification. However, no account was taken of possible changes due to participation in the agricultural adjustment and crop-diversion programs of the Federal Government. A. A. A. payments were not allocated by products and consequently were not taken account of in determining type of farming. In a few borderline cases the decrease in land used for such crops may have changed the type-of-farm classification from wheat, for example, to general or, on the less productive farms, to self-sufficing. This may have affected to a small degree the type-of-farm distributions.

Food expenditures.—Expense for all food consumed by members of the economic family at home or away from home (including board at school) and by paid help and guests fed by the family. Expense for boarders' food is excluded.

Food, home-produced.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; also Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by Family.

Food check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Check List.

Food-expenditure unit.—The relative expenditure for food for different individuals based on the expenditure for food for the moderately active adult. All average expenditures or values per meal were based on the total number of meals served in terms of the food-expenditure unit. For example, if 730 meals were served to a person 13 to 19 years of age, the equivalent person meals was 803 (730×1.1). The scale in table 88 was used for analysis of family food expenditures.

TABLE 88.—Scale of relative food expenditures for different individuals

Persons	Relative food-expenditure units		Persons	Relative food-expenditure units	
	City and village	Farm		City and village	Farm
20 years or older.....	1.0	1.2	Guests.....	1.0	1.0
13-19 years.....	1.1	1.1	Paid household help.....	1.0	1.0
6-12 years.....	.9	.9	Nurse for sick.....	.9	.9
Under 6 years.....	.6	.6	Paid farm help.....	.....	1.5
Boarders and transients.....	1.0	1.0			

Food record.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Record.

Formal education expenditures.—Fees for school tuition, laboratory, and library, for which payment was made during the report year; expense for school books and supplies; for special lessons in music, dancing, art, sports; other expense, such as diploma fees and supplies for special lessons not classifiable as recreation expense. Expense for room and board of persons attending school away from home are classed as expense for housing and for food.

Furnishings and equipment expenditures.—Expense for furniture and for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; tableware, such as glass, china, and silver; floor coverings; household textiles, such as linens, bedding, and curtains; miscellaneous items, such as window shades, luggage, lamps, cleaning, repairs, insurance on furniture. Included in the analysis was a special study of ownership and of expense for purchases during the year of the following: Pressure cooker, refrigerator, washing machine, ironing machine, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine.

Furnishings check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Furnishings Check List.

Gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes.—Contributions to support of persons not members of the economic family; gifts to persons outside the family; contributions to community chest and other welfare agencies; contributions to religious organizations; and poll, income, and personal-property taxes payable during the report year. Does not include the following taxes: Taxes on occupied owned homes, which were considered housing expense; real-estate taxes, other than on occupied owned homes, which were deducted from income received; automobile taxes which were considered automobile expense; and sales taxes, which were included as expense for the commodity on which the tax was levied.

Guest.—Person not a member of the economic family who has stayed with the family one or more nights, making no payment for rent or food. A guest in the household for 27 weeks or longer was classed as a family member if data concerning his income and expense during the period could be obtained; if this could not be obtained, the family was not included in the expenditure sample.

Guest-week.—The equivalent of a guest in the home for 7 nights. The number of such weeks is obtained by dividing the total number of guest-nights during the year by 7.

Home-produced food.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by the Family.

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling or had meals there during the year, including in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help (both farm and household help), and guests.

Household help.—Household employees, such as cook, general housekeeper, laundress, girl who cares for the children, nurse who cares for a well person, man for care of the yard, etc. Farm help and help employed to cook exclusively for farm hands were not included as household help.

Household operation expenditures.—Expense for fuel for heating, cooking, and home plant for electricity; for lighting, and for refrigeration; for paid household help; and for such other items as telephone; laundry supplies; laundry sent out; stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for household use; express, freight, drayage, moving of household goods; water rent; other household supplies, such as scouring materials, matches, toilet paper, paper napkins and towels, shelf and waxed paper, clothespins and clotheslines, lawn seeds and plants, cut flowers, rent of post-office box.

