

Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

All Graduate Theses and Dissertations

Graduate Studies

5-1934

A Study of Family Conditions Among Fera People In Logan, Utah

Carmen D. Fredrickson
Utah State University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd>



Part of the [Sociology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Fredrickson, Carmen D., "A Study of Family Conditions Among Fera People In Logan, Utah" (1934). *All Graduate Theses and Dissertations*. 1357.

<https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd/1357>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate Studies at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in All Graduate Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@usu.edu.



A STUDY OF FAMILY
CONDITIONS AMONG FERA
PEOPLE IN LOGAN, UTAH
1934

BOOK
COLL 42
no. 125
Sp Coll

**A Study
of
FAMILY CONDITIONS
among**

FERA People in Logan, Utah, 1934

Carmen B. Fredrickson

**A Thesis
Submitted to the Department of Sociology
of
The Utah State Agricultural College
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the
Degree of Master
of Science**

**Utah State Agricultural College
Logan, Utah
May, 1935**

378.2
874

Foreword

This study was undertaken at the request of the Cache County Council of Child Health and Protection, who in cooperation with the Juvenile Court of District No. 1 beginning with 1933 planned specific undertakings to minimize delinquency. The committee the first year consisted of: Mrs. Laura Watkins, Chairman, Miss Vera Klingman, Mr. R. K. Nelson, and Mrs. Ada Morrell with Dr. Joseph A. Geddes acting as advisor. The members of this committee were active sponsors of this investigation, which was made to clarify conditions that exist among the underprivileged classes in Logan from which come a great many of the delinquency cases.

Life is a ceaseless struggle for existence. It enters every aspect of life and culture and in the long run the more fit tend toward the high places and the less fit are sifted and shaken to the low places. This struggle goes on in our physical environment, the less able take poorer homes and the poor sections to live. In employment the less able take the brunt and often shift from one unskilled job to another. In intellectual attainments the less fit cannot compete and drop out of the race early. In the field of nervous stability and physical health the less able die young or carry chronic difficulties with them through life. They are the occupants of our sanitoriums and mental hospitals. This struggle brings out the winner and the superior with honors and crushes the lesser with discouragements. Is the difference all within man or could each one succeed if the right note were sounded to which he could respond? Does our society make the struggle too severe for some to surmount?

To what extent, on the other hand, does faulty economic and social organization bring into the ranks of the needy, physically and mentally fit people? What types of maladjustments are most pronounced among the underprivileged groups?

An important part of the study has been concerned with the health situation. To find out the nature and extent of the health difficulties experts generously and without pay made physical examinations of thirty-five families. These families came to the FERA health center and received a complete medical examination. Dr. J. C. Hayward and Dentist Clark Haskins, with Miss Emma Willmore and Miss Anna Malmberg, FERA nurses assisting, spent five full evenings giving these examinations to 173 people. This service represents a very real contribution to the effort to clarify conditions in Logan among the dependent classes. The willingness of the three professions involved to render unpaid service of no small extent on a social problem of significance is once more in evidence.

VII-Judicial Problems and Conflicts..... 98
Summary..... 101
VIII-Stocholmness Models..... 108
Summary..... 110
General Summary..... 112
Bibliography..... 123

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Foreword.....	11
List of Tables.....	17
List of Charts.....	x
I-Introduction.....	1
II-Composition and Classification.....	5
Summary.....	20
III-The House.....	22
Summary.....	43
IV-Home Conveniences.....	45
Summary.....	60
V-Economic Considerations.....	62
Summary.....	73
VI-Health.....	74
Summary.....	90
VII-Family Problems and Conflicts.....	92
Summary.....	103
VIII-Miscellaneous Habits.....	104
Summary.....	110
General Summary.....	112
Bibliography.....	120

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
1. Percentage of fathers and mothers of specified ages at time of marriage, FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.....	6
2. Age distribution of individuals belonging to families studied FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah, compared with group percentages from the population of Utah.....	6
3. Age distribution of fathers in normal, marginal, and relief groups in New York with age distribution of fathers in the FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	7
4. Comparison of age distribution of FERA children in New York and Logan, Utah, 1934.....	8
5. Specified information concerning composition of types of families in FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	9
6. Extent of family decline from original completeness in percentages according to specified causes. FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah.....	10
7. Birthplace of family members FERA group, Logan, Utah....	11
8. Education of husbands and wives of cooperator families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	12
9. Education of 454 Reformatory inmates, husbands and wives of Logan FERA group, and students of the Boston Public Schools for 1924-1925.....	14
10. Single adult children (over 18 years) not in school grouped according to age and education FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	14
11. Number and percentage of children in, and number and percentage of families sending, to specified types of schools in FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah.....	15
12. Years of schooling completed and age of finishing for single children living at home and who are not in school, December, 1934, FERA group, Logan, Utah.....	16
13. Special promotions in school by the present members of the FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	16
14. School grades reported by the present members of the FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	17
15. Church affiliation and means of entrance into present denominational affiliation FERA families, Logan, Utah, 1934	18

	Page
16. Place of birth of fathers and mothers, of L. D. S. Church converts, L. D. S. members born in the church, and non-L. D. S. members FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah.....	19
17. Percentage of families moving from one to four times a year during the period 1929 to 1934 inclusive, FERA group, Logan, Utah.....	24
18. Ownership status by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	25
19. Age groupings of houses by types of families FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	26
20. General condition of repair of houses by types of families FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932	27
21. Number and percentage of houses made from various materials, Logan, Utah, 1934 and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	29
22. Percentage of houses one, one and one-half and two stories high, FERA groups, Logan, Utah, 1934, and Plain City, Utah 1932.....	30
23. Number and percentage of houses having designated number of porches. FERA group, Logan, 1934 and Plain City, Utah 1932.....	31
24. Percentage of homes having specified home beautification improvements FERA group, Logan, 1934 and Plain City, Utah 1932.....	32
25. Distribution of screened doors and windows, FERA group, Logan, Utah, 1934 and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	33
26. Number and percentage of houses with designated number of rooms FERA group Logan, 1934 and Plain City, Utah 1932	35
27. Percentage of families having specified rooms during six year period, 1929-1934 FERA group, Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	38
28. Percentage of houses with designated number of bedrooms during six year period, 1929-1934, FERA group, Logan, Utah.....	39
29. Percentage of houses having specified number of bedrooms by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	39
30. Number and percentage of houses with a basement and a cellar, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	40

31.	Relation of size of house to size of family during six year period FERA, 1934, Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1934.....	41
32.	Percentage of families having various types of heat FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932....	46
33.	Types of stoves found for cooking purposes by types of families in FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah.....	47
34.	Percentage of families having specific conveniences during six year period 1929-1934 FERA group - Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	47
35.	Percentage of houses with running water and specified conveniences in connection with water in FERA families, 1934, Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	49
36.	Percentage of specified modern conveniences in FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	51
37.	Relation of possession of hand washers or no washers and electric washers to possession of specified home conveniences, FERA group - Logan, Utah.....	54
38.	Percentage of FERA families having no washers, or hand washers who also have designated percentages of other types of inferior home conveniences.....	55
39.	Automobile ownership by types of families FERA group, Logan, Utah, 1934, and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	57
40.	Occupations of fathers by types of families FERA, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	62
41.	Supplementary occupations of fathers by types of families FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah.....	63
42.	Occupations of mothers according to types of families FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.....	64
43.	Percentage of annual income from 1929 to 1934 that was earned in regular, irregular and very irregular periods by types of families FERA group - Logan, Utah.....	66
44.	Percentage of annual income within specified brackets by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	68
45.	Average income in 1933 and 1934, average income at time of greatest prosperity, highest earnings between 1924-1929 and lowest earnings between 1924-1929 by types of families FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.....	69

	Page
46. Average present indebtedness and nature of indebtedness by types of families FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah.....	70
47. Average family FERA relief money from May to December 1934 by types of families, Logan, Utah, 1934.....	71
48. Average family FERA relief money from January to March, 1935 by types of families, Logan, Utah, 1934.....	72
49. Cost of health from 1929 to 1934 for specific items, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	74
50. Medical relief given to FERA group by types of families from May, 1934 to December, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	76
51. Medical relief given to FERA group by types of families from January to March, 1935, Logan, Utah.....	76
52. Days loss of work by breadwinner because of illness during the period 1929 to 1934 inclusive, FERA group, Logan, Utah.....	77
53. <u>General Health Rating:</u> Percentage of Logan FERA fathers rated in good, fair or poor health in specified bodily areas. 1934.....	80
54. <u>General Health Rating:</u> Percentage of Logan FERA mothers rated in good, fair or poor health in specified bodily areas. 1934.....	80
55. <u>General Health Rating:</u> Percentage of Logan FERA young people and children rated in good, fair or poor health in specified bodily areas. 1934.....	79
56. <u>Rating of Specific Defects:</u> Percentage having specified rating of specific tooth defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	82
57. <u>Rating of Specific Defects:</u> Percentage having specified rating of specific throat defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	84
58. <u>Rating of Specific Defects:</u> Percentage having specified rating of specific nose defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	86
59. <u>Rating of Specific Defects:</u> Percentage having specified rating of specific eye defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	86
60. <u>Rating of Specific Defects:</u> Percentage having specified rating of specific ear, heart, lung, kidney, muscle, skeleton, posture, and nutrition defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	89

61. Family problems, other than economic, that have been conspicuous in the last five years, by types of families FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah..... 93

62. Percentage of family members having to a marked degree specific personality traits FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah..... 99

63. Percentage of family members having to a marked degree specific habits FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah..... 100

64. Percentage of family members having to a marked degree specific nervous habits, FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah. 101

65. Comparative amount of conflict between father and child and mother and child, FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.... 102

66. Extent of use of tobacco and attendance at pool halls by the fathers and sons, FERA group, Logan, Utah, 1934. 107

67. Church positions held by the fathers, by types of families, FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah..... 108

68. Church positions held by the mother by types of families, FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah..... 108

69. Average number of times attending Sunday School during 1933 by the family members FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah..... 109

70. Utah..... 30

71. Regularity of income: percentage of income obtained from regular, irregular, and very irregular, 1933-1934 FERA group, Logan, Utah..... 67

LIST OF CHARTS

	Page
A. Ecological distribution of FERA group, 1934, living on north half of Logan, Utah.....	4A
1. Comparative percentages of total families moving and total moves made from 1929-1934 FERA group, Logan, Utah	23
2. The condition of the repair of the house related to owners or renters FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	28
3. Relation of size of houses to owners and renters by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	34
4. Percentage of houses with designated number of rooms, Logan FERA group, 1934 and Plain City, Utah, 1932.....	35A
5. Percentage of families with living rooms during the six year period (1929-1934) FERA group, Logan, Utah.....	37
6. Percentage of families with dining rooms during the six year period (1929-1934) FERA group, Logan, Utah.....	37
7. Percentage of families with automobiles by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	56
8. Number of automobiles by ages, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.....	56
9. Regularity of income: percentage of income obtained from regular, irregular, and very irregular, 1929-1934 FERA group, Logan, Utah.....	67

cover the more typical forms of social, physical, and mental maladjustments.

Methods. At the close of 1934 the FERA list was taken as the principal basis of the study. This list included a total of 105 families.

All of these families were included for certain phases of the study.

One-hundred records were selected for intensive study. The method of selection was as follows: The records were sorted by type of families and arranged in five piles according to ages of fathers.

The first two names out of each three records were then taken from the first pile. Stage 2: The intention was to include 100 records for this part of the study it was necessary to discard a few records.

Introduction

Area Studied: The area covered in the investigation includes that part of Logan, Utah, lying north of First North Street and extending north to the city limits. This includes about 70 square blocks of homes, of varying degree of density of population.

Logan is a college town of 9,979 people according to the 1930 census. It is the county seat of Cache County, located in the north east corner of Utah. Cache Valley is largely a farming and dairy area. Logan is the center of trade for the valley and partakes to some extent of the atmosphere of the valley. In Logan is located the State Agricultural College. This institution, through the years, has brought an atmosphere of learning and culture that has definitely influenced the town toward better things. It is a city of homes and is beautifully located on terraces formed from old Lake Bonneville.

Objective: The principal purpose of this effort has been to make a study of the economically maladjusted group in Logan in order to discover the more common forms of social, physical, and emotional maladjustments.

Methods: At the close of 1934 the FERA list was taken as the principal basis of the study. This list included a total of 185 families. All of these families were included for certain phases of the study. One-hundred records were selected for intensive study. The method of selection was as follows: The records were sorted by types of families and arranged in five piles according to ages of fathers. The first two names out of each three records were then taken from the five piles. Since the intention was to include 100 records for this part of the study it was necessary to discard a few records.

However, all types of families are adequately represented in the 100 samples as may be seen below.

<u>Types of Families</u>	<u>Records Gathered</u>	<u>100 Samples</u>
Two-Parents-and-Children	111	62
One-Parent-and-Children	22	11
Newly-Married Couples	18	9
Old Couples	14	9
One-Person-Living-Alone	20	9
<u>Total</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>100</u>

Each of the 185 families was visited with a questionnaire filled out by the field worker and one or more family members. As a usual thing the mother was the family member giving the information.

The questionnaire was made extensive enough to include some of the more important social, economic, physical and emotional maladjustments. No questionnaire can be wholly adequate because terms are only relative and lengthy schedules accumulate complexities. However, the more pertinent points where maladjustment difficulties might arise were investigated.

Some of the material covered by the questionnaire covered:

1. Members of the family
2. Housing and home conveniences
3. Health and health expense of family members
4. Occupation of various members of the family
5. Types and sources of public and private relief
6. Indebtedness of the family
7. Mental, physical, and attitudinal conditioning factors
8. Emotional and mental conflict
9. Marital problems
10. Personal habits

Each of these divisions is divided and subdivided in order to get at the more detailed factors that are pertinent to each family studied.

In addition to this, thirty-eight families were selected and a complete medical examination given to each member of the family. This examination included the following: teeth, throat, nose, eyes, ears,

heart, lungs, kidneys, muscles, skeleton, posture, nutrition, height and weight.

There are many deep seated causative factors in family maladjustment which one visit to a home with a questionnaire can never discover. It was the hope in this investigation, however, to get a quantitative picture of the more obvious difficulties present. By locating strains, associations are revealed between factors which contribute to the establishment of a relationship between them which is frequently causal.

Economic insecurity caused by the depression is perhaps the greatest single factor directly or indirectly responsible for most maladjustments. The breadwinner in many instances had been thrown out of employment or into unprofitable employment through no fault of his own. The normal feeling of security having been swept away present existing conditions make for tension in the family and are a contributing influence increasing maladjustment.

The mental hygiene movement has emphasized the importance of the harmonious development of the emotional life. The images of children are more vivid and more intense than those of adults and children need understanding guidance to direct and help them in the control and proper balance of their feelings and imaginations. This should be a part of the growth process. Feeling tones are a part of experience and should be integrated as experience expands. The lack of parental education is so fundamental a problem in the growing life of a child leaves him to the buffeting of his own emotions. This confuses him and the unity of life becomes disturbed. Emotional conflict engenders mental conflict. Permanent injury to his whole life pattern results. Even where specific maladjustment is not in evidence, unintegrated

emotional experience remains a threat to orderly growth and happiness.

This study includes some information, of a kind which may be obtained roughly through a questionnaire, in the field of family emotional life.

The families in the 100 samples selected were naturally grouped themselves into several general types. It was found that the larger number of families consisted a father, a mother and one or more children. These were designated in the study as two-parent-and-children families. A fewer number of families had only one parent with children. These were called one-parent-and-children families. Other smaller groupings were, newly-married couples, old couples without children, and one-parent-living-alone. In the newly-married families the husbands ranged between the ages of 18 and 25 years and the wives between the ages of 16 and 23 years. These families were all married in 1930 or later. In the old-couple families without children, the husbands ages ranged from 37 to 50 years and the wives from 29 to 33 years. The marriages were all made earlier than 1919 except two which were second marriages. One-parent units consisted of widow, widower, divorced person or single person.

The average members per household was 4.64. The average size of the family was 4.64. The average number of dependents or children under 16 years per family was 2.37. The per cent of families with dependents was 73. Families without dependents were 27 per cent. Families with adult couples only made 18 per cent. Families with two adults only came to 9 per cent.

In view of the tendency for more economically secure people to marry at later periods than those whose position is less favorable, it is of interest to note that the age of marriage of the fathers and mothers in the survey was quite consistently young. This may

I--COMPOSITION AND CLASSIFICATION

The families in the 100 samples selected quite naturally grouped themselves into several general types. It was found that the larger number of families contained a father, a mother and one or more children. These were designated in the study as two-parent-and-children families. A fewer number of families had only one parent with children. These were called one-parent-and-children families. Other smaller groupings were, newly-married couples, old couples without children, and one-person-living-alone. In the newly-married families the husbands ranged between the ages of 18 and 45 years and the wives between the ages of 16 and 28 years. These families were all married in 1930 or later. In the old-couple families without children, the husbands ages ranged from 57 to 80 years and the wives from 49 to 83 years. The marriages were all made earlier than 1919 except two which were second marriages. One-person units consisted of widow, widower, divorced person or single person.

The average members per household was 4.64. The average size of the family was 4.04. The average number of dependents or children under 18 years per family was 2.32. The per cent of families with dependents was 73. Families without dependents made 27 per cent. Families with adult couples only made 18 per cent. Families with one member only came to 9 per cent.

In view of the tendency for more economically secure people to marry at later periods than those whose position is less favorable, it is of interest to note that the ages of marriage of the fathers and mothers in the survey were quite consistently young. This may

be seen in Table 1. Over three-fifths of the fathers and almost three-fourths of the mothers were under 25 years of age at the time of marriage. See Table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of fathers and mothers of specified ages at time of marriage, FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.

	Under 20	20-25	25-30	30 and over
Fathers :	12.0	49.3	14.7	24.0
Mothers :	40.0	33.3	14.7	12.0

The percentage marrying under 20 years of age was noticeably large for both the fathers and the mothers. Forty per cent of the mothers were married under 20 years of age. The older ages over 30 showed up rather high particularly for fathers. The tendency for fathers to re-marry is in evidence.

Age Distribution: The ages of the group scattered from birth to 89 years. There were 464 people represented in the 100 families, or, as previously indicated, 4.64 persons per household.

Table 2. Age distribution of individuals belonging to families studied FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah, compared with group percentages from the population of Utah.

Years	Logan FERA group		Utah
	Number	Per Cent	
0-4	61	13.2	11.7
5-9	65	14.0	12.3
10-14	76	16.4	11.7
15-19	57	12.3	10.4
20-24	50	10.8	9.1
25-29	21	4.5	7.3
30-34	14	3.0	6.7
35-44	44	9.5	12.0
45-54	35	7.5	8.9
55-64	20	4.3	5.5
65-74	14	3.0	3.2
75 and over:	7	1.5	1.2
Total	464	100.	100.

A comparison of the ages of the Logan FERA group with Utah as a whole shows that the former has a higher proportion of young people under 25 years than has the state. (Table 2). It is significant that a group of people on public relief has more children under 25 than the average population of the state as a whole. The Logan FERA group also has a slight margin over the state in the very old, over 75 years of age. The old age problem will be recognized as a universal one. With the years comes inability to work and often no reserve resources are available. This condition is apparent in the Logan group. The age distribution of the Logan FERA group is compared with the normal, marginal and relief group in the State of New York for adults and children in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Age distribution of fathers in normal, marginal, and relief groups in New York with age distribution of fathers in the FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.

Age Group	New York			
	Per Cent Distribution			
	Normal	Marginal	Relief	Logan FERA
20-24	3.6	4.2	6.7	12.9
25-29	19.7	20.6	18.0	10.6
30-34	26.9	23.5	22.6	9.4
35-39	27.9	25.8	22.7	16.5
40-44	12.7	12.5	16.1	5.9
45-49	5.5	7.5	8.8	14.1
50-54	2.5	4.5	2.4	3.5
55-59	0.6	0.8	1.7	10.6
60 and over:	0.6	0.6	0.9	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Families on relief in Logan at present compared with New York's families show a higher proportion of fathers under 25 years of age and over 45 years of age on relief in Logan than in New York. The

fathers in Logan from 25 to 45 years of age seem to be more self-supporting. New York with its great industries appears to have put many men in their prime (25-45) years) out of employment. Logan conditions involving less competition within age ranges places the group from 25 to 45 years in a more favorable position.

Table 4. Comparison of age distribution of FEBA children in New York and Logan, Utah, 1934.

No. of Children: in Family	Per Cent Distribution			
	Normal	New York Marginal	Relief	Logan FEBA
1 Child	40.5	30.9	21.1	21.4
2 Children	28.5	30.5	23.1	14.2
3 Children	17.0	17.5	20.5	22.8
4 Children	6.8	10.1	11.8	18.6
5 Children	3.9	5.4	9.5	8.6
6 Children	2.5	2.5	6.7	10.0
7 Children	0.8	3.1	7.3	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Number of Children

The average number of children living at home for all groups was 2.84. Only one-fourth of the 100 families averaged more than four children living at home, while the most common number of children in all families with children was six, it being the size of 13 families. The range was from 0 to 10 children living at home. (Table 5)

The decline from original completeness of families from all causes show that 52 per cent of the families were complete and 48 per cent are broken from one cause or another. Of the broken families 33 per cent were made incomplete by the marriage of children,

24 per cent by the death of a child or children and 19 per cent by the death of a parent, separation or divorce of parents. Newly-married couples, as expected, are 100 per cent complete.

Table 5. Specified information concerning composition of types of families in FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah.

Types of Families	Total Number of Families			Average Number of			
	Fathers	Mothers	Children	Married children	Chil. dead	Single Children	
Two-Parents-and-children	62	62	62	5.0	.6	.5	3.9
One-Parent-and-children	11	1	10	6.1	1.9	.9	3.3
Newly-married couples	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
Old couples	9	9	9	3.3	2.3	1.0	0
One-person-living-alone	9	4	5	3.9	2.9	.9	.0

One-parent-and-children families are all broken families and two-parent and-children families are the next nearest complete, rating 62.9 per cent complete. (Table 6)

The average age of the husband was 43.4 years, with a range of from 20 to 80 years. The average age of the wives was 52.5 years with a range of 16 to 89 years. Age differed with husbands according to whether they were owners or renters of homes. The oldest group were owners, with a mean of 55.5 years. The renters averaged 17 years younger than owners or 38.5 years. The mean for the entire group falls in the brackets (15-19 years) although the greater number of people are found in the bracket (10-14 years).

The ratio of males to females for all ages living at home was 100 to 103, for husbands and wives 100 to 112, for single men and single women over 15, 100 to 78; for widowers and widows, 20 to 100; for divorced men and divorced women, 40 to 100.

Table 6. Extent of family decline from original completeness in percentages according to specified causes. FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah.

Cause of Incomplete-ness.	Percentage Complete	Types of Families					
		Two Parents & Children	One Parent & Children	Newly Married Couples	Old Couples	One Person Alone	Entire Group
	100	62.9	0	100.0	33.3	11.1	52.0
Marriage of Children	75-99	16.1	0	0	0	0	10.0
	50-74	9.7	45.0	0	44.4	33.3	18.0
	25-49	0	0	0	22.2	33.3	5.0
Death of Children	75-99	12.9	36.4	0	22.2	0	14.0
	50-74	9.7	9.1	0	11.1	11.1	9.0
	25-49	0	0	0	0	11.1	1.0
Other Causes	75-99	0	81.8	0	0	55.6	14.0
	50-74	0	9.1	0	0	11.1	2.0
	25-49	0	9.1	0	0	22.2	3.0
All Causes Combined	75-99	17.7	45.5	0	0	0	16.0
	50-74	17.7	27.3	0	22.2	11.1	17.0
	25-49	1.6	18.2	0	22.2	33.3	8.0
	0-24	0	9.1	0	22.2	44.4	7.0

Birth place of family members:

Of the fathers and mothers 66.7 per cent were born in Utah, 17.8 per cent in other states and 15.5 per cent in foreign countries. For Utah as a whole 18.2 per cent of the families are foreign born. Of the 66.7 per cent born in Utah, 27.8 per cent were born in Logan, 23.9 per cent were born in other towns in Cache County and 15.0 per cent

in other counties of the State. Of the proportion born in Utah 77.6 per cent were born within Cache County.

The birthplace of married children shows the following locality distribution: 58.3 per cent in Utah, 36.5 per cent in other states and 5.2 per cent in foreign countries. Of those born in Utah 34.4 per cent were born in Logan, 19.8 per cent in Cache County and 4.1 per cent outside of Cache County.

The single children living at home showed that 83.6 per cent were born in Utah and 16.4 per cent in other states. Logan was the birthplace of 56.4 per cent, Cache County 19.3 per cent and other parts of the state 7.9 per cent. (Table 7)

Table 7. Birthplace of Family members FERA group Logan, Utah.

Family Members	Percentages				
	Logan	Cache County	Utah*	Other States	Other Countries
Parents	27.8	23.9	15.0	17.8	15.5
Married Children	34.4	19.8	4.1	36.5	5.2
Single Children	56.4	19.3	7.9	16.4	.0

* Utah excludes Cache County; Cache County excludes Logan.

There has been more local movement from Cache County to Logan than from other parts of the state to Logan. Logan as the county seat and largest town in the area offers opportunity to its near-by towns. Logan also brought in more people from other states than from other parts of its own state.

