

HA
203
.J8
1960

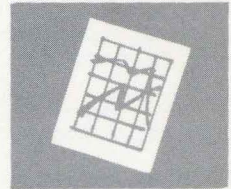
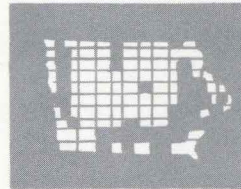
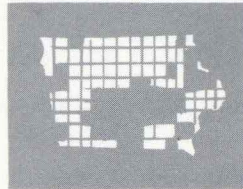
Extens.
County

Iowa, Counties

DEC. 30 1973

1960 COUNTY DATA BOOK

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY of Science and Technology
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
Ames, Iowa . . . August, 1962 . . . Soc. 5



IOWA COUNTY DATA BOOK, 1960

This report displays selected information for Iowa counties on a series of state maps. This presentation allows comparison of similarities among groups of counties which share a geographic location.

Table 1 ranks each county on each of eight population and agricultural characteristics.

For those who are interested in more detailed information about Iowa counties the following sources are suggested:

U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1960. Number of Inhabitants, Iowa. Final Report PC (1)--17A. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1960. Price 40 cents.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1960. General Population Characteristics, Iowa. Final Report PC (1)-17B U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961. Price \$1. 25.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1960. General Social and Economic Characteristics, Iowa. Final Report PC (1)--17C. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1962. Price \$1. 00.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Housing: 1960. Volume 1, States and Small Areas, Iowa. Final Report HC (1)--17. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1962. Price \$1. 25.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959. Volume 1, Counties, Part 16 Iowa. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961. Price \$1. 50.

These volumes, as well as some 1950 census materials, were the sources of information for this report and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents.

Prepared by Jon A. Doerflinger and Dorothy Rust, Department of Economics and Sociology.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Fig. 1 Population by residence: urban-rural, Iowa, 1900-1960	5
Fig. 2 Population by residence: urban, rural farm and rural non-farm, Iowa, 1920-1960	6
Fig. 3 Percent of population which is rural farm, Iowa, 1960	7
* Fig. 4 Percent change in rural farm population, Iowa, 1950-1960	7
Fig. 5 Percent change in rural non-farm population, Iowa, 1950-1960	8
Fig. 6 Dependency ratios for Iowa counties, 1950	8
Fig. 7 Dependency ratios for Iowa counties, 1960	9
Fig. 8 Percent of all farms over 500 acres, Iowa, 1959	9
Fig. 9 Percent of all farms under 50 acres, Iowa, 1959	10
Fig. 10 Percent of all housing units built in 1929 or earlier, Iowa, 1960	10
Fig. 11 Percent of occupied rural farm housing units built 1929 or earlier, Iowa, 1960	11
Fig. 12 Percent of all housing units built in 1950 or later, Iowa, 1960	11
Fig. 13 Percent of occupied rural farm housing units built in 1950 or later, Iowa, 1960	12
Fig. 14 Percent of all housing units without both hot and cold water piped inside structure, Iowa, 1960	12
Fig. 15 Percent of occupied rural farm housing units without both hot and cold water piped inside structure, Iowa, 1960	13
* Fig. 16 Percent of total employed population in agriculture, Iowa, 1960	13
Fig. 17 Percent change in number of persons employed in agriculture, 1950-1960, and number employed in agriculture, 1960.	14
* Fig. 18 Percent of total employed population in manufacturing, Iowa, 1960	14
Fig. 19 Percent change in number of persons employed in manufacturing, 1950-1960, and number employed in manufacturing, 1960, Iowa	15
* Fig. 20 Percent of workers working outside county of residence, Iowa, 1960	15

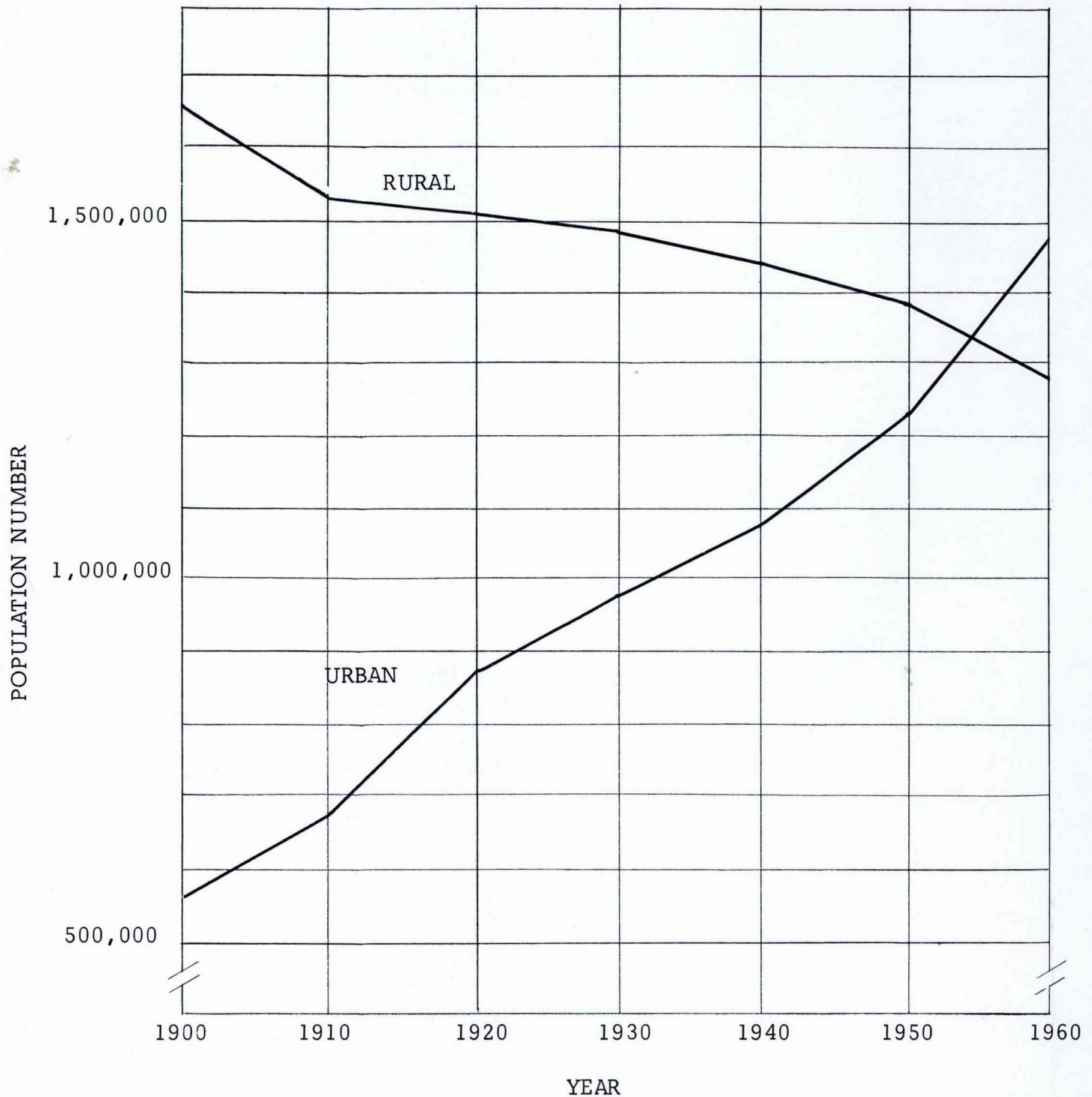
Table of Contents, continued

	<u>Page</u>
* Fig. 21 Median income of families, Iowa, 1960	16
Fig. 22 Percent of rural farm families with income \$2,000 or less, Iowa, 1960	16
Fig. 23 Percent farm operators working off farm 100 days or more, Iowa, 1959	17
* Fig. 24 Percent of farm operators classified as tenants, Iowa, 1959	17
* Fig. 25 Average size of farm, Iowa, 1959	18
Fig. 26 Number of males employed in agriculture per square mile of cropland harvested, Iowa, 1960	18
Table 1 How Iowa counties rank in selected population, occupational and agricultural characteristics	19

* Indicates items which have been ranked in Table 1 (also percent change in total population, 1950-1960).

