

VIII

FARM POPULATION OF EIGHT COUNTIES—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION

The farm population data presented in this chapter are the result of a special tabulation for eight selected counties, made from the 1920 census schedules, under the supervision of the Census Bureau, by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture. This special tabulation, which shows the composition, characteristics, and occupations of the farm population, in considerable detail, was intended to supplement the less detailed tabulation of the farm population of the whole country, by States, and to afford an example of what might be done with the farm population data for individual counties. The results of this tabulation are presented in great detail in the appendix, to which the reader is referred for further information relating to the farm population of the eight counties. The tables in this chapter represent brief selections from the material in the appendix; and the discussion of the figures is intended to be suggestive rather than exhaustive.

The counties were selected as being representative (so far as this was possible with so small a number) of different geographic locations, different types of agriculture, different farm tenure conditions, the presence or absence of cities, etc., and also with regard to previous economic or social studies. The list of counties is as follows:

Otsego County, N. Y.	Cass County, N. Dak.
Dane County, Wis.	Wake County, N. C.
New Madrid County, Mo.	Ellis County, Tex.
Scott County, Mo.	King County, Wash.

The number of counties is too small to afford even one county to represent each of the important and distinctive farming areas in the United States, and it is not assumed that the totals for the eight counties, which are shown in Tables 52 and 53, have any special significance—least of all that they are representative of the United States as a whole. The figures for the individual counties may be taken, however, as representing accurate “samples” taken from various parts of the country and each representing a fairly definite type of farming area.¹

¹ The two Missouri counties, New Madrid and Scott, and King County, Wash., seem, upon the analysis of their figures, to be less satisfactorily typical counties than the other five. At least, they present some features widely at variance with those which appear in the other counties, and also at variance with conditions indicated by the less detailed but much more extensive tabulation of the farm population by States.

FARM POPULATION BY RESIDENCE—ON FARMS AND NOT ON FARMS

In addition to those persons who live on farms, there are considerable numbers of persons who are engaged in farming or in some agricultural occupation, but who for some reason do not live on a farm. While these persons (except farm laborers living outside incorporated places) were not included in the farm population as enumerated and tabulated for the United States as a whole, it was felt that they might reasonably be so included, along with those persons who actually live on farms. For experimental purposes, they were included in the farm population as tabulated for the eight selected counties. The farm population, as defined for this special tabulation, therefore, includes two groups of persons, as follows:

1. All persons living on farms, without regard to occupation.
2. All persons engaged in agricultural occupations, but not living on farms, together with their family-households,² if any.

For convenience in comparison, the somewhat less inclusive definition of the farm population used in the tabulation by States, which provides the major part of the material discussed in the preceding chapters, may be restated in parallel form, as comprising the following groups:

- 1-a. All persons living on farms, without regard to occupation.
- 2-a. All those farm laborers (and their families) who, while not living on farms, nevertheless live in strictly rural territory, outside the limits of any incorporated place.

The extent of the difference between these two definitions of the farm population can be definitely measured through the use of the county figures classified by residence, since the difference consists in the inclusion, by virtue of agricultural occupation, of the group shown with residence "not on farms." The total farm population of the eight counties includes 169,904 classified as living "on farms" and 18,381, or 9.8 per cent of the total, "not on farms." The latter may be termed the "supplemental" farm population, in distinction from the actual farm residents. The 169,904 persons classified as living on farms³ represent approximately what would have been obtained as the farm population of the eight counties, if the counties had been tabulated separately under the definition used in the State tabulation. For the major items of the special tabulation, separate figures are presented for the farm population living "on farms," and for the supplemental group classified as farm population by virtue of occupation, in spite of a nonfarm residence.

² The "family-household" includes only those persons living in the household who are members of the family or dependents, thus excluding boarders, hired help, and occasional other persons living with the family, who would be included in the term "household."

³ Even this group includes a small number, made up of farm laborers' families returned under section 2-a of the definition, who do not live on farms. See p. 143.

The aggregate farm population, as tabulated for the eight counties, with separate figures for the farm residents and for the nonfarm-resident or supplemental group, is shown in Table 52.

TABLE 52.—FARM POPULATION BY RESIDENCE (ON FARMS AND NOT ON FARMS), FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

COUNTY	Aggregate farm population	LIVING ON FARMS (FARM RESIDENTS)		NOT LIVING ON FARMS (SUPPLEMENTAL FARM POPULATION) ¹	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Eight counties	188, 285	169, 904	90.2	18, 381	9.8
Otsego County, N. Y.	20, 062	18, 344	88.8	2, 318	11.2
Dane County, Wis.	32, 088	30, 303	94.4	1, 785	5.6
New Madrid County, Mo.	16, 214	14, 350	88.5	1, 864	11.5
Scott County, Mo.	10, 354	8, 401	81.1	1, 953	18.9
Cass County, N. Dak.	14, 152	12, 945	91.5	1, 207	8.5
Wake County, N. C.	39, 117	37, 405	95.8	1, 652	4.2
Ellis County, Tex.	35, 068	32, 733	93.3	2, 335	6.7
King County, Wash.	20, 630	15, 863	74.5	6, 267	25.5

¹ The "supplemental farm population" comprises those persons who, while they do not live on farms, are yet engaged in agricultural occupations, either as farm operators or as farm laborers, together with their dependent family-households. See further discussion in text on p. 136.

The percentage added to the farm population by including the nonfarm-resident group varies considerably as among the several counties, this group forming only 4.2 per cent of the combined total in Wake County, N. C., and 5.6 per cent in Dane County, Wis., as compared with 18.9 per cent in Scott County, Mo., and 25.5 per cent in King County, Wash. King County contains the city of Seattle, with a population of 315,312 in 1920. In this city large numbers of farm laborers spend their winters. The inclusion of these laborers, who were found in the city on the census date, rather than in the various counties where they would be at work in the summer, explains the exceptional proportion of nonfarm residents in the farm population of this county.

Of the whole number of persons included in the farm population but not living on farms (the supplemental farm population, amounting to 18,381 for the eight counties), 11,978, or 65.2 per cent, were farm laborers and farm laborers' families. It is evident, then, that while considerable numbers of farm operators (owner-operators, tenants, and managers) live in near-by towns or cities and go out to their farms as occasion demands, the great bulk of those engaged in farm work but not living on farms are hired laborers.

In Table 53 the farm population figures for the eight counties are presented in combination with the total, urban, and rural population, and with the population data for the States in which the counties are located, these other figures serving as a sort of background against which the county farm population figures may be briefly examined.

TABLE 53.—FARM POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH TOTAL, URBAN, AND RURAL POPULATION, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES AND THEIR STATES: 1920

STATE AND COUNTY	Total population	Urban population	Rural population	FARM POPULATION— FARM RESIDENTS ONLY			FARM POPULATION— AGGREGATE		
				Number	Per cent of total population	Per cent of rural population	Number	Per cent of total population	Per cent of rural population
United States, total.....	105,710,620	54,304,603	51,406,017	31,614,269	29.9	61.0	-----	-----	-----
Seven States.....	25,647,193	14,261,348	11,385,845	7,389,012	28.8	64.9	-----	-----	-----
Eight counties.....	745,826	447,771	298,056	109,904	22.8	57.0	188,285	25.2	63.2
New York.....	10,385,227	8,589,844	1,795,383	800,747	7.7	44.6	-----	-----	-----
Otsego County.....	40,200	14,307	31,893	18,344	30.7	57.5	20,662	44.7	64.8
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	1,244,568	1,387,499	920,037	35.0	66.3	-----	-----	-----
Dane County.....	89,432	43,479	45,953	30,303	33.9	65.9	32,088	35.9	69.8
Missouri.....	3,404,055	1,586,903	1,817,152	1,211,846	35.6	66.7	-----	-----	-----
New Madrid Co.....	25,180	-----	25,180	14,350	57.0	57.0	16,214	64.4	64.4
Scott County.....	23,409	6,648	16,761	8,401	35.9	50.1	10,354	44.2	61.8
North Dakota.....	640,872	88,239	552,633	394,500	61.0	70.6	-----	-----	-----
Cass County.....	41,477	21,961	19,516	12,945	31.2	66.3	14,162	34.1	72.5
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	490,370	2,068,753	1,501,227	58.7	72.6	-----	-----	-----
Wake County.....	75,155	24,418	50,737	37,405	49.8	73.2	39,117	52.0	77.1
Texas.....	4,663,228	1,512,680	3,150,548	2,277,773	48.8	72.7	-----	-----	-----
Ellis County.....	55,700	15,182	40,518	32,733	58.8	80.8	35,098	63.0	86.5
Washington.....	1,356,021	748,735	607,286	283,382	20.9	46.6	-----	-----	-----
King County.....	389,273	321,776	67,497	15,363	3.9	22.8	20,630	5.3	30.6

In the United States as a whole the farm population (farm residents only) formed 29.9 per cent of the total population and was equal to 61 per cent of the rural population. In the eight counties taken as an aggregate, the farm residents formed 22.8 per cent of the total population and were equal to 57 per cent of the rural population. It is not assumed, however, that these percentages have any great significance—least of all that they indicate that the eight-county total is even approximately representative of the country as a whole.

Among the individual counties the percentage of the total population represented by the farm-resident population ranged from 3.9 in King County, Wash. (which includes the city of Seattle), to 58.8 in Ellis County, Tex., which contains no cities of as many as 10,000 inhabitants. In only two of the counties, Dane and Scott, was the percentage even approximately the same as in the State as a whole. Other features of this table, for the discussion of which space is wanting, will prove valuable for reference in connection with the later consideration of the county figures.

CLASSIFICATION BY TENURE GROUP

Next to the classification by residence, as on farms and not on farms, the most significant classification shown for the eight-county figures is that which separates the farm population into four tenure

groups, defined as follows, with a residual group for those persons whose tenure was not reported.

The *farm owner population* comprises all persons living in the households⁴ of farm owners, except hired laborers. Members of the family who work for wages on other farms, but live at home, are included here and *not* in the farm laborer population. Farm operators who own a part of the land which they operate and hire a part are classified as farm owners and not as farm tenants.

The *farm tenant population* comprises all persons living in the households⁴ of farm tenants, except hired laborers. Members of the family who work for wages on other farms, but live at home, are classified here and *not* in the farm laborer population.

The *farm manager population* comprises all farm managers who are not members of any other farm operator's household, together with all members of these managers' households,⁴ except hired laborers. Members of the family who work for wages on other farms, but live at home, are classified here and *not* in the farm laborer population.

The *farm laborer population* comprises all hired laborers, male and female (including both farm and household laborers), employed on owners', tenants', and managers' farms and living either in the employers' households or elsewhere, together with the members of the laborer's household,⁴ where he is the head (or the financial supporter) of a family. The farm laborer population, then, includes individual farm laborers living in the households of employing farm operators, individual farm laborers living in nonfarm families, and farm laborers maintaining households of their own, together with all members of such households.

It should be borne in mind that the 1920 census was taken in the month of January. This fact has an important bearing on the number and the residence of the farm laborers enumerated, since many persons who work on farms during the crop season go to some city or town or to a lumber or mining camp for the winter. Some of these obviously enter other occupations and are lost to the farm laborer enumeration when the enumeration is made in the winter. Others, while reporting their occupation as "farm laborer," appear on the 1920 census schedules as living in the town or city where they happened to be in January. Undoubtedly, also, some farm laborers go to the home farm for the winter, and, though properly reporting the occupation of farm laborer, are classified in the tenure group (owner, tenant, or manager) of their own family rather than as a part of the farm laborer population.

⁴ For families not living on farms, the family-household, including only members of the family and dependents living in the household, is the basis of the classification, rather than the household, which includes all persons living with the family, whether members or dependents, or otherwise.

The classification by tenure is particularly important, since it groups the farm population in accordance with its fundamental economic status—its relation, generally speaking, to the business of agriculture. The classification is a classification of families, rather than of individuals (except in the case of a part of the farm laborer group). In the farm owner population, for example, are counted all members of a farm owner's family who still live at home. Grown sons working for wages on farms other than the home farm are included, so long as they continue to live at home, as well as members of the family working in nonagricultural occupations.

The aggregate farm population of the several counties, including both the farm residents and the supplemental farm population (not living on farms), is shown in Table 54, classified according to tenure group.

TABLE 54.—FARM POPULATION BY TENURE GROUP, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920
[For tenure distribution of the farm residents and of the supplemental farm population (not living on farms), see Table 55]

TENURE GROUP	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
NUMBER								
Total.....	20,662	32,088	16,214	10,354	14,152	39,117	35,068	20,630
Farm owner population.....	13,820	21,226	2,374	3,643	7,503	15,695	8,363	11,812
Farm tenant population.....	3,067	7,250	8,271	4,122	4,592	19,451	19,950	4,751
Farm manager population.....	208	163	108	120	190	125	118	254
Farm laborer population.....	3,386	2,804	5,098	2,314	1,563	3,192	6,152	3,565
Tenure not reported.....	181	645	363	150	304	654	485	243
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm owner population.....	66.9	66.1	14.6	35.2	53.0	40.1	23.8	57.3
Farm tenant population.....	14.8	22.6	51.0	39.8	32.4	49.7	56.9	23.0
Farm manager population.....	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.2
Farm laborer population.....	16.4	8.7	31.4	22.3	11.0	8.2	17.5	17.3
Tenure not reported.....	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2

The two tenure groups which show the greatest amount of variation among the several counties are the farm tenant group and the farm laborer group. The farm tenant population represented 56.9 per cent of the total in Ellis County, Tex.; 51 per cent in New Madrid County, Mo.; and 49.7 per cent in Wake County, N. C., as contrasted with 14.8 per cent in Otsego County, N. Y.

The farm laborer group was most important in the two Missouri counties, New Madrid and Scott (31.4 and 22.3 per cent, respectively), where a considerable amount of new development work is being done by hired labor in connection with the operation of the farms. The farm laborer group was least important in Wake County, N. C. (8.2 per cent), where the greater part of the farm work is done by the small tenants and their families and where the farms operated by their owners are likewise generally small and operated mainly by

family labor. In Dane County, Wis., also, the farm laborer group was small, forming only 8.7 per cent of the total.

The farm population not living on farms, but included in the class by reason of agricultural occupation, forms a much larger part of the farm laborer population than of any of the other tenure groups. Mainly to show the extent of the variation in this respect among the tenure groups, Table 55 is presented. This table gives the farm population on farms and not on farms by tenure group, with per cent distribution by tenure group and by residence (on farms and not on farms).