Two-thirds of the parents are natives of Utah and over one-fourth of them were born in Logan. Of those born away from Utah almost one-half came from foreign countries. Over four-fifths of the single children of parents on relief were born in Utah. Utah

Five fathers and one mother did not report schooling.

is the home of the large majority of the local FERA group. It does not get an undue proportion of its clients from out of the state, either recently or over a period of years. The groups hit by the depression in this area are not the revers but largely the natives of the territory.

Education

Husbands of the families reported a mean of 8 years of schooling completed. Two husbands had never completed the first grade. Over one-third or 36.3 per cent had completed less than eight grades. More than one in five (21.3%) had completed less than five grades. The percentage completing eight grades or over was 63.8. The percentage finishing high school was 10 per cent. Having some college training, 3.8% and completing college was 1.3%.

Table 5. Education of husbands and wives of cooperator families FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah.

Grades Completed	Husbands		Wives	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
0	2	2.50	1	1.06
1	1	1.25	1	1.06
2	1	1.25	1	1.06
3	7	8.75	2	2.13
4	6	7.50	1	1.06
5	1	1.25	3	3.19
6	3	3.75	4	4.26
7	8	10.00	11	11.70
8	22	27.50	31	32.99
9	6	7.50	10	10.64
10	11	13.75	13	13.83
11	4	5.00	6	6.38
12	5	6.25	5	5.32
13	0	00	2	2.13
14	1	1.25	3	3.19
15	1	1.25	0	00
16	1	1.25	0	00
Total	80	100.	94	100.

Five fathers and one mother did not report schooling.

The wives reported a mean of 8 years of schooling completed. Over one-fourth or 25.5 per cent had completed less than eight grades. Those completing eight grades and over were 74.5 per cent. The percentage finishing high school was 17 per cent. Having some college training, 5.3%. None finished college.

More men than women are poorly educated as indicated by the higher percentages of husbands than wives finishing only the first four grades of school. The men, however, stay in school slightly more years than women. Yet on the whole the women are better educated as indicated in number of grades completed.

For points of comparison and contrast the education of the fathers and mothers in the Logan group may be compared with 454 reformatory inmates and with the students in the Boston Public Schools. With the group who never attend school there is almost as large a number in the Logan group as in the Reformatory group.

Boston could not be compared as all the children of Boston get some schooling. Two and five-tenths per cent of the husbands and 1.06 per cent of the mothers did not attend school. Of those attending school only up to the fifth grade or less, both the Logan fathers with 20 per cent and Logan mothers with 8.5 per cent are better educated than the reformatory group which has 42.6 per cent, in this class. They do not show up as well as the public school children of Boston who have only 1.4 per cent who drop out by the time the fifth grade is reached. The percentage of attendance of school up to the 9th grade or better for the reformatory group is 9.2 per cent, for Logan husbands is 36.25 per cent, for Logan mothers is

41.49 per cent, and for Boston school children 92.0 per cent. Here again Logan FERA husbands and wives are far behind the Boston group. (Table 9) (Table 10)

Table 9. Education of 454 Reformatory inmates,³ husbands and wives of Logan FERA group, and students of the Boston public schools for 1924-1925.

Grade Reached	: (Boys) : Logan FERA :				Boston Group
	: Reformatory :	: Fathers :	: Mothers :	: Boston Group :	
Never attended school	: 2.4	: 2.5	: 1.06	:	
5th Grade or Less	: 42.6	: 20.0	: 8.50	:	1.4
6th to 8th Grade	: 45.8	: 41.25	: 48.95	:	5.3
9th Grade	: 4.6	: 7.5	: 10.64	:	92.0 Entered
High School 1 or more yrs.	: 4.4	: 18.75	: 20.21	:	
Completed High School	: .2	: 6.25	: 5.32	:	
Over High School	:	: 3.75	: 5.32	:	

Table 10. Single adult children (over 15 years) not in school grouped according to age and education FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah.

Age	: Total No. :		: Not in School :		: Schooling Completed Years
	: in Group :	: No. :	: Per Cent :		
15-19	: 53	: 20	: 37.7	:	10
20-29	: 23	: 21	: 91.3	:	10
30-39	: 2	: 2	: 100.0	:	7

Table 10 shows a relatively large number of children under 20 years of age who are not in school. Only 53 single people in the whole group are found to be between the ages of 15-19, and 37.7 per cent of this group are single children not in school. These children have completed an average of 10 grades. Only one person over 20 years

of age is in a regular standard school. Logan furnishes ample opportunity for all by way of education with its public school system, Agricultural College and evening classes available. Is it entirely a matter of money that holds these young people away from school or are other elements operative, as lack of vision of life, or of opportunity?

Table 11 shows the distribution of children in school during 1934. One child is in kindergarten, 82 children are in the grades, and 63 children in Junior and Senior high school. There is one young person attending the U.S.A.C. and one away pursuing higher education.

Table 11. Number and percentage of children in, and number and percentage of families sending, to specified types of schools in FEHA group 1934, Logan, Utah

School	Children in Sch.		Families Sending	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kindergarten	1	.7	1	1.1
Grades (1-6 inc.)	82	54.6	43	45.7
Jr. H. S. (7-9 inc.)	47	31.3	29	30.8
Sr. H. S. (10-12 inc.)	16	10.7	18	19.1
College	1	.7	1	1.1
University	1	.7	1	1.1
American Fork (Training School)	2	1.3	1	1.1
Total	150	100.0	95	100.0

Twenty-seven young people or 62.8 per cent of those who were not in school were under eighteen years old when they discontinued. Eighteen is the age required by Utah for compulsory school attendance.

Of those quitting school early thirteen were male and fourteen were female. Of those discontinuing under eighteen, one

stopped school in the fifth grade, three in the seventh, eight in the eighth, three in the ninth grade, six in the tenth, three in the eleventh and three completed high school. (Table 12). The boys stopped school somewhat more in earlier grades than did the girls. Yet the boys seem to complete grades a little younger than do girls.

Table 12. Years of schooling completed and age at finishing for single children living at home and who are not in school Dec. 1934, FKRA group, Logan, Utah.

Sex	Grade															
	5th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th							
	No	Age	No	Age	No	Age	No	Age	No	Age						
	1	11	3	14	2	15	1	16	2	17	1	17	1	19		
Male			1	15					3	18						
			1	16					1	19						
			1	17					1	21						
			1	18												
Female			1	12	2	15	1	17	3	16	1	17	2	17	1	19
			1	13	1	18			2	17	2	18	2	18		
			1	14					2	18			1	19		

Twelve individuals, or 3.2 per cent, in the entire group were given special promotions in school and of this number five had two or more specials. (Table 13)

Table 13. Special promotions in school by the present members of the FKRA group 1934, Logan, Utah

Family Members	Number		Percentage of Total Having Specials	Number Specials in		
	Special Promotions	Individuals Having Specials		1 grade	2 grades	3 grade
Fathers	3	3	3.5	3		
Mothers	11	6	6.3	2	3	1
Sing. Children						
Not in school	3	2	4.7	1	1	
In School	1	1	.7	1		
Total	18	12	3.2	7	4	1

Unusual ability has not been drained away entirely by the forces of modern life from this class. Twice as many mothers as fathers were given this recognition. The percentage of children who have finished school having specials stand midway between the fathers and the mothers in this type of special recognition. The small number of children in school who have had specials is doubtless due to the fact that many of them are still in the lower grades.

Sixty-two people or 16.8 per cent repeated one or more grades while attending school. (Table 14)

Table 14. School grades repeated by the present members of the FEBA group 1934, Logan, Utah.

Family Members:	Number		Percentage:	Number Repeating		
	Grades Repeated:	Repeating:		1 grade:	2 grades:	3 grades:
Fathers	22	14	16.5	7	6	1
Mothers	28	18	18.9	9	8	1
Sing. Children:						
Not in school	13	8	18.6	4	3	1
In school	35	22	15.0	19	3	
Total	88	62	16.8	39	20	3

More women repeated grades than did their husbands. A total of 39 people repeated one grade, 20 repeated two grades, and three repeated three grades. This means about one person in six repeated one or more grades. Of those repeating, 4.5 per cent come in the feeble-minded classification. Estimates of feeble-minded percentages in the whole population runs from 1 to 3 per cent. Of this group those falling in the feeble minded classification mothers rate 1.3, fathers 1.1 and children not in school 2.3 per cent. An

aggregate of 88 grades were repeated by the whole FERA sample. It will be observed that the number who repeated grades is much larger than the number who obtained special promotions. The normal curve is skewed downward by this group.

Religion:

Membership in seven religious denominations was reported from the 100 families as follows: L.D.S. 97, Methodist 2, Catholic 1, Reorganized L.D.S. 1, Baptist 1, Lutheran 1, Presbyterian 1, total, less duplicates 100. (Table 15.)

Table 15. Church affiliation and means of entrance into present denominational affiliation FERA families, Logan, Utah, 1934.

	: Total :		:Protes-: :Deor- :Catholic:		:Born in : :Converted										
	:No. :	% :	:No. % :	:No. % :	:No. % :	:No. % :									
Husbands	85	81	95.3	2	2.4	0	0	1	1.2	1	1.2	75	89.3	9	10.7
Wives	95	89	93.7	3	3.1	1	1.1	0	0	2	2.1	74	79.6	19	20.4
Children H.	96	93	96.9	1	1.0	0	0	0	0	2	2.1	89	93.6	6	6.4
" Sing.	280	272	97.2	0	.0	0	0	0	0	8	2.8	269	98.9	3	1.1
Total	556	535	96.2	6	1.1	1	.2	1	.2	13	2.3	506	93.2	37	6.8

According to individual members a still greater percentage of L.D.S. membership is noted. Five-hundred-thirty-five out of 543 church members are L.D.S. members. Only 13 individuals claimed non-membership in any church. Five-hundred and six individuals or 93.2 per cent of those belonging to a church were born in the church of their present membership and 37 or 6.8 per cent were converted to their present faith. Checking on the place of birth of the church converts shows that for fathers and mothers 64.1 per cent of them were born in foreign countries, 17.9 per cent in other states than Utah and 17.9 per cent were born in Utah. (Table 16)

Table 16. Place of birth of fathers and mothers, of L.D.S. Church converts, L.D.S. members born in the church and non-L.D.S. members FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Fathers and Mothers	Percentage		
	Utah	Other States	Other Countries
L.D.S. Church Convert	2.8	2.8	10.0
Born in L.D.S. Church	62.2	12.2	4.4
Non-L.D.S. Member	1.7	2.8	1.1
Total	66.7	17.8	15.5

L. D. S. converts come from foreign countries by a large margin. Of the total group of fathers and mothers 15.5 per cent were born in foreign countries. About two-thirds of this group are converts to the L.D.S. Church, 4.4 per cent were born in the church and 1.1 per cent do not belong to the church. Of the 17.8 per cent of fathers and mothers born in other states than Utah 12.2 per cent were L.D.S. members from birth. Of the total FERA group approximately four-fifths (78.8 per cent) were born in the L.D.S. church, 15.6 per cent were L.D.S. converts, while 5.6 per cent were non-L.D.S. people.

One and one-tenth per cent of the wives never attended school, 6.4 per cent finished less than five grades, 74.5 per cent finished eight grades, 17 per cent finished high school and none finished college. This education of the mothers is somewhat better than that of the fathers. One single person over 40 years of age is attending college. Of the single children at least 62.8 per cent discontinued school before they were

SUMMARY OF COMPOSITION AND CLASSIFICATION

The survey consists of 464 people constituting 73 households with children, 18 without children and 9 with one person. The average size of family is 4.04, of household is 4.64. Forty per cent of the mothers and 12 per cent of the fathers married before they were 20 years of age. The ages range from 0 to 89 years. The Logan FERA has more young people under 25 than Utah as a whole. Logan has more fathers under 25 and over 45 on relief than New York. There are 52 families where death, marriage or divorce has not broken it from its original completeness. The ratio of males to females is 100 to 103.

Utah is the birth place of two-thirds of the fathers and mothers. Foreign countries supply 15.5 per cent of the group. The people show considerable stability in so far as inter-state mobility is concerned.

Two husbands or 2.5 per cent had no schooling, 21.3 per cent completed less than five grades, 63.8 per cent completed eight grades, 10 per cent completed high school, and 1.3 per cent completed college. One and one-tenth per cent of the wives never attended school, 6.4 per cent finished less than five grades, 74.5 per cent finished eight grades, 17 per cent finished high school and none finished college. Thus education of the mothers is somewhat better than that of the fathers. One single person over 20 years of age is attending college. Of the single children at home 62.8 per cent discontinued school before they were

eighteen years of age. Special promotions during the whole school career was given to 3.2 per cent of the group. Grades were repeated by 16.8 per cent or 1 in 6 of the group sometime during their school career.

Membership in seven religious denominations was found with 96.2 per cent of the group belonging to the L. D. S. Church. Two and three-tenths per cent do not belong to a church. Converts include only 6.8 per cent of the church membership.

Daily Habits

The data in table 11 and chart 1 shows that the families are very mobile. They are a constantly moving group within the local community. The tendency to move has grown during the depression. One item contributing to frequent changes in residence has arisen out of the inability to pay rent. When a family gets behind in rent it is frequently evicted by the landlord. It was found for the 100 sample families that of those renting 40 per cent of them owed for back rent. Noting the percentage of moves over a period of six years the range is found to be from 25 per cent to 34.9 per cent of the families moving a year. The year 1934 was high with 34.9 per cent of the families moving an average of 1.15 times. No family over the period of six years changed residence more than four times during one year. One family moved four times. The big majority of the families moved once a year. If all of the moves of 1934 are credited to the

II--THE HOUSE

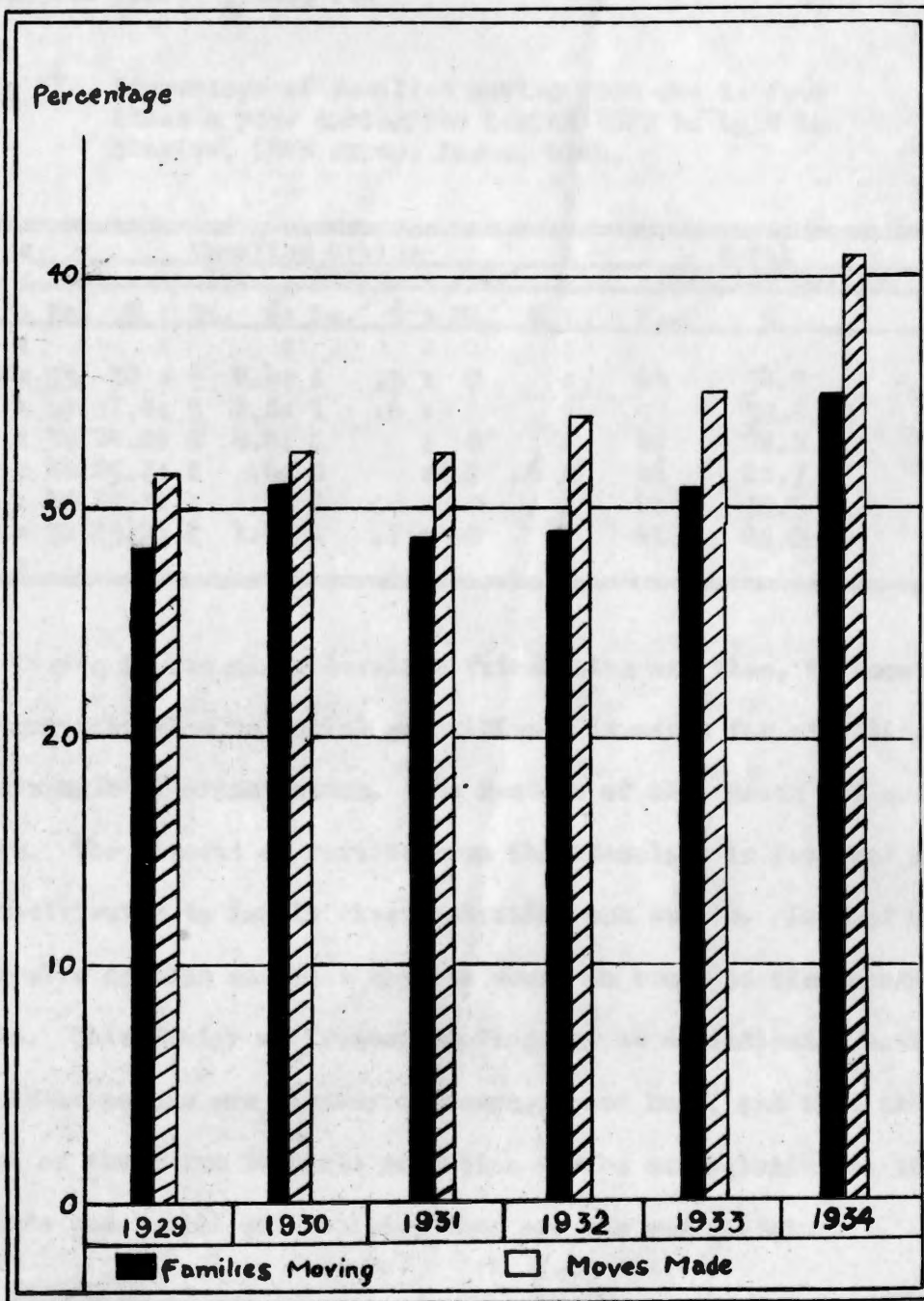
Chart 1 Comparative of total families moving and total moves made from 1928-1934 WPA group, Logan, Utah.

People are influenced by their physical surroundings. The house, the yard, and the rooms are a little unit which occupies the center of the stage for a family. If there is adequate room, if the house is in good repair and if it is surrounded by lawns and shrubs the effect contributes to order and peace, an important condition for children. Permanency develops the home feeling. Frequent moving suggests the empty house. This section is concerned with (1) frequency of moving (2) ownership (3) age (4) condition of repair (5) materials and, (6) beautification.

Family Mobility

The data in table 17 and chart 1 shows that the families are very mobile. They are a constantly moving group within the local community. The tendency to move has grown during the depression. One item contributing to frequent changes in residence has arisen out of the inability to pay rent. When a family gets behind in rent it is frequently evicted by the landlord. It was found for the 100 sample families that of those renting 40 per cent of them owed for back rent. Noting the percentage of moves over a period of six years the range is found to be from 25 per cent to 34.9 per cent of the families moving a year. The year 1934 was high with 34.9 per cent of the families moving an average of 1.16 times. No family over the period of six years changed residence more than four times during one year. One family moved four times. The big majority of the families moved once a year. If all of the moves of 1934 are credited to the

Chart 1 Comparative percentages of total families moving and total moves made from 1929-1934 FERA group, Logan, Utah.



families who do not own their homes, which was 58.4 per cent, it may be deduced that 91.3 per cent of the renting group moved during the year. (Table 17)

Table 17. Percentage of families moving from one to four times a year during the period 1929 to 1934 inclusive, FERA group, Logan, Utah.

Year	Families Moving								Total	
	One		Two		Three		Four		Families Moving	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1934	55	30	8	4.4	1	.5	0		64	34.9
1933	47	27.4	5	2.8	1	.6	0		53	30.8
1932	40	24.0	8	4.8	0		0		48	28.8
1931	44	25.7	1	.6	0		1	.6	46	28.7
1930	45	29.8	1	.7	0		0		46	30.5
1929	38	25.9	2	1.4	1	.7	0		41	28.0

Living in one place develops friendships and ties, it encourages participation in social activities. It makes for stability and strength of organization. The renters of this group are great movers. The element of restlessness that develops in frequent moving contributes to family disorganization and strain. Lack of being able to plan and know what to count on tends to discourage people. This factor of frequent moving may be an indicator both that these people are already discouraged and hurt, and that the effect of their own restless condition may be contributing to the economic and social difficulties they are now encountering.

Home Ownership

Of the 185 families 41.6 per cent owned their homes, 53.5 per cent or over one-half rented and 4.9 per cent lived with their folks and pay no rent, either in with them as one family or in

separate rooms. The proportions falling in the three positions varied considerably among the types of families. (Table 16)

Table 16. Ownership status by types of families FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah.

Types of Families	Percentage		
	Rent	Live With Folks	Own
Two Parents and Children:	57.6	6.3	36.1
One Parent and Children :	31.8	4.6	63.6
Newly Married Couples :	94.4	5.6	0
Old Couples :	14.3	0	85.7
One Person Living Alone :	45.0	0	55.0
Average	53.5	4.9	41.6

Most (85.7 per cent) of the old-couples own their homes, while not one of the newly married couples owns them. Evidently the old-couples have seen better days and have had an opportunity to save for a home while the younger group beginning housekeeping since the depression, have not had sufficient time or favorable opportunity to own a home.

Age of Houses

The average age of the houses occupied is 33 years. Logan was settled June 21, 1859, or 75 years ago. Some of the houses occupied were extremely old, two were found to be 70 years old. Ten families of the 154 reporting on age of house live in the very early pioneer homes over 60 years old. It is of interest to observe that the two groups living in the newest homes are the groups with the largest percentage owning their own homes. Eight houses are under 10 years old. The average age of the house occupied by newly-married couples is 36.4 years or the oldest average for the group. This group rates

next highest in occupying the old houses 60 years of age and over. The one-person-living-alone group lives in the very old houses also, no house occupied by these two groups was under 20 years old.

(Table 19) The average age for all houses owned is 30.7 years and rented houses is 34.9 years. Plain City has a greater proportion of houses over 60 years old than the Logan FERA group and also more houses under 20 years.⁴

Table 19. Age groupings of houses by types of families FERA group 1934, Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

Types of Families	No. of Houses	Avg. age of Houses (Years)	Percentage by Years			
			Under 20	20-39	40-59	60 and over
Two Parents and Children	99	34.0	20.2	39.4	23.3	7.1
One Parent and Children	19	30.2	36.8	31.6	26.3	5.3
Newly Married Couples	12	36.4	0	41.7	50.0	8.3
Old Couples	13	30.8	23.0	38.5	38.5	0
One Person Living Alone	11	35.8	0	63.6	27.3	9.1
Logan FERA	154	33.3	19.4	40.3	33.8	6.5
Plain City Ave	180	-	24.5	33.3	28.3	13.9

Condition of Repair of Houses

The condition of repair of the houses show that over two-fifths or 41.1 per cent are in poor repair, nearly two-fifths or 37.6 per cent are in fair repair and one-fifth or 21.6 per cent are in good repair. This proportion does not hold true

4. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah." Plain City - Type "A" Village. Part I-II Bulletin 249 p.54.

throughout with the different types of families. The homes of the old couples are 42.9 per cent in good repair. The one-parent-and-children homes have 36.4 per cent in good repair. In these two groups where the homes are largely in a condition of good repair a larger proportion of the homes are owned than in any of the other groups. (Table 20). Ownership encourages upkeep with this group as is shown in Chart 2. Two-thirds of the rented homes are in a condition of poor repair, whereas, less than one-third of the owners houses come in this classification.

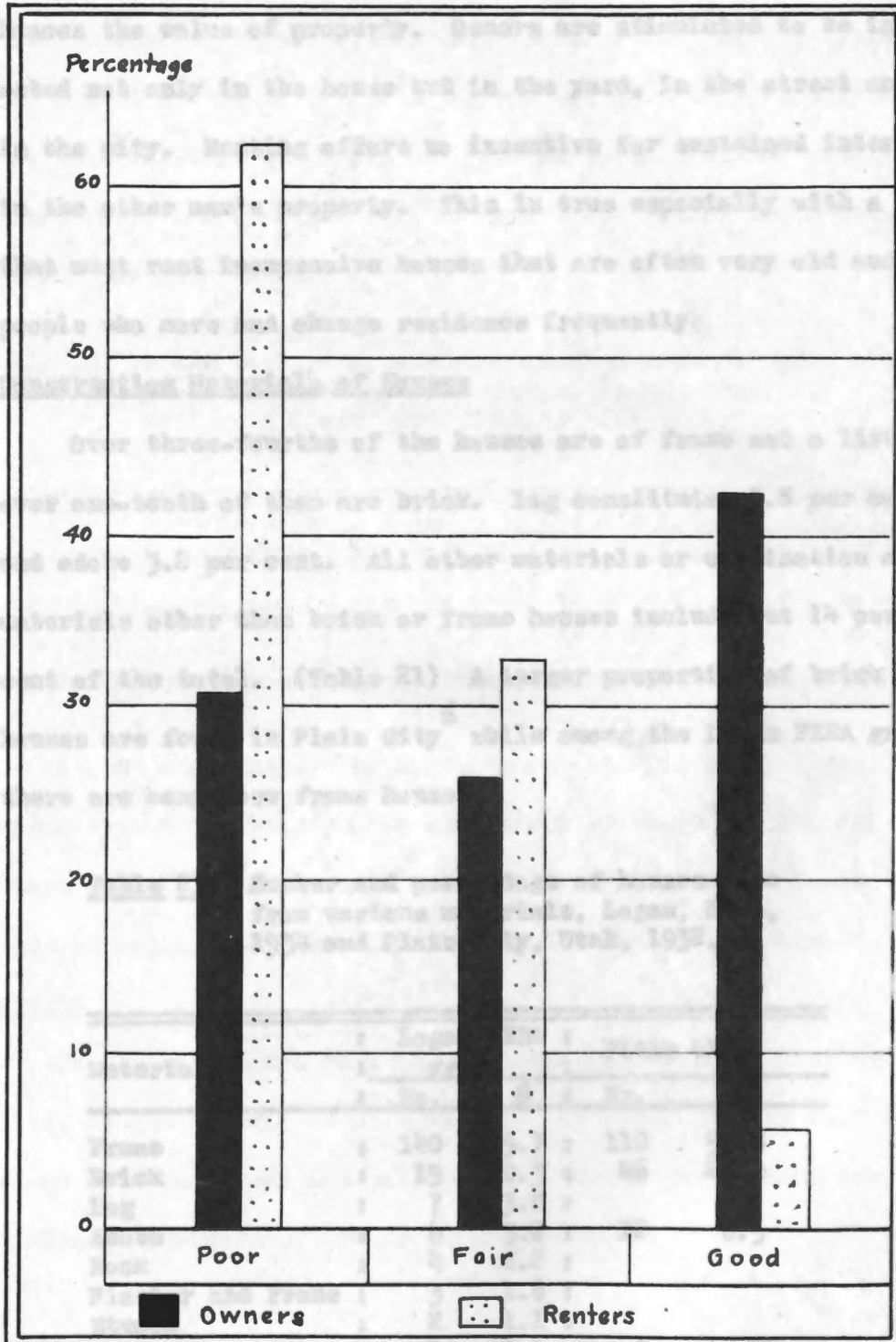
Table 20. General condition of repair of houses by types of families FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

Types of Families	Percentage		
	Poor	Fair	Good
Two-Parents-and-Children:	41.5	38.7	19.8
One-Parent-and-Children :	18.2	45.4	36.4
Newly-Married Couples :	33.3	55.6	11.1
Old Couples :	35.7	21.4	42.9
One-Person-Living-Alone :	75.0	15.0	10.0
<hr/>			
Average FERA group :	41.1	37.3	21.6
Average FERA Owners :	31.1	26.8	42.1
Average FERA Renters :	62.3	32.1	5.6
<hr/>			
<u>Plain City Average</u> :	<u>17.6</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>46.1</u>

Comparing the findings in the FERA group at Logan with Dr. Geddes's study of housing in the village of Plain City, the situation is almost reversed. In Plain City nearly one-half of the houses are in good repair, and less than one-fifth in poor repair.⁵

5. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City - Type "A" Village. Part I-II Bulletin 249 p. 53 1934

Chart 2. The condition of the repair of the house related to owners or renters FERA group, 1934 Logan, Utah.



