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THE RELATIONSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN THE EXTENT OF  
EDUCATION AND THE RELIEF STATUS OF  
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

By Vera Petheram

Prepared in the Department of Rural Sociology,  
under the direction of Professor W. F. Kumlien  
and

Submitted to the Faculty of South Dakota State  
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, June,  
1937, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Science

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The Relationship Existing Between the Extent of Education and the  
Relief Status of Rural Households in South Dakota

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*June 37 - Author - 9*

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The Relationship Existing Between the Extent of Education and the Relief Status of Rural Households in South Dakota

INTRODUCTION

The problem

During the past six years a great deal of attention has been centered upon the problem of caring for the needy persons in this country. This problem has been thrust most forcibly upon the attention of the general public with the creation of numerous emergency relief agencies. Never before has general public relief been extended to so many people, and never before has the federal government entered into the realm of relief giving, to such a great extent. Depression, augmented by drought in almost all the agricultural states in 1934, brought the number of persons cared for by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to over fifty per cent of the total population of these states, South Dakota having one of the largest relief loads.

Much has been done in the last few years in trying to determine the causes of the relief situation and the characteristics of the people on the relief rolls. There are many factors underlying the relief situation, but it is very difficult to make definite statements as to just what influence each of these factors has had. There was the economic depression which did not greatly affect the agricultural states until the drought years intensified the situation. Several years of below normal rainfall and crop failure served to deplete the resources of the rural people so that large numbers of them were forced to apply for assistance. A number of things such as size of farm, type of farming, managerial ability, and also attempts to farm large areas of submarginal land, have probably also

added their bit to bringing about such an intense need for public relief. Personal characteristics of the clients themselves such as age, sex, size of household, etc. have some bearing upon the relief status of the household or individual, but the elements of personality, which cannot be measured, probably have much to do with their dependency also.

A number of generalizations, or hypotheses, have been developed concerning measurable characteristics of households; among which is the belief that the members of non-relief households are better educated than are the members of relief households. Studies along this line have been made in various other states and their results seem to point to this general conclusion. If this is true in other states it immediately raises the question of whether it is true for South Dakota as well. Education is a factor which may be controlled to a greater extent than most factors which are related to the relief situation. For this reason it seems that, if there is any association between education and relief status, very definite steps should be taken to plan our educational system so that it will be of practical value in helping to prevent future situations such as we have been experiencing.

Before we can begin any such plan it is very necessary that we have data with which to work. The present study will attempt to prove that in the six counties surveyed in South Dakota the members of non-relief households have more education, as measured by the last grade of school completed, than have the members of relief households. This same idea was brought out in a study made by Dr. Paul H. Landis in three counties of South Dakota, Miner, Spink, and Walworth. This

thesis, however, uses 11,990 schedules collected in six other counties of South Dakota, as compared to 287 in the previous study. If this hypothesis can be proved for this sample of the rural areas of South Dakota it will add strength to the belief that this is generally true of relief groups in all rural areas.

#### Previous studies in this field

As I have stated previously, several studies have been made in other states dealing with this problem. In October, 1933, it was found in a study made of three counties of South Dakota that the non-relief heads of households and their wives had completed from a fraction of a year to two years more grades of school than had the group receiving emergency relief.<sup>1</sup> When the results of this same study were combined for a number of states it was found that in all areas surveyed the rural households receiving relief had less schooling than did the rural households who did not receive relief.<sup>2</sup>

A survey of six rural problem areas in the United States was made in the summer of 1935, covering representative counties in the areas in which about one-half of the rural population of the United States lives. In this study it was found that the average extent of education of the relief households in these areas was low, and this was considered as one of the reasons for the high relief load.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Lendis, Paul H., "Rural Relief in South Dakota," S. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 289, p. 25, 1934.

<sup>2</sup>"Education of Heads and Children of Rural Relief and Non-relief Households"--Division of Research, Statistics and Finance, Federal Emergency Relief Administration--July 24, 1935.

<sup>3</sup>Beck, P. G. and M. C. Forster, "Six Rural Problem Areas,"--Research Section, Division of Research, Statistics and Finance, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.--J.



Studies, made of this problem in other states, although they vary in details, seem to point in the same general direction -- the relief households have received less formal education than have those households which did not receive relief. In Alabama it was found that, "The average school attainment for all adults is a little past the fifth grade, the females showing a slightly higher attainment than the males. The average educational attainment for the present out-of-school population in the United States as a whole is beyond the eighth grade, and at least half of the parents of the present generation of school children gained an eighth grade education. Conservatively speaking, the relief group under consideration is therefore at least three grades below the average for the United States as a whole."<sup>4</sup>

Similar conclusions were reached in Colorado where, however, only the youth 16 - 24 years of age was considered. Here it was found that "School was being attended by less than one youth in five, 18 per cent. By age groups, less than half or 48 per cent of those aged 16 and 17 were in school as compared to the 1930 average of 60.4 per cent for the rural part of the state; one in eight, 12.6 per cent of those 18 - 20 were in school compared to 24.8 per cent of all rural youth that age in the state in 1930. An insignificant number, 1.6 per cent, of those 21-25 were in school."<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Hoffsover, Harold, "Education and Rehabilitation in Alabama Farm Households Receiving Relief," Alabama Polytechnic Institute Bulletin, Vol. XXX, No. 7, p. 4--July, 1935.

<sup>5</sup>Larson, Olaf F. and John E. Wilson, "Rural Youth and Relief in Colorado" Issued by Cooperative Plan of Rural Research between Colorado State Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado and Rural Section, Division of Social Research, Federal Works Progress Administration, p. 6.

And again in the same study "School attendance was not low because a large proportion of the youth had already graduated from high school or college; on the contrary, only 15 per cent had finished high school and more of the youth 16 - 20 had gone thus far than had those 21 - 25. Of the younger males, 44 per cent had some high school work as compared to 34 per cent of the males 21 and over; half of the females aged 16 - 20 had secured some high school training in contrast to 41 per cent of the older females."<sup>6</sup>

Tennessee has found that "Of the 2,873 heads of relief households studied, whites and Negroes combined, about 17 per cent have never attended any school, 54 per cent have only schooling through the fourth grade, 20 per cent have completed the elementary school, and less than 8 per cent have any high school or college training.

"Of the 1,831 wives of heads of relief households studied in this report, whites and Negroes combined, about 15 per cent have no schooling whatever, but 24 per cent have advanced beyond the seventh grade, and less than 8 per cent have any high school or college training.

"Of all the children of relief households, whites and Negroes combined, 46 per cent of those 8 years of age have never attended school. Of children 15 to 19 years of age, only 10 per cent have completed the eighth grade; and of those 20 to 25 years of age, only 14 per cent have no schooling whatever, and less than 16 per cent have received training above the elementary grades.

"A very high percentage of the children 6 to 15 years of age do not attend school, although they fall within the age of compulsory

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<sup>6</sup>Larson, Olaf F. and John E. Wilson, op. cit. p. 7.

attendance. On a percentage basis, more girls than boys are in school in every tenure group."<sup>7</sup>

A far western state, Washington, adds its evidence to that previously cited, and again we find that the heads of relief households have less education than do the heads of non-relief households. It states that "There is a definite relationship between the amount of education of heads of households and their degree of dependency.

Data ----- indicate rather strikingly that in the relief group there is a much larger proportion of heads of families who have had very little education and a much smaller proportion of those who have gone to high school or college."<sup>8</sup>

The following is the summary of a study made of the education of relief households in Virginia:

1. Approximately the same percentage of rural relief children, October 1935, as of all rural children in 1930 were in school; a much smaller percentage of rural relief youths than of all rural youths were in school.
2. Both Negro children and youths on relief showed higher school attendance than whites.
3. A lower percentage of relief children but a higher percentage of relief youths in the open country than in villages were attending school.

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<sup>7</sup>Allred, Charles E. and Benjamin D. Raskopf, "Educational Status of Rural Relief Families in Tennessee, A Preliminary Report," Cooperative Plan of Rural Research--Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Federal Works Progress Administration, Tennessee Works Progress Administration--November 15, 1936, pp. ii-iii.

<sup>8</sup>Landis, Paul H., Mae Pritchard, and Melvin Brooks, "Rural Emergency Relief in Washington," State College of Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 534, July, 1936, p. 31.

4. Of pupils 10-17 years of age who were attending school, 77.3% of the Negro and 69.1% of the white were over age for their grade placements.
5. Nearly one-third of all relief persons 16-64 years of age either never attended school or had completed no more than the third grade. Less than 16% had ever attended high school or college.
6. Educational attainment of relief persons 16-64 years of age decreased with age.
7. Whites were better educated than Negroes, females better educated than males, and villagers better educated than open country residents." <sup>9</sup> (Comparisons were of relief persons 16-64 years of age).

#### Method used and area surveyed

The data used in this thesis were secured from a survey of rural population mobility in six counties of South Dakota.<sup>10</sup> The survey was carried on by the Rural Sociology Department of South Dakota State College in cooperation with the South Dakota Emergency Relief Administration and later the South Dakota Works Progress Administration. It was under the general supervision of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The schedule used was

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<sup>9</sup>Hummel, B. L., W. W. Eure and C. G. Bennett, "Education of Persons in Rural Relief Households in Virginia, 1935," Social Research Division of Federal Works Progress Administration, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, January 1937, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup>The data used in this thesis were contained in the Rural Population Mobility schedule, but they were not being used in the more general studies resulting from this survey, since it was found that there was very little relationship between the extent of education and the mobility of the population.

planned by Dr. C. E. Lively of Ohio State University and Dr. Conrad Taeuber of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

The counties surveyed, Custer, Edmonds, Haakon, Kingsbury, Tripp, and Turner, may be considered a representative sample of the rural areas of the state. (Fig. 1)

These six counties were chosen mainly to represent six distinct farming areas of South Dakota, although some other factors played a part in their selection. Tripp County was the first to be selected and studied. It is located largely in the moderate livestock feeding area, where wheat and hay raising and cattle feeding is carried on.<sup>11</sup> It was selected also because it was the center of the most severe wind erosion area in the state and an unusually large proportion of its farm population was receiving emergency relief.

Haakon was the second county chosen. It represents the central farming and grazing area.<sup>12</sup> Custer County was chosen as representative of the Black Hills area, and also because there were a number of indications that many of the people who were migrating from the drought stricken counties were coming there. Edmonds County is typical of the extensive small-grain area,<sup>13</sup> while Turner County represents the intensive livestock feeding area.<sup>14</sup> Kingsbury County is about midway between these two, being in an area that raises much small grain, but which also has some livestock.<sup>15</sup>

These counties contained in 1930, 10.5 per cent of the rural

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<sup>11</sup>Rogers and Elliott, "Types of Farming in South Dakota," p. 4-6.