TABLE 55.—FARM POPULATION LIVING ON FARMS AND NOT ON FARMS, BY TENURE GROUP, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

[Aggregates, including both the farm population living on farms and that not living on farms, in Table 54]

RESIDENCE AND TENURE GROUP	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wako, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
LIVING ON FARMS								
NUMBER:								
Total.....	18,344	30,303	14,350	8,401	12,945	37,465	32,733	15,363
Farm owner population.....	13,556	20,924	2,078	3,311	7,251	15,434	8,188	10,166
Farm tenant population.....	2,995	7,048	8,081	3,910	4,416	19,152	19,837	3,750
Farm manager population.....	179	128	69	77	168	97	58	141
Farm laborer population.....	1,444	1,593	3,791	955	825	2,145	4,219	1,123
Tenure not reported.....	170	610	331	148	295	636	431	183
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm owner population.....	73.9	69.0	14.5	39.4	56.0	41.2	24.9	66.2
Farm tenant population.....	16.3	23.3	56.3	46.5	34.1	51.1	60.6	24.4
Farm manager population.....	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.9
Farm laborer population.....	7.9	5.3	26.4	11.4	6.4	5.7	12.9	7.3
Tenure not reported.....	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.2
PER CENT OF AGGREGATE LIVING ON FARMS:								
Total.....	88.8	94.4	88.5	81.1	91.5	95.8	93.3	74.5
Farm owner population.....	98.1	98.6	87.5	90.8	96.6	98.3	97.3	86.1
Farm tenant population.....	97.7	97.2	97.7	94.9	96.2	98.5	99.4	78.9
Farm manager population.....	86.1	78.5	63.9	64.2	83.2	77.6	49.2	55.5
Farm laborer population.....	42.6	56.8	74.4	41.3	52.8	67.2	68.6	31.5
NOT LIVING ON FARMS								
NUMBER:								
Total.....	2,318	1,765	1,864	1,953	1,207	1,652	2,335	5,287
Farm owner population.....	264	302	295	337	252	261	225	1,046
Farm tenant population.....	72	202	190	212	178	209	113	1,001
Farm manager population.....	29	35	39	43	32	23	60	113
Farm laborer population.....	1,942	1,211	1,307	1,350	738	1,046	1,933	2,442
Tenure not reported.....	11	35	32	2	9	18	4	65
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm owner population.....	11.4	16.9	15.9	17.3	20.9	15.8	9.6	31.3
Farm tenant population.....	3.1	11.3	10.2	10.9	14.6	18.1	4.8	19.0
Farm manager population.....	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.1
Farm laborer population.....	83.8	67.8	70.1	69.6	61.1	63.3	82.8	46.4
Tenure not reported.....	0.5	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.2
PER CENT OF AGGREGATE NOT LIVING ON FARMS:								
Total.....	11.2	5.6	11.5	18.9	8.5	4.2	6.7	25.5
Farm owner population.....	1.9	1.4	12.5	9.2	3.4	1.7	2.7	13.9
Farm tenant population.....	2.3	2.8	2.3	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.6	21.1
Farm manager population.....	13.9	21.5	36.1	35.8	16.8	22.4	50.8	44.5
Farm laborer population.....	57.4	43.2	25.6	58.7	47.2	32.8	31.4	68.5

Except for transient laborers, or laborers employed at most for a few weeks or months in one place, the farm population usually lives on the farms where it finds its occupation. This is not always the case, however, even with the farm owner or the farm tenant population. In certain localities, for the most part west of the Mississippi River, farm owners live in a village and go out as occasion demands to work on their farms or to supervise the work of hired laborers. This is even more frequently the case with farm managers—that they do not actually live on the farm which they supervise.

The tenant is less likely to be in a position to hire labor for his farm work; and it is likely that farm landlords look with little favor on a prospective tenant who does not plan to live on the land which he is to farm. In any case, the percentage of nonresidents is always low among the tenant population, as it is always high among the laborer population. The tenant, then, we might say, is tied closest to the land, the owner-operator next closest, the manager next, and the farm laborer least of all.

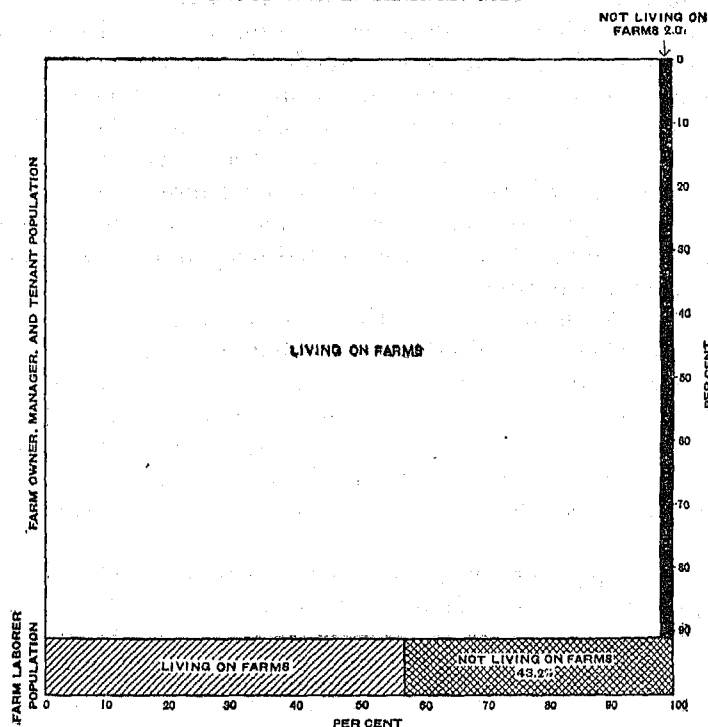
It may be noted that the order in this classification is not the order of permanency of tenure, since the tenure of the owner-operator is much more permanent than that of the tenant. The tenure of the farm laborer, however, who enjoys the greatest freedom to live elsewhere than on the land where the labor is performed, is the least permanent, by far. His freedom of residence, then, is perhaps somewhat like the independence of the class traditionally designated as "independently poor." The percentage of the farm laborer population living elsewhere than on farms would be even higher if the class were made up entirely of families; for many hired laborers (single) live on their employers' farms.

In all of the eight counties the percentage of the farm laborer population reported as not living on farms was more than twice as high (more than ten times as high, if three counties are omitted) as the percentage shown for owner or tenant population. The farm manager population, which is too small to be given very extensive consideration, also shows a very high percentage of nonfarm residents—in some cases higher than the farm laborer population.

Taking for a moment the point of view of the original definition of farm population (see page 35), it is evident that the additions to the number by reason of the inclusion of the supplemental nonfarm-resident class, are in most counties negligible, except in the farm laborer group. The relation of the nonfarm residents to the farm residents in the farm laborer population and in the remainder of the farm population is shown graphically for Dane County, Wis., in Figure 17. This county is chosen for the graphic presentation because it is believed to be fairly representative of the situation in the United States as a whole.

Even a hurried glance at Figure 17 gives the impression that practically all of the farm owner and farm tenant population live on the farms, but that the farm laborer population includes a considerable proportion of people who do not live on farms. This assumption is supported by the figures in any of the tables showing the farm population by tenure group and residence.

FIG. 17.—FARM POPULATION OF DANE COUNTY, WIS., BY TENURE GROUP AND RESIDENCE: 1920



In this connection it should be noted that even the farm laborer population classified as "on farms" includes a certain number given the "farm" designation on the population schedules in accordance with the following item in the instructions to the census enumerator:

"Fm" is also to be entered for the house of a farm laborer and his family living on a small parcel of land *not* within the limits of an incorporated place.

It was not found practicable to go back of this designation (made by the enumerator in the field) to determine and reclassify the cases where the entry, "Fm," for a farm laborer's family, did not signify actual residence on a farm. (See description of Group 2-a, p.136.)

This qualification of the figures makes the high percentage of non-farm residents in the farm laborer population all the more striking, since it indicates that a part even of the farm laborers classified as

living on farms actually live on small tracts of land in rural locations which would hardly be called farms in the strict sense of the word.⁵

FURTHER CLASSIFICATION BY RESIDENCE—INCORPORATED PLACES

Farm people in the United States usually live on farms, but not always. This fact has already been mentioned, in connection with the general definition, where the farm population presented in the eight-county tables is described as made up of two distinct groups—those who are included because they live on farms and those who, while they do not live on farms, are included because they are engaged in some agricultural occupation (or are members of a family whose head is so engaged). One significant classification of the total farm population, then, is that which separates these two groups—those who live on farms and those who do not live on farms. Another important classification on the basis of residence separates those who live within the limits of some incorporated place from those who live in unincorporated territory.

The complete classification of the farm population of the eight counties according to residence therefore comprises, first, the separation of the whole farm population into two groups, as living on farms or not on farms; second, the division of the whole farm population in another way, as living outside incorporated places or inside incorporated places; and third, the subdivision of the groups of the first classification in accordance with the second. Such a classification is shown in Table 56.

The farm population living outside the boundaries of any incorporated place, of course, makes up the great bulk of the total farm population, and the group living inside the limits of incorporated places may therefore be regarded as somewhat exceptional. The extent of this group varies considerably among the several counties, ranging from 4.6 per cent of the aggregate farm population in Wake County, N. C., to 18.1 per cent in King County, Wash.

If the farm-resident population alone is considered, the variation is from 2.5 per cent of the total in Dane County, Wis., to 6.2 per cent in New Madrid County, Mo., while in the nonfarm-resident group, of course, the percentages are much higher, running between 75 and 80 per cent in Cass County, N. Dak., and Ellis County, Tex.

⁵ A considerable part of the nonfarm-resident farm laborer population was living in incorporated places and thus, without question, came outside the limits of the original definition of farm population. (See p. 35.) A considerable fraction, however, as may be seen by referring to Table 3 in the appendix, for any of the counties, was living outside incorporated places. This number was made up in part of individual farm laborers living in nonfarm families outside the limits of any incorporated place, and doubtless included some others who would not come within the scope of section 2-a of the definition given on p. 136. A considerable percentage, however, appears to be made up of farm laborer families, which strictly should have been marked for inclusion in the farm (farm resident) population, but which the enumerator failed to mark, either because they lived in a village (which he may have thought was incorporated) or for other reasons.

TABLE 56.—FARM POPULATION BY RESIDENCE (IN DETAIL), FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

RESIDENCE	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
NUMBER								
Aggregate.....	20,682	32,088	18,214	10,354	14,152	39,117	35,088	20,630
Outside incorporated places.....	19,627	30,429	14,267	8,647	12,835	37,299	31,561	18,903
Inside incorporated places.....	1,055	1,659	1,947	1,707	1,317	1,818	3,507	3,727
On farms, total.....	18,344	30,303	14,350	8,401	12,945	37,485	32,733	15,383
Outside incorporated places.....	17,760	29,551	13,457	7,904	12,538	36,351	31,092	14,788
Inside incorporated places.....	584	752	893	497	407	1,134	1,641	595
Not on farms, total.....	2,318	1,785	1,864	1,953	1,207	1,632	2,355	5,247
Outside incorporated places.....	1,867	878	810	743	297	948	469	2,135
Inside incorporated places.....	451	907	1,054	1,210	910	704	1,886	3,112
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION								
Aggregate.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outside incorporated places.....	95.0	94.8	88.0	83.5	90.7	95.4	90.0	81.9
Inside incorporated places.....	5.0	5.2	12.0	16.5	9.3	4.6	10.0	18.1
On farms.....	88.8	94.4	88.5	81.1	91.5	95.8	93.3	74.5
Not on farms.....	11.2	5.6	11.5	18.9	8.5	4.2	6.7	25.5
On farms, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outside incorporated places.....	96.8	97.5	93.8	94.1	98.9	97.0	95.0	96.1
Inside incorporated places.....	3.2	2.5	6.2	5.9	1.1	3.0	5.0	3.9
Not on farms, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outside incorporated places.....	80.5	49.2	43.5	38.0	24.6	57.4	20.1	40.5
Inside incorporated places.....	19.5	50.8	56.5	62.0	75.4	42.6	79.9	59.5

The main significance of this classification is social rather than economic; for those farm families (or farm laborers' families) who live in some incorporated place are likely to enjoy many advantages in the way of schools, churches, and other institutions convenient of access, together with urban improvements such as water, electricity, paved streets, and sidewalks, which the families living in the more distant open country do not enjoy. These factors have been effective in many cases in persuading farmers to leave their farms and move to the village or city, most frequently selling or renting the farm, but in some cases establishing residence in a near-by town and operating the farm without actually living on it.

This latter arrangement is significant as an experiment in American farm management (limited in extent as it is, up to the present time), first, because it represents the typical arrangement in an earlier stage of the development of agriculture, and second, because it is still common in many European countries, where the American farm unit, with the farm home located in the middle of a compact body of land, would be regarded with curiosity.

Of the four groups resulting from the combination of the two residence classifications, as shown in Table 56, the first and by far the largest, comprising persons living on farms outside the limits of

any incorporated place, represents what might be termed the normal combination. Farmers usually live on their farms and the farms are usually located in the open country.

The second group, comprising the farm-resident population living inside incorporated places, is especially significant in that it relates to a group of persons living on farms actually located within the corporate limits of a village, town, or city. These farm families and their employees enjoy both the social advantages of residence in an incorporated place and the economic or business advantages of residence on the farm where they work.

The third group, comprising that part of the supplementary or nonfarm-resident farm population living outside the limits of any incorporated place, is made up of persons engaged in farm occupations and living on small places in the open country, not large enough to be called farms, or in unincorporated villages.

The fourth group, comprising the supplementary farm population living in incorporated places, is probably of greater significance, including as it does the farmer who lives in town and goes out to his farm to do the necessary work or to give the necessary supervision, as the case may be, and the farm laborers who live in near-by towns rather than on the farms where they are employed. These families enjoy the social advantages of town residence, at the expense of the inconvenience of having their farms located at some distance. This inconvenience may or may not be important, depending partly on the type of farming, partly on the extent to which the work is done by hired labor, and partly on the actual distance between the residence and the farm. The very separation of the farm, or work place, from the residence, or home, may constitute an added social advantage in itself; certainly in no industry other than farming do men generally keep their homes and their work places close together; and in many cases even a partial separation of the farming operations from the household activities indicates an improvement in the standard of living.

One further amplification of the residence classification remains to be considered—namely, the combination of residence with the tenure-group classification. The essential features of this combination are presented in Table 57, which shows for the several tenure groups the percentage living inside incorporated places.

Omitting the farm manager group, which is very small in number and therefore hardly representative, and omitting New Madrid County, Mo., where residence customs are unusual, the farm laborer population shows uniformly a much larger percentage living in incorporated places (as it also showed living "not on farms") than either of the other tenure groups, with the farm owner population next, in most cases, and the farm tenant population last.

TABLE 57.—PERCENTAGE OF FARM POPULATION LIVING INSIDE INCORPORATED PLACES, BY TENURE GROUP, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

[Percentages based on figures in appendix, in Table 3 for each county]

TENURE GROUP	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
Total.....	5.0	5.2	12.0	10.5	9.3	4.6	10.0	18.1
Farm owner population.....	3.8	3.7	30.5	14.8	5.8	4.4	13.7	12.2
Farm tenant population.....	3.4	2.6	3.7	9.1	4.9	2.9	2.4	19.7
Farm manager population.....	5.8	16.0	37.0	35.8	10.3	6.4	73.7	32.3
Farm laborer population.....	11.3	22.5	16.5	32.3	38.6	10.7	29.1	34.2

CLASSIFICATION BY COLOR AND NATIVITY, SEX, AND AGE

Table 58 shows the farm population of the eight counties by color, nativity, and parentage. Practically all of the population shown as "colored" in these county tables and in those of the appendix were Negroes, except in King County, Wash., where about 94 per cent of the total colored were Japanese.