6. Gordon, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City Type "A" Village 50

Ownership of a home aids permanency of living. It carries with it the sense of responsibility. An owner of a home, because of his possession, interests himself in its upkeep. Ownership enhances the value of property. Owners are stimulated to be interested not only in the house but in the yard, in the street and in the city. Renting offers no incentive for sustained interest in the other man's property. This is true especially with a group that must rent inexpensive houses that are often very old and of people who move and change residence frequently.

Construction Materials of Houses

Over three-fourths of the houses are of frame and a little over one-tenth of them are brick. Log constitutes 3.8 per cent and adobe 3.2 per cent. All other materials or combination of materials other than brick or frame houses include but 14 per cent of the total. (Table 21) A larger proportion of brick houses are found in Plain City⁶ while among the Logan FERA group there are many more frame houses.

Table 21. Number and percentage of houses made from various materials, Logan, Utah, 1934 and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

Materials	Logan FERA group		Plain City	
	No.	%	No.	%
Frame	140	75.7	110	59.8
Brick	19	10.3	46	25.0
Log	7	3.8		
Adobe	6	3.2	12	6.5
Rock	4	2.2		
Plaster and Frame	3	1.6		
Stucco	2	1.1		
Cement	2	1.1	8	4.35
Brick and Frame	1	.5		
Pebble Dash	1	.5		
<u>Other Materials</u>			8	4.35

6. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City Type "A" Village 56

Number of Stories of Houses

Almost three-fifths, 58.9 per cent of the houses are one story high, with 8.1 per cent one and one-half stories high and 33 per cent two stories high. (Table 22). Many of the families live in only a part of the house or in the up-stairs so this is only a general indication of the types of homes occupied. In the family groups where a high percentage of owners are found, the houses are largely one story high.

Table 22. Percentage of houses one, one and one-half and two stories high, FERA groups, Logan, Utah, 1934, and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

	One		One and a half		Two	
	No. in Group	No. Percent	No. Percent	No. Percent	No. Percent	No. Percent
Logan FERA group:	185	109 58.9	15 8.1	61	33.0	
Plain City	184	128 69.6	44 23.9	12	6.5	

In the older houses of Logan where the FERA group lives, the houses tend to be higher than in Plain City where practically all houses are either one or one and a half stories high. In the FERA group at Logan, a third of the houses are two stories high.

Porches

Porches are found from one to three in number on over two-thirds of the houses, or 68.1 per cent of them. Nearly half the houses have one porch and only .5 have three. No porches are found in almost one-third of the houses. (Table 23)

related can touch the responsive person and affect his entire viewpoint. A number of organizations including schools, churches and civic groups sponsor and encourage the planting of shrubs and flowers and the improving of the home grounds. These interested groups are making noticeable headway and yet when around 50 per cent of the homes of this group show no improvements in beautification, we see that there is much room for work.

Table 24. Percentage of homes having specified home beautification improvements FERA group, Logan, 1934 and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

	Total		Lawns		Trees		Shrubs		Flowers		Walks and Drives	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Logan FERA group	185		120	64.9	108	58.4	91	49.2	94	50.8	100	54.1
Average FERA owners	77		57	74.0	46	59.7	43	55.8	44	57.1	45	58.4
Average FERA renters	108		63	58.3	62	57.4	48	44.4	50	46.3	55	50.9
Plain City	187		151	80.7	170	80.9	116	62.0	126	67.4		

Plain City homes have a much higher percentage of lawns, trees, shrubs and flowers than have the FERA houses of Logan.⁹ With so much time on their hands during the past few years is it not a pertinent question to inquire why home surroundings have not been improved?

Screens

The homes were not very adequately screened in any type of family studied. Nearly one-fifth of the homes had no screens at all on the windows and only 42.2 per cent of the windows were completely screened.

(Table 25). The doors were completely screened in about one-half or

9. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City, Type "A" Village. pp. 52

10. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City - Type "A" Village. p. 50

in 55.6 per cent of the houses and not at all in 13 per cent.

Screened doors and windows are a necessity protection in the summer because of flies. Cache Valley is rural and breeding places for flies are not adequately under control. The fruit season is especially dangerous for babies without screens on doors and windows.

Plain City's adequately screened homes¹⁰ are in strong contrast to the poorly protected homes occupied by the relief group in Logan.

Table 25. Distribution of screened doors and windows, FERA group Logan, Utah 1934 and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

Distri- bution	Logan FERA				Plain City			
	185		182		182		182	
	Doors		Windows		Doors		Windows	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	24	13.0	36	19.4	2	1.1	12	6.6
Partly	58	31.4	71	38.4	-	-	-	-
Complete	103	55.6	78	42.2	180	98.9	170	93.4

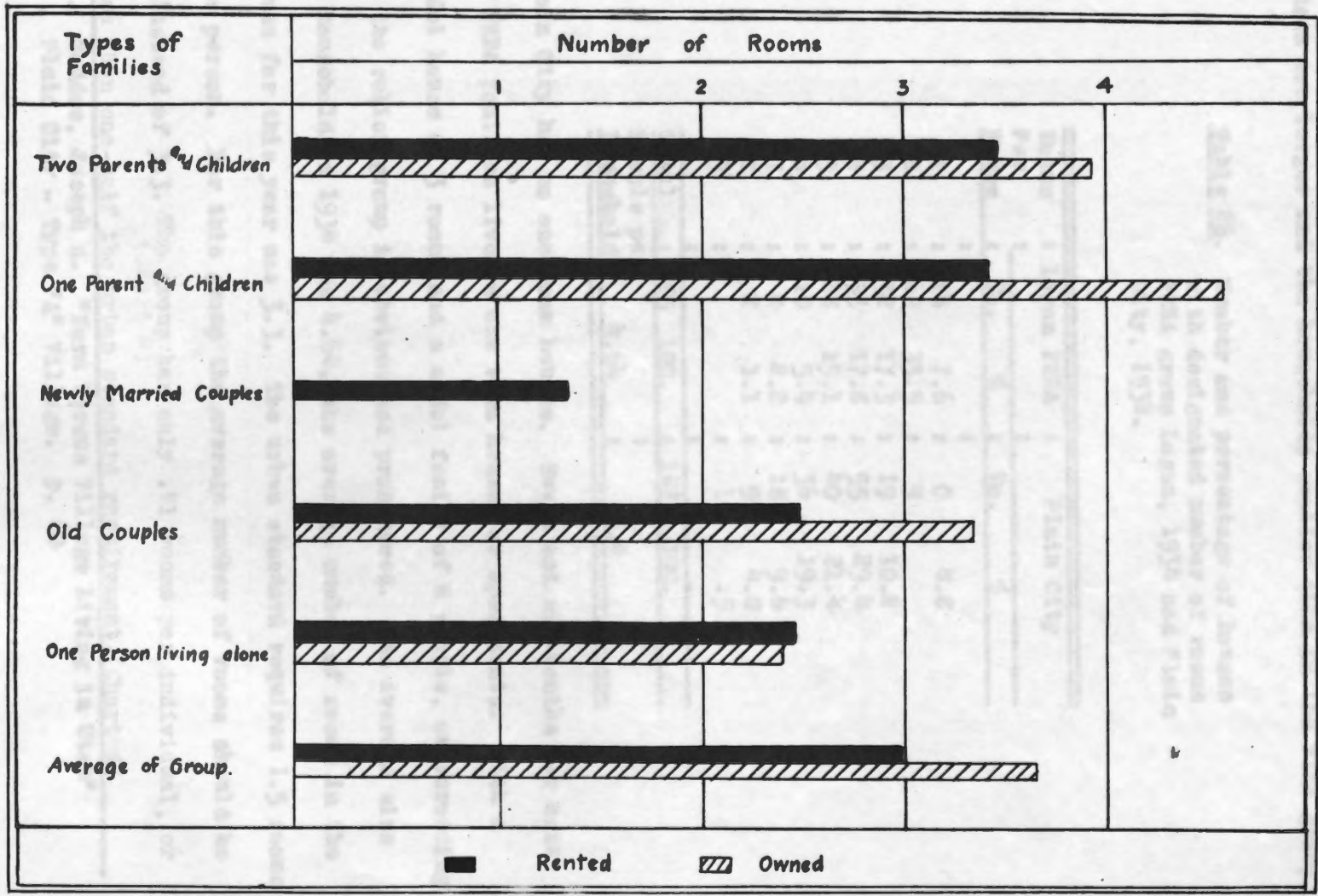
Rooms Found in Houses

The houses of the 185 families varied in size from 1 to 8 rooms per house. The model house had 3 rooms. The average size of the house for the families who rent is 3 rooms and for the owners is 3.7 rooms. (Chart 3)

Plain City, has larger houses than the Logan group with an average of 4.9 rooms. (Table 26.) The most frequently found sizes

10. Geddes, Joseph A. "Fara Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City - Type "A" Village. p. 60

Chart 3. Relation of size of houses to owners and renters by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.



of houses in Plain City are those of 4, 5, and 6 rooms.¹¹ With the FERA group the two room house is twice as numerous as any other size. House overcrowding is considerable in Plain City where the houses are larger and the households smaller than in the FERA group.

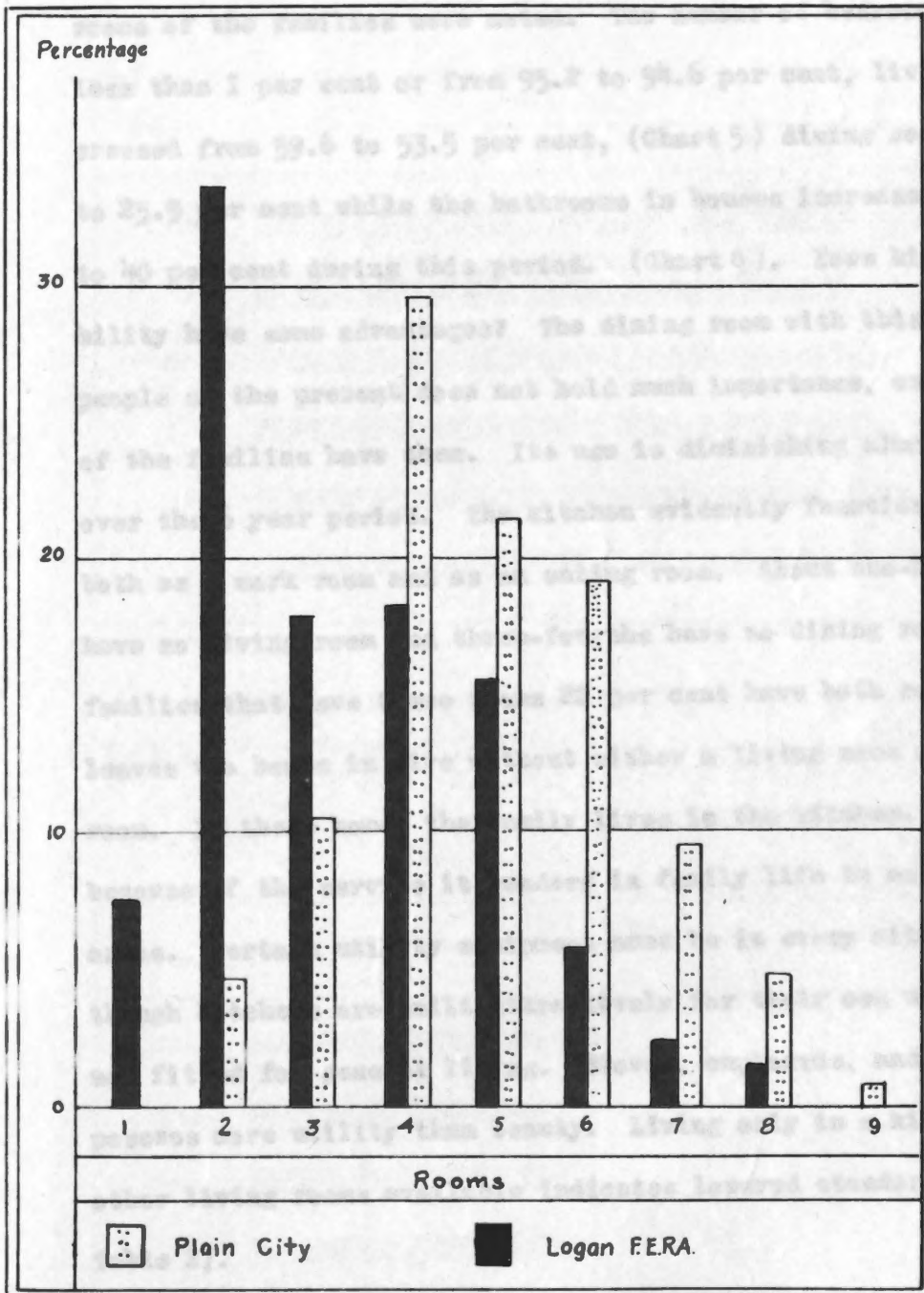
Table 26. Number and percentage of houses with designated number of rooms FERA group Logan, 1934 and Plain City, 1932.

Rooms	Logan FERA		Plain City	
	No.	%	No.	%
1	14	7.6	0	4.8
2	62	33.5	9	29.4
3	32	17.3	19	21.4
4	33	17.8	55	19.3
5	28	15.1	18	9.6
6	10	5.4	9	4.8
7	4	2.2	1	.5
8	2	1.1		
9				
Total	185	100.	187	100.
People per Household		4.64		4.4

Plain City has no one room houses. Seven and six-tenths per cent of FERA families live in one room houses or apartments. With a model house of 3 rooms and a model family of 8 people, overcrowding in the relief group is obvious and pronounced. The average size of household in 1934 was 4.64, the average number of rooms in the house for this year was 3.3. The urban standard requires 1.5 rooms per person. For this group the average number of rooms should be 7 instead of 3.3. The group has only .71 rooms per individual, or less than one-half the urban standard requirement. (Chart 4)

11. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City - Type "A" Village. p. 60

Chart 4. Percentage of houses with designated number of rooms, Logan FERA group, 1934 and Plain City, Utah, 1932.



The families in the group studied all kept house for themselves so they were rated as all having a kitchen. If they had but one room they did not have a bedroom. Over a period of 6 years the types of rooms of the families were noted. The number of bedrooms decreased less than 1 per cent or from 95.2 to 94.6 per cent, living-rooms decreased from 59.6 to 53.5 per cent, (Chart 5) dining rooms from 36.3 to 25.9 per cent while the bathrooms in houses increased from 19.9 to 40 per cent during this period. (Chart 6). Does high local mobility have some advantages? The dining room with this group of people at the present does not hold much importance, only one-fourth of the families have them. Its use is diminishing almost steadily over the 6 year period. The kitchen evidently functions largely both as a work room and as an eating room. About one-half the homes have no living room and three-fourths have no dining rooms. Of these families that have these rooms 20 per cent have both rooms. This leaves two homes in five without either a living room or a dining room. In these homes the family lives in the kitchen. This room because of the service it renders in family life is made up of work areas. Certain utility equipment must be in every kitchen and although kitchens are built attractively for their own use they are not fitted for general living. Stoves, cupboards, and work tables possess more utility than beauty. Living only in a kitchen without other living rooms available indicates lowered standards of living.

Table 27.

Bathrooms found in homes doubled over a six year period or from 19.9 to 40 per cent. Logan has a good water supply and a growing sewage

Chart 5. Percentage of families with living rooms during the six year period (1929-1934) FERA group, Logan, Utah.

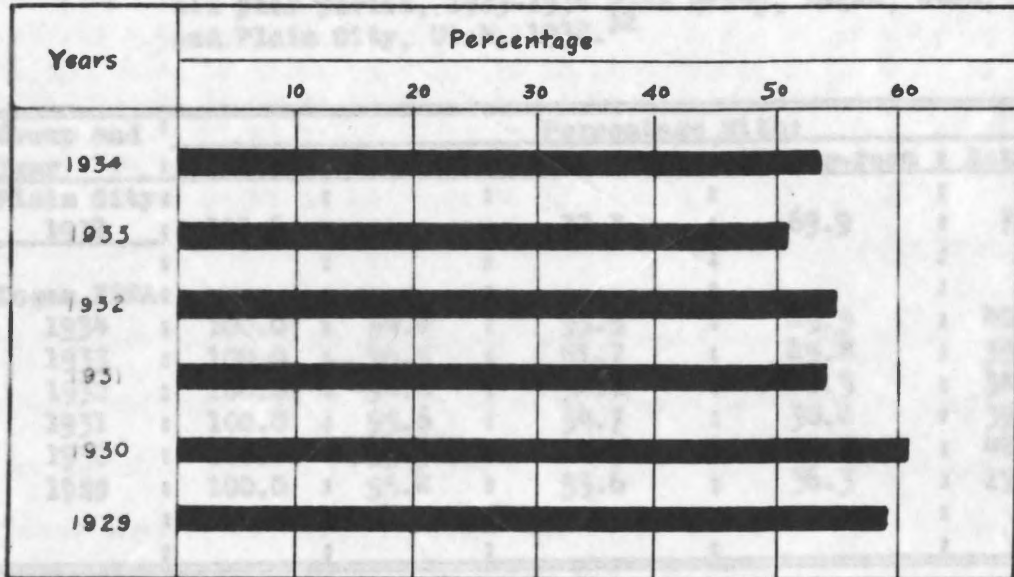
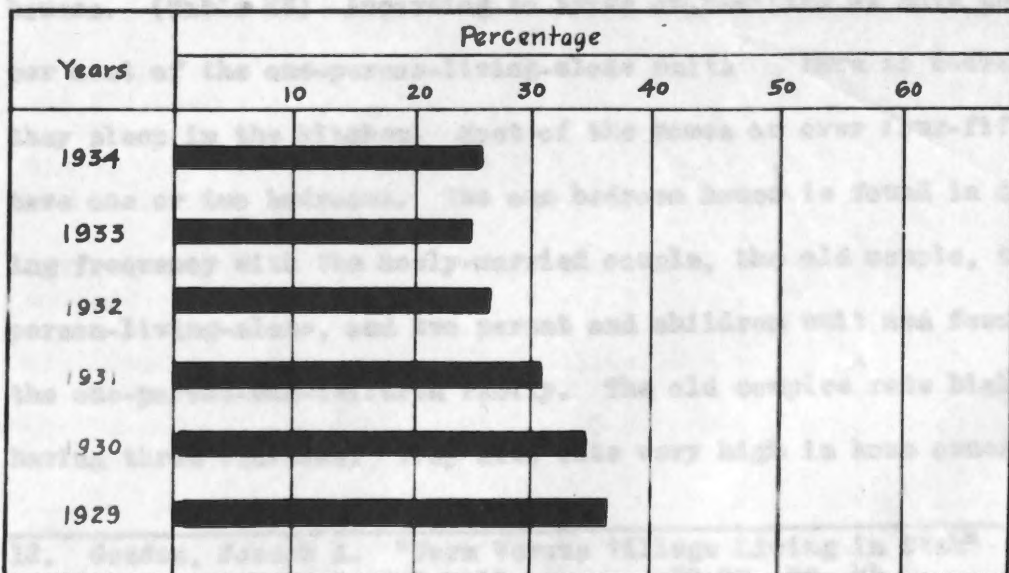


Chart 6. Percentage of families with dining rooms during the six year period (1929-1934) FERA group, Logan, Utah.



system, these factors encourage the use of bathrooms and indoor water conveniences. Possibly in moving about so frequently the relief group, although forced into smaller houses, found better plumbing.

Table 27. Percentage of families having specified rooms during six year period, 1929-1934 FERA group, Logan, Utah, and Plain City, Utah, 1932.¹²

Group and Year	Percentage With:				
	Kitchen	Bedroom	Living room	Dining-room	Bathroom
Plain City:					
1932	101.6	-	72.7	69.9	7.7
Logan FERA:					
1934	100.0	94.6	53.5	25.9	40.0
1933	100.0	95.5	51.7	25.8	39.9
1932	100.0	94.6	54.8	26.5	38.6
1931	100.0	95.6	54.7	30.8	39.6
1930	100.0	95.3	60.7	34.7	42.0
1929	100.0	95.2	59.6	36.3	19.9

Table 28. Percentage of houses having specified number of

During the period from 1929 to 1934 there has been a slight increase in the percentage of small homes having no bedrooms or but one bedroom. The earlier period had more two and three bedroom houses. (Table 28) According to types of families we note that 40 per cent of the one-person-living-alone units have no bedrooms, they sleep in the kitchen. Most of the homes or over four-fifths have one or two bedrooms. The one bedroom house is found in descending frequency with the newly-married couple, the old couple, the one-person-living-alone, and two parent and children unit and fewest with the one-parent-and-children family. The old couples rate highest in having three bedrooms. They also rate very high in home ownership.

12. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City - Type "A" Village. pp. 37, 39, 40, 44.

Table 28. Percentage of houses with designated number of bedrooms during six year period, 1929-1934, FERA group, Logan, Utah

Year:	Bedrooms															
	None		One		Two		Three		Four		Five		Six		Seven	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1934:	10	5.5	98	53.5	53	28.6	16	8.7	5	2.7	2	.5	1	.5	0	-
1933:	8	4.4	90	50.6	55	30.9	18	10.1	5	2.8	1	.6	1	.6	0	-
1932:	9	5.4	81	48.8	47	28.3	22	13.3	5	30.0	0	0	1	.6	1	.6
1931:	7	4.4	81	50.9	45	28.3	20	12.6	4	2.6	1	.6	1	.6	0	0
1930:	7	4.7	69	46.0	52	34.7	18	12.0	3	2.0	1	.6	0	0	0	0
1929:	7	4.8	68	46.6	48	32.9	18	12.3	4	2.7	1	.7	0	0	0	0

It appears that one could assume that these houses were built by their owners when the family of children were home and more bedroom space was needed. The two groups having children are the groups having three, four, five, and six bedrooms. (Table 29)

Table 29. Percentage of houses having specified number of bedrooms by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.

Types of Families	Av. No.	Percentage							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Two Parents and Children	1.7	.9	50.5	31.5	11.7	3.6	.9	.9	
One Parent and Children	1.9	0	27.3	59.1	9.1	4.5	0	0	
Newly-Married Couples	1.1	5.6	83.3	11.1	0	0	0	0	
Old Couples	1.4	0	64.3	21.4	14.3	0	0	0	
One Person Living Alone	.6	40.0	60.9	0	0	0	0	0	
Average	1.6	5.5	53.5	28.7	9.7	2.7	.5	.5	

Clothes closets from two to six in number are found most frequently in the homes with children. About two-fifths of the homes have no clothes closets. Nearly half (48 per cent) have one closet, only (18.4 per cent) have more than one. Clothes closets are important considerations in the preserving of the wardrobe. Placing wearing apparel where it is protected and hung straight is a matter of economy. It is a very great convenience in a home for its utility value and its use in keeping other rooms from becoming littered with clothing. The very great inadequacy of the FEPA homes with respect to closet space is obvious.

Table 30. Number and percentage of houses with a basement and a cellar, FEPA group, 1934, Logan, Utah

	No.	Per Cent
Basement:	39	21.1
Cellar :	60	32.4

A basement or cellar was found in 53.5 per cent of the houses.

