

March 6, 1937

To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis written by Mr. Benjamin David Raskopf entitled "Education of Select Groups of Rural People in Tennessee", and recommend that it be accepted for eighteen quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Economics.

B. E. Allen
Major Professor

At the request of the
Committee on Graduate Study,
we have read this thesis,
and recommend its acceptance.

B. O. Druggan
Theodore W. Glocker

Accepted by the Committee

H. C. Smith
Dean

EDUCATION OF SELECT GROUPS OF RURAL PEOPLE
IN
TENNESSEE

- o -

A THESIS

Submitted to the Graduate Committee
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science

by

BENJAMIN DAVID RASKOFF

June, 1937

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Professor Charles E. Allred, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee; and to S. W. Atkins, Assistant Agricultural Economist, I am indebted for careful suggestions and criticisms and for making possible the publishing of this study in mimeograph form.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. J. H. Pearson, United States Office of Education; and to Dr. J. E. Avent, College of Education, University of Tennessee. Through these men several WPA workers were made available for tabulating part of the data on which the study is based.

Thanks are due Miss Ruby Smith for her patient labor in typing the manuscript and preparing the graphics for publication. The writer also wishes to express his appreciation to Mrs. Weldon Cate and others, for assistance from time to time.

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ABSTRACT

I. Educational Status of Rural Relief Families in Tennessee:

1. Of 2,873 heads of relief households studied (whites and Negroes combined):
 - 17 per cent have not attended any school
 - 54 per cent have 0-4th grade schooling
 - 20 per cent have eighth grade schooling
 - 8 per cent have attended high school(These percentages are about the same for the wives of these relief clients)
2. Male farm operators, white and Negro, have more formal schooling than female operators, but this situation is reversed in the rural non-farm group.
3. Among farm tenants a larger percentage of Negroes than whites have some schooling.
4. Negro relief farm operators are better schooled than Negro non-farm relief clients.
5. A larger proportion of both white and Negro farm operators in the open country have some schooling than rural non-farm clients.
6. White farm owners are better educated than their wives, but the reverse is true among farm tenants and laborers.
7. Forty-six per cent of all white and Negro children of relief clients, 8 years of age, have not attended school.
8. Of all white and Negro children 15 to 19 years of age, 10 per cent have eighth grade schooling. Of all white and Negro children 20 to 25 years of age, 16 per cent have eighth grade schooling.
9. A larger percentage of both white and Negro girls than boys are reported in school, in practically every age group.
10. The schooling of white children of farm tenants is inferior to that of children of farm owners, or of non-farm relief clients.

II. Relation of Education to Economic and Social Status of Relief Clients in Tennessee:

1. Relief family heads with the most formal education have the smallest families. The average size of family for all white and Negro relief heads with no schooling is 5 persons; for heads who have eighth grade education, 4.6 persons; for those with high school training, 3.5 persons; and for those who have attended college, 3.2 persons.

2. The average size of farm operated by white owners on relief who have no schooling is 16 acres; for those who have eighth grade schooling, 23 acres; and for those with schooling above the eighth grade, 47 acres. These figures are 11, 13, and 16, respectively, for white farm tenants.
3. The average value of property owned by white male relief clients is lowest for those having no schooling (\$110), and highest for those who have above 2 years of high school education (\$722).
4. White and Negro relief households with better educated heads have more livestock, gardens, and canning enterprises, than those with less schooling.

III. Education of Farm Owners and Tenants in Tennessee:

1. In almost all of the 22 counties studied, over three-fourths of the white farm operators have no high school education. In the surveys made, the percentage of white farm operators, with no formal education whatever, ranges from none in Madison county, 1920, to 29.5 in Monroe county, 1925.
2. In general, white farm owners are better educated than white tenants, but the reverse appears to be true among Negro operators.

IV. Education of Farmers' Wives and Children in 4 Counties of Tennessee:

1. In each of the 4 counties studied, 66 per cent, or more, of the wives of white and Negro farmers have not attended high school.
2. In 3 of 4 counties, wives of both white owners and tenants are better educated than their husbands.
3. Both white and Negro boys and girls are retarded in their educational progress, as indicated by the large percentages above 14 years of age who have not completed the elementary grades.
4. Almost all white and Negro farm children have some education, in contrast with the large percentage of their parents who have no formal education.
5. A larger percentage of white boys than white girls 7 to 25 years of age are reported in school, but the reverse is true among Negro children.
6. A larger percentage of girls than boys (whites and Negroes combined) 20 to 25 years of age, have schooling above the eighth grade.

V. Relation of Education to Social and Economic Status of Farmers in Tennessee:

1. In each of the counties studied the white farmers with high school and college education have smaller families than do those with less schooling.
2. There is little relation between the size of Negro farm owner families and the education of the family head; but among Negro tenants the better educated heads have smaller families.
3. Among the families studied, Negro farmers have larger families than white farmers in every educational group.
4. The value of family living obtained from the farm increases with the education of the farmer, whether the farm operator be owner or tenant, white or Negro.
5. White farm operators with better education have more conveniences, literature, and music in the home than do farmers of little or no schooling.
6. In all but one county the better educated white and Negro farmers operate larger farms, have more capital invested, have larger farm labor incomes, and have a greater net worth than do farmers of little or no education.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope of Study

This is a preliminary study of the educational status of rural people in Tennessee, and the relation of education to certain social and economic conditions. The data are analyzed and presented graphically by age, race, tenure, sex, residence, and such other classifications as are justified by the sample.

Parts I and II deal with the education of rural people on relief, the data on which the reports are based being obtained from a study of 2,873 relief households in 12 representative counties of the State. Assembling and analyzing these data was a cooperative project between the Division of Statistics, Finance, and Research, FERA, Washington, D. C.; the Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration; and the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee. The information represents a 50 per cent sample of 2,663 relief households in ten counties from June to December, 1935, and 210 households in two counties for June, 1934.

Parts III, IV, and V, deal with the education of 2,570 farm operators in 22 counties of the State. The dates of the surveys vary, from 1917 to 1936. Data on each county represent a study of more than 50 farmers.

Little information has heretofore been published on the education of rural people in Tennessee, including the relief population. A study of the subject is desirable as a basis for a well-planned system of adult education; in planning a program for children and unemployed young people who will remain on the farm or continue their school work; to enable colleges to better train teachers for rural schools; and to aid agricultural workers in formulating plans of farm organization and management.

Method of Presentation

Each of the five parts of the report was published in monograph series by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. Each of the parts, therefore, was edited as a unit and includes a table of contents, summary, introduction, and bibliography. The work has been accomplished with considerable care as to accuracy and detail. Clerical assistance consisted of WPA workers and stenographers.

Limitation of Data

The attempt has not been to treat the data exhaustively, but rather to present the most important information in non-technical form. Acknowledgment is made in footnotes and bibliography for information secured from other sources.

The sample secured from the various counties, when broken down by race, sex, age, social, economic, and educational groupings, is relatively small. For this reason, before final conclusions are drawn regarding the situation in a particular county, a study based on a larger sample is desirable.

PART I

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF RURAL RELIEF FAMILIES

IN

TENNESSEE

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GENERAL SUMMARY

Education of Heads of Relief Households

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

2. Among white farm operators on relief, the younger heads have attained higher grades than those of advanced years; and male heads have more schooling than female heads.

A higher percentage of Negro male farm tenant and laborer heads, compared with whites, have some schooling; but in the higher grades the education of white heads is superior.

3. In the non-farm group, the younger heads have progressed farther in school than those of mature years; and female heads are better educated than male heads, the reverse of that found among farm operators. Negro heads have inferior schooling, compared with white heads in this group.

4. Non-farm white heads, both male and female, have more schooling than farm operator heads. The educational status of Negro male and female relief heads appears to be higher among farm operators than in the non-farm group.

5. White farm operators who reside in villages attain higher schooling than those living in open country, but a larger percentage have never attended any school. In the non-farm group the heads living in towns and villages have more schooling than those in the open country. Negro male non-farm heads living in the open country appear to be better educated than those living in towns and villages.

6. There are wide variations in the educational status of relief heads when compared by counties, possibly due to differences in educational standards, school facilities and types of farming.

Education of Wives of Heads of Relief Households

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

8. Middle-aged wives of white farm owner relief households have more schooling than either the older or younger age groups. White male heads of farm owner households have more schooling than their wives; but the wives are better educated than the women who are heads of farm owner households.

9. The younger wives of white farm tenant and laborer relief households are better educated than those of middle age or advanced years; and the wives in these households have more schooling than their husbands.

10. In the white non-farm households on relief, the younger wives are better educated than those in the older age groups; and the wives have received more schooling than their husbands.

Education of Children of Relief Households

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

A very high percentage of the children 6 to 15 years of age do not attend school, although they fall within the age of compulsory attendance. On a percentage basis, more girls than boys are in school in every tenure group.

12. Of white farm owner children on relief 7 to 14 years of age about 19 per cent of the boys, and 15 per cent of the girls have never attended school. About 18 per cent of the boys, and 40 per cent of the girls 15 to 19 years of age have completed grade school. Many farm boys and girls first enter school when they are considerably over six years of age.

13. Approximately 13 per cent of the boys and girls in white farm tenant and laborer relief households 7 to 14 years of age have no schooling. In the 15 to 19 year age group 30 per cent of the girls and 18 per cent of the boys have completed grade school. Boys and girls of the farm tenant and laborer group are, as in the case of farm owner children, retarded in their school attendance.

14. About 14 per cent of both boys and girls 7 to 14 years of age of the white non-farm group on relief have never attended school; but this percentage is less than 11 for boys and 9 for girls in the 15 to 19 year age group, which indicates that many non-farm boys and girls begin and continue school in their teens.

15. The educational attainment of Negro children is low, compared with whites, but a lower percentage of the younger age groups have no schooling, indicating better educational opportunities for Negroes in recent years.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This is a preliminary report on the educational status of rural people on relief in Tennessee, by age, race, tenure, sex, and residence. It presents in graphical and statistical form the educational status of members of rural⁽¹⁾ households who were accepted by relief agencies.

Data on which the report is based were obtained from surveys of 2,873 relief households in 12 representative counties⁽²⁾ in Tennessee. These surveys were a cooperative project between the Division of Statistics, Finance, and Research, FERA, Washington, D. C., the Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration, and the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee. Funds were furnished by the FERA to the TERA, the organization selected to serve as disbursing agent.

One of these surveys, DRS-109A, entitled Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population,⁽³⁾ consisted of 2,663 schedules representing a 50 per cent sample of all relief households in 10 of the 12 counties shown in Figure 1. The other survey, DRS-60, entitled Survey of Rural Problem Areas,⁽⁴⁾ comprised 210 schedules of relief households in the other two counties, Bledsoe and Grainger. Both surveys secured information on the economic and social conditions of rural households on relief. The present report, however, deals only with the educational status of relief clients.

-
- (1) Rural refers to open country and to all centers with a population under 5000.
 - (2) The location of the counties studied is shown in Figure 1.
 - (3) Schedules in this survey were taken from June to December, 1935.
 - (4) Schedules in this survey were taken June, 1934.

It is planned to take up the other aspects in a later report.

Little information has been published on the education of relief clients in Tennessee. A study of the subject is desirable as a basis for a well-planned system of adult education for the large number of uneducated people on relief; in planning an educational program for children and unemployed young people; to provide for future relief on the basis of classification of work for unemployables; and to develop a general program for raising the level of living of families now on relief who are suffering from unemployment, neglect, and other causes.

The sample in each county when broken down by race, sex, age, and tenure, was relatively small. Before final conclusions are drawn regarding the situation in a given county a more thorough study is desirable.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. J. H. Pearson, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Dr. J. E. Avent, College of Education, University of Tennessee. Through them a number of WPA workers were made available who rendered valuable assistance in tabulating the data on which the report is based.

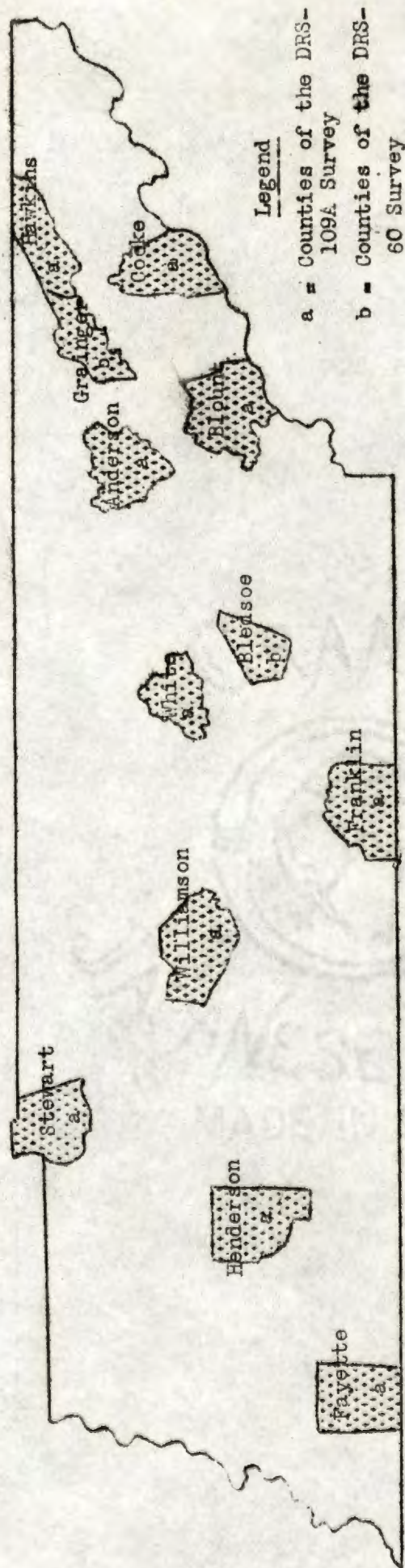
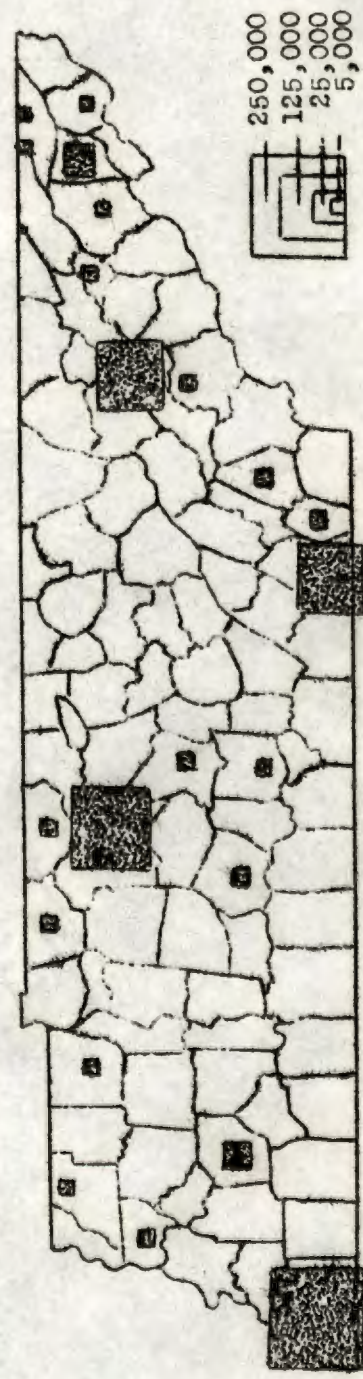


Figure 1. Location of the counties studied in this report.



Location and size of cities having over 5,000 population.

CHAPTER II.

EDUCATION OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

The educational status of the heads of relief households is low, as indicated by the large number who have little or no schooling, and by the small proportion who have attended school beyond the elementary grades. Of the 2,873 relief heads studied, whites and Negroes combined, approximately one-sixth have never attended school at all, and slightly more than half have no schooling above the fourth grade. Furthermore, only 29, or one per cent of the relief heads, have received any college training, and only 7.4 per cent have gone beyond the eighth grade.

Education of Farm Owners

Among farm owners on relief, the younger white male⁽¹⁾ heads have attained higher grades than those of advanced years. This might be expected due to the increased educational opportunities and to compulsory school attendance. The percentage who have not attended school is about 24 for those 45 years and over, and 14 for those from 15 to 29 years of age (Figure 2). About 20 per cent of the heads 15 to 29 years of age have

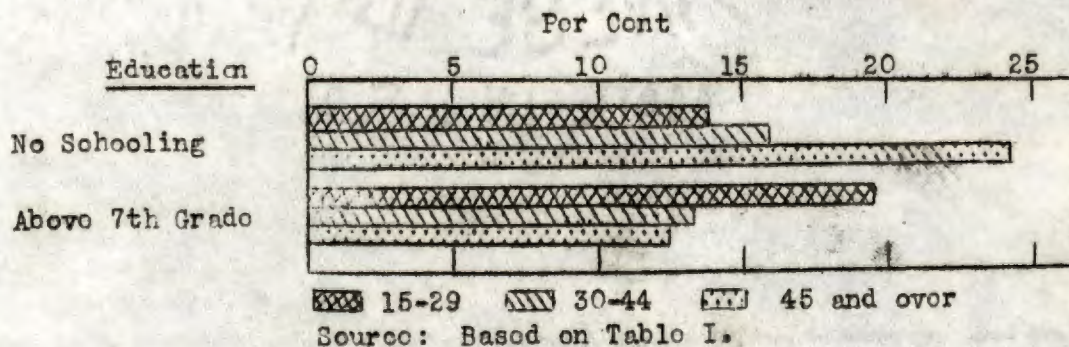


Figure 2. Per cent of white male farm owner heads of relief households having specified schooling, by age, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

(1) The sample of female farm owner heads is small for comparison by age groups.

attained schooling above the seventh grade, compared with 13.3 per cent in the 30 to 44 year age group, and 12.4 per cent in the group 45 years and over.

White male heads appear to have advanced farther in school than female heads. A higher percentage of the female heads, compared with male heads, have not gone to school, and a lower percentage have training above the seventh grade (Figure 3). Many of the female heads undoubtedly

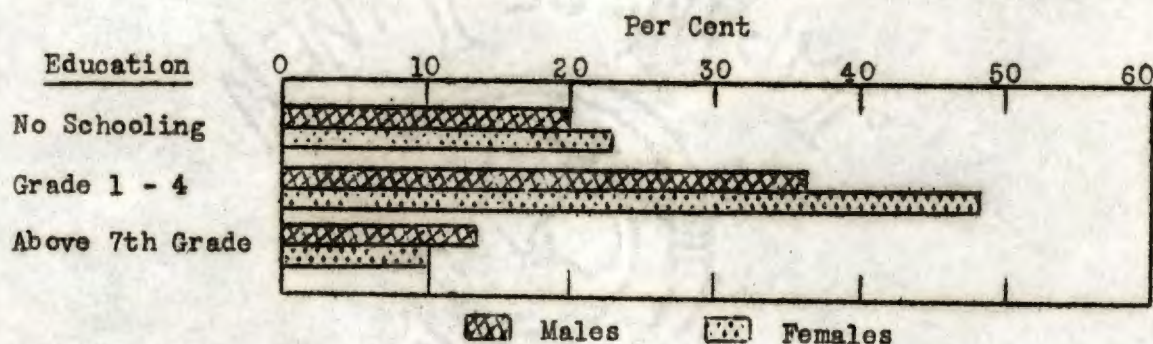


Figure 3. Per cent of white farm owner heads of relief households having specified schooling, by sex, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

quit school in early years in order to support the other members of the household, or assume family responsibilities.

There are only 13 Negro farm owner heads of relief households, two of which are females (Table I). Although this sample is very small, it is noteworthy that one owner has no schooling, nine have education above the fourth grade, and three have school work beyond the seventh grade.⁽²⁾

(2) In the 12 counties studied there are 1,095 Negro farm owners, of which 13 or 1.2 per cent are reported on relief. Four counties are reported as having no Negro farm owners; these are Bledsoe, Stewart, Cocke, and Anderson, where there are few Negro farm owners in the entire farm population.

TABLE I. PER CENT OF FARM OWNER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race, Sex, and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White (Males) 15-29	13.8	25.0	41.7	8.3	5.6	5.6	0	100.0	36
30-44	15.9	38.9	31.9	8.8	.9	2.7	.9	100.0	113
45 and over	24.2	36.4	27.0	10.1	1.7	.6	0	100.0	178
Total	20.2	36.1	30.3	9.5	1.8	1.8	.3	100.0	327
(Females) **	23.0	47.8	18.8	8.3	2.1	0	0	100.0	48
Negro (Males) **								100.0	11
(Females) **								100.0	2

* Unless otherwise designated all data in this report are based on the county surveys mentioned in the introduction.

** White female and Negro heads not shown by age and educational groups due to small number in sample. Notation is made in all tables where sample is small to be representative.

Education of Farm Tenants and Laborers

The younger white male farm tenant and laborer heads of relief households reach more advanced stages of education than do the older age groups (Figure 4). Thirteen per cent of the farm tenant and laborer heads of the

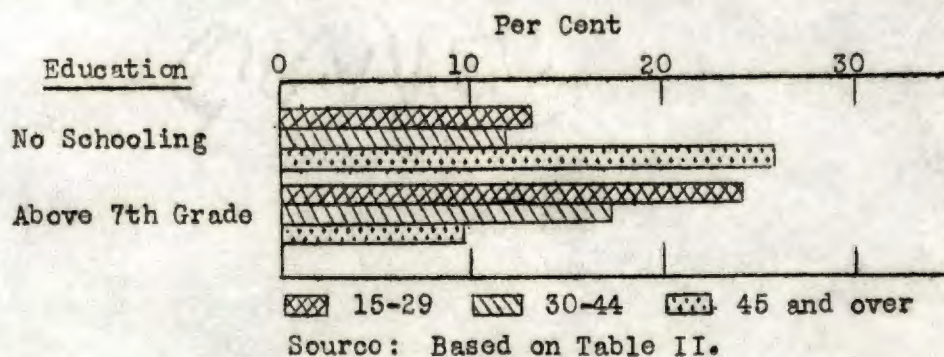


Figure 4. Per cent of white male farm tenant and laborer heads of relief households having specified schooling, by age, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

youngest age group have no schooling, compared with 26 per cent of the oldest age group. The younger heads also have attained more education above the seventh grade, reflecting, as in the case of farm owner heads, the better educational opportunities in recent years.

White female heads have slightly less educational preparation than males. This is true both in lack of schooling and in training beyond the seventh grade (Figure 5). About 18 per cent of all the female heads have not attended school at all, compared with 16.2 per cent of male heads; and

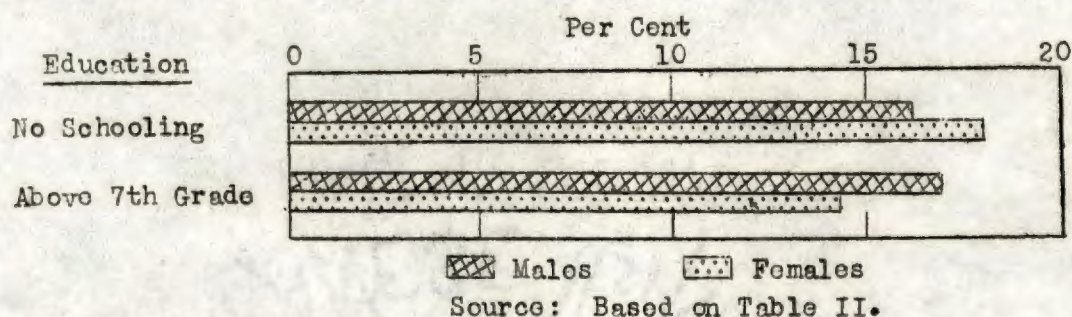


Figure 5. Per cent of white farm tenant and laborer heads of relief households having specified schooling, by sex, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

only about 14 per cent of the female heads have progressed beyond the seventh grade, compared with 17 per cent of the males.

A lower percentage of Negro male heads, compared with whites, have not attended any school,⁽³⁾ but the schooling of white heads is superior in the higher grades (Figure 6). A large percentage of the Negro heads attend

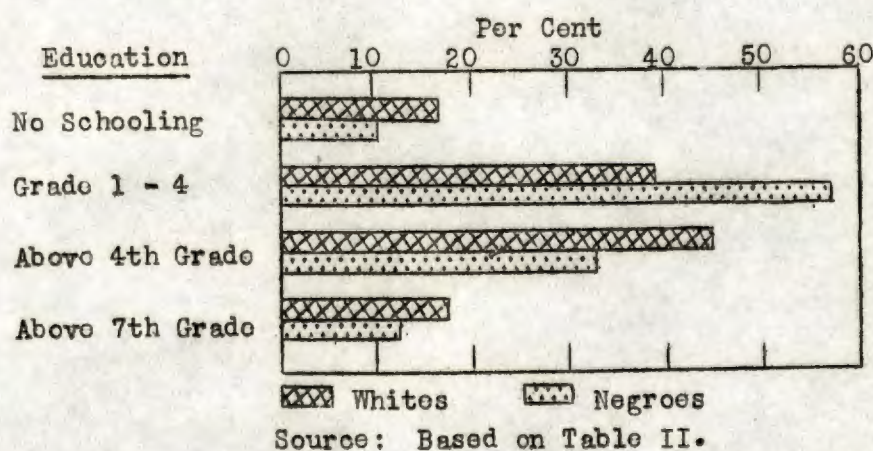


Figure 6. Per cent of male farm tenant and laborer heads of relief households having specified schooling, by race, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

(3) Possibly due to the small sample.

school through the fourth grade, and then the percentage rapidly drops. Although there are only 49 Negro heads in the sample, it appears that they have taken advantage of what education they could obtain, since the percentage with no schooling is lower than that for white heads. A comparison of white and Negro heads by age groups is shown in Table II.

TABLE II. PER CENT OF FARM TENANT AND LABORER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race, Sex, and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White (Males) 15-29	13.0	35.2	27.8	17.7	4.5	1.8	0	100.0	334
30-44	11.8	42.5	28.4	12.2	3.7	1.4	0	100.0	510
45 and over	26.1	37.7	26.4	9.0	.5	0	.3	100.0	345
Total	16.2	39.1	27.7	12.8	3.0	1.1	.1	100.0	1189
(Females) 15-29	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	100.0	16*
30-44	23.5	29.4	35.3	5.9	5.9	0	0	100.0	17*
45 and over	26.1	39.1	26.1	8.7	0	0	0	100.0	23*
Total	18.0	32.0	35.7	12.5	1.8	0	0	100.0	56
Negro (Males) 15-29	9.1	54.5	18.2	9.1	0	9.1	0	100.0	11*
30-44	17.7	52.9	17.6	11.8	0	0	0	100.0	17*
45 and over	4.8	61.9	23.8	4.8	4.7	0	0	100.0	21*
Total	10.2	57.2	20.4	8.2	2.0	2.0	0	100.0	49
(Females)								100.0	8**

* Sample small to be representative.

** Not shown by age and educational groups due to the small sample.

Education of Non-Farm Heads

In the non-farm group, the younger heads have progressed farther in school than those of mature years. In the case of white male heads, for example, 27 per cent of the heads 45 years of age and over have not attended any school, and about 9 per cent have gone beyond the eighth grade; in comparison, only 10 per cent of the younger age group have no schooling, and about 17 per cent have some high school or college training (Figure 7).

Among the white female heads, the younger age groups, as in the case of male heads, are better schooled. Female heads of the non-farm group are better educated than male heads, the reverse of that found among farm owner,

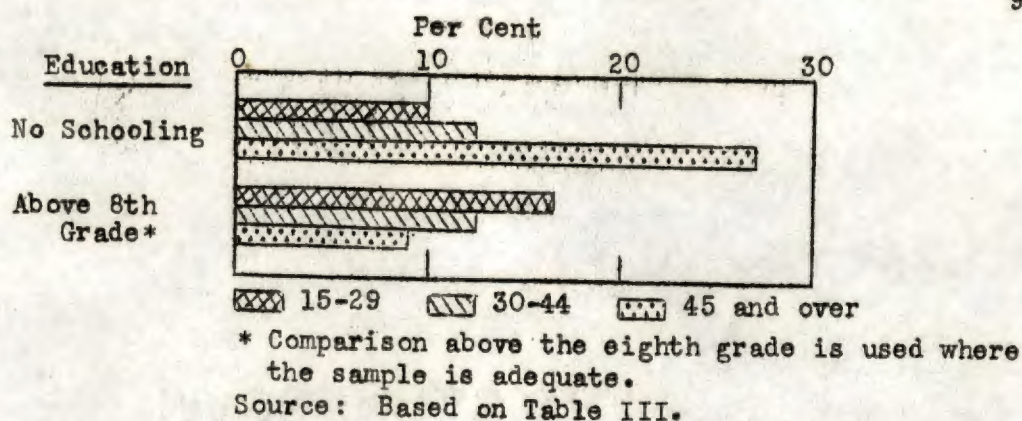


Figure 7. Per cent of white male non-farm heads of relief households having specified schooling, by age, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

and farm tenant and laborer heads. A larger percentage of the male heads have never gone to school, and 6 per cent fewer male heads have gone beyond the seventh grade (Figure 8).

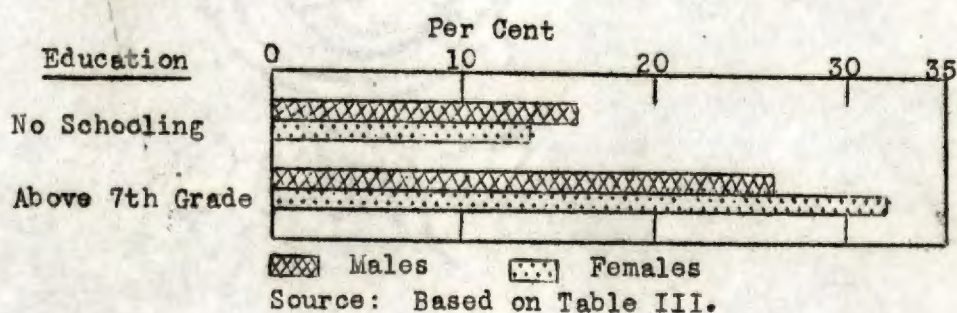


Figure 8. Per cent of white non-farm heads of relief households having specified schooling, by sex, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Negro heads of relief households of the non-farm group show inferior schooling, compared with white heads. Approximately 33 per cent of Negro male and female heads have not attended any school, compared with 16.2 per cent for white males, and 13.6 per cent for white females. Furthermore, only about 1 per cent of the Negro male heads, and 4.4 per cent of the Negro female heads have education above the eighth grade, compared with about 13 per cent for white males, and 16 per cent for white females (Figure 9).

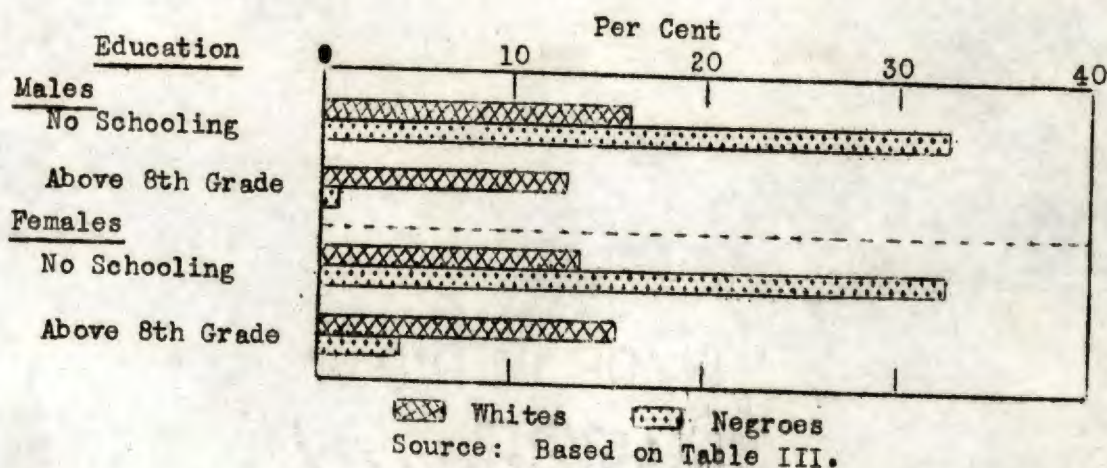


Figure 9. Per cent of non-farm heads of relief households having specified schooling, by race, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

A comparison of the educational status of non-farm heads of relief households, by race, sex, and age is shown in Table III.

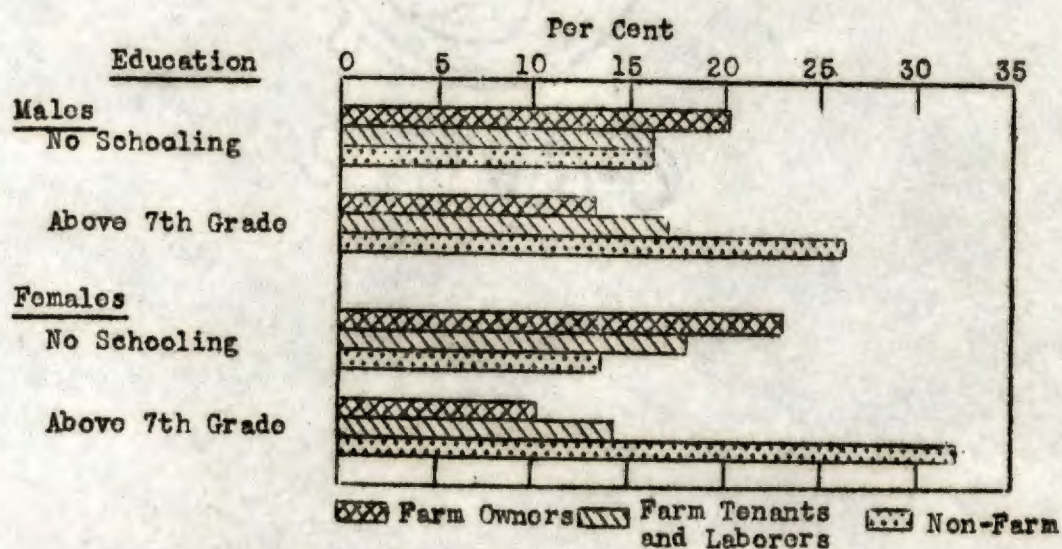
TABLE III. PER CENT OF NON-FARM HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race, Sex, and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White (Males) 15-29	10.1	34.7	25.8	12.9	4.4	10.5	1.6	100.0	248
30-44	12.5	34.1	27.0	13.9	4.1	5.4	3.0	100.0	296
45 and over	27.0	31.1	18.7	14.1	3.7	3.7	1.7	100.0	241
Total	16.2	33.4	24.1	13.6	4.1	6.5	2.1	100.0	785
(Females) 15-29	6.8	25.4	32.2	18.6	3.4	8.5	5.1	100.0	59
30-44	13.0	22.0	28.0	19.0	4.0	11.0	3.0	100.0	100
45 and over	18.1	39.1	17.1	13.3	2.9	5.7	3.8	100.0	106
Total	13.6	29.6	24.6	16.7	3.4	8.3	3.8	100.0	264
Negro (Males) 15-29	41.2	23.5	11.8	23.5	0	0	0	100.0	17*
30-44	13.1	56.5	13.0	17.4	0	0	0	100.0	23*
45 and over	39.6	37.5	16.6	4.2	2.1	0	0	100.0	48
Total	32.9	39.8	14.8	11.4	1.1		0	100.0	88
(Females) 15-29	16.7	41.7	33.3	8.3	0	0	0	100.0	12*
30-44	31.3	43.8	12.5	0	6.2	6.2	0	100.0	16*
45 and over	44.4	44.4	11.2	0	0	0	0	100.0	18*
Total	32.6	43.4	17.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	100.0	46

* The samples are small to be representative.

Education of Heads, by Tenure

White Male and Female Heads.- Non-farm white male and female heads have more schooling than farm operator heads; and among farm operators, farm tenant and laborer heads appear on the average to have attained more education than farm owner heads. About 26 per cent of the non-farm male heads, and 32 per cent of the female heads, have schooling above the seventh grade. In comparison, 17 per cent of the males and about 14 per cent of the females, of farm tenant and laborer heads, and about 13 per cent of the males and 10 per cent of the females of farm owner heads, have gone beyond the seventh grade (Figure 10). A higher percentage of both male and female farm owner heads have never attended any school, compared with the non-farm, and farm tenant and laborer groups.



Source: Based on Table IV.

Figure 10. Per cent of white male and female heads of relief households having specified schooling, by tenure, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Although a higher percentage of white male farm tenant and laborer heads, compared with farm owner heads, have schooling above the seventh

grade, a slightly greater percentage of farm owner heads have education above the tenth grade. The percentage of farm owners having no schooling (20.2 for males and 23 for females) is considerably greater for farm owner heads than for either the non-farm or farm tenant and laborer clients.

Of the white family heads of the non-farm group, about 9 per cent of the males and 12 per cent of the females have completed 11 grades or more. These percentages are almost identical with those found in a study of the education of heads of relief families in the Eastern Cotton Belt. The high educational status of the non-farm heads is attributed to the fact that this group contains a considerable number of younger, better-schooled family heads, living in villages and towns, who were formerly employed at non-agricultural occupations.⁽⁴⁾

Negro Male and Female Heads.- While the number in each tenure group of Negro relief heads is very small, it appears that the educational status of male and female heads is higher among farm owners, and tenants and laborers, than among the non-farm group. Over 32 per cent of the Negro male and female heads of the non-farm group have no schooling, while this percentage is less than 11 for male heads of the farm owner, and farm tenant and laborer groups (Table IV). Furthermore, less than 28 per cent of the non-farm Negro males have education above the fourth grade, while among farm owners these percentages are above 63, and among farm tenants and laborers above 32.

(4) Beck, P. G., and Forster, M. C., Six Rural Problem Areas, p. 92, FERA, Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance, Washington, D. C., 1935

TABLE IV. PER CENT OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY TENURE, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race, Sex, and Tenure	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White (Males)									
Farm Owners	20.2	36.1	30.3	9.5	1.8	1.8	.3	100.0	327
Farm Tenants and Laborers	16.2	39.1	27.7	12.8	3.0	1.1	0	100.0	1189
Non-Farm	16.2	33.4	24.1	13.6	4.1	6.5	2.1	100.0	785
(Females)									
Farm Owners	23.0	47.8	18.8	8.3	2.1	0	0	100.0	48
Farm Tenants and Laborers	18.0	32.0	35.7	12.5	1.8	0	0	100.0	56
Non-Farm	13.6	29.6	24.6	16.7	3.4	8.3	3.8	100.0	264
Negro (Males)									
Farm Owners	9.1	27.3	54.5	0	9.1	0	0	100.0	11*
Farm Tenants and Laborers	10.2	57.2	20.4	8.2	2.0	2.0	0	100.0	49
Non-Farm	32.9	39.8	14.8	11.4	1.1	0	0	100.0	88
(Females)									
Farm Owners								100.0	2**
Farm Tenants and Laborers								100.0	8**
Non-Farm	32.6	43.4	17.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	100.0	46

* Small sample in each educational group.

** Percentages not shown by educational groups due to small sample.

Education of Heads, by Residence ⁽⁵⁾

Farm Owners.- Of 320 farm owner heads reporting residence, one lived in town, 24 in villages, and the remainder in open country, This sample is small to justify a comparison of the educational status of farm owners living in open country and in villages. There are, however, no farm owners living in villages who have education above the eighth grade, while 4 per cent of the farmers living in the open country have education above this grade.

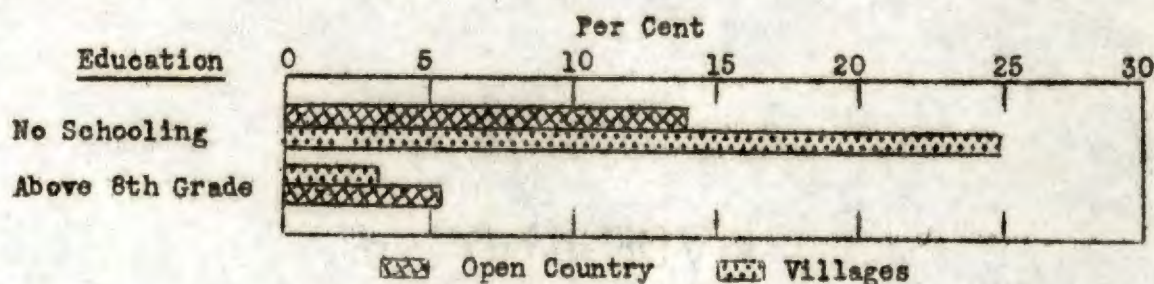
(5) Open country includes all territories outside of communities with a population of 50 or more.

Villages includes all centers with a population of 50-2499.

Towns includes all centers with a population of 2500-4999.

Cities includes all centers with a population of 5000 and over (city cases were not included in this study of relief clients).

Farm Tenants and Laborers.- A much higher percentage of the white farm tenant male heads⁽⁶⁾ living in villages have no schooling than those residing in the open country (Figure 11 and Table V). Possibly many of the poorer-



Source: Based on Table V.

Figure 11. Per cent of white male farm tenant and laborer heads of relief households having specified schooling, by residence, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

schooled farm tenant and laborer heads shifted into villages during the CWA period, where relief was thought to be more easily obtained. Heads residing in villages attain more high school training, probably an indication of greater accessibility of schools in villages.

TABLE V. PER CENT OF WHITE MALE FARM TENANT AND LABORER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RESIDENCE, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935*

	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White (males)									
Open Country	13.9	41.1	28.2	13.6	2.6	.4	.2	100.0	1034
Villages	24.7	27.9	30.1	11.8	3.2	2.2	0	100.0	93

* Not shown by race and sex due to inadequate sample.

Non-Farm Heads.- The educational status of white male non-farm relief heads residing in towns and villages is higher than that of those living in

(6) Only 4 male and female heads report residence in towns, 4 female heads report living in villages, and only 9 Negro heads report residence in towns and villages.

the open country. Of the white male heads living in open country, more than 16 per cent have no schooling and less than 9 per cent have schooling beyond grade school. In comparison, about 14 per cent of those living in villages, and about 11 per cent of those in towns, have not attended school, and over 20 per cent have gone beyond the eighth grade (Figure 12).

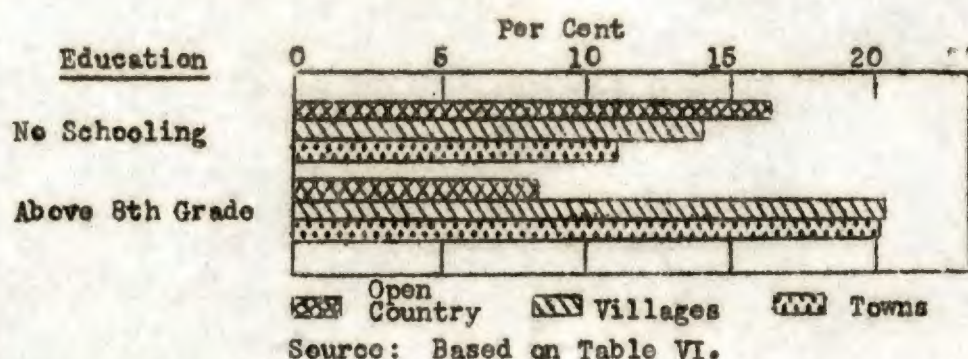


Figure 12. Per cent of white male heads of non-farm relief households having specified schooling, by residence, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

White non-farm female heads living in the open country have, as in the case of the males, less schooling than those in towns and villages (Table VI).

TABLE VI. PER CENT OF NON-FARM HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RESIDENCE, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race, Sex, and Residence	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
<u>White (Males)</u> Open Country	16.4	37.7	22.4	15.0	4.4	3.8	.3	100.0	366
Villages	14.2	26.2	24.0	15.0	7.7	11.2	1.7	100.0	233
Towns	11.6	26.1	24.6	17.4	5.8	10.2	4.3	100.0	69
(Females) Open Country	11.0	36.8	25.1	18.1	.6	5.8	2.6	100.0	155
Villages	6.9	15.5	36.2	6.9	12.1	13.8	8.6	100.0	58
Towns	8.3	29.2	16.7	16.7	4.1	25.0	0	100.0	24*
<u>Negro (Males)</u> Open Country	6.7	40.0	20.0	20.0	13.3	0	0	100.0	15*
Villages	16.7	50.0	23.3	3.3	6.7	0	0	100.0	30*
Towns	22.6	51.6	22.6	3.2	0	0	0	100.0	31*
(Females) Open Country	38.5	23.0	38.5	0	0	0	0	100.0	13*
Villages	31.6	31.6	21.0	10.5	5.3	0	0	100.0	19*
Towns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Sample small to be representative.

Eleven per cent living in open country have not gone to school, and 9 per cent have education above the grade school. On the other hand, about 7 per cent of the female heads living in villages, and 8 per cent of those living in towns, have no schooling, and over 34 per cent of female heads in villages and 29 per cent in towns have formal education above the grade school.

A smaller percentage of the white female heads, compared with male heads have no schooling in all types of residence; and a larger percentage have some education in high schools and colleges.

Negro male⁽⁷⁾ non-farm heads of relief families living in open country appear to be better educated than those living in villages and towns (Figure 13). This may be an indication that many of the Negroes in the non-farm group who have little or no school training are forced into towns and villages in order to obtain employment, and later relief.

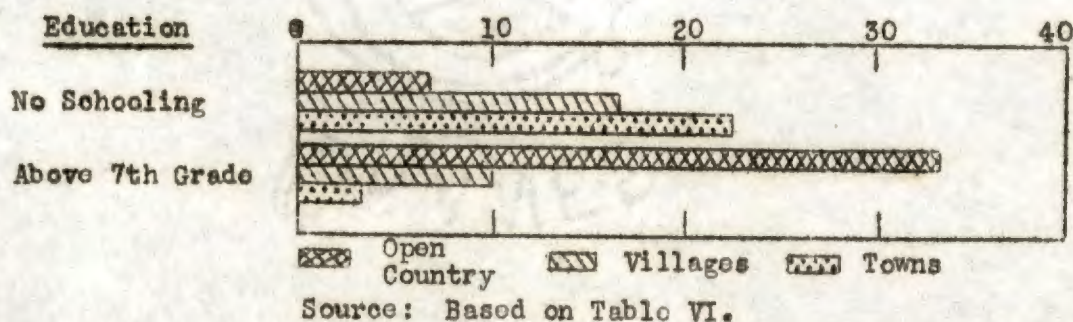


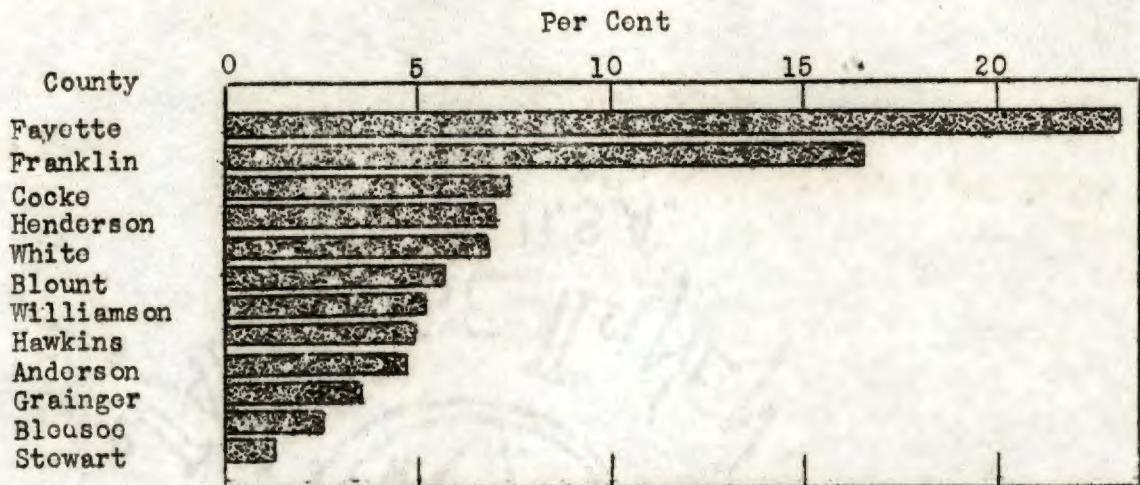
Figure 13. Per cent of Negro male non-farm heads of relief households having specified schooling, by tenure, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Education of Heads, by Counties

A study of the education of heads of relief households, by counties, indicates wide variations. In Fayette County, for example, over 23 per cent of the heads have formal education above the grade school, and less than 7

(7) No Negro female heads report residing in towns, and only 19 report living in villages.

per cent have no schooling (Figures 14 and 15). In Grainger County, on the other hand, only 3.5 per cent have attended high school or above, and about 47 per cent are reported as having never gone to school.

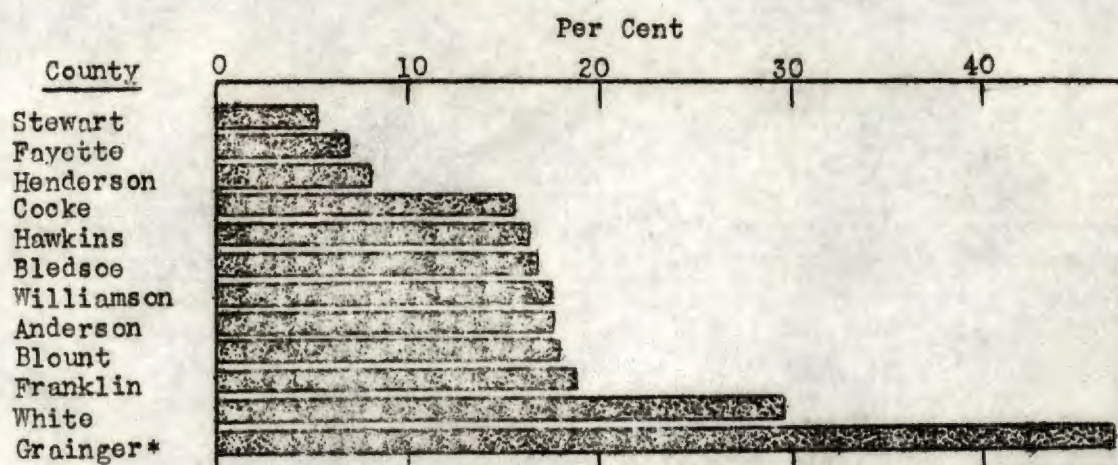


Source: Based on Table VII.