TABLE 58.—FARM POPULATION BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
NUMBER:								
Total.....	20,662	32,088	16,214	10,354	14,152	39,117	35,068	20,830
Native white.....	19,725	27,662	14,640	10,148	11,517	21,824	24,971	13,171
Foreign-born white.....	923	4,416	51	88	2,624	16	1,063	5,134
Colored.....	14	10	1,523	118	11	17,277	9,034	2,325
Native white, total.....	19,725	27,662	14,640	10,148	11,517	21,824	24,971	13,171
Native parentage.....	17,565	13,819	14,332	9,345	4,462	21,759	23,407	7,004
Foreign parentage.....	1,174	8,596	103	354	4,009	11	1,113	4,177
Mixed parentage.....	986	5,247	155	449	2,446	54	451	1,990
Father foreign.....	625	3,449	112	293	1,055	42	345	1,357
Mother foreign.....	361	1,798	43	156	791	12	106	633
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white.....	95.5	86.2	90.3	98.0	81.4	55.8	71.2	63.8
Foreign-born white.....	4.5	13.8	0.3	0.8	18.5	(¹)	3.0	24.9
Colored.....	0.1	(¹)	9.4	1.1	0.1	44.2	25.8	11.3
Native white, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native parentage.....	89.0	50.0	98.2	92.1	38.7	99.7	93.7	53.2
Foreign parentage.....	0.0	31.1	0.7	3.5	40.0	0.1	4.5	31.7
Mixed parentage.....	5.0	19.0	1.1	4.4	21.2	0.2	1.8	15.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In three of the counties the foreign-born whites formed less than 1 per cent of the total farm population and in four counties the numbers of the colored were negligible. In Wake County, N. C., on the other hand, 44.2 per cent of the farm population were colored, and in Ellis County, Tex., 25.8 per cent.

In the matter of parentage there is a general correspondence, of course, between the number or percentage of native white persons of

foreign parentage in the several counties and the number of foreign-born whites. In three of the eight counties more than 45 per cent of the native whites in the farm population were of foreign or mixed parentage, these counties being Cass County, N. Dak. (61.2 per cent); Dane County, Wis. (50 per cent); and King County, Wash. (46.8 per cent). The percentage foreign born in the farm population of these counties was 18.5, 13.8, and 24.9, respectively.

Table 59 shows the percentages foreign-born white and colored, respectively, by tenure group, for the counties in which these elements are important, both for the whole farm population and for that living on farms and not on farms.

TABLE 59.—PERCENTAGE OF FARM POPULATION FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND COLORED, RESPECTIVELY, BY TENURE GROUP AND RESIDENCE, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

TENURE GROUP AND RESIDENCE	PER CENT FOREIGN-BORN WHITE					PER CENT COLORED.				
	Otse- go, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	Cass, N. Dak.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
Total ¹	4.5	13.8	18.5	3.0	24.9	9.4	1.1	44.2	25.8	11.3
On farms.....	4.7	13.7	18.0	3.0	24.9	7.5	0.7	43.5	23.4	11.3
Not on farms.....	2.8	16.4	24.3	3.5	24.9	23.0	3.2	58.3	58.9	11.1
Farm owner population.....	4.9	12.8	18.4	4.8	27.6	1.0	0.4	25.0	4.0	0.7
On farms.....	4.9	12.9	18.3	4.7	28.0	0.5	0.4	24.9	3.9	0.6
Not on farms.....	3.4	8.6	20.6	0.4	25.7	4.1	—	31.4	7.6	1.6
Farm tenant population.....	3.1	12.6	14.4	1.7	14.8	3.3	0.1	55.3	22.7	34.7
On farms.....	3.2	12.6	14.6	1.7	13.4	3.3	0.1	55.3	22.8	39.5
Not on farms.....	—	10.4	10.8	—	20.0	5.3	—	52.5	8.8	17.0
Farm laborer population.....	3.7	24.4	32.4	5.8	28.8	23.2	4.4	70.5	64.0	18.0
On farms.....	6.3	28.0	35.5	6.3	33.1	20.2	4.0	71.8	61.5	17.1
Not on farms.....	2.5	18.4	29.0	4.2	26.8	32.0	4.6	67.8	69.5	15.6

¹ Includes farm manager population and farm population with tenure not reported.

Except in Otsego and King Counties, the percentage both of foreign-born whites and of colored in the farm laborer population was considerably greater than in the owner or tenant population. As between the farm residents and the nonfarm residents, there was no decided tendency with respect to the foreign born, first one and then the other showing the higher percentage. The percentage colored in the total farm population was much higher among the nonfarm residents than among the farm residents, except in King County, Wash. This was the result, however, of the fact that the nonfarm residents included a much larger proportion of farm laborers than did the other tenure groups.

Table 60 shows the farm population of the eight counties classified by sex, residence (on farms and not on farms), and tenure group, and Table 61 shows the number of males to 100 females for the same classification, and also for native white, foreign-born white, and colored.

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TABLE 60.—FARM POPULATION BY SEX, RESIDENCE, AND TENURE GROUP, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

SEX, RESIDENCE, AND TENURE GROUP	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
Total ¹	20,662	32,053	16,214	10,354	14,152	30,117	35,068	20,630
Males.....	10,918	17,563	8,741	5,471	7,779	19,832	18,299	11,771
Females.....	9,744	14,525	7,473	4,883	6,373	10,285	16,769	8,859
Living on farms.....	18,344	30,303	14,350	8,401	12,945	37,465	32,793	15,363
Males.....	9,635	16,497	7,738	4,394	7,050	18,072	17,041	8,596
Females.....	8,709	13,806	6,614	4,007	5,895	18,493	15,692	6,797
Not living on farms.....	2,318	1,755	1,864	1,953	1,207	1,652	2,335	5,267
Males.....	1,283	1,066	1,005	1,077	720	860	1,258	3,205
Females.....	1,035	719	859	876	478	792	1,077	2,062
Farm owner population.....	13,820	21,228	2,374	3,648	7,503	15,695	8,363	11,812
Males.....	7,111	11,300	1,235	1,850	3,938	8,049	4,356	6,449
Females.....	6,709	9,928	1,139	1,798	3,565	7,646	4,007	5,363
Farm tenant population.....	3,067	7,250	8,271	4,122	4,592	19,451	19,950	4,751
Males.....	1,620	3,881	4,411	2,163	2,436	9,745	10,274	2,608
Females.....	1,447	3,369	3,860	1,959	2,156	9,706	9,676	2,143
Farm manager population.....	208	163	108	120	190	125	118	254
Males.....	107	93	61	56	108	64	58	140
Females.....	101	70	47	64	82	61	60	114
Farm laborer population.....	3,388	2,604	5,098	2,314	1,563	3,192	6,152	3,565
Males.....	1,987	1,926	2,853	1,335	1,131	1,666	3,350	2,426
Females.....	1,399	878	2,245	979	432	1,526	2,802	1,140

¹ Includes farm population with tenure not reported.

TABLE 61.—MALES TO 100 FEMALES IN THE FARM POPULATION, BY RESIDENCE, TENURE GROUP, COLOR, AND NATIVITY, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

[Ratio not shown when number of females is less than 100. Ratios for farm population outside and inside incorporated places and native white, foreign-born white, and colored are based on figures in the Appendix, in Tables 5 and 6, respectively, for each county]

RESIDENCE, TENURE GROUP, COLOR, AND NATIVITY	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
Total ¹	112.0	120.9	117.0	112.0	122.1	102.8	109.1	132.9
On farms.....	110.6	119.5	117.0	109.7	119.6	102.6	108.6	126.0
Not on farms.....	124.0	148.3	117.0	122.9	162.5	108.6	116.8	155.4
Outside incorporated places.....	111.7	120.5	117.2	110.5	119.8	102.7	109.3	127.9
Inside incorporated places.....	118.4	128.2	115.1	120.3	140.6	105.2	107.4	158.6
Native white.....	111.1	118.1	117.0	111.6	115.9	104.7	108.7	122.4
Foreign-born white.....	133.7	140.4	-----	-----	153.8	-----	131.1	167.8
Colored.....	-----	-----	114.2	-----	-----	100.5	107.9	127.7
Farm owner population.....	109.0	113.8	108.4	102.9	110.5	105.3	108.7	120.2
On farms.....	106.1	114.1	108.8	103.0	111.2	105.5	109.4	120.2
Not on farms.....	101.5	98.7	105.6	101.8	92.4	94.8	87.5	120.3
Farm tenant population.....	112.0	116.2	114.3	109.3	113.0	100.4	108.2	121.7
On farms.....	112.0	115.8	113.8	108.1	113.1	100.4	106.0	117.9
Not on farms.....	-----	96.1	-----	-----	-----	98.0	-----	137.2
Farm laborer population.....	142.0	219.4	127.1	136.4	281.8	107.8	119.6	212.7
On farms.....	163.5	259.6	131.2	146.8	341.2	104.0	119.6	246.6
Not on farms.....	128.2	178.4	116.0	129.6	201.2	118.1	119.4	199.3

¹ Includes farm manager population and farm population with tenure not reported.

In all of the eight counties the number of males in the farm population considerably exceeds the number of females, the excess being least (102.8 to 100) in Wake County, N. C., and greatest (132.9 to 100) in King County, Wash. In all cases, too, the excess of males over females is greater in the farm population not living on farms than it is in the farm-resident population.

Among the tenure groups, the farm laborer population shows by far the greatest excess of males over females, the ratio running as high as 261.8 males to 100 females in Cass County, N. Dak., 219.4 in Dane County, Wis., and 212.7 in King County, Wash.—the three counties, it may be noted, in which the percentage of foreign born in the farm population is greatest. This high excess of males over females in the farm laborer population is evidently responsible for the high ratios shown for the nonfarm-resident farm population (all tenures combined); for this residence group is made up largely of farm laborers and their families.

In the farm owner population, the ratio of males to females is uniformly lower (except in King County, Wash.) for that part of the tenure group not living on farms than for the part living on farms—doubtless the result of the fact that among the farm-resident families many of the grown sons remain at home to engage in farm work, while their sisters leave the farm to engage in urban occupations.

Table 62 shows the farm population of the eight counties by age (5-year periods), and Table 63 shows the per cent distribution by age, not only for the total but for the three main tenure groups—owners, tenants, and the farm laborer population.

TABLE 62.—FARM POPULATION BY AGE, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

AGE	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
All ages.....	20,662	32,095	16,214	10,354	14,152	39,117	35,098	20,630
Under 5 years.....	1,700	3,773	2,210	1,470	1,737	5,838	4,357	2,003
5 to 9 years.....	1,732	3,607	2,447	1,408	1,587	5,959	4,811	2,008
10 to 14 years.....	1,809	3,427	2,160	1,390	1,517	5,405	4,921	1,896
15 to 19 years.....	1,608	3,127	1,829	1,125	1,458	4,227	4,083	1,667
20 to 24 years.....	1,323	2,773	1,306	848	1,408	3,116	3,241	1,390
25 to 29 years.....	1,204	2,636	1,187	754	1,324	2,431	2,644	1,429
30 to 34 years.....	1,237	2,306	1,038	605	1,132	1,989	2,235	1,420
35 to 39 years.....	1,330	2,062	1,026	644	856	2,213	2,145	1,624
40 to 44 years.....	1,355	1,603	803	469	667	1,801	1,686	1,524
45 to 49 years.....	1,471	1,712	749	483	599	1,590	1,578	1,352
50 to 54 years.....	1,955	1,404	574	405	564	1,219	1,084	1,170
55 to 59 years.....	1,188	1,191	354	275	451	906	713	1,117
60 years and over.....	3,248	2,165	522	471	784	2,362	1,560	2,002
Not reported.....	3	12	9	1	8	61	10	28

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TABLE 63.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARM POPULATION IN THE MAIN TENURE GROUPS, BY AGE, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

AGE	Total	Farm owner popu- lation	Farm tenant popu- lation	Farm laborer popu- lation	Total	Farm owner popu- lation	Farm tenant popu- lation	Farm laborer popu- lation
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.					DANE COUNTY, WIS.			
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	8.2	7.2	12.0	8.9	11.8	10.0	18.0	8.6
5 to 9 years.....	8.4	8.1	11.1	7.3	11.5	11.9	12.8	5.8
10 to 14 years.....	8.8	9.0	9.3	7.1	10.7	11.9	8.9	5.8
15 to 19 years.....	7.8	7.9	7.3	7.8	9.8	10.8	6.4	11.7
20 to 24 years.....	6.4	5.8	7.2	8.2	8.6	7.9	8.9	12.9
25 to 29 years.....	6.3	5.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	6.3	12.2	12.3
30 to 34 years.....	6.0	5.4	7.5	6.9	7.5	6.3	10.7	8.2
35 to 39 years.....	6.5	6.2	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.1	7.4	6.6
40 to 44 years.....	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.6	4.6	4.9
45 to 49 years.....	7.1	7.6	6.4	5.6	5.3	6.1	3.1	5.2
50 to 54 years.....	6.6	7.2	3.9	6.3	4.4	5.2	1.8	5.2
55 to 59 years.....	5.7	6.2	4.1	5.7	3.7	4.3	1.6	4.9
60 years and over.....	15.7	17.2	9.2	15.7	6.7	7.7	3.5	7.8
Not reported.....	(¹)	(¹)	-----	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.1
NEW MADRID COUNTY, MO.					SCOTT COUNTY, MO.			
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	13.6	11.0	14.8	13.2	14.2	11.0	16.6	14.8
5 to 9 years.....	15.1	14.0	16.6	13.1	13.6	13.2	14.8	12.0
10 to 14 years.....	13.3	13.4	14.0	12.1	13.5	14.8	13.7	11.3
15 to 19 years.....	11.3	11.3	10.6	12.5	10.9	12.0	10.3	10.6
20 to 24 years.....	8.1	6.7	7.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	8.0	10.1
25 to 29 years.....	7.3	5.8	7.1	8.3	7.3	5.6	7.7	9.1
30 to 34 years.....	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.1	6.1	6.4
35 to 39 years.....	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.0	7.5
40 to 44 years.....	5.0	5.8	5.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.5	3.8
45 to 49 years.....	4.6	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.5	4.1	4.4
50 to 54 years.....	3.5	4.9	3.0	3.6	3.9	5.4	3.3	2.9
55 to 59 years.....	2.2	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	1.9	2.3
60 years and over.....	3.2	5.1	2.6	3.2	4.5	6.2	3.0	5.0
Not reported.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
CASS COUNTY, N. DAK.					WAKE COUNTY, N. C.			
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	12.3	10.1	17.2	7.3	14.9	11.8	17.5	14.7
5 to 9 years.....	11.2	11.7	12.5	5.2	15.2	14.0	10.8	11.8
10 to 14 years.....	10.7	12.5	10.3	4.0	13.8	14.2	14.1	10.8
15 to 19 years.....	10.3	12.1	8.7	7.8	10.8	11.5	10.1	11.6
20 to 24 years.....	10.4	9.9	9.0	16.3	8.0	7.0	7.9	12.8
25 to 29 years.....	9.4	7.3	10.7	15.1	6.2	5.0	6.7	9.2
30 to 34 years.....	8.0	6.0	9.9	11.6	5.1	4.7	5.5	4.5
35 to 39 years.....	6.0	5.3	6.4	8.4	5.7	5.6	6.8	5.5
40 to 44 years.....	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.7	4.6	6.2	4.3	3.5
45 to 49 years.....	4.2	4.7	3.3	4.6	4.1	4.8	3.5	3.2
50 to 54 years.....	4.0	4.8	2.5	4.5	3.1	4.3	2.2	2.7
55 to 59 years.....	3.2	3.9	2.0	3.8	2.3	3.5	1.4	2.0
60 years and over.....	5.5	6.8	3.2	5.6	6.0	8.3	3.9	7.1
Not reported.....	0.1	0.1	-----	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 63.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARM POPULATION IN THE MAIN TENURE GROUPS, BY AGE, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920.—Continued