There are more houses with cellars than basements. This is an indicator of age of houses as the earlier homes were generally built with cellars and the more modern ones with a basement. These areas in homes are often used as means of refrigeration and storage. A basement has much utility value for laundry purposes, drying of clothes, play rooms, and the larger ones often have bedrooms in them or even apartments. (Table 30)

Over a period of six years the size of the family has decreased slightly. This may be partly due to the method of counting families. The families back over the years were counted from the 1934 selection.

The Logan picture of overcrowding is much darker than the Plain City picture.¹³ Although Plain City is not up to standard the Logan group has less rooms, less bedrooms, more people crowded into room space and more people to the bedroom than was found at Plain City, Utah in 1932.

13. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City - Type "A" Village. p. 32

The average age of the houses sampled was 33 years. There are ten houses over 60 years old and eight under 10 years old.

Houses in good repair amount to 21.6 per cent, in fair repair 37.3 and in poor repair 41.1 per cent. Plain City houses had 46 per cent in good repair and 17.6 per cent in poor repair. The condition is almost reversed between Plain City and FEMA Logan, with good repair houses predominating in Plain City.

Three fourths of the houses in Logan FEMA group are frame, one-fourth are brick and the other houses scatter into eight different materials or combination of materials.

One-third of the houses are two stories high and nearly three-fifths are one story high. Porches occasionally do not occupy the whole house. Porches are found on 66.1 per cent of the houses from one to three in number.

In every item of beautification of home grounds Plain City leads the Logan group. About two-thirds of the houses in Logan have a lawn planted in front of it. Trees, shrubs, flowers, and walks and drives run around fifty per cent of the places having them.

The doors are better cared for in decorating than are the windows. Eighty-seven per cent of the doors are partly or completely

covered, and 40.6 SUMMARY ON THE HOUSE, is partly or completely covered. This falls much lower than average at Plain City houses. Mobility is excessive. One-third of the families moved from one to four times during 1934. Forty per cent of the renters owe for rent over previous months. Forty-one and six tenths per cent of the group are owners, fifty-eight and four tenths per cent are non-owners of homes. Average family in the group should be 5.96 persons.

The average age of the houses occupied was 33 years. There are ten houses over 60 years old and eight under 10 years old.

Houses in good repair amount to 21.6 per cent, in fair repair 37.3 and in poor repair 41.1 per cent. Plain City homes has 46 per cent in good repair and 17.6 per cent in poor repair. The condition is almost reversed between Plain City and FERA Logan, with good repair houses predominating in Plain City.

Three fourths of the houses in Logan FERA group are frame, one-tenth are brick and the other houses scatter into eight different materials or combination of materials.

One-third of the houses are two stories high and nearly three-fifths are one story high. Families occasionally do not occupy the whole house. Porches are found on 68.1 per cent of the houses from one to three in number.

In every item of beautification of home grounds Plain City leads the Logan group. About two-thirds of the homes in Logan have a lawn planted in front of it. Trees, shrubs, flowers, and walks and drives run around fifty per cent of the places having them.

The doors are better cared for in screening than are the windows. Eighty-seven per cent of the doors are partly or completely

screened, and 80.6 per cent of windows are partly or completely screened. This falls much lower than screens at Plain City houses which are almost wholly screened for doors and windows.

Logan house for the relief group should be more than twice its size to meet the standard of 1.5 rooms person. The house averages 3.3 rooms and the household 4.64 people for the group. The standard home for the average family in the group should be 6.96 rooms. The houses range from one to eight rooms in number. Renters average 3 rooms and live in smaller homes than owners who average 3.7 rooms. Seven and six-tenths per cent of the families live in one room, 5.4 per cent have no bedrooms, 46.5 per cent have no living room 74.1 per cent, or three-fourths, have no dining room and 60 per cent have no bathroom. About 60 per cent of the homes have no clothes closet space. This shows needed storage space.

There was no basement or cellar in 46.5 per cent of the homes. Much more overcrowding exists in the Logan relief group than in the Plain City Group both in room and bedroom space. The standard bedroom space is an average of 1.5 persons to the bedroom. Logan FERA has 2.5.

are important items worth setting.

Heat

The principal type of heat in FERA houses in Logan is a coal heater. Heaters are found in 61.6 per cent of the homes. Only 4.9 per cent of the homes have a furnace and 1.8 per cent have a fireplace. (Table 25.) This leaves one-third of the homes to be heated with the kitchen stove only, where 33.1 per cent of the homes have

III-HOME CONVENIENCES

To the extent that a home is supplied with modern conveniences and comforts is the woman's work made lighter and more agreeable and is there increased opportunity for the homemaker to engage in other types of activity than the routine of house work. These conveniences may be in the nature of running hot and cold water in the house, which shortens steps and quickens work; it may be in electric power and all the numerous handy appliances that are made possible because of electricity, or it may be in relation to work areas, arrangements of equipment, and storage space. Other desirable arrangements or connections about the home to facilitate work and enhance comfort of the family are important items in building up standards.

The modern woman needs the mechanics of her home work shortened. She needs to have freedom from routine so that she may enter into some of the larger aspects of her environment. If her home is adequately equipped to help her get this release it will reflect itself in her personality and in innumerable ways. The nature and extent to which the homes of the relief group are supplied with conveniences are important items worth noting.

Heat

The principal type of heat in FERA houses in Logan is a coal heater. Heaters are found in 61.6 per cent of the homes. Only 4.9 per cent of the homes have a furnace and 1.6 per cent have a fireplace. (Table 32). This leaves one-third of the homes to be heated with the kitchen stove only, where 41.1 per cent of the houses have

plate is found in 1.4 per cent of the homes.

only one or two rooms this may be done with adequate warmth. However, a lack of comfort is really felt under such conditions. Opportunity for needed privacy or desired solitude is denied when the house is very small. The furnace gives even, regular heat which carries with it comfort and luxury. The fireplace is a real socializing center of the home and it is present in but 3 homes out of 185. Plain City does not enjoy the comforts of the fireplace or central heating even as much as the Logan FERA group. There is also a slight margin, of 2.3 per cent over Logan in the use of stove heat only.

Table 12. Percentage of families having various types of heat FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.¹⁴

Types of Families	Percentage			
	Kitchen Stove only	Coal Heaters	Fire Furnace	Fire Place
Two Parents and Children	27.0	66.7	6.3	1.8
One Parent and Children	13.6	86.4	0	4.5
Newly Married Couples	50.0	50.0	0	0
Old Couples	42.8	42.9	14.3	0
One Person Living Alone	70.0	30.0	0	0
Average 185 homes	33.5	61.6	4.9	1.6
Plain City 187 homes		97.4	1.0	2.6

Fuel

Nearly all of the homes (98.9 per cent) use a coal stove for cooking. An electric stove is found in just 2.7 per cent of the homes. All types of families are represented with an electric stove except the one-parent-and-children family. A portable electric hot plate is found in 3.4 per cent of the homes.

14. Ibid: 45

Table 33. Types of stoves found for cooking purposes by types of families in FERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Types of Families	Percentage					
	Coal Stove		Electric Hot Plate		Electric Stove	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Two Parents and Children	111	100.0	4	3.6	2	1.8
One Parent and Children	22	100.0	3	13.6	0	0
Newly Married Couples	18	100.0	0	0	1	5.6
Old Couples	13	92.9	3	21.4	1	7.1
One Person Living Alone	19	95.0	0	0	1	5.0
Average	183	98.9	10	5.4	5	2.7

Lighting

Types of lighting for homes was noted over a period of six years to check trends. The lighting varies a little during the years.

Table 34.

Table 34. Percentage of families having specific conveniences during six year period 1929-1934 FERA group - Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

Logan FERA :	Percentage			
	Year	Indoor toilet	Electric lights	Telephone
1934	39.5	98.4	5.4	50.3
1933	38.8	92.1	5.1	37.6
1932	38.0	94.6	3.6	36.7
1931	41.5	95.0	4.4	31.4
1930	41.3	95.4	8.7	31.3
1929	21.2	95.9	8.9	27.4
Plain City	4.9	89.6	26.6	46.2

Other than electricity, kerosine is the only type of lighting used.

In 1934 only 2 houses were not electrically lighted. Inexpensive electric lighting in Logan makes it possible for the relief group to have more of such lights than is found in Plain City.

Water

The sources and nature of water indicates that 38.7 per cent of the homes have hot and cold water, 25.1 have cold water only. Families not having running water in the house get their water supply from a hydrant in 29.2 per cent of homes; from a pump, a well or a neighbor in 7 per cent of the cases. When a bathtub is absent in 68.4 per cent of the houses and an indoor toilet in 60.7 per cent, one recognizes that this group is really lacking comforts that should be enjoyed by all.

A number of homes having cold running water in the house have no sink in connection with the tap; this happens in 15.8 per cent of the houses. (Table 35). The families in these cases keep a large bucket or pan under the tap to catch waste water. No home had a sink when there was no running water in the house. Plain City, Utah has no city water system so a close correlation between the water conveniences of the two places would not be looked for.¹⁶ Running water outside is used for watering lawns and growing things on the premises. We find this in connection with 65.5 per cent of the houses. This item of no constant supply of water in about 30 per cent of the lots would determine largely the low percentage of beautification items as lawns, trees, shrubs, and flowers.

A bath was found in about one-third of the homes and an indoor toilet in two-fifths of them. Baths were found in every home having hot and cold water with the exception of one. Over the six year period the percentage of homes with indoor toilets fluctuated from 21.2 per cent to 41.5 per cent. In 1934, 39.5 per cent of homes had an indoor toilet. Thus about three families out of five are without them at the present time.

16. Ibid: 44-47

Table 35. Percentage of houses with running water and specified conveniences in connection with water in FERA families, 1934, Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

Group	Percentage Water in House				Percentage Water Outside				Outdoor Toilet	
	Hot and Cold Only	Sink	Bath	Indoor Toilet	Running Water	Other Source Well	Pump	Neighbor		
Logan FERA	38.7	25.1	48.0	31.6	39.3	65.5	1.6	2.7	2.7	61.1
Plain City	8.8	15.9	65.4	7.7	4.9		8.8	4.18		93.1

These conveniences are surprisingly low for a town like Logan, with its unusually good water supply and rapidly growing sewage system. When a bathtub is absent in 68.4 per cent of the houses and an indoor toilet in 60.7 per cent, one recognizes that this group is really lacking in comforts that should be enjoyed by all.

Telephone service is found in 5.4 per cent of the homes. In no period for six years has over 8.9 per cent of the families had a telephone. This percentage was found in 1929, the best year in a financial way for most of the people. Telephone service is had in Miner, Spink and Walworth Counties, South Dakota in village homes from 14.89 per cent in 1930 to 6.38 per cent in 1934 or a decrease of 57.14 per cent over the period. In Logan over the same period telephones decreased from 8.7 per cent in 1930 to 5.4 per cent in 1934 or a 37.82 per cent decrease.¹⁷

Radio

A radio contributes much to family enjoyment. It can be purchased for less than \$20 and its use runs over a period of years. The radio puts one in touch with current things and with distant

places. It was noticeable in making home visits that the portable radios were numerous in comparison with the larger kind although this item wasn't recorded. At present 50.3 per cent of the families have a radio, the percentage having them has increased steadily since 1929 when 27.4 per cent of the families possessed one.

In Wayne County, Utah there were 7 per cent of the homes with radios, in 1930; 31.3 per cent of the relief families in Logan had them at this time. Obviously some of the rural areas could not maintain as high an average as the relief families in some fields. In village relief families in Miner, Spink and Walworth Counties, South Dakota, the radios decreased in use from 21.27 per cent in 1930 to 17.73 per cent in 1934 or a decrease of 16.66 per cent. Logan, over the same period, increased from 31.3 per cent to 50.3 per cent or an increase of 37.77 per cent.

Electric Iron

An electric iron is found in 84.3 per cent of the homes, while 98.4 per cent of these homes have electric lights. The newly-married couples score highest with 94.4 per cent, and the one-person-living-alone lowest with 50 per cent of the families with an electric iron. In this group 22.2 per cent of homes have no electricity. (Table 36) Old couples are also low with 85.7 per cent possessing an electric iron. Here is a reasonable accessible convenience that 29 families out of 185 do not have.

Electric Sweeper

An electric sweeper is found with but 8.6 per cent of the families. The one-person-living-alone and the newly-married couple have

none. These families were the possessors of the one and the two room and appetizing food. It means the possibility of serving many useful houses so probably they had no carpets to clean. The one-parent-and-children families had 18.2 per cent, with the two-parent-and-children families coming next with 9.9 per cent having an electric sweeper. In the families where children were found there were a few electric sweepers. These families lived in the larger homes.

Table 16. Percentage of specified modern conveniences in FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah and Plain City, Utah, 1932.¹⁸

Conveniences	Logan FERA		Plain City	
	No.	%	No.	%
Electric Iron	156	84.3	153	84.1
Electric Sweeper	16	8.6	66	36.3
Electric Refrigerator	2	1.1	2	1.1
Ice Refrigerator	11	5.9	5	2.7
Electric Sewing Machine	13	7.0	5	2.7
Hand Sewing Machine	119	64.3	156	85.9
Electric Washer	117	63.2	143	78.5
Hand Washer	10	5.4	-	-
Piano	26	14.1	57	31.3

Electric Refrigerator

An electric refrigerator was found in but two homes or 1.1 per cent of the total number and ice refrigerator in 5.9 per cent. These percentages seem extremely low, when it is remembered that only slightly over 50 per cent of the homes have either a basement or a cellar. Adequate means of refrigeration is a problem for nearly one-half of the families. Refrigeration means not only preservation but more attractive

18. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah" Plain City - Type "A" Village. Part I-II Bulletin 249. p. 60, 1934

and appetizing food. It means the possibility of serving many useful dishes at a nominal figure when otherwise these same dishes may be too expensive to serve.

Electric Sewing Machine

Electric sewing machines are found in 7 per cent and hand sewing machines in 64.3 per cent of the homes. This leaves 28.7 per cent of the homes without a sewing machine at all. The service of a machine increases with family size and that is just where they are found most frequently.

Electric Washer

Electric washers are in 63.2 per cent of the homes. These are also found in greater number as with the sewing machine in the homes with children. The hand washer is found in only 5.4 per cent of the homes. Many homes have no washing machine either power or hand and the families are forced to do the washing with a washboard. This is true in 31.4 per cent of the homes. The family types differ in the extent to which they are without washers. The proportion being without are: one-person-living-alone 70 per cent, newly-married couples 45 per cent, old couples 42.8 per cent, one-parent-and-children 27.3 per cent and two-parent-and-children 21.6 per cent. The FEBA group must be quite inclusive since it contains people as far apart as this data indicates where two-thirds of the group have electric washers and nearly one-third have no washer at all.

Families having no washer must either put the washing out to be done by others or wash by hand. In the group studied the possibility of sending washing away would be slim. Washing with a board represents real labor. It seems almost too primitive and hard a method to

be necessary in this machine age period when factories make washers by the hundreds or in a society of over production and great unemployment. The comforts of life obviously do not go all the way around.

Pianos

Pianos are not a common feature in these homes, being found in but 14.1 per cent of them. The two-parent-and-children families lead the list with 17.1 per cent (in this group are found children). Old couples come next with 14.3 per cent. Here children were a consideration in an earlier period of home life. Now the child has gone but the piano remains as a memory. The one-parent-and-children homes come third with 13.6 per cent having pianos, then we see a decrease in the newly-married couples with 5.6 per cent and the one-person-living-alone with 5 per cent.

The piano is losing prestige with this group as with others. The radio is supplanting it. The piano will always be a favorite with the music lover, but for general home music the radio means no effort, gives finished music and a variety of programs. It is easy to get and doesn't involve the expense of music lessons.

Various home conveniences and desirable conditions were related to possession of an electric washer. The electric washer is a very important convenience in a household in sparing the mother drudgery. It was assumed that there might be a relationship of desirable conveniences running parallel with the electric washers. Fourteen items were considered. In thirteen of them there was a noticeable increase in percentages of the conveniences in the homes having the electric washer over the group as a whole. When using the same conveniences

in homes not owning a power washer thirteen of the conveniences

fall off below the average for the whole group. (Table 37). House and bedroom overcrowding also shows up more prominently in the homes without electric washers.

Table 37. Relation of possession of hand washers or no washers and electric washers to possession of specified home conveniences, FERA group - Logan, Utah.

Home Conveniences	Percentage		
	Total Group	Of those having electric washers	Of those having hand or no washers
Electric Washers	63.2	100.0	.0
Rooms in House	3.3	3.75	2.39
Electric iron	84.3	98.3	43.0
Clothes closets	60.71	73.1	45.4
Radio	50.3	59.7	30.3
Hot & cold running water	39.7	57.1	34.8
Indoor toilet	38.5	51.3	16.7
Bathtub	39.3	46.2	15.2
Owners of homes	41.6	44.5	37.9
Automobile	27.6	38.7	9.1
House in good repair	21.6	29.4	7.6
Electric sweeper	8.6	12.6	0
Electric sewing machine	7.0	9.2	3.0
Telephone	5.4	6.7	0
Electric stove	2.7	2.5	3.0
Electric refrigerator	1.1	1.7	0
Persons per Bedroom	2.5	2.1	2.8

Of those families having hand or no washers, nine homes had no bedrooms.

Hand washers or no washers were related to fifteen of the poorer types of home conveniences or lack of a convenience such as homes with a hand broom only, homes with a stove flat iron only, with no radio, with no sewing machine, etc. In every case these poor items were found in homes with no power washers more than they were in homes of the whole group. (Table 38) On the whole, the FERA group may be divided into those who have a general lack of comforts throughout and those who possess quite consistently a number of conveniences.

7.6 per cent of these men were, (Chart 7.) For the village relief

Table 38. Percentage of FERA families having no washers, or hand washers who also have designated percentages of other types of inferior home conveniences.

Inferior Home Conveniences	Percentage having specified conveniences	
	Of those Having Hand Washers or no washers	Total Group
Hand Washers or No Washers	100.0	36.8
Broom sweeper only	100.0	91.4
No Automobile	90.0	72.4
Outdoor toilets	81.5	61.1
No radio	70.9	49.7
No sink in kitchen	69.2	52.0
No flowers	64.1	49.2
No shrubs	61.5	50.8
Outdoor water with none in house	54.0	36.2
House in poor repair	53.9	41.1
No sewing machine	47.7	28.7
No lawns	43.1	35.1
Stove flat iron	35.2	15.7
Windows unscreened	24.6	19.4
Doors unscreened	17.0	13.0
Automobile 6 years old or more	9.1	27.6

Automobiles

FERA families who have automobiles purchased them second-handed.

There are but two \$900 cars, two \$800 cars and two \$700 cars in the whole group; while twenty-five owners paid \$100 or less for their cars. The average cost to the family of the 51 cars owned was \$224.16 each. (Table 39) The ownership of cars in the groups ranges from 36 per cent in two-parent-and-children family, 27.3 per cent in one-parent-and-children family, 22.2 per cent in newly married couple family, to 7.1 per cent in old-couple family. For the 185 families 27.6 per cent of them own cars. (Chart 7.) For the village relief

Chart 7. Percentage of families with automobiles by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah

Type of Families	Percentage		
	10	20	30
Two parents and children	[Bar extending past 30%]		
One parent and children	[Bar between 20% and 30%]		
Newly Married Couples	[Bar between 10% and 20%]		
Old Couples	[Bar between 0% and 10%]		
One Person living alone	[Bar between 0% and 10%]		
Group Average	[Bar between 20% and 30%]		

Chart 8. Number of automobiles by ages, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah

Age in Years	Number of Automobiles		
	4	8	12
0	[Bar between 0 and 4]		
1	[Bar between 0 and 4]		
2	[Bar between 0 and 4]		
3	[Bar between 0 and 4]		
4	[Bar between 0 and 4]		
5	[Bar between 0 and 4]		
6	[Bar between 0 and 4]		
7	[Bar between 4 and 8]		
8	[Bar between 4 and 8]		
9	[Bar between 4 and 8]		
10	[Bar between 4 and 8]		
11	[Bar between 4 and 8]		
12	[Bar between 4 and 8]		
13	[Bar between 0 and 4]		

families in Miner, Spink and Walworth Counties, South Dakota, 31.91 per cent use cars. In the open country in these counties in Nebraska 66.66 per cent use cars.¹⁹

Table 39. Automobile ownership by types of families FEBA group, Logan, Utah, 1934, and Plain City, Utah, 1932.

Types of Families	With Cars		Without Cars		Average Age in Years	Average Cost
	No.	%	No.	%		
Two-Parent-and-Children	40	36.0	71	64.0	7.7	199.05
One-Parent-and-Children	6	27.3	16	72.7	5.0	363.33
Newly Married Couples	4	22.2	14	77.8	7.3	272.50
Old Couples	1	7.1	13	92.9	6.0	75.00
One-Person-Living-Alone	0	-	20	100.0	0	-
Group Average	185	51	134	72.4	7.5	224.16
Plain City	182	141	41	22.5		

The cost of the car with the Logan group varies with the types of families from \$75. to \$363.33 and the average age from 5 to 7.7 years. In 72.4 per cent of the families no car is owned. Ages of the cars show them to fall in the following age specifications:

No.	Age in Years
1	13
2	12
2	11
6	10
6	9
8	8
5	7
16	6
2	5
1	4
1	2
1	1

Chart 8 shows this graphically. The modal age of these cars is six years, yet the majority of them are older than this. There are very few new cars, only two cars being under three years of age.

19. Landis, Paul H. "Rural Relief in South Dakota." Bulletin 289: 49. 1934

In Plain City in 1932, 81.8 per cent of the families owned an automobile²⁰ or four out of five families, while in the Logan relief group a little better than one out of four owned a car. In 33.5 per

cent of the houses, coal heaters in 81.8 and a furnace heat in 4.9

per cent. The houses have a fireplace. The coal range is used for

20. Geddes, Joseph A. "Farm Versus Village Living in Utah." Plain City - Type "A" Village. Part I--II Bulletin 249: p. 67, 1934.

Logan is well supplied with electricity at reasonable rates. In 95.4 per cent of the houses electricity is found.

Hot and cold water is had by 38.7 per cent of the families. One-fourth of the houses have cold running water only. A bathtub is found in 31.6 per cent and an indoor toilet in 30.3 per cent of the houses. Thus there is a marked deficiency in running water conveniences.

Telephones are found with only 5.4 per cent of the families. There has been a 37.82 per cent decrease in this service with the relief families in Logan since 1930.

One-half of the families have a radio. One-seventh of the houses have a piano.

Electric irons are had by 84.3 per cent of the families and electric refrigerators by only 1.1 per cent.

Hand sewing machines predominate over electric machines in the ratio of 64.3 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, twenty-eight and seven tenths per cent of the houses have no sewing machines. Electric washers are found in nearly two-thirds of the houses, about three families in 10 wash on the washboard. If it were necessary to reduce this number who are on relief to one-third of the present number would the electric washer-board washer dividing line be a satisfactory basis for reduction?

SUMMARY ON HOME CONVENIENCES

Automobiles are owned by 27.5 per cent of the Logan relief

line. In three quarters of 1934, 21.31 per cent of the relief group uses the kitchen stove for heating in 33.5 per cent of the houses, coal heaters in 61.6 and a furnace heat in 4.9 per cent. Two homes have a fireplace. The coal range is used for cooking purposes in 98.9 per cent of the homes.

Logan is well supplied with electricity at reasonable rates. In 98.4 per cent of the houses electricity is found.

Hot and cold water is had by 38.7 per cent of the families. One fourth of the homes have cold running water only. A bathtub is found in 31.6 per cent and an indoor toilet in 39.3 per cent of the homes. Thus there is a marked deficiency in running water conveniences.

Telephones are found with only 5.4 per cent of the families. There has been a 37.82 per cent decrease in this service with the relief families in Logan since 1930.

One-half of the families have a radio. One-seventh of the homes have a piano.

Electric irons are had by 84.3 per cent of the families and electric refrigerators by only 1.1 per cent.

Hand sewing machines predominate over electric machines in the ratio of 64.3 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, twenty-eight and seven tenths per cent of the homes have no sewing machines. Electric washers are found in nearly two-thirds of the homes, about three families in 10 wash on the washboard. If it were necessary to reduce this number who are on relief to one-third of the present number would the electric washer-hand washer dividing line be a satisfactory basis for reduction?

IV. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Automobiles are owned by 27.6 per cent of the Logan FERA families. In three counties of South Dakota for 1934 31.91 per cent of village relief families use cars.

They are not ready for living and have their tools in their hands, while with others life means that when they are not ready and they flounder for a while with tools. They begin work unprepared and are very early too proceed with the ceaseless struggle for existence to make improved adjustment in their work. Observing the occupations of the men in the group studied unskilled work largely predominated.

Occupations of fathers

The occupations of the fathers spread into a number of unskilled, and skilled types of work. Seventeen different occupations were reported. (Table 40)

Table 40. Occupations of fathers by type of families FERA, 1934, Logan, Utah

Occupations	Percentage			
	Non-Parental	Parental	Head of Household	Non-Parental
Leborer	25.2		46.7	33.3
Farmer	2.2			11.1
Gardener	3.2			11.1
Truck Driver	4.2			
Painter	4.2			
Salesman	4.2			
Carpenter	4.2			
Mechanic	1.6		22.2	
Auto Mechanic	3.2			
Dry Cleaner				11.1
Electrician	1.6			
Sheep Herder	1.6			
Factory Operator	1.6			
Plumber			11.1	
Printer				
Civil Engineer				25.0
None		100.0		25.0
Head of Household	1.6			
Old and Retired				11.1

IV--ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Preparing for a life's job is the obligation of every man. Some men get ready for living and face life with their tools in their hands, while with others life meets them when they are not ready and they flounder for a make shift tool. They begin work unprepared and are very early too pressed with the ceaseless struggle for existence to make improved adjustment in their work. Observing the occupations of the men in the group studied unskilled work largely predominates.