Housing expenditures.—Expense incurred during the year for all housing including owned or rented family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while away from home.

In cities and villages, expenditures of families renting their homes include total rent incurred after deduction of rental concessions, plus repairs paid for by the family without reimbursement by the landlord. Expenditures of home owners include interest on mortgages; refinancing charges; taxes payable but not back taxes; special assessments as for street improvements; repairs and replacements; insurance premiums on home. Structural additions to the home, improvements that were not just replacements, and payments for amortization of mortgages were considered an increase in assets, not an expenditure. See Income, City and Village Family: Housing, Nonmoney Income from.

For farm families, expenditures for rent, taxes, and interest on the farm mortgage are not included in this category, being handled as farm-business expense. See Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures, and Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Housing received as gift.—See Income, City and Village Family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Income, city and village family.—Net money income from earnings and from other sources, plus net nonmoney income. Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in the total family income, see Methodology, Family Income, and table 78.

Money income, net.—Sum of net money earnings of all family members and net money income from sources other than earnings, minus business losses not elsewhere deducted.

Money earnings, net.—Total amount received from wages, salaries, or business earnings after deduction of business expense. Includes earnings of individuals; earnings not allocated to individual family members; earnings from roomers and boarders. If a net loss from a given business was incurred

by an entrepreneur, the amount was recorded separately as a business loss and not deducted from any other earnings he or other members of his family may have had. All occupational expenses except certain minor ones were deducted before this figure was recorded. (See Occupational Expense; and Methodology, Family Income.) Business and professional persons generally reported net cash received during the year; however, if accounts were kept on an accrual basis, the actual net yearly earnings were recorded.

Money earnings from roomers and boarders, net.—Gross earnings from roomers and boarders minus the expense for boarders' food. See Methodology, table 78.

Money earnings not attributable to an individual.—Net money earnings not attributable to any one family member, as, for example, net income from the sale of home-baked goods in which several family members participated. Earnings of an individual were included here only if the earner was not reported or if they were small, as when two children earned a dollar apiece during the year. Although net income from roomers and boarders was not attributed to any one family member it is not included here, being reported as a separate item.

Money income from other sources (other than earnings).—Money income from sources other than earnings: Interest and dividends; net profits from business owned but not operated by the family, or from property bought and sold during the year (transactions in stocks, bonds, real estate, by persons for whom it is not a regular occupation—see Profits); rents after deduction of expenses; pensions, annuities, benefits when receipts of such funds did not depend on proof of need; money inheritances or gifts in cash from persons not family members if the funds were used to meet current living expenses; rewards and prizes, alimony, gambling gains. Net losses suffered from business during the report year were tabulated separately. For this reason the sum of the items listed above is net only in the sense that it includes net profits on each item. Receipts from the sale of capital assets owned before the beginning of the report year, inheritances not used for current living expenses, and payments from the soldiers' bonus, are excluded also.

Business losses.—Actual net money losses for the year of a family member from operation of any independent business; net losses when expense on property was in excess of income, as taxes and insurance on empty rental property; money losses from sale of securities and real estate bought and sold during the report year. Depreciation in value of property owned is not included.

Nonmoney income.—Net nonmoney income from housing, and for village (but not for city) families, nonmoney income from home-produced food.

Housing, nonmoney income from.—Net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes plus nonmoney income from housing received as pay. For differences between such income for family and for expenditure schedules, see Methodology, Family Income.

Occupancy of owned homes, net nonmoney income from.—The net return on the home owner's investment received in the form of occupancy of the home. This return is the difference between the rental value of the owned home for the period of occupancy, as estimated by the family, and the sum of the expense for interest on mortgage, and other expenses, such as taxes, insurance, and repairs. See Rental Value of Owned Homes; and Methodology, Family Income.

Housing received as gift or pay, nonmoney income from.—Estimated on basis of monthly rental value and number of months during which the family occupied the dwelling without incurring any rent. If a family paid less cash rent than the stated monthly value, the difference was considered to be free rent except when rental concessions had been received. See Methodology, table 78, for different methods of handling for income and expenditure analyses.