Figure 14. Per cent of heads of relief households having schooling above the eighth grade, by counties, Tennessee, 1935 (Whites and Negroes Combined)

The data on education by counties are probably affected by differences in educational standards, school facilities, and school appropriations, but they do indicate the type of rehabilitation program necessary or desirable in these counties.

Another factor that may affect the educational status of relief heads is the type of farming area in which the counties are located. The production of special crops adapted to certain regions of the State contribute toward the migration of certain types of people, which may have a bearing upon the educational status of such people found on relief. Then too, the poorer farming areas usually have the poorest school systems when factors such as training of teachers, length of school term, and general school facilities are considered.



* A smaller sample was secured for Grainger County, which might be partly responsible for the high percentage reporting no schooling.

Source: Based on Table VII.

Figure 15. Per cent of heads of relief households having no schooling, by counties, Tennessee, 1935
(Whites and Negroes combined)

In Table VII it may be noted that, while college training is relatively rare among the relief heads, some persons with college training are apparently unable to postpone application for relief.

TABLE VII. PER CENT OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY COUNTIES, TENNESSEE, 1935
(WHITES AND NEGROES COMBINED)

Counties	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
West Tennessee									
Fayette	6.9	23.9	28.3	17.4	12.6	9.3	1.6	100.0	247
Henderson	8.0	36.4	31.5	17.1	2.7	4.3	0	100.0	187
Central Tennessee									
Stewart	5.6	47.6	25.4	20.2	.4	0	.8	100.0	248
Williamson	17.4	42.3	19.9	15.3	1.0	3.6	.5	100.0	196
Franklin	18.9	30.3	22.9	11.4	4.5	6.0	6.0	100.0	201
White	29.3	32.7	20.9	10.4	3.5	2.3	.9	100.0	345
East Tennessee									
Bledsoe	16.6	43.7	24.6	12.6	2.0	.5	0	100.0	199
Anderson	17.4	39.9	28.9	9.2	1.7	2.3	.6	100.0	346
Blount	17.8	44.0	24.2	8.3	1.3	3.8	.6	100.0	157
Grainger	47.0	22.6	23.5	3.4	.9	0	2.6	100.0	115
Hawkins	16.1	38.3	29.7	11.1	2.9	1.6	.3	100.0	316
Cocke	15.2	34.8	29.7	12.7	2.5	5.1	0	100.0	316
Total	17.2	36.7	26.1	12.6	3.1	3.3	1.0	100.0	2873

CHAPTER III

EDUCATION OF WIVES OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

Of the 1,831 wives of the heads of relief households who reported educational status (whites and Negroes combined), about 15 per cent have never attended any school, and 28 per cent have not progressed as far as the fifth grade. About 24 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade, but less than 8 per cent have attended high school, and less than one per cent (0.5) have college training.

Education of Wives of Farm Owners

Middle-aged wives of white farm owner households on relief have more schooling than either the younger or the older age groups (Figure 16 and Table VIII). The fact that wives over 44 years of age have education equivalent to the younger age group, in spite of the increased educational opportunities in recent years, signifies that a great many farm girls still quit school and marry at an early age. The large percentage in each age group who have never gone to any school is evidence of the need for adequate

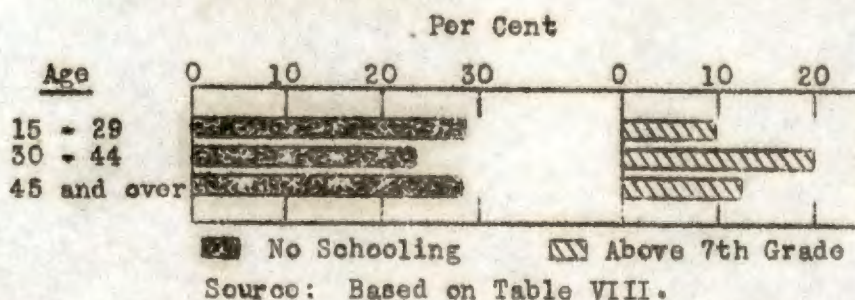


Figure 16. Per cent of white wives of farm owner relief households having specified schooling, by age, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

educational opportunities for girls in the country, and for enforcement of compulsory school attendance.

TABLE VIII. PER CENT OF WIVES OF FARM OWNER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE AND AGE, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Wives	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White 15-29	28.6	33.3	28.6	7.1	0	2.4	0	100.0	42
30-44	23.0	26.4	30.8	14.3	1.1	3.3	1.1	100.0	91
45 and over	28.1	39.4	20.2	10.1	2.2	0	0	100.0	89
Total	26.1	32.9	26.1	11.3	1.4	1.8	.4	100.0	222
Negro Total	9.1	27.3	27.3	9.0	27.3	0	0	100.0	11*

* Small Sample.

From an examination of Figure 17 it seems that white male heads of farm owner relief households have more formal training above the seventh grade than female heads; and the wives on the average appear to have slightly higher education than their husbands or the women who are heads of relief households. However, it may be noted that a larger percentage of the wives have no schooling, compared with male and female heads. No female heads

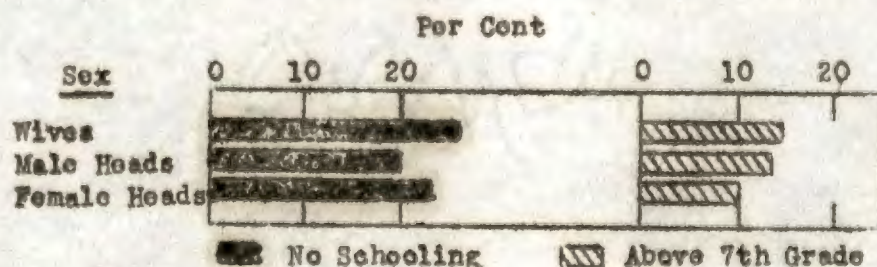


Figure 17. Per cent of white wives, and heads of farm owner relief households having specified schooling, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

TABLE IX. PER CENT OF WHITE WIVES, AND HEADS OF FARM OWNER RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Sex	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
Wives	26.1	32.9	26.1	11.3	1.4	1.8	.4	100.0	222
Male Heads	20.2	36.1	30.3	9.5	1.8	1.8	.3	100.0	327
Female Heads	23.0	47.8	18.8	8.3	2.1	0	0	100.0	48

have training above the second year of high school, whereas 2.2 per cent of the wives have completed the last years of high school or have some college training (Table IX).

Education of Wives of Farm Tenants and Laborers

Among the white male heads of farm tenant and laborer households on relief, the younger age group have the most formal schooling as has been previously pointed out. This is also true of the wives of these households. About one-fourth of the wives over 44 years of age have not attended any school, and less than 15 per cent have gone beyond the seventh grade; in comparison, less than one-tenth of these 15 to 29 years of age have no schooling, and about 28 per cent have completed the seventh grade (Figure 18).

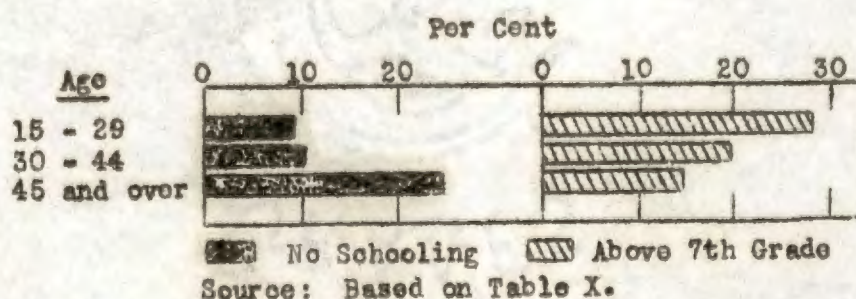


Figure 18. Per cent of white wives of farm tenant and laborer relief households having specified schooling, by age, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Negro wives of farm tenant and laborer heads of relief households in the 15 to 29 year age group are, as in the case of white wives, better educated than those in the older age groups. The educational status of Negro and white wives is shown in Table X.

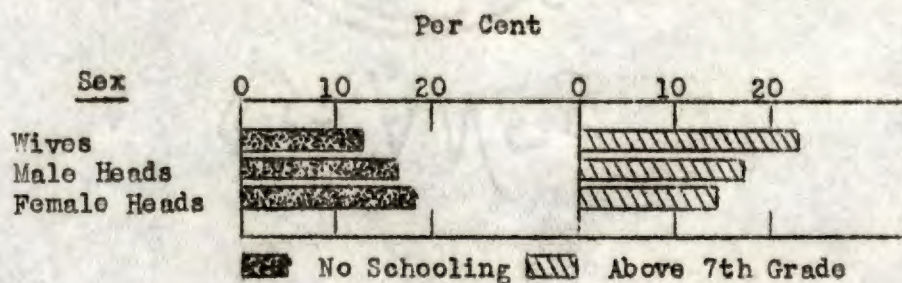
The wives of white farm tenant and laborer heads of relief households are not as handicapped educationally as either the male or female

TABLE X. PER CENT OF WIVES OF FARM TENANT AND LABORER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE AND AGE, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race and Age		No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Wives	
			1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White	15-29	9.7	24.5	37.6	22.9	3.2	2.1	0	100.0	433
	30-44	10.9	33.3	35.6	15.1	3.1	1.1	.9	100.0	357
	45 and over	25.0	33.3	26.9	12.2	1.9	.7	0	100.0	156
	Total	12.7	29.3	35.1	18.2	2.9	1.5	.3	100.0	946
Negro	15-29	11.8	23.5	52.9	5.9	0	5.9	0	100.0	17*
	30-44	15.0	40.0	25.0	15.0	5.0	0	0	100.0	20*
	45 and over	30.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	0	10.0	0	100.0	10*
	Total	17.0	29.8	36.2	10.6	2.1	4.3	0	100.0	47

* Small sample.

heads (Figure 19) About 13 per cent have no schooling, compared with about 16 per cent for male heads, and 18 per cent for female heads. While the wives excel their husbands in schooling above the seventh grade, there



Source: Based on Table XI.

Figure 19. Per cent of white wives, and heads of farm tenant and laborer relief households having specified schooling, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

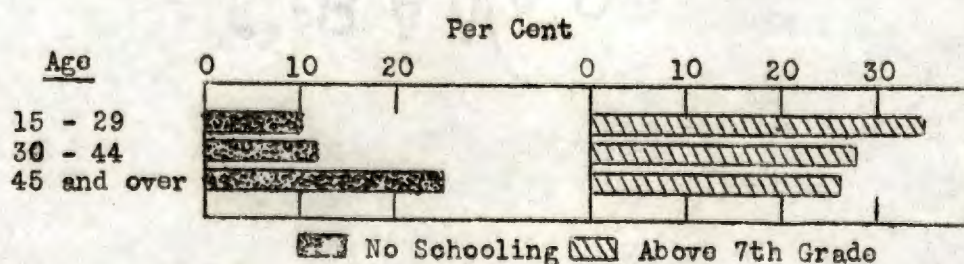
appears to be little difference in their educational status in high school and college training. The education of female heads is noticeably lower than that for male heads or their wives, none of the female heads having completed more than the second year of high school (Table XI).

TABLE XI. PER CENT OF WHITE WIVES, AND HEADS OF FARM TENANT AND LABORER RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Sex	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		Colloge Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
Wives	12.7	29.3	35.1	18.2	2.9	1.5	.3	100.0	946
Male Heads	16.2	39.1	27.7	12.8	3.0	1.1	.1	100.0	1189
Female Heads	18.0	32.0	35.7	12.5	1.8	0	0	100.0	56

Education of Wives of Non-Farm Households

Among the non-farm group, the younger wives have attended school longer than the older wives. About one-tenth of the wives of the 15 to 29 year age group have no schooling at all, and about one-third have schooling above the seventh grade. Of wives 45 years of age and over, about one-fourth have no schooling, and about one-fourth have training above the seventh grade (Figure 20). In educational preparation above the grade school, there appears to be little difference among the age groups except that none of the wives of the oldest age group have attended college.



Source: Based on Table XII.

Figure 20. Per cent of white wives of non-farm relief households having specified schooling, by age, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

The educational status of Negro wives of non-farm relief households is considerably lower than that for white wives; and it may be noted in Table XII that the same relative educational differences in the age groups exist

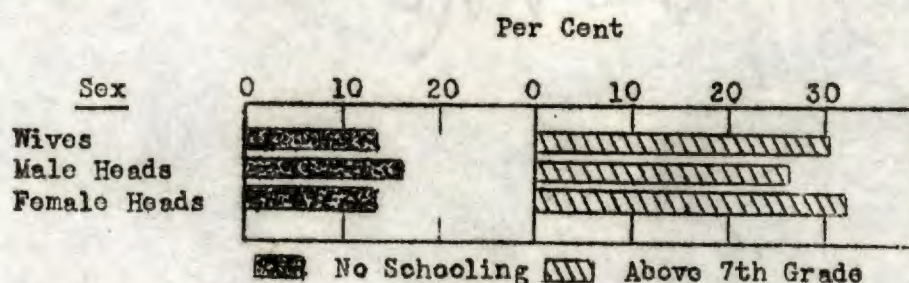
among Negro wives as among white wives.

TABLE XII. PER CENT OF WIVES OF NON-FARM RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE AND AGE, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College	All Wives	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White 15-29	9.9	20.2	35.2	19.8	7.9	5.8	1.2	100.0	242
30-44	11.9	27.5	33.2	13.5	6.7	6.2	1.0	100.0	113
45 and over	24.8	28.6	20.9	12.4	2.8	10.5	0	100.0	105
Total	13.5	24.4	31.7	16.1	6.5	6.9	.9	100.0	540
Negro 15-29	9.5	19.1	57.1	9.5	4.8	0	0	100.0	21 *
30-44	22.2	50.0	16.6	5.6	5.6	0	0	100.0	18 *
45 and over	25.0	45.8	20.8	4.2	0	4.2	0	100.0	24 *
Total	19.1	38.1	31.7	6.3	3.2	1.6	0	100.0	63

* Small sample.

The wives of white non-farm heads of relief households have slightly more formal education than the male heads of this group, but slightly less education than the female heads (Figure 21). It appears that females in the non-farm group have more favorable educational opportunities, and do



Source: Based on Table XIII.

Figure 21. Per cent of white wives and heads of non-farm relief households having specified schooling, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

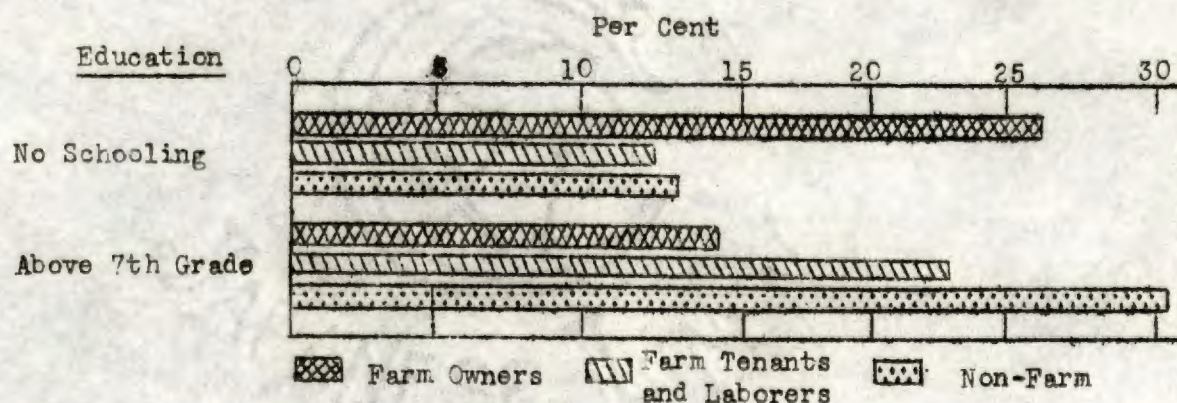
not marry before they have attained some schooling. A comparison of male and female heads, with wives of the non-farm group is shown in Table XIII.

TABLE XIII. PER CENT OF WHITE WIVES AND HEADS OF NON-FARM RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Sex	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
Wives	13.5	24.4	31.7	16.1	6.5	6.9	.9	100.0	540
Male Heads	16.2	33.4	24.1	13.6	4.1	6.5	2.1	100.0	785
Female Heads	13.6	29.6	24.6	16.7	3.4	8.3	3.8	100.0	264

Education of Wives, by Tenure

The schooling of wives of heads of relief households, among the various tenure groups, has been discussed but no comparison of their relative educational status has been made. Figure 22 shows that white wives of the non-farm group have more formal training above the seventh grade, and a lower percentage report no schooling at all, than do the wives of farm owners, or farm tenants and laborers. It also seems that on the average



Source: Based on Table XIV.

Figure 22. Per cent of white wives of relief households having specified schooling, by tenure, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

the wives of farm owners have less schooling than the wives of farm tenants and laborers.

The educational status among Negro wives of relief heads appears to

be higher among farm operators than among the non-farm group, although the sample is small to be representative. This agrees with the findings previously discussed, regarding the education of Negro male and female heads, where the educational status of Negro relief heads is highest for the farm group. A comparison of the schooling of Negro and white wives by tenure is shown in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV. PER CENT OF WIVES OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race and Tenure	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College	All Wives	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12	%	No.
White									
Farm Owners	26.1	32.9	26.1	11.3	1.4	1.8	.4	100.0	222
Farm Tenants & Laborers	12.7	29.3	35.1	18.2	2.9	1.5	.3	100.0	946
Non-Farm	13.5	24.4	31.7	16.1	6.5	6.9	.9	100.0	540
Negro									
Farm Owners	7.7	23.1	38.4	7.7	23.1	0	0	100.0	13*
Farm Tenants & Laborers	17.0	29.8	36.2	10.6	2.1	4.3	0	100.0	47
Non-Farm	19.1	38.1	31.7	6.3	3.2	1.6	0	100.0	63

* Small sample.

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

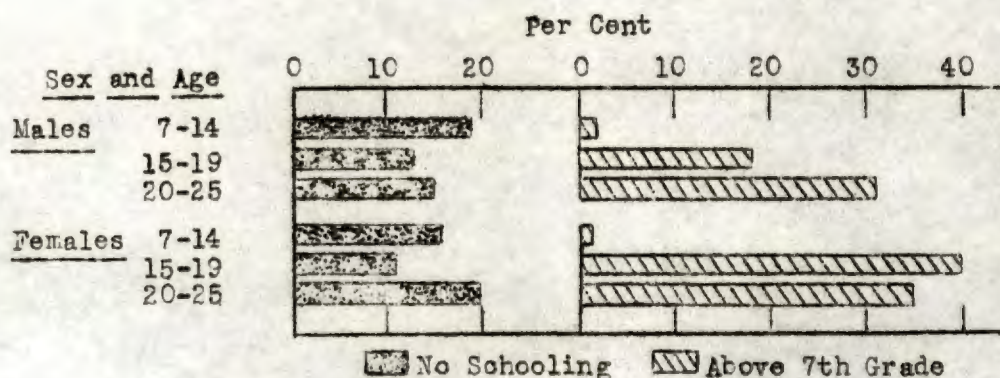
Although the children of relief households have better educational opportunities than their parents, a large number have received no schooling; a great many are retarded; many are not now attending school, though of school age; and the majority drop out of school when they are past the age of compulsory attendance.

Of all children on relief, whites and Negroes combined, over 46 per cent 8 years of age have never attended school. This percentage is 14 for children 7 to 14 years of age, but drops to 9.9 for those 15 to 19, indicating that many children begin school in later years. Of all the children 15 to 19 years of age, only 10 per cent have completed the eighth grade.

About 14 per cent of all young persons between 20 and 25 have never attended school; less than 16 per cent have received training above the grade school; and only 1.5 per cent have attended college.

Education of Children of Farm Owners

About 19 per cent of white farm boys, and 15 per cent of white farm girls 7 to 14 years of age in farm owner relief households have never attended school (Figure 23). In the 15 to 19 year age group this percentage is about 12 for boys and 10 for girls, indicating that many farm boys and girls first enter school when they are long past six years of age. Boys have less education and are more retarded in school work than girls. Only 18 per cent of the boys 15 to 19 have completed grade school, and this percentage is about 30 for the 20 to 25 year age group. In comparison, about 40 per cent of girls 15 to 19, and 35 per cent of the older age group have completed grade school. Approximately 2 per cent more girls than boys of



Source: Based on Table XV.

Figure 23. Per cent of white children of farm owner relief households having specified schooling, by sex and age, 10 counties of Tennessee, 1935

the 20 to 25 year age group have advanced beyond the grade school.

Of the 16 Negro boys and girls whose educational status is reported, in the farm owner group, three have completed the eighth grade and one has attended high school (Table XV).

TABLE XV. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF FARM OWNER RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, 10 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

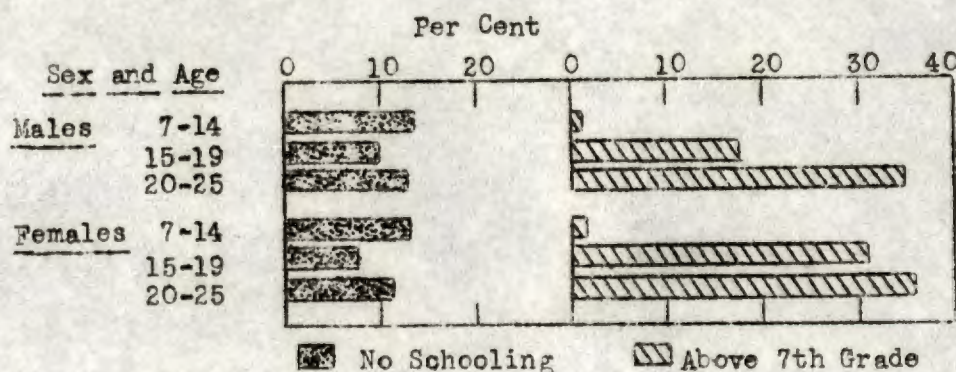
Race, Sex, and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College	All Children	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White (Males) 7-14	18.6	64.3	15.6	1.1	.4	0	0	100.0	269
15-19	12.3	38.5	31.2	12.3	4.1	.8	.8	100.0	122
20-25	14.6	36.0	19.1	16.9	2.2	9.0	2.2	100.0	89
(Females) 7-14	15.3	65.3	18.4	0	1.0	0	0	100.0	190
15-19	10.4	20.8	29.2	31.3	7.3	1.0	0	100.0	96
20-25	19.2	23.1	23.1	19.2	3.9	9.6	1.9	100.0	52
Negro (Males)								100.0	9*
(Females)								100.0	7*

* Percentages omitted by age and educational groups due to small sample.

Education of Children of Farm Tenants and Laborers

Slightly over 13 per cent of both boys and girls 7 to 14 years of age of white farm tenant and laborer households on relief have never attended

school (Figure 24). This percentage is lower in the 15 to 19 year age group, being 10 for boys and 7 for girls which, as also in the case of children of farm owners, appears to indicate that these children have been



Source: Based on Table XVI.

Figure 24. Per cent of white children of farm tenant and laborer relief households having specified schooling, by sex and age, 10 counties of Tennessee, 1935

retarded in their school work. Over 30 per cent of the girls in the 15 to 19 year age group have completed grade school, compared with less than 18 per cent of the boys. The percentage attaining eighth grade schooling is greater in the 20 to 25 year age group, being about 35 for both girls and boys, indicating that many farm boys and girls probably first enter grade school when in their teens.

About 7 per cent more girls than boys in the 15 to 19 year age group have completed high school, but in the 20 to 25 year age group a slightly higher percentage of boys have gone to high school. This indicates that more girls drop out of school in this age group or that boys continue their school work longer.

The educational status of children among Negro farm tenants and laborers is low. Of Negro boys and girls 15 to 19, about 30 per cent of the boys and 10 per cent of the girls have completed the eighth grade,

and 10 per cent of both boys and girls have gone to high school. In the 20 to 25 year age group no boys or girls have completed the eighth grade, and 20 per cent of the boys have never attended any school. This evidence of more schooling among the younger age groups denotes the recent advance in Negro education.

The educational status of white children, especially in the older age groups, is higher than for Negro children which may reflect the effects of better educational opportunities for whites in some rural areas. A comparison of the educational status of white and Negro children of farm tenant and laborer households on relief is shown in Table XVI.

TABLE XVI. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF FARM TENANT AND LABORER RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, 10 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race, Sex, and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Children	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White (Males) 7-14	13.6	70.7	14.8	.9	0	0	0	100.0	627
15-19	10.1	33.6	38.4	13.1	3.5	1.3	0	100.0	229
20-25	12.9	31.7	20.8	21.8	7.9	4.9	0	100.0	101
(Females) 7-14	13.2	70.4	15.2	.8	.4	0	0	100.0	521
15-19	7.5	26.5	35.5	19.0	10.0	1.5	0	100.0	200
20-25	11.0	26.8	26.8	23.2	6.1	6.1	0	100.0	82
Negro (Males) 7-14	12.8	76.6	10.6	0	0	0	0	100.0	47
15-19	0	40.0	30.0	20.0	5.0	5.0	0	100.0	20*
20-25								100.0	5**
(Females) 7-14	9.8	82.9	7.3	0	0	0	0	100.0	41
15-19	10.0	20.0	60.0	0	10.0	0	0	100.0	10*
20-25								100.0	1**

* Small sample.

** Not shown by age or educational groups due to small sample.

Education of Children of Non-Farm Households

Both boys and girls of the white non-farm group have been retarded in their educational progress. About 14 per cent of both boys and girls of the 7 to 14 year age groups have never attended school, but this percentage is less than 11 for boys and 9 for girls in the 15 to 19 year age group

(Figure 25). A higher percentage of both boys and girls 20 to 25 years of age have grade school education than those 15 to 19, which indicates, as in the case of children of farm owners and tenants, that many non-farm boys

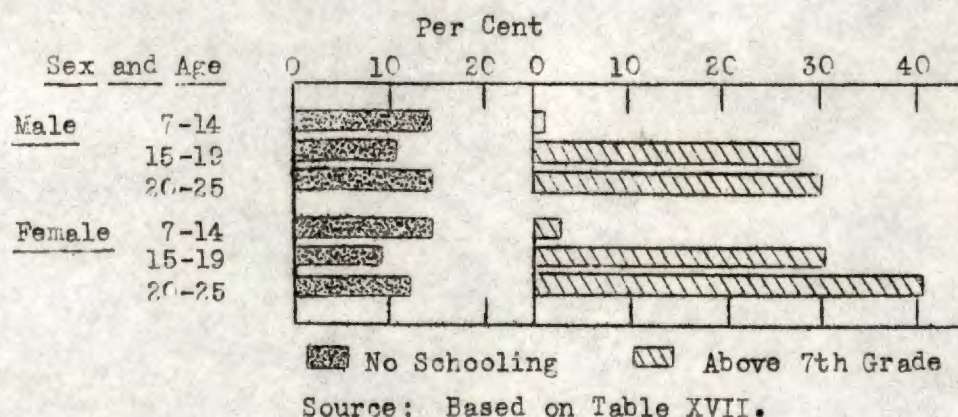


Figure 25. Per cent of white children of non-farm relief households having specified schooling, by sex and age, 10 counties of Tennessee, 1935

begin and continue school in their teens. Girls in this group remain in school longer than boys. In each age group a lower percentage of girls than boys have never attended school. About 11 per cent more girls than boys in the 20 to 25 year age group, and 2 per cent in the 15 to 19 year age group, have training above the seventh grade. In the 20 to 25 year age group, 8 per cent more girls than boys have attended high school or college.

The educational status of non-farm Negro boys and girls is low. Of the Negro boys 15 to 19, only 8 per cent have completed the grade school and none have any high school training. Of those in the 20 to 25 year age group none have gone above the seventh grade. Although there are but few Negro girls in each age group, they appear to have advanced farther in school work than Negro boys. Of 22 Negro girls 15 to 19 years of age, 11 have progressed above the seventh grade, and 7 have gone to high school; while of 37 boys in this age group only 3 have gone beyond the seventh grade and

only 1 has attended high school. A comparison of the education of white and Negro boys and girls is shown in Table XVII.

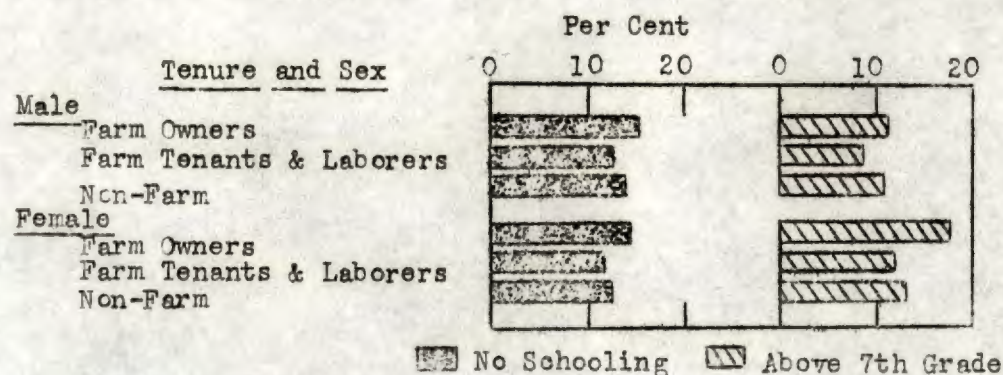
TABLE XVII. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF NON-FARM RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS
HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, 10
COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Race, Sex, and Age	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Children	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
<u>White</u> (Males) 7-14	14.1	71.1	13.8	.8	.2	0	0	100.0	602
15-19	10.6	24.6	36.9	16.1	5.9	4.7	1.2	100.0	236
20-25	14.3	25.6	30.6	13.3	2.0	12.3	2.0	100.0	98
(Females) 7-14	14.0	68.3	15.3	2.2	.2	0	0	100.0	498
15-19	8.9	27.9	33.2	13.7	5.8	8.9	1.6	100.0	190
20-25	12.2	13.5	33.8	16.2	4.0	16.2	4.1	100.0	74
<u>Negro</u> (Males) 7-14	13.2	71.7	13.2	0	1.9	0	0	100.0	53
15-19	16.0	56.0	20.0	8.0	0	0	0	100.0	25*
20-25	16.7	33.3	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	12*
(Females) 7-14	10.4	71.7	14.9	3.0	0	0	0	100.0	67
15-19	18.2	22.7	31.8	9.1	18.2	0	0	100.0	22*
20-25								100.0	6*

* Small sample.

Education of Children, by Tenure

There appears to be little difference in the educational status of white children of the non-farm and farm owner groups, but the children in both of these groups have attained higher grades than have those of farm tenants and laborers. About twice as many children of the farm owner and non-farm group have attended high school or above as have children of farm tenants and laborers. Although a smaller percentage of the white children of farm tenants and laborers have no schooling compared with non-farm, and farm owner children, a noticeably smaller percentage have education above the seventh grade (Figure 26). A larger percentage of the children of farm owners have no schooling at all, compared with the other tenure groups. However, those who remain in school, even if they enter when long past school age, advance farther. A larger percentage of girls than of boys in



Source: Based on Table XVIII.

Figure 26. Per cent of white children 7 to 25 years of age of relief households having specified schooling, by tenure, 10 counties of Tennessee, 1935

each tenure group have attained grades beyond the seventh grade (Table XVIII).

Among Negro boys, a larger percentage of the non-farm group have never attended school, and a lower percentage are educated beyond the seventh grade, compared with the farm tenant and laborer group. It appears that

TABLE XVIII. PER CENT OF WHITE AND NEGRO CHILDREN 7 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY TENURE, 10 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Color, Sex, and Tenure	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Children	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White (Males)									
Farm Owners	16.2	52.5	20.2	6.9	1.7	1.9	.6	100.0	480
Farm Tenants & Laborers	12.6	57.7	21.1	6.1	1.7	.8	0	100.0	957
Non-Farm	13.2	54.6	21.4	6.0	1.8	2.5	.5	100.0	936
(Females)									
Farm Owners	14.5	46.2	22.2	11.8	3.2	1.8	.3	100.0	338
Farm Tenants & Laborers	11.6	55.0	21.4	7.6	3.4	1.0	0	100.0	803
Non-Farm	12.6	52.9	21.5	6.4	2.0	3.8	.8	100.0	762
Negro (Males)									
Farm Owners								100.0	9*
Farm Tenants & Laborers	9.7	61.1	20.8	5.6	1.4	1.4	0	100.0	72
Non-Farm	14.5	62.2	20.0	2.2	1.1	0	0	100.0	90
(Females)									
Farm Owners								100.0	7*
Farm Tenants & Laborers	9.6	89.2	19.3	0	1.9	0	0	100.0	52
Non-Farm	11.6	56.8	20.0	4.2	4.2	3.2	0	100.0	95

* Sample too small to compare by educational groups.

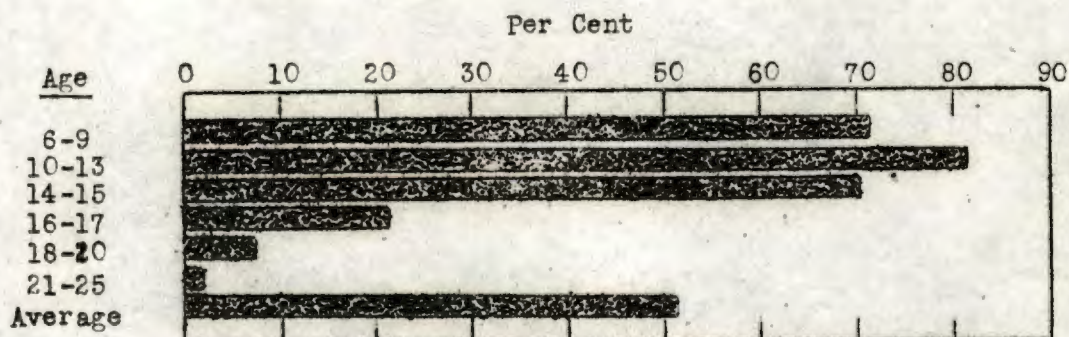
more emphasis has been placed on education by the rural Negroes, or that the Negro boys with little schooling have drifted to the towns and villages. It may be noted that Negro girls of the non-farm group appear to have higher education than those of the tenant and laborer group although the percentage having no schooling is also slightly higher. Over two-thirds of all the Negroes in the State, prior to 1933, have resided in the rural sections, which may partly account for the better education of Negro children in the country and their high educational status, compared with the non-farm group⁽¹⁾. A lower percentage of Negro girls in each tenure group, compared with boys, have no schooling at all. Also, Negro girls appear to have advanced in school farther than boys in the farm owner and non-farm groups.

School Attendance of Children

A very high percentage of the children of relief clients age 6 to 15 years do not attend school, although they fall within the age of compulsory attendance. This is especially true of children of farm owners. Over 28 per cent of these children 6 to 9 years of age are not in school, but this percentage is about 18 for the 10 to 13 year age group (Figure 27). This indicates that many of the children are late in starting their educational preparation. After the age of compulsory attendance is passed the children drop out of school very rapidly.

Of all children 6 to 25 years of age, a higher percentage of white girls are in school than white boys. On a percentage basis, more girls are in school in every tenure group (Figure 28). Among white farm owners,

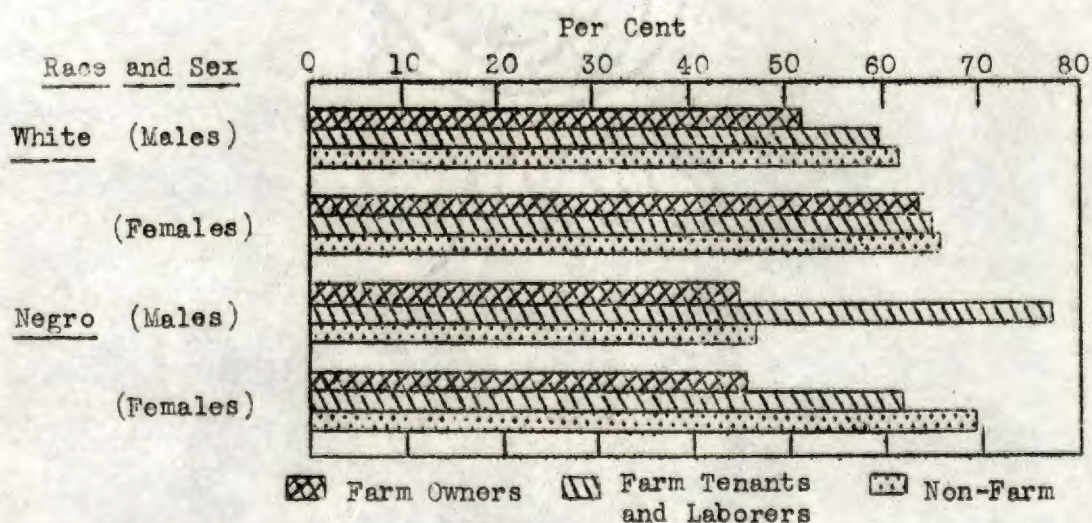
(1) Caliver, Ambrose, Rural Elementary Education Among Negroes, p. 1; Office of Education, United States Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.



Source: Based on Table XIX.

Figure 27. Per Cent of white male children of farm owner relief households in school, by age, 10 counties of Tennessee, 1935

a larger number of the boys stay out of school than in the other groups, which partly accounts for the larger percentage of farm owner children with no schooling, compared with children of farm tenant and laborer households.



Source: Based on Table XIX.

Figure 28. Per cent of children in school, 6 to 25 years of age, of relief households, by race, sex, and tenure, 10 counties of Tennessee, 1935

A larger percentage of Negro than white boys and girls in the farm tenant and laborer group; and a larger percentage of Negro girls than white

girls in the non-farm group, have been in school.

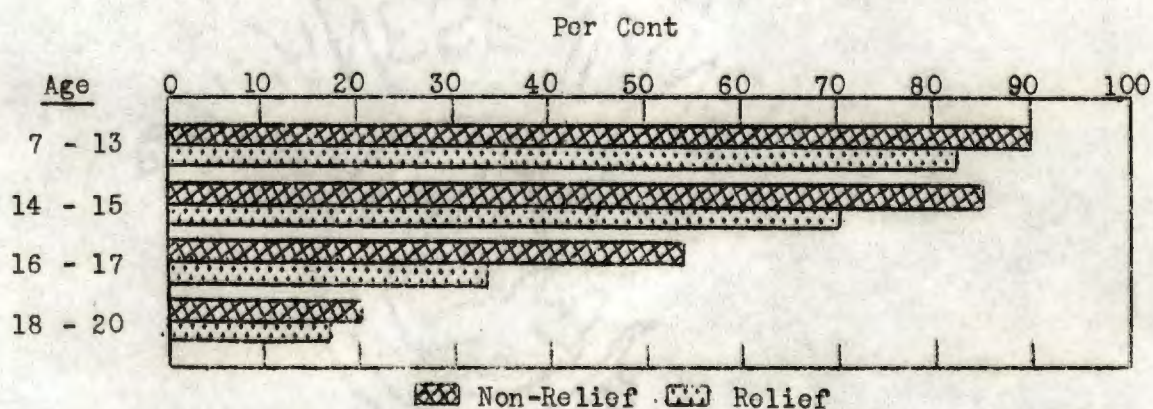
Table XIX gives the school attendance of all children on relief by race, tenure, sex, and age groups.

TABLE XIX. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN ON RELIEF: PER CENT OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL, BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE IN 10 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

AGE	FARM OWNERS		FARM TENANTS AND LABORERS		NON-FARM	
	In School	Total	In School	Total	In School	Total
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
			White (Males)			
6-9	71.7	92	70.2	399	73.1	279
10-13	81.7	126	84.0	357	85.5	242
14-15	70.7	41	64.6	147	62.3	106
16-17	21.1	38	32.4	105	34.6	78
18-20	7.4	68	9.8	132	18.8	85
21-25	2.0	51	2.4	83	7.4	68
Total	51.0	416	59.2	1223	61.2	858
			White (Females)			
6-9	83.5	97	73.3	352	77.5	236
10-13	83.5	115	87.5	303	85.4	226
14-15	61.0	41	76.6	128	69.0	126
16-17	26.7	45	29.0	124	37.1	62
18-20	17.2	29	24.7	89	29.1	79
21-25	17.9	28	1.6	62	8.5	59
Total	63.1	355	64.3	1058	65.2	788
			Negro (Males)*			
6-9	100.0	2	57.9	19	66.7	30
10-13	50.0	4	83.3	36	75.0	28
14-15	0	0	90.9	11	84.6	13
16-17	0	1	40.0	5	25.0	4
18-20	0	1	50.0	2	13.6	22
21-25	0	1	0	3	0	7
Total	44.4	9	71.1	76	53.8	104
			Negro (Females)*			
6-9	75.0	4	57.0	25	65.7	35
10-13	33.0	3	89.5	19	91.7	36
14-15	100.0	1	60.0	5	70.0	20
16-17	0	0	42.9	7	77.8	9
18-20	0	0	33.3	3	33.3	9
21-25	0	3	0	3	0	7
Total	45.5	11	61.3	62	69.0	116

* Sample small in the older age groups.

A higher percentage of children of non-relief households in every age group attend school than of relief families (Figure 28). Of 3,061 children of relief families, 7 to 13 years of age, 82 per cent are in school, whereas the percentage is slightly above 90 in the general population. As their age increases a larger number of children of relief families drop out of school, than is the case with children of the general population.



Source: 1930 Census of Population.
DRS-109A and DRS-60 schedules
representing 4,720 children.

Figure 28. Per cent of children of relief and non-relief population
in school, by age groups, 12 counties of Tennessee,
1930 - 1935
(Whites and Negroes combined)

Children of relief households are late in getting started to school. As previously discussed, a larger percentage of children 10 to 13 years of age attend school than those of the 6 to 9 year age group. This may also be true of the general population but Census data, which only gives school attendance of children 7 to 13 years of age, do not permit a comparison to be made.

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No.	Title	Authors	No. of Pages	Date of Issue
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2	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Wayne County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Tosch, Matthews, Smith, Fitzgerald	31	Nov.
3	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Houston County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Tosch, Matthews	45	Dec.
4	Rural Relief in Overton County, Tennessee	Allred, Collins, Matthews	33	1936 Jan.
5	Inventory of Land Use in Tennessee	Allred, Atkins, Cotton, Mason	38	Feb.
6	Local Rehabilitation Proposals for a Tennessee Rural County	Collins, Matthews	20	March
7	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Henderson County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Sanders, Matthews, Tosch	55	March
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9	Comparative Ability of Tennessee Counties to Finance Their Governmental Functions	Allred, Atkins, Marshall Collins, Tosch	44	March
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(Continued)

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21	Graphic Summary of the Agricultural Situation, With Some Related General Economic Factors	Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee	36	Nov.

PART II

RELATION OF EDUCATION TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS

OF

RELIEF CLIENTS IN TENNESSEE

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GENERAL SUMMARY

Size of Family

All Relief Families.- Family heads with the most formal education have the smallest families. The average size of family for all white and Negro heads with no schooling is 5 persons; for heads who have eighth grade school education, 4.6 persons; for heads with high school training, 3.5 persons; and for heads who have attended college, 3.2 persons.

Farm Owner Families.- White farm owner heads of relief households who have completed the last two years of high school have families averaging 1.1 persons less than those having only grade school education, and 1.3 persons less than those who have not attended any school.

Farm Tenant and Laborer Families.- The average size relief family of white heads having no schooling is 5.3 persons, or 0.2 persons larger than those having only eighth grade training, 0.8 persons larger than those having high school training, and 2.3 persons larger than those who have attended college.

Non-Farm Families.- The average size white non-farm relief family of heads having either no schooling or education under the eighth grade is 4.5. The average size becomes smaller as the education of the heads increases, being 3.2 persons for families of heads who have attended college.

Comparison by Occupation and Tenure.- In every educational group, except the college class where the sample is small, the heads of white non-farm relief households have smaller families, compared with farm owners, tenants and laborers. Farm tenants and laborers with education above the eighth grade have larger families than owners, whereas among the groups having eighth grade schooling or less there is little difference in size of family.

Size of Families, by Counties.- When the heads of relief households are divided into educational groups by counties, the heads of the larger size households have less education than those with smaller families.

Size of Farm

Farm Owners.- The average size of farm operated by white owners on relief who have no schooling is 16 acres. This is 7 acres less than that of owners with eighth grade schooling, and 31 acres less than those with education above the eighth grade.

The average number of acres operated by white farm owners on relief is larger in every county for those having schooling above the fourth grade. In practically every educational group farm owners operate larger farms than tenants.

Farm Tenants.- The average size of farm operated by white farm tenants on relief is 11 acres for those who have not attended any school, 13 for those who have completed only the eighth grade, and 16 for those who have high school education. Farm tenants on relief with education above the fourth grade operate larger farms than those with less schooling in all counties except Cocke and Blount, where there is no difference.

Value of Property and Indebtedness

All Relief Clients.- The average value of property owned by white males is lowest for those having no schooling, and highest for those who have above 2 years of high school training, the amounts being \$110 and \$722 respectively. However, clients with no schooling have the lowest debts, averaging \$64 per household; while those with education above 2 years of high school have an average debt of \$292. Although relief clients with most education have the largest debts, they also possess more property; thus, their net resources are larger than those with less education.

The average net resources of white female heads with schooling above the fourth grade are greater than those with fourth grade education or below; and the resources of females exceed those of males in each educational group.

The average net resources of both white male and female relief clients, with fourth grade schooling or less, are greater than those of Negroes of both sexes.

Farm Operators.- Among white male farm operators on relief, the better educated have the higher net resources.

Non-Farm Heads.- The average net resources of white male non-farm relief clients who are educated beyond the fourth grade are \$164 greater than those who have fourth grade education or less.

Farm Operators and Non-Farm Heads Compared.- The average net resources of farm owner relief clients exceed those of farm tenants and laborers, and of non-farm clients in each educational group. Among clients who have not completed the fifth grade, farm owners average four times the net resources of both the non-farm clients, and the farm tenant and laborer clients. In the group with fifth grade education or above, both farm owners and non-farm clients excel the farm tenants and laborers in average net resources.

Home Production Used in Family Living

Farm Owners.- The white households with better educated heads report more livestock per family, and a larger percentage report having some livestock than those with less education. Of each 100 owners with schooling above the fourth grade, six more report gardens than do those with less education; five more report dairy cows; three more report poultry; two more report canning enterprises; and nine more report hogs.

White female heads with higher education also possess more resources than those with less schooling.

Farm Tenants and Laborers.- Among farm tenants and laborers on relief a larger percentage of the better schooled group report the various resources. Heads having schooling above the fourth grade have two and one-half times as many dairy cows per family, about twice as many hogs, and slightly more poultry than those with less education. Over 58 per cent of all tenants and laborers (all educational groups combined) have no dairy cows, and almost half own no hogs.

Farm Owners and Farm Tenants and Laborers Compared.- Of each 100 white farm operators who have not progressed beyond the fourth grade, about twice as many owners as tenants and laborers report dairy cows; slightly more have hogs, gardens, and are engaged in canning enterprises. These differences are relatively the same among operators with education above the fourth grade.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This is a preliminary report on the relation of education of Tennessee rural⁽¹⁾ relief clients to their social and economic conditions. But little data have heretofore been available on this subject.

Do the rural relief clients with the higher education have larger or smaller families than those of less schooling? Do they operate larger size farms? Own more property? Have less debts? Maintain higher levels of living? Are persons with the better education found less frequently on the relief rolls?

In a previous report in this series the educational status of these rural relief families was presented. This report endeavors to answer the above questions, such information being of fundamental importance in making plans for the permanent rehabilitation of relief families. Data of this kind are also desirable as a basis for formulating long-time social policies designed to develop programs for raising the standards of living of families on relief.

Data on which the report is based are obtained from surveys of 2,873 relief families, in 12 representative counties of Tennessee. These surveys have been a cooperative project between the Division of Statistics, Finance, and Research, FERA, Washington, D. C.; the Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration (later transferred to the Tennessee Works Progress

(1) "Rural" refers to the open country, and to all other centers with a population under 5,000.

Administration); and the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Funds for the study have been furnished by the FERA to the TERA, and later the TWC, the organization selected to serve as disbursing agent..

One of these surveys, DRS-109A, entitled Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population,⁽²⁾ consisted of 2,663 schedules representing a 50 per cent sample of all relief households in 10 of the 12 counties shown in Figure 1. The other survey, DRS-60, entitled Survey of Rural Problem Areas,⁽³⁾ comprised 210 schedules of relief families in the other two counties, Bledsoe and Grainger.

All of the information presented is based on case study interviews with families when these households applied for relief, the data being obtained in answer to a series of questions on printed schedules. The sample in each county, when broken down by race, sex, age, and tenure, is relatively small. Therefore, before any definite conclusions can be drawn regarding the situation in a particular county, a much more thorough study is desirable.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. J. H. Pearson, United States Office of Education; and Dr. J. E. Avent, College of Education, University of Tennessee. Through them a number of WPA workers have been made available who rendered valuable assistance in tabulating the data on which the study is based.