Occupations of fathers

The occupations of the fathers spread into a number of unskilled, and skilled types of work. Seventeen different occupations were reported. (Table 40)

Table 40 Occupations of fathers by types of families FKRA, 1934, Logan, Utah

Occupations	Percentage					
	Two-Parents: 4 Children	One-Parent: 4 Children	Newly mar- ried Couples	Old Couples	One-Parent Living alone	Ave- rage
Laborer	58.2		66.7	33.3		52.9
Farmer	8.2			11.1		7.1
Gardener	3.2			11.1		3.5
Truck Driver	4.8					3.5
Painter	4.8					3.5
Salesman	4.8					3.5
Carpenter	4.8					3.5
Mechanic	1.6		22.2			3.5
Auto Mechanic	3.2					2.4
Custodian				11.1		1.2
Teamster	1.6					1.2
Sheep Herder	1.6					1.2
Poultry Operator	1.6					1.2
Plasterer			11.1			1.2
Packer						1.2
Civil Engineer					25.0	1.2
Wagon		100.0			25.0	1.2
Heart trouble	1.6					1.2
Old and Retired				33.4	50.0	4.8

Laborers predominate and are found more frequently than all other occupations put together. Some other jobs mentioned are closely related to laborers in nature of work. About one in seven (14.1 per cent) have a skilled trade. Nearly three out of every four, are unskilled (72.9 per cent). Only one out of 12 were connected with farming. Seven fathers changed occupations during the six years. Three changed from farmers to laborers one from printer to laborer, one from carpenter to laborer, one from farmer to carpenter and one from a miner to a mechanic. The trend of change toward the laborer fold indicates unemployment during the depression, and a willingness to accept whatever one could get.

Six of the 85 fathers who were found in the 100 families did not report an occupation because of age or sickness. A little over one-fifth of those reporting on occupations had a supplementary means of livelihood. (Table 41)

Table 41. Supplementary occupations of fathers by types of families FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Occupations	Percentage					
	Two-Parents: 2 Children	One-Parent: 1 Child	Widely mar- ried	Old Couples	One-Parent Living Alone	Average
Laborer	6.5		11.1			5.9
Truck Driver	3.2					2.3
Sugar Factory Lab.	1.6					1.2
Gardener						1.2
Cowboy	1.6					1.2
Farmer	1.6					1.2
Blacksmith			11.1			1.2
Butcher				11.1		1.2
Miner	1.6					1.2
Watch man	1.6					1.2
Salesman				11.1	25.0	2.3
Bookkeeper	1.6					1.2
Clerk	1.6					1.2
						11.2

This provision for another type of work to turn to, in case of need, is a safeguard when work is scarce. Most of the fathers are prepared only for unskilled work.

Occupation of Mothers

Sixteen mothers reported occupations. That consisted largely of work of one kind or another in homes. There is one clerk and one stenographer in the group of mothers. All other work that she is gainfully employed in partakes of the nature of the home, either in the care of children, sewing, laundry or housework. (Table 42)

Table 42. Occupations of mothers according to types of families
FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah

Occupation	Percentage by Types of Families					Total
	:2 Parents :4 Children	:1 Parent :2 Children	:Newly M. :Couples	:Old :Couples	:One Person :Living Alone	
Housework	-	30.0	-	-	-	3.2
Laundry	1.6	20.0	-	-	-	3.2
Landlady	-	-	-	-	40.0	2.1
Custodian	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.1
Nursing and Sewing	-	10.0	-	-	-	1.1
Seamstress	-	-	-	11.1	-	1.1
Weaver	-	-	-	-	20.0	1.1
Clerk	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.1
Stenographer	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.1
Nurse and Housework:	-	20.0	-	-	-	2.1
Total	4.3	8.6	-	1.1	3.2	17.3

The mother evidently is not a skilled worker, her training has been her own experience in her home. Comparing the 17.2 per cent of mothers gainfully employed in the Logan relief group with those gainfully employed in the state which is 9.8 per cent we find more mothers working proportionately in Logan than in Utah.

Regularity of Income

The degree of regularity of family income was observed from 1929 to 1935. Observations of interest may be noted as follows: Regular employment steadily decreased during the depression with very irregular and irregular employment increasing proportionately. In spite of the New Deal irregular employment is more pronounced in 1934 than in any earlier year of the depression. In 1929 before the depression came 73.8 per cent of this group of men already belonged to the irregularly employed group and may have been in more severe straits before the depression than since. (Table 43). Chart 9 shows this same picture graphically.

Single children were reported in 24 families or about one in four as contributing to the family income. Because of the irregularity of their work and the nature of the spending of the earnings either for family necessities or personal necessities the amount could not be accurately tabulated.

Income 1933 and 1934

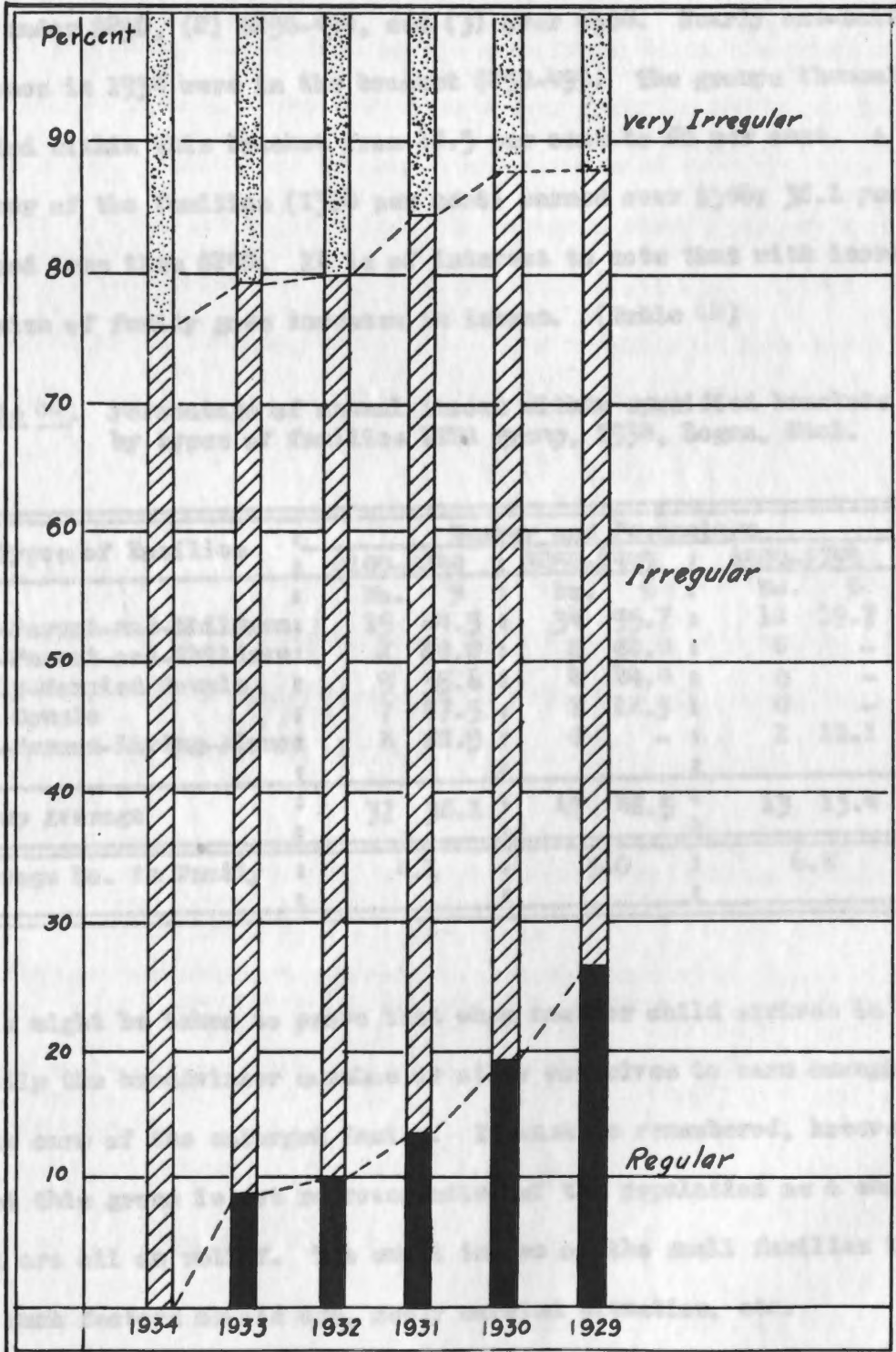
The income for 1933 and 1934 for the group is very low reaching only an average of \$303.66 in 1933 and \$304.65 in 1934. This is an average income of \$25.39 a month for 1934. This income is surprisingly low for a relatively large average size of the household for the group of 4.64.

In 1934 the source of the family income came largely from relief in all the families, with supplementary income earned from labor, money received from other family members and in four cases some income from rent or boarders. The yearly income increases from the old couples of

Table 43. Percentage of annual income from 1929 to 1934 that was earned in regular, irregular and very irregular periods by types of families FERA group - Logan, Utah.

Types of Families	Percentage					
	Regular	Irregular	Very Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Very Irregular
1934:1933:1932:1931:1930:1929:1934:1933:1932:1931:1930:1929	1	1	1	1	1	1
Two-Parents-and-Children	0: 6.4: 6.9: 12.3: 15.9: 29.2: 77.4: 72.6: 74.1: 73.7: 69.7: 56.6: 22.6: 21.0: 19.0: 14.0: 11.3: 12.0	1	1	1	1	1
One-Parent-and-Children	0: 10.0: 10.0: 14.2: 16.2: 16.2: 70.0: 70.0: 70.0: 63.6: 63.6: 40.0: 30.0: 16.2: 16.2: 16.2	1	1	1	1	1
Newly-Married; Couples	0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 77.5: 83.3: 66.7: 5.0: 100.0: 0: 22.2: 16.7: 33.3: 5.0: 0: 0	1	1	1	1	1
Old Couples	0: 22.2: 22.2: 22.2: 22.2: 22.2: 77.8: 55.6: 55.6: 55.6: 66.7: 66.7: 22.2: 22.2: 22.2: 22.2: 11.1: 11.1	1	1	1	1	1
One-Person Living-Alone	0: 12.5: 12.5: 12.5: 25.0: 22.2: 88.9: 75.0: 75.0: 75.0: 62.5: 66.7: 11.1: 11.2: 5: 12.5: 12.5: 11.1	1	1	1	1	1
Average	0: 5.3: 10.0: 13.6: 19.5: 26.2: 77.0: 70.8: 70.8: 70.8: 61.3: 61.3: 23.0: 20.9: 20.2: 16.1: 12.8: 12.5	1	1	1	1	1

Chart 9. Regularity of income: Percentage of income obtained from regular, irregular, and very irregular, 1929-1934 TERA group, Logan, Utah



two members per family, to the one-parent-living-alone, to newly-married couples, to one-parent, and-children, to two-parents-and-children families. This is an expected direction for size of income to follow. In this study family incomes of FERA group are classified in three brackets: (1) under \$250, (2) \$250-499, and (3) over \$500. Nearly one-half of the incomes in 1934 were in the bracket \$250-499. The groups themselves varied within this bracket from 12.5 per cent to 80 per cent. A small number of the families (13.4 per cent) earned over \$500; 38.1 per cent earned less than \$250. It is of interest to note that with increase in size of family goes increase in income. (Table 44)

Table 44. Percentage of annual income within specified brackets by types of families FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.

Types of Families	Number and Percentage					
	\$100-249		\$250-499		\$500-6749	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Two-Parent-and-Children:	15	24.5	34	55.7	12	19.7
One-Parent-and-Children:	2	20.0	8	80.0	0	-
Newly-Married Couple	5	55.6	4	44.4	0	-
Old Couple	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	-
Old-Person-Living-Alone:	8	88.9	0	-	1	11.1
Group Average	37	38.1	47	48.5	13	13.4
Average No. in Family	4.1		5.0		6.8	

This might be taken to prove that when another child arrives in the family the breadwinner somehow or other contrives to earn enough to take care of the enlarged family. It must be remembered, however, that this group is not representative of the population as a whole, but are all on relief. The small income of the small families is due to such factors as old age, newly married situation, etc.

Income at time of greatest prosperity

The families have all seen better days financially. The incomes at the time of the family's greatest prosperity ranged from as low as \$200 to \$10,000 a year. This one \$10,000 income was reported by a civil engineer. Going down to the next group below him there were two \$4,000 incomes. The \$200 income came from the newly-married couples group. Because of age and limited years of earning, this low figure is as might be expected. The average annual income for the entire group during the very best year was \$1,455.31. This is only slightly above the subsistence level for a family of five as determined by the National Industrial Conference Board 1920 which consisted \$1,374.09. (In Charlotte, North Carolina)¹

Families highest and lowest earnings from 1924 to 1929

The five years just preceding the depression from 1924 to 1929 were financially prosperous years generally. The highest and the lowest earnings of the relief families during these years, were respectively \$1,321.20 and \$652.92. (Table 45)

Table 45. Average income in 1933 and 1934, average income at time of greatest prosperity, highest earnings between 1924-1929 and lowest earnings between 1924-1929 by types of families FEBA group 1934 - Logan, Utah

	: Average : 1933	: Income : 1934	: Average Income : at Greatest : Prosperity	: Highest : Earnings : 1924-29	: Lowest : Earnings : 1924-29
Two-Parents- and-Children	: 343.19	: 356.22	: 1375.11	: 1187.15	: 580.77
One-Parent- and-Children	: 235.00	: 376.80	: 1322.50	: 1084.00	: 591.25
Newly-Married Couples	: 200.00	: 238.50	: 315.00	: -	: -
Old Couples	: 110.00	: 158.00	: 1285.00	: 872.50	: 432.50
One-Person- Living-Alone	: -	: 197.88	: 6500.00	: 10000.00	: 3000.00
Average	: 303.66	: 304.65	: 1455.31	: 1321.21	: 652.92

1. Nystrom, Paul H. Economic Principles of Consumption p. 300

Checking on the best years and the poorest years as counted from incomes it may be noted that both the good and the poor years are scattered throughout the period without any concentration.

Indebtedness of Family

In 1934 the indebtedness averaged \$412.02 per family. Out of 100 families eighty-five are in debt. All of the two-parent-and-children families had accumulated debts amounting to an average of \$507.25 per family, while only 22.2 per cent of the one-person-living-alone had debts which amounted to an average of \$142. (Table 46)

Table 46. Average present indebtedness and nature of indebtedness by types of families FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Family Indebtedness	Types of Families					Average
	2 Parents & Children	1 Parent & Children	Newly M. Families	Old Families	One person Alone	
Mortgages	169.30	218.18	.00	233.33	133.33	161.95
Taxes	11.54	32.36	.00	13.63	7.00	12.48
Loans	157.32	22.83	.00	116.67	.00	110.55
Dr. and hosp.	65.42	49.91	49.67	.22	.00	50.54
Dentist	4.07	4.82	1.33	3.41	.00	3.52
Furniture	10.98	1.64	14.17	.00	.00	8.26
Automobile	10.30	11.36	.00	.00	.00	7.63
Rent	21.00	1.82	21.06	.00	.00	15.11
Light, coal						
Groceries	25.07	6.08	3.66	2.50	.00	16.54
Water	4.33	1.45	.00	3.63	.00	3.17
Other	28.12	.00	8.33	44.45	1.67	22.27
Total	507.25	350.45	98.22	417.84	142.00	412.02

The newly-married couples are the least in debt owing only an average of \$98.22, with two-thirds of them in debt. Mortgages and loans are the two highest items of indebtedness averaging \$272.50. Thirty-eight of the 100 families owned their homes and of these 36.8 per cent owe

for back taxes on the home. Fifty-nine of the families owed doctor, and hospital bills averaging \$50.54 for all families. Twenty-two owed for dentist bills averaging \$3.52 for each family. Forty-eight families owed for back grocery bills which averaged \$10.48 for each family in the group.

Information on the accumulation of debts over a six year period was obtained but because of irregularity in acquiring and paying debts and because of the unfamiliarity of the mother over these matters through the years the information seemed too unreliable for tabulation.

Types and sources of relief

FERA relief began in Logan April 27, 1934. The average monthly income for the family from this source amounted to \$20.66 for the year 1934. (Table 47). For the first quarter of 1935 it averaged \$22.34, (Table 48). Relief work is distributed according to size of the family so it follows that the one-person-living-alone group has a monthly average of \$7.88 with a range of from \$5.26 to \$18.00. The months June and July are low months in relief work. The summer brings less expense to a family and it is immediately reflected in the requirements of help from relief sources.

Table 47. Average family FERA relief money from May to December, 1934 by types of families, Logan, Utah, 1934.

Types of Families	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	No.	AVE
Two-Parents-and-Children	24.19	20.07	19.26	24.27	27.16	25.00	28.60	28.55		24.95
One-Parent-and-Children	13.21	12.36	16.96	20.29	20.34	17.78	16.53	12.50		15.98
Newly-Married Couples	20.38	15.00	17.25	18.00	14.50	19.04	12.62	21.30		18.10
Old Couples	8.87	6.49	8.06	13.13	13.83	13.71	12.35	12.48		11.35
One-Person-Living-Alone	5.25	5.98	8.00	7.47	7.75	9.46	9.38	8.80		7.88
Avg. for types of family	20.25	16.14	16.78	20.77	20.76	21.54	22.16	22.92		20.66

Table 48. Average family FERA relief money from January to March, 1935 by types of families, Logan, Utah, 1934.

Types of Families	Jan.	Feb.	March	AVG. three Months
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Two-Parents-and-Children:	30.01	30.26	20.07	26.70
One-Parent-and-Children :	16.54	15.43	11.43	14.80
Newly-Married Couples :	21.15	19.55	16.47	20.22
Old Couples :	13.19	12.67	12.18	12.74
One-Person-Living-Alone :	17.64	9.67	12.62	13.31
Average of total group	24.65	24.06	17.76	22.34

Other types of relief increased the income of the 100 families somewhat during 1934 were: From relatives and friends, \$1.06; from the church, \$3.25; from the County and other miscellaneous sources, \$11.38, making in all an average of \$36.35 per family. From November 23, 1933 to April 27, 1934 the CWA was the source of work relief offered to families in need. There was no adequate means of learning just what this source of relief brought to the families being studied.

However, 48 per cent of the present 100 FERA families were receiving relief work through this source. These families averaged \$90.74 per family during the year. Eight per cent of the families including widows and old people were on the county poor lists during this same period.

Eighty-five per cent of the families are in debt with an average indebtedness of \$412.02. The average monthly income from FERA funds amounted to \$20.40 per each family during 1934. For the first quarter of 1935 it averaged \$27.34. Family free relief drops off during the summer months.

III--SUMMARY ON ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Over one half of the fathers are laborers and 72.9 per cent have some unskilled type of work. Very few of the men are working at a skilled trade. About one-fourth of the fathers have a supplementary type of work to turn to.

One-sixth of the mothers work when it is available, however, her work is of an unskilled nature. There is one stenographer and one clerk, other mothers do domestic work.

No family has a regular income, 61.3 per cent have irregular work and 12.5 per cent have very irregular work. Regular income gradually increases back over the years to 1929 when one-fourth of the families had regular incomes. Even in 1929 about three-fourths of the families had to rely on irregular work.

The average income for 1934 for the 100 families was \$304.65 which is an average of \$25.39 a month. Nearly one-half of the incomes for the year ranges between \$250 and \$499.

The incomes at the time of greatest prosperity averaged \$1,455.31. The highest average earnings between 1924-1929 was \$1321.21 and the lowest 632.92.

Eighty-five per cent of the families are in debt with an average indebtedness of \$412.02. The average monthly income from FERA funds amounted to \$20.66 for each family during 1934. For the first quarter of 1935 it averaged \$22.34. Funds from relief drops off during the summer months.

V--HEALTH

Physical health is an important quality for everyone to consider. With health one can function at his best. Without health, no matter what his innate powers may be, one is thwarted and handicapped. The body is so coordinated that one organ affects others either positively and adding to health, or negatively and destroying health. Many people are going through life with a physical handicap without being aware of it. It may sap vitality or injure important organs, and unless an acute condition arises, the difficulty may not be recognized for years.

Medical Expense

Medical expense is a big item in practically every home in view of the small size of incomes. Table 49 gives, over a six year period from 1929 to 1934, inclusive, expense encountered from the hospital, the clinic, medical illness at home, and the dentist.

Table 49. Medical expense per family from 1929 to 1934 for specific items, FERA group 1934 Logan, Utah

Years:	Medical Expenses				
	Hospital	Clinic	Medical illness at home	Dentist	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	19.96	2.82	6.64	5.71	35.13
1933	18.21	1.94	7.63	4.53	32.31
1932	23.05	3.18	1.55	1.70	29.48
1931	21.81	.14	9.32	2.97	34.24
1930	24.62	0	10.46	2.45	37.53
1929	25.14	.42	11.13	1.08	37.77

During 1934 it cost the average family of the group \$35.13 for medical expenses. Over the period this average fluctuates sometimes a little lower than 1934 and sometimes a little higher but always within a close

range of this period. Hospital expense is the highest item and then comes sickness at home. These expenses were not all paid by the families themselves, some were paid by the church, some by the FERA and some by relatives. In a few cases the family could not give a close estimate of the expense because, even though the bill was old, a doctor might not have sent in a statement. The 1934 hospital item is also too small since several hospitalizations took place at FERA expense or at the veterans hospital. In the illness at home item the FERA took care of three unreported expense accounts. The dental work for five families was done, but no estimate of this cost could be made. There was no expense for physical examinations, these were all given for the school children free at school, by the FERA or by life insurance companies.

Illness in the home without a doctor in attendance was frequent. One-fourth of the families reported having poor health conditions, and they felt doctors services were needed, but they were not in a position to have it.

The newly-married couple group had no medical expense for 1934 and the one-person-living-alone group followed with the second lowest expense.

Medical relief given the group from the FERA office averaged \$11.75 a month for families receiving this relief. For the whole group it averaged \$1.06 a month between May 1, and December 31, 1934. This is actual money spent by the relief office, and all doctors and dental service is figured through this source at 60 per cent of the regular charges made to the public. (Table 50)

Table 50. Medical relief given to FERA group by types of families from May 1934 to December 1934, Logan, Utah

Types of Families	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Two-Parents-and-Children	22.00	17.23	15.22	10.56	12.45	12.97	6.53	7.21	12.71
One-Parent-and-Children		.85	11.00	9.75		12.00	15.00	1.00	8.04
Newly-Married Couples						*			
Old Couples						1.80			1.80
One-Person-Living-Alone									
Avg. of those receiving	22.00	15.74	14.80	10.29	12.45	11.33	9.46	5.97	11.75
Avg. of total group	.38	2.71	2.24	.80	.31	1.04	.79	.66	1.06

Transferring this to standard prices, it would amount to \$1958 for each family receiving health attention and \$1.33 for each family in the group.

For the first quarter of 1935 the cost of illness averaged \$9.20 a month for those families receiving it and for the entire group it averaged \$1.65 a family. According to standard prices, this would be represented by \$15.33 and \$2.75, respectively. (Table 51). The families with children tend to get the larger portion of the services the limited appropriation makes possible.

Table 51. Medical relief given to FERA group by types of families from January to March, 1935, Logan, Utah.

Types of Families	Jan.	Feb.	March	Avg. 3 Mo.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Two-Parents-and-Children	12.38	13.76	5.64	11.08
One-Parent-and-Children	1.00	6.03	1.80	4.18
Newly-Married Couples	6.25	1.20	2.00	3.91
Old Couples		2.70	1.50	2.30
One-Person-Living-Alone	9.50		12.00	10.75
Avg. those receiving aid	11.23	9.31	5.20	9.20
Avg. of total group	2.78	1.34	.73	1.65

Days Loss of Work Because of Illness

During six years the loss of work by the breadwinner because of

sickness averaged between 2.9 days a year to 5.2 days a year. This average only counts able-bodied men who are working or who could work if work were available. It does not take into consideration those who are totally unable to work. (Table 52).

Table 52. Days loss of work by breadwinner because of illness during the period 1929 to 1934 inclusive, FERA group, Logan, Utah

Years	Days
1934	5.2
1933	4.1
1932	3.0
1931	2.6
1930	2.9
1929	3.7

Mr. Harry H. Moore, in his Public Health in the United States, has assembled conclusions from several studies down to 1921. From the findings he asserts that "The working people of the United States are sick seriously enough to be disabled on an average of about one week per person per year."²¹

The physically unfit group of men include: One reporting rupture who has not worked during the entire six year period. One laid up the entire time because of heart trouble. One with rheumatism who is unable to work, and one totally disabled from 1931 to 1934 claiming to have tuberculosis of the spine. He has spent much of this time in the veterans' hospital.

Physical and Dental Examinations

The physical and dental examinations which were given as a part of this investigation included families who were physically well enough

21. Kelso, Robert W. - "Poverty" p. 158

to come to the FERA office. There are some recognized shortcomings in this method of examination. Those who were ill and those who were unable to make the trip because of body handicaps or old age are not included. In all, there were 173 people examined, representing 38 families, 30 of which were complete families.