Owned vacation home, nonmoney income from.—Net value of occupancy of the vacation home was estimated by deducting from the total rental value for the period occupied the maintenance expense for the entire year.

Home-produced food, nonmoney income from.—(For village families only.) Value of eggs, milk, meat, and poultry produced and consumed at home; food from home gardens; sirup, honey; and fish or game killed for food. Values were based on current retail prices at local stores. Deduction for expense of production was not made, being handled as family expense. See Expenditures, Other Family.

Income, farm family.—Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in total family income, see Methodology, Family Income, and table 79.

An example showing computation of farm income is given below:

1. Farm money income, gross.....	\$3, 000
2. Value of farm-furnished products used by family.....	300
3. Value of occupancy of farm dwelling.....	200
4. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net increase.....	0
5. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net decrease.....	-200
6. Farm income, gross (sum 1, 2, 3, 4 minus 5).....	3, 300
7. Farm expenditures.....	1, 500
8. Farm income, net (6 minus 7).....	1, 800
9. Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.....	200
10. Total family income (8 plus 9).....	2, 000
11. Money income from farming, net (1 minus 7).....	1, 500
12. Money income from all sources, net (11 plus 9).....	1, 700
13. Nonmoney income from farm, net (sum of 2, 3, 4 minus 5).....	300

Family income, total.—Net money and nonmoney income from the farm, net money earnings from employment other than operating the farm, and net money income from sources other than earnings.

Farm income, net.—Gross money income from farming minus farm expenditures, plus value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned.

Farm income, gross.—Gross money income from farming, value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned. Excludes value of products paid as share rent. May include value of livestock purchases representing increase in assets (see Crops Stored and Livestock Owned).

Farm money income, net.—Gross money income from the farm minus farm expenditures. May include some money receipts representing liquidation of assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.)

Farm money income, gross.—Total money income received from the farm before deduction of expenditures. Includes receipts from sale of farm products during the year; Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program; income from work off the farm involving the use of farm equipment. May include some money receipts representing liquidation of assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.)

Farm expenditures.—Expenditures for farm operations. Includes expense for hired labor; livestock; feed, hay, straw; fertilizer, spraying material; seeds, plants, trees; repairs and replacements of machinery and tools; gasoline, oil, tires, for operation of machinery; repairs on buildings and fences; rent for land and buildings including dwellings; taxes and insurance on all farm property including dwelling; interest and refinancing charges on farm and chattel mortgage; and other expenditures incidental to preparing crops for market and for marketing them. May include expense for livestock bought as an increase in assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.) The following items chargeable to farm business are not included in this category: Automobile and other transportation expense, food expense for farm employees, and such incidental farm expense as that for farm periodicals and dues to farm-business organizations. See Methodology, table 79.

Expenditures for farm machinery of types not owned before were considered an increase in farm-business investment and entered in the expenditure schedule. See Change in Net Worth, Increase in Assets.

Farm nonmoney income, net.—Value of farm products used by the family; of occupancy of the farm dwelling; plus or minus the net change in value of livestock owned and of crops stored for sale.

Farm-furnished products used by family, nonmoney income.—Estimated value obtained by multiplying the quantity of products used, as reported by the family, by a price estimated for each locality. Price estimates were based upon what a sample of farm families in the locality reported they would have paid had they bought products of the same quality and in the same quantity from neighbors, or from the most likely place of purchase. This method of evaluation gives a higher figure than that obtained when

valuation is based on farm prices or wholesale market prices. Products included are milk, cream, eggs, poultry, meat, potatoes, garden produce, fruit, other food such as sirups, grain products; fuel and other products such as wood, tobacco, ice.