FIG. 1. POPULATION BY RESIDENCE URBAN-RURAL, IOWA, 1900-1960.

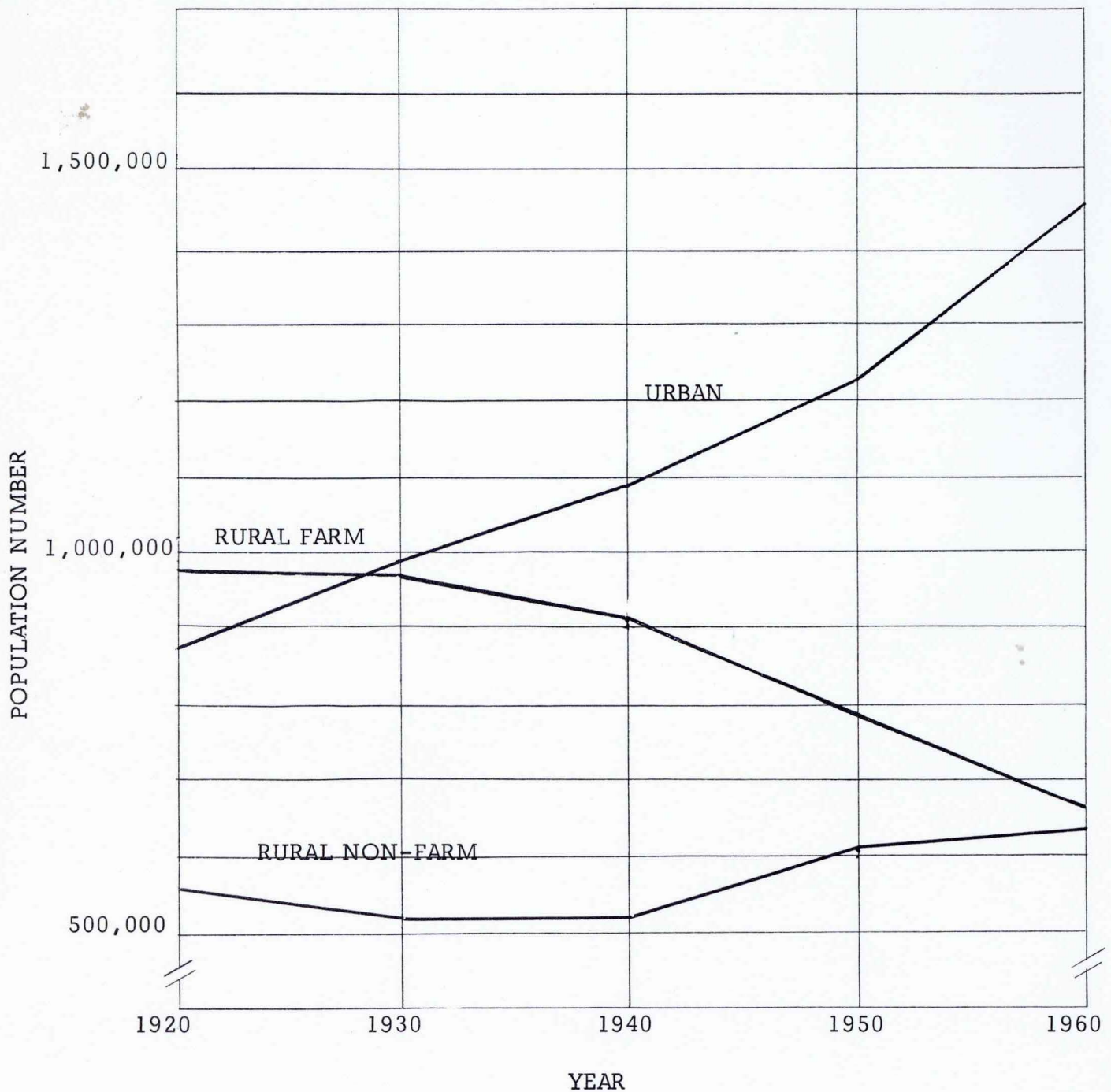
Iowa's urban population has increased at a consistently high rate since 1900. It now outnumbers the rural population, which has been steadily declining throughout the same period.



Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960

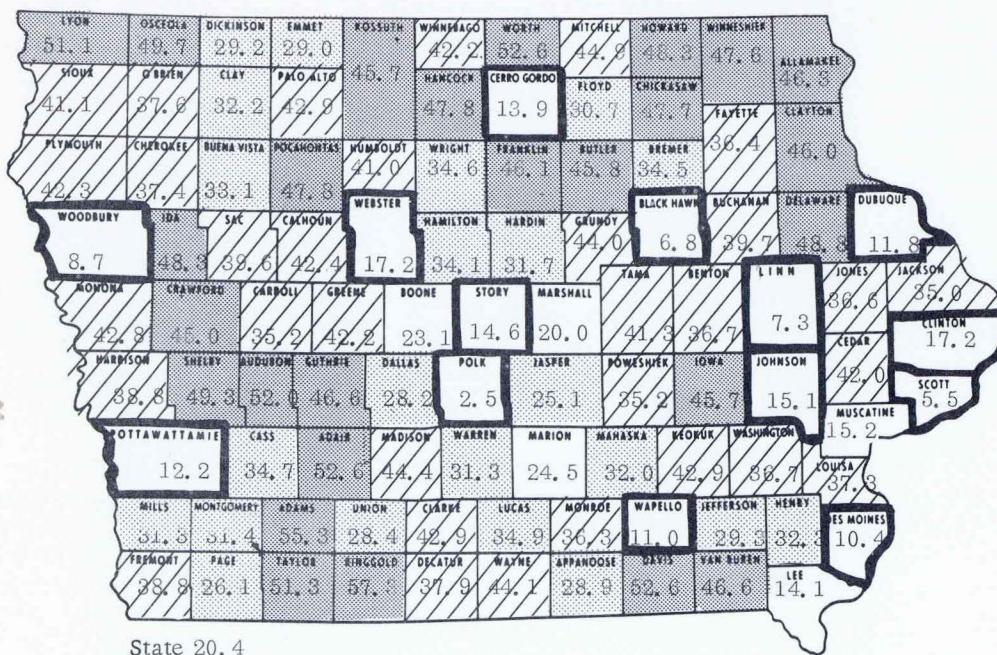
Fig. 2. POPULATION BY RESIDENCE: URBAN, RURAL FARM AND RURAL NON-FARM, IOWA, 1920-1960.

Since 1920 the urban population has increased steadily while the rural farm population has declined. The rural non-farm remained somewhat static until 1940 when it began to increase.