<u>Family Members</u>	<u>No.</u>
Fathers	26
Mothers	36
Young People (over 15)	16
Children 6-15	56
Young Children (under 6)	39
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total People	173

The two nurses took the temperatures, heart beat and respiration counts, measured for height and weight, and gave the vision tests.

For vision testing the chart used was one after the Snellen Test type for those old enough to read, and for the younger children, the chart was one adopted by the Utah Board of Health.

The physician examined the throat with the aid of a wooden tongue depressor. The heart and lungs were examined with the stethoscope. No abnormal lung conditions were found. Thyroid and cervical glands were palpated. Eye defects other than vision were examined by the physician. Posture, muscles, flat feet, skeleton development and nutrition were matters of interpretation by the doctor.

The dentist examined the teeth for caries, abnormalities, missing teeth and evidences of pyorrhea. His own equipment was used in the examination.

General Rating

ratings on all bodily areas were made and classified under good, fair, and poor indicating the general situation of the area. Fathers

for all age groupings have a high percentage (53.8 per cent) of poor teeth. This is the most noticeable defect of the average father. His nutrition, eyes, and throat also have a poor rating. The younger fathers under 45 years are generally in better health, 74.1 per cent in good health as compared to 70 per cent for fathers 45 to 65 years. The fathers over 65 years are represented more heavily in the "poor" column than the younger fathers. (Table 53.)

The rating for the mothers show the average mother to have poor teeth, (39 per cent). She also has poor eyes, (30.6 per cent) with frequent ratings of poor for throat, posture, nutrition, ears, kidneys and muscles. The younger mothers rate highest and the mothers from 45 to 65 years rate lowest of the group. This might be expected.

(Table 54)

Poor teeth are found in the proportions of from 25 to 41.1 per cent for all ages of children over two years of age. (Table 55)

Table 55. General Health Rating: Percentage of Logan FIRA Young People and children rated in good, fair or poor health in specified bodily areas. 1934.

Bodily Areas	Percentage											
	Young People at Home 15 and over			Children 6 and under 15			Pre-School Children 2 and under 6			Pre-School Children 0 to 2		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Teeth	18.7	56.3	25.0	25.0	33.9	41.1	42.9	32.1	25.0	75.0	-	25.0
Throat	37.5	37.5	25.0	35.7	37.5	26.8	14.3	25.0	60.7	58.5	33.2	8.3
Nose	87.5	6.2	6.3	92.9	7.1	-	96.4	3.6	-	100.0	-	-
Eyes	50.0	43.7	6.3	82.1	17.9	-	96.4	3.6	-	100.0	-	-
Heart	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Lungs	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Kidneys	87.5	12.5	-	85.7	12.5	1.8	96.4	3.6	-	-	-	-
Muscles	100.0	-	-	98.2	-	1.8	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Skeleton	93.8	6.2	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Posture	56.3	43.7	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	81.2	18.8	-	58.9	30.3	10.8	89.3	3.6	7.1	-	-	-
Ears	100.0	-	-	98.2	1.8	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Average	76.0	18.8	5.3	80.2	12.9	6.9	86.3	6.0	7.7	93.2	4.5	2.3

Table 53. General Health Rating: Percentage of Logan FERA fathers rated in good, fair or poor health in specified bodily areas. 1934.

Bodily Areas:	Percentage								
	Under 45			45 to 65			Over 65 years		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Teeth	10.5	42.1	47.4	20.0	20.0	60.0	-	-	100
Throat	42.1	52.6	5.3	60.0	40.0	-	100	-	-
Nose	89.5	10.5	-	80.0	20.0	-	100	-	-
Eyes	63.1	31.6	5.3	40.0	40.0	20.0	100	-	-
Ears	94.7	5.3	-	80.0	20.0	-	100	-	-
Heart	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100	-	-
Lungs	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100	-	-
Kidneys	78.9	21.1	-	100.0	-	-	50	50.0	-
Muscles	78.9	21.1	-	60.0	40.0	-	50	50.0	-
Skeleton	84.2	15.8	-	60.0	40.0	-	50	50.0	-
Posture	52.6	47.4	-	40.0	60.0	-	50	50.0	-
Nutrition	94.7	-	5.3	100.0	-	-	50	-	50
Average	74.1	20.6	5.3	70.0	23.3	6.7	70.8	16.7	12.5

Table 54. General Health Rating: Percentage of Logan FERA Mothers rated in good, fair or poor health in specified bodily areas. 1934.

Bodily Areas:	Percentage								
	Under 45			45 to 65			Over 65 years		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Teeth	24	40	36	37.5	12.5	50.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
Throat	48	40	12	25.0	75.0	-	-	100.0	-
Nose	84	16	-	37.5	62.5	-	66.7	33.3	-
Eyes	20	60	20	25.0	12.5	62.5	-	66.7	33.3
Ears	96	-	4	87.5	-	12.5	100.0	-	-
Heart	92	-	8	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Lungs	100	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Kidneys	92	8	-	87.5	12.5	-	66.7	33.3	-
Muscles	92	4	4	87.5	12.5	-	100.0	-	-
Skeleton	88	12	-	87.5	12.5	-	100.0	-	-
Posture	80	20	-	50.0	12.5	37.5	100.0	-	-
Nutrition	84	12	4	50.0	37.5	12.5	66.7	33.3	-
Average	75	17.7	7.3	64.6	20.8	14.6	71.4	22.9	5.7

The poorest rated threats are found in the pre-school child from two to six years of age, (60.7 per cent). Other areas in which the children have frequent poor ratings are nutrition, kidneys, eyes, nose and muscles. The average rating of good for all areas is found highest in younger children, (93.2 per cent) and steadily declines until with young people it is 76 per cent.

Specific Defects

Specific defects of the teeth were noted and graded 1, 2, 3 and 4 according to degree of defectiveness. Grade 1 was considered normal, grade 2 should have care, grade 3 needs immediate care, and grade 4 is serious to health.

Teeth

The fathers have the poorest teeth in the family group. Fifty-five per cent of them have teeth that should have care and 32.1 per cent come under the classification needing immediate care. One-half of the fathers have advanced pyorrhea and this condition is found with 76.9 per cent of them. The average father has ten teeth missing. Only 11.5 per cent or one in nine of the group have never lost a tooth. (Table 56)

Over one-third of the mothers have teeth that should have care, (36.1 per cent). Over one-sixth have teeth needing immediate care. Pyorrhea is found with 52.7 per cent of the mothers. One-sixth of the mothers have complete bridge work sets and only 8.3 per cent of them have all their own teeth.

Over one-half of the young people over 15 years of age have teeth needing care. Two-fifths of the school children under 15 should have care and nearly one-fourth of the young children from 2 to 6 years need dental attention. Carious teeth are found with three-fourths of all the

Table 56. Rating of Specific Defects: Percentage having specified rating of specific teeth defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.

Teeth	Fathers: Percent	Mothers: Percent	Young People: 15 and over Percent	Children: 6 to 15: Percent	Pre-School Children Percent
1. Caries					
Grade 1	34.6	55.6	18.8	30.3	31.0
Grade 2	30.8	11.1	31.2	16.1	24.2
Grade 3	3.8	11.1	25.0	12.5	13.8
Grade 4	30.8	22.2	25.0	41.1	31.0
2. Abnormalities					
Grade 1	76.9	88.9	87.5	76.8	100.0
Grade 2	-	2.8	12.5	7.1	-
Grade 3	7.7	-	-	1.8	-
Grade 4	15.4	8.3	-	14.3	-
3. Missing					
0	11.5	8.3	62.5	57.1	93.2
1-4	26.9	8.3	31.2	33.9	3.4
5-9	23.1	16.7	6.3	8.9	3.4
10-19	15.4	25.0	-	-	-
20-30	23.1	25.0	-	-	-
All Missing	-	16.7	-	-	-
4. Pyorrhea					
Grade 1	23.1	47.3	31.2	67.8	100.0
Grade 2	23.1	22.2	43.8	23.2	-
Grade 3	3.8	8.3	12.5	3.6	-
Grade 4	50.0	22.2	12.5	5.4	-
Average Percentage Rating:					
Grade 1 Normal	44.9	73.9	45.8	58.3	77.0
Grade 2 Needs care	17.9	12.0	29.2	15.5	8.0
Grade 3 Immediate C	5.1	6.5	12.5	6.0	4.6
Grade 4 Serious	32.1	17.6	12.5	20.2	10.4

Fathers and mothers; they accompanied in each case discussed families.

In Mrs. Brown's study, "enlarged cervical glands accompanied practically all cases of affected teeth and persisted in some cases after

Dr. Brown, Gladys Perry, - Food Habits of School Children in Relation to Their Physical Well-Being. Bulletin No. 2-35

1914 - 30.

children and young people of the group. Small children have no pyorrhea or abnormalities with their teeth. Two-thirds of the young people and one-third of the school children have pyorrhea.

Throat

Diseased tonsils are found more frequently with the pre-school child than with the school child. Three out of five of the young children have tonsils needing care. These range in severity from those needing care to those needing immediate care. Nearly three out of ten of the school children (6 to 15) have tonsils that should have care. One-fourth of the older young people have diseased tonsils. (Table 57) Twenty-two per cent of the entire group have had their tonsils removed. More than one-third (37.7 per cent) of the children 6 years and over have had their tonsils removed. Mrs. Brown found in the study of 899 school children in six districts that 34.7 per cent had had their tonsils removed. Her study showed two schools with a better tonsil condition among school children ages than the FERA group and four schools with a less desirable tonsil condition existing.²²

One-fourth of the mothers and about one-third of the fathers had enlarged tonsils needing removal. Thyroid gland enlargements were found with one-fourth of the fathers, one-third of the mothers, and nearly one-fifth of the young people over 15. There is a little evidence of enlarged thyroid gland proportionately higher among the older children, 12 and 13 years.²³ Cervical gland enlargements were found with a few fathers and mothers; they accompanied in each case diseased tonsils. In Mrs. Brown's study, "enlarged cervical glands accompanied practically all cases of affected tonsils and persisted in some cases after

22. Brown, Almeda Perry, - Food Habits of Rural School Children in Relation to Their Physical Well-Being. Bulletin 246. p. 25

23. Ibid - 30.

Table 57. Rating of specific defects: Percentage having specified rating of specific throat defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.

Throat	Fathers		Young People: 15 and over		Children: 6 to 15	Pre-School Children
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. Tonsils Enlarged						
Grade 1	61.5	75.0	75.0	71.4	41.0	
Grade 2	30.8	16.7	18.8	12.5	23.1	
Grade 3	7.7	8.3	6.2	16.1	35.9	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Tonsils Infected						
Grade 1	61.5	72.2	75.0	69.6	43.6	
Grade 2	30.8	22.2	18.8	14.3	20.5	
Grade 3	7.7	5.6	6.2	16.1	33.3	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	2.6	
3. Tonsils Contain Pus						
Grade 1	61.5	66.7	75.0	71.4	46.2	
Grade 2	30.8	25.0	18.8	12.5	17.9	
Grade 3	7.7	8.3	6.2	16.1	33.3	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	2.6	
4. Cervical Glands						
Grade 1	92.3	91.7	75.0	57.1	76.9	
Grade 2	7.7	8.3	12.5	37.5	23.1	
Grade 3	-	-	12.5	5.4	-	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Pus Drained from Sinuses						
Grade 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Grade 2	-	-	-	-	-	
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	-	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Thyroid						
Grade 1	73.1	66.7	81.2	100.0	97.4	
Grade 2	15.4	22.2	12.5	-	2.6	
Grade 3	11.5	11.1	6.3	-	-	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-	
Average Percentage Rating						
Grade 1 Normal	75.0	78.7	82.3	78.3	67.5	
Grade 2 Needs Care	19.2	15.7	12.5	12.8	14.5	
Grade 3 Immediate Care	5.8	5.6	5.2	8.9	17.1	
Grade 4 Serious to Health	0	-	-	-	.9	

tensile had been removed."²⁴ Enlarged cervical glands with the children in the FERA study are not associated with enlarged tonsils.

Nose

Enlarged turbinates were found in 11.5 per cent of the fathers, 2.8 per cent of the mothers and 6.2 per cent of the young people. (Table 58). This is in harmony with Mrs. Brown's study where deflected septums and enlarged turbinates was in evidence more with older groups.²⁵ Deflected septums were in evidence in 42.3 per cent of the fathers, 25 per cent of the mothers, 12.5 per cent of the young people and 7.1 per cent of the children. "The septum is nearly always bent more to one side than to the other, a condition to be remembered in giving nasal treatments."²⁶

Eyes

Vision was the only defect in evidence with the eyes of the group. Glasses were worn by 3.8 per cent of the fathers, 19.4 per cent of the mothers, 6.3 per cent of the young people and 5.4 per cent of the children of school age. In 30/20 rating the vision for both eyes was rated 2. Unless 30/20 vision is accompanied with headaches or noticeable eye strain, some eye specialists do not recommend glasses. A 30/20th in one eye with the other eye a 20/20 was rated as normal. The vision was frequently different for the two eyes. With the average father, 53.8 per cent need eye correction. Eyes rating 50/20 or over make up 11.5 per cent of the whole group. Defective vision for the mothers average 52.7 per cent, for the young people 31.2 per cent, and for the children (6 to 15 years) 14.3 per cent. (Table 59) Mrs. Brown found 20.5 per cent of the school children examined in her study had subnormal vision.²⁶

24. Ibid - 25

25. Ibid - 27

26. Kimber, D.C., and Gray, C.E. "Text Book of Anatomy and Physiology" p.300

Table 58. Rating of Specific Defects: Percentage having specified rating of specific nose defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.

Nose	Fathers		Young People: 15 and over		Children: 6 to 15		Pre-School Children	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. External Appearance								
Grade 1	88.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Grade 2	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Septum								
Grade 1	57.7	75.0	87.5	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Grade 2	42.3	25.0	12.5	7.1	-	-	-	
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Turbinates								
Grade 1	88.5	97.2	93.8	100.0	97.4	97.4	97.4	
Grade 2	11.5	2.8	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6	
Grade 3	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Average Percentage Rating								
Grade 1 Normal	78.2	90.7	93.8	97.6	99.1	99.1	99.1	
Grade 2 Needs Cor.	21.8	9.3	4.2	2.4	.9	.9	.9	
Grade 3 Emerg. Cor.	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	
Grade 4 Per. Septum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 59. Rating of Specific Defects: Percentage having specified rating of specific eye defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.

Eyes	Fathers		Young People: 15 and over		Children: 6 to 15		Pre-School Children	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. Strabismus (Cross eye)								
2. Pupils react to light								
3. Regularity of pupils								
4. General Vision								
Grade 1 20/20th	46.2	47.3	68.8	85.7	97.4	97.4	97.4	
Grade 2 30/20th	42.3	22.2	25.0	10.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	
Grade 3 40/20th	-	8.3	-	1.8	-	-	-	
Grade 4 50/20th	11.5	22.2	-	1.8	-	-	-	
5. Wears Glasses	3.8	19.4	6.3	5.4	-	-	-	

One woman only in the group had very poor hearing. Other hearing defects were not apparent in the examination. Mrs. Brown found in "two Cache County Schools the percentage having normal hearing was 90.9 per cent and this was above the 85 per cent average reported in the publication on, "The Hard-of-Hearing Child" issued by the Bureau of Education."²⁷

Two women were found to have heart murmurs, or 5.6 per cent. One-third of the fathers and about one-third of the mothers had rapid hearts. Probably the little evidence of heart defects might be due to our system of examination which eliminated the sick.

No family member showed any symptoms of difficulty in the lungs. The kidneys were tested for albumen and sugar. Two people or 1.2 per cent of the group had albumen. Sugar was found with 8.1 per cent of the group. (Table 60)

In rating posture of the fathers, 5.4 per cent were found who were not erect and 30.8 per cent or nearly one-third had round shoulders. A curved spine was found in 3.8 per cent of the cases. Flat feet were found in a little over one-fourth of them. Nearly 3 out of 10 mothers had flat feet. Six per cent of the young people had flat feet. One young girl had lordosis. One man had atrophy of the right arm, atrophy of the shoulder girdle and of the left leg. Cervical ribs were found in one girl.

Height and Weight

The height and weight measurements were based on the Baldwin-Wood tables. Children of normal weight for all ages over two years averaged nine per cent of the group.

Sixty-three per cent of the single children were below average weight. Thirty per cent of this group were over 10 per cent below average

27. Brown, Almeda Perry, - Food Habits of Rural School Children in Relation to Their Physical Well-Being. Bulletin 246. p. 25

Table 60. Rating of Specific Defects: Percentage having specified rating of specific ear, heart, lung, kidney, muscle, skeleton, posture, and nutrition defects by individual family members, FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah

Area of Defect	Fathers		Mothers		Young People	Children	Pre-School
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	15 and over	6 to 15	Children
Ear							
External appearance							
External Discharge							
General Hearing							
Grade 1			97.2				
Grade 2			-				
Grade 3			2.8				
Grade 4							
Heart							
Size							
Murmurs							
Mitral Systolic			2.8				
Aortic Systolic			2.8				
Rate							
Grade 1	65.4	69.9					
Grade 2	34.6	30.1					
Grade 3							
Grade 4							
Breathlessness							
Heart Pain							
Lungs							
Percussion							
Auscultation							
Evidence of tuberculosis							
Chronic Lung Infection							
Kidneys							
Sugar	15.4	11.1	8.7		10.7		2.6
Albumen	3.7	-	-		1.8		-
Muscles							
Flabby							
Skeleton							
Gross Abnormality							
Rickets							
Posture							
Not erect	15.4						
Round shoulders	30.8						
Curvature of Spine	3.8		6.3				
Flat Feet	26.9	27.8	6.3				

and 33 per cent were less than 10 per cent below average weight. Twenty-eight per cent of the single children were above average weight with three-fourths of the group over 10 per cent above average weight. This places the FERA children below the Baldwin-Wood average in weight. The Logan FERA children approach the average more nearly in height than they do in weight. Of the boys 91.7 per cent were either medium or tall and the girls, 94.7 per cent were in the same position. Mrs. Brown found that "more than 70 per cent of the children in all schools except one were below average weight at the beginning of her study."²⁸ For the same age group in Logan, 58.1 per cent were below average weight.

Heart Beat

Heart-Beat for Family Members FERA Group, Logan, Utah

Heart Beat per Minute	Percentage			
	Fathers	Mothers	Young People	School Children
68		2.8		
70-79	38.5	27.8	31.4	7.3
80-89	53.9	44.4	37.5	39.1
90-99	7.6	25.0	24.9	31.8
100-109			6.2	12.1
110-119				9.7

The rate of heart beat slows up on the average with increasing age. This is as it should be. The men have a slower heart beat than the women. There are a number of rapid hearts found among both the fathers and the mothers.

Respiration Respiration for Family Members FERA group, Logan, Utah

Respiration per minute	Percentage			
	Fathers	Mothers	Young People	School Chil.
16-18	57.7	50.0	43.7	12.3
19-21	34.6	47.2	43.8	68.2
22-24	7.7	2.8	12.5	14.7
25-27				4.8

Respiration slows up in regular order with advancing age up to about middle life. The fathers are slower breathers than the mothers. The father, however, is slightly older than is his wife, and his build and habits might enter in as causative factors helping for slower respiration.

Temperature

Temperature for family members YERA group, Logan, Utah

Family Member	Percentage				
	97°+	98°+	99°+	100°+	102°+
Fathers	15.4	80.5	3.8		
Mothers	16.7	69.4	13.9		
Young People	25.0	56.3	18.7		
School Children	12.2	41.5	41.5	2.4	2.4

The temperature of the family members varied slightly from normal with least variation among fathers and mothers. A number of cases of children have a temperature at the time of examination.

Medical Details

The percentage of fathers calling in the past column for tooth and 53.6 per cent. Thirty-nine per cent of the mothers and 25 per cent of the young people had poor teeth while forty-one per cent of the children and 25 per cent of the pre-school children had this rating. The younger fathers and the younger mothers are in better health than the elderly group. Teeth falling under the classification "needing immediate care" are, for fathers 24.3 per cent, mothers 17.6 per cent, young people 24.3

SUMMARY OF HEALTH

Medical Expenses

In 1934 the cost for the average Logan FERA family was \$35.13 for medical expenses. Hospital expense is the highest item with sickness at home coming next. One-fourth of the families reported poor health conditions but could not afford doctor's services. Health relief given by the FERA averaged \$11.75 a month for each family of those who received help. For the whole group it averaged \$1.06 a month for each family, figured from records kept between May 1 and December 31, 1934. In the first quarter of 1935 the average paid out a month for each family receiving it is \$9.20. For the entire group it averaged \$1.65 a month for each family.

Loss of work due to sickness of able-bodied breadwinners for a six year period averaged between 2.9 days and 5.2 days per year. This is less than the average for the country as a whole which is estimated at about one week a person per year. Physical defects causing inability to work are: rupture, heart trouble, rheumatism and tuberculosis of the spine.

Physical Defects

The percentage of fathers rating in the poor column for teeth was 53.8 per cent. Thirty-nine per cent of the mothers and 25 per cent of the young people had poor teeth while forty-one per cent of the children and 25 per cent of the pre-school children had this rating. The younger fathers and the younger mothers are in better health than the elderly group. Teeth falling under the classification "needing immediate care" are, for fathers 32.1 per cent, mothers 17.6 per cent, young people 12.5

per cent, children school age 20.0 and pre-school children 10.4 per cent. Pyorrhea is found with three-fourths of the fathers, one-half of the mothers, three-fourths of the young people, and one-third of the school children.

Three out of five of the young children have tonsils needing medical care. Nearly three out of ten school children and one-fourth of the young people have tonsils needing care. Tonsils have been removed from 22.2 per cent of the people examined.

Thyroid gland enlargements were found in small percentages in the older groups. Cervical glands were also found with the older groups.

Glasses were worn by 9.0 per cent of the group over six years of age. Defective vision for the fathers averaged 53.8 per cent and for the mothers 52.7 per cent, for young people 31.2 per cent, for school children, 15.3 per cent.

Two mothers, or 5.6 per cent were found to have heart murmurs. No lung difficulty was found. Kidney tests revealed 8.1 per cent with positive sugar reactions and 1.2 per cent with positive albumen reaction.

Nearly one-third of the fathers had round shoulders. Flat feet were found with one-fourth of the fathers, and three out of ten of the mothers.

Sixty-three per cent of the single children were below average weight. Twenty-eight per cent were above average weight. The Logan group approaches the average more nearly in height than they do in weight.

VI--FAMILY PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Problems conspicuous in last ten years

All families reported the present economic problem as one of major importance with them. Other conspicuous items causing worry and concern were listed by 58 families. Sickness led the list. It was a problem in over one-third of the families reporting, and it far outranked any other item. It is worth noting that in the two-parent-and-children homes a higher per cent of difficulties were found than with any other type of family with 69.1 per cent of the group facing problems. The one-parent-and-children family follows with 63.9 per cent, the newly-married couple came next with 55.5 per cent, then old couples with 22.2 per cent, and one-person-living-alone with 11.1 per cent or having less than any family. The trouble in the one-person-living-alone home is removed at the present. The problems ranged from sickness 21, problems in connection with family members in the home 19, education 2, religion 4, economic 11, and hard luck 1. (Table 61).

Old Age Maladjustments

There are nine old-couple families. Some of the difficulties they encounter because of advancing age for the men are: defective hearing (1), very poor memory (1), and heart trouble (1). Thus, one-third of the men have some ailment. This leaves two thirds who did not feel any outstanding maladjustment developing. Two-ninths of the mothers feel the effects of the years, one is bothered with poor hearing and another has poor eyes.

Table 61. Family problems, other than economic, that have been conspicuous in the last five years, by types of families YERA group 1934, Logan, Utah.

Problems	:2 Parents :2 Children:		:1 Parent :4 Children:		:Eeely H. Old :Couple		:One per- :son alone:		:Total
	: No.	%	: No.	%	: No.	%	: No.	%	
Poor health	: 16	25.8	: 2	18.2	: 2	22.2	: 1	11.1	: 21
Children's conflicts	: 5	8.1	: 1	9.1	:		:		: 6
Family too large	: 1	1.6	:		:		:		: 1
Between husband and wife	: 1	1.6	: 1	9.1	:		: 1	11.1	: 3
Emotional maladjustments	: 3	4.8	:		:		:		: 3
Grandma in home	: 1	1.6	:		:		:		: 1
Adjustments to advancing age	: 1	1.6	: 1	9.1	:		: 1	11.1	: 3
School difficulties	: 2	3.2	:		:		:		: 2
Keeping family together	: 1	1.6	:		:		:		: 1
Making something out of nothing	: 1	1.6	:		:		:		: 1
Irregular employment	: 2	3.2	:		: 3	33.3	:		: 5
Vocational	: 2	3.2	:		:		:		: 2
Accumulated debts	: 1	1.6	: 2	18.2	:		:		: 3
Rent	: 1	1.6	:		:		:		: 1
Hard luck	: 1	1.6	:		:		:		: 1
Religious conflicts	: 4	6.4	:		:		:		: 4
Total	: 43	69.1	: 7	63.9	: 5	55.5	: 2	22.2	: 58

In the one-person-living-alone-group, of nine individuals, one single man 73 years of age reports that his difficulty lies in his age of life. Another one reports failing sight, still another general weakness, a fourth cranky and mean disposition.