AGE	Total	Farm owner population	Farm tenant population	Farm laborer population	Total	Farm owner population	Farm tenant population	Farm laborer population
	ELLIS COUNTY, TEX.				KING COUNTY, WASH.			
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	12.4	8.4	14.6	11.0	9.7	6.9	17.2	8.9
5 to 9 years.....	13.7	11.5	15.2	12.1	9.7	6.6	12.6	6.5
10 to 14 years.....	14.0	14.3	14.7	11.4	9.2	10.8	8.1	5.2
15 to 19 years.....	11.6	12.6	11.1	11.9	8.1	9.0	6.5	7.5
20 to 24 years.....	9.2	8.0	8.7	12.6	6.7	6.3	6.0	9.2
25 to 29 years.....	7.5	5.2	7.8	9.9	6.0	5.3	7.8	11.0
30 to 34 years.....	6.4	5.3	6.6	7.2	6.0	5.3	8.5	9.8
35 to 39 years.....	6.1	5.6	6.2	6.5	7.9	6.8	8.9	10.4
40 to 44 years.....	4.8	5.6	4.6	4.4	7.4	7.0	8.4	7.1
45 to 49 years.....	4.5	6.0	3.9	4.5	6.6	7.3	5.0	6.2
50 to 54 years.....	3.1	5.0	2.3	3.0	5.7	6.9	3.4	5.0
55 to 59 years.....	2.0	3.7	1.4	1.8	5.4	6.7	2.7	4.9
60 years and over.....	4.4	8.7	2.9	3.8	9.7	12.1	4.8	8.2
Not reported.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Two general characteristics are manifested by the age figures for the three tenure groups. First, the farm tenant population uniformly shows a higher percentage of children and a lower percentage of persons past the age of 40 than does the farm owner population. This situation is the result of the fact that tenancy is in many cases a stepping stone toward ownership, from which at least a considerable fraction of the tenants graduate into ownership before they reach the age of 40. In the tenant group, then, are found the young men, with their families of small children, while in the owner group are more of the older men, whose children have grown up.

Second, in the four strictly northern counties (Otsego, N. Y., Dane, Wis., Cass, N. Dak., and King, Wash.) the percentage of children in the farm laborer population is relatively low, and the percentages in the groups from 20 to 29 years of age are relatively high.

Table 64 shows the farm population of the five counties that contain important cities, by sex, color and nativity, and age, with comparative figures for the important city in each county. The relations between the farm population and the population of the city which it surrounds are in general similar to the relations between farm and urban population which have been discussed in an earlier chapter. Space limitations, however, forbid any attempt to discuss the interesting comparisons which these figures afford.

EIGHT COUNTIES—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION

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TABLE 64.—FARM POPULATION OF FIVE COUNTIES, AND POPULATION OF INCLUDED CITIES OF 10,000 AND OVER, BY SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY, AND AGE: 1920

COUNTY OR CITY AND AGE	NUMBER						PER CENT DISTRIBUTION ¹					
	All classes			Native white	Foreign - born white	Colored	All classes			Native white	Foreign - born white	Colored
	Both sexes	Male	Female				Both sexes	Male	Female			
OTSEGO Co., N. Y.												
FARM POPULATION												
All ages.....	20,662	10,918	9,744	19,725	928	14	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
Under 5 years.....	1,700	806	834	1,607	1	2	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.6	0.1	-----
5 to 9 years.....	1,732	886	846	1,725	7	-----	8.4	8.1	8.7	8.7	0.8	-----
10 to 14 years.....	1,809	932	877	1,778	20	2	8.8	8.5	9.0	9.0	3.1	-----
15 to 19 years.....	1,608	877	731	1,571	37	-----	7.8	8.0	7.5	8.0	4.0	-----
20 to 44 years.....	6,648	3,363	3,185	6,153	388	9	31.7	30.8	32.7	31.2	41.8	-----
45 years and over.....	7,262	3,992	3,270	6,798	463	1	35.1	33.6	35.0	34.6	50.2	-----
Age not reported.....	3	2	1	3	-----	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-----	-----
ONEONTA (CITY)												
All ages.....	11,582	5,679	5,903	10,657	854	71	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
Under 5 years.....	983	512	471	973	2	8	8.5	9.0	8.0	9.1	0.2	-----
5 to 9 years.....	938	485	451	910	14	12	8.1	8.5	7.7	8.5	1.6	-----
10 to 14 years.....	837	397	440	817	15	5	7.2	7.0	7.6	7.7	1.8	-----
15 to 19 years.....	769	341	428	745	20	4	6.6	6.0	7.3	7.0	2.3	-----
20 to 44 years.....	4,705	2,364	2,341	4,172	503	30	40.6	41.6	39.7	39.1	53.9	-----
45 years and over.....	3,346	1,575	1,770	3,033	300	12	28.9	27.7	30.0	28.5	35.1	-----
Age not reported.....	7	6	2	7	-----	-----	0.1	0.1	(2)	0.1	-----	-----
DANE Co., WIS.												
FARM POPULATION												
All ages.....	32,088	17,563	14,625	27,662	4,416	10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
Under 5 years.....	3,773	1,933	1,849	3,770	1	2	11.8	11.0	12.7	13.6	(2)	-----
5 to 9 years.....	3,697	1,908	1,789	3,678	19	-----	11.5	10.9	12.3	13.3	0.4	-----
10 to 14 years.....	3,427	1,810	1,617	3,385	41	1	10.7	10.3	11.1	12.2	0.9	-----
15 to 19 years.....	3,147	1,773	1,374	3,051	95	-----	9.8	10.1	9.5	11.0	2.2	-----
20 to 44 years.....	11,560	6,441	5,110	10,876	1,681	3	36.0	36.7	35.2	35.7	38.1	-----
45 years and over.....	6,472	3,691	2,781	6,392	2,577	8	20.2	21.0	19.1	14.1	58.4	-----
Age not reported.....	12	7	5	10	2	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-----	-----
MADISON (CITY)												
All ages.....	33,379	18,275	20,103	33,213	4,852	313	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	3,403	1,716	1,687	3,372	8	23	8.9	9.4	8.4	10.2	0.2	7.3
5 to 9 years.....	3,255	1,667	1,683	3,192	30	33	8.5	9.1	7.9	9.0	0.6	10.5
10 to 14 years.....	2,900	1,400	1,500	2,783	92	25	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.4	1.9	8.0
15 to 19 years.....	3,059	1,395	1,664	2,800	146	24	8.0	7.6	8.3	8.7	3.0	7.7
20 to 44 years.....	17,106	8,125	8,081	14,828	2,140	138	44.0	44.5	44.7	44.0	44.1	44.1
45 years and over.....	8,678	3,923	4,655	8,076	2,429	70	22.4	21.5	23.2	18.3	50.1	22.4
Age not reported.....	77	49	28	69	8	-----	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	-----
CASS Co., N. DAK.												
FARM POPULATION												
All ages.....	14,162	7,779	6,373	11,517	2,624	11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
Under 5 years.....	1,737	881	856	1,735	2	-----	12.3	11.3	13.4	15.1	0.1	-----
5 to 9 years.....	1,587	818	769	1,574	13	-----	11.2	10.6	12.1	13.7	0.5	-----
10 to 14 years.....	1,517	772	745	1,493	19	-----	10.7	9.9	11.7	13.0	0.7	-----
15 to 19 years.....	1,458	736	722	1,408	48	2	10.3	9.5	11.3	12.2	1.8	-----
20 to 44 years.....	5,447	3,123	2,324	4,433	1,009	5	38.5	40.1	36.5	38.5	38.5	-----
45 years and over.....	2,398	1,440	952	2,364	1,530	4	16.9	18.0	14.9	7.5	58.3	-----
Age not reported.....	8	3	5	8	3	-----	0.1	(2)	0.1	(2)	0.1	-----
FARGO (CITY)												
All ages.....	21,961	10,630	11,331	18,103	3,788	70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
Under 5 years.....	2,280	1,125	1,155	2,274	5	1	10.4	10.6	10.2	12.6	0.1	-----
5 to 9 years.....	2,036	1,001	1,035	2,008	28	2	9.3	9.4	9.1	11.1	0.7	-----
10 to 14 years.....	1,705	824	881	1,655	49	1	7.8	7.8	7.8	9.1	1.3	-----
15 to 19 years.....	1,809	762	1,047	1,714	89	6	8.2	7.1	9.3	9.5	2.3	-----
20 to 44 years.....	9,924	4,693	5,261	8,035	1,793	46	45.2	43.9	48.4	44.7	47.3	-----
45 years and over.....	4,011	2,152	1,859	2,184	1,813	14	18.3	20.2	16.4	12.1	47.9	-----
Age not reported.....	196	113	83	185	11	-----	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.3	-----

¹ Per cent not shown when base is less than 100.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 64.—FARM POPULATION OF FIVE COUNTIES, AND POPULATION OF INCLUDED CITIES OF 10,000 AND OVER, BY SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY, AND AGE: 1920—Continued

COUNTY OR CITY AND AGE	NUMBER						PER CENT DISTRIBUTION ¹					
	All classes			Native white	Foreign - born white	Colored	All classes			Native white	Foreign - born white	Colored
	Both sexes	Male	Female				Both sexes	Male	Female			
WAKE CO., N. C.												
FARM POPULATION												
All ages.....	39, 117	19, 832	19, 285	21, 824	16, 17, 277	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 5 years.....	5, 838	2, 956	2, 833	3, 201	2, 637	14. 9	14. 9	14. 9	14. 7			15. 3
5 to 9 years.....	5, 959	3, 044	2, 915	3, 149	2, 810	15. 2	15. 3	15. 1	14. 4			16. 3
10 to 14 years.....	5, 405	2, 744	2, 661	2, 839	2, 500	13. 8	13. 8	13. 8	13. 0			14. 9
15 to 19 years.....	4, 227	2, 114	2, 113	2, 263	1, 974	10. 8	10. 7	11. 0	10. 3			11. 4
20 to 44 years.....	11, 550	5, 528	6, 022	6, 552	6	29. 5	27. 9	31. 2	30. 5			28. 3
45 years and over.....	6, 077	3, 416	2, 661	3, 720	10	15. 5	17. 2	13. 8	17. 0			13. 6
Age not reported.....	61	31	30	10	61	0. 2	0. 2	0. 2	(?)			0. 3
RALEIGH (CITY)												
All ages.....	24, 418	12, 118	12, 300	15, 689	184	8, 545	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 5 years.....	2, 090	1, 062	1, 034	1, 367		729	8. 6	8. 8	8. 4	8. 7		8. 5
5 to 9 years.....	2, 285	1, 136	1, 149	1, 430		855	9. 4	9. 4	9. 3	9. 1		10. 0
10 to 14 years.....	2, 177	1, 053	1, 124	1, 388	1	788	8. 9	8. 7	9. 1	8. 8	0. 5	9. 2
15 to 19 years.....	2, 186	1, 024	1, 162	1, 355	4	847	9. 0	8. 5	9. 4	8. 5	2. 2	9. 9
20 to 44 years.....	11, 111	5, 571	5, 540	7, 134	114	3, 863	45. 5	46. 0	45. 0	45. 5	62. 0	45. 2
45 years and over.....	4, 544	2, 265	2, 279	3, 028	65	1, 451	18. 6	18. 7	18. 5	19. 3	35. 3	17. 0
Age not reported.....	19	7	12	7		12	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	(?)		0. 1
KING CO., WASH.												
FARM POPULATION												
All ages.....	20, 630	11, 771	8, 859	13, 171	5, 134	2, 325	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 5 years.....	2, 003	1, 017	986	1, 439	21	543	9. 7	8. 6	11. 1	10. 9	0. 4	23. 4
5 to 9 years.....	2, 008	1, 041	967	1, 661	55	292	9. 7	8. 8	10. 9	12. 6	1. 1	12. 6
10 to 14 years.....	1, 896	999	897	1, 693	113	90	9. 2	8. 5	10. 1	12. 9	2. 2	8. 9
15 to 19 years.....	1, 667	835	732	1, 408	167	102	8. 1	7. 9	8. 3	10. 7	3. 1	4. 4
20 to 44 years.....	7, 337	4, 244	3, 123	4, 245	2, 089	1, 053	35. 8	36. 2	35. 3	32. 2	40. 7	45. 3
45 years and over.....	5, 641	3, 493	2, 148	2, 714	2, 688	239	27. 3	29. 7	24. 2	20. 6	52. 4	10. 3
Age not reported.....	28	22	6	11	11	6	0. 1	0. 2	0. 1	0. 1	0. 2	0. 3
SEATTLE (CITY)												
All ages.....	315, 312	167, 601	147, 711	228, 705	73, 876	12, 732	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 5 years.....	24, 198	12, 251	11, 947	22, 203	531	1, 404	7. 7	7. 3	8. 1	9. 7	0. 7	11. 5
5 to 9 years.....	23, 753	11, 963	11, 790	21, 701	1, 366	696	7. 5	7. 1	8. 0	9. 5	1. 8	5. 5
10 to 14 years.....	20, 547	10, 179	10, 368	18, 621	1, 539	387	6. 5	6. 1	7. 0	8. 1	2. 1	3. 0
15 to 19 years.....	21, 306	10, 277	11, 029	18, 392	2, 252	692	6. 8	6. 1	7. 5	8. 0	3. 0	5. 4
20 to 44 years.....	153, 431	82, 039	71, 402	104, 855	41, 057	7, 526	48. 7	48. 9	45. 3	45. 8	55. 9	59. 1
45 years and over.....	70, 767	40, 013	30, 754	42, 105	26, 799	1, 863	22. 4	23. 9	20. 8	18. 4	36. 3	14. 6
Age not reported.....	1, 300	879	421	856	341	104	0. 4	0. 5	0. 3	0. 4	0. 5	0. 8

¹ Per cent not shown when base is less than 100.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

ILLITERACY

A person is classified as illiterate on the population schedule (from which the farm population data are taken) if he is unable to write in any language, without regard to his ability to read. The population classified as illiterate therefore represents those persons who have had no education whatever, in the usual sense of this word. A considerable additional number are doubtless unable to express their thoughts in writing—to write an intelligible letter, for example—or to read a newspaper understandingly, though they are returned as literate because they are able to write their names or perhaps to record disconnected items in writing.