Occupancy of farm dwelling, nonmoney income from.—Value of the year's occupancy was arbitrarily set at 9 percent of the present estimated value of the dwelling on an owned farm, and 11 percent of the estimated value of the dwelling on a rented farm, except in the Southeast and in California, where 10 and 12 percent were used because of the more rapid depreciation of farmhouses. These percentages were based on interest rates, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return on money invested. In estimating present value of the house, its replacement value, as estimated by the family, was reduced to present value by taking account of the age of the house and the family's estimate of its remaining years of usefulness. For example, if the probable replacement value of the house was \$1,600, its probable life 40 years, and its present age 10 years, its estimated value would be \$1,200 ($\$1,600$ divided by 40, multiplied by 30):

Crops stored and livestock owned, net change.—Net increase or decrease in value of livestock owned or of crops stored for sale between the beginning and end of the report year. Increases in livestock are due to new purchases, maturation, and births, income from which was not realized in the current year; decreases are due to sale or loss of livestock by death, which represent capital decreases. Increases in crops stored for sale indicate deferred sales, representing income earned during the current year but not converted into money; decreases in stored crops indicate realization of income earned prior to the report year. Only differences due to quantity changes were included; differences in value due to price changes were excluded.

In making schedule entries of money spent for purchases of livestock, no distinction was made between cattle bought for sale (an operating expense) and those bought for building up more permanent herds (a capital investment). Since the farmer seldom could separate his numerous transactions into these two types of disbursements, both types were entered as expenditures for operating the farm. Similarly, money received from sale of cattle was not divided into receipts from cattle born during the year (income) and receipts from cattle owned in previous years (a decrease in capital investment). As a consequence of these procedures, other schedule entries were affected. It is important, therefore, to recognize the possibility that the figures entered in the following categories may occasionally include some transactions not customarily classified therein: Nonmoney income from increase in value of livestock, negative nonmoney income or decrease in value of livestock, gross farm income, gross farm money income, net money income, and farm expenditures. The averages for these categories that represent families in all income groups probably are not greatly affected by these inclusions; figures for a small number of families in a high-income class might be affected considerably, especially in the cattle-range section.

Ways in which these categories are affected are described below. Two examples are given, later, to illustrate the various entries arising from transactions affecting net value of crops stored and livestock owned.

Nonmoney income from increase in value of livestock owned may include capital investment in herds as well as true nonmoney income from operating the farm (i. e., births and maturation of cattle during the year).

Nonmoney losses or decreases in value of livestock owned or crops stored, represent a decrease in net worth through liquidation of investments of previous years.

Gross farm income for the year may be overstated if value of herds has been increased through purchases; such purchases are taken into account in computing net increase in value of livestock, which in turn becomes a constituent part of gross farm income.

Gross farm money income may overrepresent true gross money income for the current year through the inclusion of receipts from sale of stored crops or of livestock acquired before the report year. Gross farm income and net farm income are not similarly affected by such sales, since they take into account the net decrease in value of stored crops and of livestock.

Net money income may overstate true income since it may include money receipts from liquidation of assets—sales of crops stored or of livestock owned before the beginning of the report year.

Farm expenditures may be overstated by inclusion of purchases of livestock for building up herds, along with purchases for feeding and sale during the current year.

The total net increase in value of herds (that due to births and maturation, and that due to purchases) was included, together with net increase in crops stored for sale, as an item of increase in net worth; the combined total was considered as nonmoney income invested in the farm business. Hence the procedures followed did not affect the figures for net change (increase or decrease) in assets and liabilities during the year (see Change in Net Worth).

Net farm income, another important figure, also was not affected by these procedures, since an overstatement in expenditures was balanced by an overstatement of gross farm income; and an overstatement of gross money income from liquidating assets was balanced by a deduction of nonmoney losses (negative nonmoney income) that actually represented a decrease in assets.

In balancing the schedule, it was necessary to adjust the figure for total money receipts by the amount of the net change in value of crops stored and livestock, i. e., to add to money receipts the value of a net increase in these inventories, or to deduct the value of a net decrease (see Balancing Difference). This adjustment was made necessary because the value of the net change in these inventories (livestock and crops stored for sale) was considered in the computation of both income and net worth—in the latter figure, as an increase or decrease in investment in the farm business.