Source: U. S. Census of Population; 1940, 1950, and 1960.

Fig. 3. PERCENT OF POPULATION WHICH IS RURAL FARM, IOWA, 1960.



less than 25 percent

35 - 44.9 percent

Counties having cities of 25,000 or more

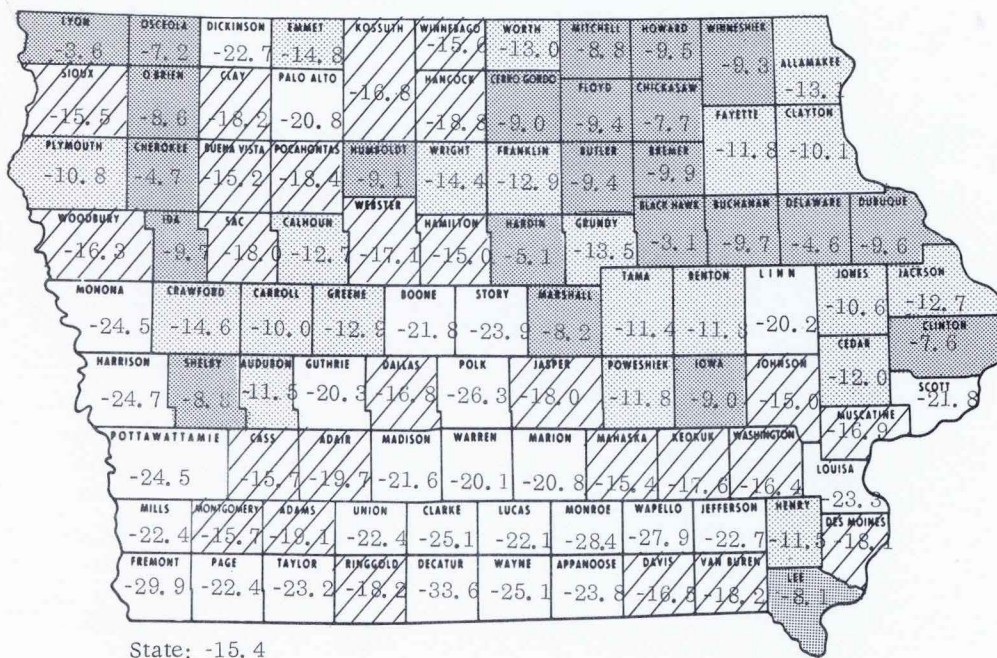
25 - 34.9 percent

45 percent or more

Source: U. S. Census of Population 1960

Generally, the rural farm population was low in and around the counties containing large cities. Some of the counties with the highest rural farm population were found in the southern part of the state.

Fig. 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN RURAL FARM POPULATION, IOWA, 1950-1960.



Lost By 0 to 9.9 Percent

15 - 19.9 percent

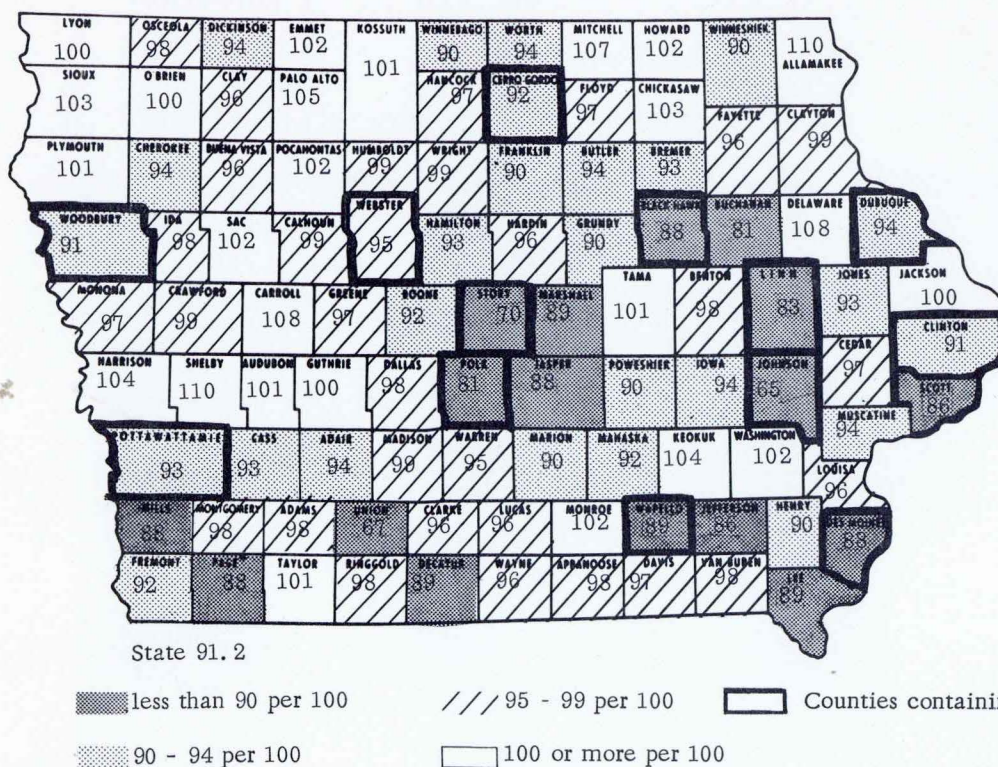
Lost By 10 - 14.9 Percent

Lost By 20% or more

Source: U. S. Census of Population 1960

All of Iowa's counties lost rural farm population during the 1950-60 decade. Losses ranged from 3 to 33 percent. About one-fourth of the counties (28) lost over 20 percent of the 1950 population. Counties in the southern part of the state tended to lose rural farm population at a greater rate than did those in the northern part.

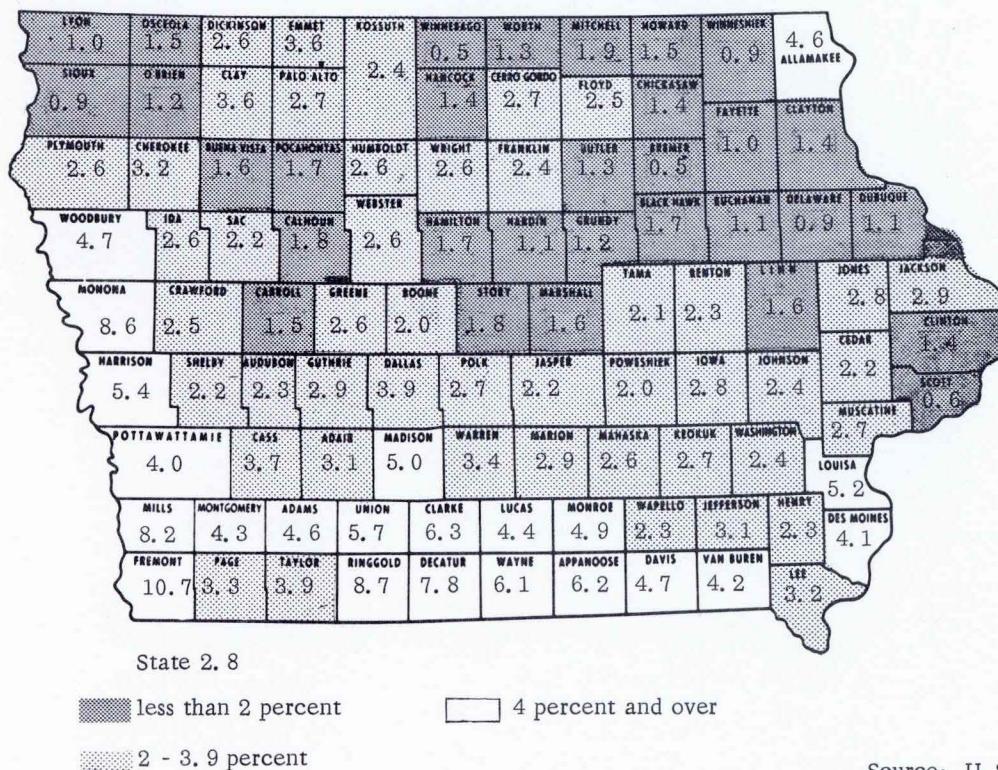
Fig. 7. DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR IOWA COUNTIES, 1960.