(2) Schedules in this survey have been taken June to December, 1935.

(3) Schedules in this survey have been taken June, 1934.

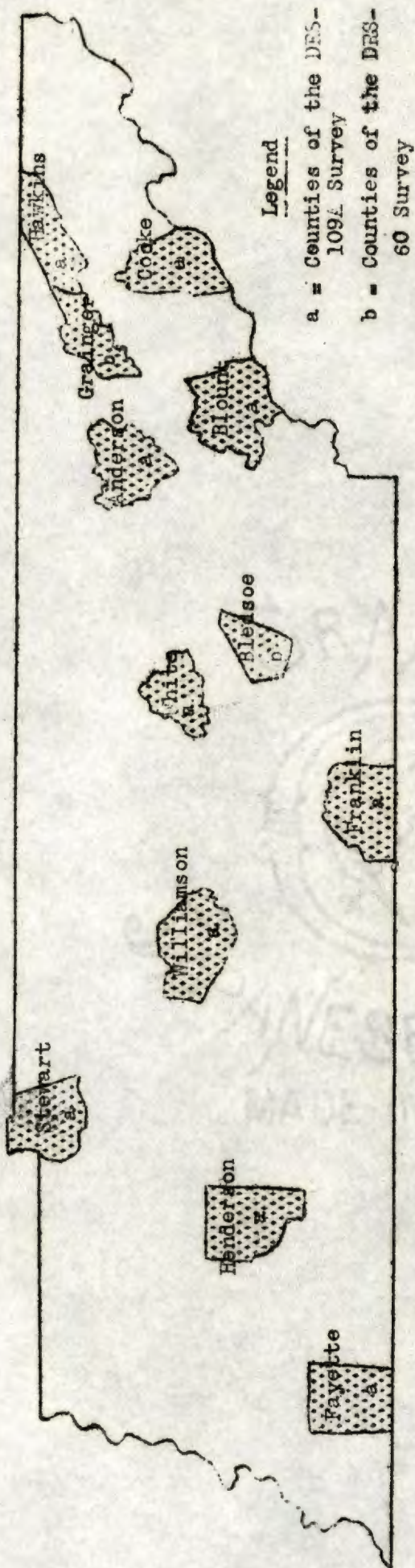
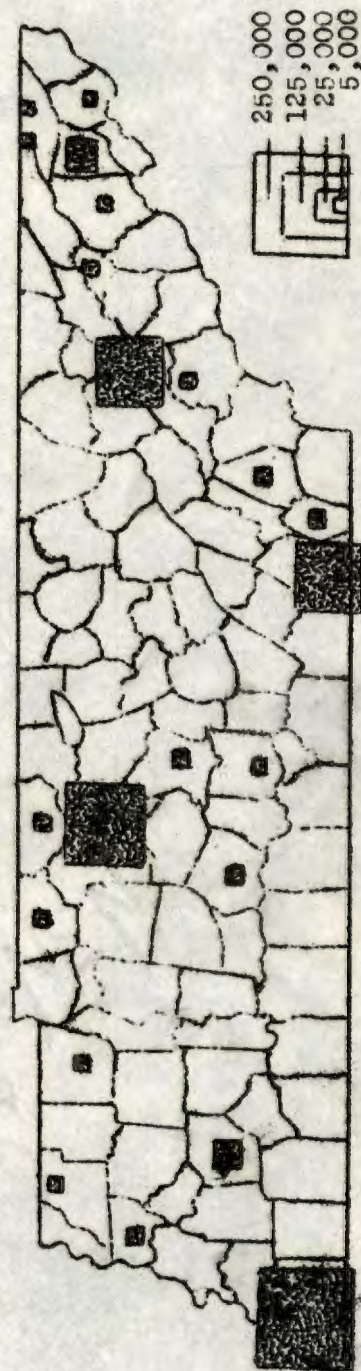


Figure 1. Location of the counties studied in this report.



Location and size of cities having over 5,000 population.

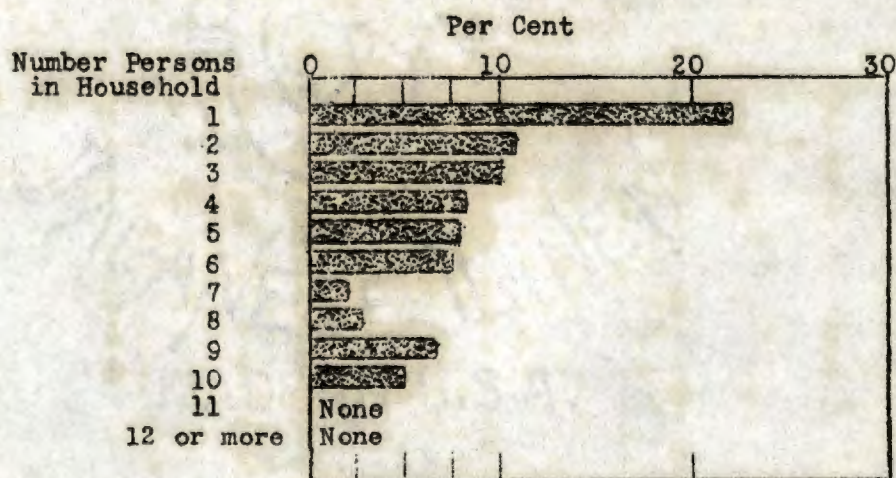
CHAPTER II

SIZE OF FAMILY(1)

A large family may or may not be a factor in making relief necessary, depending upon the extent to which the members can be gainfully employed in support of the family. However, most of the members of the large-size relief families consist of children who are attending school or are too young to work, and of unemployables.

All Relief Families

Households on relief tend to be relatively large where the heads have schooling below high school. Of the 2,586 households reporting size of family, none contain more than 6 persons where the heads of the families have received education above high school (Figure 2). Furthermore,



Source: Based on Table I.

Figure 2. Per cent of heads of relief households having schooling above the eighth grade, by size of family, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935 (Whites and Negroes combined)

(1) "Family" represents the number of persons at home who are dependant upon the head.

of the 29 households composed of 11 or more persons, none of the heads have schooling above the eighth grade. A considerably larger percentage of the one-person households have high school or college training. In general, as the size of family increases the percentage of heads having formal training above the grade school is lower. Family heads with the most formal education have the smallest families. The average size of family for all white and Negro heads with no schooling is 5 persons; for heads who have eighth grade education, 4.6 persons; for heads with high school training, 3.5 persons; and for heads who have attended college, 3.2 persons (Table I). In over 83 per cent of the families having more than 4 persons the head did not attain the eighth grade.

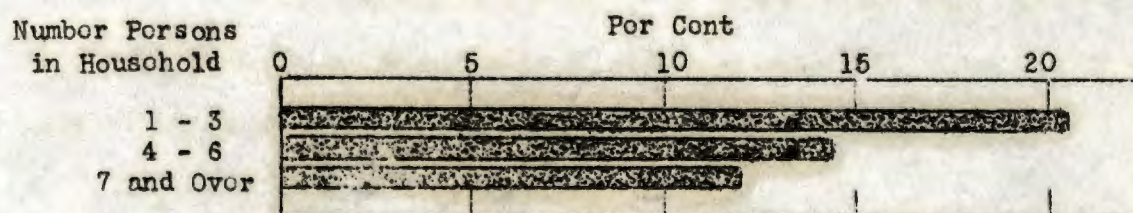
TABLE I. PER CENT OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935
(WHITES AND NEGROES COMBINED)

Number Persons in Household	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
1	23.7	23.7	20.3	10.2	3.4	11.9	6.8	100.0	59
2	20.2	36.7	20.9	11.6	4.0	6.0	.6	100.0	302
3	13.6	33.5	26.6	15.7	4.3	5.6	.7	100.0	447
4	14.3	35.0	25.8	16.6	3.5	3.2	1.6	100.0	434
5	14.4	38.3	27.5	11.7	4.5	2.9	.7	100.0	418
6	13.0	34.0	33.4	12.4	3.9	3.0	.3	100.0	332
7	16.6	44.4	26.5	10.4	.8	1.3	0	100.0	241
8	14.8	42.6	28.4	11.4	1.7	1.1	0	100.0	176
9	22.7	34.1	28.4	8.0	4.5	2.3	0	100.0	88
10	31.7	36.6	21.7	5.0	5.0	0	0	100.0	60
11	20.0	46.6	26.7	6.7	0	0	0	100.0	15
12 or Over	14.2	35.8	28.6	21.4	0	0	0	100.0	14
Average Size* of Family	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	4.8	

* The average size of family, by educational groups, was calculated by dividing the total number of persons in these households by the total number of families.

Farm Owner Families

Whites.- Approximately one-fifth of the white heads of 1 to 2 person households have attended school above the seventh grade, compared with one-eighth in the households composed of 7 or more persons (Figure 3). There are no heads among farm owners who report college training, which may indicate that the better schooled farmers are not forced to seek relief.



Source: Based on Table II.

Figure 3. Per cent of heads of white farm owner relief households having schooling above the seventh grade, by size of family, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

The average size of family is considerably larger among the groups with the least education (Table II). Farm owner heads of relief households who completed the last two years of high school have families averaging 1 person less than those having only grade school education or those who have not attended any school.

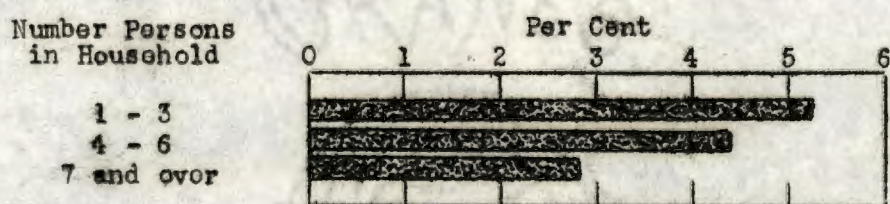
TABLE II. PER CENT OF HEADS OF WHITE FARM OWNER RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Number Persons in Household	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
1-3	24.4	28.2	26.9	14.1	2.6	3.8	0	100.0	78
4-6	17.3	35.3	33.1	10.5	3.0	.8	0	100.0	133
7 and Over	18.0	45.0	25.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	0	100.0	100
Average Size of Family	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.0	0	5.4	

Negroes.- There were only 13 Negro farm owners on relief. Those with families of 1 to 3 persons have education above the eighth grade, while those with larger families have schooling below that grade.

Farm Tenant and Laborer Families

Whites.- The heads of white farm tenant and laborer households having the least schooling have the larger size families. Among the households of 1 to 3 persons, 5.2 per cent of the heads have more than elementary school training, while in the households with 7 or more persons this percentage is considerably lower being 2.8 (Figure 4).



Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 4. Per cent of white farm tenant and laborer relief households having schooling above the eighth grade, by size of family, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

The average size of family for heads having no schooling is 5.3 persons or over 2 persons larger than for families where the heads have college training (Table III).

Negroes.- Although the sample of Negro heads of the tenant and laborer group is small, it appears that the heads with little or no schooling have the larger size families. The average size of families of heads with education less than the fifth grade is 6 persons, which is 2 persons less than households in which the heads have attended high school.

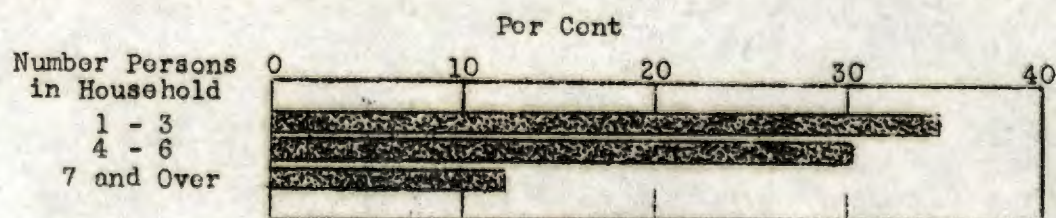
TABLE III. PER CENT OF HEADS OF FARM TENANT AND LABORER RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Number Persons in Household	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White 1-3	15.1	39.7	27.7	12.3	3.8	1.0	.4	100.0	292
4-6	13.1	37.7	31.0	13.8	3.3	1.1	0	100.0	542
7 and Over	17.5	39.4	29.2	11.1	2.5	.3	0	100.0	315
Average Size of Family	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.5	3.0	5.1	
Negro 1-3	9.0	45.6	27.4	9.0	9.0	0	0	100.0	11*
4-6	8.0	48.0	24.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	0	100.0	24*
7 and Over	12.5	56.2	25.0	6.3	0	0	0	100.0	16*
Average Size of Family	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.5	3.0	4.0	0	5.5	

* Small sample.

Non-Farm Families

Whites.- Almost one-third of the heads of non-farm households of 1 to 3 persons have schooling above the eighth grade, compared with one-eighth of those with families of 7 or more persons (Figure 5). The average size family for heads having no schooling or education under the eighth grade is 4.5, and the size of household is smaller as the education of the heads increases, being 3.2 persons for families where the heads have attended college (Table IV).



Source: Based on Table IV.

Figure 5. Per cent of non-farm relief households having schooling above the seventh grade, by size of family, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Negroes.- Among Negro non-farm relief heads there appears to be little correlation between the size of family and their education. This might be due to the lower death rate among children of the better educated families.

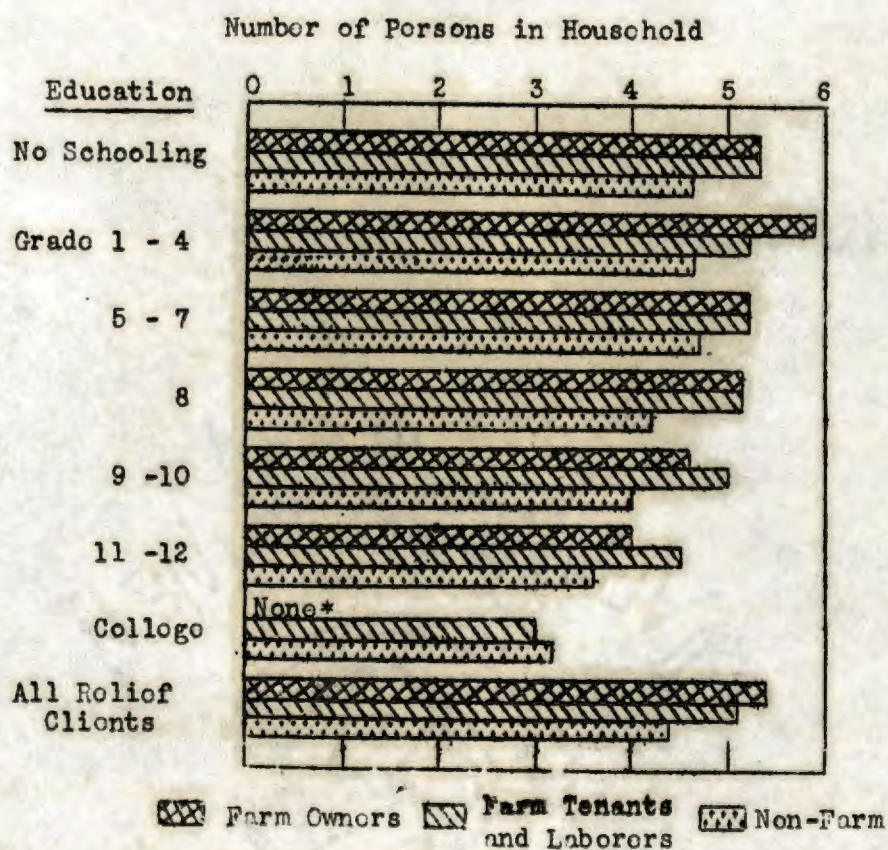
TABLE IV. PER CENT OF HEADS OF NON-FARM RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Number Persons in Household	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	All Heads	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
White 1-3	14.5	28.5	22.2	16.2	4.6	11.8	2.2	100.0	365
4-6	13.3	51.4	25.2	15.5	5.5	6.7	2.4	100.0	420
7 and Over	21.9	40.4	24.7	8.2	1.4	3.4	0	100.0	146
Average Size of Family	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.2	4.4	
Negro 1-3	34.6	40.4	15.4	7.7	1.9	0	0	100.0	52
4-6	21.8	47.3	21.8	7.3	1.8	0	0	100.0	55
7 and Over	15.4	61.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	0	0	100.0	13*
Average Size of Family	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.5	0	0	4.1	

* Small sample.

Size of Family, by Occupation and Tenure

In every educational group, except the college class, the heads of the non-farm relief households have the smaller size families (Figure 6). There appears to be little difference in the size of families of farm owners and farm tenants and laborers, where the heads have education below high school. However, farm tenant and laborer heads with education above the eighth grade have larger families than owners. This may indicate that farm owner heads with higher education are better able to stay off of relief rolls.



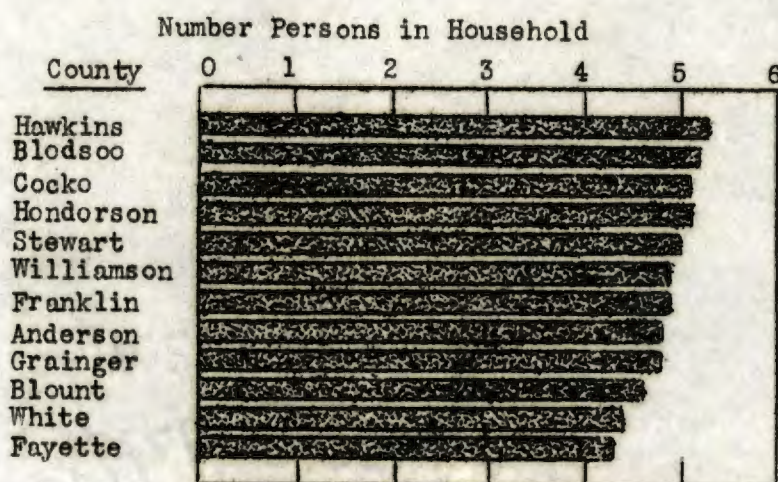
* There have been no farm owners with collogo education on relief, and only one farm tenant.

Source: Based on Tables II, III, and IV.

Figure 6. Average size of white relief households of heads having specified schooling, by tenure and occupation, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Size of Family, by Counties

The size of family of white relief households varies from 5.3 persons in Hawkins County to 4.3 persons in Fayette County (Figure 7). As previously discussed, a number of factors are responsible for the variation in the size of relief families when compared by counties, such as mobility of families on relief, tenure, and type of farming area. When the heads of these relief households, however, are divided into educational groups, it appears that the heads of the larger size house-



Source: Based on Table V.

Figure 7. Average size of white relief households, 12 counties of Tennessee, 1935

holds have less education than those which have smaller families. This is true in each county studied. For example, in Cocke County the heads of relief households who have fourth grade schooling or less have families averaging 5.7 persons, while heads who have schooling above the fourth grade have families of 4.3 persons (Table V).

TABLE V. AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY OF WHITE HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS*, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 12 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

County	Persons Per Family Within Each Educational Group		
	Grade 4 and Below	Above Fourth Grade	Average
Hawkins	5.4	5.2	5.3
Bledsoe	5.3	5.0	5.2
Cocke	5.7	4.3	5.1
Henderson	5.3	4.2	5.1
Stewart	5.1	4.1	5.0
Williamson	5.0	4.0	4.9
Franklin	5.0	4.6	4.9
Anderson	4.9	4.0	4.8
Grainger	5.0	4.0	4.8
Blount	5.1	4.4	4.6
White	4.6	4.1	4.4
Fayette	4.7	4.0	4.3

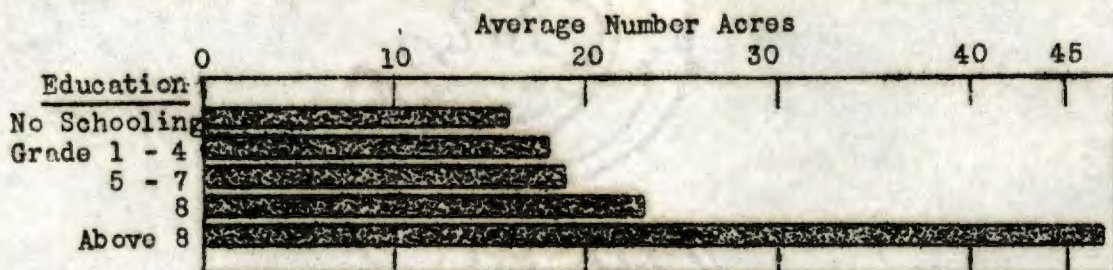
* No county with less than 100 households.

CHAPTER III

SIZE OF FARM

Farm Owners

When 11 counties are grouped together as a representative sample, white farm owners with higher schooling in general operate the larger farms. The average size of farm operated by owners on relief who have no schooling is 16 acres. This is 7 acres less than that of owners with eighth grade schooling, and 31 acres less than those who have education above the elementary grades (Figure 8). When the farm owners are divided into two groups, by size of farm operated, it is found that, of 212



Source: Based on Tablo VI.

Figure 8. Average size of farm operated by white farm owners on relief, by educational groups, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

who own farms averaging above 9 acres, 20 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade; while of the 147 whose farms average below 9 acres, only 12 per cent have education above the seventh grade.

Of the 19 farm owners on relief who have farms under 3 acres, none have education above the seventh grade. On the other hand, of 15 farm owners who operate farms above 100 acres, seven have schooling above the seventh grade.

Tablo VI shows the number of farm owners on relief by educational groups, and the average acreage of farms owned by the relief clients within each group. Although the sample of Negro operators is probably small to be representative, Negroes operate smaller farms than do whites.

TABLE VI. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM OPERATED BY WHITE AND NEGRO FARM OWNERS ON RELIEF, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

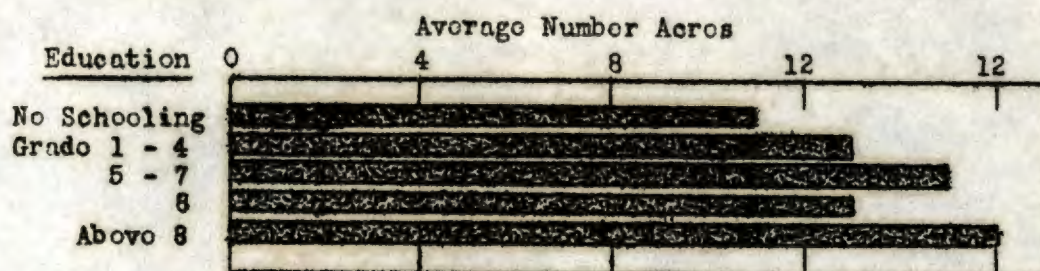
Education of Heads	Size of Farm Operated (Acres)		Number of Operators	
	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes
No Schooling	16	3	72	1
Grade 1 - 4	18	17	131	4
5 - 7	19	8	86	3
8	23	0	57	0
Above 8	47	9	13	2
All Operators	20	11	359	10

In the 11 counties studied in Tennessee the average size of farm operated by white owners on relief is 20 acres, whereas in a relief study in North Dakota, farms operated by relief clients average 350 acres⁽¹⁾.

Farm Tenants

The size of farm operated by white farm tenants on relief is 11 acres for those who have not attended any school, and 16 for those who have high school education (Figure 9). When the farm tenants are divided into two groups according to size of farm operated, it is found that of 350 who have farms below 9 acres, 12 per cent have education above the seventh grade. Of 481 tenants operating farms above 9 acres, 19 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade.

(1) Gillette, J. M., and McCrae, J. A., Analysis of the Farm Relief Load, p. 7, North Dakota ERA and Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance, FERA, Washington, D. C., June 1935.



Source: Based on Table VII.

Figure 9. Average size of farm operated by white farm tenants on relief, by educational groups, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Table VII shows that farms of Negro tenants on relief are larger in some cases than those of whites. This sample is small to be representative, but this difference might be due in part to the fact that over 50 per cent of the Negro tenants are croppers who operate large farms.

TABLE VII. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM OPERATED BY WHITE AND NEGRO FARM TENANTS ON RELIEF, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Education of Heads	Size of Farm Operated (Acres)		Number of Operators	
	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes
No Schooling	11	11	137	2
Grade 1 - 4	13	13	333	14
5 - 7	15	13	228	5
8	13	36	100	3
Above 8	16	24	33	2
All Operators	13	16	831	26

Size of Farms, by County

Farm Owners.— The average number of acres operated by farm owners on relief is larger in every county for those having schooling above the fourth grade (Figure 10). The wide county variation in size of farm is due in part to the type of farming. In Henderson County, for example, the average size of farm operated by relief clients with schooling above

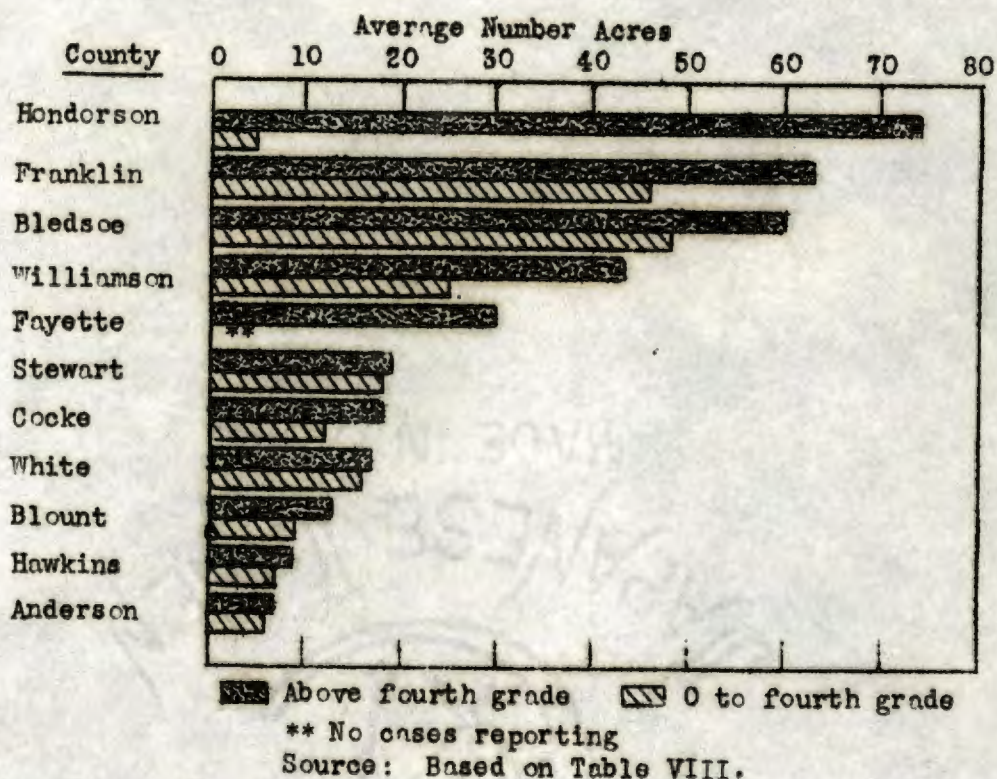


Figure 10. Average number of acres operated by white farm owners on relief, by educational groups, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

the fourth grade is 74 acres and the average size of farm of the non-relief⁽²⁾ population is 112 acres. In Anderson County, on the other hand, farms operated by relief clients with education above the fourth grade, average only 7 acres, but those of the non-relief clients average only 61 acres.

Farm Tenants.— Farm tenants on relief with education above the fourth grade, operate as an average, larger farms than do those with less schooling in all counties except Cocke and Blount (Figure 11). The size of farm of tenants on relief, as in the case of farm owners, appears to

(2) 1935 Census of Agriculture.

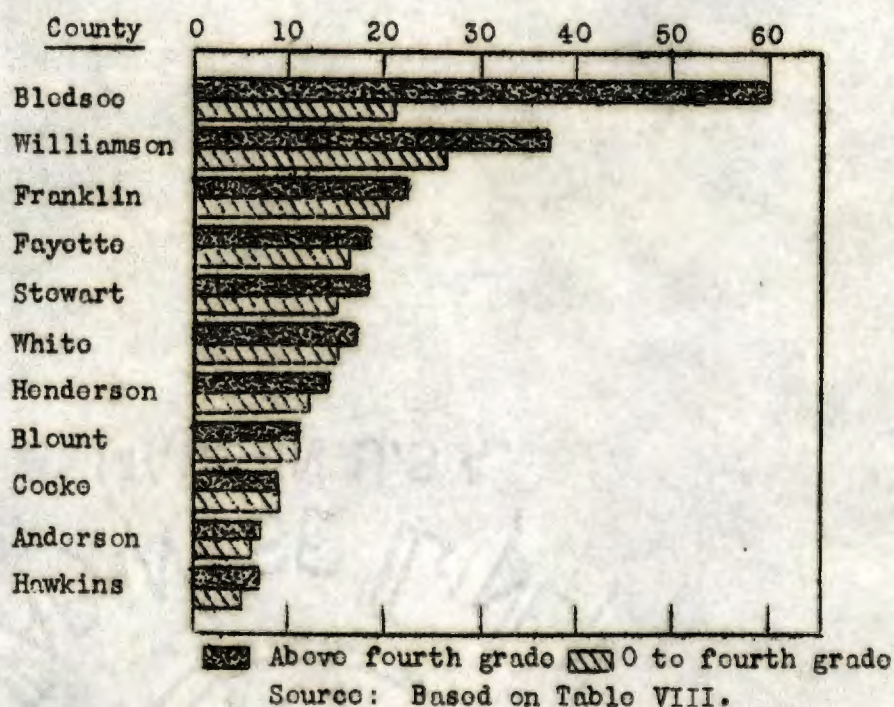


Figure 11. Average number of acres operated by white farm tenants on relief, by educational groups, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1935

vary almost directly with the size of farms of the non-relief population, being relatively smaller. In Blodsoe County where the average size farm of tenants on relief who have education above the fourth grade is 60 acres, the average size of non-relief⁽³⁾ farms is 65. On the other hand, in Hawkins County where the average size of farms of tenants with schooling above the fourth grade is 7 acres, the farms of non-relief tenants averaged only 41 acres.

In practically every educational group the farm owners on relief operate larger farms than tenants as shown in Table VIII.

(3) 1935 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE VIII. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES OPERATED BY WHITE FARM OWNERS
AND TENANTS ON RELIEF, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 11 COUNTIES
OF TENNESSEE, 1935

County	Acres Operated by Owners		Acres Operated by Tenants	
	0 to Fourth Grade	Above Fourth Grade	0 to Fourth Grade	Above Fourth Grade
Henderson	5	74	12	14
Franklin	46	63	20	22
Bledsoe	48	60	21	60
Williamson	26	43	26	37
Fayette	0	30	16	18
Stewart	18	19	15	18
Cocke	12	18	9	9
White	16	17	15	17
Blount	9	13	11	11
Hawkins	7	9	5	7
Anderson	6	7	6	7
Average	17	22	12	15

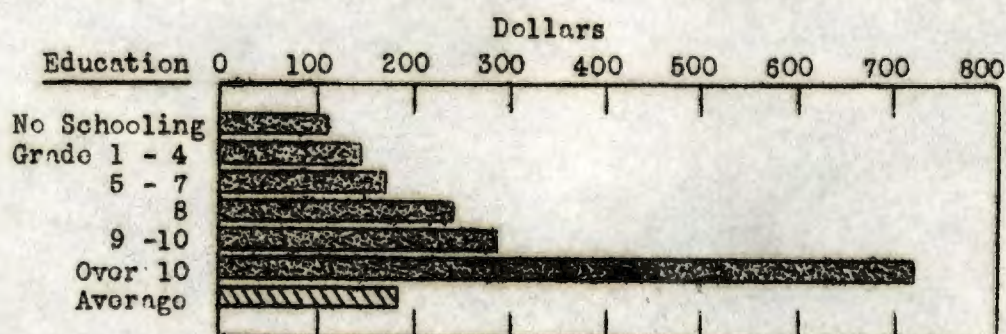
CHAPTER IV

VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INDEBTEDNESS

The resources and liabilities of relief families may be regarded as one index of their former earning capacity and spending habits. Misfortune, resulting in lack of material resources in relief households, has undoubtedly placed many rural people in need of outside aid, regardless of their educational status. However, if information regarding economic and educational status is known, many families, under the proper supervision, might be partly or completely rehabilitated if they are provided with assistance.

All Relief Clients

White Males.— The average value of property owned by white males is lowest for those having no schooling, and highest for those who have above 2 years of high school, the amounts being \$110 and \$722 respectively (Figure 12).

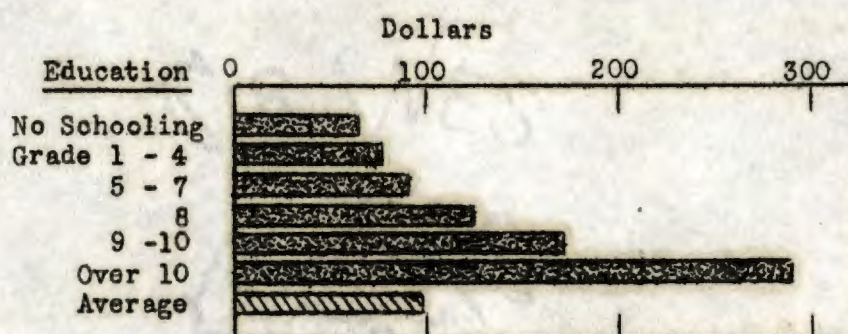


Source: Based on Table IX.

Figure 12. Average value of all property of white male heads of relief households, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Over four-fifths of all relief clients with education below the eighth grade own property worth less than \$172, or below the average of all educational groups. Among non-property owners, 30 per cent have schooling; but only 13 per cent of those owning property have no schooling.

Of 1,008 relief cases studied, 13 per cent report no indebtedness. The average debt for those reporting liabilities is \$99. Clients with no schooling have the lowest debts, averaging \$64 per household, while those with education above 2 years of high school have an average of \$292 (Figure 13).

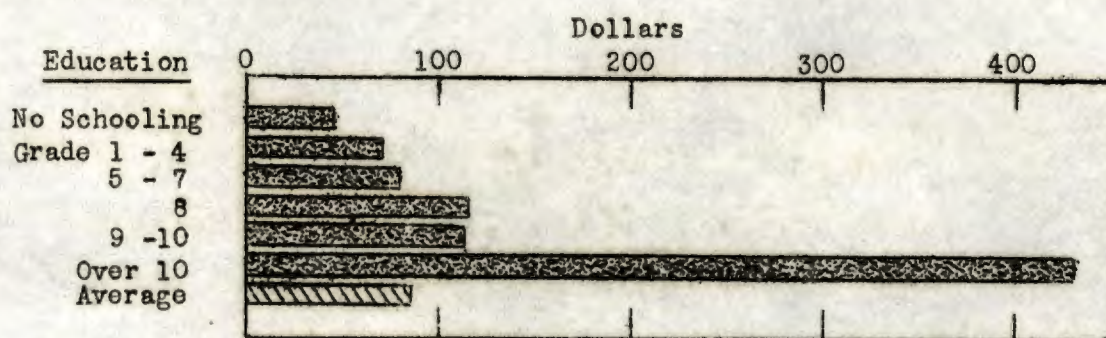


Source: Based on Table IX.

Figure 13. Average debts of white male heads of relief households, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Although relief clients with most education have the largest liabilities, they also possess more property, and their net resources are considerably larger than those with less education (Figure 14).

The average value of property reported by white male relief clients exceeds their indebtedness by \$84, which indicates a relatively low economic status of the majority of people seeking relief, regardless of their education (Table IX). The general lack of resources, evident in all educational groups, rather than the amount of indebtedness, is the



Source: Based on Table IX.

Figure 14. Average net resources of white male heads of relief households, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

TABLE IX. AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY OF WHITE MALE HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 9 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

Education	Average Value of Property*	Average Debts**	Average Net Resources
No Schooling	\$110	\$64	\$46
Grade 1 - 4	145	74	71
5 - 7	171	92	79
8	241	126	115
9 - 10	285	172	113
Over 10	722	292	430
All Groups	\$ 183	\$ 99	\$ 84

* 919 cases

** 876 cases

more significant thing in the study of the economic condition of relief clients. For instance, non-relief farms, in one of the counties studied, have an average mortgage debt of \$3,396, compared with \$452 per mortgaged relief farm. (1)

White Males and Females.— The average net resources of female heads with schooling above the fourth grade are \$12 greater than those with fourth grade education or below, and the resources of females exceed those of males in both educational groups (Figure 15).

(1) 1930 Census of Agriculture.

Allred, C. E., Raskopf, B. D., Matthews, M. T., Tosch, C. A., Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Williamson County, Tennessee, p. 28, Cooperative Plan of Rural Research, May 1936, (Bibliography)

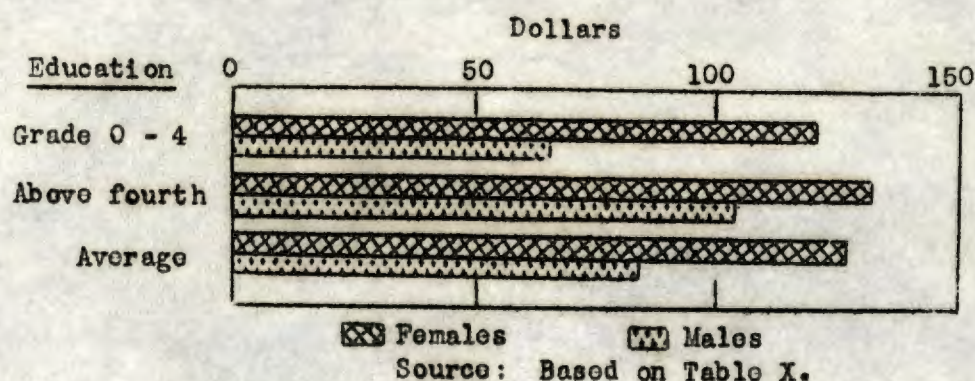


Figure 15. Average net resources of white male and female heads of relief households, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935.

The average value of property owned by white female heads of relief households is \$39 greater than that for males, and their average debts are \$5 less. Although the females with schooling below the fifth grade have incurred higher debts than males, they own more property, which gives them greater net resources. A comparison of the value of property, and of debts, of male and female relief clients by educational groups is shown in Table X.

TABLE X. AVERAGE VALUE OF PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF WHITE MALE AND FEMALE HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 9 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935*

Education	Average Property Value		Average Debts	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grade 0 - 4	\$136	\$203	\$ 71	\$ 82
Above 4th Grade	233	236	128	103
All Heads	\$183	\$222	\$ 99	\$ 94

* 919 males; 152 females.

Negroes.— The net resources of Negro female relief clients are also greater than those of males, in both educational groups (Figure 16). Female heads with higher education possess considerably higher net resources than those with little schooling, the reverse of the situation

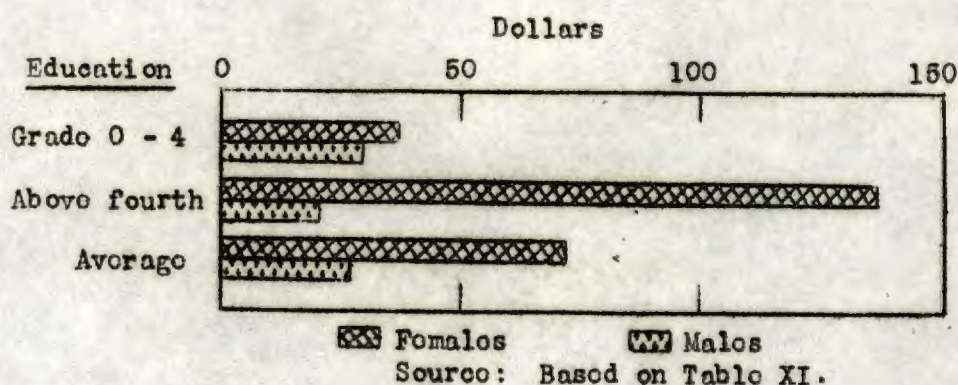


Figure 16. Average net resources of Negro male and female heads of relief households, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

among male heads. The average net resources of female heads who have little or no schooling, are \$7 greater than those for male heads; whereas females who have schooling above the fourth grade have resources averaging \$116 more than males.

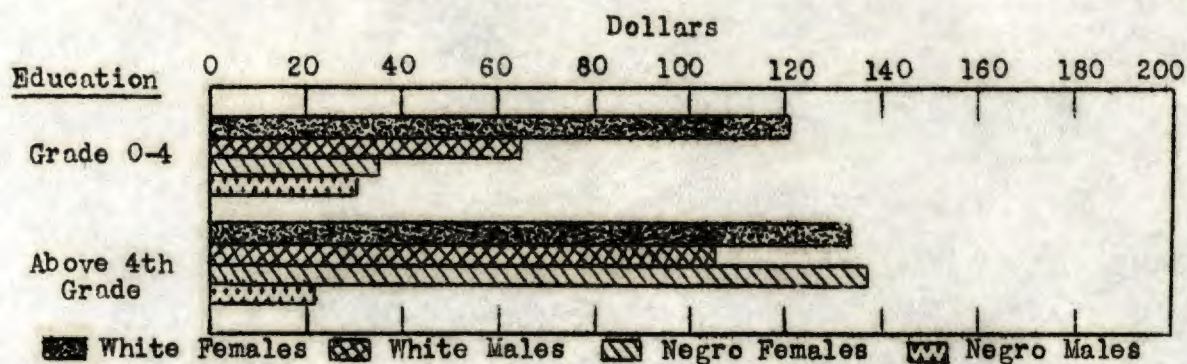
Among Negroes on relief, it appears that female heads who have considerable schooling, have accumulated more property, and less debts, than males of the same educational status. In the groups with little schooling, female heads have less debts, but also less property (Table XI).

TABLE XI. AVERAGE VALUE OF PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF NEGRO MALE AND FEMALE HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 9 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935*

Education	Average Property Value		Average Debts	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grade 0 - 4	\$ 89	\$ 54	\$59	\$17
Above 4th Grade	91	167	70	30
All Heads	\$ 90	\$ 93	\$63	\$21

* 73 males; 29 females.

Negroes and Whites Compared.— The net resources of both white male and white female relief clients, with fourth grade schooling or less, are greater than those of Negroes of both sexes (Figure 17). Among clients



Source: Based on Tables X and XI.

Figure 17. Average net resources of heads of relief households, by educational groups, race and sex, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

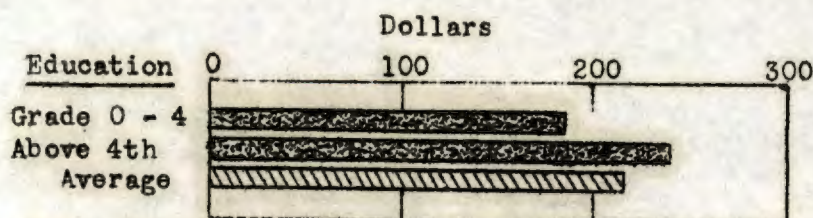
who are educated beyond the fourth grade, the resources of Negro male heads are considerably smaller than those of white heads; but those of Negro females are higher than those of white female heads.⁽²⁾ Negro females in this educational group have smaller debts than the whites. However, the average net resources of all Negro females, regardless of education, are less than those of white females.

Farm Owners

Among white male farm owners on relief, the better educated have the higher net resources. Those with schooling above the fourth grade have an average property valuation of \$457, and average debts of \$215. Those with fourth grade education or less own property averaging \$310, with debts of \$124. Although the debts of the farm owners with the most education are higher, the value of their property is still higher, thus giving them greater net wealth (Figure 18).

The average value of property, and debts, of white and Negro farm

⁽²⁾ Possibly due to small sample.



Source: Based on Table XII.

Figure 18. Average net resources of white male farm owner heads of relief households, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

owner relief clients is shown in Table XII. Although the sample is too small to compare white and Negro females by educational groups, it may be seen that the average net resources of Negroes of both sexes are lower than those of whites.

TABLE XII. AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF FARM OWNER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 9 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935*

Education	Average Property Value			Average Debts		
	Whites		Negroes	Whites		Negroes
	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males
Grade 0 - 4	\$310	**	**	\$124	**	**
Above 4th Grade	457	**	**	215	**	**
All Heads	\$378	\$302	\$220	\$164	\$68	\$126

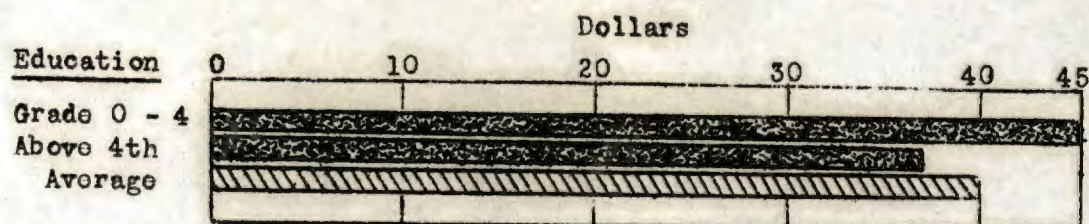
* 104 white males; 16 white females; 7 Negro males; no Negro females.

** Inadequate sample.

Farm Tenants and Laborers

White male farm tenants and laborers with fourth grade education or below have slightly higher net resources than those with more schooling (Figure 19). The better educated possess more property, but have incurred more obligations.

As in the case of farm owners, there are too few in the sample of white females to compare by educational groups. However, there is little



Source: Based on Table XIII.

Figure 19. Average net resources of white male farm tenant and laborer heads of relief households, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

difference in the average net resources of all white male and female heads (Table XIII). Male clients have more property but more debts.

TABLE XIII. AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF FARM TENANT AND LABORER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 9 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935*

Education	Average Property Value				Average Debts			
	Whites		Negroes		Whites		Negroes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grade 0 - 4	\$110	**	**	**	\$ 65	**	**	**
Above 4th Grade	128	**	**	**	91	**	**	**
All Heads	\$118	\$99	\$66	\$66	\$ 78	\$64	\$49	\$15

* 530 white males; 23 white females; 25 Negro males; 6 Negro females.

** Inadequate sample.

Net resources of male Negro heads are lower than those of whites.

Both Negro male and female heads average the same amount of property, but Negro females have less debts.

Non-Farm Heads

The average net resources of white male non-farm relief clients who are educated beyond the fourth grade are \$164 greater than those who have not completed the fourth grade (Figure 20).

The group of better educated clients have average property valued at

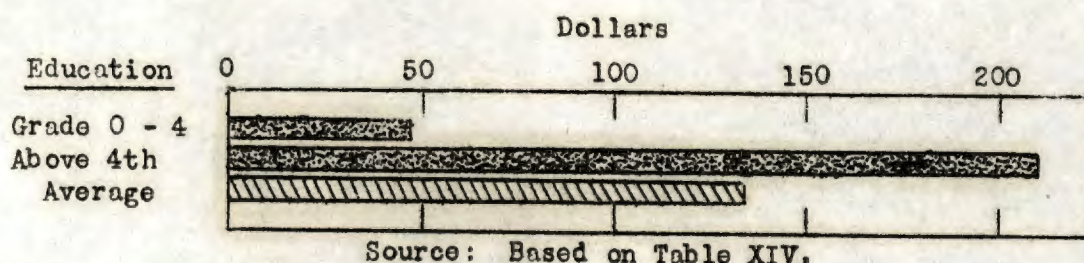


Figure 20. Average net resources of white male non-farm heads of relief households, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

\$338 and debts of \$127, compared with \$118 and \$71 respectively, for those with schooling below the fifth grade.

White females with little education possess more property but have incurred more obligations than males of the same educational status. Among those who have more schooling, the reverse is true (Table XIV).

TABLE XIV. AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF NON-FARM HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 9 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935*

Education	Average Property Value				Average Debts			
	Whites		Negroes		Whites		Negroes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grade 0 - 4	\$118	\$197	\$ 85	\$ 53	\$ 71	\$ 82	\$ 59	\$ 17
Above 4th Grade	338	262	118	142	127	102	70	29
All Heads	\$232	\$236	\$ 97	\$ 78	\$ 98	\$ 94	\$ 63	\$ 21

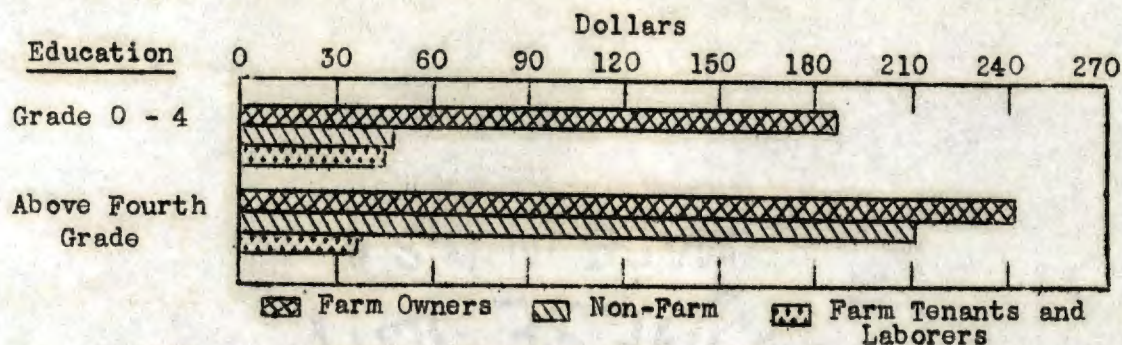
* 285 white males; 113 white females; 36 Negro males; 22 Negro females.

Among Negro non-farm heads, the average net resources of both males and females are higher in the better schooled groups, as is the case of white heads. Negro females, in each educational group, possess higher average net resources than do males.