<sup>12</sup>ibid p. 4-6.

<sup>13</sup>ibid p. 4-6,

<sup>14</sup>ibid p. 4-6.

<sup>15</sup>ibid p. 4-6.

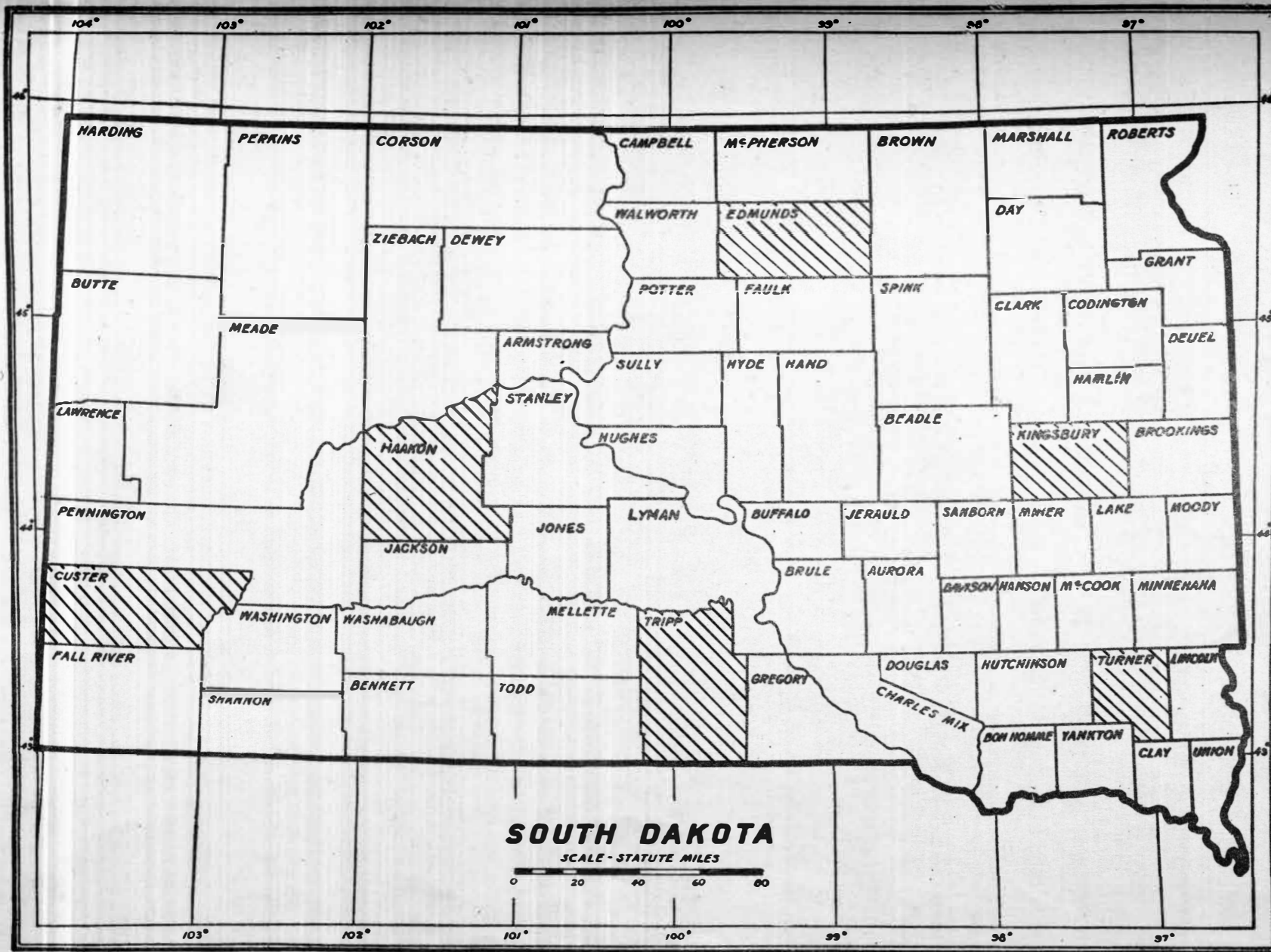


Fig. 1 Counties Included in the Rural Population Mobility Survey

population of the state, 9.9 per cent of the rural farm population, and 11.9 per cent of the rural non-farm population.

The schedule<sup>16</sup> used, contained data on the personal characteristics of the household as well as the residential and occupational history of the household from January 1, 1929 to January 1, 1935. The survey was made as of January 1, 1935, and the data were secured by a personal interview with a responsible member of each household who was living in the county at the time the survey was conducted, and who had been living in the county on January 1, 1935. All relief data were secured directly from county relief records.

These interviews were made either by relief workers, or certified WPA workers, under the direction of college trained supervisors. After careful editing, the schedules were tallied in the Rural Sociology Department of South Dakota State College. A total of 12,088 usable schedules were collected in the six counties. Out of this number 11,990 were found to contain data on the last grade of school completed by the head of the household. It is these 11,990 schedules which are used as the basis for the present study.

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<sup>16</sup> A copy of the schedule will be found in the Appendix.

Definition of terms

A household is a group of related or unrelated persons who live together as a unit.

A non-relief household is one which had received no emergency relief in either of the years 1933 or 1934.

A relief household is one which received emergency relief either in 1933 or 1934 or during both years.

Open country includes all places having a population of less than fifty persons.

A village is any center of population, incorporated or unincorporated, having a population of 50 to 2,499 persons.

The head of the household is the oldest family head in the household.



EDUCATION OF NON-RELIEF AND RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

Heads of households

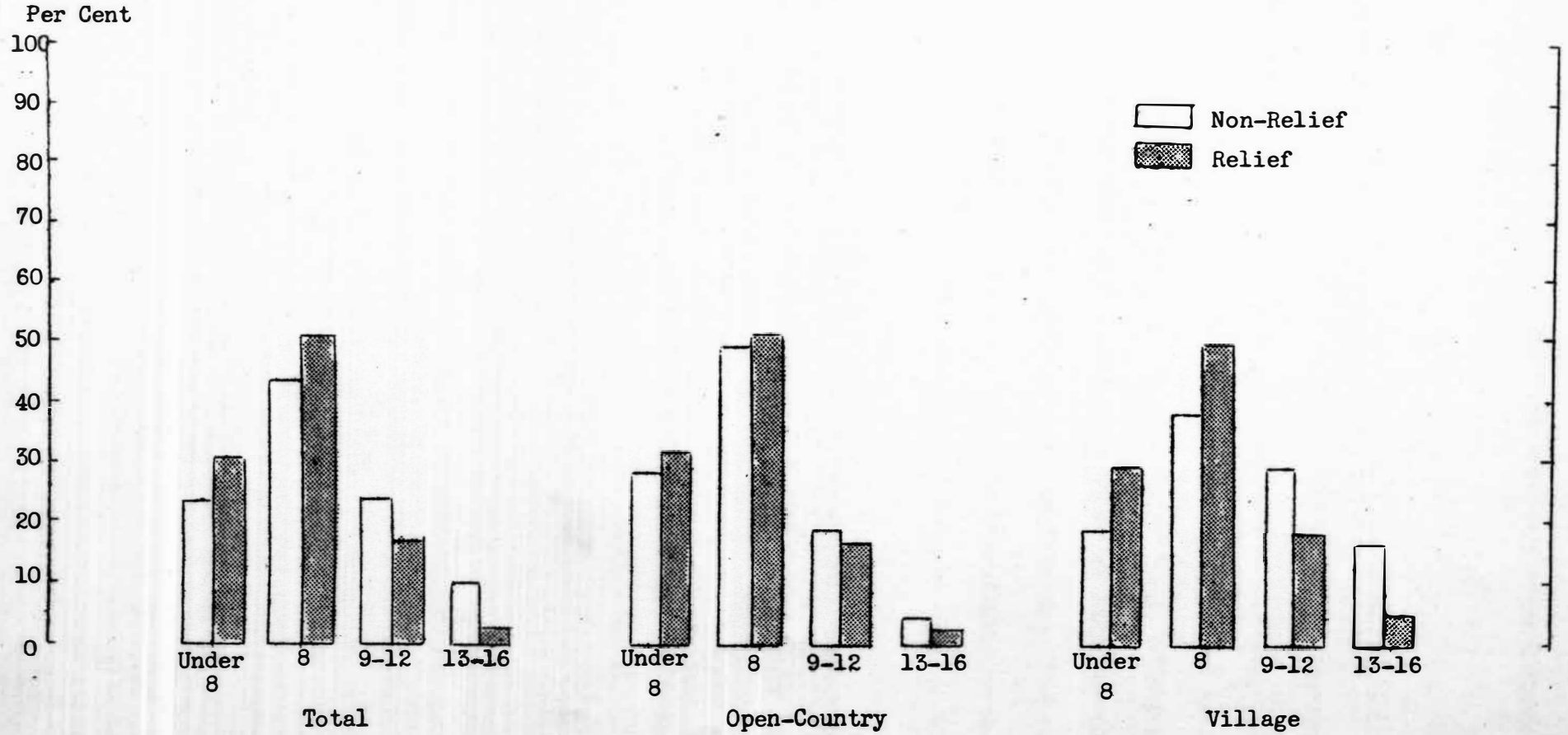
Relief Status and Education. Table I shows a comparison of the last grade of school completed by the heads of non-relief and relief households in six counties of South Dakota. When the total households were considered it was found that the non-relief household heads had a distinct advantage over the relief heads. Only 23.2 per cent of the non-relief heads of households had completed less than eight grades and 43.1 per cent had completed only eight grades as compared with 30.6 per cent and 50.3 per cent respectively for the relief group. A larger percentage of the non-relief than of the relief group had completed grades above the eighth. Eight and six-tenths per cent of the non-relief heads of households had completed high school as compared with 4.9 per cent of the relief group, while the difference was even larger in the percentage having one or more years of college education. Ten per cent of the non-relief group had completed one or more years of college while only 2.6 per cent of the relief group had completed that many years of school. This would indicate a rather definite relationship between the relief status of the household and the extent of education of the head of the household.<sup>17</sup> Let us go on and see how far this relationship holds true.