Dependency ratios are the number of dependent persons (i. e. below 18 or 65 and over) per 100 independent persons (age 18 to 64). In 1960 dependency ratios ranged from 65; Johnson to 110 in Allamakee and Shelby counties. As in 1950, the counties with large cities had small ratios as did those containing the large colleges. In two counties, Buchanan and Union, the ratio decreased; in all other counties it increased from 7 to 30.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960

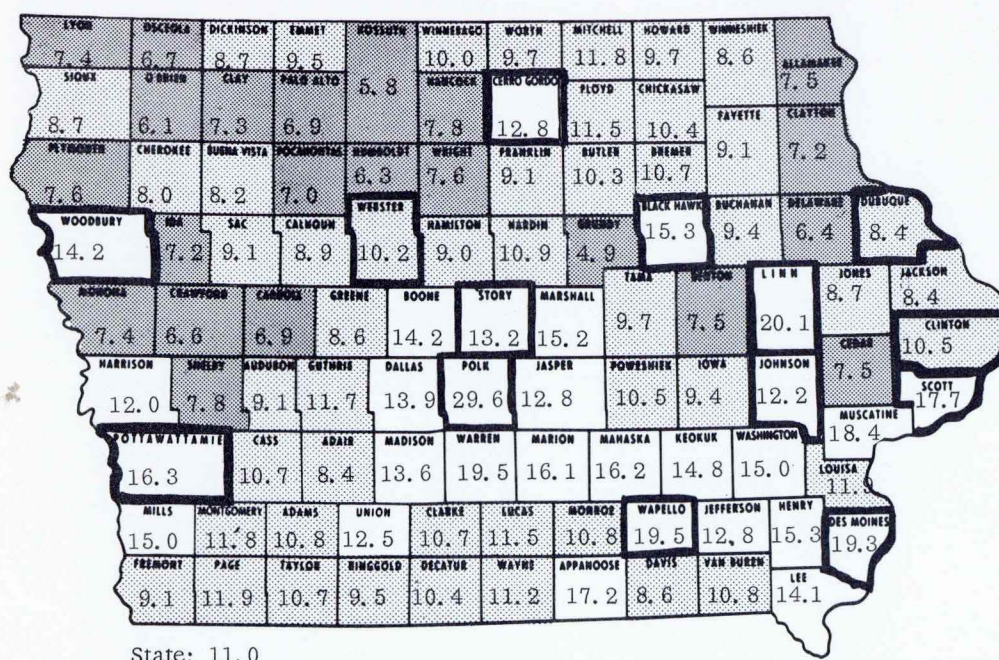
Fig. 8. PERCENT OF ALL FARMS OVER 500 ACRES, IOWA, 1959.



For the state, 2.8 percent of all farms were 500 acres or over. This varied within the state from 0.6 percent in Scott County to 10.7 percent in Fremont County, and was highest in southern counties. There were several counties in which the percent of small farms and the percent of large farms were both great (see Fig. 9)

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture 1959

Fig. 9. PERCENT OF ALL FARMS UNDER 50 ACRES, IOWA, 1959.



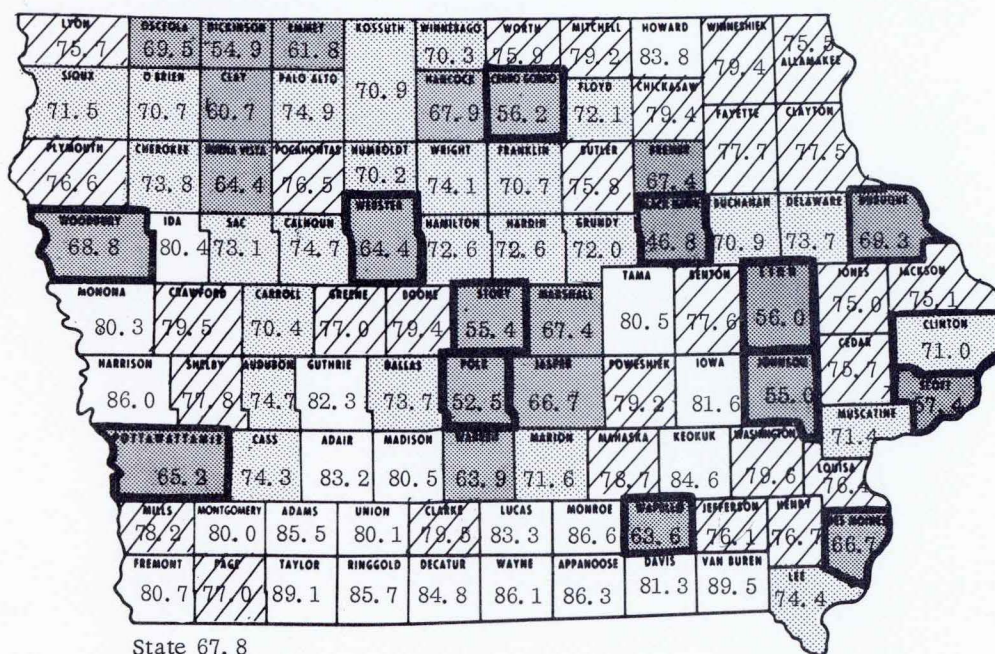
State: 11.0

less than 8 percent 8 to 11.9 percent 12 percent and over Counties containing cities of 25,000 and over

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

The percent of farms under 50 acres varied from 4 to 30 percent among the counties, with the state average being 11 percent. Those counties having a low proportion of small farms tended to be in the north of the state while several of the southern counties had high proportions. The counties containing large cities also had a relatively high percent of small farms.

Fig. 10. PERCENT OF ALL HOUSING UNITS BUILT IN 1929 OR EARLIER, IOWA, 1960.