The following example explains the procedure used in computing net farm income when the value of herds had been increased through purchases as well as other means: A dairy farmer had gross money income from farming, including sales of cattle and livestock products, amounting to \$2,000. During the year his herd increased in value \$500, \$200 through births and maturation and \$300 through livestock purchases. His money disbursements for the farm business for the year were \$1,500, including \$1,200 operating expenditures and the \$300 spent for increasing his herds. Value of housing and products supplied the family by the farm amounted to \$400. His net farm income was \$1,400 and his change in net worth \$500, as follows:

(a) Gross money income from farming.....	\$2, 000
(b) Nonmoney income used for family living.....	400
(c) Nonmoney income, i. e., increase in value of herds (livestock increase through births, maturations, and purchases).....	500
(d) Total gross farm income.....	2, 900
(e) Expenditures (operating expenditures and disbursements for building up herds).....	1, 500
(f) Net farm income, money and nonmoney.....	<u>1, 400</u>
(g) Composition of net farm income:	
Net money income, item (a) minus item (e).....	500
Nonmoney income:	
Used for family living, item (b).....	400
Livestock increase, item (c) (also included as increase in net worth).....	500
Total.....	<u>1, 400</u>

Had conventional accounting procedures been followed, the net money income of the farmer in the above example would have been entered as \$800 (not \$500) and his nonmoney income from increase in herds as \$200 (not \$500). The \$300 purchase of livestock was made from gross money income and, strictly speaking, represented transformation of money income into nonmoney assets. The figure for net farm income is the same, however, irrespective of how the \$1,400 is divided between money and nonmoney income.

A second example illustrates the procedure followed when value of herds was decreased through sales of livestock that represented liquidation of assets. If the dairy farmer discussed above had decided to reduce his business, bought no new cattle, and obtained \$300 by selling animals acquired in previous years, the computation of his net farm income would have been as follows:

(a) Gross money income from farming (actually, income plus receipts from liquidation of assets).....	\$2, 300
(b) Nonmoney income used for family living.....	400
(c) Nonmoney losses, i. e., decrease in value of herds (\$200 minus \$300).....	- 100
(d) Total gross farm income.....	2, 600
(e) Expenditures for operating farm business.....	1, 200
(f) Net farm income, money and nonmoney.....	<u>1, 400</u>
(g) Composition of net farm income:	
Net money income, item (a) minus item (e).....	1, 100
Nonmoney income:	
Used for family living, item (b).....	400
Livestock decrease, item (c) (also included as decrease in net worth).....	- 100
Total.....	<u>1, 400</u>

In this case the operator's gross money receipts from farming, tabulated as "gross farm money income," actually were composed of \$2,000 gross income and \$300 receipts from liquidation of assets. Although he had nonmoney income amounting to \$200 because of natural increase in value of his herds, sales of cattle valued at \$300 resulted in a net decrease of \$100 in the value of the livestock owned. While this net decrease is designated in this study as "negative nonmoney income," or as "nonmoney losses" it does not represent an excess of operating expenditures over income during the year as would be the case with a true negative income figure. Of the total gross farm income figure, \$2,000 represents income in the accepted sense; the additional money receipts of \$300 from depletion of herd were offset by the \$300 decrease in assets. (The algebraic sum of this \$300 decrease in assets and the \$200 nonmoney income from natural increase in herds, yields a net decrease of \$100 during the year.) The total net money income includes \$300 cash received from liquidation of assets. The figures for net farm income (\$1,400), however, and for net decrease in assets (\$100) are the same as they would have been had the transaction involving liquidation of assets not been included in the income computation.

Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.—Net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise, net earnings from roomers and boarders and from sale of home-made products; money income from sources other than earnings. The nonfarm income of farm families was computed on the same basis as money income of city and village families except that in computing net income from roomers and boarders for farm-expenditure schedules, the value of home-produced food served to boarders, as well as money expense for their food, was deducted. See *Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings; Money Earnings from Roomers and Boarders; Money Income from Other Sources.*

Inheritance.—See *Change in Net Worth.*

Liabilities.—See *Change in Net Worth.*

Living quarters, type of.—Living quarters occupied by the family at the time of interview.