Residence and Education. Table II shows that the heads of households who lived in the open country had completed fewer grades than have the heads of village households. In order that the open country group, which contained the largest proportion of the relief

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<sup>17</sup>"Education of Heads and Children of Rural Relief and Non-relief Households," op. cit. p. 1 - "Heads of rural households receiving relief had had considerably less schooling than their non-relief neighbors." See also footnotes 1 - 7.

Fig.2 Education\* of the Heads of Households\*\*



\* Measured by the last grade of school completed.

\*\* Based on Table I.

group, will not make our conclusions biased we will make a further comparison -- a comparison of non-relief and relief households within the open country and village divisions.

When only the heads of those households located in the open country are considered the difference in the number of grades completed is less, but it is still significant. Seventy-seven and two-tenths per cent of the non-relief group and 81.8 per cent of the relief group had completed eight grades or less. Of the non-relief heads of households 18.5 per cent had completed from one to four years of high school while only 16.0 per cent of the relief group had done so. The percentage attending or finishing college was small in both groups -- 4.2 per cent of the heads of non-relief households and 2.1 per cent of the relief heads.

Now consider the heads of village households. Here the differences are much more striking. Only 55.4 per cent of the non-relief group had completed eight grades or less, while 77.8 per cent of the relief group had not progressed beyond this point in school. Twenty-eight and nine-tenths per cent of the non-relief heads had completed from one to four years of high school, as compared with 18.0 per cent of the relief group. Almost three times as many heads of non-relief households (8.2 per cent) than of relief households (3.2 per cent) had attended college, while over seven times as many non-relief heads, than relief heads, had finished four years or more of college.

The number of the heads of households, who had completed any grade beyond the eighth, was considerably less than half the

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TABLE I. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RELIEF STATUS, RESIDENCE, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence and Relief status	Last grade in school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to Eleven	Twelve	Thirteen-fifteen	Sixteen or more
Number							
Total							
Non-relief	5916	1373	2547	894	510	314	278
Relief	6074	1859	3055	704	293	118	39
Open-country							
Non-relief	2933	821	1435	400	144	70	53
Relief	4638	1448	2549	547	197	72	25
Village							
Non-relief	2983	542	1112	494	366	244	225
Relief	1436	411	706	157	102	46	14
Per cent							
Total							
Non-relief	100.0	23.2	43.1	15.1	8.6	5.3	4.7
Relief	100.0	30.6	50.3	11.6	4.9	2.0	0.6
Open-country							
Non-relief	100.0	28.3	48.9	13.6	4.9	2.4	1.8
Relief	100.0	31.2	50.6	11.8	4.2	1.6	0.5
Village							
Non-relief	100.0	18.2	37.2	16.6	12.3	8.2	7.5
Relief	100.0	28.6	49.2	10.9	7.1	3.2	1.0

TABLE II. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE AND LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence	Last grade in school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to Eleven	Twelve	Thirteen-fifteen	Sixteen or more
Number							
Total	11990	3232	5602	1598	809	432	317
Open-country	7571	2279	3784	947	341	142	78
Village	4419	953	1818	651	468	290	239
Per cent							
Total	100.0	27.0	46.7	13.3	6.8	3.6	2.6
Open-country	100.0	30.1	50.0	12.5	4.5	1.9	1.0
Village	100.0	21.6	41.1	14.7	10.6	6.6	5.4

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total number in all cases, but it is worth while to note that the non-relief group had a significantly larger percentage finishing the grades above the eighth than did the relief group.

Age of Head and Education. It is a generally accepted theory that the older generation of people living today have had, on a whole, much less formal education than the younger people. In Tables III and IIIA this fact is corroborated both for the non-relief and relief groups, and the open country and village. As the age of the head increased the number, who had completed eight grades or fewer, increased.<sup>18</sup> This fact was shown more markedly for the non-relief heads, but it was also true for the relief heads. Here, however, the percentage completing only eight grades was largest, even for the younger heads of households. Although the open country heads had not completed as many grades of school as the village heads, the relationship between age and last grade of school completed still holds. The only case in which it did not hold true was in the completion of college by the open country and the total relief groups. Here the reverse was true. It may be that these persons had at one time a better economic situation which enabled them to attend college, while the younger heads have never had sufficient money.

Since we have seen that the same hypothesis is true of both the non-relief and relief groups, that is, the older the person the less formal education he has received, let us turn to a consideration of how the non-relief and relief heads compare within each age group.

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<sup>18</sup>This statement is supported by evidence found in the study of relief and non-relief households previously cited, also in Allred op. cit. and Hummel op. cit.

TABLE III.A. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, RELIEF STATUS, AGE, AND LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, Age of head, and relief status	Last grade in school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Per cent						
<b>Total</b>							
<b>Non-relief</b>							
Under 35	100.0	10.7	39.1	17.5	17.7	8.2	6.8
35 - 54	100.0	21.2	43.7	17.8	7.4	5.5	4.4
55 & over	100.0	33.9	44.4	9.6	4.9	3.3	3.9
<b>Relief</b>							
Under 35	100.0	21.9	52.0	14.1	9.3	2.3	0.4
35 - 54	100.0	31.9	50.2	12.1	3.4	1.9	0.5
55 & over	100.0	36.9	48.7	7.9	3.6	1.8	1.1
<b>Open country</b>							
<b>Non-relief</b>							
Under 35	100.0	14.4	52.9	15.3	11.5	3.0	2.9
35 - 54	100.0	27.6	49.4	15.7	5.4	2.6	1.3
55 & over	100.0	38.2	45.8	9.2	3.3	1.6	1.9
<b>Relief</b>							
Under 35	100.0	22.5	54.0	14.2	7.8	1.3	0.2
35 - 54	100.0	32.6	50.1	12.1	3.0	1.8	0.4
55 & over	100.0	37.3	48.4	8.5	3.2	1.3	1.3
<b>Village</b>							
<b>Non-relief</b>							
Under 35	100.0	7.2	26.2	19.5	23.6	13.1	10.4
35 - 54	100.0	14.3	37.8	20.0	11.8	8.5	7.6
55 & over	100.0	30.0	43.1	10.1	6.3	4.8	5.7
<b>Relief</b>							
Under 35	100.0	20.3	45.9	13.7	13.7	5.3	1.1
35 - 54	100.0	28.8	51.0	12.3	4.9	2.1	1.0
55 & over	100.0	35.8	49.4	6.4	4.5	3.0	0.9

The most striking differences were in the group who were under 55 years of age. Only 10.7 per cent of the non-relief heads of this age had completed less than eight grades as compared with 21.9 per cent of the relief group of this age. Forty-nine and eight-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had completed eight grades or less while 73.9 per cent of the relief group had not gone beyond the eighth grade. The percentage attending or finishing high school was 35.2 per cent of the non-relief group as compared with 23.4 per cent of the relief group. Fifteen per cent of the non-relief group had gone beyond high school, but only 2.7 per cent of the relief group had done so. In the open country the differences were not quite so striking, but still the heads of the non-relief households had completed a larger number of grades of school than had the relief heads. Here 67.3 per cent of the non-relief heads had completed eight grades or less, while 76.5 per cent of the relief group had not gone beyond the eighth grade. Eleven and five-tenths per cent of the non-relief heads had completed high school, while only 7.8 per cent of the relief heads had gone this far in school. The number attending, or finishing college, was 5.9 per cent of the group who had received no relief, as compared with 1.5 per cent of the group who had received relief.

In the village the differences were much greater. Here only 33.4 per cent of the non-relief group had not gone beyond the eighth grade while 66.2 per cent of the relief heads had not had further schooling. Twenty-three and six-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had completed high school, 13.1 per cent had had from one to three years of college training, and 10.4 per cent had com-

TABLE V. HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, RELIEF STATUS, AND AGE OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Residence and relief status	Age of head			
	Total	Under 35 years	35-54 years	55 years or over
	Number			
Total				
Non-relief	5916	1151	2867	1898
Relief	6074	1510	3092	1472
Open-country				
Non-relief	2933	556	1480	897
Relief	4638	1131	2460	1047
Village				
Non-relief	2983	595	1387	1001
Relief	1436	379	632	425
	Per cent			
Total				
Non-relief	100.0	19.4	48.5	32.1
Relief	100.0	24.9	50.9	24.2
Open-country				
Non-relief	100.0	18.9	50.5	30.6
Relief	100.0	24.4	53.0	22.6
Village				
Non-relief	100.0	19.9	46.5	33.6
Relief	100.0	26.4	44.0	29.6



pleted college, as compared with 15.7 per cent, 5.3 per cent, and 1.1 per cent respectively of the relief group.

The same general conclusions may be drawn for the heads of households who were 35-54 years of age and those who were fifty-five years of age and over. In all cases, the non-relief group, when compared with the relief group, had a smaller proportion completing eight grades or less, while this same group had a larger percentage who had completed high school and taken some college work or had completed college. The contrast between the non-relief and relief groups in the number completing eight grades or less was not so marked as the age of the head increased, but it was great enough to be significant, while the differences were quite significant for the higher grades.