Table 65 shows the percentage of illiteracy in the farm population, and also in the total, urban, and rural population, for the eight counties, by color and nativity.

TABLE 65.—PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM), BY COLOR AND NATIVITY FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

COLOR AND NATIVITY AND CLASS	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
WHOLE POPULATION								
Total.....	1.0	1.8	10.2	3.0	1.2	12.8	6.5	1.5
Urban.....	1.5	2.4	—	2.3	0.7	8.9	6.1	1.5
Rural.....	0.8	1.2	10.2	3.3	1.7	15.0	6.7	1.2
Farm.....	0.9	1.1	11.4	2.9	1.3	16.2	7.4	2.3
NATIVE WHITE POPULATION								
Total.....	0.5	0.8	7.7	2.6	0.1	6.8	1.6	0.1
Urban.....	0.3	0.2	—	2.0	0.1	3.4	1.0	0.1
Rural.....	0.6	0.4	7.7	2.9	0.2	8.9	1.9	0.2
Farm.....	0.7	0.3	7.9	2.5	0.1	10.0	2.0	0.2
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION								
Total.....	9.9	8.7	4.7	5.1	4.6	8.9	19.6	3.4
Urban.....	15.1	13.1	—	(1)	2.8	6.5	26.2	3.6
Rural.....	6.1	4.6	(1)	5.5	6.5	(1)	17.4	2.4
Farm.....	6.0	5.0	(1)	(1)	4.9	(1)	14.5	4.2
COLORED POPULATION								
Total.....	4.0	4.9	37.7	24.4	(1)	22.5	19.9	10.8
Urban.....	3.7	5.6	—	(1)	(1)	19.2	18.1	11.4
Rural.....	(1)	2.8	37.7	27.2	(1)	24.0	20.8	8.5
Farm.....	(1)	(1)	41.7	23.6	(1)	24.3	20.6	10.4

¹ Per cent not shown when base is less than 100.

The percentage of illiteracy in the total population of any county depends very much on the racial composition of its population. The urban population of Otsego County, N. Y., shows 1.5 per cent illiterate mainly because it contains a considerable foreign-born white element with a very high percentage of illiteracy. The native white urban population of Otsego County was only 0.3 per cent illiterate, as compared with 0.6 per cent for the rural and 0.7 per cent for the native white farm population. Comparisons between the farm pop-

ulation and the urban or the rural population in the matter of illiteracy will be more significant, therefore, if they are made on the basis of the native white element alone.

Considering the whole of each class, the farm population shows a lower percentage of illiteracy than either the rural (of which the farm population comprises a large part) or the urban in one county; the urban population shows the lowest percentage in four counties, and the rural population in three counties, including New Madrid County, Mo., which has no urban population. On the basis of the native whites alone, however, the urban population shows the lowest percentage of illiteracy in all of the seven counties having urban population. In general, the differences between the farm and the rural population are slight, the farm population showing the lower percentage of illiteracy in two counties (Dane County, Wis., and Scott County, Mo.).

Table 66 gives the percentage of illiteracy for the farm population of the eight counties, classified by residence, sex, color and nativity, and tenure group.

In general, the percentage of illiteracy tends to be lower in the farm population living inside incorporated places than in that living outside incorporated places. This is the natural result of the better school facilities provided in the incorporated places—though in three counties other conditions overbalance this tendency and bring about a higher percentage of illiteracy in the farm population living inside incorporated places.

The percentage of illiteracy is uniformly lower in the farm population living on farms than in that not living on farms, taking as a basis the totals for each county. This is largely a result of the different tenure composition of the two residence groups, however, for many of the tenure groups, including the farm laborer group for all of the eight counties, show lower percentages of illiteracy for the part of the group not living on farms. The percentage of illiteracy is uniformly higher for the farm laborer population than for the other tenure groups; and the farm population not living on farms is made up more largely of farm laborers and their families than is the farm-resident population. Hence, the average percentage of illiteracy is higher, by reason of the inclusion of these laborers.

The high percentage of illiteracy shown for the farm laborer population may be taken to indicate that to a large extent this is a permanent group, and not a group in process of transition to the status of farm tenant and then to that of farm owner. For illiteracy is a handicap that is rarely gotten rid of after the period of youth is past. And if these illiterate farm laborers and their illiterate families

were being taken over into the higher tenure groups, then their illiteracy would go with them. Or perhaps a more reasonable explanation would be to assume that the farm laborer population contains within itself a considerable group of persons, largely illiterate, who will never make any progress toward a higher tenure status; and that the ones who do become tenants and farm owners are selected from among the literate portion of the whole group.

TABLE 66.—PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN THE FARM POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY RESIDENCE, TENURE GROUP, COLOR AND NATIVITY, AND SEX, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

[Per cent not shown when base is less than 100. Base figures in appendix, in Tables 12 and 13 for each county]

RESIDENCE, COLOR AND NATIVITY, TENURE GROUP, AND SEX	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
Total.....	0.9	1.1	11.4	2.9	1.3	13.2	7.4	2.3
Male.....	1.3	1.0	13.2	3.3	0.9	13.3	8.4	2.1
Female.....	0.6	1.2	9.2	2.5	1.7	14.0	6.3	2.7
On farms.....	0.9	1.1	10.9	2.4	1.3	13.2	6.9	2.1
Male.....	1.2	1.0	12.8	2.8	0.9	13.4	8.0	1.8
Female.....	0.6	1.2	8.7	2.0	1.7	13.9	5.8	2.5
Not on farms.....	1.1	1.5	14.8	5.0	1.4	16.9	13.1	3.1
Male.....	1.8	1.5	16.4	5.4	1.1	16.9	13.3	2.9
Female.....	0.3	1.5	12.8	4.4	1.9	16.8	12.8	3.4
Outside incorporated places.....	1.0	1.2	11.6	2.8	1.3	16.5	7.2	2.1
Male.....	1.3	1.1	13.6	3.3	0.9	18.7	8.4	1.8
Female.....	0.6	1.3	9.2	2.3	1.8	14.3	6.0	2.5
Inside incorporated places.....	0.4	0.6	0.9	3.3	1.1	10.6	8.5	3.5
Male.....	0.6	0.6	10.7	3.4	1.0	12.0	8.7	3.4
Female.....	0.2	0.6	8.8	3.3	1.1	9.0	8.4	3.5
Native white.....	0.7	0.3	7.9	2.5	0.1	10.0	2.0	0.2
Foreign-born white.....	5.0	5.0			4.9		14.5	4.2
Colored.....			41.7	28.6		24.3	20.6	10.4
Farm owner population.....	0.8	1.0	4.7	1.1	1.4	8.4	1.5	1.6
Male.....	0.9	0.9	5.1	1.0	0.8	10.2	1.5	1.5
Female.....	0.0	1.1	4.2	1.3	2.0	5.6	1.5	1.8
On farms.....	0.8	1.0	4.5	1.2	1.4	9.5	1.4	1.5
Not on farms.....			5.6	0.7	0.9	5.4	2.4	2.4
Outside incorporated places.....	0.8	1.0	3.3	1.1	1.5	9.7	1.4	1.5
Inside incorporated places.....	0.4	0.3	7.7	1.3	0.3	4.8	2.0	2.7
Farm tenant population.....	0.8	1.1	7.9	2.1	0.5	20.4	6.7	3.1
Male.....	1.1	0.8	9.5	2.4	0.4	23.8	7.9	2.1
Female.....	0.5	1.4	5.8	1.8	0.7	17.0	5.4	4.4
On farms.....	0.8	1.1	7.8	2.0	0.6	20.6	6.7	3.0
Not on farms.....			10.1	3.1		9.8		3.4
Outside incorporated places.....	0.8	1.1	8.0	2.0	0.6	20.7	6.7	3.1
Inside incorporated places.....			5.6	2.9		10.7	6.1	2.9
Farm laborer population.....	1.8	2.2	20.4	7.2	2.4	25.8	17.4	4.0
Male.....	2.7	2.2	22.6	8.0	2.1	27.5	18.7	3.9
Female.....	0.5	2.1	17.6	6.0	3.3	23.8	15.9	4.3
On farms.....	2.4	2.2	21.1	8.1	2.8	28.0	18.6	5.1
Not on farms.....	1.4	2.1	18.4	6.6	2.0	21.6	15.1	3.5
Outside incorporated places.....	2.0	2.5	21.7	8.3	2.6	27.8	19.1	3.7
Inside incorporated places.....	0.6	1.2	14.1	5.2	2.1	17.3	13.9	4.7

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

A person was reported in the 1920 census as attending school if he had attended any kind of school, college, or other educational institution for any length of time between September 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920. The number of persons reporting school attendance is therefore somewhat larger than the number who would have been in attendance on any one day. On the other hand, since the period elapsed between the beginning of the school year and the census date was less than one-half the school year, it is somewhat smaller than the total number attending at some time during the complete school year, 1919-1920, though the number of persons who would begin school attendance between January and June would be negligible, except for the youngest age group.

Two general factors affect the school attendance among the different classes of the population and among the different areas represented. First, the economic status of the parents. This affects particularly the number of persons from 15 to 19 years old who are attending school, since many of this age group are capable of earning considerable wages, if circumstances require. Second, the local school facilities and the legal requirements. Where a long period of attendance is required, and where the schools are good and conveniently located, the attendance will be higher than where contrary conditions prevail.

Table 67 gives the percentage of school attendance for the farm population of the eight counties in three age groups, further classified by sex, by residence, and by tenure group.

The percentage of school attendance does not tell the whole story of the differences in educational facilities or the extent to which the population takes advantage of such facilities. For in some sections the school year covers 40 weeks or more, while in others it is less than half as long. In general, though, the sections where school attendance is generally high are those where the school year is long, and vice versa.

The highest percentage of attendance is shown, of course, for the second age group, comprising children from 10 to 14 years of age, since the first group, 5 to 9 years of age, includes some children too young to go to school, except under exceptionally favorable circumstances, and the third group, from 15 to 19 years of age, includes many who have left school to go to work and many others who have finished the grades (or passed the age of compulsory attendance) and do not intend to go any further.

In almost every case where separate figures are shown for males and females, the females show a higher percentage of school attend-

ance than the males, though in many cases the differences are slight. This difference is most significant in the age group from 15 to 19 years old, where it indicates that many more of the boys than of the girls leave school at some time in the course of the high school period, to go to work.

TABLE 67.—PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—FARM POPULATION 5 TO 19 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX, TENURE GROUP, AND RESIDENCE, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

[Per cent not shown when base is less than 100. Base figures in appendix, in Table 14 for each county]

SEX, RESIDENCE, TENURE GROUP, AND AGE	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
TOTAL:								
5 to 9 years.....	68.2	75.4	63.6	67.3	71.4	55.5	40.2	69.5
10 to 14 years.....	97.8	95.0	85.4	94.8	97.3	87.8	86.4	96.7
15 to 19 years.....	45.7	32.5	20.8	33.2	45.5	57.2	41.9	47.7
By SEX:								
Males—								
5 to 9 years.....	67.7	73.2	62.6	65.0	71.1	54.7	49.4	70.0
10 to 14 years.....	97.7	95.2	84.5	95.2	96.8	87.2	85.7	95.8
15 to 19 years.....	38.1	27.1	24.3	31.4	40.4	57.0	40.3	41.3
Females—								
5 to 9 years.....	68.7	77.8	64.7	69.6	71.7	56.4	40.0	69.0
10 to 14 years.....	97.9	94.7	85.5	94.3	97.0	88.4	87.2	97.7
15 to 19 years.....	54.9	39.4	30.0	35.4	50.7	57.5	43.5	55.9
By TENURE GROUP:								
Farm owner population—								
5 to 9 years.....	69.6	76.6	74.4	68.1	72.2	62.1	61.6	75.0
10 to 14 years.....	97.7	95.4	94.3	94.8	97.1	92.5	95.6	98.6
15 to 19 years.....	51.4	35.7	41.6	34.4	51.0	67.2	58.8	52.8
Farm tenant population—								
5 to 9 years.....	67.4	74.8	67.0	69.2	70.3	51.8	48.2	60.3
10 to 14 years.....	95.3	94.8	91.1	97.0	97.0	85.0	86.7	97.7
15 to 19 years.....	37.5	25.3	29.4	30.7	39.3	50.7	40.1	48.5
Farm laborer population—								
5 to 9 years.....	61.1	75.5	52.0	61.4	-----	49.2	36.5	67.4
10 to 14 years.....	97.9	92.7	89.3	89.3	-----	80.0	70.2	95.2
15 to 19 years.....	27.0	18.7	17.6	19.8	25.4	44.0	23.2	27.7
By RESIDENCE:								
On farms—								
5 to 9 years.....	68.7	75.1	63.0	67.5	71.3	55.4	48.9	69.4
10 to 14 years.....	97.7	95.0	85.1	95.5	97.4	87.8	86.1	96.9
15 to 19 years.....	47.0	32.5	23.0	33.3	44.6	57.3	41.0	50.9
Not on farms—								
5 to 9 years.....	63.0	81.3	61.1	66.4	73.0	59.6	55.9	70.1
10 to 14 years.....	99.4	95.5	88.0	90.6	-----	86.8	90.8	95.5
15 to 19 years.....	34.5	32.1	33.7	32.9	55.4	55.8	41.7	37.9
Outside incorporated places—								
5 to 9 years.....	67.8	75.1	62.5	66.8	71.5	55.3	48.3	69.3
10 to 14 years.....	97.8	94.8	84.6	94.8	97.4	87.6	85.7	96.8
15 to 19 years.....	45.0	31.4	26.0	32.6	44.3	57.1	40.2	48.9
Inside incorporated places—								
5 to 9 years.....	-----	84.5	73.6	70.9	-----	61.9	60.9	70.7
10 to 14 years.....	-----	98.0	92.5	94.7	-----	99.8	98.0	96.0
15 to 19 years.....	-----	49.5	34.2	36.0	56.0	59.9	54.8	42.6

In general, the school attendance of all three age groups in the farm owner population is higher than that in the corresponding groups in the farm tenant population, which in turn is higher than that in the farm laborer population, though there are a number of unimportant exceptions. The condition reflects in part the economic status of the families in the several tenure groups, and in part, per-

haps, the family traditions and the desire for education on the part of both parents and children.

Theoretically, the school attendance of the farm population living inside incorporated places should be decidedly higher than that of the remainder of the farm population, by reason of the better and more convenient school facilities. This is generally the case in fact, but the considerable number of exceptions suggests that there are other local conditions which frequently offset this advantage of location within the limits of a city or town.

MARITAL CONDITION

The most convenient single figure that may be used to indicate the status of a population group with regard to marital condition seems to be the percentage married, widowed, or divorced—that is, a figure representing all those who are or have been married, omitting only those who are still single. This figure is given in Table 68 for the farm population, male and female, by tenure group, residence, color and nativity, and age.