White Male Heads, by Occupation and Tenure

The average net resources of farm owner relief clients exceed those of farm tenants and laborers, and those of non-farm clients, in both

educational groups (Figure 21). Among clients who have not completed the fifth grade, farm owners average four times the net resources of non-farm,



Source: Based on Tables XII, XIII, and XIV.

Figure 21. Average net resources of white male heads of relief households, by tenure, occupation, and educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

and farm tenant and laborer clients. In the group with better education, both farm owners and non-farm clients excel the farm tenants and laborers, in average net resources. The land owned by farm owners on relief accounts for the high valuation of their property compared with other tenure groups.

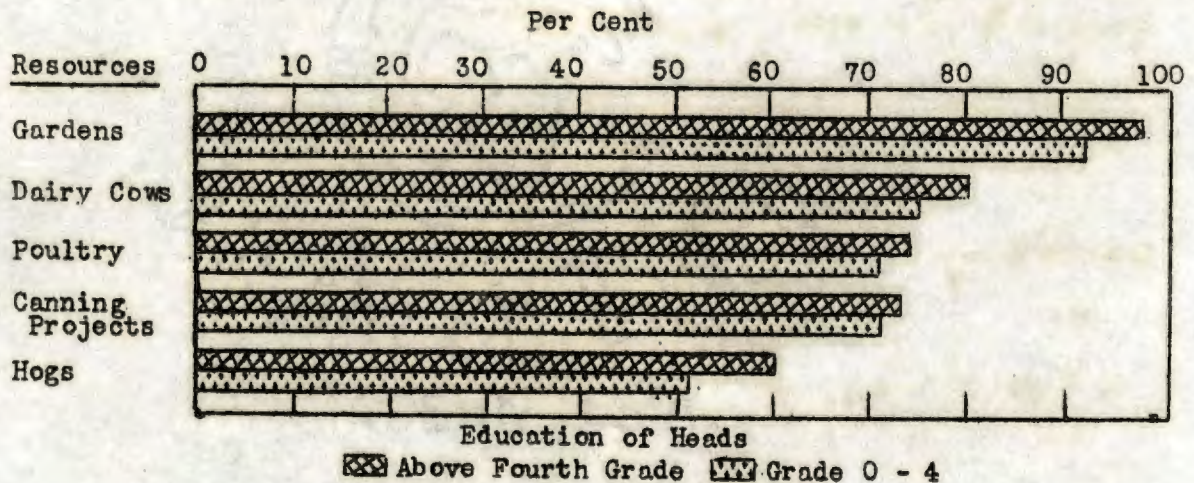
CHAPTER V

PRODUCTION USED IN FAMILY LIVING⁽¹⁾

In this chapter a study is made of the gardens, canning projects, and livestock of relief families, by educational groups.

Farm Owners

White Males.- In each of the factors considered, which contribute toward better family living, a larger percentage of the better educated owner-operators report those resources than of the less educated group. Of each 100 owners with training above the fourth grade, six more report gardens than do those with less education; five more report dairy cows; three more report poultry; two more report canning enterprises; and nine more report hogs (Figure 22).



Source: Based on Table XV.

Figure 22. Per cent of white male farm owners on relief reporting various resources, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

(1) Many of the schedules of relief clients contain no data regarding resources, which accounts for the small number in some samples.

Only a small percentage of relief clients in each educational group report certain of the resources. For instance, over 40 per cent of both groups report having no hogs.

That a comparatively large percentage report having some kind of garden, and as engaging in canning enterprises, is partly due to the fact that relief agencies encouraged these projects in the various counties.

The households with better educated heads have more livestock per family than those with less education. Male farm owners who have advanced beyond the fourth grade average 0.7 more hogs per family, and slightly more dairy cows and poultry than those with less education (Table XV).

TABLE XV. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OWNERS ON RELIEF REPORTING VARIOUS RESOURCES, AND NUMBER PER FAMILY, BY EDUCATION GROUPS, 9 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935*

Per Cent Reporting:	Education of Family Heads			
	Males		Females	
	Grade 0-4	Above Fourth Grade	Grade 0-4	Above Fourth Grade
Gardens	92.0	98.0	60.0	98.0
Dairy Cows	75.0	80.0	33.0	80.0
Poultry	71.0	74.0	66.0	74.0
Canning Enterprises	71.0	73.0	49.0	73.0
Hogs	51.0	60.0	32.0	60.0
Number Per Family:				
Dairy Cows	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1
Poultry	27.0	28.0	20.0	31.0
Hogs	1.2	1.9	1.1	3.3

* 128 cases studied; 65 or more cases reporting each enterprise among males; 14 or more cases reporting each enterprise among females.

White Females.— Although the sample within each educational group is small, from the cases studied it appears that female heads with higher education possess more resources than do those with less schooling. While the females with least schooling have fewer resources than males of the same educational status, the better educated group of females report more gardens, poultry, and hogs than the less educated group.

Whites and Negroes.- No comparison of whites and Negroes can be made due to the small sample of Negro relief clients. Of the nine Negro households, six report having gardens and poultry, but only three report a dairy cow, hogs, or canning.

Farm Tenants and Laborers

White Males.- Among farm tenants and laborers on relief, a larger percentage of the better schooled group report each of the resources than in the group with little schooling (Figure 23).

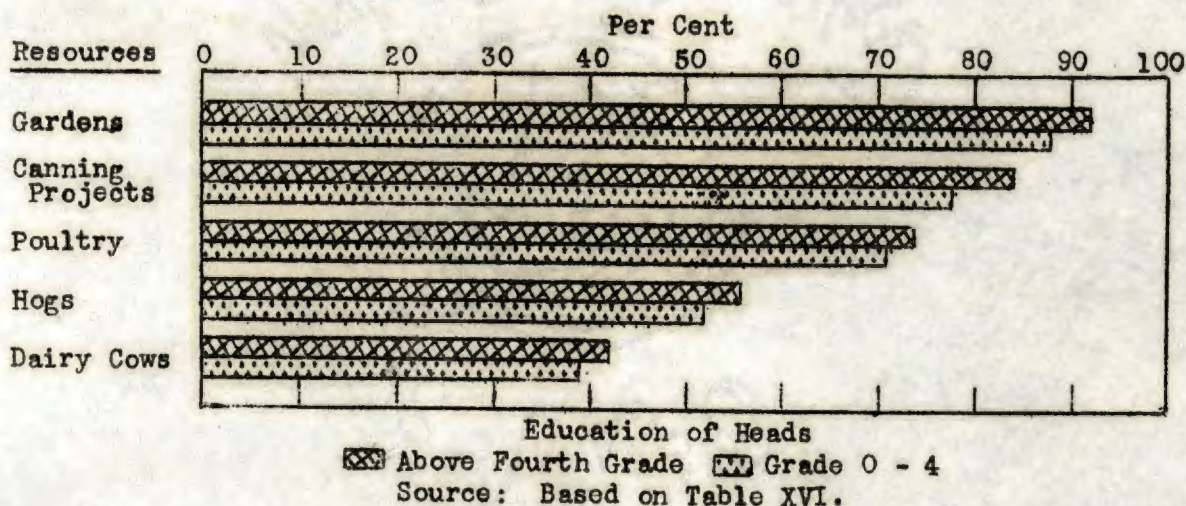


Figure 23. Per cent of white male farm tenants and laborers on relief reporting various resources, by educational groups, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Over 58 per cent of all the tenants and laborers (both educational groups combined) have no dairy cows, and almost half own no hogs.

The average number of livestock per family is also greater where the provider has better education. The heads having schooling above the fourth grade have two and one-half times as many dairy cows per family, about twice as many hogs, and slightly more poultry, than those with less education (Table XVI).

TABLE XVI. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM TENANTS AND LABORERS ON RELIEF REPORTING VARIOUS RESOURCES, AND NUMBER PER FAMILY, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 9 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935*

Per Cent Reporting:	Education of Family Heads			
	Male		Female	
	Grade 0-4	Above Fourth Grade	Grade 0-4	Above Fourth Grade
Gardens	88.0	92.0	81.0	92.0
Canning Enterprises	78.0	84.0	72.0	84.0
Poultry	71.0	74.0	40.0	59.0
Hogs	52.0	56.0	16.0	27.0
Dairy Cows	39.0	42.0	25.0	36.0
Number Per Family:				
Poultry	20.0	23.0	16.0	20.0
Hogs	1.2	2.3	1.0	2.1
Dairy Cows	1.0	2.6	1.0	1.1

* 500 cases studied; 252 or more male cases reporting each enterprise; 12 or more female cases reporting each enterprise.

White Females.- A larger percentage of the better educated group of female clients report having the various resources, compared with those of little schooling. Among females with little schooling, 84 per cent have no hogs, 75 per cent no dairy cows, and 60 per cent no poultry. Among the better educated females these percentages are 73, 64, and 41, respectively. The relative percentage differences among females in the educational groups are greater than among males, but a higher percentage of males report the various resources in each educational group (Table XVI).

Whites and Negroes.- A smaller number of Negro relief cases, compared with whites, report each type of enterprise. Of the 33 Negro relief cases, only 5 have hogs, 8 have dairy cows, 19 have poultry, 24 do canning, and 27 have gardens. This sample is too small to justify a comparison by educational groups, but it shows the general lack of these enterprises among Negro clients.

Comparison of Resources of Owners, and Tenants and Laborers

Of the farm operators who have not progressed beyond the fourth grade, about twice as many owners as tenants and laborers report dairy cows; a slightly higher percentage have hogs and gardens; and a slightly smaller percentage are engaged in canning enterprises (Figure 24). The percentages reporting poultry are the same for both groups, but farm owners possess a larger number per family.

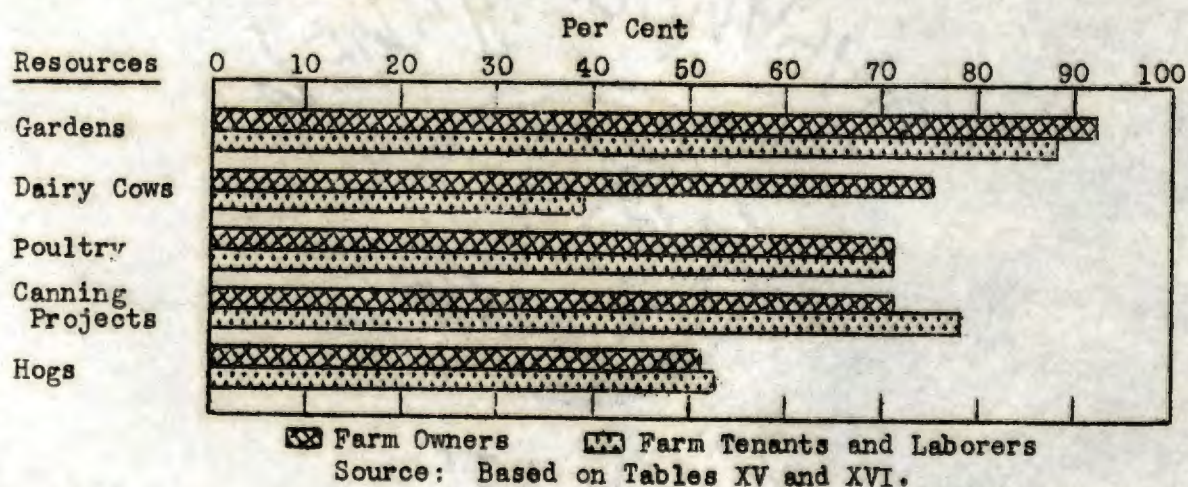
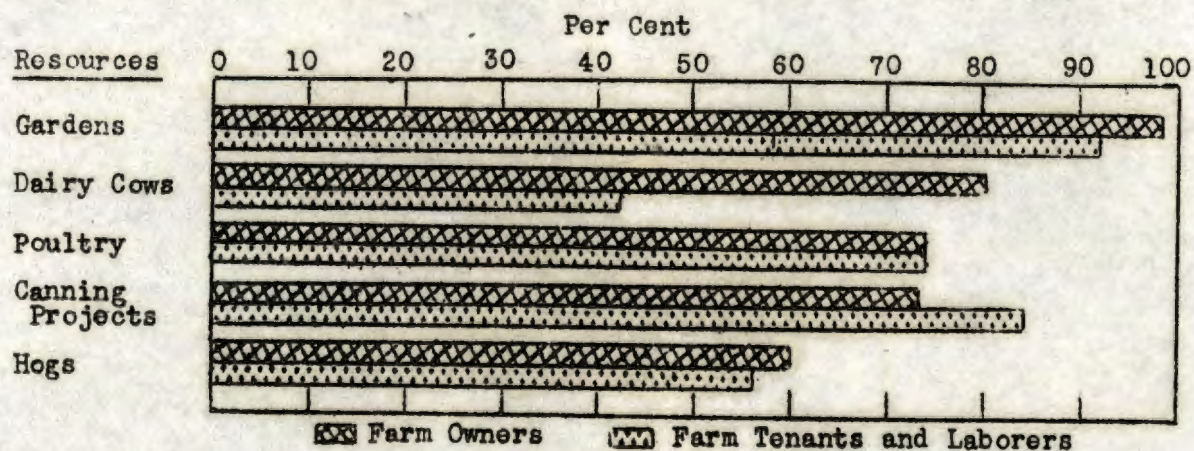


Figure 24. Per cent of white male farm operators on relief with grade 0 - 4 schooling reporting various resources, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

Among farm operators who have gone beyond the fourth grade, 38 per cent more owners than tenants and laborers report dairy cows, a slightly larger percentage have gardens, but a slightly lower percentage report canning projects and hogs (Figure 25).

It is noteworthy that in both educational groups, farm owners report considerably more dairy cows but that there are relatively small differences in the other enterprises. It appears that farm tenants on relief tend to have less resources of the kind that require larger investments.



Source: Based on Tables XV and XVI.

Figure 26. Per cent of white male farm operators on relief with schooling above the fourth grade reporting various resources, 9 counties of Tennessee, 1935

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PART III

EDUCATION OF FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS

IN

TENNESSEE

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GENERAL SUMMARY

1. The educational status of farm operators in different areas of Tennessee varies considerably in surveys made but a few years apart. This variation is probably due to differences in the ability of counties to finance education, to urban influences, and mobility of farm operators; also possibly in some cases to differences in methods of securing the data.
2. In almost all of the 22 counties studied, over three-fourths of the white farm operators have not attended high school. This percentage is above 95 in three counties. The percentage of farm operators with no formal education whatever, ranges from none in Madison County in 1920 to 29.5 in Monroe County in 1925. In a survey of Overton County in 1936 about 10 per cent of the operators have not attended any school. Few of the operators in any of the surveys have attended college.
3. In practically every farm survey the educational status of white farm owners is higher than that of white farm tenants. The reverse appears to be true among Negroes, farm tenants being better schooled than owners.
4. Farm operators under 44 years of age have better education than those who are 45 years of age or older. This is true for both white and Negro owners and tenants.
5. Low educational attainment among farm operators is also characteristic of other states. In surveys made in several other states more than 55 per cent of the farm operators have education below the eighth grade.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

This is a preliminary report dealing with the education of farm operators in Tennessee. The purpose of the study is to bring together, in graphic and statistical form, available information on the educational status of select groups of farm operators analyzed by race, tenuro, and education.

The data on which the report is based are obtained from surveys of 22 counties, representing 2,570 schedules. The dates of these surveys vary, the earliest being made in Knox County in 1917, representing 73 schedules. The latest surveys have been made in Crockett and Overton Counties in the summer and fall of 1936 respectively, and comprise 261 schedules.⁽¹⁾ The location of the counties studied; authority for the survey; and date, kind, and number of schedules of each survey, is shown in Table I and Figure 1.

No attempt is made to treat the data of these surveys exhaustively, but rather to present information in non-technical form.

The sample in many counties, when broken down by race, sex, age, tenure, and educational groups is relatively small. For that reason, before any final conclusions are drawn regarding the educational situation within a particular county, a more thorough study is desirable.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. J. H. Pearson, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Dr. J. E. Avent, College of

(1) More schedules in these surveys have been secured but are not included in this report since they are not completed.

Education, University of Tennessee. Through them a number of WPA workers have been made available who rendered valuable assistance in tabulating the data on which the report is based.

TABLE I. KIND, DATE, AND NUMBER OF SCHEDULES OF EACH SURVEY,
22 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

County	Kind of Survey	Date	Number of Schedules
Knox	Farm Management (1)	1917	73
Washington	" " (1)	1925	52
Overton	" " (2)	1925	56
8 Counties Combined (Hardin, Chester, Honderson, Shelby, Gibson, Obion, Weakley, Henry)	" " (3)	1932	73
Crockett	Farm Management and Soil Conservation (4)	1936	125
Madison	Standard of Living (5)	1920	145
Williamson	" " "	1920	152
Montgomery	" " "	1921	164
Overton	" " " (6)	1936	136
Pickett	Farm Survey (7)	1922	140
Monroe	" "	1925	200
Bledsoe	" "	1925	229
Roane	" "	1931	302
Campbell	" "	1932	400
Scott	" "	1932	190
White	" "	1932	133

- (1) Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee.
- (2) Department of Agricultural Economics, and Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee.
- (3) Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee.
- (4) Agricultural Economics Department, University of Tennessee, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and United States Soil Conservation Service, and Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
- (5) Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee, and United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
- (6) Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee and Resettlement Administration.
- (7) Department of Rural Education, Research Students, University of Tennessee.

A knowledge of the educational status of rural people is desirable as a basis for a well-planned program of both adult and child education,

for those who have little or no schooling; to enable the University to better train teachers for rural schools; and to make the work of the country schools more nearly meet the needs of the farm communities.

Many factors have a direct bearing on the educational opportunities within the counties which should be borne in mind when considering the educational status of rural people. One of the most important is the comparative ability of the counties to finance governmental services, such as education.

A study of the fiscal capacity⁽²⁾ of Tennessee counties was made in 1935 by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. In this study consideration was given to the ability of the counties to finance services on a per capita basis. The ranking of the counties is shown in Table II.

TABLE II. RANK IN FISCAL CAPACITY PER CAPITA OF THE COUNTIES STUDIED IN THIS REPORT, COMPARED WITH THE 95 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

County	Fiscal Capacity	County	Fiscal Capacity	County	Fiscal Capacity
Shelby	1	Weakley	18	White	60
Knox	4	Henry	20	Henderson	61
Madison	6	Williamson	24	Hardin	65
Washington	7	Roane	28	Chester	67
Gibson	8	Campbell	37	Scott	73
Obion	11	Crockett	44	Overton	76
Montgomery	14	Monroe	49	Bledsoe	84
				Pickett	95

Source: Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., Marshall, J. H., Collins, W. E., Tosch, C. A., Comparative Ability of Tennessee Counties to Finance Their Governmental Functions, Cooperative Plan of Rural Research, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, FWPA, and TWC, 1935.

(2) By "fiscal capacity" is meant the present relative tax paying ability of counties, based upon both resources and liabilities. Examples of factors used in determining the fiscal capacity of counties are: estimated true wealth, net agricultural income and retail sales, Federal and State aid, total tax levy, net public debt, number of children under 15 years of age, amount needed to raise the value of school property to \$185 per child of school age, and other factors.

Two other important factors which influence educational opportunities are soils and urban influences. In general, areas having favorable soil and topography have comparatively high financial capacity. Also the economic influence of cities have a direct bearing upon the fiscal capacity of a county, and in turn upon the ability to finance education. The location of the counties studied in relation to soil groupings and urban centers is shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

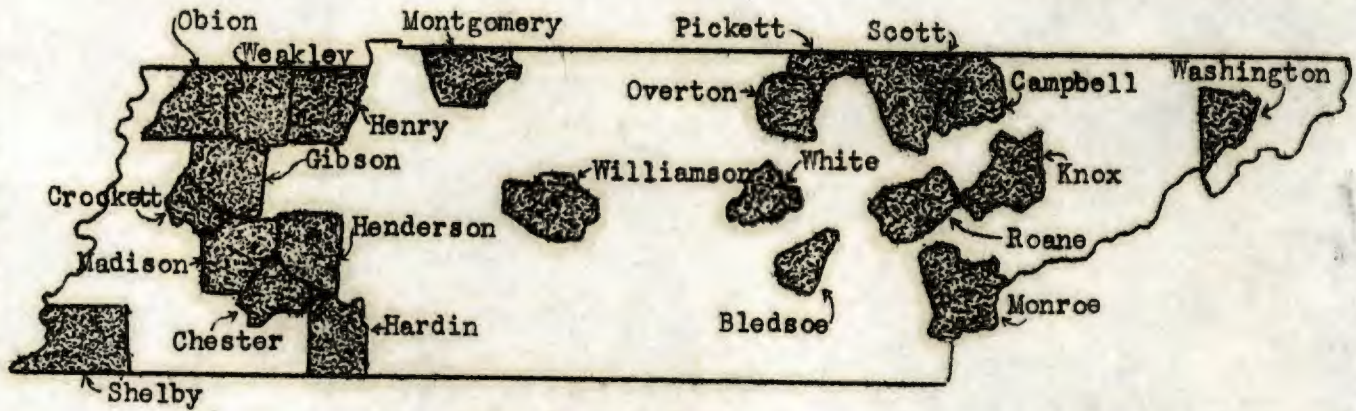


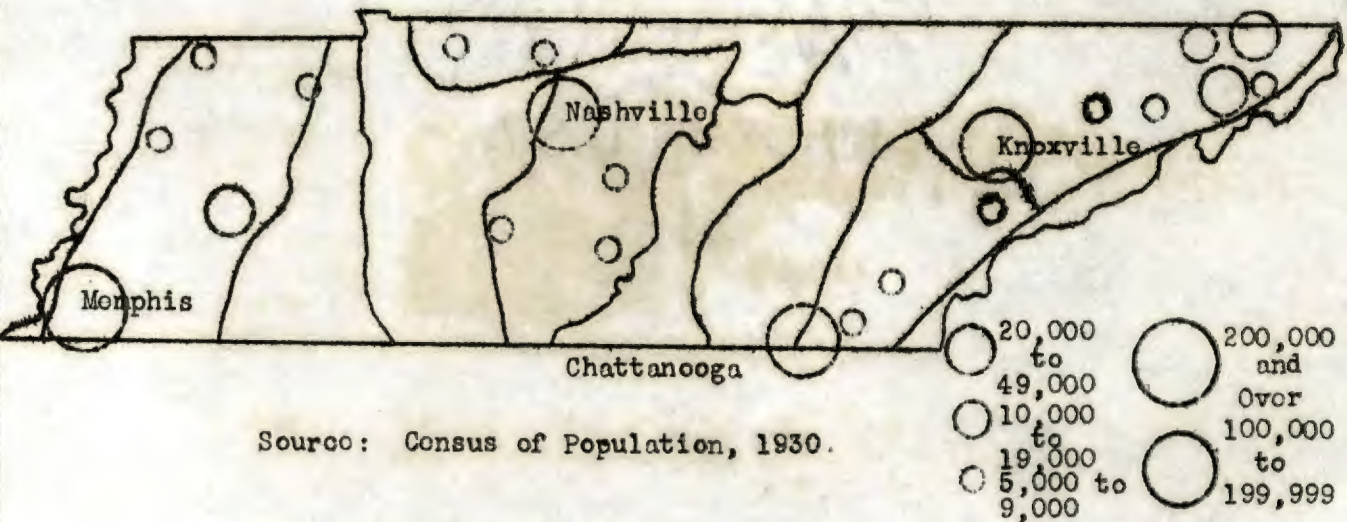
Figure 1. Location of counties studied in this report



- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mississippi Bottom | Central Basin |
| Central West Tennessee Plateau | Cumberland Plateau |
| Eastern West Tennessee Plateau | East Tennessee Valley |
| Highland Rim | Unaka Range |

Source: Soil Groups, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee (unpublished map).

Figure 2. Natural soil divisions of the State.



Source: Census of Population, 1930.

Figure 3. Location and size of cities having over 5,000 population, 1930

Chapter II

EDUCATION OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS

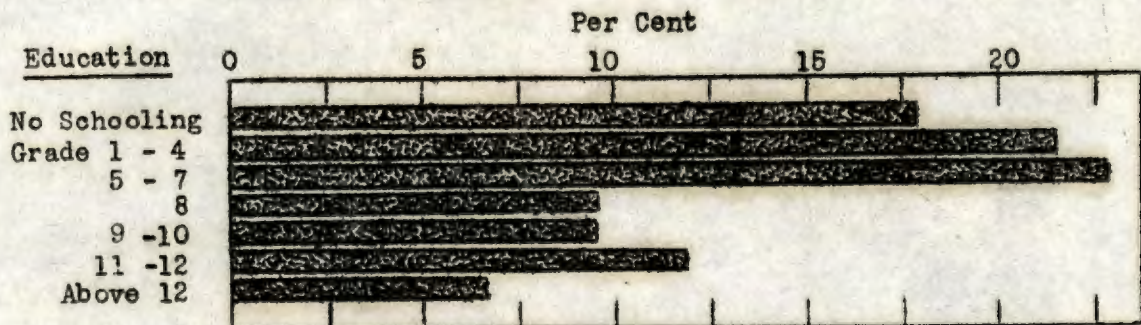
(Owners and Tenants Combined)

Of the surveys made in 22 counties, only a few include information on education by sex, race, and tenure. In some of the counties only data on the education of farm owners are available, while in others the education of all heads of households (tenants and laborers combined) is given.

In this chapter consideration is given to the educational status of white male and female heads, farm owners and tenants combined. The data are shown by year of survey, from earliest to latest, for comparison. In the following chapters the education of farm operators, by age, tenure, and sex is shown; and then the education of farm operators compared with those of other states.

Williamson County, 1920

Of the 135 white farm operators⁽¹⁾ studied, about 18 per cent have no schooling and slightly more than 62 per cent have not attained the eighth grade (Figure 4). A larger proportion of the owner-operators



Source: Based on Table III.

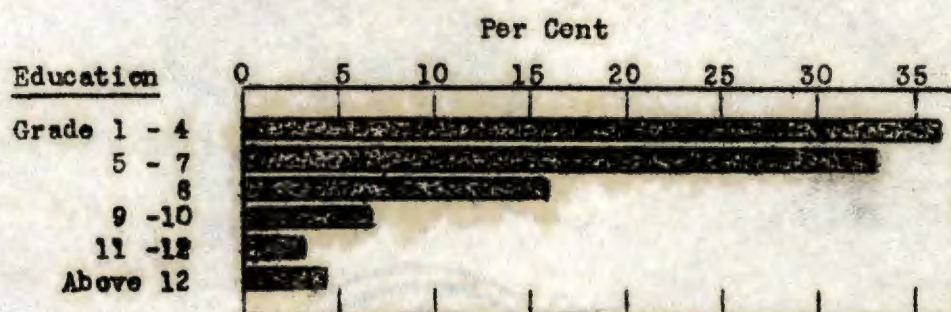
Figure 4. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Williamson County, 1920

(1) Ninety-two of these operators are owners and 43 are tenants.

have fifth to seventh grade schooling than any other educational group. Nine of the operators have some college education.

Madison County, 1920

In the survey of Madison County all of the 88 farm operators⁽²⁾ report having some schooling, but about 70 per cent have not completed the eighth grade (Figure 5). A larger proportion of the operators have first



Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 5. Per cent of white male owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Madison County, 1920

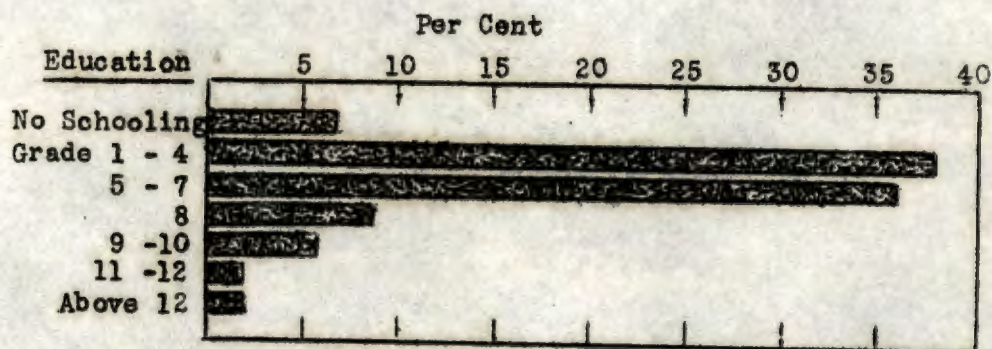
to fourth grade schooling than any other educational group. Four of the operators have some college education.

Montgomery County, 1921

There are 102 white farm operators in this survey.⁽³⁾ Of these about 7 per cent have not attended any school and about 81 per cent have not reached the eighth grade (Figure 6). A larger proportion of the operators have first to fourth grade schooling than any other educational group. Only 2 have attended college.

(2) Fifty-three of these operators are owners and 35 are tenants. No female operators are reported in this survey.

(3) Sixty-three of these operators are owners and 39 are tenants.

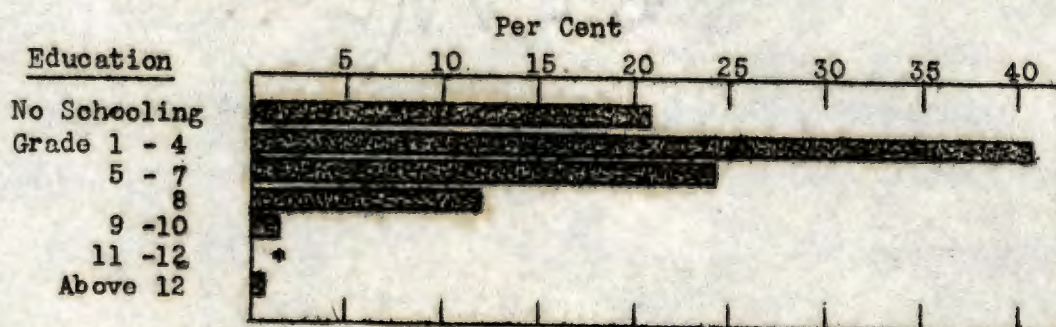


Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 6. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Montgomery County, 1921

Pickett County, 1922

The educational attainment of the white farm operators of the Pickett County survey in 1922 is lower than most of the other counties studied. Of the 140 operators, about 21 per cent have no schooling, and almost 86 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 7). A larger proportion of the operators have first to fourth grade schooling than any other educational group. Only one has some college training.



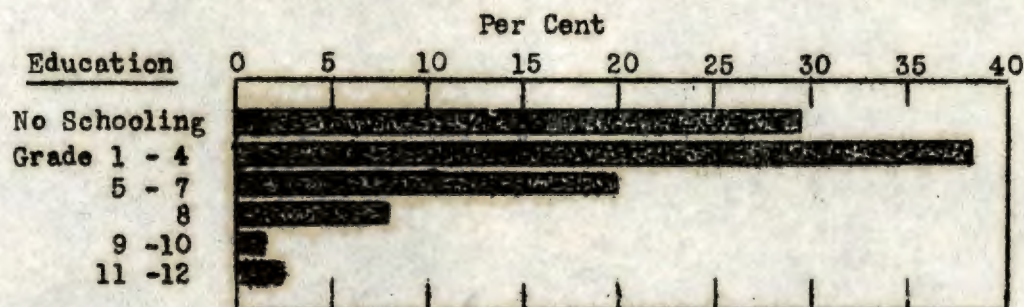
* There are no farm operators in this educational group.
Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 7. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Pickett County, 1922

Monroe County, 1925

The educational status of the 200 white farm operators of the Monroe County survey in 1925, is also relatively low. Almost 30 per

cent of the operators have no schooling, and 88 per cent have schooling below the eighth grade (Figure 8). A larger proportion of the heads have first to fourth grade schooling than any of the other educational groups. None of the operators have attended colleges.

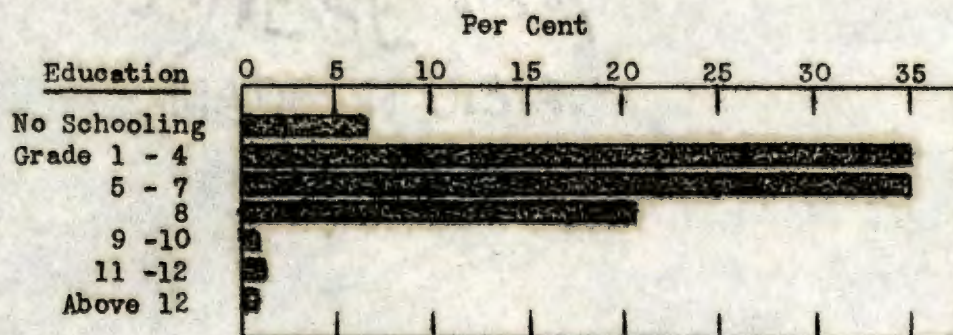


Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 8. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Monroe County, 1925

Bledsoe County, 1925

Of the 229 white farm operators studied in Bledsoe County in 1925, about 7 per cent have no schooling and about 76 per cent have no eighth grade education (Figure 9). There is no difference in the number who



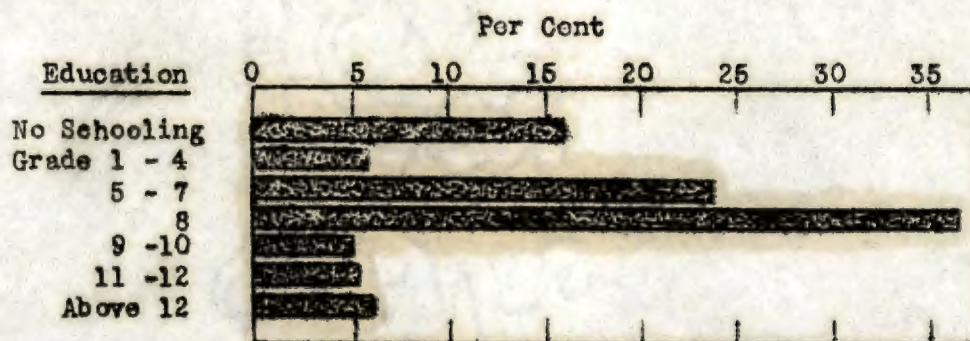
Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 9. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Bledsoe County, 1925

have first to fourth grade schooling and those who have fifth to seventh grade schooling. Two of the operators have attended college.

Roane County, 1931

There are 302 white farm operators in the Roane County survey of 1931. Of these slightly more than 16 per cent have not attended any school, and 46 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 10). A larger proportion of the operators have eighth grade schooling than any of the other educational groups. Nineteen of the operators have attended college, 10 being college graduates.

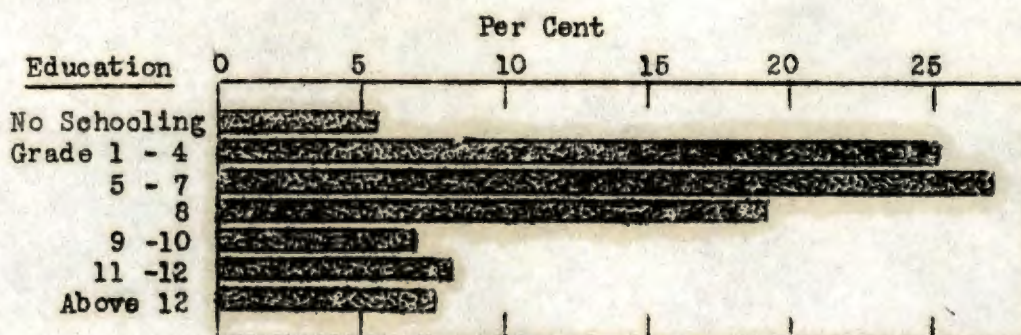


Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 10. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Roane County, 1931

Campbell County, 1932

In the survey of Campbell County about 6 per cent of the 400 white farm operators report no schooling, and about 58 per cent have not attained the eighth grade (Figure 11). A greater percentage of the operators have fifth to seventh grade schooling than any of the other educational groups. Thirty-one of the operators have gone to college, 7 being college graduates.

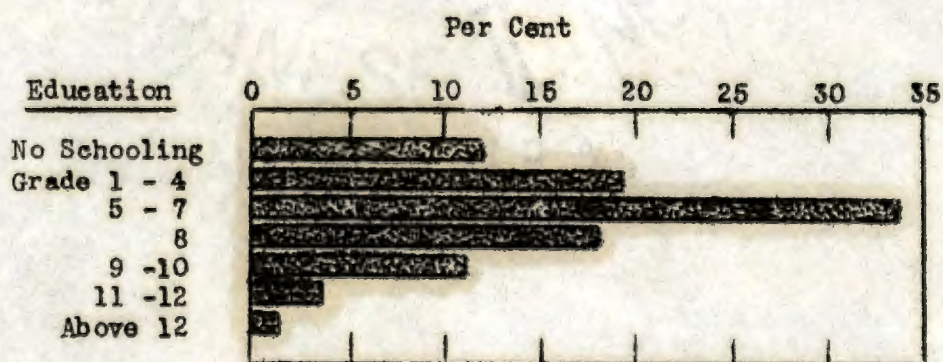


Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 11. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Campbell County, 1932

White County, 1932

Of the 133 white farm operators studied in White County in 1932, 12 per cent have not attended any school, and 65 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 12). A considerably larger percentage of the operators have fifth to seventh grade schooling than any of the other educational groups. Two of the operators have some college training.

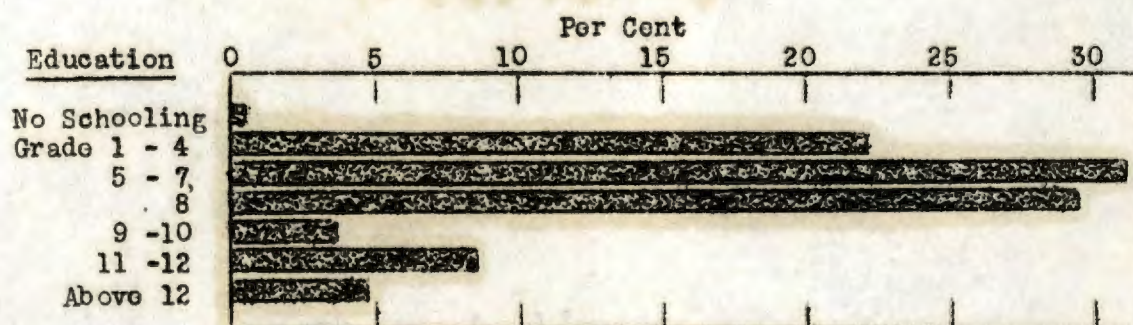


Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 12. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, White County, 1932

Scott County, 1932

Less than 1 per cent of the 190 white farm operators of the Scott County survey in 1932 have no schooling. About 54 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 13). A larger proportion of the



Source: Based on Table III.

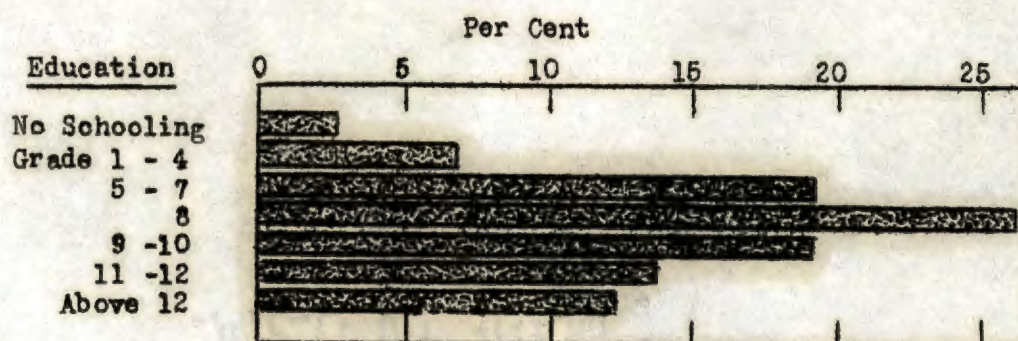
Figure 13. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Scott County, 1932

operators have fifth to seventh grade schooling than any of the other educational groups, but the percentage exceeds that for the eighth grade by only 1.6. Nine of the operators have attended college.

Eight West Tennessee Counties (Combined), 1932⁽⁴⁾

In eight counties of West Tennessee, about 3 per cent of the 73 selected white farm operators have no schooling and less than 30 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 14). A larger proportion of those operators have eighth grade schooling than any other educational group. Nine of the operators have attended college.

(4) Seventy-three Farm Management schedules are combined from the following counties of West Tennessee: Hardin, Chester, Henderson, Shelby, Gibson, Obion, Weakley, and Henry. The schedules are combined due to the small sample within each county. Sixty-one of these operators are owners and 12 are tenants.

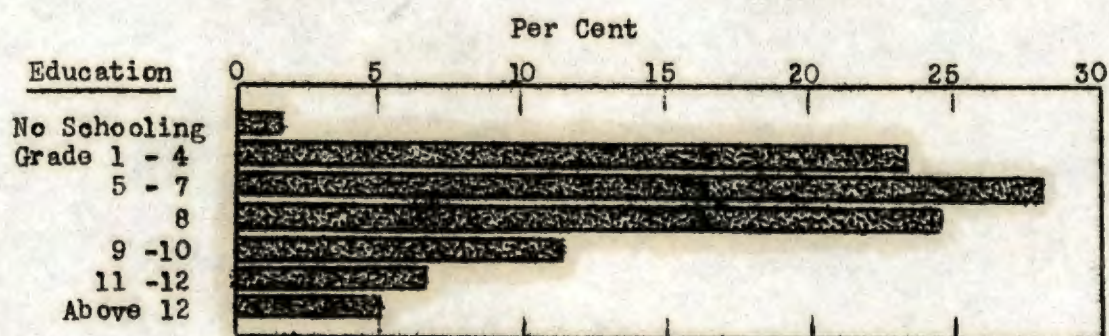


Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 14. Per cent of white male owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, 8 counties of West Tennessee combined, 1932

Crockett County, 1936

Of the 125 white farm operators⁽⁵⁾ in the Crockett County survey of 1936, less than 2 per cent have no schooling and about 53 per cent have not attained the eighth grade (Figure 15). A larger percentage of the operators have received fifth to seventh grade schooling than any other educational group. Six of these operators have attended college.



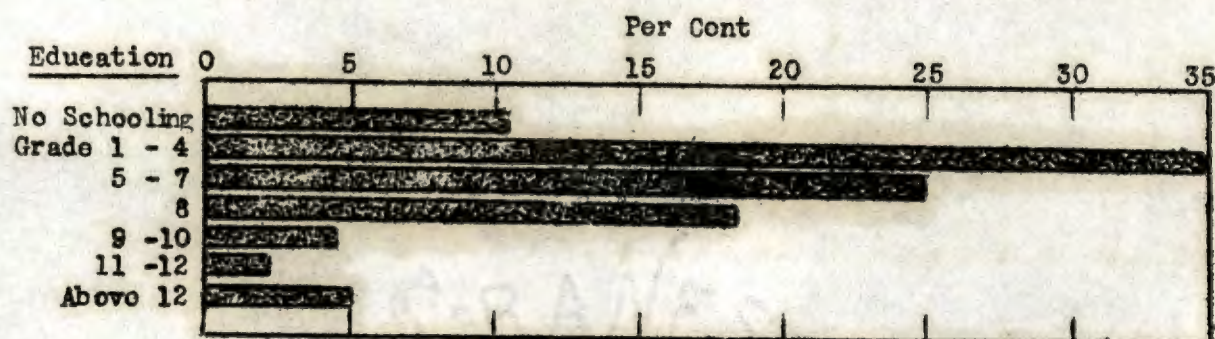
Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 15. Per cent of white male and female owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Crockett County, 1936

(5) Seventy-nine of these operators are owners and 46 are tenants.

Overton County, 1936⁽⁶⁾

About 10 per cent of the 136 farm operators included in the Overton County survey have not attended any school, and 70 per cent have schooling below the eighth grade (Figure 16). A larger proportion of the operators have first to fourth grade schooling than any other educational group. Seven of the operators have attended college.



Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 16. Per cent of white male owner and tenant heads of farm households having specified schooling, Overton County, 1936

Comparison by Counties

A fair comparison of the educational status of farm operators cannot be made by counties due to the different years in which the surveys have been made. However, Table III gives a summary of the percentage of operators in each county who are illiterate or who have reached each stage of schooling. In most of the counties over three-fourths of the operators have not attended high school, this percentage being above 95 in Pickett, Monroe, and Bledsoe Counties.

Few of the operators have attended college, and in many cases the

⁽⁶⁾ Of these operators 107 are owners and 29 are tenants.

TABLE III. PER CENT OF WHITE MALE AND FEMALE TENANT AND OWNER HEADS
OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, 22 COUNTIES
OF TENNESSEE, 1917-1936

County	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		Collogo Over 12	Total		Date of Sur- vey
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.	
Williamson	17.8	21.5	22.9	9.6	9.6	11.9	6.7	100.0	135	1920
Madison	0	36.4	33.0	15.9	6.8	3.4	4.5	100.0	88	1920
Montgomery	6.8	38.2	36.2	8.9	5.9	2.0	2.0	100.0	102	1921
Pickett	20.7	40.7	24.3	12.2	1.4	0	.7	100.0	140	1922
Monroe	29.5	38.5	20.0	8.0	1.5	2.5	0	100.0	200	1925
Bledsoe	6.6	34.9	34.9	20.5	.9	1.3	.9	100.0	229	1925
Roane	16.2	6.0	23.8	36.8	5.3	5.6	6.3	100.0	302	1931
Campbell	5.5	25.2	27.0	19.2	7.0	8.3	7.8	100.0	400	1932
White	12.0	19.5	33.8	18.1	11.3	3.8	1.5	100.0	133	1932
Scott	.5	22.1	31.1	29.5	3.7	8.4	4.7	100.0	190	1932
8 Counties Combined	2.7	6.9	19.2	26.0	19.2	13.7	12.3	100.0	73	1932
Crockett	1.6	23.2	28.0	24.8	11.2	6.4	4.8	100.0	125	1936
Overton	10.3	34.6	25.0	18.4	4.4	2.2	5.1	100.0	136	1936

operators who have some college education have previously been teachers.

In general, the educational status of farmers in the counties of West Tennessee appears to be comparatively high.

CHAPTER III

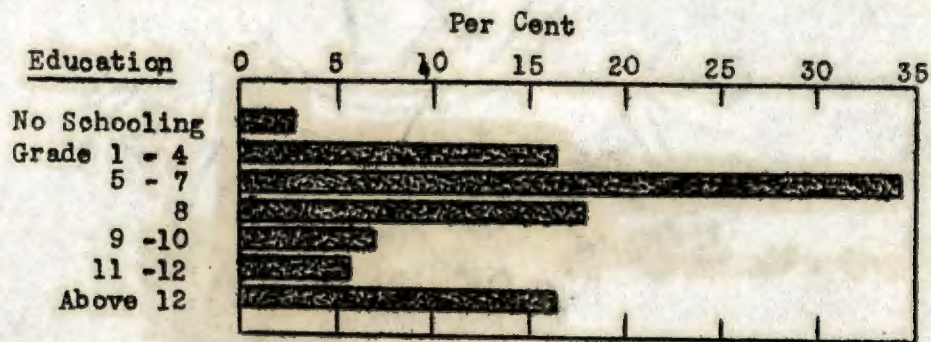
EDUCATION OF MALE FARM OPERATORS, BY TENURE

Are younger farm operators better educated than those of mature years? Do farm owners have better education than farm tenants? Are white farm operators better educated than Negro operators? In this chapter an attempt is made to answer these questions.

Separate tabulations on the educational status of farm owners have been made for 9 counties, and in 6 of these the educational attainments of owners are compared with those of tenants. The results of the surveys are presented by year the survey has been made, dating from earliest to latest.

Education of White Male Farm Owners, Knox County, 1917

Less than 3 per cent of the 73 white farm owners in the Knox County survey of 1917 have no schooling, and about 53 per cent have not attained the eighth grade (Figure 17).



Source: Based on Table IV.

Figure 17. Per cent of white male farm owners having specified schooling, Knox County, 1917

It is significant that such a large percentage have gone beyond the grade school. About 29 per cent of the operators have high school education or more, and over 16 per cent have attended college.

The younger farm owners have the better education. Of the owners 15 to 44 years of age about 62 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade, compared with about 36 per cent of those 45 years of age or older (Table IV).

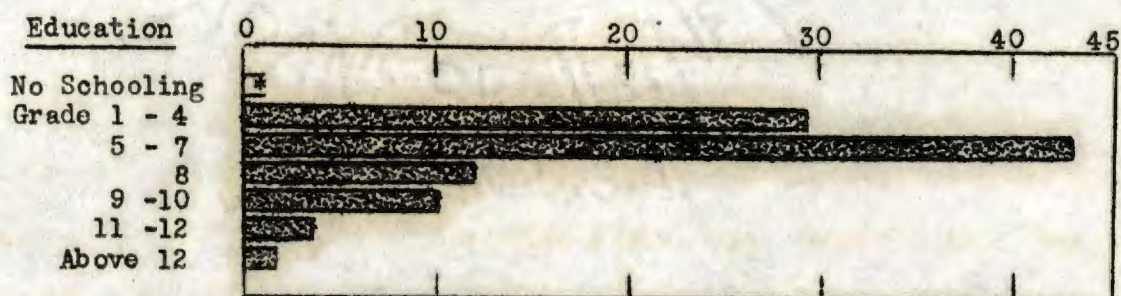
TABLE IV. PER CENT OF WHITE MALE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE GROUPS, KNOX COUNTY, 1917

Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		
15 - 44	3.2	19.3	16.1	9.7	12.9	9.7	29.1	31
Over 44	2.4	14.3	47.6	23.8	2.4	2.4	7.1	42
Total	2.7	16.4	34.3	17.8	6.9	5.5	16.4	73

Education of Male Operators, by Race, Age, and Tenure, Montgomery County, 1921

Farm Owners

White Male Owners.- Of the 58 white male⁽¹⁾ farm owners in the Montgomery County survey of 1921, all have some schooling, but about 72 per cent have not attained the seventh grade (Figure 18).