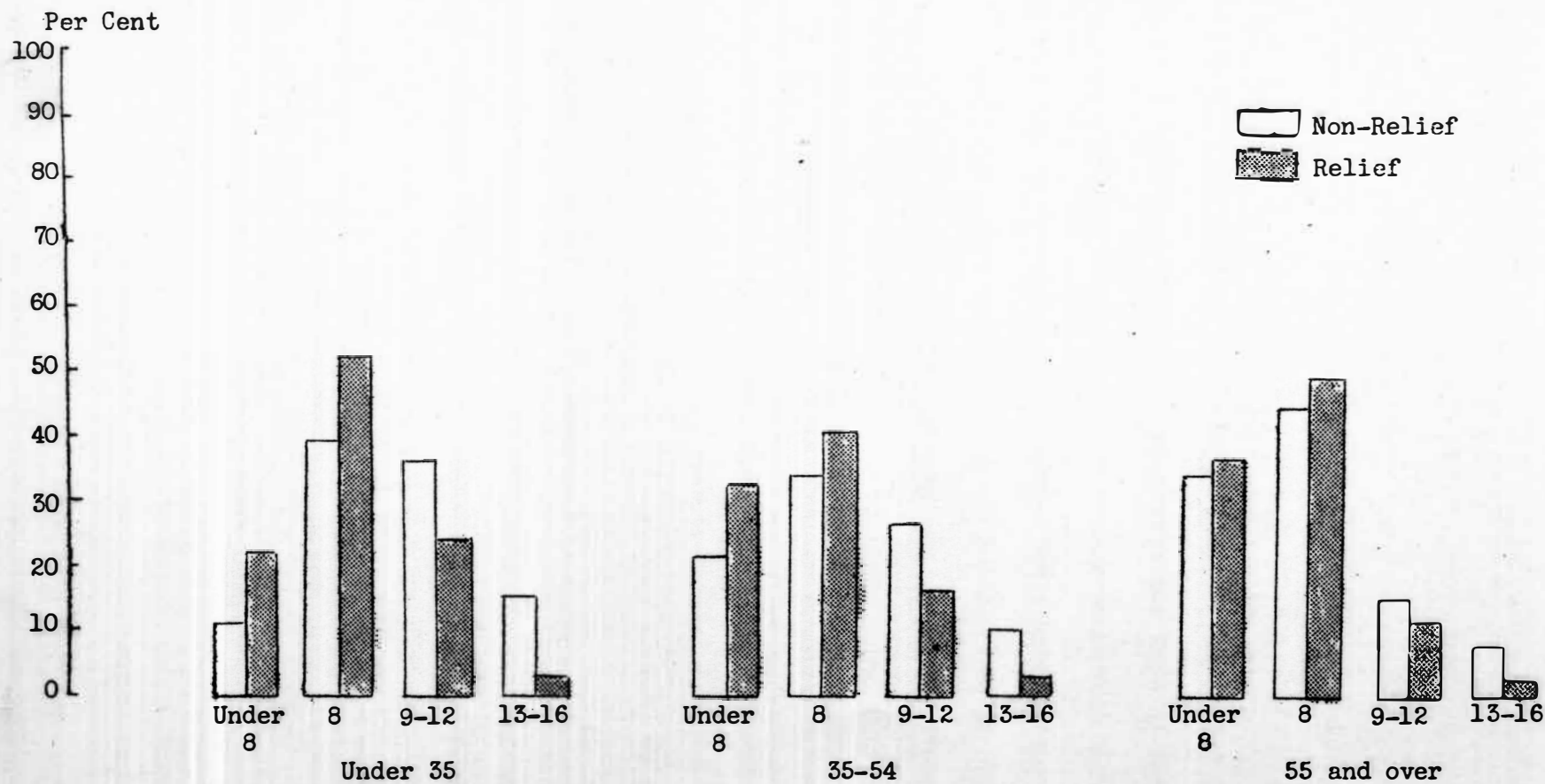
From Tables IV and IVA,<sup>19</sup> it may be concluded that in all age groups the non-relief heads of households had an advantage over the heads of relief households as far as formal education was concerned. The contrasts were the greatest for the group of heads who were less than thirty-five years of age, but the same conclusion was also true for the older heads of households.

When the differences in the age of non-relief and relief heads of households were considered, these conclusions seem even more significant. The relief group was a much younger group than was the non-relief group, (Table V) both in the open country and the village. Since the extent of education was much greater for the younger heads in both groups it would seem that the relief group was at a rather serious disadvantage so far as education was concerned.

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<sup>19</sup>Tables IV and IVA and Tables VII - XIII A will be found in the Appendix.

Fig. 3 Age and Education\* of the Heads of Households\*\*



\* Measured by the last grade of school completed.

\*\* Based on Table III.

Sex of Head and Education. We have considered the education of the heads of households within each age group. Let us now consider the contrasts in education of the non-relief and relief groups when the groups are divided as to the sex of the head of the household. The same general statement can be made of both the male and female heads of households -- that the non-relief group had completed more grades of school than had the relief group. Of the male heads of households only 66.5 per cent of the non-relief group had completed eight grades or less, while 81.3 per cent of the relief group had completed no more grades than this. Twenty-three and five-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had had some high school work or had completed high school while only 16.3 per cent of the relief group had completed this much school. Ten per cent of the non-relief group had had one or more years of college work, but only 2.4 per cent of the relief group had done so.

When the female heads of households are considered the differences although quite great, were not so striking. In the group, which had not received relief, 64.2 per cent had completed eight grades or less, but in the group which had received relief, 72.1 per cent had not gone beyond the eighth grade. Twenty-six and two-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had finished one or more years of high school, as compared with 21.2 per cent of the relief group. Six and six-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had finished from one to three years of college, while 3.0 per cent had completed college or had taken postgraduate work. The corresponding percentages for the relief group were 5.1 per cent and 1.6 per cent.

TABLE VI. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Sex of head and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Number						
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	5323	1233	2306	797	452	275	260
Relief	5763	1754	2936	660	277	102	34
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	593	140	241	97	58	39	18
Relief	311	105	119	44	22	16	5
	Per cent						
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	23.2	43.3	15.0	8.5	5.1	4.9
Relief	100.0	30.4	50.9	11.5	4.8	1.8	0.6
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	23.6	40.6	16.4	9.8	6.6	3.0
Relief	100.0	33.8	38.3	14.1	7.1	5.1	1.6

Size of Household and Education of the Head. In Tables VII and VIIA the non-relief and relief households are classified according to the size of the household and the last grade of school completed by the head of the household. There seems to be a decided difference in the number of grades completed by the heads of households consisting of seven or more persons and by the heads of households consisting of less than seven persons. A much larger proportion of the heads of the seven or more person households had completed less than eight grades and fewer had completed eight or more grades than had the heads of smaller households. This was especially true of the largest households, but the same relationship held true between the households consisting of four to six persons and the households consisting of one to three persons. The heads of households, consisting of four to six persons, had a slightly larger proportion completing less than eight grades, while the proportion completing eight or more grades was slightly smaller. These same relationships held true for both non-relief and relief households, open country and village. The element of age probably enters in here. The heads of the larger households would, in most cases, be somewhat older than the heads of the smaller households which would probably account to some degree for the lesser extent of education of these heads.

We have seen that there seems to be a relationship between the size of the household and the education of the head of the household.<sup>20</sup> If we compare the non-relief and relief heads of each size of household we find that in the households consisting of one to three

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<sup>20</sup>This relationship was also brought out in a study made by Allred in Tennessee.

persons only 64.5 per cent of the non-relief heads had completed eight grades or less while 79.3 per cent of the relief group had not gone beyond the eighth grade. Twenty-three and nine-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had finished from one to four years of high school as compared with 17.5 per cent of the relief group. Eleven and six-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had finished one or more years of college while only 3.2 per cent of the relief group had had this much education.

In the four to six person households the differences between the non-relief and relief groups were slightly larger, but the same general relationships held true. Sixty-six and nine-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had completed eight grades or less, while 80.1 per cent of the relief group had not gone beyond the eighth grade in school. Twenty-four and five-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had one or more years of high school and 8.8 per cent had completed some college work as compared with 17.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively of the relief group.

In the largest households the differences in education of the non-relief and relief heads were much the same. Seventy-five and four-tenths per cent of the heads of the non-relief households had completed eight grades or less, 19.1 per cent had had one or more years of high school, and 5.5 per cent had completed one or more years of college, as compared with 86.8 per cent, 11.7 per cent, and 1.5 per cent respectively of the relief households.

These same differences between the non-relief and relief households were observed in both the open country and the villages,

although the differences were slightly less in the open country and slightly greater in the villages. The heads of the non-relief households, no matter how large the household, had a distinct advantage over the heads of the relief households as far as the extent of education of the head was concerned.

Occupation of the Head and Education. When the occupation of the head of the household was related to the last grade in school completed by the head (Tables IX and IXA) the differences between the non-relief and relief groups were much less significant, or uniform. All occupations, except the agricultural and the not gainfully employed, were over-represented in the non-relief group. The farm owners and the not gainfully employed showed practically no differences in the extent of education. In the other occupations there was a slight tendency for the relief group to have less education than the non-relief group. This tendency was not uniform and no definite conclusions can be drawn from it. It did appear, however, that in those occupations which have the more highly educated members there was a much smaller proportion receiving relief. For instance, out of a total of 329 persons in the professional group only 21 or 6.4 per cent had received relief in 1933 or 1934. It may be said, therefore, that although within specific occupations there was little difference between the extent of education of the non-relief and relief groups, there was a distinct tendency for the groups who were better educated to remain off the relief rolls.

### Other Members of the Household

The other members of the household were divided into the wives of the head of the household and others. The others included children and other relatives. These were further subdivided into those who were in school and those who were not.

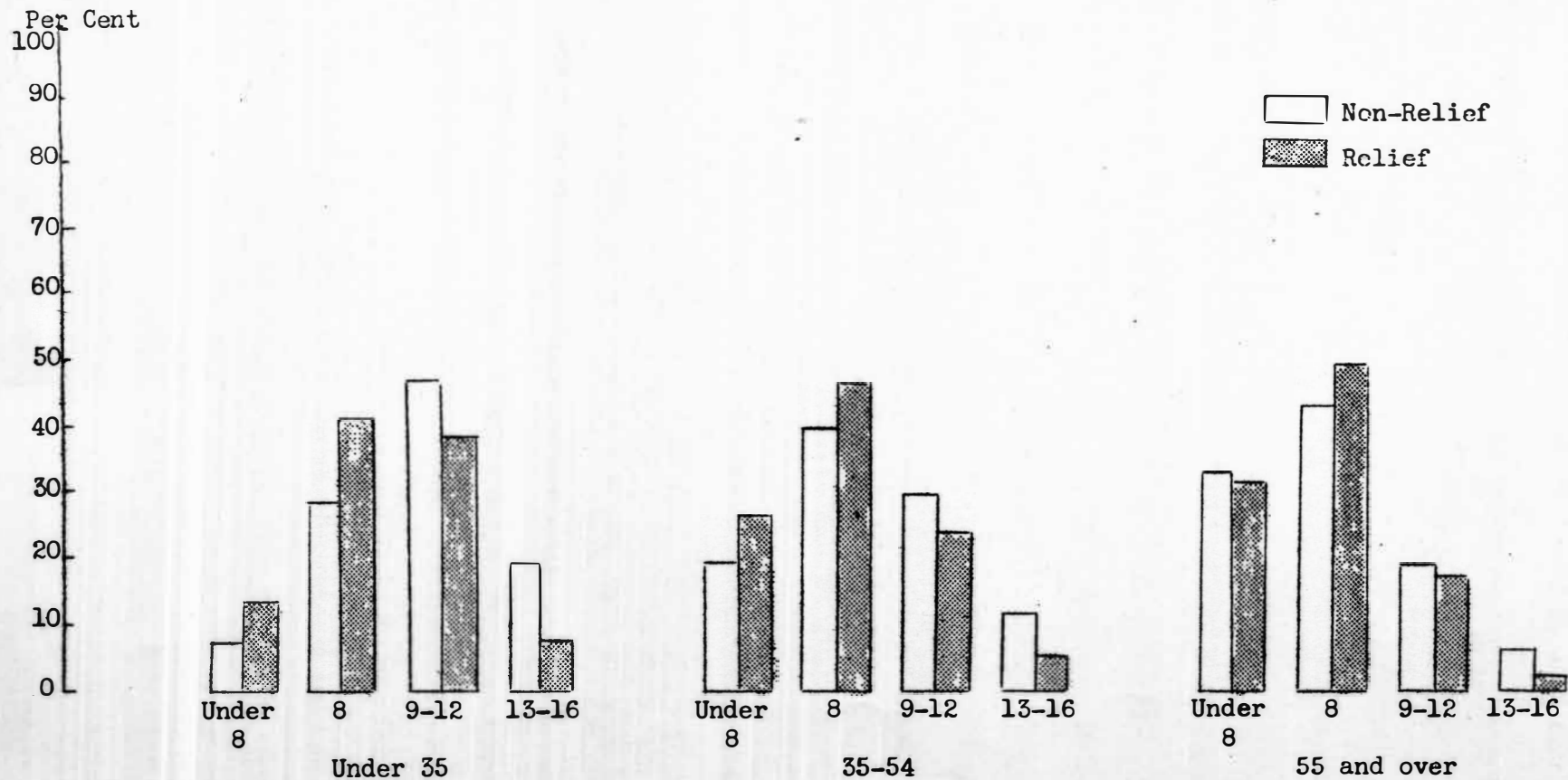
#### Age and Education of the Wives of the heads of households.