The percentages shown for the different counties are affected primarily by differences in the distribution of the farm population of the several counties by tenure group and by age. Among the males, the percentage who have been married is uniformly larger in the farm tenant population than in the farm owner population, partly by reason of the fact that the unmarried sons of farm owners are more likely to remain at home and engage in farm work, either on the home farm or elsewhere, than are the sons in tenant families. This difference in the make-up of the owner and the tenant families is clearly indicated by the figures in Table 63, which gives the distribution of the several tenure groups by age.

Again, in four of the counties (omitting the two southern counties and the two in Missouri) the percentage who have been married in the farm laborer population is very much lower than in the farm owner population—again by reason of a different age distribution, the farm laborer population of these counties including considerable numbers of young men between 15 and 29 (or 34) years of age who are serving their apprenticeship in agriculture, and who will presently pass over into the tenant or the owner class. This distinction is less marked in the southern counties, partly because the tenure status of the persons here engaged in agriculture is more permanent. That is, there are more tenants who expect to remain tenants permanently, and more farm laborers who expect to remain farm laborers.

TABLE 68.—MARITAL CONDITION—PERCENTAGE MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN THE FARM POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, TENURE GROUP, RESIDENCE, COLOR AND NATIVITY, AND AGE, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

[Per cent not shown when base is less than 100. Base figures and separate percentages for persons married, widowed, and divorced, in appendix, in Table 16 for each county]

SEX, TENURE GROUP, RESIDENCE, COLOR AND NATIVITY, AND AGE	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
MALES								
Total.....	69.6	58.9	66.3	63.2	49.8	65.1	65.8	58.8
BY TENURE GROUP:								
Farm owner population.....	71.9	55.3	63.6	60.2	50.8	60.5	60.1	61.3
Farm tenant population.....	73.8	67.8	68.9	67.4	62.6	70.2	69.5	70.4
Farm laborer population.....	58.3	27.5	63.9	60.3	25.7	61.1	63.4	43.1
BY RESIDENCE:								
On farms.....	69.8	54.6	66.3	62.9	50.6	65.4	66.3	61.2
Not on farms.....	67.9	44.6	66.8	64.3	43.4	59.3	60.5	53.8
Outside incorporated places.....	69.6	54.4	66.4	63.5	50.8	65.5	66.3	61.1
Inside incorporated places.....	69.4	40.1	65.8	62.2	42.5	59.4	62.1	50.7
BY COLOR AND NATIVITY:								
Native white.....	69.1	48.5	66.8	62.8	41.0	64.5	63.3	51.2
Foreign-born white.....	77.0	73.7			70.8		78.3	66.4
Colored.....			61.4			65.9	70.0	74.4
BY AGE:								
15 to 19 years.....	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.7	0.3	2.1	3.0	1.1
20 to 24 years.....	24.8	12.7	41.3	26.1	13.8	30.3	41.8	13.4
25 to 34 years.....	65.3	56.7	51.0	75.6	46.9	75.0	73.9	46.0
35 to 44 years.....	83.5	75.6	91.9	86.9	71.4	91.3	91.8	72.1
45 years and over.....	89.1	82.9	94.4	93.5	86.0	95.1	95.1	83.7
FEMALES								
Total.....	80.7	70.3	80.3	76.2	66.6	70.1	75.0	79.6
BY TENURE GROUP:								
Farm owner population.....	79.5	66.6	75.1	69.4	59.3	65.4	67.3	76.5
Farm tenant population.....	83.8	82.2	80.0	79.2	75.4	73.9	76.2	86.1
Farm laborer population.....	83.6	72.8	82.6	82.3	70.3	74.4	82.5	84.4
BY RESIDENCE:								
On farms.....	80.1	69.9	80.0	75.6	65.2	70.0	74.8	79.6
Not on farms.....	85.3	77.7	82.4	78.4	70.3	72.8	77.3	79.6
Outside incorporated places.....	80.8	70.5	80.2	76.6	65.7	70.2	75.1	80.6
Inside incorporated places.....	78.6	68.1	81.2	74.4	64.7	68.6	74.2	75.3
BY COLOR AND NATIVITY:								
Native white.....	80.0	64.9	80.8	75.9	56.6	70.5	72.5	71.1
Foreign-born white.....	92.5	92.7			91.9		87.4	92.0
Colored.....			76.0			69.6	79.4	94.0
BY AGE:								
15 to 19 years.....	10.4	4.9	26.2	14.5	5.0	13.7	19.5	9.6
20 to 24 years.....	53.1	46.9	78.1	72.2	41.7	68.0	68.0	51.4
25 to 34 years.....	84.7	81.9	95.3	91.8	77.8	83.7	90.5	87.8
35 to 44 years.....	93.8	90.2	98.9	96.3	90.3	92.5	96.6	95.7
45 years and over.....	94.7	91.7	98.1	97.5	96.8	93.2	97.3	96.9

The trend of the percentage married, widowed, or divorced for the farm population not living on farms follows very closely the trend of the percentages for the farm laborer population, which bulks large in the nonfarm-resident group. In counties like Dane and Cass, where many young single men are included in the farm laborer population, the percentage married for the nonfarm-resident group is much lower than for the farm residents. The same thing is true with respect to

the farm population living inside incorporated places; it shows a low married ratio where the farm laborer population shows such a ratio, and vice versa. Other variations in the residence classes seem to be the result of local conditions, and not readily subject to classification or explanation.

The foreign-born white males show a higher percentage who have been married than the native white in the farm population of all counties (as they do in the total population), entirely because they include relatively few men in the younger age groups. The percentage married for identical age groups is higher for the native white males than for the foreign-born.

The percentage of persons who have been married naturally increases with increasing age, in all counties without exception, since this class is always being recruited from the single class, and there are no recessions. There are considerable differences, however, in the rapidity with which the percentages increase with increasing age, and especially in the percentage shown for the second age group, comprising persons from 20 to 24 years of age. In three counties, New Madrid County, Mo., Ellis County, Tex., and Wake County, N. C., the percentage married, widowed, or divorced for males in this age group is above 36, while in three other counties, Dane County, Wis., King County, Wash., and Cass County, N. Dak., it is under 15.

In part, this condition is the result of the color and age composition of the farm population of these counties, since the three first named are the three in which the Negro element in the farm population is most important, and the three last named are those with the highest percentages of young farm laborers. The Negroes have a tendency to marry earlier than the whites, and the farm laborers who regard their status as a temporary one are less likely to marry until they are able to start as farm operators, either tenants or owners.

Persons who are married (or have been married) form a much higher percentage of the female farm population than of the male, primarily because the young unmarried females leave the farms and go to the cities or towns to find employment, thus reducing the percentage of single women on the farms, and because, conversely, considerable numbers of young unmarried men come to the farms to seek employment, thus increasing the percentage single among the males. This tendency has already been discussed in connection with the age classification. Even taking the age groups one by one, however, the females show much higher percentages married than the males. This is partly the result of the fact that women in general are married earlier in life (that is, at a younger age) than men. Among the males 15 to 19 years of age, for example, the highest

proportion married is 3 per cent, shown for Ellis County, Tex., while for the females 15 to 19 years of age New Madrid County, Mo., shows 26.2 per cent married and Ellis County, 19.5 per cent, while even the lowest county (Dane County, Wis.) shows 4.9 per cent.

Even in the general population statistics, females usually show a higher percentage married at a given age than do males; but in the farm population the excess is much greater, partly by reason of the fact that satisfactory occupations for single women are found chiefly in the cities and towns and only to a limited extent on the farms. For occupational reasons, then, the permanently single women, except those who are willing to remain permanently dependent, tend to leave the farms and thus to leave the farm population, while many permanently single men remain on the farms or even come to the farms in quest of employment.

Among the tenure groups, while the females in the farm owner and farm tenant population show percentages married, widowed, or divorced in most cases 10 points higher than for the males in the same group, the greatest differences appear in the farm laborer population, especially in those counties where the percentage for males is very low—Cass, Dane, and King Counties. For the female farm laborer population is made up mainly of the female members of the farm laborers' families, and its characteristics are little different from those of the other tenure groups in the same county, while the male farm laborer population in these counties contains large numbers of young men not yet settled in life and therefore still unmarried.

For females (but not for the males, except in the two Missouri counties) the farm population not living on farms shows a higher percentage married, widowed, or divorced than the farm-resident population.

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES

Table 69 shows the total number of homes occupied by the farm population, the number owned and rented, respectively, the percentage owned for different tenure and residence groups, and the percentage of the owned homes that were mortgaged.

Since practically all the homes of the farm owner population are owned by the families living in them, and practically all the homes of the farm tenant population are rented, the percentage of homes owned in any county depends largely on the percentage of tenant population, or the percentage of tenants among the whole number of farm operators. Home ownership—that is, for these two groups—is simply a part of the general tenure classification.

TABLE 69.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOMES OWNED BY THE FARM POPULATION, AND PERCENTAGE OF OWNED HOMES MORTGAGED, BY TENURE GROUP AND RESIDENCE, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

[Per cent not shown when base is less than 100. Base figures in appendix, in Table 17 for each county]

TENURE GROUP AND RESIDENCE	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
Total number of homes.....	5,577	6,748	3,284	2,010	2,713	7,420	7,139	5,197
Owned.....	4,141	4,584	569	779	1,452	3,060	1,905	3,374
Rented.....	1,353	1,970	2,320	1,141	1,147	4,161	4,922	1,698
Not reported.....	83	192	395	90	114	199	312	125
PERCENTAGE OF HOMES OWNED								
Total farm population.....	74.3	88.0	17.3	38.8	53.5	41.2	26.7	64.9
By TENURE GROUP:								
Farm owner population.....	99.7	99.7	98.4	98.9	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.3
Farm tenant population.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	(¹)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Farm laborer population.....	35.3	35.4	7.3	13.0	32.4	14.5	12.6	38.9
PERCENTAGE OF HOMES OWNED BY FARM LABORER POPULATION								
Total.....	35.3	35.4	7.3	13.0	32.4	14.5	12.6	38.9
By RESIDENCE:								
On farms.....	29.3	14.0	2.2	6.6	—	11.1	6.3	34.4
Not on farms.....	38.0	48.7	20.7	16.7	40.7	22.3	27.1	40.8
Outside incorporated places.....	33.7	27.5	0.7	6.5	—	10.1	3.3	40.3
Inside incorporated places.....	—	53.5	35.3	26.7	40.0	37.2	37.1	35.4
PERCENTAGE OF ALL OWNED HOMES MORTGAGED								
Total.....	43.5	52.9	42.9	40.4	45.9	21.0	35.2	34.1
By TENURE GROUP:								
Farm owner population.....	44.9	54.0	45.0	41.9	47.2	21.2	37.0	34.2
Farm laborer population.....	26.8	21.2	—	—	—	17.0	20.5	33.6
By RESIDENCE:								
On farms.....	44.9	54.2	50.9	44.8	47.3	21.2	36.7	34.0
Not on farms.....	26.4	24.2	15.0	21.4	30.4	17.8	20.4	34.6
Outside incorporated places.....	44.2	54.3	54.7	46.9	47.8	21.3	39.4	33.7
Inside incorporated places.....	30.5	29.7	25.1	19.6	27.1	16.8	19.7	37.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

For the farm laborer population, however, the question of home ownership is an independent one; hence the percentage of ownership is given for this class of the farm population by residence. In every instance, it may be noted, the farm laborer population not living on farms shows a larger percentage of ownership—in some cases very much larger—than does that group living on farms. On many farms, houses are furnished for the laborers and their families to live in, and where this is the practice, few of the farm-resident laborers will own, or wish to own, their homes. For the nonfarm-resident farm laborers, however, there will be the usual advantages in home ownership, though the uncertainty of permanent employment in any one place will tend to discourage or prevent the purchase of a home.

In general, the percentage of ownership, both in the total population and among the farm laborers, was much higher in the four northern counties than in the four southern counties (including the Missouri counties as southern)

The percentage of homes mortgaged is perhaps of less significance than the percentage of ownership, because mortgages on homes grow out of two distinct and radically different economic situations. Probably the majority of such mortgages represent homes purchased upon the payment of a part of the price (often a very small part), the balance being secured by a mortgage. In this case the mortgage may indicate enterprise on the part of the home owner—though even if this were the only source of mortgages, the percentage of homes free from mortgage would represent those which had been actually paid for and the percentage mortgaged those where the acquisition of ownership had not yet been completed.

Many mortgages, however, represent the borrowing of money for purposes other than the purchase of the home, such as the purchase of an automobile, or quite as frequently, perhaps, to pay current expenses in excess of current income. So far as mortgages arise from this latter source, they indicate either lack of enterprise or family misfortune. In some cases, doubtless, homes are mortgaged to secure funds for other productive enterprises, but these cases are not very numerous.

The percentage of homes mortgaged is higher in all the counties for the farm owners than for the farm laborers, mainly because the farm owner buys a farm as well as a home, subject to a mortgage for the completion of the purchase price; and it takes longer to pay for a farm than it does to pay for a house alone.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE FARM POPULATION

The occupation statistics relate only to that part of the farm population 10 years of age and over which is engaged in gainful occupations, including, however, not only those who work for actual wages or salaries, but all those who are engaged in productive work of any kind, except women doing housework in their own homes without wages, and children at home who merely do chores or assist in the housework or at odd times (not regularly) do some other work. The numbers of farm operators and of farm laborers (members of the farmer's family) working on the home farm without specific wages are, of course, very considerable.

The whole list of occupations is divided into 11 major groups, approximately as in the census statistics of occupations for the general population. Agricultural occupations, which form the first group,

are subdivided so as to show "Farm operators," "Farm managers," and "Farm laborers," and the farm laborers are again subdivided to show those working on the home farm and those working out of other farms.⁶

The nonagricultural occupations comprise the remaining 10 groups, as follows: Lumbering, fishing, mining, manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation, trade, public service, professional service, domestic and personal service, and clerical occupations.

Where the term "farm laborer" is used in the occupation classification it refers to actual laborers, and careful distinction should be made between the farm laborers and the farm laborer population, for the farm laborers (home farm) are found to a considerable extent in the families (households) of the farm owners, where they form a part of the farm owner population; and likewise some are included in the farm tenant population and the farm manager population. In fact, the actual number of farm laborers in the county may be greater than the farm laborer population, as earlier defined, since the latter includes, to offset the number of farm laborers who are members of owner and tenant families, only the members of the families of those farm laborers who have dependent families of their own.

Table 70 shows, for the eight counties, the farm population 10 years of age and over, male and female, with the number and percentage gainfully employed.