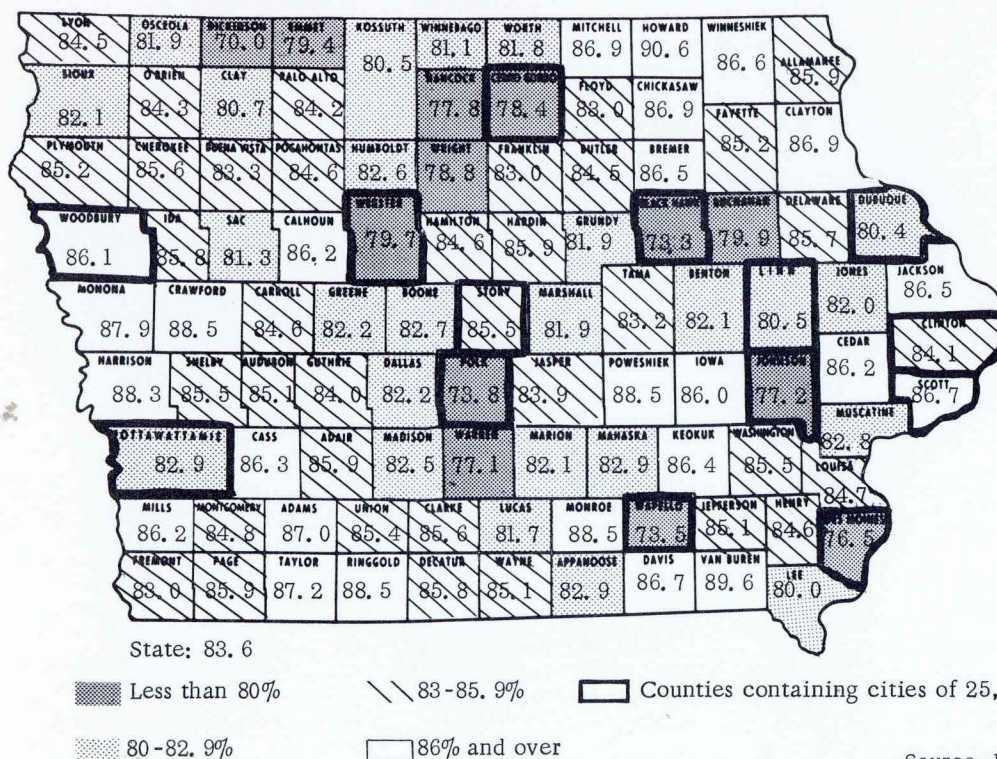
State 67.8

less than 70 percent 70 - 74.9 percent 75 - 79.9 percent 80 percent and over Counties containing cities of 25,000 and over

Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1960

In about one-fourth of the counties, 80 percent or more of the houses were over 30 years old in 1960. The proportion ranged from 46 to 90 percent. Generally, the proportion was highest in the southern counties.

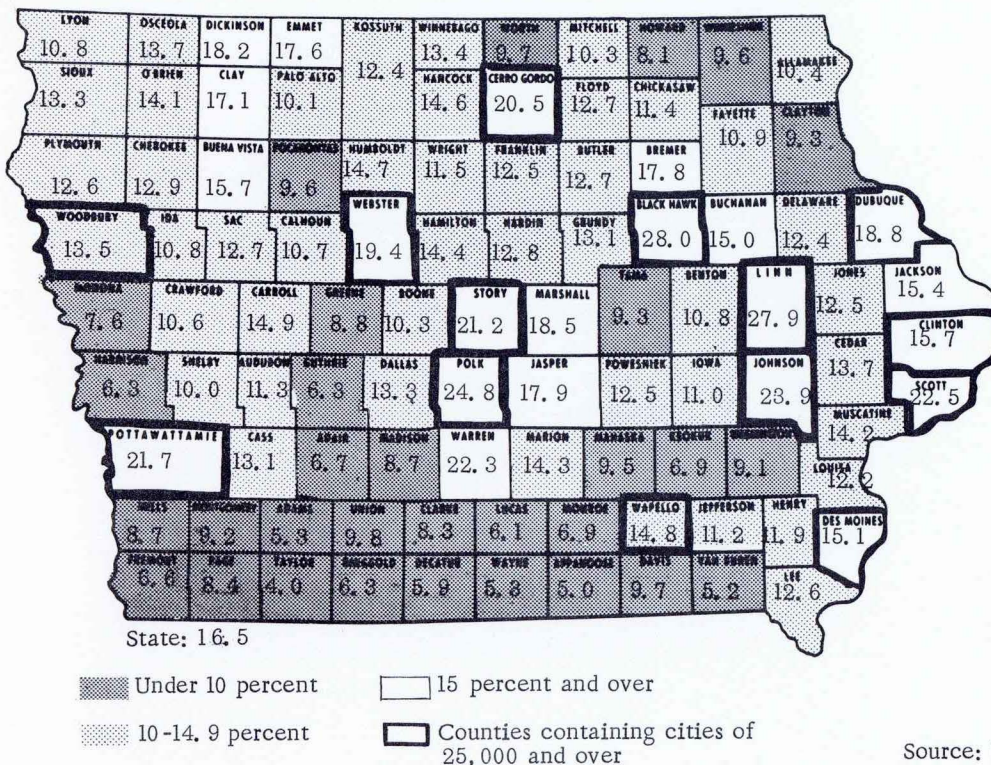
Fig. 11. PERCENT OF OCCUPIED RURAL FARM HOUSING UNITS BUILT 1929 OR EARLIER, IOWA, 1960.



The percent of occupied rural farm housing units built before 1930 varied from 70 percent in Dickinson county to 90 percent in Howard county. Thus, in 1960, most Iowa farm families were living in dwellings 30 years old or older.

Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1960

FIG. 12. PERCENT OF ALL HOUSING UNITS BUILT IN 1950 OR LATER, IOWA, 1960.

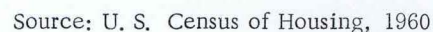


In general the counties containing large cities also had a large percent of new houses. The southern counties had relatively low proportions.

Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1960

LYON 6.4	OSCEOLA 5.3	DICKINSON 0.8	EMMET 7.2	KOSSUTH 7.0	WINNEBAGO 8.0	WORTH 4.9	MITCHELL 4.2	HOWARD 5.5	WINNESHIEK 3.8
SIoux 6.1	O'BRIEN 5.6	CLAY 5.4	PALO ALTO 4.0	7.5	HANCOCK 10.4	CERRO GORDO 9.1	FLOYD 6.2	CHICKASAW 4.6	FAYETTE 4.4
PLYMOUTH 5.8	CHEROKEE 4.9	BUENA VISTA 4.5	POCAHONTAS 5.5	HUMBOLDT 6.4	WRIGHT 7.4	FRANKLIN 4.1	BUTLER 5.9	BREMER 4.8	CLAYTON 2.7
WOODBURY 3.7	IDA 4.6	JAC 7.4	CALHOUN 5.2	WEBSTER 9.5	HAMILTON 5.8	HARDIN 4.2	GRUNDY 7.0	BLACK HAWK 11.0	BUCHANAN 8.7
									DELAWARE 5.8
									DUBUQUE 8.2
MONONA 4.0	CRAWFORD 3.6	CARROLL 4.7	GREENE 4.3	BOONE 8.5	STORY 5.5	MARSHALL 8.1	TAMA 7.5	BENTON 6.5	LINN 9.0
									JONES 6.2
									JACKSON 5.3
HARRISON 3.3	SHELBY 3.9	AUDUBON 4.8	CHEROKEE 3.3	DALLAS 6.7	POLK 9.2	JASPER 4.4	POWESHIEK 4.5	IOWA 6.4	JOHNSON 9.8
									CEAR 5.8
									CLINTON 6.8
DAVIS 6.3	CASS 4.4	ADAIR 4.3	MADISON 6.5	WARREN 8.7	MARION 5.8	MAHASKA 5.3	DES MOINES 3.3	WASHINGTON 4.0	SCOTT 4.6
									MUSCATINE 8.1
									LOUISA 6.2
WELLS 3.5	MONTGOMERY 4.0	ADAMS 3.2	UNION 6.5	CLARKE 2.7	LUCAS 5.6	MONROE 4.2	WAPELLO 10.5	JEFFERSON 2.9	PERRY 7.5
									DES MOINES 11.4
FREMONT 4.2	PAGE 3.1	TAYLOR 2.9	RINGGOLD 4.6	DECATUR 5.5	WAYNE 5.3	APPANOOSE 5.8	DAVIS 5.4	VAN BUREN 3.3	LEE 10.0