Apartment.—Building which is primarily residential in character, containing three or more dwelling units.

Dwelling unit in business building.—Building in which at least one-third of the floor space is for business uses, but which contains one or more dwelling units.

One-family house.—Dwelling designed for occupancy by one family. It is detached when it is free-standing with open space on all four sides, and attached when at least one wall is built directly against an adjoining structure. Row houses are included in the attached type.

Room or rooms.—Living quarters (except in a hotel) providing no kitchen nor other housekeeping facilities.

Two-family house.—Dwelling designed to provide separate units for two families. If a side-by-side type, the separation extends from basement to roof; if a two-decker type, the dwelling units are one above the other.

Other types of living quarters.—Rooms in a hotel; other living arrangements not classifiable above, such as living quarters in a trailer or in a house with another family but not in a two-family house as defined.

The above definitions are comparable to those used in the Financial Survey of Urban Housing, published by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1937.

Medical care expenditures.—Expense for physician; oculist; other specialist; clinic; hospital; private nurse in home; for special examinations and tests, such as X-ray, metabolism, or blood tests; for medicines and drugs, exclusive of cod-liver oil and dry milk products for children, which are classed as food expense; for eyeglasses and optician's fees; medical appliances and supplies; accident and health insurance, but not life insurance.

Money earnings.—See Income, City and Village Family; and Income, Farm Family.

Monthly rent.—See Rental, Monthly.

Monthly rental value.—See Rental Value of Owned Homes, Monthly.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying Territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Net balancing difference.—See Balancing Difference.

Net worth.—See Change in Net Worth.

Nonfamily members.—See Household.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if it contained no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups, such as clothing or automobile expense. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report in an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expense for specific items within a main expenditure group, if the total expense for the group was reported. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expense for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data later, the total expense reported was allocated to the individual items of expense on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expense for the specific items. Adjustment for no-report entries was made on the expenditure schedules and on supplementary schedules only.

Occupation, chief.—The occupation from which a person derived the greater part of his earnings.

Occupational classification.—City and village families were classified according to the occupational group from which the largest proportion of the family's total earnings was derived. If family earnings were received from more than one of the four business and professional subgroups, such earnings were totaled and if the sum was greater than for any one of the other listed occupations the family was classed in the business or professional subgroup which yielded the largest amount of earnings. If the earnings from two occupational groups were the same, and higher than from any other group, the family was classified according to the chief occupation of the principal earner. If no family member earned during the report year and there was no income from roomers and boarders, the family was classified as having no earnings from occupation. Classification of individual earners by occupation was based upon the list used by the Works Progress Administration in Circular No. 2, Occupational Classification and Code, and Circular No. 2A, Index of Occupations. Occupations were classified as follows:

Business and professional.—Independent and salaried business and professional workers, defined below, were combined as one occupational group for most of the analyses.

Independent business.—Entrepreneurs; persons engaged in business enterprises in which they invest capital and assume business risks; they may or may not employ others to work for them. Net income from roomers and boarders was classed as independent business.

Independent professional.—Doctors, lawyers, architects, etc.

Salaried business.—Managers, business officials, etc.

Salaried professional.—Professional workers on a salary basis, such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.

Clerical.—Office workers, salesmen, mail carriers, telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.

Wage-earner.—Skilled workers and foremen, semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, and farm laborers.

Other.—Occupations other than those defined above were combined for most of the analyses. This group includes the following:

Farm operator.—Person operating farm, living in a city or village.

Farm sharecropper.—A separate farm occupational group in the Southeast region. See Sharecropper. A few of these agricultural workers live in the southeastern villages.

No earnings from occupation.—Families having no member earning during the report year.

Unknown occupation.—This classification was used where the occupation could not be determined.

Farm families scheduled in farm sections were classed as in one occupational group (farm-operator) except in the Southeast region where sharecroppers were studied separately. However, earnings of farm-family members from work not pertaining to the farm enterprise were classified as business and professional, clerical, and wage-earner, according to the procedure given above for city and village families.