TABLE 70.—FARM POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EIGHT COUNTIES—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1920

COUNTY	BOTH SEXES			MALES			FEMALES		
	Total (10 years old and over)	Gainfully employed		Total (10 years old and over)	Gainfully employed		Total (10 years old and over)	Gainfully employed	
		Num- ber	Per cent		Num- ber	Per cent		Num- ber	Per cent
Otsego County, N. Y.	17,230	8,325	48.3	9,166	7,442	81.2	8,064	883	10.9
Dane County, Wis.	24,618	11,601	47.1	13,722	10,551	76.9	10,896	1,050	9.6
New Madrid County, Mo.	11,587	5,545	48.0	6,409	4,940	77.1	5,148	605	11.8
Scott County, Mo.	7,476	3,271	43.8	4,058	3,026	74.6	3,418	245	7.2
Cass County, N. Dak.	10,828	5,153	47.9	6,080	4,587	75.4	4,748	596	12.6
Wake County, N. C.	27,320	14,447	52.9	13,833	11,137	80.5	13,487	3,310	24.5
Ellis County, Tex.	25,900	13,572	52.4	13,681	10,529	77.5	12,319	3,043	24.7
King County, Wash.	16,619	8,830	53.2	9,713	7,961	82.0	6,906	878	12.7

⁶ Strictly, only those persons returned as "Farm laborer, general farm," were classified as on home farms or on other farms. The number shown as "On home farms" comprises only general farm laborers so designated, while the number shown as "On other farms" includes all the general farm laborers so designated, and also all of the dairy farm and stock farm laborers, even though part of these were actually working on the home farm. The number of farm laborers other than "general farm" was so small, however, that their inclusion does not affect the relation between the two groups materially.

The variations among the different counties in the percentage of the total farm population 10 years of age and over who were gainfully employed result very largely from differences in the age, color, and sex distribution of the farm population. The percentage of the males gainfully employed is affected mainly by the age distribution, those counties in which a large proportion of the population are between 25 and 50 years old showing high percentages gainfully employed, and by the percentage of farm laborer population in the total farm population, the farm laborer group containing many individual laborers without dependent (and unemployed) families.

The most important factor affecting the percentage of females gainfully employed is that of color. In Wake County, N. C., and Ellis County, Tex., where the farm population contains a high percentage of Negroes, the high percentage of females gainfully employed is accounted for by the fact that large numbers of the Negro women are employed as farm laborers.

Table 71, page 168, shows the percentage of the farm population of the eight counties who were gainfully employed, by tenure group, residence, age, and marital condition.

Uniformly for all the counties the highest percentage of males gainfully employed is shown for the farm laborer population, this being the result of the fact that in this tenure group are included many individual laborers without families and therefore with relatively few dependents. The percentage shown for the farm tenant population is next highest in six of the eight counties, while the percentage for the farm owner population is lowest in the same six counties. This condition reflects among other things the better economic situation of the farm owner families, under which there is less need for employment of the younger members of the families.

In the classification of the farm population by residence, those not living on farms uniformly (except for the two Missouri counties) show a higher percentage of employment than those living on the farms. Likewise the group living inside incorporated places shows a higher percentage of employment than the group living outside incorporated places. The higher percentages of employment in both of these cases are due at least in part to the more convenient location for employments in nonagricultural occupations. A more important factor, however, is probably found in the fact that the population on farms and the population outside incorporated places contain a smaller percentage of the farm laborer group, with its high proportion of employment.

The classification by age in connection with the percentage gainfully employed gives more valuable data, perhaps, than any other classification which appears in Table 71. Except for the two southern

counties (Wake County, N. C., and Ellis County, Tex.), where there are many Negroes, the percentages of employment for boys 10 to 14 years of age were relatively small, the percentage increasing with increasing age to the group 30 to 39 years of age, in which about 98 per cent of the males were employed in all of the counties.

TABLE 71.—FARM POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER—PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, BY TENURE GROUP, RESIDENCE, AGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

[Base figures in appendix, in Table 20 for each county]

SEX, TENURE GROUP, RESIDENCE, AGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
MALES								
Total.....	81.2	76.9	77.1	74.6	75.4	80.5	77.5	82.0
By TENURE GROUP:								
Farm owner population.....	79.1	73.3	74.3	72.0	69.5	79.1	70.6	77.9
Farm tenant population.....	80.1	79.2	73.2	71.6	75.2	80.2	77.0	81.4
Farm laborer population.....	89.6	92.4	84.0	82.3	92.4	87.4	88.6	93.0
By RESIDENCE:								
On farms.....	80.3	76.1	77.2	73.7	74.2	80.4	76.9	79.3
Not on farms.....	87.5	87.0	76.3	78.0	86.3	82.8	85.3	88.6
Outside incorporated places.....	81.0	76.5	77.1	74.0	74.7	80.4	77.2	80.5
Inside incorporated places.....	84.8	83.4	77.1	77.0	81.5	83.2	80.2	87.7
By AGE:								
10 to 14 years.....	1.7	4.0	15.5	6.9	1.4	38.2	34.1	1.4
15 to 19 years.....	55.1	54.0	68.5	59.5	46.2	68.8	60.9	51.4
20 to 29 years.....	94.5	94.8	95.9	92.9	89.3	95.0	90.5	93.4
30 to 39 years.....	98.3	98.7	98.1	97.6	98.1	98.7	98.0	98.0
40 to 49 years.....	98.2	98.0	98.4	97.9	98.2	97.1	97.8	98.0
50 to 59 years.....	97.8	96.0	97.5	97.2	97.0	98.2	97.3	97.6
60 years and over.....	85.6	72.7	82.5	85.5	77.3	91.5	81.1	90.9
By MARITAL CONDITION:								
Single.....	59.1	61.8	53.3	50.3	60.4	62.2	56.1	65.4
Married.....	96.8	95.8	97.9	97.9	96.5	98.3	97.6	97.9
Widowed and divorced.....	74.8	71.6	86.2	82.4	75.0	84.0	77.2	89.5
FEMALES								
Total.....	10.9	9.6	11.8	7.2	12.6	24.6	24.7	12.7
By TENURE GROUP:								
Farm owner population.....	10.1	9.5	10.6	9.9	12.5	20.9	11.6	12.4
Farm tenant population.....	5.9	5.8	6.8	3.4	7.6	25.6	21.8	10.6
Farm laborer population.....	20.2	23.5	20.8	8.9	34.7	35.6	54.3	17.4
By RESIDENCE:								
On farms.....	10.6	9.6	11.9	7.3	12.3	24.5	23.2	11.5
Not on farms.....	18.7	9.7	11.0	6.4	15.5	26.0	43.8	16.5
Outside incorporated places.....	10.4	9.4	11.8	6.8	12.2	24.5	23.8	11.5
Inside incorporated places.....	20.3	13.9	11.2	9.0	15.6	25.0	32.2	18.6
By AGE:								
10 to 14 years.....	0.2	0.6	11.0	3.4	0.3	21.8	22.6	0.3
15 to 19 years.....	11.9	14.0	18.4	15.1	16.1	33.5	34.2	16.1
20 to 29 years.....	22.0	17.3	10.5	10.2	23.8	29.3	28.3	24.2
30 to 39 years.....	9.5	7.0	10.0	2.7	10.8	21.0	22.6	12.0
40 to 49 years.....	10.0	8.1	11.1	5.8	7.3	21.0	21.3	11.3
50 to 59 years.....	11.7	9.1	10.3	5.7	9.8	19.9	17.3	11.8
60 years and over.....	8.9	8.4	7.4	6.5	8.2	17.2	8.5	9.5
By MARITAL CONDITION:								
Single.....	19.2	17.6	17.6	12.4	20.7	33.1	28.7	20.1
Married.....	4.5	1.3	6.3	1.7	2.7	14.4	18.9	5.8
Widowed and divorced.....	27.5	30.0	34.0	25.7	39.5	43.3	46.1	42.9

The classification of males according to marital condition shows uniformly a much higher percentage of employment for those married than for the single, widowed, or divorced. This is very largely a result, however, of the age distribution of the three groups, the single group including many boys too young to be married and the widowed or divorced containing many men too old to be gainfully employed.

The percentages of employment for the females show variations in many respects unlike those of the males, reflecting partly the differences in the importance of dependent families in the several groups and partly the differences in economic necessity and other factors inducing grown daughters still living in the family to seek employment outside or to work on the farm.

The section on age distribution for the females shows the heaviest percentage of employment either in the group from 15 to 19 years of age or in the group from 20 to 29 years of age, these two periods including the ages during which large numbers of young women are employed for wages prior to marriage. The group 30 to 39 years, on the other hand, shows for all counties a very considerable decrease.

The percentage of gainful employment among the married women is, of course, very much smaller than either among those single or among those widowed or divorced.

Table 72 shows the gainfully employed farm population of the eight counties, classified according to occupation.

This table is of particular interest as showing the numbers of persons in the farm population who are engaged in nonagricultural occupations and also the specific occupations in which these persons are employed. Omitting King County, Wash., where conditions are rather unusual, the percentage of the gainfully employed persons 10 years old and over who were in nonagricultural occupations in 1920 ranged from 4.7 per cent in Ellis County, Tex., to 15.6 per cent in Otsego County, N. Y.

In some of the counties considerable numbers of persons were employed in factory occupations of one kind or another. In all of the counties the group of persons designated as in "professional service" was fairly large, this group consisting mainly of school-teachers; and in all of the counties the number of persons in "domestic and personal service" made up principally of household servants, etc., was somewhat larger than the group in "professional service."

There were also in each county considerable numbers of men employed in the building trades and in transportation—persons engaged for the most part in rendering service directly to the communities in which they live, rather than in the production of products for the market,

TABLE 72.—FARM POPULATION—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, BY OCCUPATION, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

OCCUPATION	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
All occupations.....	8,325	11,601	5,545	3,271	5,183	14,447	13,572	8,839
Agricultural occupations.....	7,028	10,446	5,210	2,959	4,543	13,409	12,934	8,708
Farm operators.....	4,518	6,379	2,221	1,553	2,555	6,967	5,863	4,162
Farm managers.....	63	84	30	31	77	30	32	94
Farm laborers.....	2,447	3,083	2,959	1,375	1,911	6,406	7,039	2,450
On home farms ¹	288	1,371	481	341	409	4,344	3,806	134
On other farms.....	2,159	2,012	2,478	1,034	1,412	2,062	3,233	2,316
Nonagricultural occupations.....	1,297	1,155	335	312	640	1,038	638	2,131
Lumbering.....								199
Fishing.....				3				14
Mining.....	2	4	1	2				82
Manufacturing and mechanical in- dustries.....	387	264	126	82	77	373	145	762
Builders and contractors.....	3	2	1		1			6
Brick and stone masons.....	0	8			1	4	1	5
Carpenters.....	44	46	14	10	22	26	12	97
Painters.....	19	11	4	2		1		18
Plasterers.....		1						
Plumbers.....	1	3		1				9
Blacksmiths and forgemen.....	15	5	2	4	2	11	3	16
Electricians.....	3	2	1			0	1	19
Tailors.....	2					1		5
Shoemakers.....	1	1				2	2	5
Dressmakers.....	28	24	3		15	10	7	7
Milliners.....	5	4	2			2	3	3
Engineers (stationary) and fire- men.....	8	4	9	5	4	13	5	51
Machinists and mechanics.....	30	28	4	11	10	25	17	67
Factory owners, superintendents, and foremen.....	12	3	6	1	1	16	18	38
Factory operatives, semiskilled.....	68	51	11	8		37	10	140
Factory laborers.....	75	38	46	33	4	184	44	149
Common laborers.....	26	16	13	3	0	19	16	34
Others.....	31	17	10	4	11	13	5	84
Transportation.....	143	60	33	40	28	84	68	250
Draymen and teamsters.....	27	16	9			4	15	48
Chauffeurs.....	7		1	1		5	4	12
Garage employees (including managers).....		6			1	4	6	8
Mail carriers.....	18	4	1	5	5	14	6	8
Telegraph operators.....	5	1			3	4	2	8
Telephone operators.....	5	16	2	3	6	2	10	17
Laborers (road, railroad, etc.).....	49	14	15	24	5	40	21	66
Railroad trainmen, etc.....	12	1	8	1	2	1		18
Trolley carmen.....	4					2		4
Others.....	16	2	2	6	6	8	4	61
Trade.....	111	91	27	22	42	118	87	192
Bankers.....		2	1	1	1	3	3	
Insurance agents.....	3	1		1	1	1	1	5
Real estate agents.....	3	2	2		1	3	2	9
Retail dealers.....	48	25	14	7	9	43	32	43
Salesmen in stores.....	35	45	6	12	22	53	42	90
Others.....	22	16	4	1	8	10	7	45
Public service.....	12	6	5	4	8	22	12	32
Professional service.....	263	214	37	52	141	188	97	196
Clergymen.....	5	3		4	1	10	4	
Lawyers.....	6	2	1			1	1	9
Teachers (including college pro- fessors).....	223	106	31	45	131	169	86	115
Physicians.....	5		1	2		8	3	5
Trained nurses.....	15	4	2		7	1		12
Others.....	9	9	2	1	2	9	3	55

¹ See footnote, p. 166.

TABLE 72.—FARM POPULATION—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, BY OCCUPATION, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920—Continued

OCCUPATION	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
Nonagricultural occupations—Con.								
Domestic and personal service.....	315	439	101	90	319	224	188	197
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3	5				4	5	4
Boarding-house keepers.....	13		2	3	1	4	4	5
Hotel keepers.....	4	2		1	1	1	2	
Janitors.....	3	1	1	1		6	4	10
Practical nurses.....	25	11				11	4	9
Housekeepers and stewards.....	85	137	21	11	80	11	13	43
Laundresses.....	22	8	16	5	7	67	70	3
Cooks and chambermaids.....	4	17	21	14	13	72	51	33
General servants.....	147	260	35	52	211	40	20	62
Others.....	9	8	4	3	0	12	9	28
Clerical occupations.....								
Bookkeepers.....	64	77	5	17	25	29	41	209
Office clerks.....	21	25	2	6	7	9	24	53
Stenographers.....	21	17	1	6	7	9	11	79
Others.....	14	33		4	9	10	5	65
	8	2	2	1	3	1	1	13

Tables 73 and 74 show the gainfully employed farm population of the eight counties, male and female, classified into two groups, as engaged, respectively, in agricultural and nonagricultural occupations. In Table 73 these data are classified by tenure group, and in Table 74 by residence.

Since employment in nonagricultural occupations is the exception among the farm population, it seems more profitable to study the percentage of the gainfully employed in nonagricultural occupations rather than to study the percentage employed in agriculture. In general, the percentage of the gainfully employed males who are engaged in nonagricultural occupations represents a surplus of members of the farm families whose services are not required on the farms, though it includes in every case a certain number of men with special qualifications for occupations other than farming, who follow these occupations either by preference or because they afford larger incomes than farming does. In most cases the number of these surplus or specially qualified members of the farm families was highest in the farm owner population and lowest in the farm laborer population, though three or four counties, including all those with a large Negro element in their population, show exceptions.

The percentage of the gainfully employed females who were engaged in nonagricultural occupations was many times higher than the percentage of the males—obviously because the farms offer much less opportunity for profitable employment for women than for men. In Otsego County, N. Y., 77.2 per cent of the gainfully employed females were engaged in occupations other than farming, and the

percentage was above 50 in all counties except those having a large element of Negro population.

TABLE 73.—FARM POPULATION—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, BY SEX, TENURE GROUP, AND GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUP, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920.