In the two-parent-and-children families involving old age maladjustments, one father age 74 is ill with cancer. The other fathers have no old age troubles. Among the aged women of this family type one had arthritis, one was blind, and one was hard of hearing. Four grandmothers live in with the families of this group, two of them fit in nicely with the growing family of children and no ill effects are apparent. The reaction toward them was positive and wholesome. The other two grandmothers cause a little difficulty. With one, the children bother her and the mother of the children is on a strain to keep

them obedient and orderly. The other grandmother gets on the nerves of the younger generation and makes for ill feeling between husband and wife.

Years in the United States of foreign born parents

The fathers who are foreign born average 42 years in the United States. Two have been here 60 years and one has been here but 14 years. These fathers came to the United States at an average age of 18.5 years. One was as young as 7 years and one as old as 28 years.

The foreign born mothers average 35.5 years in the United States the range extending from 6 to 57 years. They were on the average 19 years old at time of coming and ranged in age from 2 to 43 years. Fifty per cent of the mothers were over 20 years old on arriving in America. A number of these foreign born parents were married before coming as indicated by the fact that 5.2 per cent of their married children are foreign born.

Many maladjustments may be due to the clash of cultural patterns. America has been thought of as the melting pot of people in that every nationality has come here and has been more or less assimilated. With the younger generation we have made a fair job of it but with the parents the effort has not been so successful. Parents could not adopt American ways of living and learn the English language while their children could. The results have been that the children in the home have become maladjusted to their parents, and too often a rift has developed. In some of the families of the group studied this factor has been a contributing cause of stress.

Desertions and Divorces

Within the group of 100 families there has been five desertions, four of these terminated in a divorce later. In one case the husband

returned in six months. The wife reported him to be a regular no'on-do-well. Conditions at the time of desertion as given by the wife included: drink, non-support in connection with gambling and wasting of money, cruelty and general disagreement.

Five mothers have had a divorce and two fathers. Two divorces were followed by a later marriage. In each case there were children and the mother kept her own family. The two fathers reported the causes for their divorces to be: disappointment in married life, domestic troubles and inability to support family. The five women reported as causes for divorce: non-support and desertion (2) mistreatment of children and family troubles together with financial problems (1), disagreement on fundamental problems (1), and extreme cruelty (1). These divorces took place between 1926 and the summer of 1934.

Adoptions and children born out of wedlock

Within the 100 family FERA group there has been one adoption of a child into the family. None of the families have adopted children out of their family although six orphan children of the group live with relatives.

Four children were reported born out of wedlock. Two of them were born before the marriage of the mother; one was born to a widow and one was a child of a feeble minded grown daughter in a family. No marriage followed.

Roomers

Roomers are found in four families, and they have their own private rooms. There seems to be little influence exerted on family organization by these roomers. No family has boarders in the household.

Children leaving home

During the last five years one young person of FERA family 24 years of age, left home to attend George Washington University in Washington, D. C. He has been there for three years, his first sojourn away from home.

Nine families had sons leaving home for work. Only one of these boys, age 17 years, went to work with relatives. Three young men went to a CCC camp in Blacksmith Fork Canyon to work. Two stayed one year and one stayed 9 months. Two sent home to the family \$25 a month and one sent \$10. It was the first experience of each of these boys away from home. All of these young men were out of school and above compulsory school age, although they did stop school when they were 15-17 and 18 years old respectively. One boy, 12, left home this fall because he was lonesome to see relatives in Lewiston. This was not his first time away; besides, he missed school by going.

In one family two boys dropped out of school at the ages of 15 and 17 years and for the five years following they have been away yearly for employment and have sent home a total of \$700, or an average for the months they were away of \$30. At present one boy is working.

State Institutional Records

Two girls age twenty-two and eighteen are in the state training school for the feeble minded at American Fork. They have been there for two years or since 1932. Each summer they come home for a three weeks vacation. Another feeble minded girl, age twenty-four, had a baby in 1930. Immediately following the birth of her baby she was sent to the state mental hospital at Provo where she stayed for one

year. When Dr. Pass took up the supervision of the hospital the girl was returned home. Later she visited the training school at American Fork for a mental test and was graded as 60 I.Q. No other member of the group has been to the state mental hospital. In 1932 there were 631 hospitals for nervous and mental diseases in the United States containing 427,343 beds.

Two fathers and one son have spent some time in the State Industrial School at Ogden. One father was sent for theft two different times, first when he was ten years and again when he was sixteen years. The other father spent a year at the school when he was sixteen years old or from 1926-1927. The young boy, age twelve, was at the Industrial School from October, 1933 to June, 1934.

No family member of the FERA group has been in the state school for the blind. There are no recognized epileptic people in the group.

Four fathers have had prison experience. One has been in the Cache County jail for four months. Two are at present in the State Prison, and one has been in the Federal prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

The right arm and shoulder of one father has atrophied and his left leg is also affected. This was caused from infantile paralysis.

There are no totally deaf people in the group, although one mother was definitely hard of hearing and four others were showing signs of failing hearing.

Emotional and mental conflicts

Due to unfortunate situation in the environment as well as to faulty heredity, habits of an undesirable nature develop in people. Some show themselves very early in life, others come gradually as the

environment affects the child and hurts his personality development. Family practices and patterns are effective means in shaping character and personality. A recognition of pathological tendencies and an understanding of their cause are the first steps in attempting a correction of the difficulty. The mother on whom the investigation relied largely for the information obtained probably sees the most noticeable traits but her judgment and her inclination may not always be relied on to report them accurately. Mothers will vary in observation and opinion concerning these family difficulties. Even with particular care in isolating each difficulty the information obtained may only be relative and of general value. The weakness of these types of data are very apparent and at best are simply the appraisal of the mother who may be influenced in her answers by her own present mental and physical condition. It is offered here for what it may be worth.

Worry was the most outstanding trait reported for fathers. This evidently is a time of stress for him, in his condition of insecurity and uncertainty about the future. Following worry comes a general depressive feeling then quick temper followed by timidity, nervousness and seclusiveness. These fathers also show that they are unhappy, jealous, needy, excitable, ill-tempered, quarrelsome, quick-tempered and timid. These evidences of emotional strain are found, however, to a greater extent with the mothers than with the fathers. The mother with her life spent in the home has opportunity to brood over problems where the husband with change and outside contacts can shake off arising tensions. The fathers and mothers are the ones in the family who possess these signs of emotional strain more than younger members. The young man and woman ordinarily possess health and optimism. They move

around freely and have many contacts which build up courage and faith. Very often mental strain is a companion of physical weakness and this very often accompanies old age. The traits most pronounced for the young person are disobedience, timidity, quarrelsomeness and worry. There is evidence here of some tension in the home or some clash of desires. (Table 62)

Table 62 Percentage of family members having to a marked degree specific personality traits FEBA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Traits	Percentage									
	Parents		Young People				Children			
	Father		Mother		15 Yrs. and over		6-14 Yrs		Under 6 Yrs.	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Worry	51	60.0	65	68.4	4	7.1	4	3.4	0	0
Nervous	28	33.1	48	50.5	10	17.9	27	23.3	1	1.7
Depression	39	45.9	34	35.8	7	12.5	3	2.6	0	0
Quick tempered	30	35.3	25	26.3	4	7.1	6	5.2	0	0
Timid	29	34.2	24	25.3	12	21.4	17	14.7	1	1.7
Seclusive	25	29.4	23	24.2	6	10.7	10	8.6	1	1.7
Unhappy	19	22.4	22	23.2	4	7.1	5	4.3	0	0
Quarrelsome	15	17.5	15	15.8	10	17.9	31	26.8	2	3.4
Excitable	16	18.8	22	23.2	6	10.7	19	16.4	3	5.1
Jealous	16	18.8	7	7.4	9	16.1	4	3.4	1	1.7
Needy	16	18.8	8	8.4	5	8.9	7	6.0	0	0
Ill-tempered	15	17.5	14	14.7	5	8.9	6	5.2	0	0
Day Dream	12	14.1	14	15.8	3	5.4	2	1.7	0	0
Spoiled	8	9.4	5	5.3	7	12.5	22	18.9	9	15.2
Domineer	6	7.1	7	7.4	0	0	1	.9	2	3.4
Revenge	8	9.4	5	5.3	1	1.8	8	6.9	0	0
Selfish	6	7.1	4	4.2	6	10.7	4	3.4	1	1.7
Emotionally unstable	8	9.4	4	4.2	1	1.8	4	3.4	0	0
Disobedient	0	0	0	0	13	23.2	26	22.4	1	1.7
Antagonistic	6	7.1	3	3.2	2	3.6	1	.9	0	0
Over imaginative	2	2.4	1	1.1	1	1.8	1	.9	1	1.7
Destructive	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3.4	2	3.4
Indifferent	2	2.4	0	0	2	3.6	3	2.6	0	0

The children more than their older brothers and sisters have conflicts. A child is in the sensitive, vivid age when emotions are being formulated and controlled. Parental conflicts radiate quickly

to the child. He is in the home and may be the receiver of all the lack of wisdom of the older members of the family to the extent that parents and elder brothers and sisters do not make the great majority of experiences growth promoting for them. The child is nervous, disobedient, spoiled, excitable and timid. Children under six had no noticeable difficulty except that in cases the mother considered the boy "spoiled."

Some habits of fathers, according to the mothers' reports are: fathers tease (nearly half of them), they use improper language (more than 1 in 10) a few like to show off. (Table 63)

Table 63. Percentage of family members having to a marked degree specific habits FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Habits	Parents		Young People				Children			
	Father		Mother		15 yrs & over		10 to 14 yrs.		Under 6 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tease	37	43.5	28	29.5	29	51.8	45	38.5	8	13.8
Impudent	0	.0	1	1.1	7	12.5	13	11.1	2	3.4
Improper Language	10	11.8	3	3.2	9	16.0	14	12.0		.0
Shows off	5	5.9	1	1.1	1	1.8	7	6.0		.0
Non-Cooperative	3	3.5	3	3.2	2	3.6	2	1.7		.0
Over Dependent	3	3.5	3	3.2	0	.0	0	.0		.0
Thumb Sucking	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	6.8	6	10.3

Three mothers in ten report they like to tease. One-half of the young people tease, one in eight uses improper language, and quite a number are impudent. The children, tease, use improper language and are impudent to quite an extent.

Less than one father in ten has nervous habits. Nearly one-third of the mothers cry easily and one in ten of them bites her fingernails. About one in eight of the young people bites his nails and cries easily. Nearly one-fourth of the children cry easily and one

in seven bites nails. The small children also cry easily. (Table 64).

Emotional conflict is a difficult thing to measure. Parents often are not satisfactorily aware of conflict in children. It may arise from so many factors, in the environment both social and physical. It may involve such a complexity of the family living that mothers frequently can never be conscious of its cause or even its presence. Mothers are often too emotionally connected with their children to be aware of their struggles and weaknesses.

Table 64 Percentage of family members having to a marked degree, specific nervous habits, FKRA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Nervous Habit	Percentage					
	Parents		Young People		Children	
	Father	Mother	15 yrs. and over	16-14 yrs.	Under 6	
Cries easily	2.4	31.6	12.5	23.0	12.1	
Bites fingernails	4.7	10.5	12.5	13.7	5.2	
Stutters	4.7	1.1	1.8	2.6	.0	
Fidgety	8.2	7.4	5.4	8.5	1.7	
Twitches	7.1	1.1	1.8	3.4	1.7	

An investigator even with tact and understanding with one trip to a home and getting just a glimpse at the setting cannot hope to reach all conflicts. The ones isolated and noted would necessarily be only the most pronounced and obvious.

Conflict between parents and children

Children are found in just two types of families. The range of conflict between parents and children from none and continuous was inquired into with five steps of gradation noted. Conflict between the fathers and their children shows the largest per cent or 34.6

as having no conflict. The proportion of fathers having conflict with children steadily falls off as the amount of conflict increases until with continuous conflict only 3.8 per cent exists. (Table 65)

Table 65. Comparative amount of conflict between father and child and mother and child, FERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Conflict Between	Percentage				
	None	Very Little	Moderate	Good Deal	Continuous
Father and Child	34.6	25.0	27.0	9.6	3.8
Mother and Child	35.7	32.1	23.2	5.4	3.6

Conflict between the mothers and her children according to the mother is less than between the fathers and children. Likewise, the mothers rating of no conflict or very little conflict is higher for herself than for the fathers. Furthermore, her estimate for herself of moderate, a good deal, and continuous, is less than for the fathers.

Appraisal of Marriage

The husband and the wife each made an appraisal of the relative degree of happiness or unhappiness existing in the home. The husbands count more marriages very happy than do wives. More wives count the marriage as unhappy than do husbands. In the newly-married couple family the husbands all rated marriages as very happy.

More wives than husbands estimate their marriages as neither happy nor unhappy. One hopeful notation for both the men and women is that the scale tips heavily towards happiness rather than unhappiness. With our present attitude toward not continuing an unsuccessful marriage, this condition would be expected.

VI—SUMMARY OF FAMILY PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS

Financial problems were uniformly present with all families.

Other family problems of concern were sickness, problems in connection with the family, education and religion.

Old age maladjustments felt by the members of the group are principally illness, failing strength and failing senses. A large per cent did not feel handicapped, however,

Foreign born fathers averaged 43 years in the United States and came here when they were 18.5 years old. The mothers averaged 35.5 years and came to America when they were 19 years old.

There are seven divorced people in the group of 100 families. In 1934 there was one divorce. This is a divorce rate of 2.16 per 1,000 population for 1934. The rate for the United States for 1932 was 1.23 and for Utah 1.61 per 1,000 population.

Four children have been born out of wedlock during the whole life history of this group. Two girls are in the State Training School at American Fork. Four fathers have had prison experience, and two were there at the time of taking the records.

The principal reason for single children leaving home is for work. A number of the older boys go away part of the summer to work on a farm.

Mental conflicts are in evidence with all ages.

The fathers and mothers report more strain involving conflict than any other family member. The young people have least. The struggles of social integration are evident with the children. Conflict between parents and children is not very marked. From the mothers' report, the fathers have more difficulty with the children than the mothers.

On the whole, the husband counts his marriage happier than his wife.

VII--MISCELLANEOUS HABITS

Hobbies

The advantage of developing a hobby as a means of preserving mental health is more widely recognized today than formerly.

A hobby is some type of creative activity that a person enjoys working at during odd moments. It is something that brings satisfaction and creates enthusiastic interest in something definite. With a hobby one can leave the concerns of the day for a period and enter into a type of activity that relaxes and frees the spirit. Large and varied might be the range of one's special interests.

A dwarfed use of this attractive means of release is an evidence of a narrowed vision of a valuable tool.

Sixty-four per cent of the husbands reported having a hobby. Twenty-two different hobbies were represented. Over one-third of the hobbies relate to sports and the outdoors. Nearly one-half partake of the nature of a supplementary occupation. A limited percentage refers to animals, or to church, or to the family. About one-fifth of the hobbies deal with reading, writing, map making, studying law, and traveling. The list of hobbies is not very diversified and most of them are sports or types of work. The general picture shows that as a source of constructive wholesome activity the group does not keenly sense the value of hobbies.

Less than half of the wives 44.20 per cent have hobbies as contrasted with three out of five of the men. Eight and one-half per cent of the men have two hobbies as against five and three-tenths of the women. Two-fifths of the women's hobbies relate to the home. To

think of these things with anticipation and interest is a valuable asset for a woman but for a real hobby that brings change, it would not be so likely to supply the need. Reading was the largest single hobby for women. Minor hobbies were flower gardens, fishing, hunting, piano playing.

Movies break down provincialism, increase familiarity with distant places and are a means of relaxation and rest. "Motion pictures, our fourth largest business, has in a third of a century, become our greatest means of recreation for 115,000,000 people a week."²⁹

The parents of the group are not frequent movie goers. The husbands average only .6 movies a month. Twenty seven per cent of the husbands reported never going to movies at all. The older men are the ones who do not attend. The group who go average one movie a month.

The women go to the movies even less than the men. They average .5 movies a month and 31 per cent never go at all. The women who attend movies average .8 a month.

The young people over 14 participate in this recreation more than any other family member. They average 2.1 movies a month. For the movie goers the average is 3.1 movies a month. Thirty-five per cent of the young people do not attend.

The children between six and 14 average 1.7 times a month while those who attend go 2.1 times. Ten and one-half per cent do not go to movies at all.

The dance is a type of recreation that is socializing in effect, under favorable conditions. It has value from the cultural standpoint and also as a pleasant means of exercise.

Only one-fifth of the fathers and mothers attend dances. The fathers who attend go on an average of .9 dances a month and the

mothers .7 dances a month. For the whole group the average for fathers and mothers is .3 dances a month.

Fifty-one per cent of the young people attend dances. The dances attended are: public dances, 2.69 a month; church and school dances, 2.5 a month. The young people who attend dances go to 5.1 dances a month or more than one dance a week.

Five per cent of the children 14 years old and younger attend dances. Those who go average 1.9 dances a month.

Tobacco is used by 55.3 per cent of the fathers. Some of the fathers in all family groups use it. Just a little over one-fifth, or 21.5 per cent of the young men over 15 use tobacco. Of these young people 54 per cent are in school. Fourteen per cent of the minors of the group from 15 to 19 years of age use tobacco. The use of tobacco by the young rather warp the picture. A factor probably contributing to the less general use of tobacco by the group might be religion. The L.D.S. Church, almost from its beginning, has discouraged the use of tobacco by its members and 96.2 per cent of the local PERA people belong to this church.

Six fathers out of ten never attend the pool hall. About one in ten goes frequently. No father in the old-couple families goes to the pool hall. About three young men out of ten visit the pool hall, and 7 per cent of the minors (15 to 19) go. As a whole, the men of the group make a fairly creditable showing in the tobacco and pool hall fields. (Table 66)

It was consistently conspicuous that the family largely took care of their own barbering and shaving at home. Some more or less adept member of the family assumed the responsibility of cutting the hair for other members. The average expense for the fathers for both the hair and the face came to .19 cents a month.

Table 66. Extent of use of tobacco and attendance at pool halls by the fathers and sons, FEBA group, Logan, Utah, 1934.

Positions	Percentage	
	Fathers	Young men 15 years and over
Tobacco		
Use	55.3	21.5
Not use	44.7	78.5
Pool Hall		
Attend frequently	9.4	12.1
attend seldom	30.6	16.7
Attend none	60.0	71.2

The mothers' beauty expenses for her hair and face reached an average of .14 cents a month. The wife, like her husband, economized on these items by making use of friends or family members in applying their art to beauty culture.

The young people in regard to beauty expenses are "true children of their parents" in that they are nearly as skillful as the older people in keeping down expense. The average cost for young men came to .23 cents for hair and .04 cents for face a month and for young women .08 cents and .11 cents for the same items.

The children spent an average of .02 cents each for similar expenses.

Church positions of leadership are held by 15.4 per cent of the fathers of the group or a little more than one in seven. These positions are all within the local wards. Two-third of the active fathers are ward teachers. One man is in the M.I.A. presidency, one is a Vanguard leader, one a secretary to the high priests quorum and one a leader for the adult Aronic Priesthood group. (Table 67)

Table 67. Church positions held by the fathers, types of families, PERA group, 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Positions	Two-Parents: : & Children	One-Parent: : & Children	Newly Married: : Couples	Old Couple: : Alone	One person: : Alone	Total
Ward Teacher	11.3		11.1	11.1		10.6
M.I.A. Presidency	1.6					1.2
Vanguard Leader	1.6					1.2
Sec. High Priests				11.1		1.2
Adult Aronic Leader	1.6					1.2
Average	12.0		1.2	2.4		15.4

The mothers are more active than the fathers in church affairs since 23.4 per cent of them hold a church position or about one woman in four. As the husband is most active in ward teaching, so the wife's most outstanding place of service is in the Relief Society as a block teacher, a comparable type of work. Two of the mothers hold two positions and one holds three. Her less extensive fields of activity are Temple committee work, Sunday School or Primary teaching, or holding the position of Chorister and Organist in the Relief Society. No father or mother held a civic, a political, a vocational, or an educational position. (Table 68)

Table 68. Church positions held by the mother, types of families, PERA group 1934 - Logan, Utah.

Positions	Two-Parent: : & Children	One-Parent: : & Children	Newly Married: : Couples	Old Couple: : Alone	One Person: : Alone	Total
Relief Society Teacher	12.9	20.0	11.1	11.1		13.7
R. S. T., Temple Com.	1.6	10.0				2.1
Sunday School Teacher						
R. S. T., S.S. Teacher	1.6			11.1		2.1
Teacher for R. S. T.				11.1		1.1
R.S.T. and Primary T.	1.6					1.1
R. Society Chorister				11.1		1.1
Primary Teacher	1.6					1.1
Organist	1.6					1.1
Average	13.7	3.2	1.1	5.3		23.4

L. D. S. Sunday Schools are better attended by all members of the family than any other church service. This organization has a department for all group ages and holds its services on Sunday morning, an hour that makes attendance an easy and natural occurrence for a family with religious inclinations.

Children between the ages of 6 and 15 attended more regularly than any other family member. For 1934 they averaged 80.2 per cent of the meetings, the older brother and sister reached 46.6 per cent and the mother 21.8 per cent. The fathers managed a 15.8 per cent attendance and the junior brothers and sisters under six years of age 11.4 per cent. (Table 69)

Table 69. Average number of times attending Sunday school during 1933-1934 by the family members FERA group, 1934, Logan, Utah.

Family Members	1933		1934	
	Attended Sunday Schools			
	No.	%	No.	%
Fathers	7.4	14.8	7.9	15.8
Mothers	10.7	21.4	10.9	21.8
Young People 15 and over	17.9	35.0	23.3	46.6
Children 6 to 15	43.2	86.4	40.1	80.2
Children under 6	5.5	1.1	5.7	11.4

SUMMARY ON MISCELLANEOUS HABITS

A hobby is practiced by about two-thirds of the fathers. A little over two mothers in five have one. Having a hobby to enjoy at odd moments is a desirable means of preserving a healthy attitude on life.

The fathers and mothers seldom go to picture shows. The fathers go on an average, seven times a year and the mothers six times. The young people go every two weeks. The children see a little over one-and-one-half shows a month. The United States public goes to about one show a week.

Dances are not attended frequently by the parents. Two-thirds of them never go to dances. Those who go attend less than one dance a month. The young people go to 5.2 dances a month. This is slightly better than one dance a week. Five per cent of children under fifteen go to dances, and they attend 1.9 dances a month.

Tobacco is used by a little over one-half of the fathers and one-fifth of the sons, over 15 years of age.

Expense for the hair and face in barbering and beauty culture is a small item with the group. It costs fathers .19 cents a month, the mothers .4 cents, the young men .27 cents, young women .9 cents and children 2 cents for these items.

No father or mother held a civic, a political, a vocational or an educational position.

Fifteen and four-tenths per cent of the fathers held church positions and 23.4 per cent of the mothers.

These positions, in large measure for the men, consist in ward black teaching. The womens' outstanding church activity is represented in black Relief Society teaching.

Attendance at Sunday School gets its best support from children between 6 and 15 years of age. This group goes to four-fifths of the meetings. The young people go to nearly one-half, the mothers go to one-fifth and the fathers to less than one-sixth of the sessions.

The young people in Logan from fifteen to twenty-four years of age number 25.1 per cent of the 1930 population while there is 19.5 per cent in these ages for Utah as a whole. The children from one to fourteen years number 43.6 per cent in Logan and 35.7 per cent are found in Utah. It is significant that the younger ages are found in a larger group in larger percentages than for the state as a whole. It indicates that the population is increasing very rapidly from the financially lower levels of the population.

Eighty per cent of the family units contain a husband and a wife, 10 per cent widows, 7 per cent widowers, 5 per cent divorced women, 2 per cent divorced men and 1 per cent is composed of a single person.

Over three-fifths of the fathers and almost three-fourths of the mothers were under twenty-five years of age at the time of marriage.

Over four-fifths of the single children of parents or either were born in Utah. Utah is the birth-place of the large majority of the local 1930 group.

7. Education

Over one-third or 36.3 per cent of the husbands completed less than eight grades, 21.3 per cent less than five grades, and 2.3 per cent had no schooling at all. Ten per cent of the men finished high school, 3.8 per cent went to college and 1.3 per cent finished college. Nearly two-thirds of the husbands (65.8 per cent) had an eighth grade education or less. This means that the great majority of the breadwinners had no opportunity to learn a trade or prepare for a vocation while in school.

One-fourth of the wives or 25.3 per cent completed less than eight grades, 8.8 per cent completed less than five grades, with 1.06 per cent never attending school at all. One-tenth or 10.5 per cent of the wives finished high school, 5.3 per cent went to college and no women finished college. Nearly three-fifths of the wives (60.3 per cent) finished an eighth grade or less. This places the wife in a slightly more favorable position than her husband in relation to power in school completion.

General Summary

1. Age Groups

The older age groups fifty-five years and over number 8.8 per cent of the total Logan FERA population. Corresponding ages for Utah comprise 9.9 per cent. Yet, of the very old (seventy-five years and over) Logan has 1.5 per cent and Utah 1.2 per cent of its people in this class. The FERA in Logan has less old people on the relief rolls there than is found in the general population of the State as a whole. The middle aged group or those from twenty-five to fifty-four years comprise 24.5 per cent of the group in Logan and 30.9 per cent of the Utah population. Here again, the Logan FERA group is in a favorable position with the State. Comparing the fathers on relief in New York with those in Logan FERA for the same ages, New York has 90.6 per cent and Logan 60.0 per cent on relief.