State: 5. 8



State: 13.0

County	Precipitation (inches)	County	Precipitation (inches)	County	Precipitation (inches)	County	Precipitation (inches)	County	Precipitation (inches)
LYON	23.9	OSCEOLA	22.4	DICKINSON	14.9	EMMET	12.4	KOSSUTH	11.4
WORTH	15.5	MITCHELL	15.5	HOWARD	26.4	WINNEBAGO	21.8	ALLAMAKEE	26.1
SHORE	17.5	DEWAIN	10.5	CLAY	12.6	PALO ALTO	20.3	HAWKES	10.6
CERRO GORDO	7.3	SCOTT	14.0	CHICKASAW	20.5	FAYETTE	15.8	CLAYTON	23.5
PLYMOUTH	15.7	CHEROKEE	12.3	BUSHA WISN	10.0	POCAHONTAS	15.8	HUMBOLDT	13.4
WEIGHT	11.4	FRANKLIN	13.8	BUTLER	19.0	SPENCER	13.7	BLACK HAWK	6.5
BUCHANAN	19.8	DELAWARE	24.4	DUBUQUE	12.1	JONES	16.5	JACKSON	22.2
WOODBURY	8.6	IBA	12.4	SAC	14.3	CALHOUN	17.1	WEBSTER	10.4
HAMILTON	11.4	MARSHAL	10.4	TAMA	18.0	SENTON	16.8	LINN	5.9
CLINTON	9.6	CEORAR	14.3	SCOTT	7.1	MUSCATINE	17.4	LOUISA	26.8
MONROE	25.4	CRAWFORD	19.2	CARROLL	11.9	GRENE	13.8	MOORE	13.9
STORY	6.6	MARSHAL	10.4	HARRISON	21.8	SMELLY	12.1	AUDUBON	15.5
GUTHRIE	22.1	DALLAS	13.1	POLK	6.5	JAYCEE	14.9	POWESHIEK	14.7
IOWA	15.3	JOHNSON	6.8	POTTAWATTAMIE	9.4	CASS	14.9	ADAIR	24.7
MARION	27.1	WARREN	19.2	MARION	24.6	MANASKA	19.5	ESSEX	31.9
WASHINGTON	18.7	LOUISA	26.8	HILLS	23.1	MONTGOMERY	12.9	ADAMS	29.8
UNION	19.2	CLARKE	34.7	LUCAS	31.1	MONROE	35.8	WAPELLO	16.5
JEFFERSON	22.3	HENRY	18.9	DES MOINES	9.8	DECATUR	41.3	WAYNE	39.9
APPAHOSHA	42.1	DAVIS	38.8	VAN BUREN	44.7	LAKE	13.7	STATE	13.0

State: 13.9

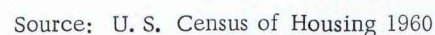
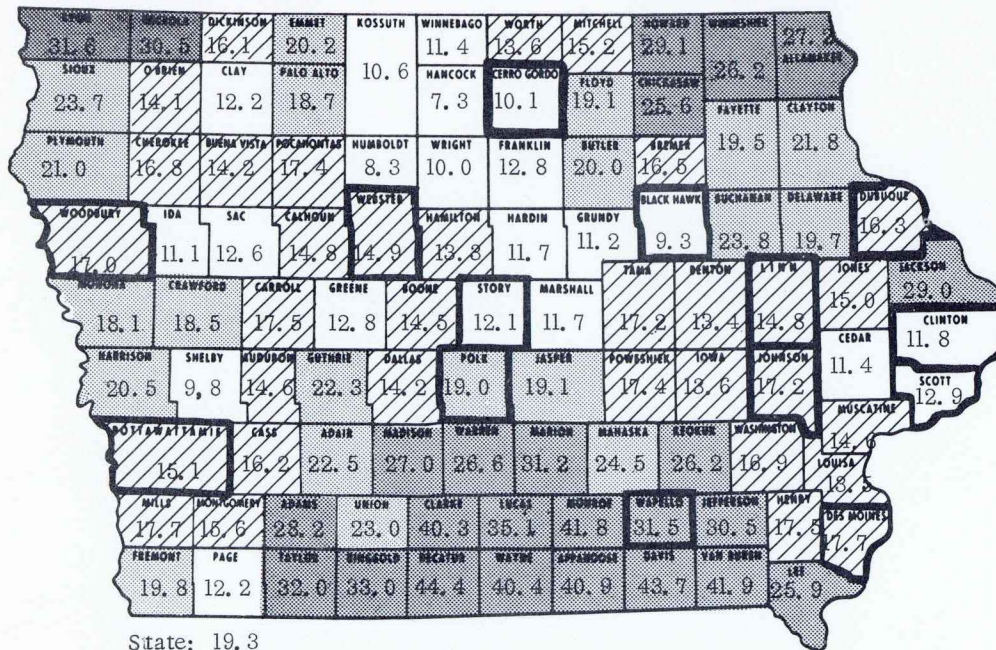


Fig. 15. PERCENT OF OCCUPIED RURAL FARM HOUSING UNITS WITHOUT BOTH HOT AND COLD WATER PIPED INSIDE STRUCTURE, IOWA, 1960.



State: 19.3

25 percent and over

13 to 17.9 percent

Counties containing cities of 25,000 and over

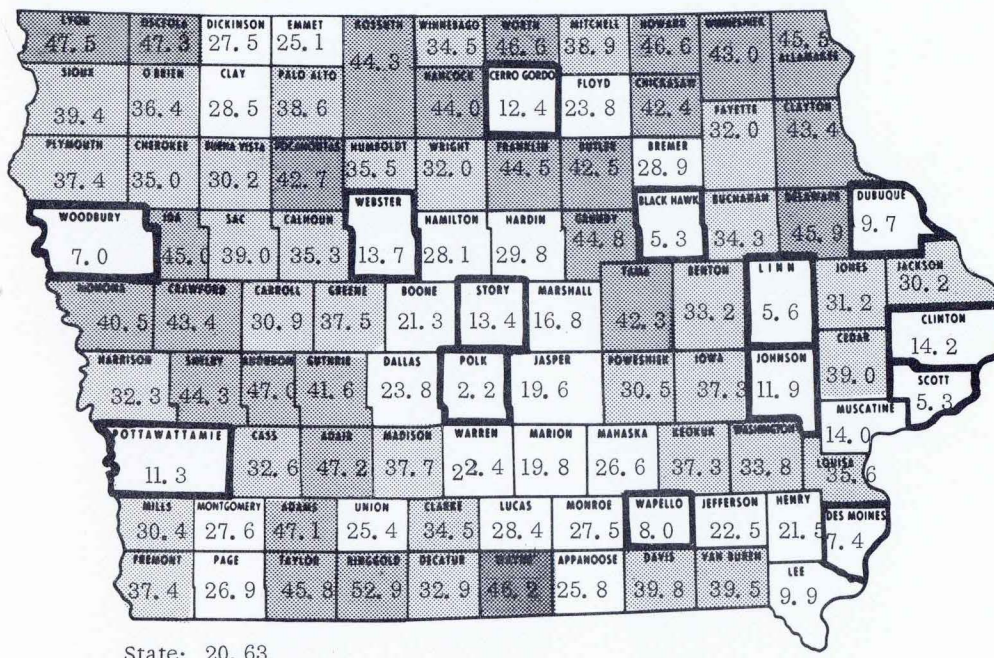
18 to 24.9 percent

Under 13 percent

Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1960

In the southern part of the state, several of the counties had more than 25 percent of the farm homes without both hot and cold piped water. This proportion was lower in the central part of the state.