* There are no owners who have not attended school.

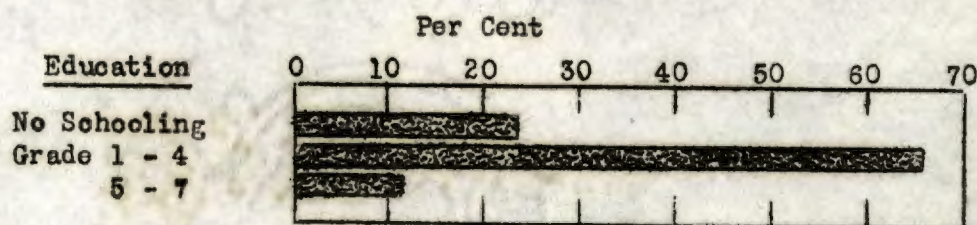
Source: Based on Table V.

Figure 18. Per cent of white male farm owners having specified schooling, Montgomery County, 1921

(1) Five white female owner-operators are reported in this survey. One has no schooling, 3 have first to fourth grade education, and one has fifth to seventh grade schooling.

The younger farm owners in this survey have the best education. Of those 15 to 44 years of age over 33 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade, compared with 25 per cent for those who are 45 years of age and over (Table V).

Negro Male Owners.- The educational status of Negro farm owners is low. Of 26 Negro male⁽²⁾ farm owners, 23 per cent have no formal education, and none have education above the seventh grade (Figure 19). Only 3 of the Negro farm owners are under 44 years of age, so no comparison of their educational status can be made by age groups.



Source: Based on Table V.

Figure 19. Per cent of Negro male farm owners having specified schooling, Montgomery County, 1921

White and Negro Male Owners Compared.- Negro male farm owners of Montgomery County in 1921 have inferior education, compared with white owners. Over 27 per cent of the white owners have education above the seventh grade while no Negro owners have schooling above this grade (Table V). Furthermore, about one-fourth of the Negro owners have no schooling at all, while all of the white owners have some education.

(2) There are 2 Negro female owners who report first to fourth grade schooling.

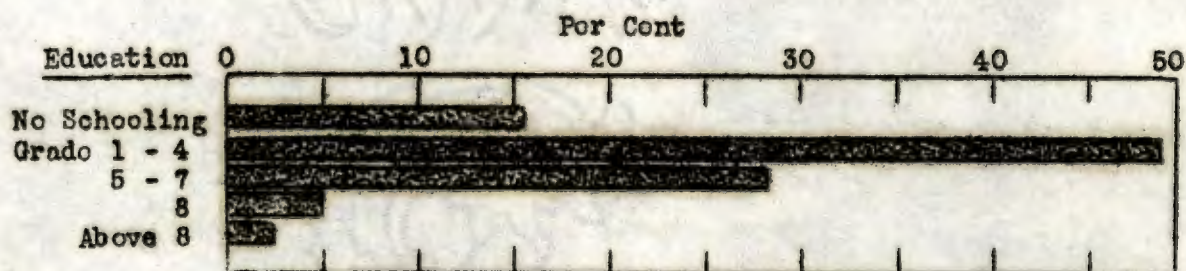
TABLE V. PER CENT OF MALE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING,
BY RACE AND AGE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921*

Race and Age	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
Negroes (Total)	23.1	65.4	11.5	0	0	0	0	100.0	26
Whites (Total)	0	29.3	43.1	12.1	10.3	3.5	1.7	100.0	58
Age 15 - 44	0	22.2	44.4	16.7	11.1	5.6	0	100.0	18
Over 44	0	32.5	42.5	10.0	10.0	2.5	2.5	100.0	40

* The sample of Negro owners is too small to be shown by age groups.

Farm Tenants

White Male Tenants.- Of the 39 white tenants in the Montgomery County survey of 1921 about 15 per cent have no schooling, and over 92 per cent have not completed the eighth grade (Figure 20).

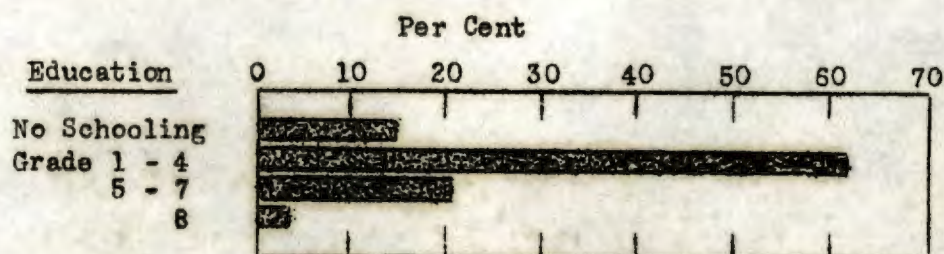


Source: Based on Table VI.

Figure 20. Per cent of white male farm tenants having specified schooling, Montgomery County, 1921

The younger tenants of Montgomery County are better educated than those of more advance years. Of the tenants under 45 years of age 42 per cent have schooling above the fourth grade, compared with 25 per cent of those 45 years of age and over.

Negro Male Tenants.- The educational attainment of Negro male tenants is low. Of the 34 tenants, about 15 per cent have no schooling and 97 per cent have schooling below the eighth grade (Figure 21).



Source: Based on Table VI.

Figure 21. Per cent of Negro male farm tenants having specified schooling, Montgomery County, 1921

White and Negro Male Tenants Compared.- The educational status of Negro tenants is lower than that of white tenants. About 36 per cent of the white tenants have schooling above the fourth grade, compared with 23 per cent for Negro tenants (Table VI).

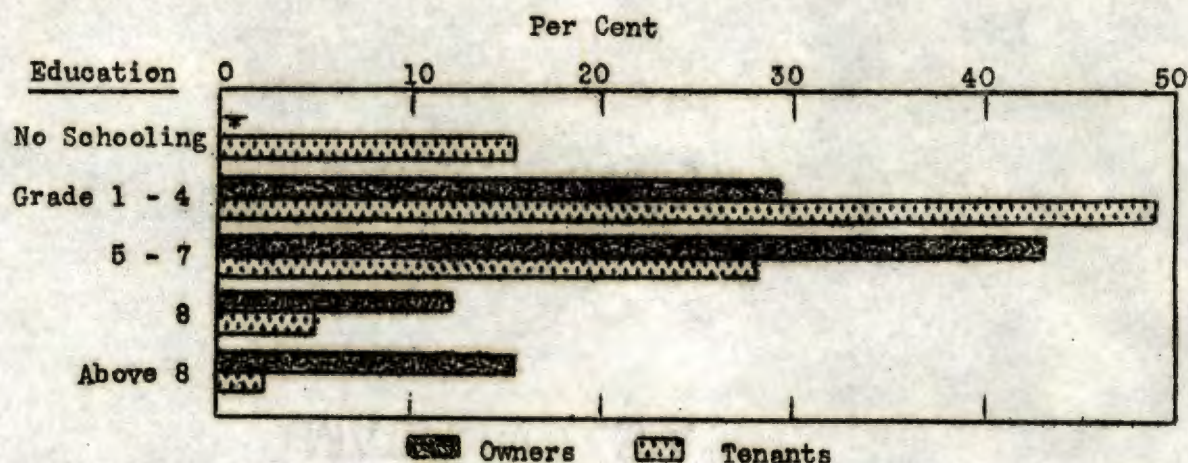
TABLE VI. PER CENT OF MALE FARM TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE AND AGE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
Negroes (Total)	14.7	61.8	20.5	3.0	0	0	0	100.0	34*
Whites (Total)	15.4	48.8	28.2	5.1	0	0	2.5	100.0	39
Age 15 - 44	5.2	47.4	31.6	10.6	0	0	5.2	100.0	19
Over 44	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	20

* The Negro tenants are not shown by age groups due to small number who are under 44 years of age.

Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

White Operators.- The educational attainment of white male farm owners is higher than that of tenants. There are no farm owners who have not attended school, whereas over 15 per cent of the tenants have no schooling (Figure 22). Over 70 per cent of the white owners have education above the fourth grade, compared with about 36 per cent of the white tenants.

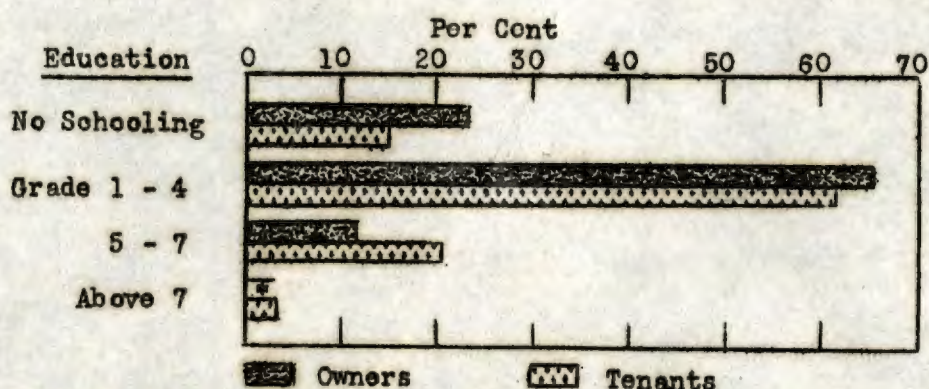


* There are no farm owners having no schooling.

Source: Based on Tables V and VI.

Figure 22. Per cent of white male farm operators having specified schooling, by tenure, Montgomery County, 1921

Negro Operators.— Negro farm tenants in Montgomery County are better educated than Negro owners, the reverse of the situation among white operators. Twenty-three per cent of the Negro owners have no schooling, compared with about 15 per cent for Negro tenants (Figure 23) Over 23 per cent of the Negro tenants have schooling above the fourth grade, compared with 11 per cent of the owners.



* There are no Negro owners having schooling above the seventh grade.

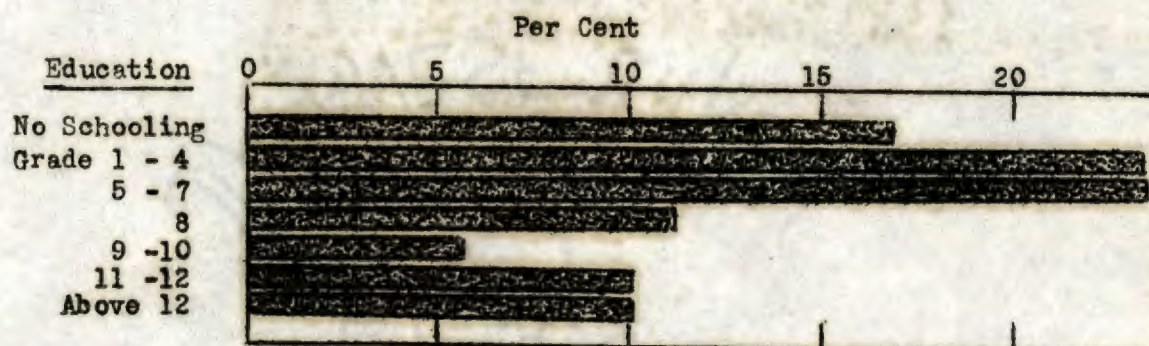
Source: Based on Tables V and VI.

Figure 23. Per cent of Negro male farm operators having specified schooling, by tenure, Montgomery County, 1921

Education of Male Farm Operators, by Race, Age, and Tenure,
Williamson County, 1920

Farm Owners

White Male Owners.- Of the 90 white male⁽³⁾ farm owners in the Williamson County survey in 1920, about 17 per cent have no schooling and about 63 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 24).



Source: Based on Table VII.

Figure 24. Per cent of white male farm owners having specified schooling, Williamson County, 1920

Over 42 per cent of the white farm owners under 45 years of age have schooling above the seventh grade, compared with 34 per cent of those over 44 years of age (Table VII).

TABLE VII. PER CENT OF WHITE MALE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, 1920

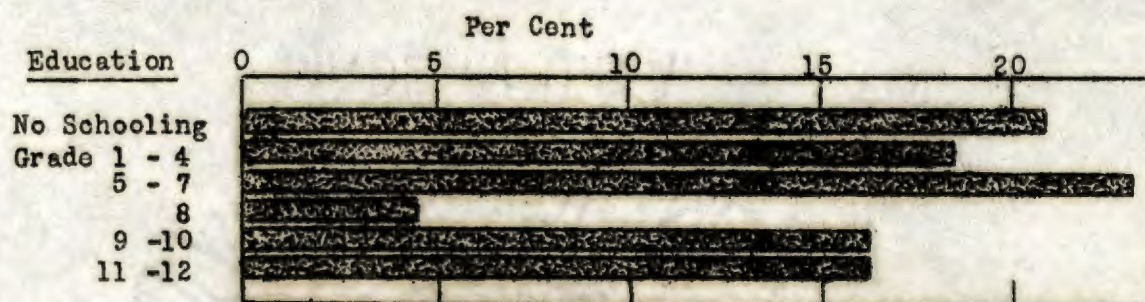
Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
15 - 44	19.2	15.4	23.1	7.7	11.5	15.4	7.7	100.0	26
Over 44	15.6	26.6	23.4	12.5	3.1	7.8	11.0	100.0	64
Total	16.7	23.3	23.3	11.1	5.6	10.0	10.0	100.0	90

Negro Male Owners.- There are only 3 male and 1 female Negro owners. These are over 45 years of age and report no schooling.

(3) There are 2 female farm owners. One has an eighth grade education and the other has attended the first two years of high school.

Farm Tenants

White Male Tenants.- Of the 43 white tenants in the Williamson County survey of 1920, about 21 per cent report no schooling and about 63 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 25).



Source: Based on Tablo VIII.

Figure 25. Per cent of white farm tenants having specified schooling, Williamson County, 1920

Over 66 per cent of the tenants under 45 years of age have schooling above the fourth grade and 15 per cent have no schooling. In comparison 50 per cent of the tenants over 44 years of age have education above the fourth grade and 31 per cent have no formal education (Table VIII).

Negro Male Tenants.- The educational status of Negro tenants is low. Of the 13 Negro tenants, about one-third have not attended any school.

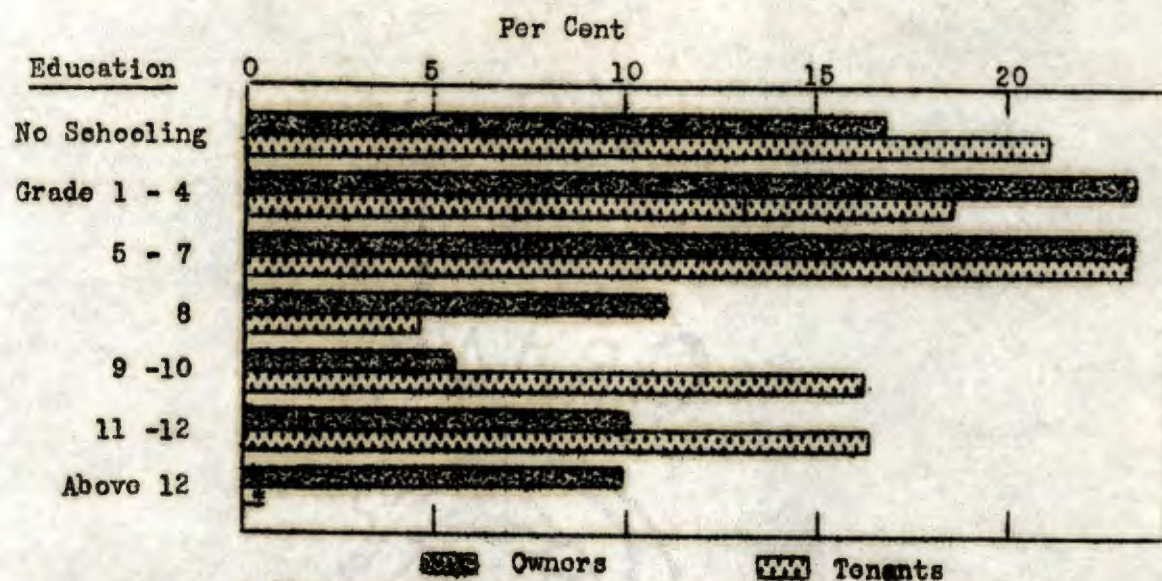
TABLE VIII. PER CENT OF MALE FARM TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE AND AGE, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, 1920

Race and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		Collogo	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
Negro (Total)	30.8	30.8	23.0	0	7.7	0	7.7	100.0	13*
White (Total)	20.9	18.6	23.2	4.7	16.3	16.3	0	100.0	43
Age 15 - 44	14.8	18.5	26.0	7.4	18.5	14.8	0	100.0	27
Over 44	31.1	18.8	18.8	0	12.5	18.8	0	100.0	16

* Sample is too small to be representative.

Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

White Operators.- A larger percentage of the farm tenants have eighth grade and high school education than farm owners. On the other hand, a smaller percentage of the farm owners have no schooling (Figure 26). There are no tenants having any college training, whereas 10 per cent of the owners have attended college.



* There are no tenants having any college training.

Source: Based on Tables VII and VIII.

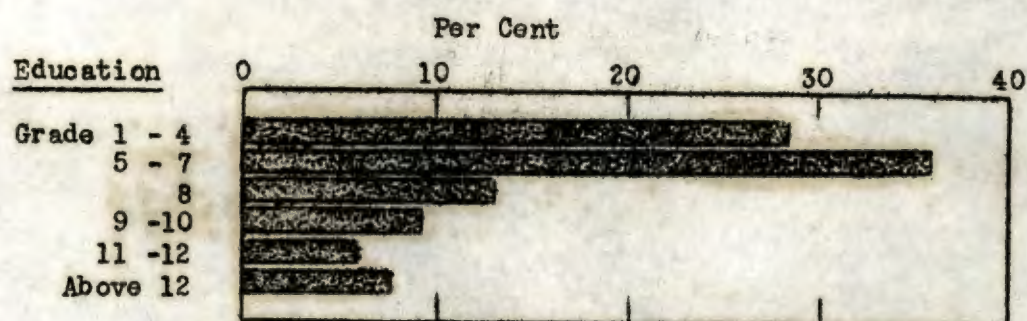
Figure 26. Per cent of white male farm operators having specified schooling, by tenure, Williamson County, 1921

Education of Male Farm Operators, by Race, Age, and Tenure, Madison County, 1921

Farm Owners

White Male Owners.- All the 53 white male farm owners in the Madison County survey of 1920 have some schooling. About 64 per cent have schooling below the eighth grade (Figure 27).

The younger farm owners are better educated than those of mature years. Of the owners under 45 years of age, 55 per cent have schooling



Source: Based on Table IX.

Figure 27. Per cent of white male farm owners having specified schooling, Madison County, 1920

above the seventh grade, compared with 24 per cent of owners over 44 years of age (Table IX).

Negro Male Owners.— There are only 8 Negro male owners in this survey. Of these 1 has no schooling, 4 have not reached the fifth grade, 6 have not completed the eighth grade, and none have schooling beyond the eighth grade.

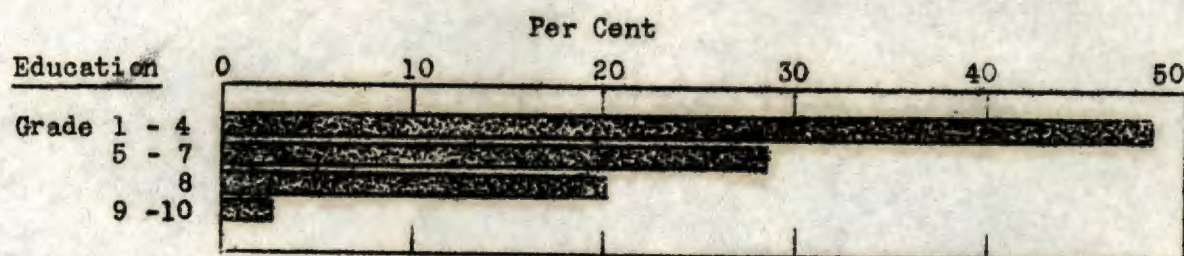
TABLE IX. PER CENT OF MALE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE AND AGE, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

Race and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
Negroes (Total)								100.0	8*
Whites (Total)	0	28.3	35.8	13.2	9.4	5.7	7.6	100.0	53
Age 15 - 44	0	10.0	35.0	25.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	20
Over 44	0	39.3	36.4	6.1	9.1	3.0	6.1	100.0	33

* Not shown by educational groups due to small sample.

Farm Tenants

White Male Tenants.— All of the 35 white farm tenants in the Madison County survey of 1920 have some schooling, but about 77 per cent have not completed the eighth grade (Figure 28).

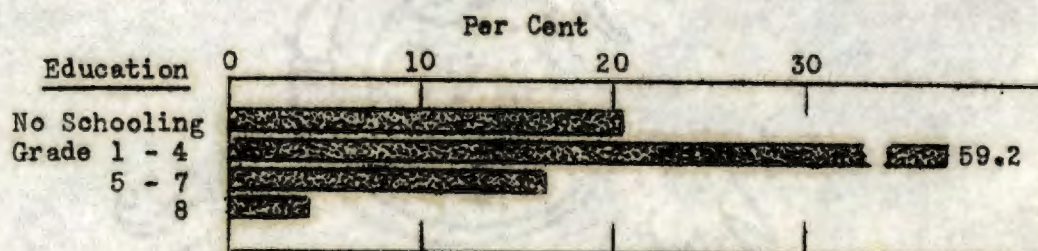


Source: Based on Table X.

Figure 28. Per cent of white male farm tenants having specified schooling, Madison County, 1920

Of the tenants under 45 years of age, over 65 per cent have schooling above the fourth grade, compared with 11 per cent of those over 44 years of age.

Negro Male Tenants.— Negro tenants in the Madison County survey have little schooling. About one-fifth have not attended any school, and about 96 per cent have not finished the grade school (Figure 29).



Source: Based on Table X.

Figure 29. Per cent of Negro male farm tenants having specified schooling, Madison County, 1920

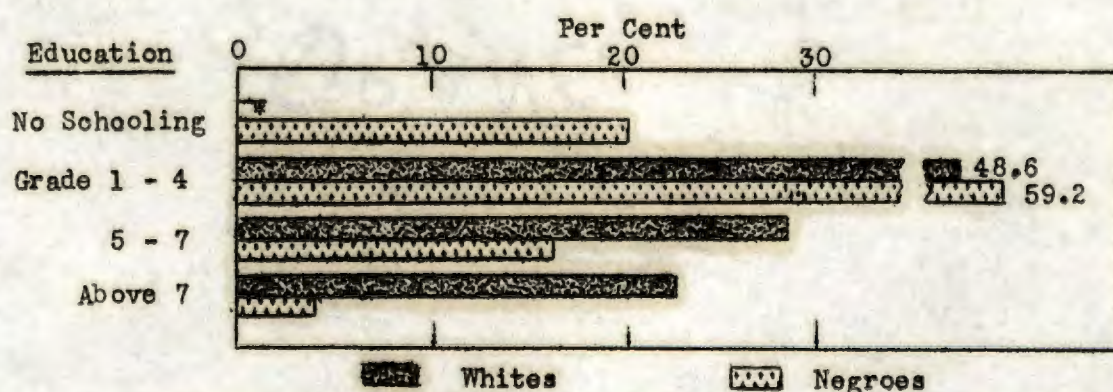
The younger Negro tenants have better education than those of older ages. About seven per cent of those under 45 years of age have no schooling, and 30 per cent have education above the fourth grade. In comparison, more than a third of those over 44 years of age have not gone to school, and 9 per cent have schooling above the fourth grade (Table X).

TABLE X. PER CENT OF MALE FARM TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE AND AGE, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

Race and Age	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12	%	No.
Negroes									
Age 15 - 44	7.4	63.0	22.2	7.4	0	0	0	100.0	27*
Over 44	36.4	54.5	9.1	0	0	0	0	100.0	22*
Total	20.4	59.2	16.3	4.1	0	0	0	100.0	49
Whites									
Age 15 - 44	0	34.6	34.6	26.9	3.9	0	0	100.0	26*
Over 44	0	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	0	100.0	9*
Total	0	48.6	28.6	20.0	2.8	0	0	100.0	35

* Sample is small to be representative.

White and Negro Tenants Compared.- Negro male tenants have inferior education compared with white tenants. Among white tenants there are no heads who have not attended school, and over 51 per cent have schooling above the fourth grade. Among Negro tenants 20.4 per cent have no schooling, and only 20.4 per cent have gone above the fourth grade (Figure 30).



* There are no white tenants with no schooling in the sample.

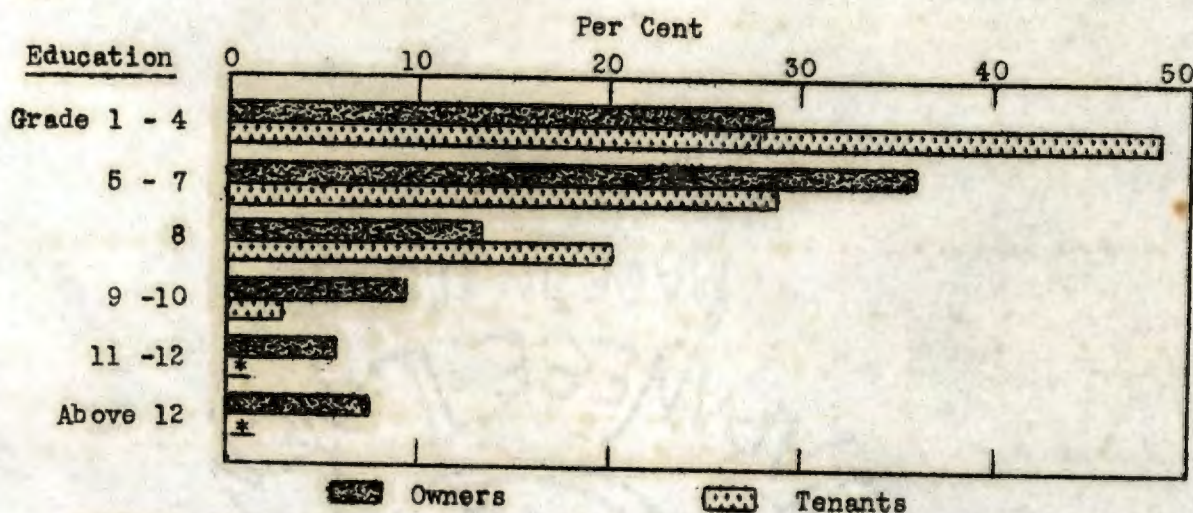
Source: Based on Table X.

Figure 30. Per cent of male farm tenants having specified schooling, by race, Madison County, 1920

White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

White male farm owners of Williamson County have higher education than tenants. Over 22 per cent of the owners have education above the

eighth grade, compared with less than 3 per cent of the tenants (Figure 31).



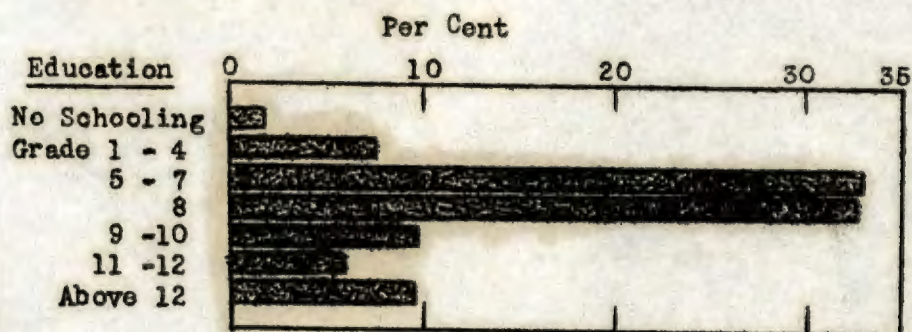
* There are no tenants having education above the second year of high school.

Source: Based on Tables IX and X.

Figure 31. Per cent of white male farm tenants having specified schooling, by tenure, Madison County, 1920

Education of White Male Farm Owners, Washington County, 1925

About 2 per cent of the 52 white male farm owners in the Washington County survey of 1925 have no schooling, and about 42 per cent have schooling below the eighth grade (Figure 32).



Source: Based on Table XI.

Figure 32. Per cent of white male farm owners having specified schooling, Washington County, 1925

Younger farm owners have the better education. Of those under 45 years of age all have schooling above the fourth grade, whereas of those over 44 years of age 16 per cent have only fourth grade education or less (Table XI).

TABLE XI. PER CENT OF WHITE MALE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, 1925

Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
15 - 44	0	0	36.4	31.8	13.6	9.1	9.1	100.0	22
Over 44	3.3	13.3	30.0	33.4	6.7	3.3	10.0	100.0	30
Total	1.9	7.7	32.7	32.7	9.6	5.8	9.6	100.0	52

Education of White Male Farm Owners and Tenants
Overton County, 1925 and 1936(4)

Farm Owners

There appears to be little real difference in the educational status of farm owners in Overton County in 1925 and 1936.⁽⁵⁾ Of the 56 owners represented in the 1925 survey about 4 per cent have no schooling and 60 per cent have not attained the eighth grade. Of the 107 owners in the 1936 survey about 10 per cent have no schooling and 66 per cent have not finished the eighth grade (Figure 33).

A slightly higher percentage of the owners in the 1936 survey have fifth to seventh grade, and college education, than do those of the 1925

(4) The 1936 survey is not yet completed. Of the 200 schedules which are to be secured 136 are used in this study.

(5) The low educational status of the owners of the 1936 survey is partly due to the facts that many of the schedules have been secured from a poor section of the county, and that the owners are of advance years. Only 21 of the 107 owners studied in 1936 are under 44 years of age, while 23 of the 56 owners of the 1925 survey are reported under 44 years of age. Also, this is a re-survey and whenever possible the enumerators have secured records from the same men covered in 1925.

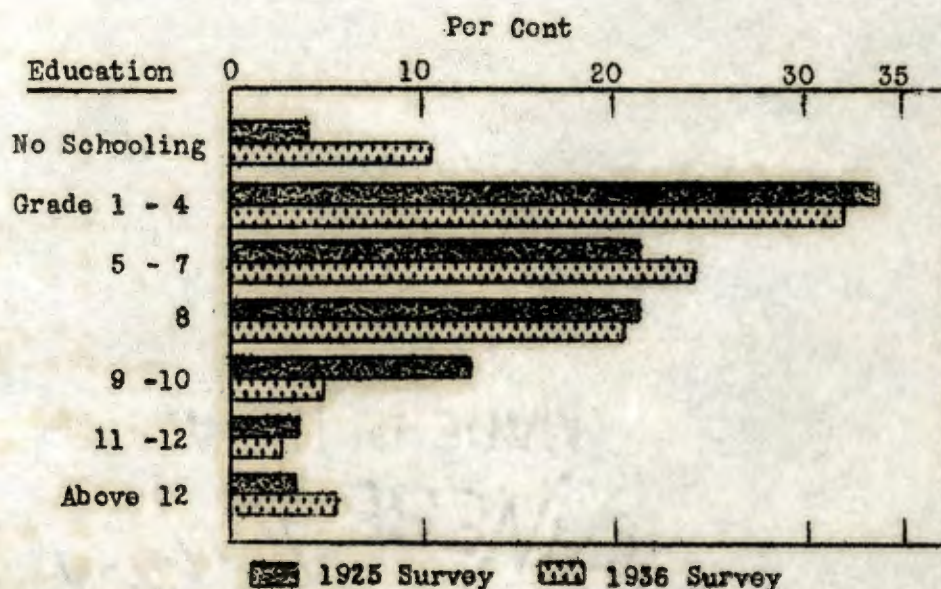


Figure 33. Per cent of white male farm owners having specified schooling, Overton County, 1925 and 1936

survey, but the reverse is true in the high school group.

The younger farm owners of both the 1925 and 1936 surveys are better educated than those of advance years. Of the owners under 45 years of age in the 1925 study about 52 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade, compared with 33 per cent of those over 44 years of age. Also of the owners in the 1936 study under 45 years of age 48 per cent have eighth grade schooling or above, compared with 30 per cent of those over 44 years of age.

Farm Tenants

No farm tenants are reported in the 1925 survey and only 29 in the 1936 survey. The tenants in the latter survey have less education than the owners. About 34 per cent of all owners in the 1936 study have schooling above the seventh grade. In comparison, about 17 per cent of the tenants have advanced beyond the seventh grade (Table XII).

TABLE XII. PER CENT OF WHITE MALE FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE, OVERTON COUNTY, 1925 and 1936

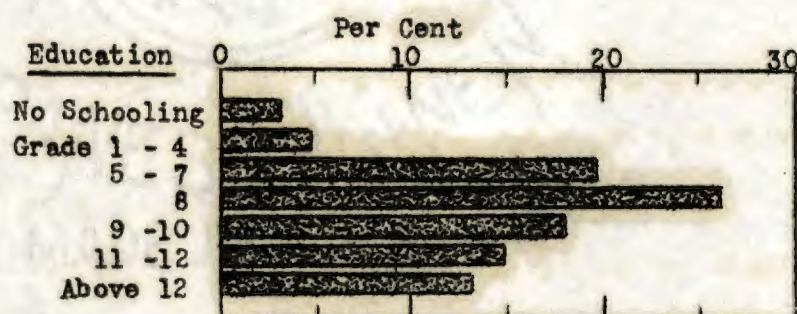
Tenure and Age	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12	%	No.
(1925 Survey)									
Farm Owners									
Age 15 - 44	4.3	21.8	21.8	26.1	17.4	4.3	4.3	100.0	23
Over 44	3.0	42.5	21.2	18.2	9.1	3.0	3.0	100.0	33
Total	3.6	33.9	21.4	21.4	12.5	3.6	3.6	100.0	56
(1936 Survey)									
Farm Owners									
Age 15 - 44	0	28.6	23.8	14.3	19.0	9.5	4.8	100.0	21
Over 44	12.8	32.5	24.4	22.1	1.2	1.2	5.8	100.0	86
Total	10.3	31.8	24.3	20.5	4.7	2.8	5.6	100.0	107
Farm Tenants*	10.3	44.8	27.6	10.3	3.5	0	3.5	100.0	29

* Not shown by age groups due to small sample.

Education of Selected White Male Farm Owners and Tenants,
8 Counties of West Tennessee (Combined), 1932(6)

Farm Owners

Of the 61 farm owners represented in the survey of 8 counties of West Tennessee in 1932, about 3 per cent have no schooling, and 28 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 34).



Source: Based on Table XIII.

Figure 34. Per cent of selected white male farm owners having specified schooling, 8 counties of West Tennessee (Combined), 1932

- (6) The educational status of those operators is probably not representative of the operators of the county as a whole since these operators have been selected to keep farm management records.

The younger owners have the better education. Of those under 45 years of age, about 62 per cent have schooling above the eighth grade, compared with 26 per cent of those over 44 years of age (Table XIII).

TABLE XIII. PER CENT OF SELECTED WHITE MALE FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, 8 COUNTIES OF WEST TENNESSEE (COMBINED), 1932

Tenure and Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
Farm Owners									
Age 15 - 44	2.9	0	5.9	29.4	20.6	26.5	14.7	100.0	34
Over 44	3.7	11.1	37.1	22.2	14.8	0	11.1	100.0	27
Total	3.3	4.9	19.7	26.2	18.0	14.8	13.1	100.0	61
Farm Tenants									
Total								100.0	12*

* Not shown by educational groups due to small sample.

Farm Tenants

Of the 12 farm tenants one-third have schooling below the eighth grade. The sample is too small to justify a comparison with farm owners.

Education of White Male Farm Operators, by Tenure, Crockett County, 1936

Farm Owners

Of the 79 white⁽⁷⁾ farm owners in the Crockett County survey of 1936, less than 3 per cent have no schooling, and about 52 per cent have education below the eighth grade (Figure 35).

The younger owners of Crockett County have the better education. About 41 per cent of the owners under 45 years of age have schooling above the eighth grade, compared with 14 per cent of those over 44

(7) There are also 4 Negro owners in this survey. Three of these have first to fourth grade schooling, and one has an eighth grade education.

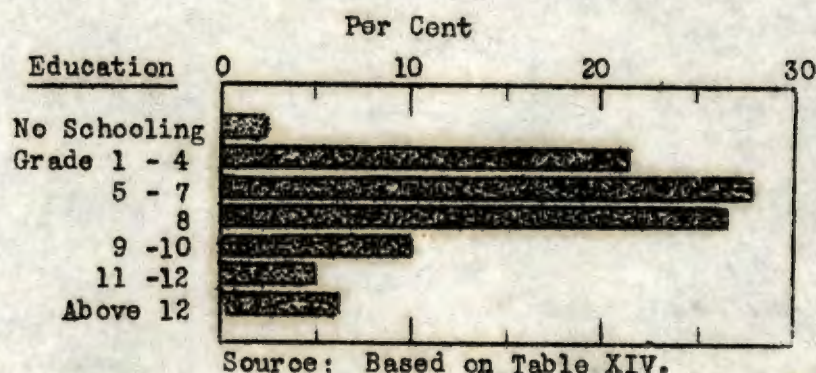


Figure 35. Per cent of white male farm owners having specified schooling, Crockett County, 1936

years of age (Table XIV).

TABLE XIV. PER CENT OF WHITE MALE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE, CROCKETT COUNTY, 1936

Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
15 - 44	0	27.3	9.1	22.7	18.2	13.6	9.1	100.0	22
Over 44	3.5	19.3	35.1	28.1	7.0	1.7	5.3	100.0	57
Total	2.5	21.5	27.9	26.6	10.1	5.1	6.3	100.0	79

Farm Tenants

Of the 46 white male⁽⁸⁾ farm tenants in the Crockett County survey of 1936, all have some schooling, but about 54 per cent have not attained the eighth grade (Figure 36).

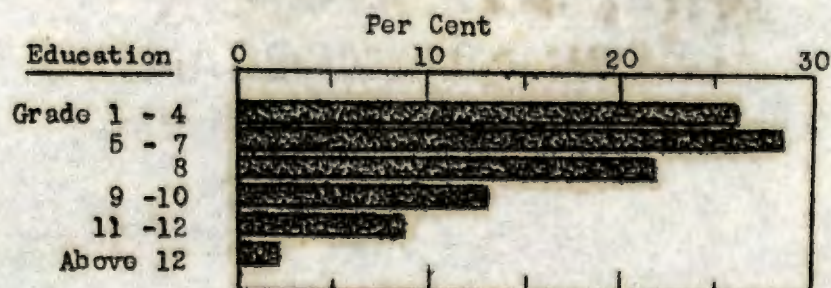


Figure 36. Per cent of white male farm tenants having specified schooling, Crockett County, 1936

(8) There are also 2 Negro farm tenants in this survey who have fifth to seventh grade schooling.

The younger farm tenants have the better education. Of those under 45 years of age, 75 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade, compared with 30 per cent of those over 44 years of age (Table XV).

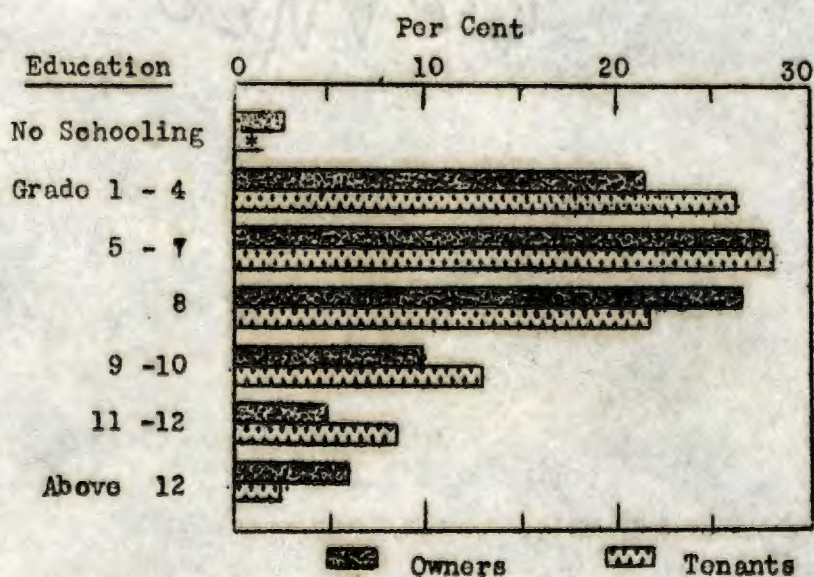
TABLE XV. PER CENT OF WHITE MALE FARM TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE, CROCKETT COUNTY, 1936

Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No.
15 - 44	0	12.5	12.5	31.2	18.8	18.8	6.2	100.0	16*
Over 44	0	33.3	36.7	16.7	10.0	3.3	0	100.0	30*
Total	0	26.1	28.3	21.7	13.0	8.7	2.2	100.0	46

* Sample is small to be representative.

Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

There appears to be but little difference in the educational status of farm owners and tenants in the Crockett County survey in 1936. A larger percentage of farm owners have eighth grade and college education, but more of the tenants have attended high school (Figure 37).



Source: Based on Tables XIV and XV.

Figure 37. Per cent of white male farm operators having specified schooling, by tenure, Crockett County, 1936

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION OF WHITE FARM OWNERS, BY STATES

Low educational attainment among farm operators characterizes the findings of surveys in other states. Several recent studies have been made, and in practically every survey over half the farm operators have schooling below the eighth grade.

Results of these surveys from 3 other states are shown, with similar data for Tennessee of approximately the same date. The information is not intended as a state wide comparison of Tennessee with other states, since the counties or communities surveyed may not represent the states as a whole.

Education of White Farm Operators in Louisiana and Tennessee, 1935 and 1936

In a study of the population of a selected "cut-over" area in Louisiana, it is found that about 62 per cent of the white heads of farm families have schooling below the eighth grade (Table XVI). There is little difference between the educational status of these operators and those covered by surveys in Tennessee counties at about the same date.

TABLE XVI. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, SURVEY IN LOUISIANA, 1935, AND TENNESSEE, 1936

State	No School- ing	Grade School		High School	Collego	Total	
		1-7	8	9-12	Over 12	%	No.
Louisiana	5.9	56.1	14.6	22.9	.5	100.0	205
Tennessee							
(Crockett County)	1.6	51.2	24.8	17.6	4.8	100.0	125
(Overton County)	10.7	53.5	26.8	7.2	1.8	100.0	56

Sources: Based on Table III, and Smith, L. T., and Fry, Martha Ray, The Population of a Selected "Cut-Over" Area in Louisiana, Bulletin # 268, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and FERA, 1936.

Education of White Farm Operators in Illinois, 1930, and
Tennessee, 1931

In a study made in 4 rural townships in Illinois in 1931, it is found that about two-thirds of the farm operators have schooling below the eighth grade and less than 5 per cent have schooling above high school. In Roane County in a survey one year later, about half the operators have schooling below the eighth grade and about 6 per cent have schooling above high school (Table XVII).

TABLE XVII. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS HAVING SPECIFIED
SCHOOLING, SURVEY IN ILLINOIS, 1930, AND TENNESSEE, 1931

State	Grade School	High School	College	Total	
	0 - 7	8 - 12	Over 12	%	No.
Illinois (4 Townships)	66.4	29.0	4.6	100.0	238
Tennessee (Roane County)	46.0	47.7	6.3	100.0	302

Sources: Based on Table III, and Lindstrom, D. E., Forces Affecting Participation of Farm People in Rural Organization, Bulletin # 423, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, 1936.

Education of White Farm Operators in Iowa, 1916, and
Tennessee, 1920

In a survey made in a rural township of Iowa in 1916, about three-fourths of the farmers have not attended high school, and this percentage is about the same for farm operators of 2 Tennessee counties 4 years later (Table XVIII).

TABLE XVIII. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS HAVING SPECIFIED
SCHOOLING, SURVEY IN IOWA, 1916, AND TENNESSEE, 1920

State	Grade School	High School	College	Total	
	0 - 8	9 - 12	Over 12	%	No.
Iowa (1 Township)	75.3	15.3	9.4	100.0	85
Tennessee (Williamson County)	71.8	21.5	6.7	100.0	135
(Madison County)	85.3	10.2	4.5	100.0	88

Sources: Based on Table III, and Van Tungen, Geo. H., A Rural Social Survey of Lone Tree Township, Clay County, Iowa, Bulletin # 193, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, 1920.

Schooling of White Farm Operators and Wives Combined,
11 States, 1922-1924 (1)

In a study made of "The Farmer's Standard of Living" by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with colleges and universities from 1922 to 1924 it has been found that farm operators, representative of 12 states of Eastern United States, have low education attainment.

Of 2,316 families 56 per cent of both operators and wives reported having only eighth grade schooling or less. In but 13.7 per cent of the families did both husband and wife have high school training, and only 2.5 per cent have attended college.

(1) Kirkpatrick, E. L., The Farmer's Standard of Living, United States Department of Agriculture, Department Bulletin # 1466, 1926.

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3	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Houston County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Tosch, Matthews	45	Dec.
4	Rural Relief in Overton County, Tennessee	Allred, Collins, Matthews	33	1936 Jan.
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20	Consumption of Vegetative Foods in Rural Tennessee	Allred, Powell	33	Sept.
21	Graphic Summary of the Agricultural Situation, With Some Related General Economic Factors	Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee	36	Nov.
22	Educational Status of Rural Relief Families in Tennessee, A Preliminary Report	Allred, Raskopf	41	Nov.
23	Purchase and Sale of Meats and Starchy Foods by Tennessee Farm Families	Allred, Powell	34	Dec.
24	Relation of Education to Economic and Social Status of Relief Clients in Tennessee	Allred, Raskopf	37	Jan.

PART IV

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN

IN

FOUR COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

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GENERAL SUMMARY

Education of Farmers' Wives

1. In each of the four counties studied 66 per cent, or more, of the wives of farm owners and tenants combined have not gone to high school, and less than 7 per cent have attended college. The percentage of farmers' wives having no formal schooling varies according to the county, date of survey, and tenure. In Williamson county in 1920, 13.7 per cent of the wives of white farm owners and 9.7 per cent of the wives of white tenants report no schooling; while in Madison county, the same year, all the white farm owner and tenant wives have some schooling. In Overton county in 1936 about 7 per cent of the wives of farm operators report no formal education.
2. White wives under 45 years of age, of both farm owners and tenants, have higher education than wives 45 years of age and over. However, in 2 counties a slightly larger percentage of the younger wives have no schooling. Among wives of Negro farm operators there appears to be little difference in the educational status by age, possibly due to the fact that most of these wives are of advance years, compared with the white wives studied.
3. Negro wives have less education than white wives of both farm owners and tenants.
4. In two counties the wives of white farm owners are better educated than those of white tenants; in one county tenants' wives have slightly more schooling; and in one county there appears to be little difference. In the one county where comparisons could be made there appears to be little difference in the educational attainment of wives of Negro owners and tenants.
5. In three of four counties, wives of both white owners and tenants are better educated than their husbands. This is also true of Negro wives in two counties.
6. Surveys in other states indicate as low educational status of farm wives as in Tennessee. Over half the wives of farm operators in other state studies have not attended high school.

Education of Farmers' Children

1. Both white and Negro boys and girls are retarded in their educational progress, as indicated by the large percentages above 14 years of age who have not completed the elementary grades.

2. Almost all owners' and tenants' children 7 to 25 years of age have some schooling. In contrast a larger percentage of their parents have no schooling.⁽¹⁾

3. In the 4 counties studied, more white farm girls than boys in the 20 to 25 year age group have schooling above the eighth grade, and in 2 counties girls have better education than boys in every age group. In 2 counties boys appear to have made more rapid progress in the elementary grades.

4. Negro farm boys and girls have less schooling in every age group than white children.

5. Children of white farm owners have superior education, compared with children of white tenants. Among Negro farm children there seems to be little difference in educational status, by tenure.

6. A larger percentage of boys of white farm owners, 7 to 25 years of age, are reported in school than of girls of this age group; this is also true of white tenant children in 3 of the 4 counties studied.

Among Negro children in the 2 counties studied, more girls than boys of both owners and tenants are reported in school.

(1) Allred, C. E., and Raskopf, B. D., Education of Farm Owners and Tenants in Tennessee, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, January 1936.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In a previous bulletin the education of farm owners and tenants in 22 counties of Tennessee was presented.⁽¹⁾ The present report deals with the education of wives and children of farmers in those counties for which such data are available. It presents in graphic and statistical form available information on the schooling of wives and children of farm operators, analyzed by race, tenure, sex, and educational groups. The number of schedules in many of the samples is small, making final conclusions unwarranted without further study.

It is expected that this will prove of value in forming the basis for better-planned rural educational programs; in making the work of rural schools more nearly meet the needs of farm communities; in determining the best educational level for extension programs; for comparison with other states; and, in connection with later studies, to measure educational progress.

Data on which this report is based are obtained from surveys made in Williamson, Madison, Montgomery, and Overton counties,⁽²⁾ and represent 455 schedules. The location of the counties studied; authority for the survey; and date, kind, and number of schedules in each study are shown in Figure 1.

(1) Ibid. p. iv.

(2) Madison county is representative of the cotton type of farming area; about 65 per cent of its farm operators are tenants, and 43 per cent Negroes. Montgomery county is in the dark fire-cured tobacco area of the Northern Highland Rim; over one-half its operators are tenants, and over 25 per cent Negroes. Williamson county represents a general livestock farming area, is below the State average of 46.2 per cent in tenancy, and only 13 per cent of its operators are Negroes. Overton county represents a general, self-sufficing farming area, has a tenancy rate of 46.2 per cent, and only 14 farm operators in the county are Negroes.