In Tables X and XI the age and education of the wives are presented. Much the same general conclusion may be drawn for the wives as for the heads of households, although the wives seem to have completed more years of school, both in the non-relief and relief groups, than had the heads of households. For those wives under thirty-five years of age the differences in extent of education between the non-relief and relief groups were much more pronounced than they were for the older groups. Only 34.8 per cent of the non-relief group had completed eight grades or less while 54.4 per cent of the relief group had not gone beyond the eighth grade. Forty-six and one-tenth per cent of the non-relief group had had some high school work, or had finished high school, and 38.2 per cent of the relief group had done so. In college attendance, the difference was greater, 14.8 per cent of the non-relief group having had one to three years of college, and 4.3 per cent having finished college as compared to 6.9 per cent and .5 per cent respectively of the relief group.

For the wives between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-four years the differences were not quite so striking. The relief group had 11.9 per cent more than the non-relief group who had completed eight grades or less. The non-relief group had 29.4 per cent completing at least some high school and 11.4 per cent completing



Fig. 4 Age and Education\* of the Wives of the Heads of Households\*\*



\* Measured by the last grade of school completed.

\*\* Based on Table X.

one or more years of college. The corresponding proportions for the relief group were 23.9 per cent and 5.0 per cent. In the group of wives fifty-five years of age or over the differences were much less, but still significant. The non-relief group had 75.0 per cent who had never gone beyond the eighth grade, but the relief group had 79.4 per cent. The difference was slight in the high school years, 19.1 per cent of the non-relief wives having attended or finished high school as compared to 17.8 per cent of the wives of relief heads but there was a much greater difference in the college years, the proportions being 5.9 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively.

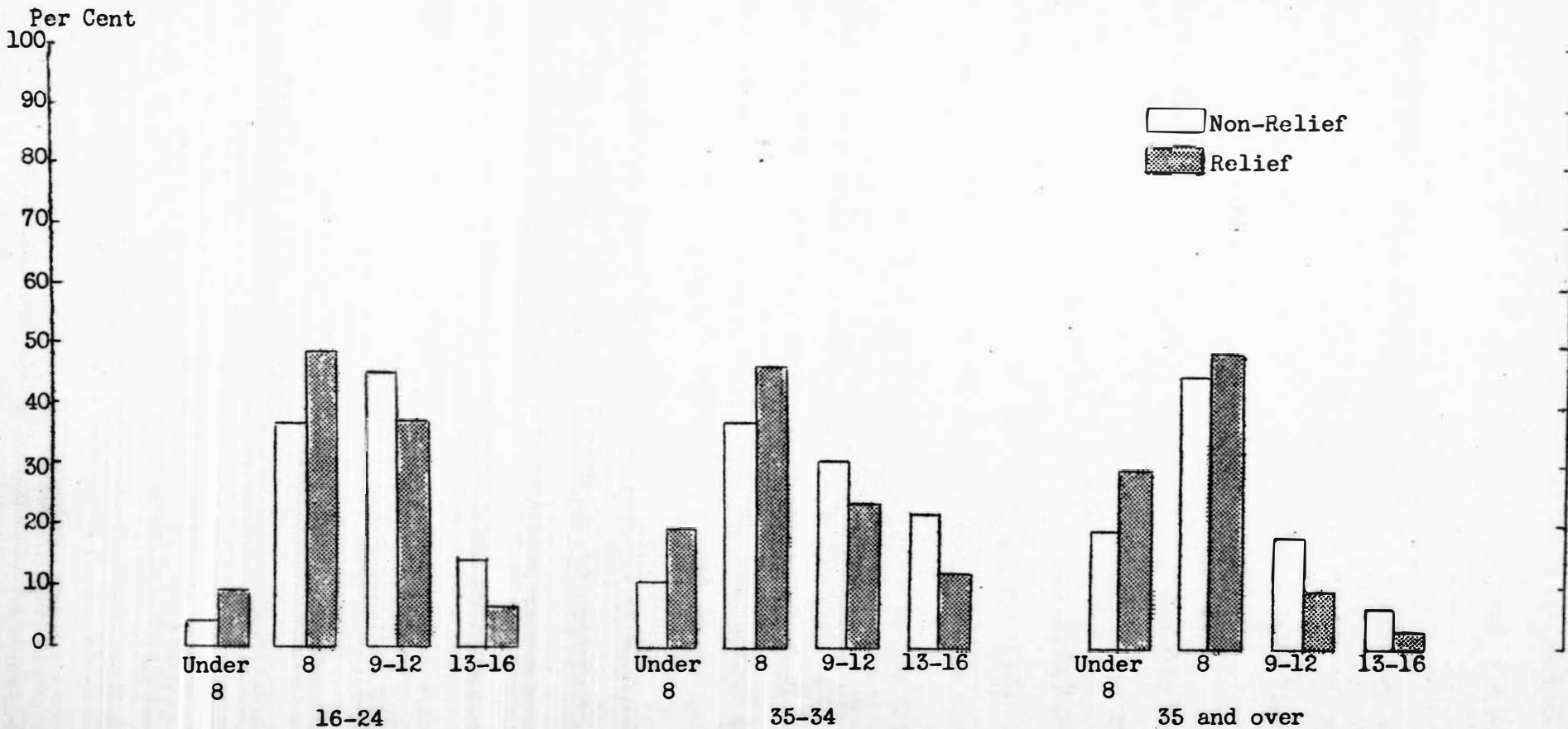
The same general trend was true for both the open country and the village. The differences between the non-relief and relief groups were less in the open country than they were in the village, but in both places the non-relief group had a distinct advantage over the relief group, especially in the younger age groups. The differences grew less as age increased and in the open country the group fifty-five years of age or over seems to have reversed the trend found in all other groups. Here the relief group had a slight advantage over the non-relief group. Over 75.0 per cent of each group had not gone beyond the eighth grade, however,

Age and Education of other persons not in school. Tables XI and XII shows the extent of education of the other persons in the household who were not in school. Again we find that as age increased the extent of education decreased. The group between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four years showed a much greater extent of education than the older groups. Here, less than five per cent of any of the non-relief groups had completed less than eight grades, while 9.0 per

cent of the total relief group, 8.5 per cent of the open country relief group and 11.1 per cent of the village relief group had completed less than eight grades. Thirty-six and nine-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had completed only eight grades and 48.1 per cent of the relief group had finished, but had not gone beyond the eighth grade. In the open country the corresponding percentages were 49.4 per cent and 52.6 per cent, and in the village were 14.5 per cent and 27.4 per cent. The non-relief groups all had a larger proportion attending, or finishing high school, than did the relief households, the proportions of the total being 45.1 per cent and 36.9 per cent, of the open country 35.6 per cent and 32.7 per cent, and of the village 61.9 per cent and 56.1 per cent. College attendance showed even greater differences. Thirteen and seven-tenths per cent of the non-relief persons had attended or finished college as compared to 6.0 per cent of the relief group. In the open country the proportions were 10.4 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively, and in the village were 19.8 per cent and 5.4 per cent.

In the group 25 - 34 years of age there is a decided tendency for the extent of education to be less. Ten and four-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had completed less than eight grades and 37.1 per cent had completed only eight grades. The corresponding proportions for the relief group were 19.1 per cent and 45.5 per cent. A smaller percentage of this age group than of the younger group had completed more than eight grades. Thirty and four-tenths per cent of the persons from non-relief households had attended or finished high school, and only 23.8 per cent of those from relief households had done so. The percentages for the college years were 22.1 per cent of the non-relief

Fig. 5 Age and Education\* of All Persons Not in School\*\*



\* Measured by the last grade of school completed.

\*\* Based on Table XI.

group and 11.6 per cent of the relief group. The same general conclusions were found for this age group, also, in both the open country and the village.

For those persons thirty-five years of age or over, the extent of education was still less than for either of the other two age groups. Seventy-four and four-tenths per cent of the non-relief groups and 87.2 per cent of the relief group had not gone beyond the eighth grade. Eighteen per cent of the non-relief group had had from one to four years of high school, as compared to 9.9 per cent of the relief group, while the proportions having gone beyond high school were 7.6 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively. Much the same differences were found in both the open country and the village, although the extent of education was somewhat greater in the village.

Sex and Education of other persons not in school. In Tables XII and XIII this same group of persons was divided according to sex. Here again it was found that the non-relief persons had completed more grades than had the relief persons. Of the non-relief males 56.4 per cent had not gone beyond the eighth grade as compared to 69.6 per cent of the males from relief households. Thirty-four and six-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had attended or finished high school, and 9.0 per cent had finished one or more years of college, as compared to 27.9 per cent and 2.5 per cent of the relief group.

The same general statement can be made in regard to the females, that is, those from non-relief households had completed more grades of school than those from relief households. Forty-four and five-tenths per cent of the non-relief group had completed eight grades

or less, 35.2 per cent had completed one or more years of high school, and 20.3 per cent had attended or finished college. The proportions for the relief group were 53.0 per cent, and 34.2 per cent, and 12.8 per cent respectively.