Fig. 16. PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE, IOWA, 1960.



State: 20.63

40 percent and over

Less than 30 percent

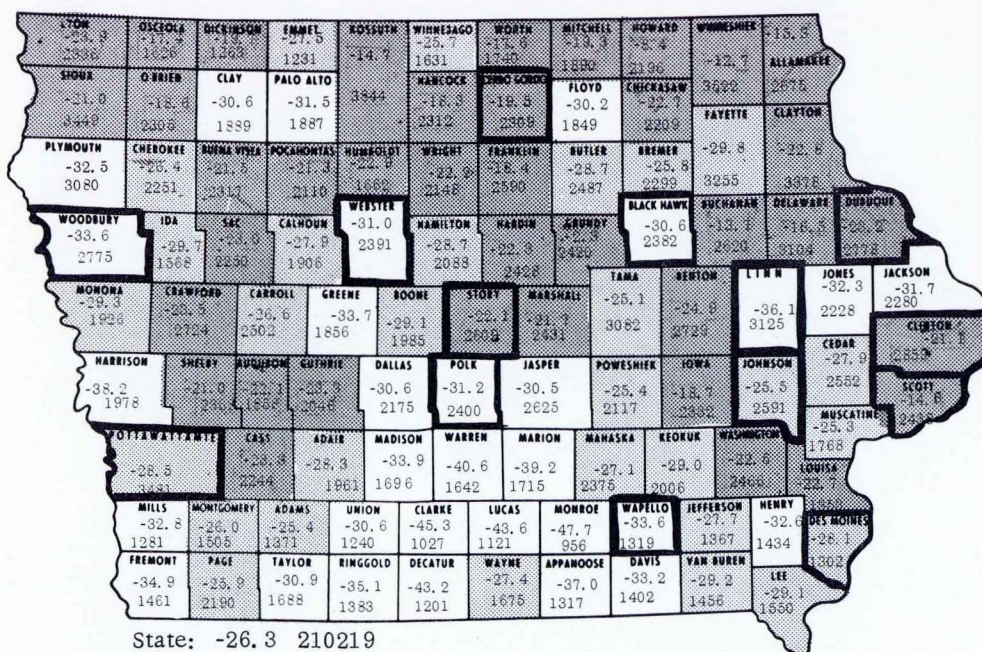
30 to 39.9 percent

Counties containing a city of 25,000 or over

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960

The proportion of the state's employed population engaged in agriculture ranged from 2 to 52 percent. In nearly two-thirds of the counties this percentage exceeded 30 percent. In the counties containing a large city, the percent employed in agriculture was low.

Fig. 17. PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, 1950-1960, and NUMBER EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, 1960, IOWA.



under 25 percent loss
25 - 29.9 percent loss
30 percent loss or over

top figure: percent change

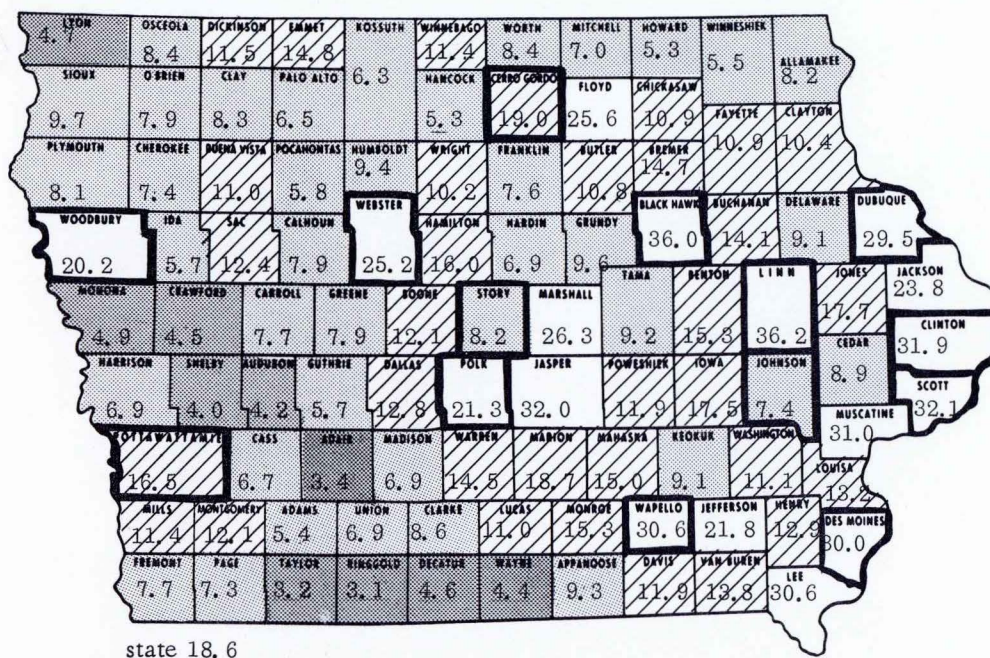
lower figure: number employed in Agriculture in 1960

counties containing cities of 25,000 or more

All Iowa counties have decreased in the number employed in agriculture in the last decade. This decrease, which ranged from 2.3 percent in Grundy County to 48 percent in Monroe County, was especially high in the southern counties and in counties around large cities.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

Fig. 18. PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION IN MANUFACTURING, IOWA, 1960.



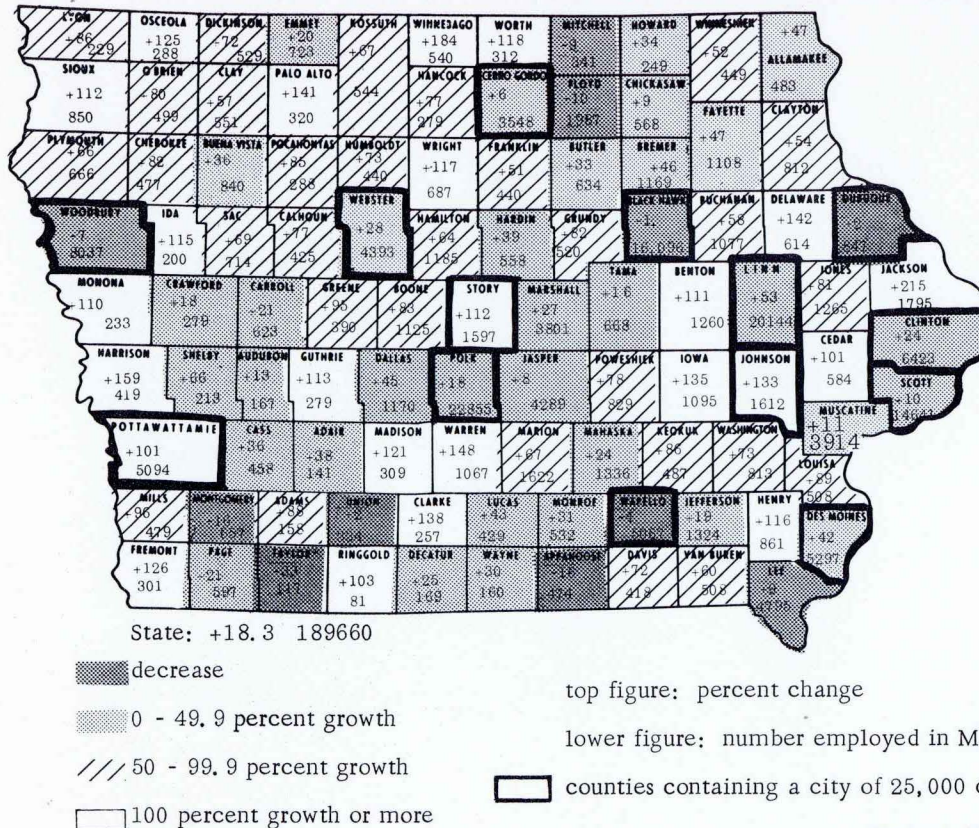
Under 5 percent
5 - 9.9 percent
10 - 19.9 percent