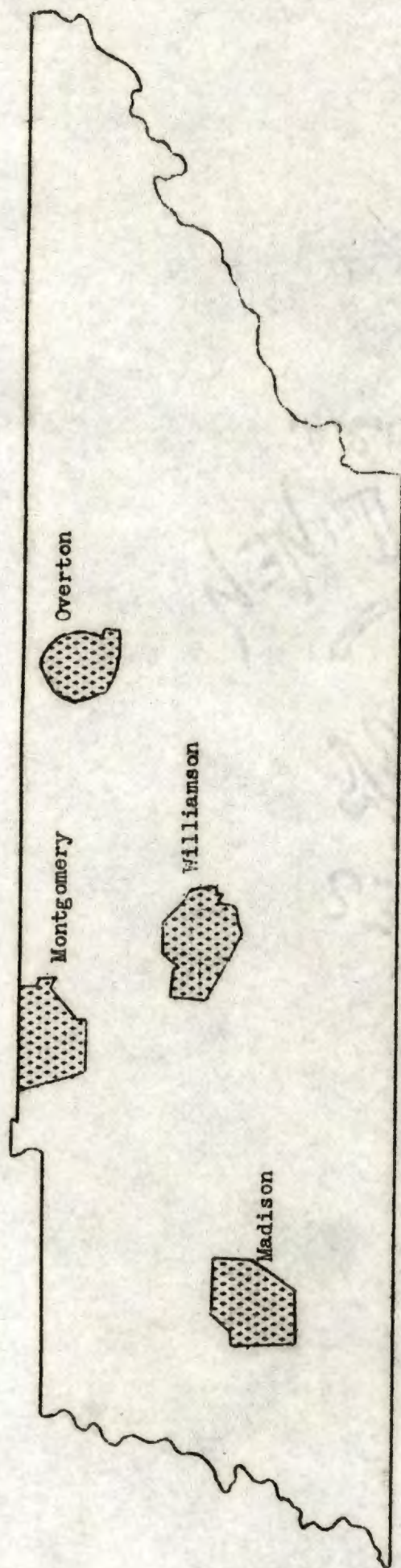


Figure 1. Location of counties studied in this report.

DATE OF STUDY AND NUMBER OF SCHEDULES

County	Kind of Survey	Date	Number of Schedules
Williamson*	Standard of Living	1920	125
Madison*	" " "	1920	129
Montgomery*	" " "	1921	77
Overton**	" " "	1936	124

* These surveys have been made by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

** This survey is being made by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, in cooperation with the Resettlement Administration.

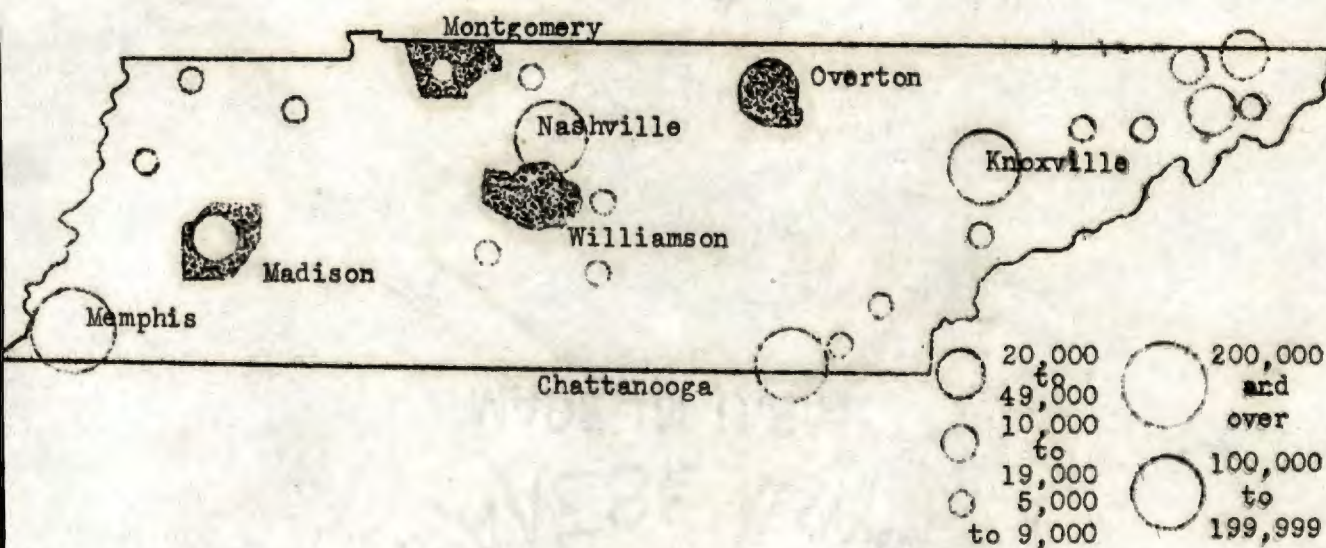
Valuable assistance in tabulating the data on which this report is based has been rendered by WPA workers made available by Dr. J. H. Pearson, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Dr. J. E. Avent, College of Education, University of Tennessee.

In considering the educational status of rural people there are several factors which should be borne in mind, as they have a direct bearing on educational opportunities, and are instrumental in causing variations within counties. Probably the most important of these is the comparative ability of counties to finance public functions, including education.

A study of the fiscal capacity of all Tennessee counties was made in 1935 by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station.⁽³⁾ The counties studied in this report have comparative rank among the 95 counties of the State, in fiscal capacity as follows: Madison, sixth; Montgomery, fourteenth; Williamson, twenty-fourth; and Overton, seventy-sixth.

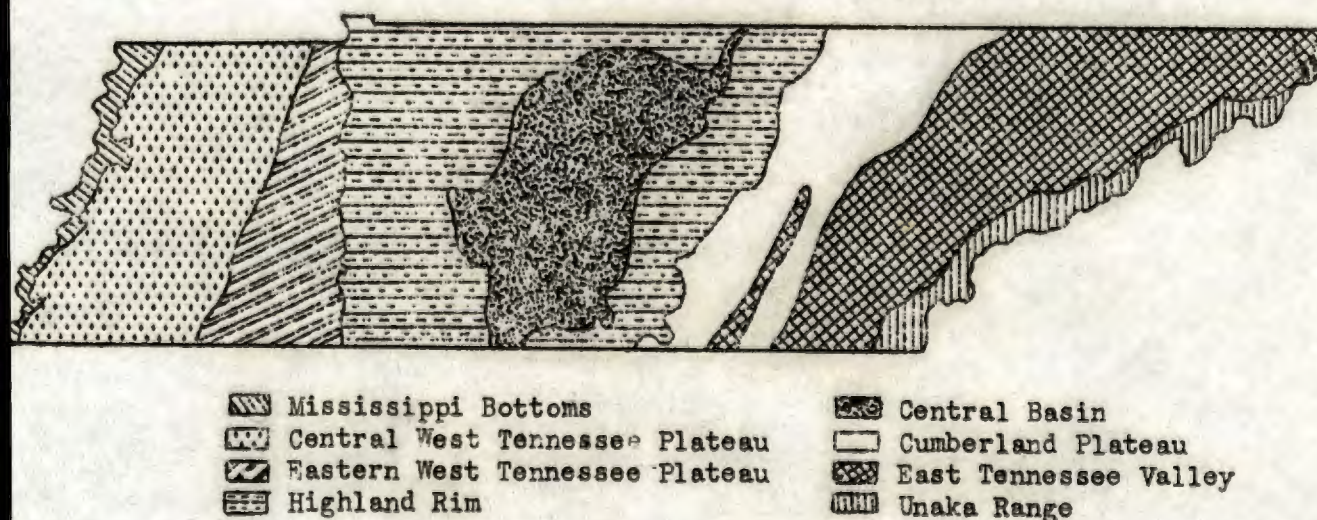
Important factors which affect fiscal capacity are soils and urban influences. Areas having the most favorable soils and topography in general have a comparatively high financial capacity; and the economic influence of cities have direct bearing upon the finances of the county. The location of the counties studied, in relation to the size of cities and soils, is shown in Figures 2 and 3.

(3) Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., Marshall, J. H., Collins, W. E., and Tosch, C. A., Comparative Ability of Tennessee Counties to Finance Their Governmental Functions, Cooperative Plan of Rural Research, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, FWPA, and TWC, 1935.



Source: Allred, C. E., Luebke, B. J., and Marshall, J. H., Trade Centers in Tennessee, 1900-1930, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, July 1936.

Figure 2. Location and size of cities having over 5,000 population



Source: Soil Groups, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, (unpublished map).

Figure 3. Natural Soil Divisions of the State

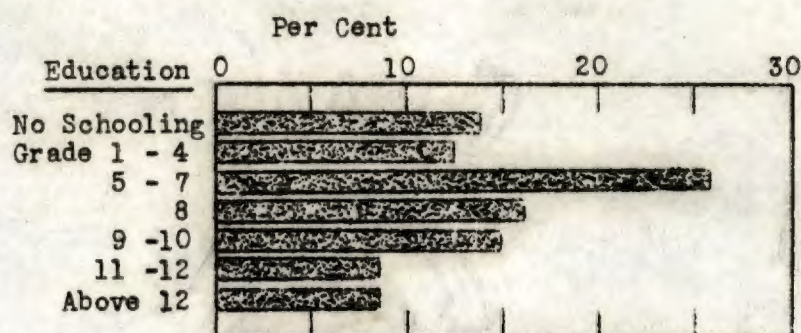
CHAPTER II

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' WIVES

Williamson County, 1920

Wives of White Farm Owners

About 14 per cent of the 81 wives of white farm owners⁽¹⁾ in Williamson county have not attended school, and 52 per cent have not completed the eighth grade (Figure 4).



Source: Based on Table I.

Figure 4. Per cent of wives of white farm owners having specified schooling, Williamson County, 1920

The younger wives have attained the highest education. Of the wives 15 to 44 years of age, 45 per cent have schooling above the eighth grade, compared with 24 per cent of those over 44 years of age (Table I). A larger percentage of the younger wives, however, have no schooling.

TABLE I. PER CENT OF WIVES OF WHITE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, 1920

Age	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		Colloge	All Wives	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
15-44	22.6	6.4	22.6	3.2	25.8	6.5	12.9	100.0	31
Over 44	8.0	16.0	28.0	24.0	8.0	10.0	6.0	100.0	51
Total	13.7	12.4	25.9	16.0	14.8	8.6	8.6	100.0	81

(1) There are also 3 wives of Negro farm owners. Two of those report no schooling, and the other has not attained the eighth grade.

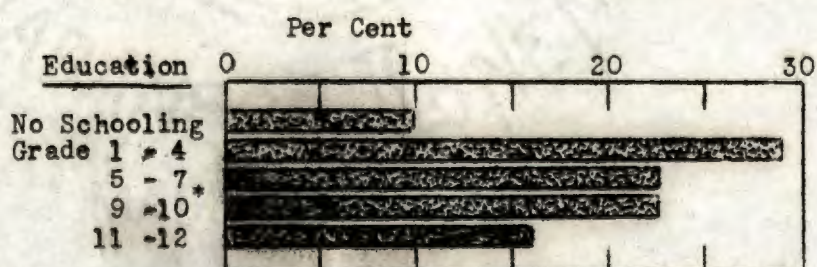
In general, the wives of white farm owners in Williamson county are better educated than their husbands. About 74 per cent of them have schooling above the fourth grade, compared with 60 per cent of their husbands (Table II). The wives of these farm owners, however, have slightly less college training, and a smaller percentage have completed the last two years of high school.

TABLE II. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, 1920

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No Schedules
Farm Owners	16.7	23.3	23.3	11.1	5.6	10.0	10.0	100.0	90
Farm Owners' Wives	13.7	12.4	25.9	16.0	14.8	8.6	8.6	100.0	81

Wives of White Farm Tenants

One-tenth of the 31 wives of white farm tenants⁽²⁾ in Williamson county have not attended school, and slightly more than half have education below the eighth grade (Figure 5).



* There are no wives having eighth grade schooling only, and none having schooling above high school.

Source: Based on Table III.

Figure 5. Per cent of wives of white farm tenants having specified schooling, Williamson County, 1920

(2) There are also 10 wives of Negro farm tenants. Two of these have no schooling, and none have attained the eighth grade.

The sample of wives of farm tenants is too small to be compared by age groups, but of those wives under 45 years of age one-fifth have schooling above the tenth grade while none of the wives 45 years of age or older have education above this grade.

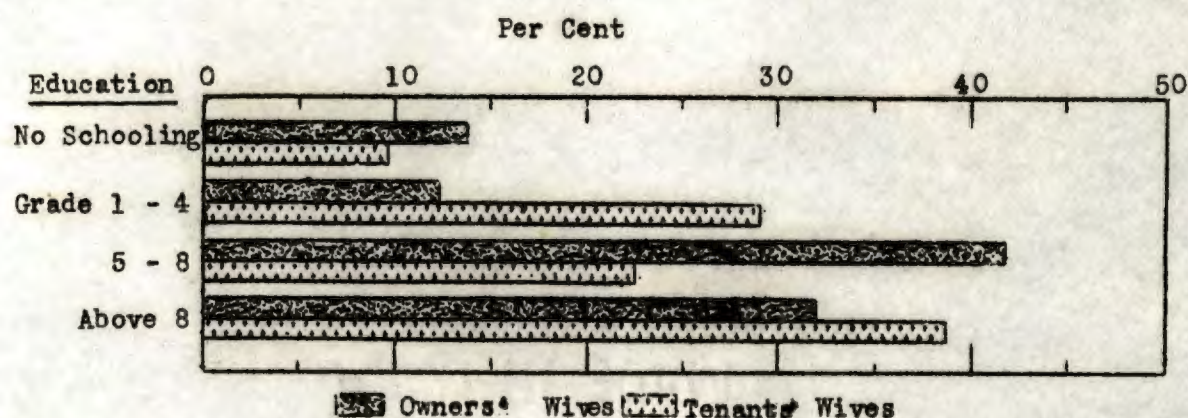
The wives of farm tenants are better educated than their husbands. About 10 per cent of the wives have no schooling, and about 39 per cent have education above grade school, compared with 21 per cent of their husbands who have no schooling and about 33 per cent who have education above grade school (Table III).

TABLE III. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM TENANTS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, 1920

	No School- ing	Grade School		Above Grade School	Total	
		1-4	5-8		%	No. Schedules
Farm Tenants	20.9	18.6	27.9	32.6	100.0	43
Farm Tenants' Wives	9.7	29.0	22.6	38.7	100.0	31

Wives of White Farmers and Tenants Compared

Tenants' wives are about ten years younger, on the average, than owners' wives. This probably accounts for the fact that wives of farm tenants in Williamson county have better education than those of farm owners. A larger percentage of wives of tenants have schooling above the eighth grade, and a lower percentage have little or no schooling (Figure 6).



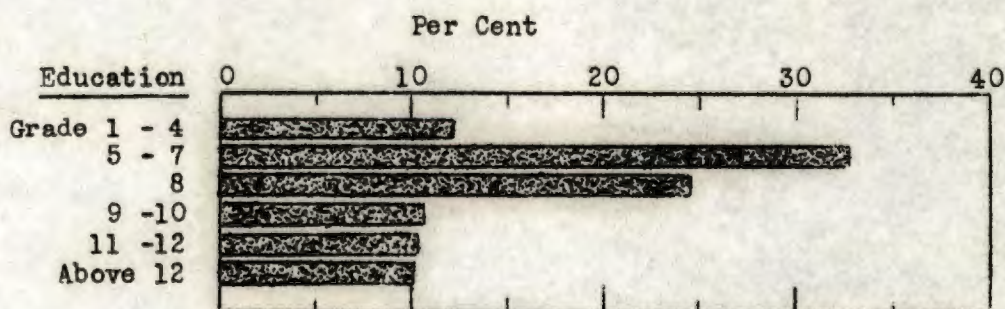
Source: Based on Tables II and III.

Figure 6. Per cent of wives of white farm operators having specified schooling, by tenure, Williamson County, 1920

Madison County, 1920

Wives of Farm Owners

White Wives.- All of the 44 white wives, in the Madison county survey, have some schooling and over 55 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade (Figure 7). The largest percentage have fifth to seventh grade schooling.



Source: Based on Table IV.

Figure 7. Per cent of wives of white farm owners having specified schooling, Madison County, 1920

The younger wives of farm owners are better educated than those of advance years. About 46 per cent of the wives under 45 years of age have gone beyond the eighth grade, compared with only 5 per cent of those who are 45 years or over (Table IV).

TABLE IV. PER CENT OF WIVES OF WHITE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

Age	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
15 - 44	0	4.2	25.0	25.0	20.8	8.3	16.7	100.0	24
Over 44	0	25.0	65.0	5.0	0	5.0	0	100.0	20
Total	0	12.2	32.7	24.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	100.0	44

The wives of farm owners are better educated than their husbands. About 55 per cent of the wives have eighth grade education or better, compared with 36 per cent of their husbands (Table V).

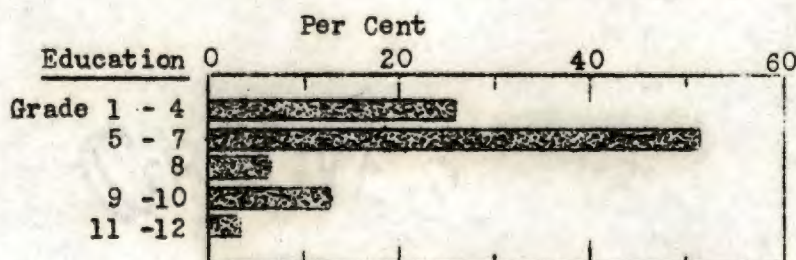
TABLE V. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Owners	0	28.3	35.8	13.2	9.4	5.7	7.6	100.0	53
Farm Owners' Wives	0	12.2	32.7	24.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	100.0	44

Negro Wives.— The six wives of Negro farm owners report having little schooling. Two have not attended any school, and the other 4 have not attained the eighth grade. The sample is probably too small to justify a comparison with white wives.

Wives of Farm Tenants

White Wives.— About 77 per cent of the 31 wives of white farm tenants in Madison county have schooling below the eighth grade (Figure 8). There are no wives without some schooling, but none of them report college training. The sample of wives of farm tenants is small, and this may be the reason there is little difference shown in the educational status of the younger and older age groups.



Source: Based on Table VI.

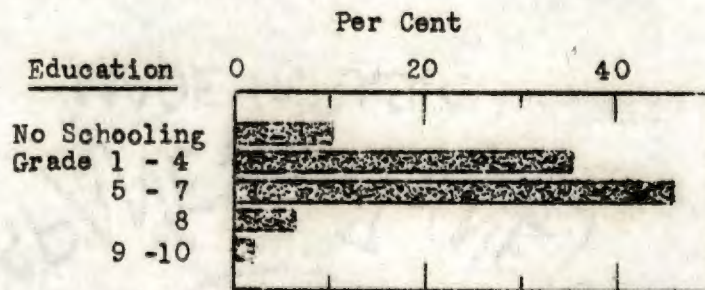
Figure 8. Per cent of wives of white farm tenants having specified schooling, Madison county, 1920

Farm tenants have less education than their wives. About half the tenants in the Madison county survey have schooling below the fifth grade, and less than 3 per cent have gone to high school. In comparison, one-fourth of the tenants' wives have education below the fifth grade, and 16 per cent have attended high school (Table VI).

TABLE VI. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM TENANTS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Tenants	0	48.6	28.6	20.0	2.8	0	0	100.0	35
Farm Tenants' Wives	0	25.8	51.6	6.5	12.9	3.2	0	100.0	31

Negro Wives.- Less than one-tenth of the 48 wives of Negro farm tenants in Madison county have schooling above the seventh grade, and one-tenth have not attended any school (Figure 9).



Source: Based on Table VII.

Figure 9. Per cent of wives of Negro farm tenants having specified schooling, Madison County, 1920

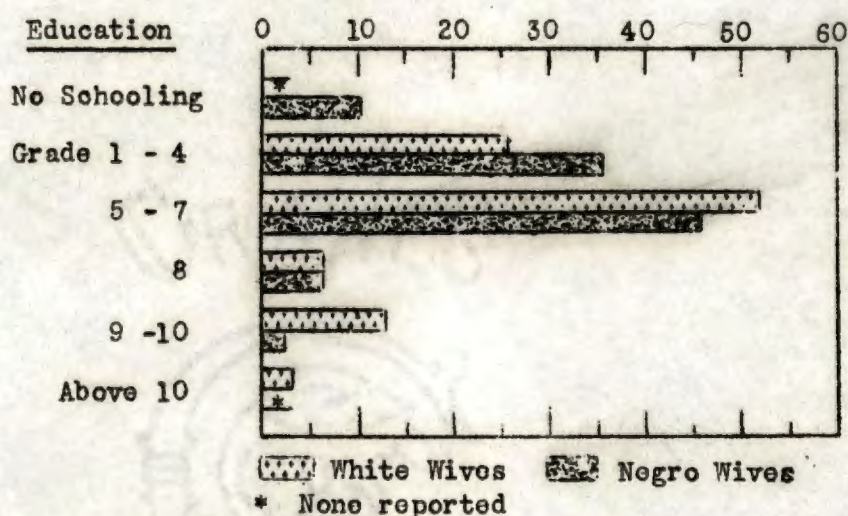
The younger Negro wives appear to have the best education. Of 34 wives under 45 years of age all have some schooling, and 4 have education above the seventh grade. Of 14 wives over 44 years of age 5 have no schooling and none have training above the seventh grade.

The wives of Negro tenants have better education than their husbands. Twenty per cent of the Negro tenants have no schooling, and about the same percentage have advanced beyond the fourth grade. In comparison, 10 per cent of their wives have not attended any school, and 54 per cent have schooling above the fourth grade (Table VII).

TABLE VII. PER CENT OF NEGRO FARM TENANTS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Tenants	20.4	59.2	16.3	4.1	0	0	0	100.0	49
Farm Tenants' Wives	10.4	35.4	45.8	6.3	2.1	0	0	100.0	48

White and Negro Wives Compared.- Wives of the Negro farm tenants of Madison county have inferior schooling, compared with white wives. About 46 per cent of the Negro wives have schooling below the fifth grade, and only 2 per cent have high school education. In comparison, 26 per cent of the white wives have training below the fifth grade, and 16 per cent have attended high school (Figure 10).



Source: Based on Tables VI and VII.

Figure 10. Per cent of wives of white and Negro farm tenants having specified schooling, Madison county, 1920

Wives of White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

Wives of farm owners in Madison county appear to be better educated than those of farm tenants. Fifty-five per cent of the wives of owners have training above the seventh grade, compared with about 23 per cent of the wives of tenants (Table VIII).

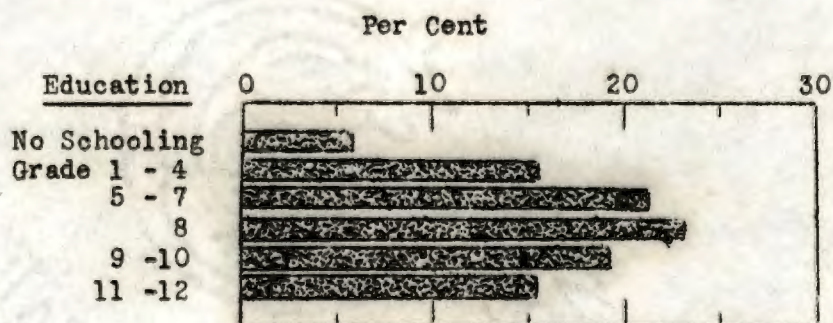
TABLE VIII. PER CENT OF WIVES OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS
HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Owners' Wives	0	12.2	32.7	24.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	100.0	44
Farm Tenants' Wives	0	25.8	51.6	6.5	12.9	3.2	0	100.0	31

Montgomery County, 1921

Wives of Farm Owners

White Wives.— Although none of the 52 farm women in the Montgomery county survey have had college training, about one-third have high school education, and 58 per cent have schooling above the seventh grade (Figure 11).



Source: Based on Table IX.

Figure 11. Per cent of wives of white farm owners having specified schooling, Montgomery county, 1921

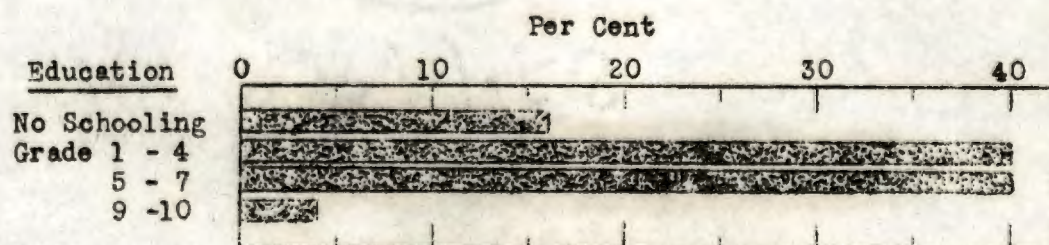
Of the wives of farm owners under 45 years of age 37 per cent have high school education, and about 9 per cent have no schooling. Of those 45 years of age or over, 30 per cent have attended high school and all wives have some schooling.

A larger percentage of the wives have eighth grade and high school training than do their husbands (Table IX). None of the wives have attended college, and one farm owner has a college education.

TABLE IX. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Owners	0	29.3	43.1	12.1	10.3	3.5	1.7	100.0	58
Farm Owners' Wives	5.8	15.4	21.1	23.1	19.2	15.4	0	100.0	52

Negro Wives.- Of 25 Negro wives of farm owners in this study 16 per cent have no schooling, and only 4 per cent have attended high school (Figure 12).



Source: Based on Table X.

Figure 12. Per cent of wives of Negro farm owners having specified schooling, Montgomery county, 1921

Although the sample is small, it appears that the wives of Negro farm owners are better educated than their husbands. Only about one-tenth of the husbands have schooling above the fourth grade, compared with 44 per cent of their wives (Table X).

TABLE X. PER CENT OF NEGRO FARM OWNERS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Owners	23.1	65.4	11.5	0	0	0	0	100.0	28
Farm Owners' Wives	16.0	40.0	40.0	0	4.0	0	0	100.0	25

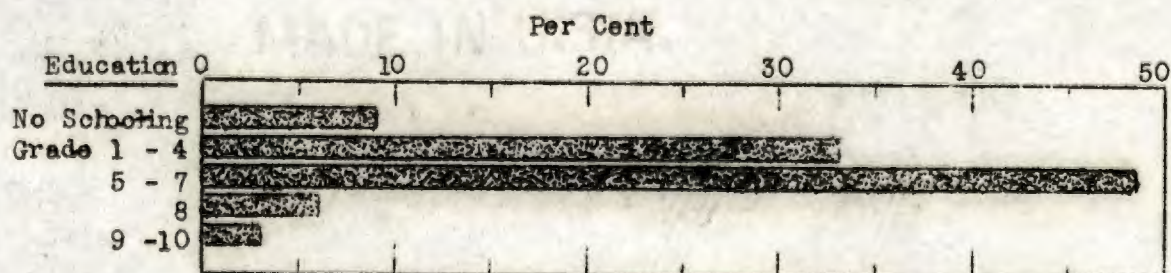
White and Negro Wives Compared.— Wives of Negro farm owners have less schooling, compared with white wives. About 58 per cent of the white wives have schooling above the seventh grade, compared with only 4 per cent of the Negro wives (Table XI).

TABLE XI. PER CENT OF WIVES OF WHITE AND NEGRO FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
White Wives	5.8	15.4	21.1	23.1	19.2	15.4	0	100.0	52
Negro Wives	16.0	40.0	40.0	0	4.0	0	0	100.0	25

Wives of Farm Tenants

White Wives.— One-tenth of the 33 wives of white farm tenants in Montgomery county have no schooling, and only one-tenth have education above the seventh grade (Figure 13).



Source: Based on Table XII.

Figure 13. Per cent of wives of white farm tenants having specified schooling, Montgomery County, 1921

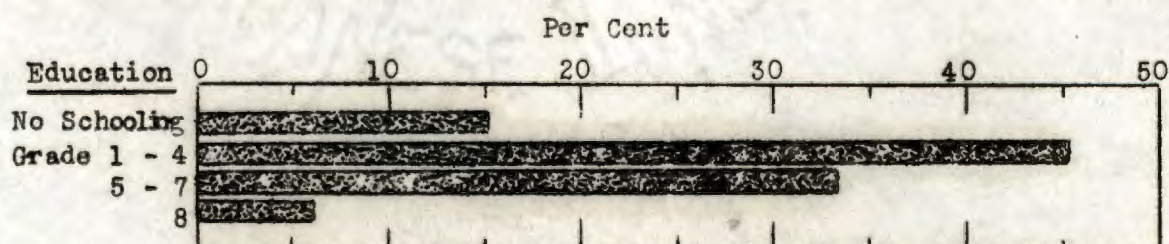
Of the 19 wives under 45 years of age one has no schooling, and 3 have education above the seventh grade. On the other hand, of the 14 wives 45 years of age or older, 2 have no schooling and none have attained the eighth grade.

In this county about the same percentage of white tenants and their wives have attended high school, but more husbands than wives have an eighth grade education (Table XII).

TABLE XII. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM TENANTS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Tenants	0	48.6	28.6	20.0	2.8	0	0	100.0	35
Farm Tenants' Wives	9.1	33.3	48.5	6.1	3.0	0	0	100.0	33

Negro Wives.— None of the 33 wives of Negro farm tenants in this county have schooling above the eighth grade and 15 per cent have not attended any school (Figure 14). There is but little difference in the educational status of older and younger wives of Negro farm tenants.



Source: Based on Table XIII.

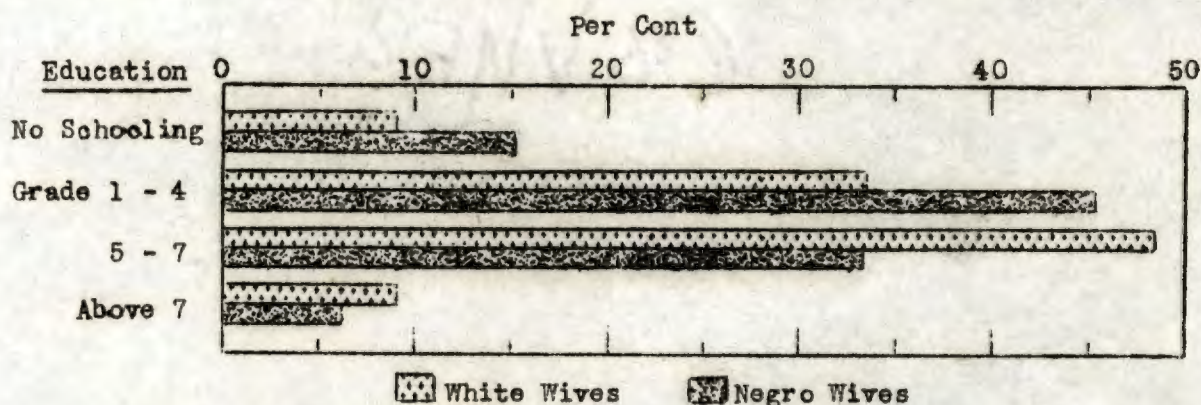
Figure 14. Per cent of wives of Negro farm tenants having specified schooling, Montgomery county, 1921

Wives of Negro farm tenants are better educated than their husbands. On a percentage basis about twice as many Negro wives have schooling above the fourth grade as their husbands (Table XIII).

TABLE XIII. PER CENT OF NEGRO FARM TENANTS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

	No Schooling	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Tenants	20.4	59.2	16.3	4.1	0	0	0	100.0	49
Farm Tenants' Wives	15.2	45.4	33.3	6.1	0	0	0	100.0	33

White and Negro Wives Compared.— Wives of Negro farm tenants have inferior schooling, compared with white wives. About 58 per cent of the white wives have schooling above the fourth grade, whereas less than 40 per cent of the Negro wives have training beyond this grade (Figure 15).



Source: Based on Tables XII and XIII.

Figure 15. Per cent of wives of white and Negro farm tenants having specified schooling, Montgomery county, 1921

Wives of White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

The wives of farm owners have better education than tenants' wives. About 58 per cent of the farm owners' wives have schooling above the

seventh grade, compared with only 9 per cent of the wives of farm tenants (Figure 16). Only 3 per cent of the tenants' wives have attended high

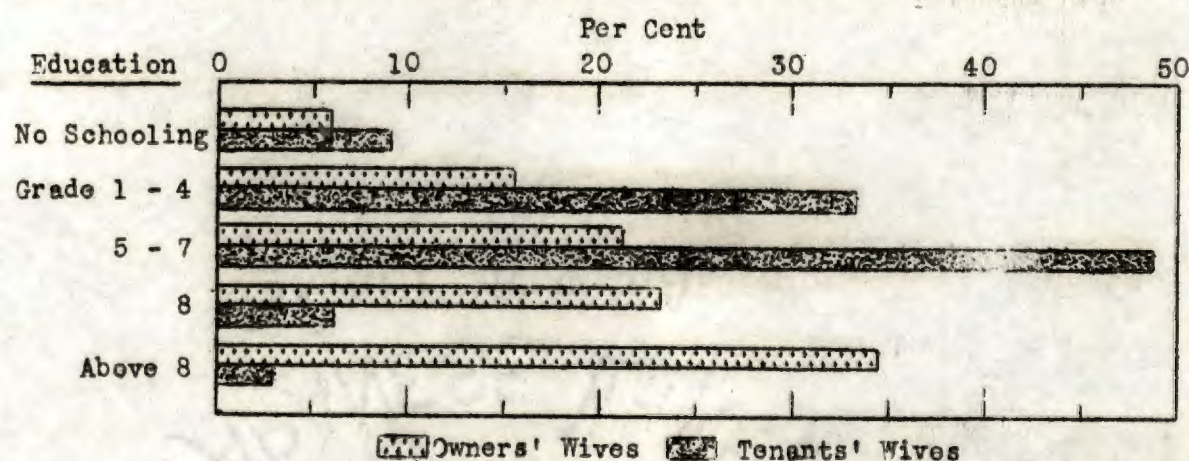


Figure 16. Per cent of wives of white farm owners and tenants having specified schooling, Montgomery County, 1921

school, whereas about 35 per cent of the owners' wives have done so.

Wives of Negro Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

There appears to be little difference in the educational status of wives of Negro owners and tenants in Montgomery county. A larger percentage of the wives of Negro farm tenants have first to fourth grade schooling and schooling above the seventh grade, compared with wives of Negro farm owners. On the other hand, more owners' than tenants' wives have fifth to seventh grade education (Figure 17).

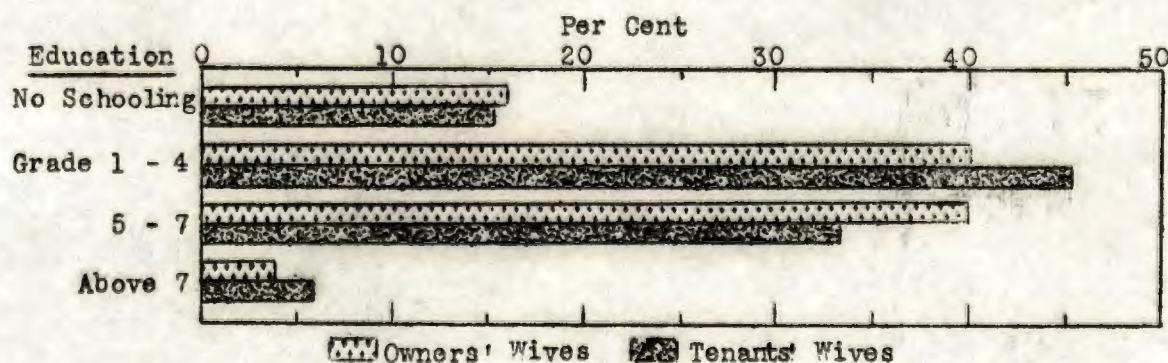
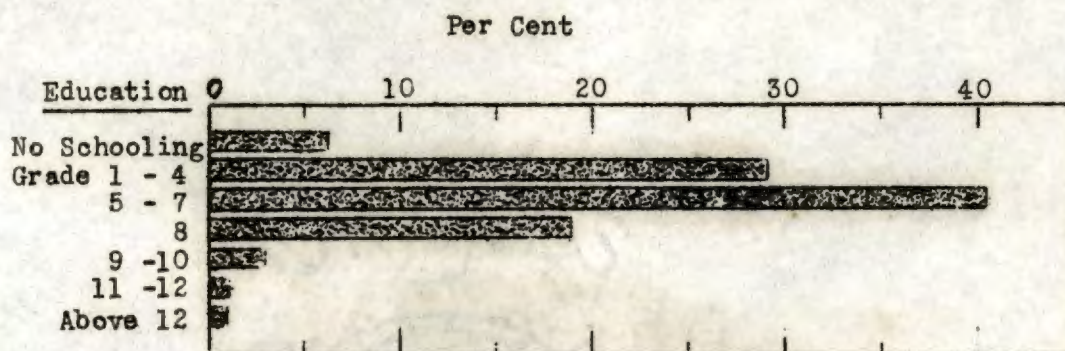


Figure 17. Per cent of wives of Negro farm owners and tenants having specified schooling, Montgomery county, 1921

Overton County, 1936

Wives of White Farm Owners

About 6 per cent of the 96 wives of white owners in Overton county have not attended any school, and 76 per cent have not reached the eighth grade (Figure 18). Only 5 have a high school education, and one has attended college.



Source: Based on Table XIV.

Figure 18. Per cent of wives of white farm owners having specified schooling, Overton county, 1936

Of the 32 wives under 45 years of age, 3 per cent have no schooling and 25 per cent have gone beyond the seventh grade; whereas of the 64 wives 45 years of age and over, 8 per cent have no schooling and 23 per cent have schooling above grade seven.

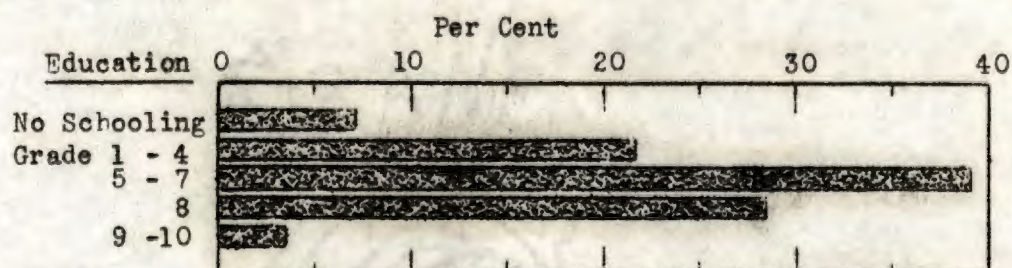
The wives of farm owners in Overton county on an average have less education than their husbands. About 34 per cent of the owners have education above the seventh grade, compared with 24 per cent of their wives (Table XIV).

TABLE XIV. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, OVERTON COUNTY, 1936

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Owners	10.3	31.8	24.3	20.5	4.7	2.8	5.6	100.0	107
Farm Owners' Wives	6.3	29.2	40.6	18.8	3.1	1.0	1.0	100.0	96
15-44	3.1	21.9	50.0	15.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	100.0	32
Over 44	7.8	32.9	35.9	20.3	3.1	0	0	100.0	64

Wives of White Farm Tenants

Seven per cent of the farm tenants' wives have no schooling, and 68 per cent have education under the eighth grade (Figure 19). Only one of the wives has attended high school.



Source: Based on Table XV.

Figure 19. Per cent of wives of white farm tenants having specified schooling, Overton county, 1936

In general, it appears that the wives of farm tenants are better educated than their husbands. About 71 per cent of them have schooling above the fifth grade, compared with 45 per cent of their husbands (Table XV).

TABLE XV. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM TENANTS AND WIVES HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, OVERTON COUNTY, 1936

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Farm Tenants	10.3	44.8	27.6	10.3	3.5	0	3.5	100.0	29
Farm Tenants' Wives	7.1	21.5	39.3	28.5	3.6	0	0	100.0	28

Wives of White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

On the average, there appears to be little difference in the educational status of farm owners' and tenants' wives in Overton county. A higher percentage of tenants' wives have eighth grade schooling, but none of the wives of tenants have schooling above the tenth grade (Table XVI). (Tenants' wives are younger than owners' wives).

TABLE XVI. PER CENT OF WIVES OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS HAVING
SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY TENURE, OVERTON COUNTY, 1936

	No School- ing	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	Total	
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12		%	No. Schedules
Owners' Wives	6.3	29.2	40.6	18.8	3.1	1.0	1.0	100.0	96
Tenants' Wives	7.1	21.5	39.3	28.5	3.6	0	0	100.0	28

Education of Farmers' Wives, by States

In surveys made in other states it is found that the educational status of farm women is low. The percentage of farm operators' wives in other states having schooling below that of high school varies from about 83 per cent in a farm survey in Iowa in 1916, to 53 per cent in a survey in Illinois in 1930.

The percentage of farmers' wives having some college education is low. In the Illinois survey in 1930 only 7 per cent of the farm operators' wives have had some college training, and in surveys previous to this the percentages are considerably lower (Table XVII).

TABLE XVII. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS' WIVES HAVING
SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, SURVEYS IN FOUR STATES

(Wives of Owners and Tenants Combined)

State	School	School	College	%	No. Schedules	Date of Survey
	0 - 8	9 - 12	Over 12			
Iowa (1)						
1 Township	82.8	14.5	2.7	100.0	76	1916
Tennessee(2)						
Williamson Co.	66.0	27.7	6.3	100.0	112	1920
Madison Co.	77.4	17.3	5.3	100.0	75	1920
Montgomery Co.	77.7	22.3	0	100.0	85	1921
Overton Co.	88.7	10.4	0.9	100.0	96	1936
Oklahoma(3)						
5 Counties	77.9	20.2	1.9	100.0	480	1928
Illinois (4)						
4 Townships	52.8	40.2	7.0	100.0	222	1930

- (1) Van Tungen, George, H., A Rural Social Survey of Lone Tree Township, Clay County, Iowa, Bulletin # 193, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, 1920.
- (2) Data for Tennessee counties based on Tables I, III, VIII, IX, XII, and XVI.
- (3) Fernandes, Grace, Educational Factors Influencing the Activities of Farm Home-Makers, Bulletin # 182, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, 1928.
- (4) Lindstrom, D. E., Forces Affecting the Participation of Farm People In Rural Organization, Bulletin # 423, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, 1936.

These educational data are not intended as a state-wide comparison of Tennessee with other states since the studies may not be representative of the state as a whole, either in Tennessee or the other states.

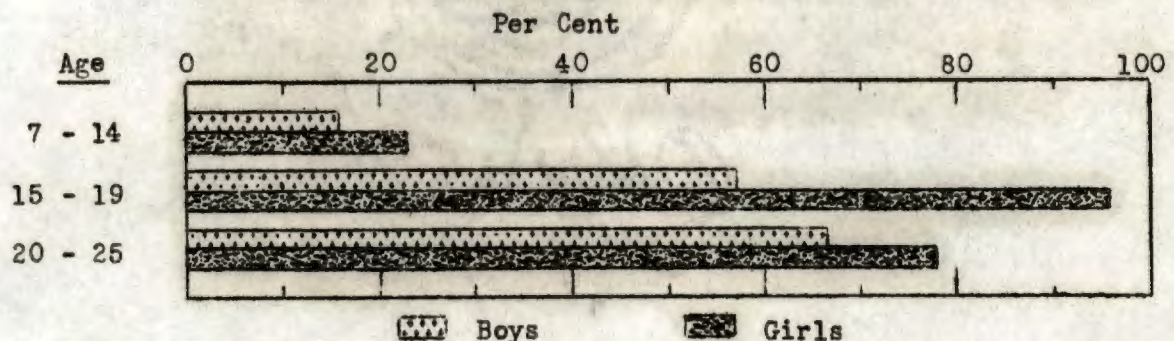
CHAPTER III

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF FARMERS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY, 1920

In this chapter consideration is given to the educational attainment of 247 children of farm operators in Williamson county. There are 179 children of farm owners, of which 11 are Negroes. Of the 68 children of farm tenants, 10 are Negroes.

Children of Farm Owners

White Children.- A higher percentage of girls than boys have eighth grade education, in each of the age groups studied. Of white children 7 to 14 years of age about 7 per cent more girls than boys have completed the eighth grade (Figure 20). In the 15 to 19 year age group,



Source: Based on Table XVIII.

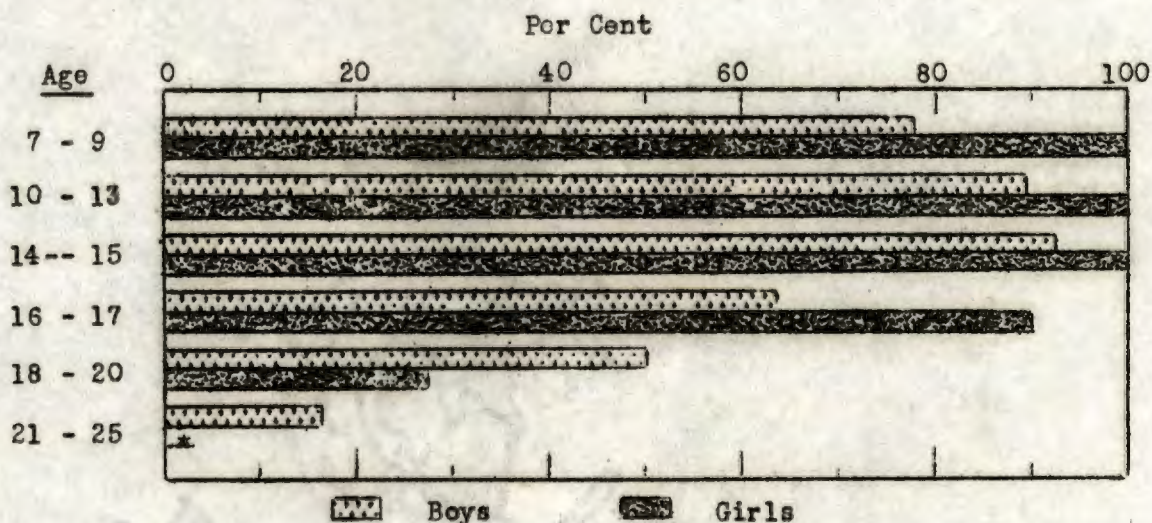
Figure 20. Per cent of children of white farm owners having eighth grade schooling or above, by sex and age, Williamson County, 1920

over 38 per cent more girls than boys have eighth grade schooling, and in the 20 to 25 year age group this percentage is above 11.

Both boys and girls are retarded in their educational progress, as indicated by the large percentages above 14 years of age who have not

completed the elementary grades. Farm boys are especially retarded in their school work, since more boys of the 20 to 25 year age group than of the 15 to 19 year age group have completed the eighth grade. This indicates that farm boys probably stay out of school during busy work seasons on the farm and continue their elementary training until late in their teens.

On a percentage basis, more girls than boys attend school in every age group up to the eighteenth year (Figure 21). After eighteen the girls drop out of school more rapidly than boys, and in this study no



* There are no girls in school in this age group.

Source: Based on Table XVIII (Recalculation).

Figure 21. Per cent of white farm owners' children in school, by age and sex, Williamson county, 1920

girls 21 to 25 years of age are reported in school. The percentage of boys and girls in school rapidly declines after the age of 17 is passed.

Considering all the white children of farm owners, a larger percentage of boys attend school than do girls, the percentages being 77 and 67, respectively. This is partly due to the large number of boys

who continue to stay in school after they are past 17.

Only 4 of all of the white children in this study have not attended any school. Three of these are reported over 19 years of age, and one seven years of age.

Negro Children.- Of the 11 children of Negro farm owners none have schooling above the eighth grade, yet all are over 14 years of age. The sample is too small to justify comparison with white children or to separate by age groups. The education of children of farm owners by race, sex, and age is shown in Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, 1920

Race, Sex and Age	Grade School			High School		College	%	No. Schedules
	0 - 4*	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12		
White (Males) 7-14	44.7	39.5	7.9	7.9	0	0	100.0	38
15-19	0	42.8	3.6	35.7	17.9	0	100.0	28
20-25	10.0	23.4	16.7	23.3	23.3	3.3	100.0	30
(Females) 7-14	45.4	31.9	13.7	9.0	0	0	100.0	22
15-19	0	4.4	4.4	30.4	43.5	17.3	100.0	23
20-25	7.4	14.8	11.1	18.5	22.2	26.0	100.0	27
Negro (Males) 7-25	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	4**
(Females) 7-25	28.6	42.8	28.6	0	0	0	100.0	7**

* Only 4 of the white children have not attended school.

** The sample is too small to separate by age groups.

Children of Farm Tenants

White Children.- No comparison can be made of the educational status of tenant children by age groups, due to the small sample, but some estimation of their educational attainment may be secured by comparing the education of the boys and girls of farm tenants of all ages.

A slightly higher percentage of girls than boys have schooling above the eighth grade (Table XIX).

TABLE XIX. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF FARM TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, 1920

Race, Sex, and Age	No School- ing*	Grade School			High School		College Over 12	%	No. Sched- ules
		1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12			
White									
(Males) 7-25	3.1	37.5	18.8	15.6	15.6	9.4	0	100.0	32
(Female) 7-25	0	19.2	34.6	15.4	19.2	7.7	3.9	100.0	26
Negro									
(Males) 7-25	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	4
(Female) 7-25	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	100.0	6

* Only 1 of the white children has not attended school.