SEX, TENURE GROUP, AND OCCUPATION	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
MALES								
Total ¹	7,442	10,551	4,940	3,026	4,537	11,137	10,529	7,961
Agricultural.....	6,327	10,188	4,747	2,853	4,438	10,533	10,184	6,382
Nonagricultural.....	615	363	193	173	149	599	345	1,579
Per cent of total.....	8.3	3.4	3.9	5.7	3.2	5.4	3.3	19.8
Farm owner population.....	4,779	6,528	703	1,039	2,144	4,688	2,469	4,236
Agricultural.....	4,332	6,302	663	968	2,065	4,422	2,320	3,071
Nonagricultural.....	447	226	40	71	79	266	149	1,167
Per cent of total.....	9.4	3.5	5.7	6.8	3.7	5.7	6.0	27.5
Farm tenant population.....	989	2,181	2,279	1,091	1,321	5,138	5,554	1,537
Agricultural.....	923	2,088	2,214	1,042	1,286	4,988	5,476	1,315
Nonagricultural.....	76	73	65	49	35	150	78	222
Per cent of total.....	7.6	3.4	2.9	4.5	2.6	2.9	1.4	14.4
Farm laborer population.....	1,530	1,601	1,818	820	955	1,079	2,331	1,993
Agricultural.....	1,444	1,550	1,735	770	933	912	2,217	1,835
Nonagricultural.....	86	45	83	60	22	167	114	158
Per cent of total.....	5.6	2.8	4.6	6.1	2.3	15.5	4.9	7.9
FEMALES								
Total ¹	883	1,050	605	245	596	3,310	3,043	873
Agricultural.....	201	258	403	106	105	2,871	2,750	324
Nonagricultural.....	682	792	142	139	491	439	293	554
Per cent of total.....	77.2	75.4	23.5	56.7	82.4	13.3	9.6	63.1
Farm owner population.....	570	730	89	131	348	1,195	370	546
Agricultural.....	167	218	58	78	79	969	272	190
Nonagricultural.....	403	512	31	53	269	226	98	347
Per cent of total.....	70.7	70.1	34.8	40.5	77.3	18.9	26.5	63.6
Farm tenant population.....	66	132	173	45	112	1,639	1,483	153
Agricultural.....	16	20	142	19	15	1,542	1,430	81
Nonagricultural.....	50	112	31	26	97	87	53	72
Per cent of total.....	76.8	84.8	17.9	57.8	86.6	5.3	3.6	47.1
Farm laborer population.....	228	158	331	62	116	395	1,139	152
Agricultural.....	14	10	255	6	7	276	1,000	32
Nonagricultural.....	214	146	76	56	109	119	139	120
Per cent of total.....	93.9	93.6	23.0	90.3	94.0	30.1	12.2	78.9

¹ Includes farm manager population and farm population with tenure not reported.

Comparing the three important tenure groups with respect to the employment of women in nonagricultural occupations, it appears that in those counties where the population is mainly white the largest percentages of nonagricultural employment are shown by the farm laborer population and the smallest by the farm owner population, this relation being just the reverse of that shown by the data for males.

There appears to be no consistent difference in the percentage of nonagricultural employment as between the group living on farms and the group not living on farms, some counties showing a slight excess for one group and some for the other. As between the group living outside incorporated places and the group living inside such places, however, there is a consistent difference, the latter group

showing much larger percentages of employment in nonagricultural occupations for all counties except King County, Wash., where, as already noted, many conditions are unusual.

For the females, however, both the nonfarm-resident group and the group living inside incorporated places show percentages of nonagricultural employment considerably higher in each case than that shown by the remainder of the farm population.

TABLE 74.—FARM POPULATION—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, BY SEX, RESIDENCE, AND GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUP, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

SEX, RESIDENCE, AND OCCUPATION	Otsego, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Mad- rid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wako, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
MALES								
Total.....	7,442	10,551	4,940	3,028	4,587	11,137	10,529	7,961
On farms.....	6,496	8,738	4,350	2,374	4,048	10,570	9,632	6,493
Agricultural.....	5,928	9,413	4,177	2,254	3,925	10,041	9,376	4,148
Nonagricultural.....	508	325	173	120	121	529	256	1,345
Per cent of total.....	8.7	3.3	4.0	5.1	3.0	5.0	2.7	24.5
Not on farms.....	946	813	590	652	541	567	897	2,468
Agricultural.....	890	776	570	599	513	497	808	2,234
Nonagricultural.....	47	38	20	53	28	70	89	234
Per cent of total.....	5.0	4.7	3.4	8.1	5.2	12.3	9.9	9.5
Outside incorporated places.....	7,026	9,851	4,314	2,458	4,031	10,520	9,312	6,185
Agricultural.....	6,504	9,573	4,167	2,351	3,925	10,021	9,127	4,839
Nonagricultural.....	521	278	147	102	105	499	185	1,340
Per cent of total.....	7.4	2.8	3.4	4.2	2.6	4.7	2.0	21.8
Inside incorporated places.....	417	700	626	573	556	617	1,217	1,776
Agricultural.....	323	615	580	502	512	517	1,057	1,543
Nonagricultural.....	94	85	46	71	44	100	160	233
Per cent of total.....	22.5	12.1	7.3	12.4	7.0	16.2	18.1	13.1
FEMALES								
Total.....	893	1,050	605	245	596	3,310	3,043	878
On farms.....	765	997	536	203	538	3,167	2,655	608
Agricultural.....	190	253	431	102	97	2,792	2,464	259
Nonagricultural.....	575	744	105	101	441	395	191	349
Per cent of total.....	75.2	74.0	19.6	49.8	82.0	11.6	7.2	57.4
Not on farms.....	118	53	69	42	58	153	388	270
Agricultural.....	11	5	32	4	8	79	286	65
Nonagricultural.....	107	48	37	38	50	74	102	205
Per cent of total.....	90.7	90.6	53.6	90.5	86.2	48.4	26.3	70.9
Outside incorporated places.....	797	966	530	190	528	3,141	2,601	657
Agricultural.....	193	248	440	103	90	2,819	2,458	279
Nonagricultural.....	604	718	90	87	432	322	143	378
Per cent of total.....	75.8	74.3	17.0	45.8	81.8	10.3	5.5	57.5
Inside incorporated places.....	88	84	75	55	68	169	442	221
Agricultural.....	8	10	23	8	9	52	292	45
Nonagricultural.....	78	74	52	62	59	117	150	176
Per cent of total.....	90.7	88.1	69.3	94.5	86.8	69.2	33.0	79.0

Table 75 shows the heads of families in the farm population of the eight counties, classified by occupation. The relatively small number of heads of families in occupations other than agriculture is significant, indicating as it does that the nonagriculturally occupied persons in the total farm population are for the most part grown sons and daughters and other persons incidentally connected with the farm families.

TABLE 75.—FARM POPULATION—HEADS OF FAMILIES, BY OCCUPATION, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

OCCUPATION	Otsago, N. Y.	Dane, Wis.	New Madrid, Mo.	Scott, Mo.	Cass, N. Dak.	Wake, N. C.	Ellis, Tex.	King, Wash.
All occupations.....	5,370	8,441	3,205	1,947	2,622	7,234	8,987	5,045
Agricultural occupations.....	5,035	8,323	3,123	1,905	2,582	6,989	8,848	4,465
Farm operators.....	4,235	5,860	2,105	1,450	2,320	6,378	5,502	3,588
Farm managers.....	55	60	21	27	47	26	19	61
Farm laborers.....	795	408	1,002	423	209	585	1,327	806
On home farms.....	5	7	4	6	6	21	13	1
On other farms.....	790	401	998	422	203	564	1,314	805
Nonagricultural occupations.....	285	113	77	42	40	245	110	590
Lumbering.....								42
Fishing.....				2				9
Mining.....		1		1				46
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	121	54	40	13	11	110	46	260
Factory operatives, semiskilled.....	11	3		5		2	3	24
Factory laborers.....	8	7	25			43	14	45
Others.....	102	39	16	8	11	65	29	200
Transportation.....	52	14	12	7	7	32	15	95
Trade.....	62	24	13	4	9	42	35	49
Retail, dealers.....	40	14	9	3	4	32	22	24
Retail, employees.....	11	1	3	1	1	7	6	13
Others.....	11	9	1			3	7	12
Public service.....	7	1		2		6	3	15
Professional service.....	10	10	3	3	4	20	7	33
Domestic and personal service.....	23	8	8	6	7	31	12	14
Clerical occupations.....	4	1	1		2	4	1	18

By far the greater part of the total number of heads of families in each of the eight counties were operating farms either as owners or as tenants or managers. The number of farm laborers included in the list of heads of families was fairly large, however, in some of the counties; and this figure is a rather important factor in any analysis of either the farm laborers or the farm laborer population. Practically all of the heads of families employed as farm laborers were employed on "other farms" and only a small number on the home farm. This group is doubtless made up very largely of men who will remain permanently in the ranks of the farm laborers.

The heads of families reported as engaged in occupations other than agriculture represent for the most part families occupying farms as places of residence and operating these farms to a greater or less extent as a supplemental means of income while gaining their principal income from some other source.

Table 76 shows the farm population of the eight counties engaged in agricultural occupations, by age, sex, and occupation group, the occupation groups comprising farm operators (owners and tenants), farm managers, and farm laborers.

EIGHT COUNTIES—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION

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TABLE 76.—FARM POPULATION—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, AGE, AND OCCUPATION GROUP, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920

COUNTY AND AGE	MALES					FEMALES				
	Total	Farm operators	Farm managers	Farm laborers		Total	Farm operators	Farm managers	Farm laborers	
				Home farms	Other farms				Home farms	Other farms
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.										
All ages.....	6,827	4,366	58	275	2,128	201	152	5	13	31
10 to 19 years.....	424	16	---	113	295	11	1	---	5	5
20 to 29 years.....	1,127	427	8	109	583	15	3	---	4	8
30 to 39 years.....	1,175	814	12	22	327	17	10	---	2	5
40 to 49 years.....	1,381	1,071	19	11	280	38	33	1	1	3
50 to 59 years.....	1,270	970	10	11	270	59	51	1	1	6
60 years and over.....	1,450	1,059	9	9	373	61	54	3	---	4
DANE COUNTY, WIS.										
All ages.....	10,188	6,200	80	1,324	2,584	258	179	4	47	28
10 to 19 years.....	984	15	5	543	421	30	---	1	20	9
20 to 29 years.....	2,720	1,025	21	602	1,081	33	7	---	20	6
30 to 39 years.....	2,388	1,765	20	120	447	21	15	1	1	4
40 to 49 years.....	1,814	1,505	18	33	258	54	46	2	3	3
50 to 59 years.....	1,416	1,163	8	14	231	62	57	---	2	3
60 years and over.....	857	697	2	12	146	58	54	---	1	3
NEW MADRID COUNTY, MO.										
All ages.....	4,747	2,188	27	389	2,143	463	33	3	92	335
10 to 19 years.....	828	11	---	299	518	225	---	---	87	138
20 to 29 years.....	1,187	421	7	80	679	77	2	---	---	75
30 to 39 years.....	1,082	670	6	2	404	69	4	1	2	62
40 to 49 years.....	821	561	5	2	253	60	9	1	3	47
50 to 59 years.....	566	396	7	3	190	24	12	1	---	11
60 years and over.....	263	159	2	3	99	8	6	---	---	2
SCOTT COUNTY, MO.										
All ages.....	2,853	1,524	29	278	1,024	106	29	2	65	10
10 to 19 years.....	385	12	---	175	198	60	---	---	60	---
20 to 29 years.....	721	274	7	84	356	8	1	---	3	4
30 to 39 years.....	605	387	10	9	199	4	2	---	1	1
40 to 49 years.....	509	373	6	5	125	13	10	1	---	2
50 to 59 years.....	370	209	3	1	67	11	9	1	1	---
60 years and over.....	263	179	3	2	79	10	7	---	---	3
CASS COUNTY, N. DAK.										
All ages.....	4,438	2,488	77	486	1,387	105	67	---	13	25
10 to 19 years.....	333	8	---	167	158	12	---	---	8	4
20 to 29 years.....	1,356	452	25	278	601	27	6	---	5	16
30 to 39 years.....	1,108	736	24	30	318	9	6	---	---	3
40 to 49 years.....	691	533	13	8	137	13	13	---	---	---
50 to 59 years.....	577	463	7	3	114	28	28	---	---	---
60 years and over.....	373	306	8	---	59	16	14	---	---	2
WAKE COUNTY, N. C.										
All ages.....	10,538	6,608	35	2,465	1,440	2,871	359	1	1,889	622
10 to 19 years.....	2,406	60	---	1,044	402	1,227	3	---	1,084	140
20 to 29 years.....	2,238	1,274	7	420	557	659	29	---	424	206
30 to 39 years.....	1,890	1,632	8	57	193	387	65	1	200	115
40 to 49 years.....	1,710	1,574	12	14	110	290	108	---	104	78
50 to 59 years.....	1,168	1,077	5	11	65	153	77	---	40	36
60 years and over.....	1,136	901	3	9	133	155	77	---	31	47

TABLE 76.—FARM POPULATION—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, AGE, AND OCCUPATION GROUP, FOR EIGHT COUNTIES: 1920—Continued

COUNTY AND AGE	MALES					FEMALES				
	Total	Farm operators	Farm managers	Farm laborers		Total	Farm operators	Farm managers	Farm laborers	
				Home farms	Other farms				Home farms	Other farms
ELLIS COUNTY, TEX.										
All ages.....	10,184	5,671	29	1,828	2,658	2,760	192	3	1,480	1,075
10 to 19 years.....	2,077	59	---	1,308	650	1,196	5	---	881	310
20 to 29 years.....	2,479	1,205	10	384	880	708	8	---	346	354
30 to 39 years.....	2,128	1,007	6	46	469	418	34	---	150	234
40 to 49 years.....	1,746	1,416	2	11	317	272	58	2	86	126
50 to 59 years.....	1,016	816	6	5	189	109	58	1	15	35
60 years and over.....	738	568	5	12	153	47	29	---	2	16
KING COUNTY, WASH.										
All ages.....	6,382	3,957	87	114	2,224	324	205	7	20	92
10 to 19 years.....	302	17	1	65	229	10	2	---	2	6
20 to 29 years.....	976	225	22	35	594	44	7	---	7	39
30 to 39 years.....	1,428	834	17	13	504	02	28	1	5	28
40 to 49 years.....	1,374	1,003	21	4	346	82	57	3	4	18
50 to 59 years.....	1,178	898	14	4	262	72	61	2	1	8
60 years and over.....	1,124	880	12	3	229	54	50	1	1	2

One of the most significant features brought out in Table 76 is the gradual transfer of the young men from the ranks of the farm laborers to the ranks of the farm operators, with increasing age. In particular, the number of men employed as farm laborers on the home farm shows a rapid decrease, in every county, with increasing age, the number 30 years old or over being in most cases so small as to be negligible.

Except in those counties having a considerable Negro population (New Madrid County, Mo., Wake County, N. C., and Ellis County, Tex.) the numbers of women employed as farm laborers are very small. In the other counties most of the women in agricultural occupations are classified as farm operators. These women, operating farms either as owners or tenants, are made up largely of widows who continue to operate farms left them at the death of their husbands, the number of such cases increasing of course with increasing age, as shown by the figures for the successive age groups.