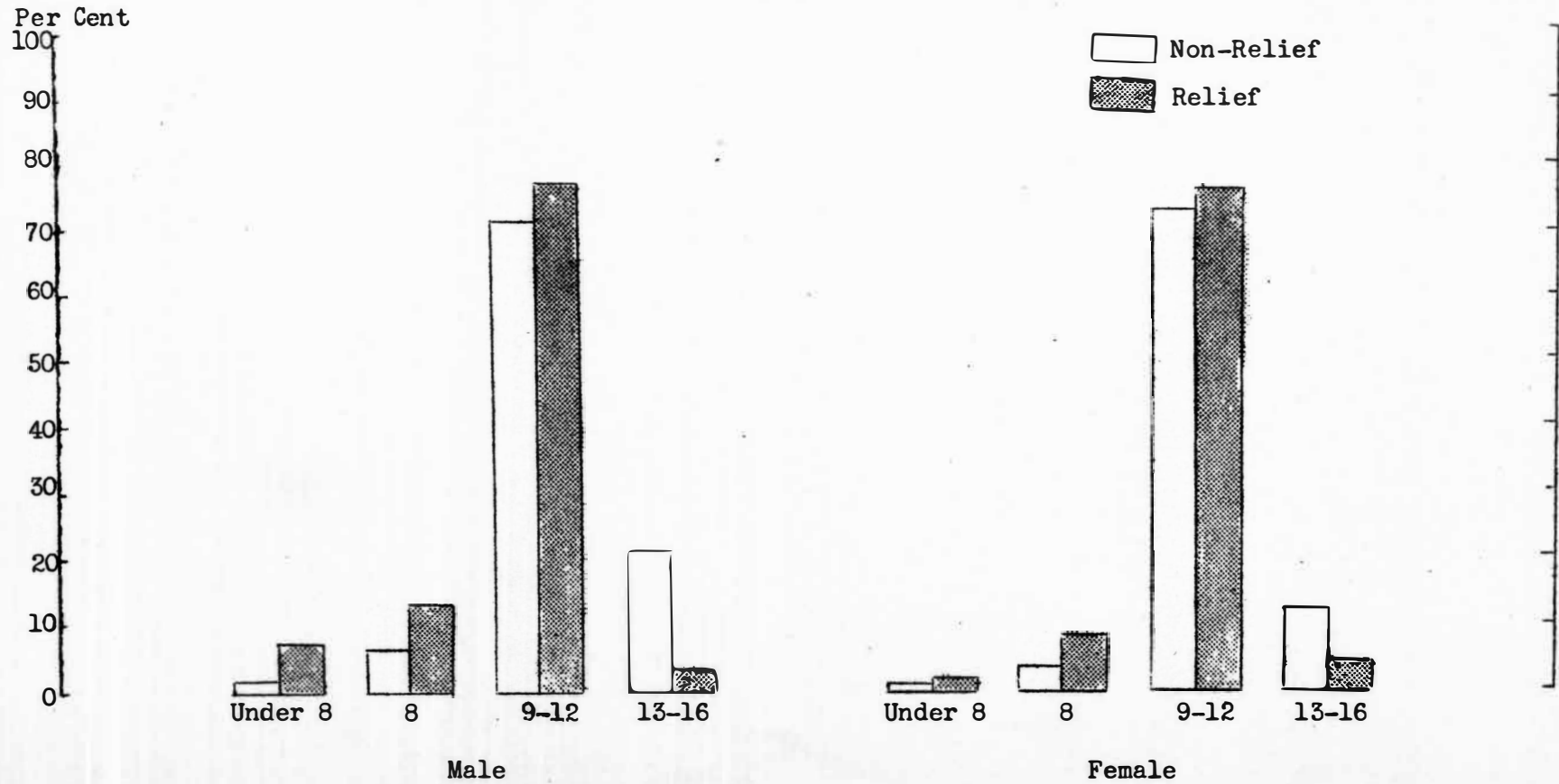
In both the villages and the open country the males and females from non-relief households had completed a larger number of grades of school than had the males and females from relief households. The differences were less in the open country and greater in the villages.

It is interesting to note also that in both non-relief and relief groups the females had completed more grades of school than had the males in the corresponding group.

Sex and Education of persons in school. In Tables XIII and XIII A we have those persons sixteen years of age or over who were still attending school. Here again it was found that the non-relief group, both males and females, had completed more grades than the relief group. This was especially true of those who had finished high school and those who had finished one or more years of college. The fact that more of the non-relief group had completed some college work may be largely an indication of better economic conditions and too much weight should not be laid on this evidence. It appears, however, that the relief group lags behind the non-relief group even in the grades below the eighth, indicating perhaps a greater degree of retardation.

This is particularly true of the males. Seven and three-tenths per cent of the males from relief households had not yet completed the eighth grade, as compared with 1.5 per cent of those from non-relief households. For the females, there was very little

Fig. 6 Sex and Education\* of All Persons in School\*\*



\* Measured by the last grade of school completed.

\*\* Based on Table XIII.

difference in those completing less than eight grades, but a larger proportion of the relief group than of the non-relief group had completed only eight grades.

The same general conclusions were reached for both the open country and the village. The proportions of persons from non-relief and relief households who were still attending school were approximately the same.



## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### Summary

1. The heads of non-relief households had completed more grades of school than had the heads of relief households. Over fifty per cent of both groups, however, had not gone beyond the eighth grade.
2. The heads of open country households had not completed as many grades of school as had the heads of village households, but in both the open country and the villages the heads of non-relief households, had completed more grades than had the heads of relief households.
3. The younger heads of households had completed more grades than had the older heads. The non-relief heads in each age group, however, had completed more grades than had the relief heads in the same age group.
4. There was very little difference in the amount of education that the male and female heads of households had had, but both male and female heads of non-relief households had had more education than the heads of relief households.
5. As the size of the household increased the extent of education of the head decreased. Within each group the non-relief heads had completed more grades than had the relief heads.
6. Although within specific occupations there was little difference between the extent of education of the non-relief and relief groups, there was a distinct tendency for the groups who were better educated to remain off the relief rolls.
7. The wives of the heads of non-relief households had completed more grades of school than had the wives of the heads of

relief households in every age group. This was true for both the open country and the village as well as for the total group.

8. All other persons sixteen years of age or over who were not in school were divided into age groups, and by sex. In every age group and in both sexes the members of non-relief households had completed more grades than had the members of relief households.

9. The persons sixteen years of age or over from non-relief households who were still in school had completed more grades than had the corresponding group from relief households.

### Conclusions

This study has shown that the heads and other members of non-relief households in six South Dakota counties have had more education, as measured by the last grade of school completed, than have the heads and other members of relief households in the same six counties. If this is taken as representative of all the rural sections of South Dakota it seems to indicate that <sup>lack of</sup> education is one of the factors which has helped to place households on the relief rolls.\*

Everyone will agree that at least a minimum amount of education is necessary for successful participation in contemporary American life. Since this is true and since we have found that the members of relief households have less education than the members of non-relief households it seems to me that education is one of the very vital points to be considered in making any plans for the rehabilitation of relief families or for helping to prevent the recurrence of such wide spread need for relief.

\* See footnote on page 32.

It does not seem that the present system of education is adequate for the demands of our rural life. Education does not necessarily mean formal schooling beyond minimum essentials, but it should meet the needs of rural people to a greater extent than it does today. The present system of education in South Dakota should be so revised that it would provide: (1) adequate preparation for the every day problems of rural life; and (2) schools available to all persons in rural areas so that no one who was capable of learning should be denied a chance to continue that learning as far as desired.

\* It should not be concluded, however, that the lack of education alone will be responsible for a household's needing relief. There are many other factors which can be shown to have a relationship to the relief status of households in rural areas. The fact that in the rural areas of South Dakota the members of households receiving relief have less education than do the members of households which have not received relief may be not so much an indication that education is the factor which keeps these households off relief as it is that the personality traits and the better economic conditions which keep people in school may be the very traits and conditions which are a large factor in preventing the need for relief. There seems to be evidence to support this in the fact that there is a fairly large number of those who have had high school and college training who have been receiving relief. This would indicate perhaps that better economic conditions are the basic factor in preventing the need for relief as well as providing for a better education.

In order to show to what extent the educational factor was responsible for the relief status of the households it would be necessary to measure both the type of education which had been received and the personality traits of the individuals concerned, but this was beyond the scope of the present study. It might have been possible to show more exactly the effects of education upon relief status if each of the various factors affecting the relief status had been examined and correlated with it while the remaining factors were being held constant, but this is an intricate problem of multiple correlation analysis.

TABLE III. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, RELIEF STATUS, AGE, AND LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, age of head, and relief status	Last grade in school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Number						
<b>Total</b>							
<b>Non-relief</b>							
Under 35	1151	123	450	201	204	95	78
35 - 54	2867	607	1254	501	213	157	126
55 & over	1898	643	843	183	93	62	74
<b>Relief</b>							
Under 35	1510	331	785	213	140	35	6
35 - 54	3092	985	1553	375	106	57	16
55 & over	1472	543	717	116	53	26	17
<b>Open country</b>							
<b>Non-relief</b>							
Under 35	556	80	294	85	64	17	16
35 - 54	1480	408	730	233	50	39	20
55 & over	897	343	411	82	30	14	17
<b>Relief</b>							
Under 35	1131	254	611	161	88	15	2
35 - 54	2460	803	1231	297	75	44	10
55 & over	1047	391	507	89	34	13	13
<b>Village</b>							
<b>Non-relief</b>							
Under 35	595	43	156	116	140	78	62
35 - 54	1387	199	524	277	163	118	106
55 & over	1001	300	432	101	63	48	57
<b>Relief</b>							
Under 35	379	77	174	52	52	20	4
35 - 54	632	182	322	78	31	13	6
55 & over	425	152	210	27	19	13	4