The young people in Logan from fifteen to twenty-four years of age number 23.1 per cent of the FERA population while there is 19.5 per cent in these ages for Utah as a whole. The children from one to fourteen years number 43.6 per cent in Logan and 35.7 per cent are found in Utah. It is significant when the younger ages are found in a relief group in larger percentages than for the State as a whole. It indicates that the population is increasing more rapidly from the financially lower levels of the population.

Eighty per cent of the family units contain a husband and a wife, 10 per cent widows, 2 per cent widowers, 5 per cent divorced women, 2 per cent divorced men and 1 per cent is composed of a single person.

Over three-fifths of the fathers and almost three-fourths of the mothers were under twenty-five years of age at the time of marriage.

Over four-fifths of the single children of parents on relief were born in Utah. Utah is the birth-place of the large majority of the local FERA group.

2. Education

Over one-third or 36.3 per cent of the husbands completed less than eight grades, 21.3 per cent less than five grades, and 2.5 per cent had no schooling at all. Ten per cent of the men finished high school, 3.8 per cent went to college and 1.3 per cent finished college. Nearly two-thirds of the husbands (63.8 per cent) had an eighth grade education or less. This means that the great majority of the breadwinners had no opportunity to learn a trade or prepare for a vocation while in school.

One-fourth of the wives or 25.5 per cent completed less than eight grades, 6.4 per cent completed less than five grades, with 1.06 per cent never attending school at all. One-tenth or 10.6 per cent of the wives finished high school, 5.3 per cent went to college and no women finished college. Nearly three-fifths of the wives (58.5 per cent) finished the eighth grade or less. This places the wife in a slightly more favorable position than her husband in relation to grades in school completed.

The young people are represented in every school grade up to and including senior year at high school. There are .7 per cent of the young people in college and .7 per cent in an Eastern university pursuing higher education. Those in the American Fork Training School comprise 1.3 per cent of the group of young people. Almost two-thirds or 62.8 per cent of the single children over eighteen years of age now living at home discontinued school before they were eighteen years old.

3. Vocational Training

There is evidence of a decided lack of vocational training in the Logan FERA group. Only one in about seven (14.1 per cent) of the fathers have acquired a skilled trade. The large majority of the fathers are working as laborers, or in some other related work. Early marriages and quitting school early (eighth grade or less by 63.8 per cent of the fathers) may undoubtedly account for much of the unpreparedness for obtaining a livelihood.

One-sixth of the mothers work when it is available, however, her work is of an unskilled nature. The mother is equally as untrained as is her husband.

Young people out of school who are single are working on farms at odd jobs and in CCC camps. This group of untrained young people evidently do not have a perspective of the years ahead of them with no trade in their hands as contrasted with the advantages of being well skilled in a trade or profession.

4. Ownership of Homes

Ownership of homes indicates that 41.6 per cent of the FERA families are owners and 58.4 per cent are non-home owners. Of those not owning a home 4.9 per cent live with their folks and pay no rent. The average age of the house for renters was 34.9 years and for owners 30.7 years. Renters tend to live in the older houses and move more frequently as indicated by 91.3 per cent changing residence in 1934. The average age of the houses occupied was 33 years. Only 4.5 per cent of the houses were under ten years of age. There are 19.4 per cent under twenty years, 40.3 per cent from twenty to thirty-nine, 33.8 per cent from forty to forty-nine and 6.3 per cent sixty years old and over. Over two-fifths of the houses were over forty years old.

5. Condition of Repair of Houses

The condition of repair of the house for the group indicates that owners live in houses in better condition of repair than renters.

Condition of Repair of Houses

	Percentage		
	Poor	Fair	Good
FERA Owners	31.1	56.8	42.6
FERA Renters	62.3	32.1	9.6
Plain City, Utah	17.6	36.4	46.0

About one-third of the houses lived in by the owner has been in poor repair, while nearly two-thirds of the houses where renters lived were in a similar condition. Nearly eight times as many homes were in good repair where the owner lived in it than where the home was rented. Plain City, Utah has over twice the percentage of houses (46%) in good repair than has the Logan FERA group. In every item of yard beautification; lawns, trees, shrubs, flowers, walks and drives the owners of homes have surpassed the renters. Yet, the Logan FERA owners fall considerably short of Plain City, Utah in each item of beautification. Logan is more of an urban center than Plain City and naturally should lead in beautification. Thus the comparison is less favorable for Logan FERA than is apparent. About two-thirds of the homes in Logan have a planted lawn. Approximately 50 per cent of the homes have trees, shrubs, flowers, walks and drives.

6. Overcrowding in House and Bedroom

To meet the standard of 1.5 rooms per person, the house for the relief group should be twice its size. The standard home for the average family should be 6.96 rooms, while the FERA house averages 3.3 rooms and the household 4.64 people for the group. Renters average three rooms and live in smaller homes than owners who average 3.7 rooms.

The urban standard has an average of 1.5 persons to the bedroom. The FERA group would have to crowd an average of 2.5 persons to every bedroom. There was found to be an average of 1.6 bedrooms to the house in 1934. Both in bedroom and room space the Logan FERA group is badly overcrowded.

Seven and six tenths per cent of the families live in one room, 5.4 per cent have no bedrooms, 46.5 per cent have no living room, 74.1 per cent have no dining room and 60 per cent of the homes have no clothes closet space. There was no basement or cellar in 46.5 per cent of the homes.

7. Home Conveniences

Two major reasons for having home equipment and furnishings are for the comfort of the persons living in the house and for the convenience of those doing the work in it. Northern Utah weather calls for quite an expenditure to keep a house comfortable. Heaters are found in 61.6 per cent of the homes. Only 4.9 per cent of the homes have a furnace and 33.5 per cent have to be heated with the kitchen stove only, where 41.1 per cent of the homes have only one or two rooms this may be done with adequate warmth.

Coal is the fuel used for cooking in practically all of the homes. (98.2 per cent) while electric stoves are found in only 2.7 per cent of them. A portable electric hot plate is found in 3.4 per cent of the homes.

Other than electricity, kerosene is the only type of lighting used. In 1934 only two houses were not electrically lighted and these used kerosene lamps.

Running water in the house is available for two-thirds of the families and 38.7 per cent have hot and cold water. One-third or 36.2 per cent go outside for water, using a hydrant outside at 29.2 per cent of the homes and a pump, a well or a neighbor with 7 per cent. About one-sixth or 15.8 per cent of the homes have no sink in connection with the tap which is a great inconvenience. Two-thirds of the homes have running water outside for watering lawns, flowers, etc.

Baths were found in about two-thirds of the homes or in every home having hot and cold water with the exception of one. Indoor flush toilets were found in two-fifths of the homes. In 1934, 39.5 per cent of the homes had an indoor toilet or about three families out of five are without them.

Telephone service is found in only 5.4 per cent of the homes. No period for six years previous to 1934 have over 8.9 per cent (1929) of the families a telephone.

In one-fifth of the homes no windows are screened and in one-seventh no doors are screened. Screens are complete and in good condition in only 55.6 per cent of the doors and in 42.2 per cent of the windows.

Only 8.6 per cent of the homes have electric vacuum cleaners. This leaves 91.4 per cent with a broom only.

An electric refrigerator in which to store perishable foods was found in but two homes or 1.1 per cent of the total number and an ice refrigerator in 5.9 per cent. Ninety-three per cent keep them in the pantry, cupboard or down the cellar or basement.

Seventy-three per cent have sewing machines, 7 per cent of which are run by electric power. This leaves 28.7 per cent of the homes without a sewing machine at all.

Electric washers are found in 63.2 per cent of the homes. Five and four tenths per cent have a hand washer and nearly one-third or 31.4 per cent use a wash board. Electric irons are used in 84.3 per cent of the homes while 15.7 per cent have a flat iron heated on the stove.

8. Conveniences in Relation to Washers

Various desirable home conveniences and conditions were related to the possession of an electric washer. There was a noticeable increase in percentages of the conveniences in the homes having the electric washer over the group as a whole. When using the same conveniences in homes not owning a power washer, they all fall off below the average for the whole group. Items considered were: electric iron, electric sweeper, sewing machine, clothes closet, radio, refrigerator, telephone, automobile, hot and cold running water, indoor toilet, bathtub, owner of home and house in good repair. House and bedroom overcrowding also show up less prominently in the home with electric washers. There are 3.75 rooms to the house where an electric washer is found and 2.39 rooms where there are no washers. There are 2.1 persons to the bedroom in homes with an electric washer and 2.8 persons to the bedroom where there are no washers.

Hand washers or no washers in homes were related to fifteen of the poorer types of conveniences and conditions or lack of them. Items considered were: hand broom only, stove flat iron only, no sewing machine, no radio, no automobile, automobile six years old or more, no flowers, no shrubs, no lawn, no water in the house, no kitchen sink, no indoor toilet, no screens on windows or doors, and house in poor repair. In every case these poor items were found in homes with no power washers more than they were in homes of the whole group. On the whole, the PHRA group may be divided into those who have a general lack of comforts throughout and those who possess quite consistently a number of conveniences.

9. Significant Findings on Health

1. Health of family members did not appear to be related to size of house, size of family, position in the family of a member, education of parents, size of income or any traceable factor. (This may be due to size of sampling).
2. No concentration of defects are apparent in any age group, except that for general health the older groups did not remain in as good a condition as the younger age group.
3. The teeth are in poor condition for all age groups. It was the most outstanding defect.
4. Diseased tonsils increase in percentage as the age groups get younger. Tonsils have been removed from over one-fifth of the whole group examined.
5. Vision defects for all age groups was quite noticeable.

10. Health Defects

The fathers have the poorest teeth in the family group with 53.8 per cent of them having poor teeth. In nutrition, eyes and throat he rates poor in lesser proportions.

Rating of fathers for general health as "poor" are: over sixty-five years of age, 12.5 per cent; forty-five to sixty-five years, 6.7 per cent; under forty-five years, 5.3 per cent.

Thirty-nine per cent of the mothers and twenty-five per cent of the young people had poor teeth, while forty-one per cent of the children and twenty-five per cent of the pre-school children had this rating. The younger fathers and younger mothers rate in better health than the older groups. The mother, besides having poor teeth, had poor eyes (30.6 per cent) with frequent ratings of poor for throat, posture, nutrition, ears, kidneys and muscles.

Teeth classified as "needing immediate care" are, for fathers, 32.1 per cent; mothers, 17.6 per cent; young people, 12.5 per cent, school children, 20.0 per cent and pre-school children 10.4 per cent. Pyorrhoea is found with three-fourths of the fathers, one-half of the mothers, three-fourths of the young people and one-third of the school children.

Three out of five of the pre-school children have tonsils needing medical care. Nearly three out of ten school children and one-fourth of the young people have tonsils needing care. Tonsils have been removed from 22.2 per cent of the people examined. Other areas in which children have frequent poor ratings are nutrition, kidneys, eyes, nose and muscles.

Thyroid gland enlargements were found in small percentage in the older groups. Cervical glands were also found with the older groups.

Glasses were worn by 9.0 per cent of the group over six years of age. Defective vision needing eye correction for the fathers averaged 53.8 per cent and for the mothers 52.7 per cent, for young people 31.2 per cent, for school children, 14.3 per cent.

Two mothers, or 5.6 per cent were found to have heart murmurs. No lung difficulty was found. Kidney tests revealed 8.1 per cent of the total group with sugar reactions and 1.2 per cent with positive albumen reaction.

Nearly one-third of the fathers had round shoulders. Flat feet were found with one-fourth of the fathers, and three out of ten of the mothers.

11. Underweight Children

On a basis of the Baldwin-Wood tables, children of normal weight for all ages over two years averaged nine per cent of the group. Sixty-three per cent of the single children were below average weight, thirty per cent of this group were over 10 per cent below average, and 3.3 per cent were less than 10 per cent below average weight.

Twenty-eight per cent of the single children were above average weight with three-fourths of the group over 10 per cent above average weight. The Logan FERA group children approach the average much more nearly in height than they do in weight.

12. Family Problems and Emotional Conflicts

All families reported the economic problems as one of major importance. Over one-half of the families reported other items causing worry and concern. Sickness was a problem with over one-third of the families. In the two-parent-and-children homes a higher percentage of difficulties were found than with any other type of family with 69.1 per cent of the group facing problems. The one-parent-and-children family follows with 63.9 per cent, the newly-married couple came next with 53.5 per cent, then the old couples with 22.2 per cent and the one person living alone with 11.1 per cent or having less than any family. Many maladjustments may be due to the clash of cultural patterns. In some of the group studied this factor has been a contributing cause of stress.

Emotional conflict is a difficult thing to measure. According to the report of the mothers, worry is the fathers' most outstanding trait, then comes in order: a general depressive feeling, quick temper, timid, nervous, seclusion, unhappy, jealous, moody, excitable, ill-tempered and quarrelsome. Uncertain conditions and insecurity felt during the depression might enhance these emotional difficulties with parents. Evidence of emotional strain is found more frequently with mothers than with fathers, and it is found in much less extent with the young people and children.

Traits most pronounced for the young people were disobedience, timidity, quarrelsomeness and worry.

Children showed more evidence of emotional conflict than young people. They were nervous, disobedient, spoiled, excitable and timid. Conflict between parents and children is not very marked. From the mothers' report the fathers have more difficulty with the children than do the mothers. On the whole, the husband counts his marriage happier than does his wife.

Some habits of fathers according to the mothers' reports are: fathers tease (nearly half of them); they use improper language (more than one in ten); a few like to show off. Less than one father in ten has nervous habits. Nearly one-third of the mothers cry easily and one in ten of them bites her finger nails. About one in eight of the young people bites his nails and cries easily. Nearly one-fourth of the children cry easily and one in seven bites his nails. The small children also cry easily.

13. Miscellaneous Findings

Within the group of 100 families there has been five desertions, four of these terminated in a divorce later. Five mothers have had a divorce and two fathers.

There has been one adoption of a child into a family. Four children were reported born out of wedlock while none have been put out for adoption.

Two girls age 22 and 18 respectively have been in the State Training School for the feeble minded at American Fork since 1932.

No family member of the FEHA group has been in the State School for the deaf or the blind.

There are no recognized epileptic people in the group.

Four fathers have state penitentiary records and one a federal penitentiary record. One has a four month record in the Cache County jail. Two fathers at present (1934) are in the State Prison.

14. Recreation

The recreation section of the survey dealt with moving pictures, dances and pool halls primarily. Picture shows as a means of recreation are seldom attended by the group. The fathers go on the average of seven shows a year and the mothers go to six shows. Over one-fourth of the fathers and nearly one-third of the mothers do not go to the movies. The older parents belonging to the group do not go to picture shows. The young people go to the movies every two weeks. The children go to three shows in two months. Attendance with every member of the family is much below the average for the country which amounts to about one movie a week.

Two-thirds of the parents never go to dances. Parents who attend go to less than one dance a month. The young people attend 3.2 dances a month or a little more than one a week. Just 5 per cent of the children under 15 years go to dances and those who attend go to 1.9 dances a month.

Six out of ten of the fathers never attend the pool hall and about one in ten go frequently while three in ten go seldom. The fathers in the old age group never attend the pool hall. About three in ten of the young men go to the pool hall while seven per cent of the minors participate in this type of recreation.

Commercialized recreation as picture shows, dances, pool halls, etc. are not participated in to any great extent by the FEBA families. If, however, one should conclude from these figures that the families surveyed had very little recreation he might be mistaken. The hobbies enjoyed and participated in by the fathers and to some extent by the mothers showed a love for the canyon, fishing, hunting, outdoor sports and reading. These hobbies may be somewhat supplying the need for recreation with the parents. In 50.3 per cent of the homes are found radios, 14.1 per cent pianos, and 27.6 per cent automobiles.

15. Leadership

Fifteen and four-tenths per cent of the fathers hold positions of leadership in the church. These are all within the ward. Two-thirds of the active fathers are ward teachers.

About one woman in four holds a church office within her ward. Relief Society block teaching predominates with the women as ward teaching does with the men. It might be observed that these are the lesser positions.

No father or mother held a civic, a political, a vocational, or an educational office.

Leadership positions are not held by the young people or the children.

16. Church Affiliation

Membership in seven religious denominations was found with 96.2 per cent of the group belonging to the L.D.S. Church. Two and three-tenths per cent do not belong to a church. Converts include 6.8 per cent of the church membership.

Attendance at Sunday School revealed that children between the ages of six and fifteen attended more regularly than any other family member. For 1934 they averaged 80.2 per cent of the meetings attended, the older brother and sister reached 46.6 per cent, and the mother 21.8 per cent. The fathers managed 15.8 per cent attendance and the children under six years of age 11.4 per cent.

Bibliography

- Bennett, I. G.---Health Program For The Children of a County
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, 1933
- Brown, Almada Perry--Food Habits of Rural School Children in Relation to
Their Physical Well-Being. Bulletin 246, 1934.
- Colcord, J.---Broken Homes
Russell Sage Foundation
- Dinwiddie, Courtenay--Child Health and the Community
The Commonwealth Fund, New York.
- Franson, Raymond--Public Health Aspects of Dental Decay in Children
American Child Health Association, New York., 1930
- Geddes, Joseph A.--Farm Versus Village Living in Utah, Plain City
Type "A" Village Bulletin 249, 1934
- Glueck, Sheldon and Glueck, Eleanor T.---500 Criminal Careers
- Groves, Ernest R.---The American Family
J. B. Lippincott Company, 1934
- Kelso---Poverty
Longmans, Green and Co., New York, 1929
- Lewis, Paul H.--Rural Relief in South Dakota
Bulletin 269, 1934
- Lee and others--Mental Hygiene
The Commonwealth Fund, New York.
- McCormick, T. C.--Rural Social Organization in South-Central Arkansas
Bulletin No. 313, 1934
- Reuter and Banner--The Family
McGraw-Hill Book Company
- Richmond, Mary--Social Diagnosis
Russell Sage Foundation
- Robinson, Virginia P.--A Changing Psychology in Social Case Work
The University of North Carolina Press, 1930
- Sydenstricker, Edgar--Health and Environment--Recent Social Trends Monographs
McGraw-Hill Book Co, Inc., New York, 1933
- Thomas, W. I.--The Unadjusted Girl
Little, Brown and Co., 1923, Boston
- Thomas, W. I.--Dorothy Swaine Thomas---The Child in America
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1932

Bibliography (Continued)

White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, 1930

A digest of the studies made by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. under a grant from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, Pa.--

"America's Capacity to Produce and America's Capacity to Consume"
1933 and 1934

Fifteenth Census--Volume II, 1930--"Population".

FAMILY STUDY

Members of Family (No 1 father, No 2 mother, others are children)

No :	Name :	Sex :	Date of birth :	Place of birth :	Status and date :	Years of School Completed :
1 :						
2 :						
3 :						
4 :						
5 :						
6 :						
7 :						
8 :						
9 :						
10 :						
11 :						
12 :						
13 :						
14 :						

Members of Family (No 1 father, No 2 mother, others are children)

No :	Grades repeated or special promotion :	Age at finishing of school :	School now attending :	Church member :	Born in church or convert :
1 :					
2 :					
3 :					
4 :					
5 :					
6 :					
7 :					
8 :					
9 :					
10 :					
11 :					
12 :					
13 :					
14 :					

HOUSING

Rent () Own ()	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Size of household	:	:	:	:	:	:
Change of residence	:	:	:	:	:	:
No. rooms used	:	:	:	:	:	:
No. bedrooms	:	:	:	:	:	:
Living Room	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dining Room	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bath room	:	:	:	:	:	:
Indoor toilet	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kind of Light	:	:	:	:	:	:
Telephone	:	:	:	:	:	:
Radio	:	:	:	:	:	:

Basement	:	:	Electric washer	:	:
Cellar	:	:	Imp Outdoor Toilet	:	:
Furnace	:	:	Electric iron	:	:
Fire Place	:	:	Electric sweeper	:	:
Stove cook	:	:	Electric stove	:	:
Stove heaters	:	:	Electric hot plate	:	:
Piano	:	:	" refrigerator	:	:
Trees	:	:	" sewing machine	:	:
Lawns	:	:	Hand sewing machine	:	:
Shrubs	:	:	Ice refrigerator	:	:
Walks, drives	:	:	No. clothes closets	:	:
Flowers	:	:	Hot Water system	:	:
Age of House	:	:	Running water in House	:	:
Repair P.m.g.	:	:	" " outside	:	:
No. stories	:	:	Other water source	:	:
Materials	:	:	Sink : Bath Tub	:	:
No. Porches	:	:	Screened Doors: Wind	:	:
Hand Washer	:	:	Auto : Cost: Age	:	:

Days lost of work of householders for illness 1931 _____ 1932 _____
 1933 _____ 1934 _____

HEALTH

(Family members)

Year:	Hospital Illness			Clinic		Medical Illness at home		
	Family members	Trouble	Expense	Family members	Expense	Family members	Trouble	Expense
1934:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1933:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1932:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1931:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1930:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1929:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(Family members)

Year:	Dentist		Physical Examination		List Illness without med. care
	Family members	Expense	Family members	Expense	
1934:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
1933:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
1932:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
1931:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
1930:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
1929:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:

Days loss of work of breadwinner for illness 1933 _____ 1934 _____

1932 _____ 1931 _____ 1930 _____ 1929 _____.

OCCUPATION

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Occupation of father :	:	:	:	:	:	:
Supplementary one " :	:	:	:	:	:	:
Occupation of mother :	:	:	:	:	:	:
Income: Monthly-Season:	:	:	:	:	:	:
" Reg. Irreg. V. Irreg:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Children contributing:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Specific occupation :	:	:	:	:	:	:
Amount from each :	:	:	:	:	:	:

Total Income 1934 _____ 1933 _____ Sources 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Families highest earnings during the time of greatest prosperity \$ _____
 Family's highest earnings from 1924 to 1929 \$ _____ Year _____
 Family's lowest earnings from 1924 to 1929 \$ _____ Year _____

TYPES AND SOURCES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RELIEF

Type	Amount					
	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Civilian conservation corps:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Civil works employment (CWA):	:	:	:	:	:	:
Work relief (RFC & FERA)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Direct relief (from county)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Old age relief	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mothers' relief or pension	:	:	:	:	:	:
Church Relief	:	:	:	:	:	:
Veterans compensation & pen:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Advances on commodities	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crop and livestock loan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loans on adjusted comp. cert:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Payments for crop reduction:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Others (specify)	:	:	:	:	:	:

INDEBTEDNESS OF FAMILY

<u>Items Owing for</u>	<u>:1934:</u>	<u>1933:</u>	<u>1932:</u>	<u>1931:</u>	<u>1930:</u>	<u>1929</u>
Mortgages	:	:	:	:	:	:
Taxes	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loans (Bank, Insur)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dr. and Hospital	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dentist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Furniture	:	:	:	:	:	:
Automobile	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Light, coal, grocery	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other indebtednesses	:	:	:	:	:	:

MENTAL, PHYSICAL AND ATTITUDIONAL DISABILITIES

No. of family committed to State Mental Hospital for treatment _____
 When committed _____ When released _____ In State Training School _____
 When entered _____ When released _____ State Industrial School _____
 When committed _____ When released _____ In school for blind and deaf _____
 When entered _____ When released _____ No. Blind _____ Cause _____
 Crippled _____ Cause _____ Deaf _____ Cause _____ Epileptic _____.

EMOTIONAL CONFLICT AND MENTAL CONFLICT

(List family members #1,2,3, who show difference.)

Unhappy _____ Ill-tempered _____ Bay Broom _____ Over dependent _____
 Spoiled _____ Dominator _____ Timid _____ Antagonistic _____
 Fidgety _____ Jealous _____ Selfish _____ Over imaginative _____
 Stutter _____ Destructive _____ Moody _____ Emotionally unstable _____
 Impudent _____ Indifferent _____ Showing off _____ Thumb sucking _____
 Teasing _____ Quarrelsome _____ Revenge _____ Biting of nails _____
 Worry _____ Disobedient _____ Depression _____ Improper lang. _____
 Nervous _____ Twitching _____ Excitable _____ Quick tempered _____
 Seclusive _____ Cries easily _____ Non-cooperative _____.

MARRIAGE

Date of Marriage _____
Marriage problems conspicuous in last 5 years _____

Old Age maladjustments, 1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____

If F.B. years lived in U.S. father _____ mother _____ desertions _____
When _____ Length _____ underlying factors _____

Divorce _____ When _____ underlying causes _____

Custody of children _____ Adoptions into family _____ Out of family _____ children born out of wedlock _____ (No. roomers _____

No. boarders _____ Relatives with family now _____ Effects on family organization _____

No. single children who have left home in last five years * _____

date _____ Age _____ Most important reasons for going _____

distance traveled each trip _____ present location _____

period of time away _____ kind of employment _____ Amt. of money

sent home _____ by whom _____ Money sent from home _____

To whom _____ Is it child's first time away from home? _____

Is he living with relatives _____ discontinued school _____

age _____ reason _____ time out of school _____

Appraisal of marriage: very unhappy _____ unhappy _____ Average _____

Happy _____ Very happy _____ By husband _____ By wife _____

Amount of conflict between father and child: none _____

Very little _____ moderate _____ a good deal _____ almost continuous

conflict _____ Reason for conflict _____

Amount of conflict between mother and child: None _____

Very little _____ moderate _____ good deal _____ almost con-

tinuous conflict _____ Reason for conflict _____

*If more than one child has left home, give data for each.

Comments _____