Occupational expense.—(Classification on expenditure schedule.) Only minor items of expense incurred for business purposes, such as dues to union, trade, and professional associations; expense for technical books and journals; small expenses for supplies and equipment or expense for a trip to a meeting of a professional association. Such expense was deducted from income reported on the family schedule when computing the income figure by which expenditure schedules were classified. See Methodology, tables 78 and 79.

Paid help, household.—See Household Help.

Paid help, farm.—Farm employees living in the household were considered as members of the household, but expense for their food was deducted as a farm-business expense. See table 79.

Personal care, expenditures.—Services, such as haircuts, shampoos, shaves, manicures, facials; toilet articles and preparations, such as toilet soap, tooth paste, mouthwash, shaving soap and cream, cold cream, cosmetics, deodorants, bath salts, shampoos, brushes, combs, razors, files, mirrors, cleansing tissues, powder puffs, sanitary supplies.

Persons per room.—Total number of persons usually occupying the rooms in the dwelling (family members, paid help, roomers, sons or daughters even if away at college) divided by the number of rooms in the dwelling. See also Rooms, Number of.

Principal earner.—See Earner, Principal.

Profits.—(Subdivision of Money Income from Other Sources.) Net profits from a business owned but not operated by the family, such as an owned store managed by a paid employee; profits from buying and selling stocks, or from real estate bought and sold during the year, when not a regular occupation. This classification does not include the income of an entrepreneur from his business, since such income is classed as individual earnings, or the income of a farm operator from farming. Excluded also are "paper" profits which represent an increase in the value of investments owned throughout the report year, profits from the sale of capital assets acquired before the report year, and profits from investments that remained in a corporation and were not made available for current family use.

Reading expenditures.—Expense for daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, books for general reading, book rentals, and library fees, but not schoolbooks, picture books for young children, or technical books used in connection with work.

Record card.—Schedule used for the random sample of addresses visited. It shows color, nativity, whether the family included both husband and wife, whether married for more than a year, and other qualifications affecting eligibility for the family schedule. See Methodology, The First or Record-card Sample.

Recreation expenditures.—Paid admissions for family members and guests of the family to movies, spectator sports, fairs, circuses, dances, amusement parks; equipment, supplies, fees, and licenses for games and sports; purchase and upkeep of radios and musical instruments, sheet music, phonograph records; photograph supplies; children's toys and play equipment; pets; entertaining, excluding food; dues to social and recreational clubs; gambling losses; expense for hobbies and collections; unclassified spending money. Expense for lodging, traveling, or food while on vacation or trips, and uniforms and other clothing used in recreational activities are excluded.

Relief family.—Family in which any member received direct relief in cash or kind at any time during the report year; work relief from public or private agencies; charity donations received upon proof of need; any pension of noncontributory type paid upon proof of need. Receipt of money from a son in Civilian Conservation Corps was considered direct relief. Earnings from the National Youth Administration were not considered relief.

Rent as pay.—See Income, City and Village Family: Nonmoney Income, Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Rental, monthly.—The monthly rental rate of the dwelling occupied at the end of the report year. No deductions were made for free rent or for rental concessions.

Rental concession.—An exemption from paying rent or a discount on rent offered for a limited period by a landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant. In such cases the customary rental rate was tabulated, but the value of the concession was deducted in computing the total expenditure for rent during the year. Families receiving rental concessions were not considered as having received free rent.

Rental value of owned homes, monthly.—The value of occupancy of an owned home for 1 month, as estimated by the family. In making this estimate, families were asked to consider the rates charged for similar homes in the neighborhood that were rented. It is thus comparable to the monthly rental rates of rented homes. This gross rental value of owned homes was used in estimating the net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes. See Income, City and Village Family: Occupancy of Owned Homes.

Repairs and replacements.—Expenditures for that type of improvement which helps to restore property to good condition. Expenditures for structural additions are considered a capital investment, not a current expenditure.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. If more than one schedule was filed, the year reported was the same on all schedules for a family.

Roomer.—Person sleeping in the family home for at least 7 consecutive days and paying for his room.