The boys and girls of these farm tenants are retarded in their school progress, as are the children of farm owners. More of the children 20 to 25 years of age have finished the eighth grade, compared with those who are 15 to 19. Considering all age groups, more boys than girls 7 to 25 years of age are reported in school, the percentages being 74 and 70 respectively.

Negro Children.- Of the 10 children of Negro farm tenants none have gone above the seventh grade, but 6 are over 14 years of age.

Children of White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

The boys and girls of white farm owners in the Williamson county study have better education than the children of tenants. In the 15 to 19 year age group, three-fourths of the children of farm owners have completed the eighth grade, compared with one-half the children of tenants (Table XX). About twice as many children of owners as of tenants, in the 15 to 19 year age group, are found in high school and college.

In the 20 to 25 year age group, about the same percentage of boys and girls of owners and tenants finish the eighth grade, but 11 per cent

more children of owners attend high school and college.

TABLE XX. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS
HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE GROUPS, WILLIAMSON COUNTY,
1920

(Girls and Boys Combined)

Tenure and Age		Eighth Grade and Above	High School and College	Per Cent	No. Schedules
Owners	15-19	75	71	100.0	51
Tenants	15-19	50	36	100.0	14
Owners	20-25	72	58	100.0	57
Tenants	20-25	71	47	100.0	17

CHAPTER IV

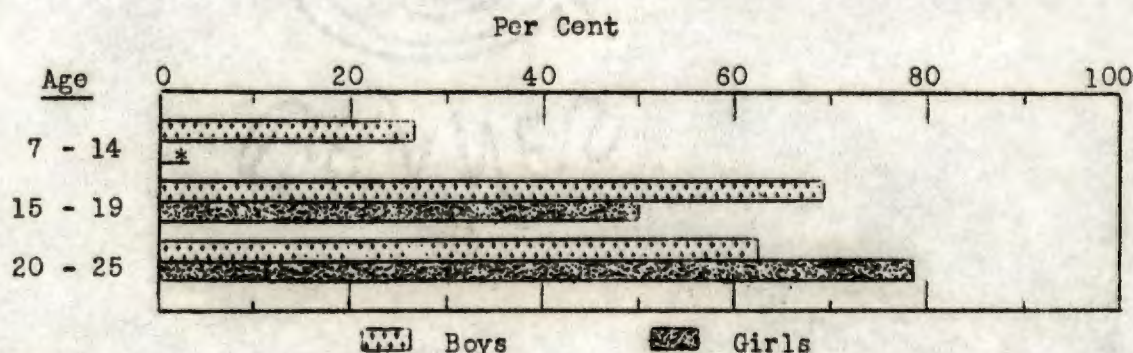
EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF FARMERS

IN MADISON COUNTY, 1920

In this chapter consideration is given to the educational status of 281 children of farm operators in Madison county. There are 101 children of farm owners, of which 21 are Negro children. Of the 180 children of tenants, 111 are Negroes.

Children of Farm Owners

White Children.- In Madison county more boys than girls in the 7 to 14, and 15 to 19 year age groups completed the eighth grade, but the reverse is true in the 20 to 25 year age group (Figure 22).



* There are no girls in this group who have completed the eighth grade.

Source: Based on Table XXI.

Figure 22. Per cent of children of white farm owners having eighth grade schooling and above, by sex and age, Madison county, 1920

The fact that a larger percentage of girls than boys, in the 20 to 25 year age group, finished the eighth grade is not due to their staying in school longer but rather to their consistent attendance. About 66

per cent of all the boys are reported in school, compared with 47 per cent of girls. This seems to indicate that girls advance more rapidly, due to not being kept out of school so much to help with farm work.

Both boys and girls are retarded in their grades. About 46 per cent of the boys, and 50 per cent of the girls, in the 15 to 19 year age group have not completed the eighth grade; and in the 20 to 25 year age group this percentage is even higher, being 69 for boys and 57 for girls.

Negro Children.- Of the 21 children of Negro farm owners, only one has an eighth grade education yet 11 are over 17 years of age. This sample is small for comparison by either age or race, but the inferior schooling of Negro children is indicated in Table XXI. More girls than boys of Negro farm owners are reported in school.

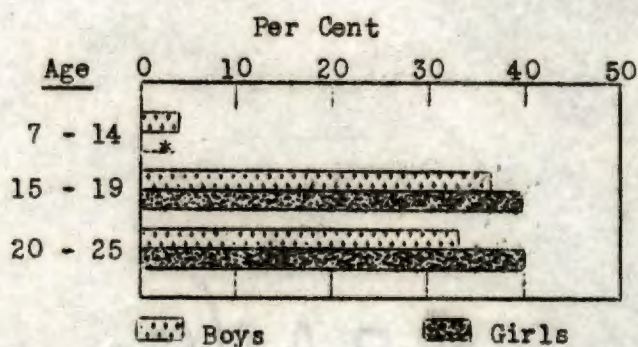
TABLE XXI. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

Race, Sex, and Age	Grade School			High School		College	%	No. Sched- ules
	1-4*	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12		
Whites								
(Males) 7-14	60.0	13.3	20.0	6.7	0	0	100.0	15
15-19	0	30.8	15.4	30.8	23.0	0	100.0	13
20-25	12.5	25.0	31.3	12.5	12.5	6.2	100.0	16
(Female) 7-14	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	16
15-19	16.7	33.3	0	33.3	16.7	0	100.0	6
20-25	7.1	14.3	35.7	14.3	28.6	0	100.0	14
Negroes								
(Males) 7-14	50.0	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	100.0	6
15-19	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	2
20-25	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	4
(Female) 7-14	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	4
15-19	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	2
20-25	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	3

* There are no children of farm owners who have not attended school.

Children of Farm Tenants

White Children.- Although the sample is possibly too small to be representative, a greater percentage of girls than boys in the Madison county study have eighth grade schooling, in each of the age groups above 14 years (Figure 23).



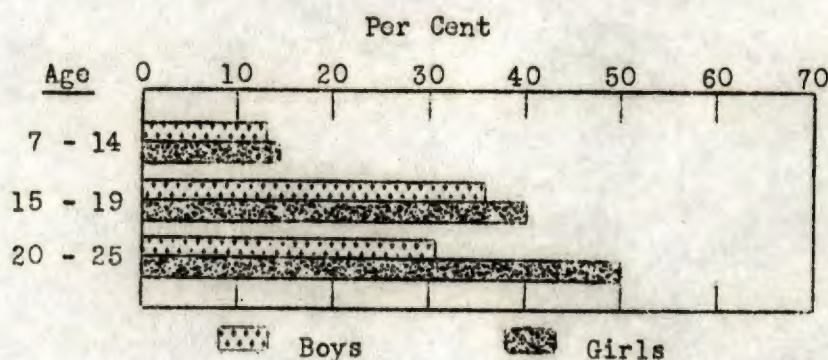
* There are no girls in this group having eighth grade schooling.

Source: Based on Table XXII.

Figure 23. Per cent of children of white farm tenants having eighth grade schooling and above, by sex and age, Madison county, 1920

In Madison county 69 per cent of the boys of all ages are reported in school, compared with 65 per cent of the girls. The percentage of boys in school in the 7 to 14 year age group is considerably higher than that for girls.

Negro Children.- Among children of Negro farm tenants a higher percentage of girls than boys have fifth to seventh grade schooling, in each of the three age groups (Figure 24). There are no Negro boys or girls who have attained the eighth grade, yet 23 children are over 19 years of age, and 52 are over 14 years of age.



Source: Based on Table XXII.

Figure 24. Per cent of children of Negro farm tenants having fifth to seventh grade schooling, by sex and age, Madison county, 1920

About 61 per cent of the girls are reported in school, compared with 57 per cent of the boys.

White and Negro Children Compared.— The educational attainment of children of Negro farm tenants is low, compared with children of white tenants. None of the Negro boys and girls attained the eighth grade and over 50 per cent in each age group have not advanced beyond the fourth (Table XXII).

TABLE XXII. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF FARM TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

Race, Sex and Age	Grade School			High School		College	%	No. Schedules
	0-4*	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12		
<u>White</u> (Males) 7-14	70.8	25.0	4.2	0	0	0	100.0	24
15-19	27.3	36.3	9.1	27.3	0	0	100.0	11
20-25	16.7	50.0	16.7	0	16.6	0	100.0	6
(Females) 7-14	72.2	27.8	0	0	0	0	100.0	18
15-19	20.0	40.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	100.0	5
20-25	20.0	40.0	0	20.0	20.0	0	100.0	5
<u>Negro</u> (Males) 7-14	86.8	13.2	0	0	0	0	100.0	38
15-19	64.3	35.7	0	0	0	0	100.0	14
20-25	69.2	30.8	0	0	0	0	100.0	13
(Females) 7-14	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	0	100.0	21
15-19	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	15
20-25	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	10

* Only 2 children of farm tenants have not attended any school.

Sixty-nine per cent of all the white boys, and 65 per cent of the white girls, are reported in school, compared with 61 per cent of the Negro boys and 57 per cent of the Negro girls.

Children of White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

The boys and girls of white farm owners in Madison county have better education than the children of white tenants. In the 15 to 19 year age group, on a percentage basis about twice as many children of owners have eighth grade schooling (Table XXIII). In the 20 to 25 year age group, almost three times as many children of farm owners have finished the grade school.

TABLE XXIII. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS HAVING EIGHTH GRADE SCHOOLING, BY AGE GROUPS, MADISON COUNTY, 1920

Tenure and Age	Eighth Grade and Above	Per Cent	No. Schedules
Owners 15-19	64	100.0	19
Tenants 15-19	38	100.0	16
Owners 20-25	70	100.0	30
Tenants 20-25	28	100.0	11

CHAPTER V

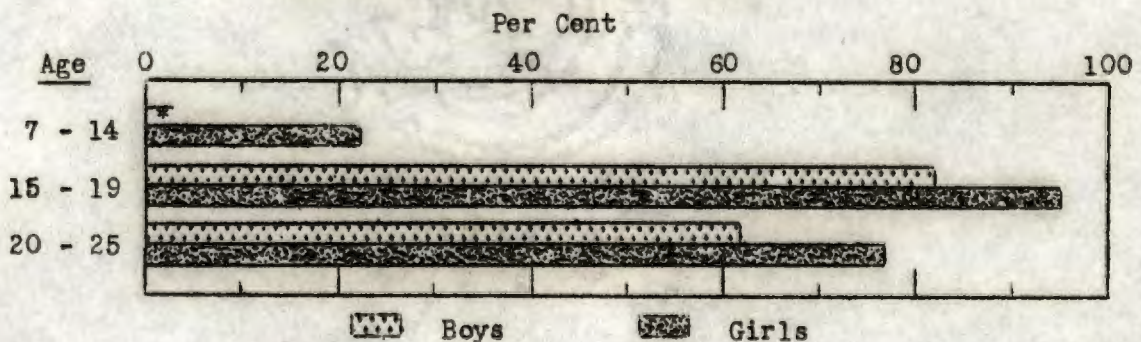
EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF FARMERS

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1920

In this chapter consideration is given to the educational status of 365 children of farm operators in Montgomery county. Data are available for 201 children of farm owners, 83 of the children being Negroes; and for 164 children of farm tenants, 102 of which are Negroes.

Children of Farm Owners

White Children.- In this study a larger percentage of girls than boys, in each of the three age groups have eighth grade schooling or above (Figure 25).



* There are no boys in this age group having eighth grade schooling.

Source: Based on Table XXIV.

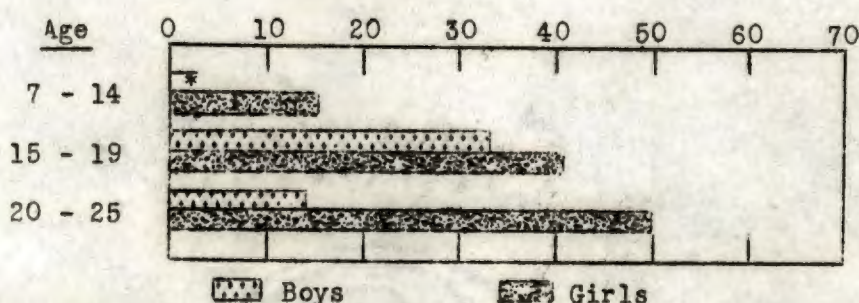
Figure 25. Per cent of children of white farm owners having eighth grade schooling and above, by sex and age, Montgomery County, 1921

A noticeably larger percentage of both boys and girls in the 15 to 19 year age group, compared with the 20 to 25 year age group, have finished the eighth grade. This is an indication of increased educational opportunities in recent years.

Only one girl among the farm owners' children has attended college.

Although the girls are better educated than boys, a larger percentage of boys are reported in school. About 88 per cent of the boys are in school, compared with 67 per cent of the girls.

Negro Children.- Among the children of Negro farm owners, a higher percentage of girls than boys in every age group have fifth grade schooling or above (Figure 26). None of the Negro boys have reached the eighth



* There are no Negro boys in this group having fifth grade schooling.

Source: Based on Table XXIV.

Figure 26. Per cent of children of Negro farm owners having fifth grade schooling and above, by sex and age, Montgomery county, 1921

grade, yet 17 are over 15 years of age. Only 5 of the Negro girls have an eighth grade education, but 35 are over 15 years of age. Sixty-eight per cent of all girls of Negro farm owners are reported in school, compared with 62 per cent of the boys.

White and Negro Children Compared.- Negro boys and girls have inferior schooling in every age group, compared with white boys and girls (Table XXIV). Of the 70 white children above 14 years of age, 84 per

cent have schooling above the seventh grade; whereas of the 52 Negro children of the same age only 9 per cent have eighth grade schooling or above.

TABLE XXIV. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

Race, Sex, & Age	Grade School			High School		College	%	No. Schedules
	0 - 4*	5 - 7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12		
<u>White (Males)</u> 7-14	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	100.0	21
15-19	9.1	9.1	9.1	27.3	45.4	0	100.0	11
20-25	9.5	28.5	4.8	33.4	23.8	0	100.0	21
(Females) 7-14	40.8	37.0	18.5	3.7	0	0	100.0	27
15-19	0	4.7	23.8	38.1	33.4	0	100.0	21
20-25	0	23.5	11.8	23.5	35.3	5.9	100.0	17
<u>Negro (Males)</u> 7-14	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	18
15-19	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	100.0	3
20-25	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	0	100.0	14
(Females) 7-14	84.6	15.4	0	0	0	0	100.0	13
15-19	58.9	17.6	17.6	5.9	0	0	100.0	17
20-25	50.0	44.4	5.6	0	0	0	100.0	18

* There are only 4 children of farm owners who have no schooling and 2 are Negroes.

Children of Farm Tenants

White Children.- White boys and girls of farm tenants in Montgomery county have low educational attainment. In the 15 to 19 year age group none of the boys, and but one-third of the girls, have attained the eighth grade. In the 20 to 25 year age group none of the boys, and only 6 per cent of the girls have eighth grade education (Table XXV). Eighty per cent of both boys and girls are reported in school. Apparently a large percentage of the boys and girls attend irregularly and do not complete their grades.

Negro Children.- In the 15 to 19 year age group, 8 per cent of the Negro boys and 6 per cent of the girls of Negro farm tenants have

finished the eighth grade. In the 20 to 25 year age group none of the boys have reached the fifth grade, and 55 per cent of the girls have schooling above the fourth grade. About 90 per cent of the girls of Negro farm tenants are in school, compared with 72 per cent of the boys.

White and Negro Children Compared.- When the samples of white and Negro children are broken down by age groups, the small numbers in each educational group may not be representative. It appears, however, that there is little difference in the educational status of children of white and Negro farm tenants. The figures are shown in Table XXV.

TABLE XXV. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF FARM TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

Race, Sex, & Age	Grade School			High School		College	%	No. Schedules
	0-4*	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12		
White (Males) 7-14	81.8	18.2	0	0	0	0	100.0	11
15-19	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	3
20-25	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	2
(Females) 7-14	83.3	11.1	0	5.6	0	0	100.0	18
15-19	50.0	16.7	33.3	0	0	0	100.0	12
20-25	43.8	43.8	6.2	6.2	0	0	100.0	16
Negro (Males) 7-14	95.7	4.3	0	0	0	0	100.0	23
15-19	58.4	33.3	0	8.3	0	0	100.0	12
20-25	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	9
(Females) 7-14	87.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	100.0	24
15-19	18.7	75.0	6.3	0	0	0	100.0	16
20-25	44.4	38.9	5.6	11.1	0	0	100.0	18

* There are 6 children of farm tenants who have no schooling and these are Negroes.

Children of White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

Children of white farm owners have better education than those of tenants. In the 15 to 19 year age group, 81 per cent of the boys and girls of farm owners have attended high school while none of the children of farm tenants in this age group have any high school training (Table XXVI). In the 20 to 25 year age group, 61 per cent of the children of

owners have gone to high school, compared with 6 per cent of the children of tenants.

TABLE XXVI. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE GROUPS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

(Girls and Boys Combined)

Tenure and Age	Eighth Grade and Above	High School and College	Per Cent	No. Schedules
Owners 15 - 19	91	81	100.0	32
Tenants 15 -19	27	0	100.0	15
Owners 20 - 25	68	61	100.0	38
Tenants 20 -25	11	6	100.0	18

All of the children of tenants are over 15 years of age, and should have attained the eighth grade, but less than one-third have completed elementary school in the 15 to 19 year age group, and one-tenth in the 20 to 25 year age group.

Children of Negro Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

A higher percentage of the Negro farm owner children 15 to 19 years of age have eighth grade schooling than do Negro children of tenants, but the reverse is true in the 20 to 25 year age group (Table XXVII).

TABLE XXVII. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF NEGRO FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE GROUPS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1921

(Girls and Boys Combined)

Tenure and Age	Fourth Grade and Above	Eighth Grade and Above	Per Cent	No. Schedules
Owners 15 - 19	40	20	100.0	20
Tenants 15-19	64	7	100.0	28
Owners 20-25	34	3	100.0	32
Tenants 20 - 25	37	15	100.0	27

In general, it seems that there is little difference in the educational status of Negro children of different tenure. This is also true among the Negro parents.

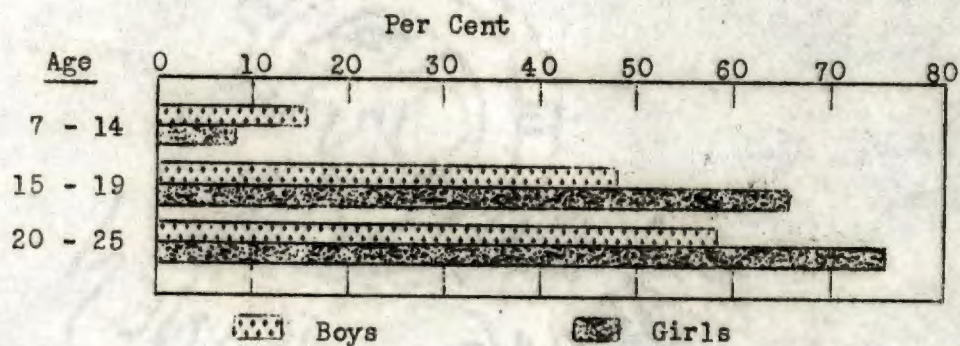
CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF WHITE FARMERS IN OVERTON COUNTY, 1936

This chapter is devoted to a consideration of the educational attainment of 351 children of farm operators in Overton county. Data are available for 270 children of farm owners and 81 children of farm tenants. No Negro children are included in this survey; only 14 farm operators in the entire county are Negroes.

Children of White Farm Owners

About twice as many boys as girls of farm owners, in the 7 to 14 year age group, have attained the eighth grade but the reverse of this situation is true in the older age groups (Figure 27). In the 15 to 19



Source: Based on Table XXVII.

Figure 27. Per cent of children of white farm owners having eighth grade schooling or above, Overton county, 1936

year age group 52 per cent of the boys and 44 per cent of the girls have not attained the eighth grade. In the 20 to 25 year age group, 42 per cent of the boys and 24 per cent of the girls have not completed grade

school. Fifty-two per cent of all of the boys are reported in school, compared with 38 per cent of the girls.

A comparison of the educational status of farm owner children by sex and age groups is shown in Table XXVIII. Although some of the parents

TABLE XXVIII. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF WHITE FARM OWNERS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY SEX, AND AGE, OVERTON COUNTY, 1936

Sex and Age	Grade School			High School		College	%	No. Schedules
	1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12		
White (Males)								
7 - 14	47.0	37.3	11.8	3.9	0	0	100.0	51
15 - 19	15.2	37.0	28.3	15.2	4.3	0	100.0	46
20 - 25	8.3	33.3	20.8	14.6	18.8	4.2	100.0	48
(Females)								
7 - 14	67.6	24.3	2.7	5.4	0	0	100.0	37
15 - 19	12.8	21.3	23.4	21.3	17.0	4.2	100.0	47
20 - 25	2.4	22.0	34.2	9.8	14.6	17.0	100.0	41

of those children are without formal education, this is not true of their children, which is an indication of better educational opportunities and better attendance.

Children of White Farm Tenants

Among the children of farm tenants, girls appear to have more education than boys in the group under 15 years of age (Table XXIX). None of

TABLE XXIX. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF WHITE FARM TENANTS HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY SEX AND AGE, OVERTON COUNTY, 1936

Sex and Age	Grade School			High School		College	%	No. Schedules
	1-4	5-7	8	9-10	11-12	Over 12		
(Males) 7-14	77.8	22.2	0	0	0	0	100.0	18
15-19	41.7	33.3	16.7	8.3	0	0	100.0	12
20-25	18.8	31.2	31.2	12.5	0	6.3	100.0	16
(Females) 7-14	65.0	35.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	20
15-19	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0	3
20-25	16.7	8.3	50.0	25.0	0	0	100.0	12

the boys or girls under 15 have attained the eighth grade, but a higher percentage of girls have fifth to seventh grade schooling.

About 69 per cent of all girls of tenant farmers are in school, compared with 44 per cent of the boys.

The samples of children in the groups above 14 years of age are small, but it appears that a large percentage of both boys and girls terminate their education at an early date. Of the 43 boys and girls 15 years of age and over, only 7 have any high school training.

Children of White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

Among the white children of farm operators in Overton county the boys and girls of owners have a higher educational status. The owner children have the greatest advantage in education above the eighth grade (Table XXX). In the 15 to 19 year age group, four times as many boys

TABLE XXX. PER CENT OF CHILDREN OF WHITE FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS
HAVING SPECIFIED SCHOOLING, BY AGE GROUPS, OVERTON
COUNTY, 1936

(Boys and Girls Combined)

Tenure and Age	Eighth Grade and Above	High School and Above	Per Cent	No. Schedules
Owners 15 - 19	57	31	100.0	93
Tenants 15 - 19	20	7	100.0	15
Owners 20 - 25	66	39	100.0	89
Tenants 20 - 25	61	21	100.0	28

and girls of owners, compared with tenants, have the advantage of high school and college training, and in the 20 to 25 year age group twice as many owner children have advanced beyond the eighth grade.

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No.	Title	Authors	No. of Pages	Date of Issue
1	Some Problems of Rural Relief in Tennessee	Allred, Matthews, Luebke	17	1935 Oct.
2	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Wayne County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Tosch, Matthews, Smith, Fitzgerald	31	Nov.
3	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Houston County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Tosch, Matthews	45	Dec.
4	Rural Relief in Overton County, Tennessee	Allred, Collins, Matthews	33	1936 Jan.
5	Inventory of Land Use in Tennessee	Allred, Atkins, Cotton, Mason	38	Feb.
6	Local Rehabilitation Proposals for a Tennessee Rural County	Collins, Matthews	20	March
7	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Henderson County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Sanders, Matthews, Tosch	55	March
8	Suggestions On A Relief Program for Tennessee	Matthews, Tosch	17	March
9	Comparative Ability of Tennessee Counties to Finance Their Governmental Functions	Allred, Atkins, Marshall Collins, Tosch	44	March
10	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Jefferson County, Tennessee	Allred, Sanders, Collins, Luebke, Matthews, Tosch	47	April
11	Relief in a Coal Mining Community, Grundy County, Tennessee	Allred, Tosch, Baker, Matthews, Collins, Sanders, Raskopf	51	April
12	Regional Grouping of Crop Production in Tennessee	Allred, Hendrix, Luebke	38	May
13	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Williamson County, Tennessee	Allred, Raskopf, Matthews, Tosch	48	May
14	Mobility of Rural Relief Families in Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Tosch	35	June
15	Regional Comparison of Rural Standards of Living, in Tennessee	Allred, Hendrix, Raskopf	36	June
16	Trade Centers in Tennessee, 1900-1930	Allred, Luebke, Marshall	31	July
17	Farm Tenancy in Tennessee	Allred, Hendrix, Raskopf	31	July
18	Meat Consumption in Rural Tennessee, with Regional Comparisons	Allred, Powell	26	Aug.

(Continued)

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No.	Title	Authors	No. of Pages	Date of Issue
19	Consumption of Dairy Products and Eggs in Rural Tennessee	Allred, Powell	21	Aug.
20	Consumption of Vegetative Foods in Rural Tennessee	Allred, Powell	33	Sept.
21	Graphic Summary of the Agricultural Situation, With Some Related General Economic Factors	Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee	36	Nov.
22	Educational Status of Rural Relief Families in Tennessee, A Preliminary Report	Allred, Raskopf	41	Nov.
23	Purchase and Sale of Meats and Starchy Foods by Tennessee Farm Families	Allred, Powell	34	Dec.
24	Relation of Education to Economic and Social Status of Relief Clients in Tennessee	Allred, Raskopf	37	1937 Jan.
25	Education of Farm Owners and Tenants in Tennessee	Allred, Raskopf	40	Jan.
26	Farm Housing in Tennessee, with Regional Comparisons	Allred, Hendrix	45	Feb.

PART V

RELATION OF EDUCATION TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
STATUS OF FARMERS
IN
TENNESSEE

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GENERAL SUMMARY

In each of the counties studied the white farmers with high school and college education have smaller families than do those with less schooling. There is little relation between the size of Negro farm owner families and the education of the family head; but among Negro tenants the better educated family heads have smaller families. Among the families studied, Negro farmers have larger families than white farmers in every educational group.

The value of family living obtained from the farm increases with the education of the farmer, whether the farm operator be owner or tenant, white or Negro.

White farm operators with better education have more conveniences, literature, and music in the home than do farmers of little or no schooling. A higher percentage of white owners than tenants report these factors.

Negro farmers have little in the way of conveniences, literature, and music.

In all but one county the better educated white and Negro farmers operate larger farms, have more capital invested, have larger farm labor incomes, and have a greater net worth than do farmers of little or no education.

INTRODUCTION

This is a preliminary report on the relation of education of Tennessee farmers to their social and economic conditions. In a previous report⁽¹⁾ the educational status of farmers in 22 counties of the State was presented. The present report shows the relation of the education of these farmers to such social factors as, size of family, value of family living, and conditions contributing to better living standards; and such economic factors as size of farm, capital invested in farm, net worth of farmer, and labor income of the farmer. Where the size of sample justifies, an endeavor is made to analyze these factors by race and tenure.

Schedules from 840 farmers in 15 counties of the State provide the information on which the report is based. In the consideration of some factors data from fewer schedules are available, since the surveys vary as to date, purpose, size, and number of schedules.

Before taking up the education of farmers in relation to their social and economic conditions, there are several points which should be borne in mind, as they influence the variations among counties. One of the most important of these is soil. Areas having the most favorable soils and topography generally have better educational opportunities, and their farmers maintain a higher standard of living, due to greater farm income.⁽²⁾ The location of the counties studied, in relation to their soil types, is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Two other important factors causing county differences are size of county and extent of urban development. The location of cities having over 5,000 population, is shown in Figure 3.

(1) Allred, C. E., and Raskopf, B. D., Education of Farm Owners and Tenants in Tennessee, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, January 1937.

(2) Allred, C. E., Hendrix, W. E., and Raskopf, B. D., Regional Comparisons of Rural Standards of Living in Tennessee, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, FWPA, and TWPA, July 1936.

A study of the fiscal capacity⁽³⁾ of all Tennessee counties was made in 1935 by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The counties studied in the present report have comparative rank among the 95 counties of the State, in fiscal capacity, as shown in Table I.

TABLE I. RANK IN FISCAL CAPACITY PER CAPITA OF THE COUNTIES STUDIED IN THIS REPORT, COMPARED WITH THE 95 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1935

County	Fiscal Capacity	County	Fiscal Capacity	County	Fiscal Capacity
Shelby	1	Obion	11	Crockett	44
Knox	4	Montgomery	14	Henderson	61
Madison	6	Weakley	18	Hardin	65
Washington	7	Henry	20	Chester	67
Gibson	8	Williamson	24	Overton	76

Source: Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., Marshall, J. H., Collins, W. E., and Tosch, C. A., Comparative Ability of Tennessee Counties to Finance Their Governmental Functions, Cooperative Plan of Rural Research, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, FWPA, and TWC, 1935.

The information contained in the present report is not intended as a State-wide county comparison, since the sample may not be representative of a particular county and since only one-sixth of all the counties were studied. An important value of the data is their possible use as a basis for forming better rural educational programs; to measure the social and economic condition of farmers, by educational groups, to be used as a basis for later comparisons; and to aid agricultural workers in formulating better plans of farm organization and management.

- (3) By "fiscal capacity" is meant the present relative tax paying ability of counties, based upon both resources and liabilities. Examples of factors used in determining the fiscal capacity of counties are: estimated true wealth, net agricultural income and retail sales, Federal and State aid, total tax levy, net public debt, number of children under 15 years of age, amount needed to raise the value of school property to \$185 per child of school age, and other factors.

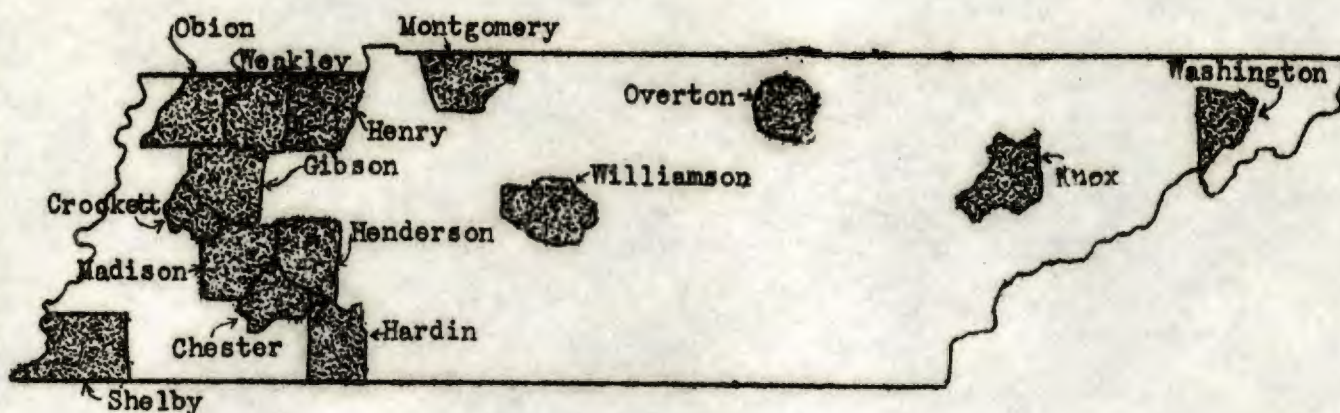
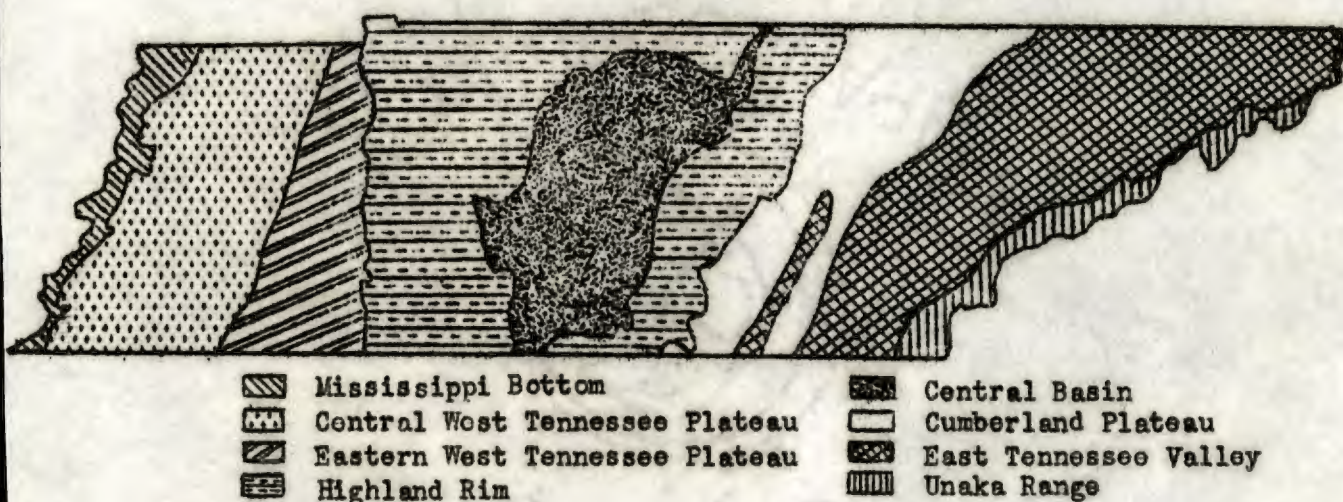
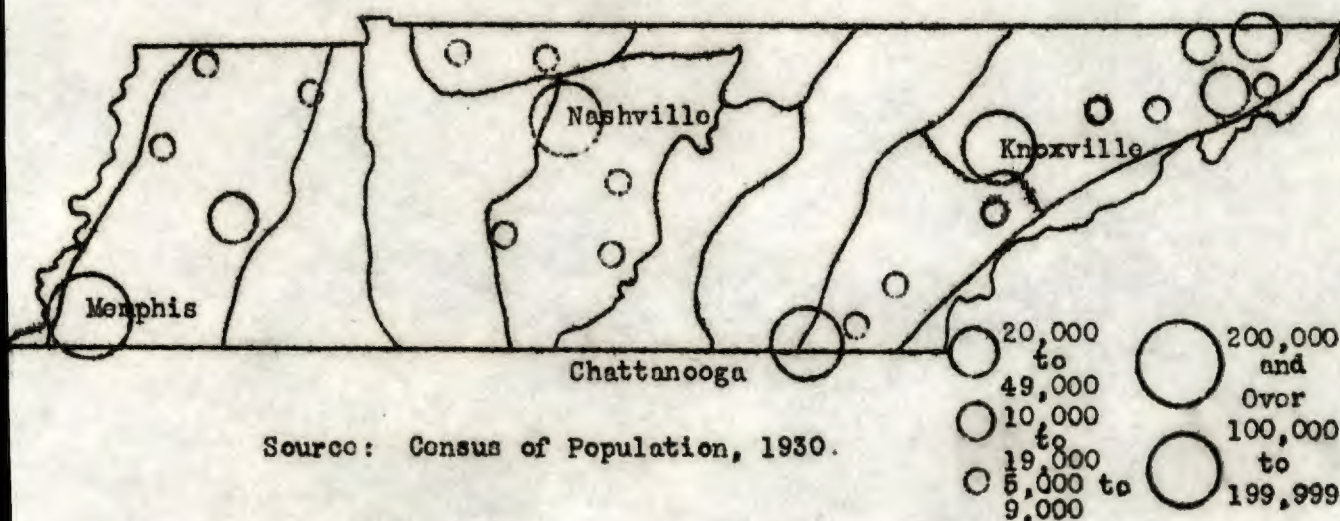


Figure 1. Location of counties studied in this report



Source: Soil Groups, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee (unpublished map).

Figure 2. Natural soil divisions of the State.



Source: Census of Population, 1930.

Figure 3. Location and size of cities having over 5,000 population, 1930

PART I

RELATION OF EDUCATION OF FARMERS TO THEIR SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHAPTER I

SIZE OF FAMILY⁽¹⁾

Considerable data are available on the size of farm families, but little information has been published regarding the educational status of farmers in relation to size of family. This chapter is devoted to answering the following questions: Do the better educated farmers have larger or smaller families than those of less schooling? Are the families of farm owners, of various educational groups, larger or smaller than those of farm tenants? How does education affect the size of family of Negro farm operators, compared with white farm operators?

Data on which this chapter is based are taken from 679 schedules, representing 14 counties. Of the 459 schedules of farm owners 37 are Negroes; of the 220 tenants studied 96 are Negroes.

White Farm Owners

In each of 7 rural surveys the white farm owners with high school education or higher have smaller families than do those with eighth grade schooling or less. The greatest difference in size of family occurs in the Montgomery county survey in 1921 where white farm owners with elementary schooling or less have families averaging 5.9 persons, compared with 3.1 persons for households where the owner has high school or college training (Table II).

(1) "Family" represents the number of persons in a home who are dependent upon the head of the household.

TABLE II. EDUCATION IN RELATION TO SIZE OF FAMILY, WHITE FARM OWNERS, 14 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

County	Average Size Family		Number of Schedules	
	Education		Education	
	Grade 0-8	Above 8th Grade	Grade 0-8	Above 8th Grade
Knox, 1917	5.7	4.7	47	20
Williamson, 1920	5.8	3.6	59	20
Madison, 1920	4.7	3.0	38	10
Montgomery, 1921	5.9	3.1	46	15
Washington, 1925	5.3	4.3	38	12
Overton, 1925	5.4	4.8	45	11
8 Counties of West Tennessee (Combined), 1932(2)	4.3	4.0	33	28

The least difference in size of family between comparable educational groups occurs in West Tennessee, where the average size of white farm owner families with high school or college education is only 0.3 persons less than in families where the owner has eighth grade schooling or less. In the more recent surveys there is less difference in size of family between the two educational groups, possibly because all farm operators are becoming better educated, and because factors other than formal education, such as declining birthrate, are affecting the size of family.⁽³⁾

Negro Farm Owners

Although the sample of Negro farm owners is small, there is little apparent difference in their size of family affected by education. The households where Negro farm owners have fourth grade schooling or above average slightly more persons per families than those in which the owners have less than fourth grade schooling (Table III).

(2) The farm owners of the 8 counties of West Tennessee are combined due to the small number of schedules secured from each county.

(3) Baker, O. E., The Outlook For Rural Youth, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., 1934.

TABLE III. EDUCATION IN RELATION TO SIZE OF FAMILY, NEGRO FARM OWNERS, 3 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE, 1920-1921

County	Average Size Family		Number of Schedules	
	Education		Education	
	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade
Williamson, 1920	6.2	0*	4	0*
Madison, 1920	6.3	7	4	4
Montgomery, 1921	6.8	7	16	9
Average	6.7	7	24	13

* There are no Negro owners in this group.

Only 3 of the 37 Negro owners have an eighth grade education or better, and all are of advanced age, which partly accounts for the little difference in size of family by educational status. Then too, the educational attainment of the Negro owners varies considerably by counties. In Williamson county none of the 4 Negro owners report any schooling; in Montgomery county none of the 25 owners have education above the seventh grade; but in Madison county, of 8 owners 3 have eighth grade training.

No comparison of the size of Negro farm owner families in 1920 can be made from the census of agriculture. However, the average size of all rural Negro families in these 3 counties, according to the 1930 census is 3.4 persons. This indicates, if the sample of Negro owners in the present study is representative, that a decline has occurred in the size of household of Negro operators.

White and Negro Farm Owners Compared

In surveys of Williamson, Madison and Montgomery counties combined the average size family of white farm owners is smaller than that of Negro farm owners in each educational group (Figure 4).⁽⁴⁾

The average size of family of white farm owners having fourth grade education or less is 1.2 persons smaller than families of Negro farm owners of the same educational status. Among owners with schooling above

(4) The sample of the 3 counties are combined to secure a more representative sample for comparison.

No. Persons
in
Household

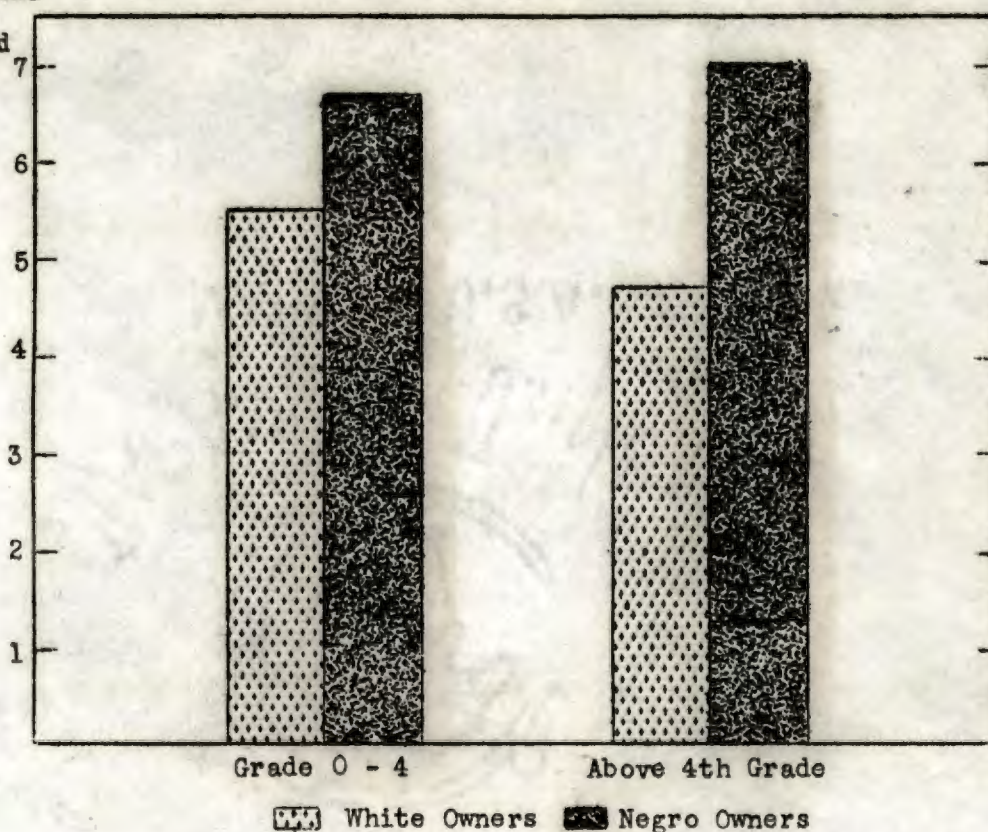


Figure 4. Education and size of family of white and Negro farm owners, Williamson, Madison, and Montgomery counties, combined, 1920-1921

Source: Based on Table IV.

the fourth grade the households of Negro owners averaged 2.3 persons larger than white owner households (Table IV). The larger size of Negro

TABLE IV. EDUCATION IN RELATION TO SIZE OF FAMILY, WHITE AND NEGRO OWNERS, WILLIAMSON, MADISON, AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES COMBINED, 1920-1921

County and Race	Average Size Family		Number of Schedules	
	Education		Education	
	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade
Williamson (White)	5.5	5	29	50
(Negro)	6.2	0	4	0
Madison (White)	5.1	4	12	36
(Negro)	6.3	7	4	4
Montgomery (White)	5.6	5	21	40
(Negro)	6.8	7	16	9
Average (White)	5.5	4.7	62	126
(Negro)	6.7	7	30	7

owner families may be partly due to the older average age of Negro operators, compared with whites, and to the fact that a larger proportion of the members of Negro households do not leave the farm.

White Farm Tenants

The better educated white farm tenants, of the 4 counties studied, average smaller families than do those with less schooling. The greatest difference occurs in Williamson county, where farm tenants who have gone above the fourth grade have families averaging 1.9 persons less than those with no education or who have advanced no farther than the fourth grade (Table V).

TABLE V. EDUCATION IN RELATION TO SIZE OF FAMILY, WHITE FARM TENANTS, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

County	Average Size Family		Number of Schedules	
	Education		Education	
	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade
Williamson, 1920	5.9	4	17	22
Madison, 1920	5.3	5	17	17
Montgomery, 1921	5.5	4.2	25	14
Average	5.6	4.4	59	53
8 Counties of West Tennessee (Combined), 1932*	5.5	4.6	2	10

* This sample is too small to be representative. It is not included in the average of the counties due to the later date of survey.

But few of the farm tenants studied have schooling above the eighth grade, hence the average size of family is given for groups who have education only through the fourth grade and above the fourth grade. However, as the education of the tenant increases the tendency is toward smaller families.

Negro Farm Tenants

Families of Negro farm tenants with schooling above the fourth grade have households one person larger than those in which the head has not reached the fifth grade (Table VI).

TABLE VI. EDUCATION IN RELATION TO SIZE OF FAMILY, NEGRO FARM TENANTS, 3 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

County	Average Size Family		Number of Schedules	
	Education		Education	
	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade
Williamson, 1920	5	3.8	8	5
Madison, 1920	6.6	5.3	39	10
Montgomery, 1921	6.2	5.9	26	8
Average	6.3	5.2	73	23

White and Negro Farm Tenants Compared

Negro farm tenants have larger families than white tenants, in both the group having schooling below the fifth grade and the one above the fourth grade (Figure 5). The difference in size of family between educational groups is about the same for both Negroes and whites, but in each group the families of Negro tenants are larger.

No. Persons
in
Household

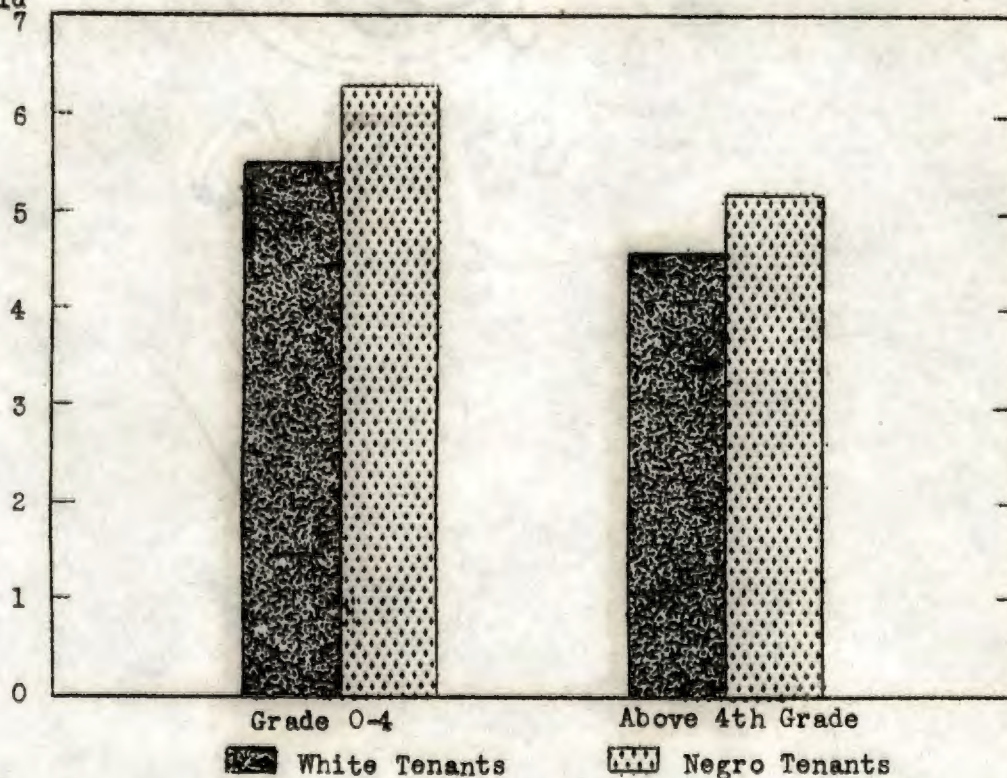


Figure 5. Education in relation to size of family, white and Negro farm tenants compared, Williamson, Madison, and Montgomery counties, combined, 1920-1921

Source: Based on Tables V and VI.

White Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

Among white farmers, the average size family of owners having fourth grade schooling or less is about the same as for tenants. The same is true among white owners and tenants having education above the fourth grade.

Among Negro farmers of fourth grade training or less the owners have slightly larger families than tenants; and among operators who have gone above the fourth grade the owner families are about 2 persons larger than tenant households (Table VII).

TABLE VII. EDUCATION IN RELATION TO SIZE OF FAMILY, WHITE AND NEGRO FARMERS, BY TENURE, WILLIAMSON, MADISON, AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, 1920-1921

County and Tenure	Whites		Negroes	
	No. Persons in Household		No. Persons in Household	
	Education		Education	
	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade	Grade 0-4	Above 4th Grade
Williamson				
(Owners)	5.5	5	6.2	0*
(Tenants)	5.9	4	5.0	3.8
Madison				
(Owners)	5.1	4	6.3	7.0
(Tenants)	5.3	5	6.6	5.3
Montgomery				
(Owners)	5.6	5	6.8	7.0
(Tenants)	5.5	4.2	6.2	5.9
Average				
(Owners)	5.5	4.7	6.7	7.0
(Tenants)	5.5	4.6	6.3	5.2

* There are no farm owners in this group.

Source: Based on Tables IV, V, and VI.

The average age of white owners is about 13 years above that of white tenants. Among Negro operators there is little difference in the average age by tenure. This partly accounts for the difference in size of household by educational groups. Unfortunately the number of schedules available do not permit subdividing by age groups in addition to color and tenure.