TABLE IV. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, AGE, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, age in years, and relief status	Last grade in school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Number						
<b>Total</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	1151	123	450	201	204	95	78
Relief	1510	351	785	213	140	55	6
35 - 54							
Non-relief	2867	607	1254	510	213	157	126
Relief	3092	985	1553	375	106	57	16
55 and over							
Non-relief	1898	643	845	183	93	62	74
Relief	1472	543	717	116	53	26	17
<b>Open country</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	556	80	294	85	64	17	16
Relief	1131	254	611	161	88	15	2
35 - 54							
Non-relief	1480	408	730	233	50	39	20
Relief	2460	803	1231	297	75	44	10
55 and over							
Non-relief	897	343	411	82	30	14	17
Relief	1047	391	507	89	34	13	13
<b>Village</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	595	43	156	116	140	78	62
Relief	379	77	174	52	52	20	4
35 - 54							
Non-relief	1387	199	524	277	163	118	106
Relief	632	182	322	78	31	13	6
55 and over							
Non-relief	1001	300	432	101	63	48	57
Relief	425	152	210	27	19	13	4

TABLE IV.A. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, AGE, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, age in years, and relief status	Last grade in school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
Per cent							
<b>Total</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	100.0	10.7	39.1	17.5	17.7	8.2	6.8
Relief	100.0	21.9	52.0	14.1	9.3	2.3	0.4
35 - 54							
Non-relief	100.0	21.2	43.7	17.8	7.4	5.5	4.4
Relief	100.0	31.9	50.2	12.1	3.4	1.9	0.5
55 and over							
Non-relief	100.0	33.9	44.4	9.6	4.9	3.3	3.9
Relief	100.0	36.9	48.7	7.9	3.6	1.8	1.1
<b>Open country</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	100.0	14.4	52.9	15.3	11.5	3.0	2.9
Relief	100.0	22.5	54.0	14.2	7.8	1.3	0.2
35 - 54							
Non-relief	100.0	27.6	49.4	15.7	3.4	2.8	1.3
Relief	100.0	32.6	50.1	12.1	3.0	1.8	0.4
55 and over							
Non-relief	100.0	38.2	45.8	9.2	3.3	1.6	1.9
Relief	100.0	37.3	48.4	8.5	3.2	1.3	1.3
<b>Village</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	100.0	7.2	26.2	19.5	23.6	13.1	10.4
Relief	100.0	20.3	45.9	13.7	13.7	5.3	1.1
35 - 54							
Non-relief	100.0	14.3	37.8	20.0	11.8	8.5	7.6
Relief	100.0	28.3	51.0	12.3	4.9	2.1	1.0
55 and over							
Non-relief	100.0	30.0	43.1	10.1	6.3	4.8	5.7
Relief	100.0	35.8	49.4	6.4	4.5	3.0	0.9

TABLE VII. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, RELIEF STATUS, SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, size of household, and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Number						
<b>Total</b>							
Non-relief							
1 - 3	3221	715	1362	450	320	197	177
4 - 6	2223	491	996	378	166	102	90
7 or more	472	167	189	66	24	15	11
Relief							
1 - 3	2357	643	1225	260	152	57	20
4 - 6	2885	779	1371	350	120	49	16
7 or more	1032	437	459	94	27	12	3
<b>Open country</b>							
Non-relief							
1 - 3	1423	371	684	199	89	46	34
4 - 6	1167	334	613	160	42	21	17
7 or more	323	126	138	41	13	3	2
Relief							
1 - 3	1677	476	877	189	95	28	12
4 - 6	2121	616	1093	284	83	34	11
7 or more	840	356	379	74	19	10	2
<b>Village</b>							
Non-relief							
1 - 3	1798	344	678	251	231	151	143
4 - 6	1036	157	383	218	124	81	73
7 or more	149	41	51	25	11	12	9
Relief							
1 - 3	630	167	348	71	57	29	8
4 - 6	564	163	276	66	37	15	5
7 or more	192	81	80	20	8	2	1

TABLE VII.A. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, RELIEF STATUS, SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, size of household and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Per cent						
<b>Total</b>							
Non-relief							
1 - 3	100.0	22.2	42.3	14.0	9.9	6.1	5.5
4 - 6	100.0	22.1	44.8	17.0	7.5	4.6	4.0
7 or more	100.0	35.4	40.0	14.0	5.1	3.2	2.3
Relief							
1 - 3	100.0	27.3	52.0	11.0	6.5	2.4	0.8
4 - 6	100.0	29.0	51.1	13.0	4.5	1.8	0.6
7 or more	100.0	42.3	44.5	9.1	2.6	1.2	0.5
<b>Open country</b>							
Non-relief							
1 - 3	100.0	26.1	48.1	14.0	6.2	3.2	2.4
4 - 6	100.0	28.1	51.7	13.5	3.5	1.8	1.4
7 or more	100.0	59.0	42.8	12.7	4.0	0.9	0.6
Relief							
1 - 3	100.0	28.4	52.3	11.3	5.6	1.7	0.7
4 - 6	100.0	29.1	51.5	13.4	3.9	1.6	0.5
7 or more	100.0	42.4	45.1	8.8	2.3	1.2	0.2
<b>Village</b>							
Non-relief							
1 - 3	100.0	19.1	37.7	14.0	12.8	8.4	8.0
4 - 6	100.0	15.2	37.0	21.0	12.0	7.8	7.0
7 or more	100.0	27.5	34.2	18.8	7.4	8.1	6.0
Relief							
1 - 3	100.0	24.5	51.2	10.4	8.4	4.3	1.2
4 - 6	100.0	28.9	49.3	11.7	8.6	2.6	0.9
7 or more	100.0	42.2	41.7	10.4	4.2	1.0	0.5



TABLE VIII. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, RELIEF STATUS, SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, size of household and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Number						
<b>Total</b>							
1-3 persons							
Non-relief	3221	715	1362	450	320	197	177
Relief	2357	643	1225	260	152	57	20
4-6 persons							
Non-relief	2223	431	996	378	166	102	90
Relief	2685	779	1371	550	120	49	16
7 or more persons							
Non-relief	472	167	189	66	24	15	11
Relief	1032	437	459	94	27	12	3
<b>Open country</b>							
1-3 persons							
Non-relief	1423	371	684	199	89	46	34
Relief	1677	476	877	189	95	28	12
4-6 persons							
Non-relief	1187	334	613	160	42	21	17
Relief	2121	616	1093	284	83	34	11
7 or more persons							
Non-relief	323	126	138	41	13	3	2
Relief	840	356	379	74	19	10	2
<b>Village</b>							
1-3 persons							
Non-relief	1798	344	678	251	231	151	143
Relief	680	167	348	71	57	29	8
4-6 persons							
Non-relief	1036	157	393	216	124	61	73
Relief	564	163	278	66	37	15	5
7 or more persons							
Non-relief	149	41	51	25	11	12	9
Relief	192	81	80	20	6	2	1

TABLE VIII.A. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, RELIEF STATUS, SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, size of household and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen-fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Per cent						
<b>Total</b>							
1-3 persons							
Non-relief	100.0	22.2	42.5	14.0	9.9	6.1	5.5
Relief	100.0	27.5	52.0	11.0	6.5	2.4	0.8
4-6 persons							
Non-relief	100.0	22.1	44.8	17.0	7.5	4.6	4.0
Relief	100.0	29.0	51.1	13.6	4.5	1.8	0.6
7 or more persons							
Non-relief	100.0	35.4	40.0	14.0	5.1	3.2	2.3
Relief	100.0	42.3	44.5	9.1	2.6	1.2	0.3
<b>Open country</b>							
1-3 persons							
Non-relief	100.0	26.1	48.1	14.0	6.2	3.2	2.4
Relief	100.0	28.4	52.3	11.3	5.6	1.7	0.7
4-6 persons							
Non-relief	100.0	28.1	51.7	13.5	3.5	1.8	1.4
Relief	100.0	29.1	51.5	13.4	3.9	1.6	0.5
7 or more persons							
Non-relief	100.0	39.0	42.8	12.7	4.0	0.9	0.6
Relief	100.0	42.4	45.1	8.8	2.3	1.2	0.2
<b>Village</b>							
1-3 persons							
Non-relief	100.0	19.1	37.7	14.0	12.8	8.4	8.0
Relief	100.0	24.5	51.2	10.4	8.4	4.3	1.2
4-6 persons							
Non-relief	100.0	15.2	37.0	21.0	12.0	7.8	7.0
Relief	100.0	28.9	49.3	11.7	6.6	2.6	0.9
7 or more persons							
Non-relief	100.0	27.5	34.2	16.6	7.4	8.1	6.0
Relief	100.0	42.2	41.7	10.4	4.2	1.0	0.5

TABLE IX. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Occupation of the head and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Number						
Farm owners							
Non-relief	1875	645	852	242	84	30	24
Relief	1936	675	868	245	74	41	15
Farm tenants							
Non-relief	803	192	456	95	39	19	5
Relief	2447	709	1328	265	114	28	5
Farm laborers							
Non-relief	87	11	57	7	10	1	1
Relief	96	27	55	12	2	-	-
Professional							
Non-relief	308	2	16	19	20	71	180
Relief	21	1	3	3	2	7	5
Proprietors, managers and officials							
Non-relief	986	124	382	190	156	95	41
Relief	115	25	55	15	19	5	2
Clerks and kindred workers							
Non-relief	442	39	155	113	93	50	12
Relief	77	9	31	16	11	9	1
Skilled and semi-skilled							
Non-relief	529	95	248	107	47	25	7
Relief	195	34	107	29	18	6	1
Unskilled							
Non-relief	334	90	160	55	22	6	1
Relief	225	68	121	21	9	6	-
Not gainfully employed							
Non-relief	551	176	241	68	40	19	7
Relief	962	311	469	104	50	16	10

TABLE IX.A. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Occupation of the head and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Per cent						
<b>Farm owners</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	34.3	45.4	12.9	4.5	1.6	1.5
Relief	100.0	34.9	45.8	12.8	3.8	2.1	0.8
<b>Farm tenants</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	23.9	56.8	11.6	4.7	2.4	0.6
Relief	100.0	29.0	54.3	10.7	4.7	1.1	0.2
<b>Farm laborers</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	12.6	65.5	8.0	11.5	1.2	1.2
Relief	100.0	28.1	57.3	12.5	2.1	---	---
<b>Professional</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	0.6	5.2	6.2	8.5	23.0	58.5
Relief	100.0	4.7	14.8	14.3	9.5	33.3	25.8
<b>Proprietors, managers and officials</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	12.6	38.8	19.3	15.8	9.3	4.2
Relief	100.0	21.7	46.1	11.3	16.5	2.6	1.7
<b>Clerks and kindred workers</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	8.8	30.6	25.8	21.0	11.3	2.7
Relief	100.0	11.7	40.2	20.8	14.3	11.7	1.3
<b>Skilled and Semi-skilled</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	18.0	46.9	20.2	8.9	4.7	1.3
Relief	100.0	17.4	54.9	14.9	9.2	3.1	0.5
<b>Unskilled</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	26.9	47.9	16.5	6.6	1.8	0.3
Relief	100.0	30.2	53.8	9.3	4.0	2.7	---
<b>Not gainfully employed</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	32.0	43.7	12.3	7.3	3.4	1.3
Relief	100.0	32.3	48.8	10.8	5.2	1.9	1.0