Roomer-year.—Equivalent to one roomer for 52 weeks. Families reporting more than 10 roomer-years during the report year were ineligible for the family schedule.

Rooms, number of.—Only rooms used for living purposes are counted. A finished basement or attic room and an enclosed porch were counted as rooms, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall are counted as one room.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology, Collection of Schedules.

Schedule.—See the specific kind of schedule, such as Family Schedule, Farm or City and Village; Expenditure Schedule; or Supplementary Schedules.

Sharecropper.—Farmer in the Southeast region who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The landlord usually makes important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus little more than a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less.

Share tenant.—A farm operator who rents the land, assumes responsibility for its operation, and pays the rent with a definite share or a stipulated amount of the farm products.

Structural addition.—Something added to the home that was not there before, such as a new room or porch built on the house; a porch converted into a room; plumbing equipment installed for the first time. It is distinguished from expense for repairs and replacements because it represents an increase in investment.

Supplementary earner.—See Earner, Supplementary.

Supplementary schedules.—Requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details.

Clothing check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for clothing purchased during the report year and value of donated clothing. A list was filed for each person who was a member of the economic family for 52 weeks, and who was willing to cooperate.

Food check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities and money value of food consumed by the household during the 7 days preceding the interview. The number of meals furnished was also recorded.

Food record.—A record of weight or other measure of food consumed during 1 week. It consists of an inventory of the weight or other measure of each kind of food on hand at the beginning and end of the week and of all foods brought into the house during that period, and the number of meals served to household members, guests, or boarders. A record of the age, height, weight, and day-by-day occupations of each person served is also included. These records were used for the study of adequacy of diets.

Furnishings check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for household furnishings and equipment purchased by the family during the report year.

Surplus.—See Change in Net Worth.

Taxes.—See Gifts, Community Welfare, and Selected Taxes.

Tenant, farm.—Farmer who does not own any of the land he operates. See Farm Operator; Share Tenant; Sharecropper.

Tobacco expenditures.—Expense for cigarettes, cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, pipes, pipe cleaners, humidors, lighters, cigarette holders, and ash trays. Smoking stands are included with furniture; smoking jackets with clothing.

Tourists and transients.—Persons rooming in the family dwelling for fewer than 7 consecutive days who may or may not be furnished meals by the family. Includes occupants of tourist cabins on farm property.

Travel and transportation expenditures.—Expenditures for all family travel and transportation other than by family automobile, such as bus, trolley, and taxi to work, school, or shopping; travel, except for business, by railroad, interurban bus and trolley, boats, and airplanes. This also includes purchase and upkeep of motorcycle, horse and carriage, boat, or other conveyance, after deduction of proportion chargeable to business. Expense for bicycles, boats, or other vehicles used primarily for recreation are included in recreation expenditures.

Type of family.—See Family Type.

Type of farm.—See Farm Type.

Value of family living.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods and services received without direct expense. For city and village families, value of living includes total living expense; the value of housing, food, fuel, ice, and clothing received without direct expense, but not the value of furnishings or other goods received free. For farm families value of living includes total living expense; the value of food, fuel, and other goods received from the farm, including occupancy of farm dwelling; value of housing from a rent-free farm; value of nonfarm family housing, fuel, ice, and food received without payment; and value of clothing received as gift or pay.

Value of farm land and buildings.—Market value of the farm, including land, farm buildings, and family dwellings as estimated by the operator on the basis of what it would sell for under normal conditions, not at forced sale.

Value of home-produced food.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products.

Value of housing furnished by the farm.—See Income, Farm Family: Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Value of housing received as gift or pay.—See Income, City and Village Family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Value of occupancy of owned homes.—See Income, City and Village Family: Occupancy of Owned Homes, and Rental Value of Owned Homes.

Value per meal per food-expenditure unit.—Average value per meal of food purchased, home-produced, and received as gift or pay in terms of food-expenditure units. See Food-expenditure Unit.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife under 16 were separated from those 16 or older and the total weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families two methods of handling year-equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year-equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.

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