CHAPTER II

VALUE OF FAMILY LIVING

In this chapter is discussed the relation of education of farmers to the value of family living. The analysis is divided into two parts. In part (A) is presented the relation of education to the value of family living obtained from products furnished by the farm, and family expenditures obtained from farm funds.⁽¹⁾ In part (B) information is presented relative to the education of farmers, only to the value of items for family use furnished by the farm.⁽²⁾

(A) - Williamson, Madison, and Montgomery Counties, 1920-1921

Among the farm operators of these 3 counties the value of family living increases with the education of the operator, whether the farmer be owner or tenant, Negro or white. In Montgomery county, for example, the average value of family living increases from \$1,067 for white farm owners with schooling less than the fourth grade to \$1,863 for those having high school or college training (Figure 6). The same relative

(1) Standard of Living Survey in Williamson, Madison, and Montgomery counties, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, and United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1920-1921.

Data from 434 schedules showing the value of family living consisting of (1) products furnished by, and used on the farm, such as poultry and dairy products, fresh and cured meats, fruits and vegetables, farm crops, fuel, and value of rent of house; and (2) family expenditures obtained from farm funds as clothing, groceries, personal insurance, recreation and entertainment, medical services, house furnishings bought, tuition and school costs, use of family auto, charity, and personal and luxury items.

(2) Farm Management Surveys, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Extension Service, University of Tennessee, 1925, 1932, and 1936. Data from 220 schedules of farm operators in 11 counties dealing with the value of items for family use furnished by the farm such as, livestock and livestock products, and sources of income such as man and machine work, rent from buildings, wood used, and other sources. These data do not include family expenditures obtained from farm funds.

Dollars

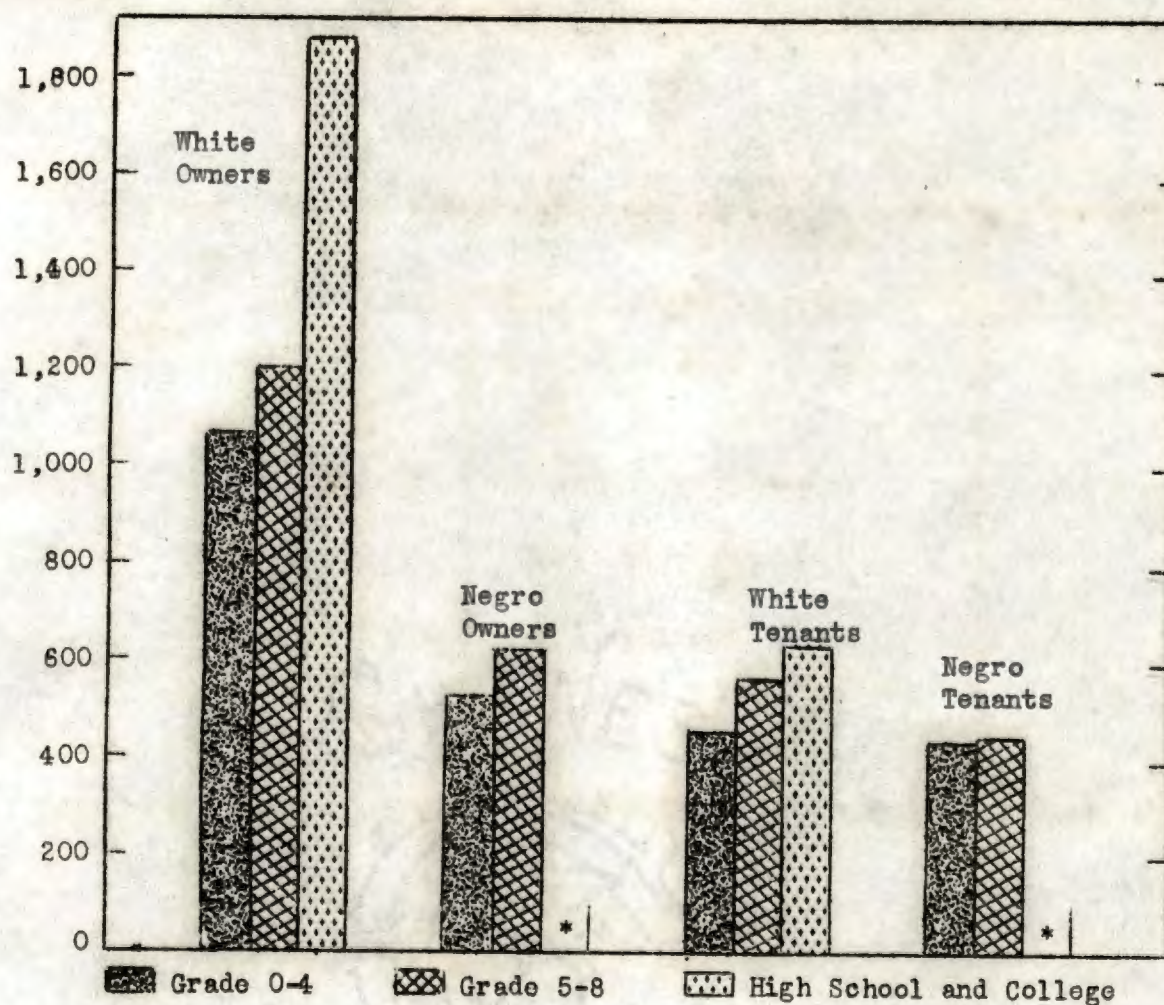


Figure 6. Relation of education of families to the value of family living, Montgomery county, 1921

* There are no Negroes in the sample having schooling above the eighth grade.

Source: Based on Table VIII.

increases are evident among Negro owners, and among white and Negro tenants. The average value of family living of white owners is considerably higher than that of either Negro owners, or white or Negro tenants.

Negro owners have a higher average value of family living than the white tenants, in the lower educational group.

In Madison and Williamson counties practically the same situation

appears to exist as in Montgomery, but the small number of schedules in some of the groups does not warrant definite conclusions (Table VIII).

TABLE VIII. RELATION OF EDUCATION OF FARMERS TO VALUE OF FAMILY LIVING, WILLIAMSON, MADISON, AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, 1920-21

County, Tenure, and Race	Education of Farmer			Total Number of Schedules
	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	High School and College	
<u>Williamson</u>				
Farm Owners (Whites)	\$1070	\$1171	\$1664	84
(Negroes)	487	0*	0*	3
Farm Tenants (Whites)	705	711	1084	41
(Negroes)	486	550	0*	11
<u>Madison</u>				
Farm Owners (Whites)	1028	1210	1283	49
(Negroes)	548	938	0*	7
Farm Tenants (Whites)	672	716	760	35
(Negroes)	495	659	0*	49
<u>Montgomery</u>				
Farm Owners (Whites)	1067	1203	1863	57
(Negroes)	532	619	0*	25
Farm Tenants (Whites)	467	571	637	39
(Negroes)	443	447	0*	34

* No farmers in this group.

(B) - Eleven Counties of Tennessee, 1925, 1932, and 1936

Farm households in which the operator has high school or college education, in the 11 counties studied, use more farm products for family consumption than do the families in which the head has eighth grade schooling or less.

Among white farm owners in Overton county the average value of farm items for family use is \$424 in households in which the operator has schooling below the fifth grade, and \$594 for families in which the head has attended high school or college (Figure 7).

In Washington county the value of farm items used by the family is also greater among the households whose heads possess the better education. The farm families of Washington county have a higher average value of

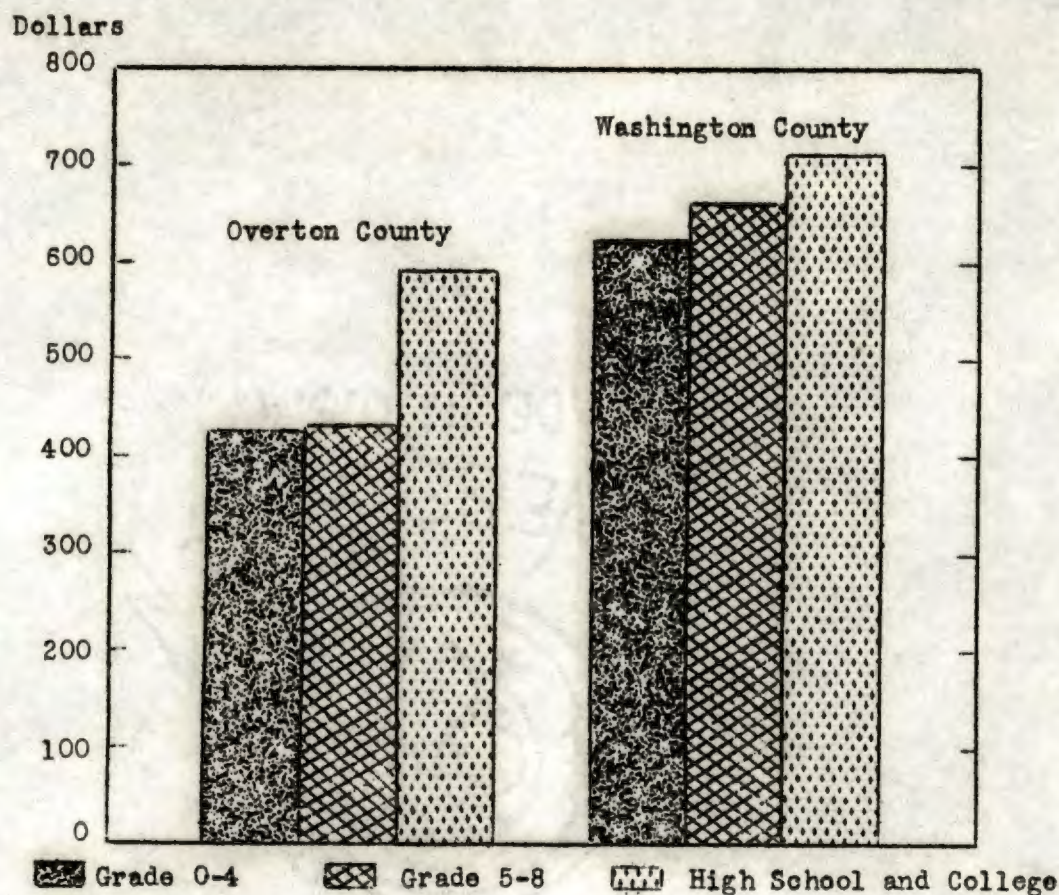


Figure 7. Relation of education of white farm owners to the value of items for family use, Overton and Washington counties, Tennessee, 1925

Source: Based on Table IX.

items for family use, in every educational group, compared with those of Overton county.

In surveys including 47 schedules from 8 counties in West Tennessee in 1932, and 125 from Crockett county in 1936, as in the studies already discussed, the farm operators having the better education secure a higher average value of items for home use than do the farmers with less formal schooling (Table IX).

In Crockett county the average value of items for family use is higher, in each educational group, for tenants than for owners. This

TABLE IX. RELATION OF EDUCATION OF WHITE FARMERS TO THE VALUE OF ITEMS FOR FAMILY USE, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

County, Tenure, and Race	Education of Farmer			Total Number of Schedules
	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	High School and College	
Overton, (1925)				
Farm Owners	\$424	\$431	\$594	29
Washington (1925)				
Farm Owners	623	663	714	19
8 Counties, West Tennessee Combined, (1932)				
Farm Owners	172	247	366	39
Farm Tenants	110	139	280	8
Crockett, (1936)				
Farm Owners	197	201	308	79
Farm Tenants	247	266	364	46

may be accounted for by the fact that the tenants of Crockett county are better educated than owners when they are separated by age groups, the average age of the tenants being about 13 years younger than that of owners. (3)

(3) Allred, Raskopf, op. cit., page 1.

CHAPTER III

HOME CONVENIENCES, LITERATURE, AND MUSIC

White Farmers.

One measure of the standard of living is the number of conveniences used in the household, the number and type of periodicals read, and the availability of music in the home.

Data from 318 schedules of white farmers in Williamson, Madison, and Montgomery counties indicate that those white farmers with the better education have more modern conveniences, literature, and music than do farmers with little or no schooling. This situation is true in each of the 3 counties, and for both owners and tenants. Also, a higher percentage of owners than tenants, in each educational group, report these conveniences.

Among the educational groups, there are wide variations in the percentages of farmers reporting the various factors. For instance, in Williamson county, 18 per cent of farm owners with less than seventh grade schooling, and 78 per cent of those with eighth grade education or more, own refrigerators; while none of the farmers in the Montgomery or Madison county surveys have this convenience.

On an average, over half of all households, where the operator has schooling below the eighth grade, have no modern home conveniences, educational literature, or music facilities whatever; and there is also considerable lack of these facilities in households in which the operator has eighth grade education or more (Table X).

TABLE X. PER CENT OF WHITE FARM FAMILIES REPORTING CERTAIN
CONVENIENCES, LITERATURE, AND MUSIC, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS,
WILLIAMSON, MADISON, AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, 1920-21*

Item	County	Farm Owners		Farm Tenants	
		Education		Education	
		Grade 0-7	Above 7th	Grade 0-7	Above 7th
Furnaces	Williamson	0	3	0	0
	Madison	0	0	0	0
	Montgomery	0	0	0	0
Oil Stoves	Williamson	3	45	0	33
	Madison	0	0	0	0
	Montgomery	25	37	0	0
Refrigerators	Williamson	18	78	3	45
	Madison	0	0	0	0
	Montgomery	0	0	0	0
Power Washers	Williamson	7	10	3	15
	Madison	0	0	0	0
	Montgomery	0	0	0	0
Daily Papers	Williamson	40	80	25	39
	Madison	50	66	28	50
	Montgomery	52	86	18	50
Weekly Papers	Williamson	35	70	23	38
	Madison	16	33	14	33
	Montgomery	27	32	17	28
Religious Papers	Williamson	30	65	12	55
	Madison	16	50	3	50
	Montgomery	22	31	11	50
Magazines	Williamson	24	53	6	36
	Madison	33	50	3	50
	Montgomery	53	63	14	50
Farm Journal	Williamson	55	85	40	75
	Madison	50	100	33	53
	Montgomery	54	86	30	66
Educational Books	Williamson	37	60	24	63
	Madison	50	66	54	60
	Montgomery	94	100	69	75
Pianos	Williamson	38	53	9	44
	Madison	0	50	0	0
	Montgomery	27	38	0	0

* Table based on 133 schedules of farm operators in Williamson county, 88, in Madison county, and 124 in Montgomery county. (Where there are no farmers reporting the item a zero is used.)

The farm journal occupies the most important place in the literature read, by both owners and tenants, in each educational group; and the daily paper is reported in a larger percentage of the homes than is the weekly.

Figure 8 shows the relation of education of white farm owners to some factors contributing to their standards of living. The same correlation exists among both white owners and white tenants of 3 counties, as shown in Table X.

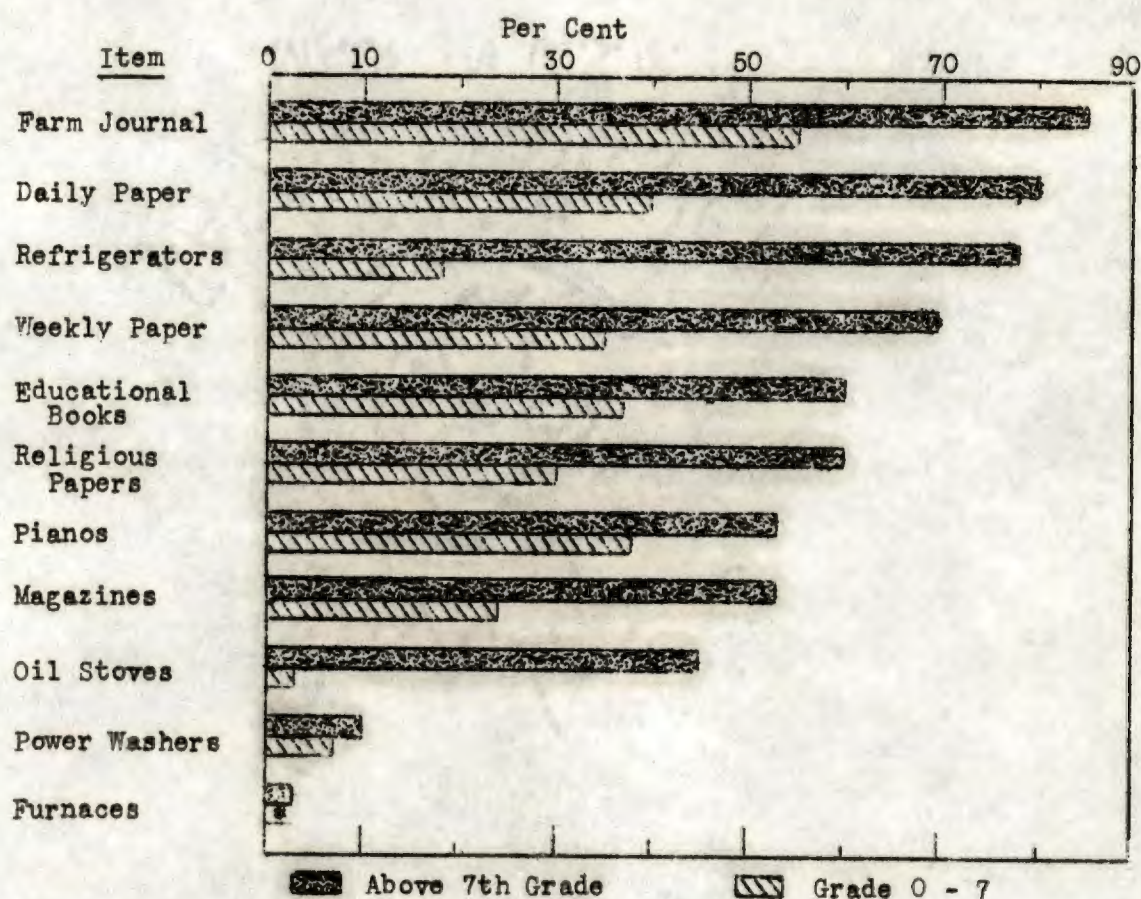


Figure 8. Per cent of white farm owners reporting certain home conveniences, literature, and music, by educational groups, Williamson County, 1920

* None reporting.

Source: Based on Table X.

Negro Farmers

The lack of modern home conveniences, literature, and music in Negro farm households, and the low educational status of Negro operators, makes difficult the evaluation of their social conditions by educational

groups. In Montgomery county, out of 60 Negro farmers none report furnaces, oil stoves, or power washers; 2 report refrigerators; 7, daily papers; 8, weekly papers; 5, magazines; 11, farm journals; 35, books; and 3, pianos. Proportionally the Negro farmers with some education possess more of these factors than those with no formal schooling, but the small size of sample does not warrant definite conclusions.

PART II

RELATION OF EDUCATION OF FARMERS TO CERTAIN ECONOMIC FACTORS

CHAPTER IV

SIZE OF FARM

Most farm studies show that as the size of the farm increases the labor income increases. The question then naturally arises as to whether the farmers with the better education operate the larger size farms. An attempt is made in this chapter to show this relationship, by race and by tenure. Information presented is taken from 778 schedules of white and Negro farmers in 15 counties of the State.

White Farm Owners

In all but one of the 15 counties the white farm owners with high school and college training operate larger farms than those with schooling

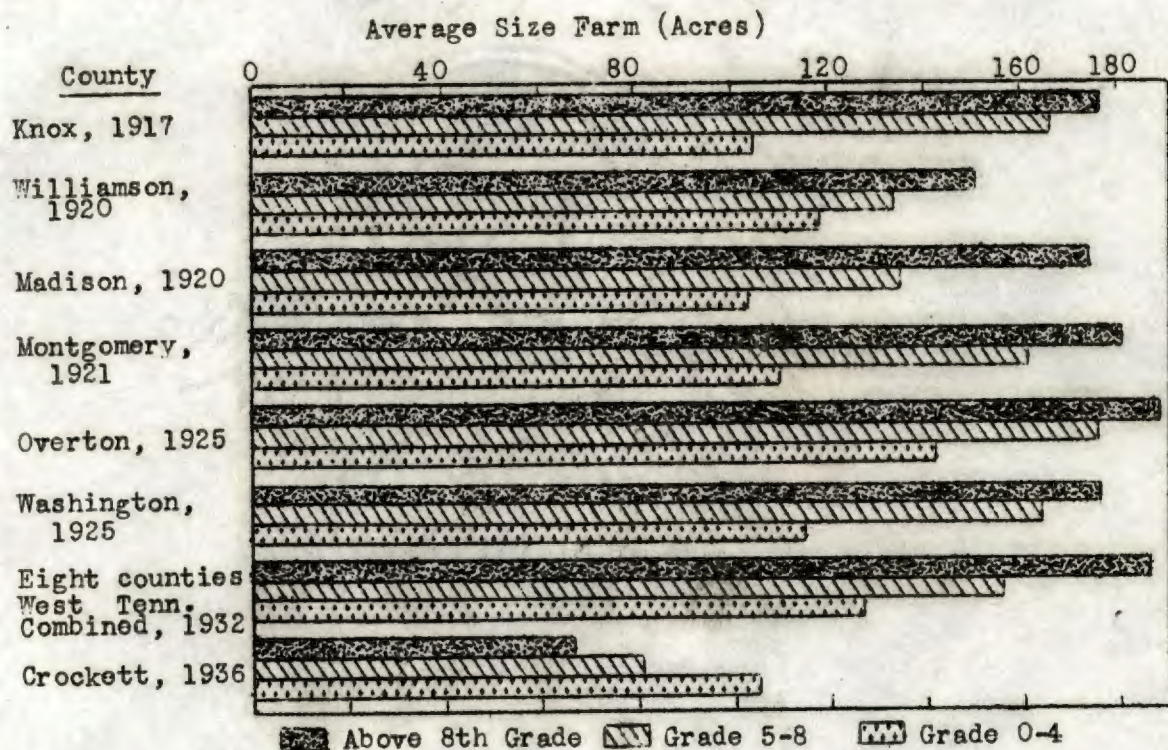


Figure 9. Average size farm of white farm owners, by educational groups, 15 counties of Tennessee

Source: Based on Table XI.

below the fifth grade (Figure 9). In all of the studies the farmers having no formal training operate the smaller farms.

In Crockett county in 1936 the farmers with the most education possess the smaller units. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that the smaller intensive farms in this county have a high average labor income.

White Farm Tenants

In 3 of 4 counties studied the farm tenants with high school and college training farm larger units than those of less schooling. In Williamson and Montgomery counties, tenants with high school education or above operate farms averaging 87 acres larger than those who have fifth to eighth grade schooling, and 99 acres larger than those who have not advanced beyond the fourth grade (Figure 10).

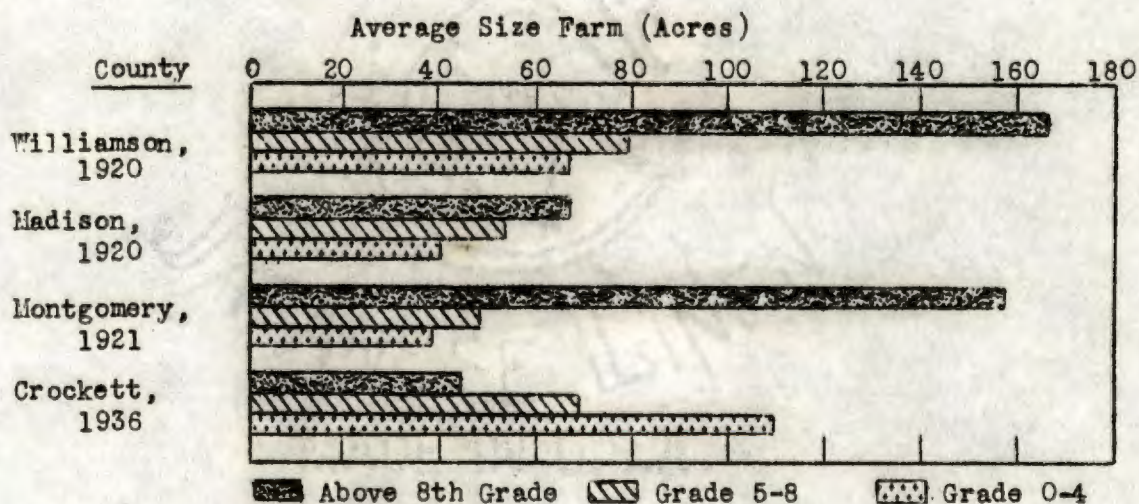


Figure 10. Average size farm of white farm tenants, by educational groups, 4 counties of Tennessee

Source: Based on Table XI.

As is the case among farm owners, the better educated tenants in Crockett county operate the smaller more intensive farms.

Negro Farmers

Among Negro farm operators, where the size of sample justifies comparison, the farmers with schooling above the fourth grade farm larger units than those with fourth grade training or less.

Of 26 Negro farm owners in Montgomery county with fifth to eighth grade schooling, the average size farm operated is 54 acres, compared with 47 acres for those who have less schooling.

In a study of 82 Negro farm tenants in Madison and Montgomery counties, those with the better schooling operate slightly larger farms, as shown in Table XI.

TABLE XI. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM, BY COUNTY, RACE, TENURE, AND EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 15 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE*

County and Race	Education of Farm Owners			Education of Farm Tenants		
	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	Above 8th	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	Above 8th
Knox, 1917 (White)	104	166	177	0	0	0
Williamson, 1920 (White)	119	134	151	67	79	166
Madison, 1920 (White)	103	134	174	40	53	67
(Negro)	0	0	0	32	37	0
Montgomery, 1921 (White)	110	161	181	38	48	157
(Negro)	47	54	0	19	21	0
Overton, 1925 (White)	142	176	189	0	0	0
Washington, 1925 (White)	115	164	177	0	0	0
8 Counties of West Tennessee Combined 1932, (White)	127	156	187	0	0	0
Crockett, 1936 (White)	105	81	67	109	69	44

* Source: Based on 510 schedules of white farm owners, 160 white farm tenants, 26 Negro farm owners, and 82 Negro farm tenants. (Each sample contains 26 or more schedules; 0 indicates none in sample).

In each county studied, and in each educational group, the average size of farm operated by Negro owners and tenants is smaller than for white farmers.

CHAPTER V

CAPITAL INVESTED IN FARM BUSINESS

One measure of the size of farm business is the total amount of capital the operator has invested, including the value of his farm, equipment, livestock, value of supplies on hand, and amount of operating capital. In this chapter data from 761 schedules, in 15 county surveys, are presented showing the relationship of education of farmers to their investments.

White Farm Owners

In all except Crockett county the farmers with high school and college training have a larger capital investment in the farm business than do those of less or no schooling (Figure 11).

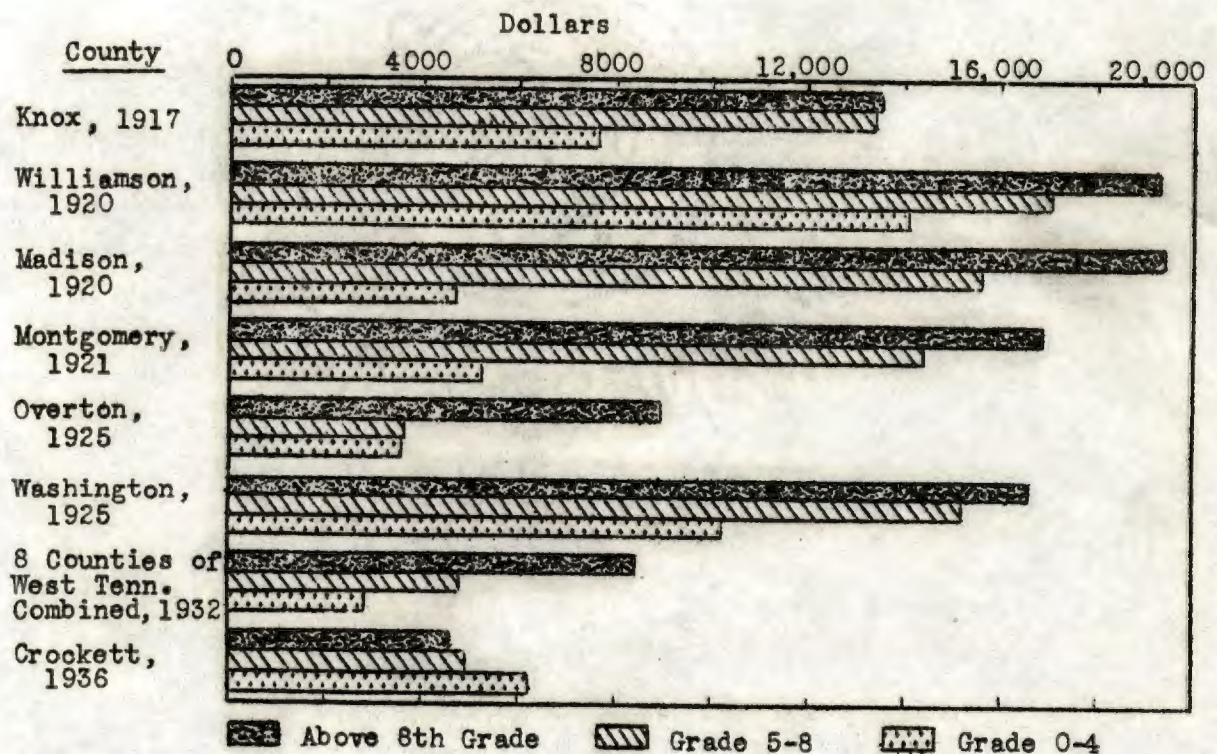


Figure 11. Average amount of capital invested by white farm owners, by educational groups, 15 counties of Tennessee

Source: Based on Table XII.

The higher average value of investments for the farm owners with the least schooling in Crockett county may be accounted for by the fact that one farmer, with little formal schooling, has a capital investment of over \$65,000.⁽¹⁾ Also many of the other farms appear to be over-capitalized.

White Farm Tenants

White farm tenants with high school and college training have greater average investments than do those with less schooling, as shown in 12 county surveys (Table XII).

TABLE XII. AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED BY FARMERS, BY COUNTY, RACE, AND EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 15 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

County and Race	Education of Farm Owners			Education of Farm Tenants		
	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	Above 8th Grade	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	Above 8th Grade
Knox, 1917 (White)	\$ 7,662	\$13,473	\$13,546	0	0	0
Williamson, 1920 (White)	14,050	17,044	19,308	\$1,304	\$1,657	\$3,388
Madison, 1920 (White)	4,770	15,632	19,553	6,595	7,127	7,767
(Negro)	0	0	0	3,412	4,343	0
Montgomery, 1921 (White)	5,220	14,497	16,981	3,044	4,212	6,204
(Negro)	4,001	8,450	0	2,307	2,864	0
Overton, 1925 (White)	3,695	3,762	9,090	0	0	0
Washington, 1925 (White)	10,261	15,251	16,669	0	0	0
8 Counties of West Tennessee, Combined 1932 (White)	2,934	4,815	8,589	1,175	1,686	2,005
Crockett, 1936 (White)	6,287	4,963	4,635	1,520	2,160	3,442

* Based on 491 schedules of white farm owners; 161 white farm tenants; 26 Negro farm owners; and 83 Negro farm tenants. (0 indicates none in the sample.)

In the same educational groups the investment of tenants is lower than those of owners. However, the average investment for tenants with high school and college training is higher in Montgomery and Madison

(1) The average capital investment of the farmers in the Crockett County survey is \$5892.

counties than is that of farm owners with schooling below the fifth grade.

Negro Farmers

The average investment of Negro farm tenants with fifth to eighth grade schooling in Madison and Montgomery counties is \$557 greater than that for Negro tenants with fourth grade schooling or less (Figure 12).

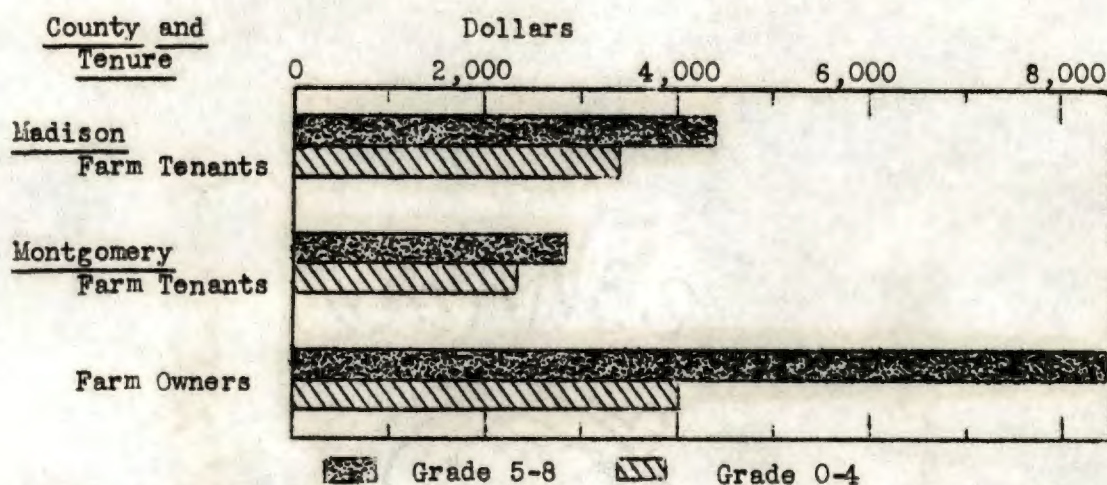


Figure 12. Average amount of capital invested by Negro farmers, by educational groups, 2 counties of Tennessee, 1920 - 1921

Source: Based on Table XII.

In Montgomery county the investment of Negro owners, in the better educated group, is twice as large as those of the class having less education. Negro owners have a larger investment than Negro tenants when the same educational groups are compared.

Table XII shows that the average investment of Negro farmers is generally lower than that of white farmers of the same educational groups. However, the investment of Negro owners and tenants of the higher educational groups in many cases exceeds that of white farmers of low educational attainments.

CHAPTER VI

LABOR INCOME

One of the best measures of farm success is the labor income.⁽¹⁾ In this chapter consideration is given to the relation of the farmer's education to the labor income from his farm. Schedules from 208 white farm owners, in 11 counties, form the basis of the information presented.

In each county studied the labor income is highest for the group of white farm owners who have high school or college training, and lowest for those with little or no schooling (Figure 13).

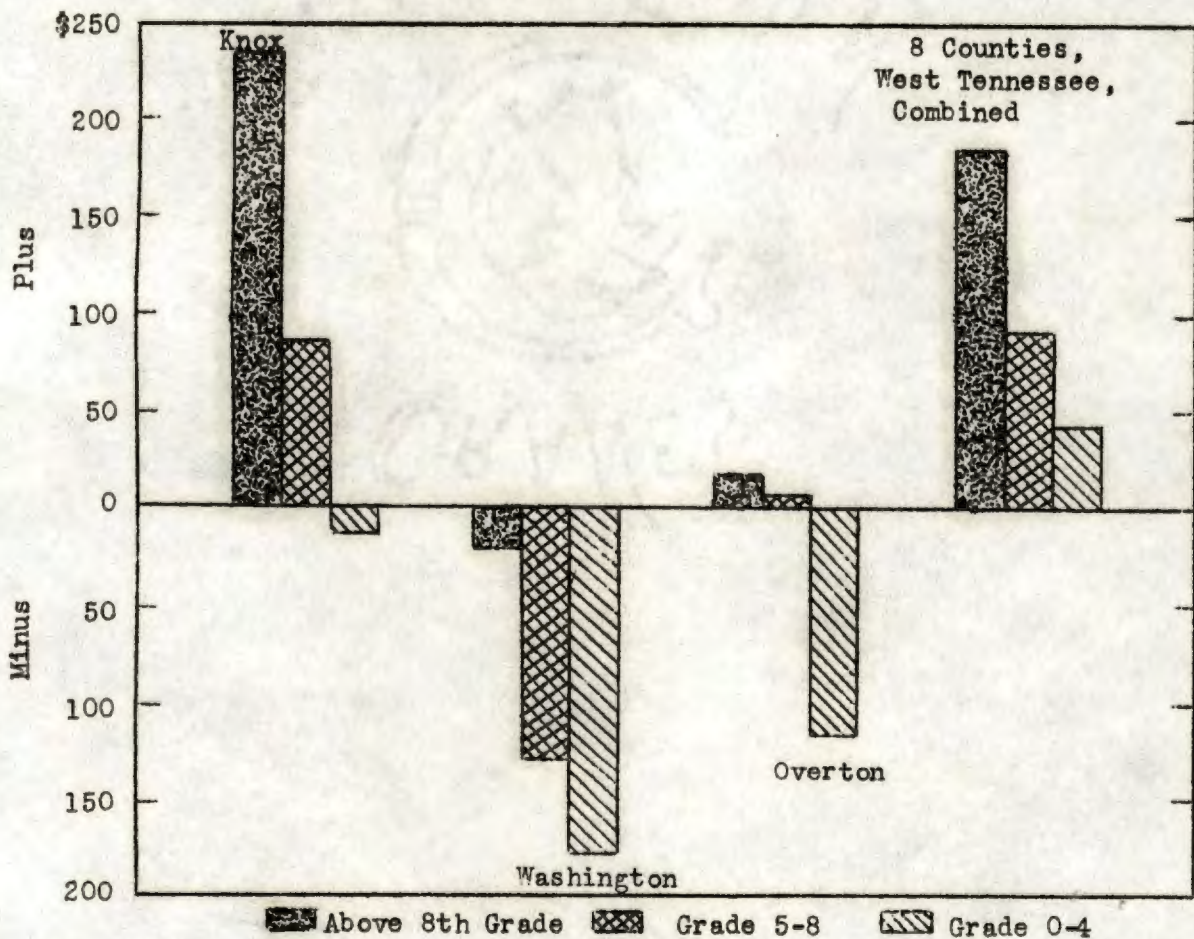


Figure 13. Average labor income of white farm owners, by educational groups, 11 counties of Tennessee, 1917-32

Source: Based on Table XIII.

(1) Labor income is the farm income less a certain per cent on the capital invested and the estimated value of unpaid family labor. Farm income is total receipts minus total expenses.

In three counties the farmers with fourth grade schooling or less average no labor income. In Knox county in 1917 the greatest difference occurred in labor return between the educational groups; farmers with schooling above the eighth grade averaged \$236 labor return, compared with \$-12 for those with schooling below the fifth grade.

The farmers of Washington county, studied in 1925, who had high school or college training did not receive a net profit, but the negative difference between the farmers of this group and those with little schooling is \$156 in favor of the operators with the better education (Table XIII).

TABLE XIII. AVERAGE LABOR INCOME OF WHITE FARM OWNERS, BY EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, 11 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

County	Education		
	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	Above 8th Grade
Knox, 1917	\$ -12	\$ 88	\$236
Washington, 1925	-177	-128	-21
Overton, 1925	-116	8	19
8 Counties of West Tennessee, Combined, 1932	44	93	186

While the farmers with high school or college education in Overton county have an average labor income of \$19, those with schooling below the fifth grade average a return of minus \$116.

Although farm owners with little schooling, in 8 counties of West Tennessee (combined), have an average labor income of \$44, those with schooling above the eighth grade average \$186.

CHAPTER VII

NET WORTH

In this chapter is shown the relationship between the education of the farmers and their net worth.⁽¹⁾ Information is based on 410 schedules from Williamson, Madison, and Montgomery counties, 1920 and 1921. Data are analyzed by race and tenure.

White Farm Owners

When 190 white farm owners of the 3 counties are divided into 3 educational groups it is found that the average net worth of those with high school and college training is considerably higher than the average for the lower educational groups (Figure 14).

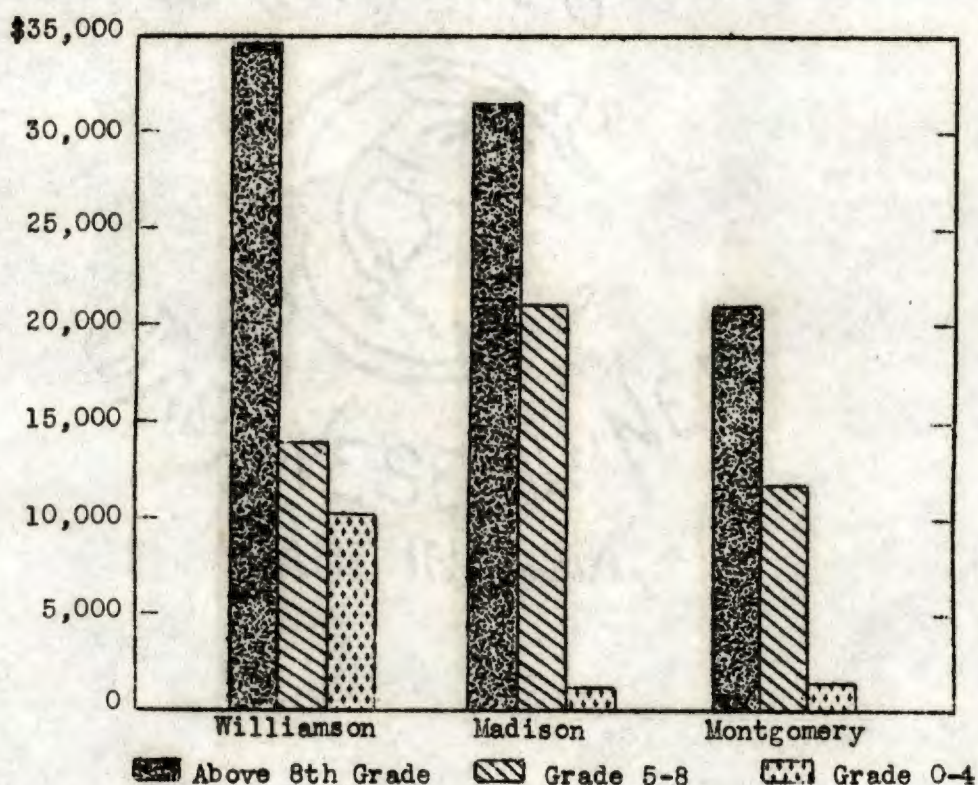


Figure 14. Average net worth of white farm owners, by educational groups, 3 counties of Tennessee, 1920-1921

Source: Based on Table XIV.

(1) Net worth is the total value of a farmer's holdings including operating expenses and intangibles, minus the farmer's total indebtedness.

In Madison and Montgomery counties, the average net worth of farm owners having even fifth to eighth grade schooling is several times greater than that of farmers having little or no schooling.

White Farm Tenants

A study of 113 white farm tenants in the 3 counties shows that tenants having the higher education have the greater net worth. In Williamson county tenants with high school and college training have an average net worth about 3 times as great as that of tenants with fourth grade schooling or less (Figure 15).

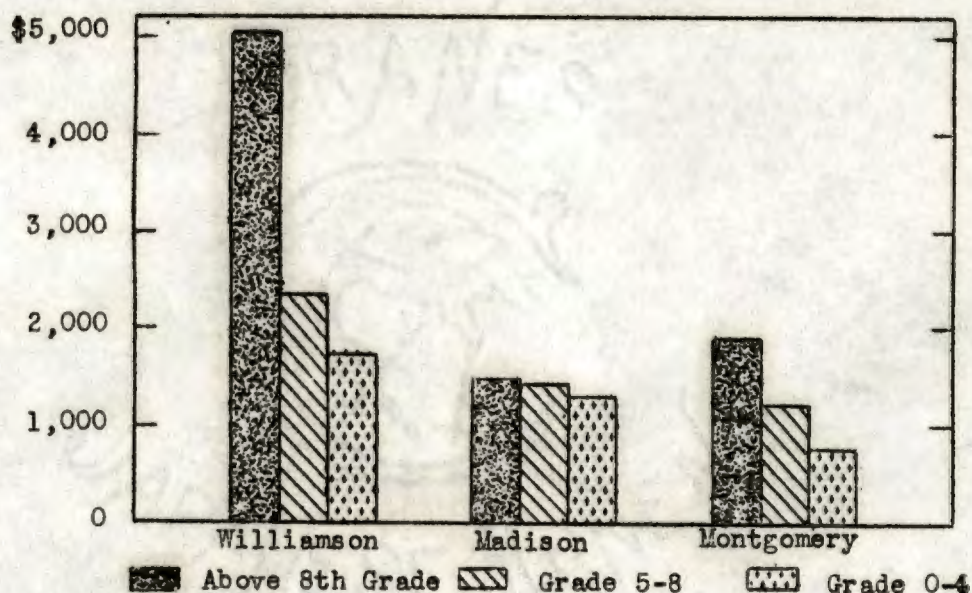


Figure 15. Average net worth of white farm tenants, by educational groups, 3 counties of Tennessee, 1920-1921

Source: Based on Table XIV.

In Madison county there appears to be less difference in the net worth of white tenants, those with high school and college education averaging \$190 greater than those with fourth grade schooling or less. Among the farm tenants of Montgomery county, those in the highest educational group have an average net worth almost 3 times as great as those in the lowest educational group.

Negro Farm Owners

Of 26 Negro farm owners in Montgomery county none have schooling above the eighth grade. However, Negro owners with fifth to eighth grade education have 5 times the average net worth of those with fourth grade schooling or less (Figure 16).

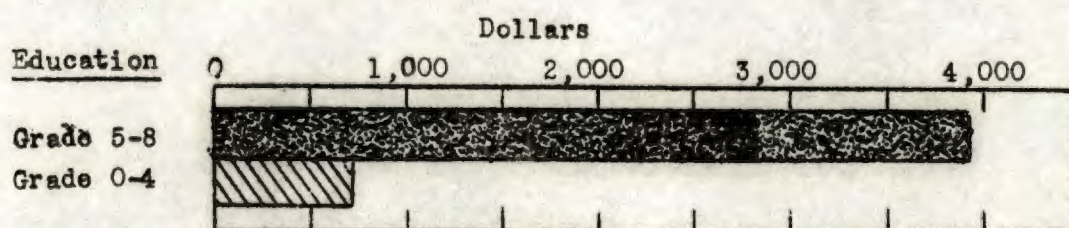


Figure 16. Average net worth of Negro farm owners, by educational groups, Montgomery county, Tennessee, 1921

Source: Based on Table XIV.

Negro Farm Tenants

A study of 81 Negro farm tenants in Madison and Montgomery counties shows that the better educated tenants have a larger net worth (Figure 17).

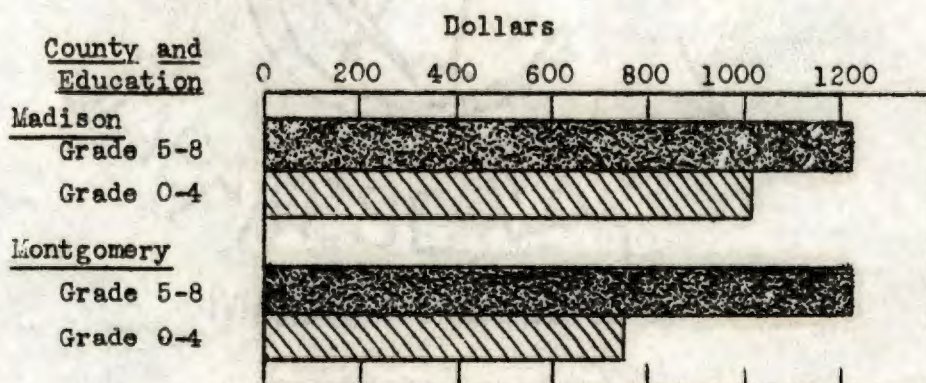


Figure 17. Average net worth of Negro farm tenants, by educational groups, Madison and Montgomery counties, Tennessee, 1920 - 1921

Source: Based on Table XIV.

Although the number of dollars difference between the two educational groups is not very great, it is significant because of the low average net worth of both groups.

Farm Owners and Tenants Compared

Table XIV shows the relation of education of white and Negro farmers to their net worth.

White farm tenants, when compared with white farm owners of the same relative educational groups, average lower net resources. But in two of three counties the group of better educated tenants have a higher net worth than farm owners with little schooling.

TABLE XIV. AVERAGE NET WORTH OF FARMERS, BY RACE, TENURE, AND EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, WILLIAMSON, MADISON, AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES*

County and Race	Education of Farm Owners			Education of Farm Tenants		
	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	Above 8th	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-8	Above 8th
Williamson, 1920(White)	\$10,411	\$14,097	\$34,677	\$1,755	\$2,398	\$5,062
Madison, 1920(White)	1,207	21,135	31,467	1,306	1,450	1,496
(Negro)	0	0	0	1,019	1,223	0
Montgomery, 1921(White)	1,508	11,819	21,152	756	1,226	1,901
(Negro)	728	3,935	0	626	733	0

* Source: Based on 190 schedules of white farm owners; 113 white farm tenants; 26 Negro farm owners; and 81 Negro farm tenants. (0 indicates none in the sample.)

Negro farm owners of the same relative educational groups have greater net resources than Negro farm tenants. Also, Negro farm owners with fifth to eighth grade schooling have higher average net resources than white owners of fourth grade schooling or less; too, they have greater resources than most educational groups of white farm tenants.

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PREVIOUS MONOGRAPHS IN THIS SERIES

No.	Title	Authors	No. of Pages	Date of Issue
1	Some Problems of Rural Relief in Tennessee	Allred, Matthews, Luebke	17	1935 Oct.
2	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Wayne County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Tosch, Matthews, Smith, Fitzgerald	31	Nov.
3	Rural Relief and Rehabilitation Possibilities in Houston County, Tennessee	Allred, Luebke, Tosch, Matthews	45	Dec.
4	Rural Relief in Overton County, Tennessee	Allred, Collins, Matthews	33	1936 Jan.
5	Inventory of Land Use in Tennessee	Allred, Atkins, Cotton, Mason	38	Feb.
6	Local Rehabilitation Proposals for a Tennessee Rural County	Collins, Matthews	20	March
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