TABLE X. WIVES OF THE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, AGE, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, age of wives of heads and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
	Number						
<b>Total</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	1393	97	387	261	362	206	60
Relief	2015	278	813	388	361	140	10
35 - 54							
Non-relief	2245	433	896	396	264	189	67
Relief	2516	643	1145	399	203	103	25
55 and over							
Non-relief	816	262	350	105	51	30	18
Relief	612	190	296	64	45	11	6
<b>Open country</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	654	63	240	128	141	69	13
Relief	1545	210	647	291	278	112	7
35 - 54							
Non-relief	1189	283	545	187	95	59	20
Relief	2050	512	948	322	164	84	20
55 and over							
Non-relief	388	126	189	48	13	9	3
Relief	434	135	208	40	36	9	6
<b>Village</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	739	34	147	133	241	137	47
Relief	470	68	171	97	103	28	3
35 - 54							
Non-relief	1053	150	351	209	169	130	47
Relief	466	131	197	77	59	19	3
55 and over							
Non-relief	428	136	161	57	33	21	15
Relief	178	55	88	24	9	2	--

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TABLE XA WIVES OF THE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, AGE, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, age of wives of heads and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
Per cent							
<b>Total</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	100.0	7.0	27.8	18.7	27.4	14.8	4.3
Relief	100.0	13.8	40.6	19.3	18.9	6.9	0.5
35 - 54							
Non-relief	100.0	19.3	39.9	17.6	11.8	8.4	3.0
Relief	100.0	25.6	45.5	15.8	8.1	4.1	0.9
55 and over							
Non-relief	100.0	32.1	42.9	12.9	6.2	3.7	2.2
Relief	100.0	31.0	46.4	10.5	7.3	1.6	1.0
<b>Open country</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	100.0	9.6	36.7	19.6	21.5	10.6	2.0
Relief	100.0	13.6	41.9	18.8	19.0	7.2	0.5
35 - 54							
Non-relief	100.0	23.8	45.8	15.7	8.0	5.0	1.7
Relief	100.0	25.0	46.2	15.7	8.0	4.1	1.0
55 and over							
Non-relief	100.0	32.5	48.7	12.4	3.3	2.3	0.6
Relief	100.0	31.1	47.9	9.2	8.3	2.1	1.4
<b>Village</b>							
Under 35							
Non-relief	100.0	4.6	19.9	18.0	32.6	18.5	6.4
Relief	100.0	14.5	36.4	20.6	21.9	6.0	0.6
35 - 54							
Non-relief	100.0	14.2	33.2	19.8	16.0	12.3	4.5
Relief	100.0	28.1	42.3	16.5	8.4	4.1	0.6
55 and over							
Non-relief	100.0	31.8	37.6	13.3	8.9	4.9	3.5
Relief	100.0	30.9	49.4	13.5	5.1	1.1	—

TABLE XI. PERSONS\* SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER NOT IN SCHOOL IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, AGE, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, age, and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
Number							
<b>Total</b>							
16-24 years							
Non-relief	2109	91	779	284	665	252	38
Relief	2865	257	1378	410	647	189	5
25-34 years							
Non-relief	953	93	553	123	167	141	70
Relief	702	154	319	83	84	67	15
35 years or over							
Non-relief	1024	502	460	107	78	56	21
Relief	681	286	323	42	25	18	2
<b>Open country</b>							
16-24 years							
Non-relief	1357	62	670	182	302	150	11
Relief	2350	200	1237	332	436	140	5
25-34							
Non-relief	617	74	288	80	75	66	34
Relief	587	117	296	68	55	51	10
35 years or over							
Non-relief	615	203	301	51	30	22	6
Relief	530	214	253	32	16	14	1
<b>Village</b>							
16-24 years							
Non-relief	752	29	103	102	363	122	27
Relief	515	57	141	78	211	28	--
25-34 years							
Non-relief	536	25	65	45	92	75	36
Relief	115	17	33	15	29	16	5
35 years or over							
Non-relief	409	99	159	56	48	34	13
Relief	151	52	75	10	9	4	1

\* Other than household heads and their wives.

TABLE XIA. PERSONS\* SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER NOT IN SCHOOL IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, AGE, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, age, and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
Per cent							
Total							
16-24							
Non-relief	100.0	4.3	36.9	13.5	31.6	11.9	1.8
Relief	100.0	9.0	48.1	14.3	22.6	5.8	0.2
25-34							
Non-relief	100.0	10.4	37.1	12.9	17.5	14.8	7.3
Relief	100.0	19.1	45.5	11.8	12.0	9.5	2.1
35 years or over							
Non-relief	100.0	23.5	44.9	10.4	7.6	5.5	2.1
Relief	100.0	39.0	48.2	6.2	3.7	2.6	0.3
Open country							
16-24 years							
Non-relief	100.0	4.8	49.4	13.4	22.2	9.6	0.8
Relief	100.0	8.5	52.6	14.1	18.6	6.0	0.2
25-34 years							
Non-relief	100.0	12.0	46.7	15.0	12.1	10.7	5.5
Relief	100.0	19.9	48.7	11.8	9.4	8.7	1.7
35 years or over							
Non-relief	100.0	35.0	46.9	8.3	4.9	3.6	1.3
Relief	100.0	40.4	47.8	6.0	3.0	2.6	0.2
Village							
16-24 years							
Non-relief	100.0	3.8	14.5	13.6	48.3	16.2	3.6
Relief	100.0	11.1	27.4	15.1	41.0	6.4	—
25-34 years							
Non-relief	100.0	7.4	19.3	12.8	27.5	22.3	10.7
Relief	100.0	14.8	28.8	13.0	25.2	12.9	4.3
35 years or over							
Non-relief	100.0	24.2	38.9	13.7	11.7	8.3	3.2
Relief	100.0	34.4	49.7	6.6	6.0	2.6	0.7

\* Other than household heads and their wives.



TABLE XII. PERSONS\* SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER NOT IN SCHOOL IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, SEX, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, sex, and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
Number							
Total							
Male							
Non-relief	2254	296	976	296	484	146	56
Relief	2615	427	1393	347	383	57	8
Female							
Non-relief	1845	193	621	219	430	303	73
Relief	1641	233	636	189	373	196	14
Open country							
Male							
Non-relief	1536	216	602	137	240	70	21
Relief	2161	347	1235	279	255	39	6
Female							
Non-relief	1056	123	459	126	163	148	32
Relief	1312	186	544	154	252	166	10
Village							
Male							
Non-relief	718	60	174	109	244	76	35
Relief	454	30	158	68	128	18	2
Female							
Non-relief	789	76	162	93	262	155	41
Relief	329	47	92	35	121	30	4

\* Other than household heads and their wives.

TABLE XIII. PERSONS\* SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER NOT IN SCHOOL IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, SEX, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, sex, and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
Per cent							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	13.1	45.3	18.1	21.5	6.5	2.5
Relief	100.0	16.3	53.3	15.3	14.6	2.2	0.3
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	10.8	33.7	11.9	23.3	16.4	3.9
Relief	100.0	14.2	38.8	11.5	22.7	11.9	0.9
<b>Open country</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	14.1	52.2	12.2	15.6	4.5	1.4
Relief	100.0	16.1	57.1	12.9	11.6	1.8	0.3
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	11.6	43.6	11.9	15.9	14.0	3.0
Relief	100.0	14.2	41.5	11.7	19.2	12.6	0.8
<b>Village</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	11.1	24.2	15.2	34.0	10.6	4.9
Relief	100.0	17.6	34.8	15.0	28.2	4.0	0.4
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	9.8	20.5	11.8	33.3	19.6	5.2
Relief	100.0	14.3	28.0	10.6	36.8	9.1	1.2

\* Other than household heads and their wives.

TABLE XIII. PERSONS\* SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN SCHOOL IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, SEX, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, sex, and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
Number							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	455	7	26	257	67	84	12
Relief	452	53	56	296	52	14	1
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	461	5	16	297	64	52	7
Relief	520	8	48	364	80	20	2
<b>Open country</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	194	3	20	115	24	29	3
Relief	335	25	48	213	39	10	—
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	233	3	11	163	35	21	—
Relief	398	7	39	274	61	17	—
<b>Village</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	231	4	8	142	43	55	9
Relief	117	8	8	83	13	4	1
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	228	2	5	134	49	31	7
Relief	122	1	7	90	19	8	2

\* Other than household heads and their wives.

TABLE XIII. PERSONS\* SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN SCHOOL IN SIX SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE, SEX, RELIEF STATUS, AND LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Residence, sex, and relief status	Last grade of school completed						
	Total	Under eight	Eight	Nine to eleven	Twelve	Thirteen- fifteen	Sixteen or more
Per cent							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	1.5	6.2	56.5	14.7	18.5	2.6
Relief	100.0	7.3	12.4	65.5	11.5	3.1	0.2
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	1.1	3.5	64.4	18.2	11.3	1.5
Relief	100.0	1.5	8.9	70.0	15.4	3.8	0.4
<b>Open country</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	1.5	10.3	59.3	12.4	15.0	1.5
Relief	100.0	7.5	14.3	63.6	11.6	3.0	—
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	1.3	4.7	70.0	15.0	9.0	—
Relief	100.0	1.8	9.8	63.8	15.3	4.3	—
<b>Village</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	1.5	3.1	54.4	16.5	21.1	3.4
Relief	100.0	6.6	6.8	71.0	11.1	3.4	0.9
<b>Female</b>							
Non-relief	100.0	0.9	2.2	58.8	21.5	13.5	3.1
Relief	100.0	0.8	5.7	73.8	15.6	2.5	1.6

\* Other than household heads and their wives.

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# Rural Population Mobility

I. (1) Name of head of household .....

(2) P. O. Address .....

## II. Place of residence:

(1) State ..... (2) County..... (3) Village.....

(4) If not living within the limits of any village, check (x) here ( )

## III. Did this household receive any public relief:

(1) During 1933? Yes ( ) No ( ) Not ascertainable ( )

(2) During 1934? Yes ( ) No ( ) Not ascertainable ( )

(3) Month of last relief during 1934.....