20 percent and over
Counties containing a city of 25,000 or over

In half of Iowa's counties, less than 10 percent of the employed population was engaged in manufacturing. In only 17 counties did this figure exceed 20 percent. Of the 14 counties containing large cities, 10 had 20 percent or more employed in manufacturing. Of those counties without cities of over 25,000, the following rated high: Jackson, Lee, Muscatine, Floyd, Marshall, Jasper and Jefferson.

Source: U. S. Census of Population 1960

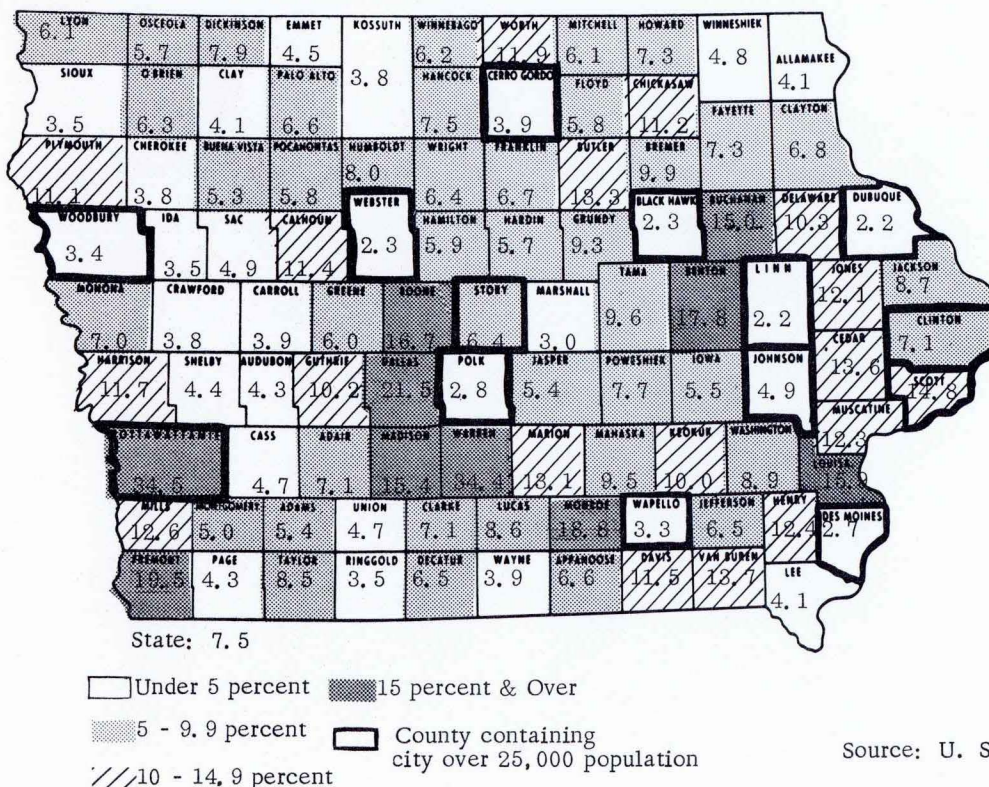
Fig. 19. PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING, 1950-1960, and NUMBER EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING, 1960, IOWA.



In 11 counties of the state, the number of persons in manufacturing decreased. In the remaining counties, there was an increase. In 24 counties this population more than doubled. In the 14 counties containing cities of 25,000 or more, there was variation in growth; 4 lost and 10 gained; 3 of these gained over 100 percent. Generally, the counties surrounding big cities also gained.

Source: U. S. Census of Population 1960

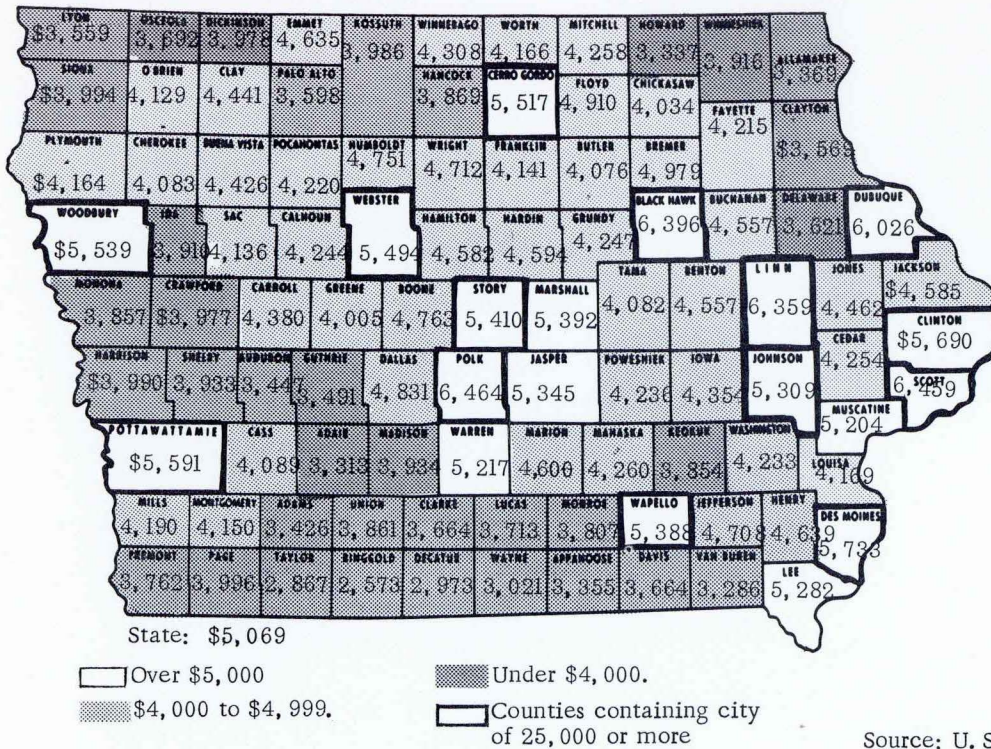
Fig. 20. PERCENT OF WORKERS WORKING OUTSIDE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, IOWA, 1960.



For the state this percentage was 7.5. In most counties having a large city, few workers worked outside the county. But in adjoining counties the percentage was high. Pottawatomie and Scott counties, which are parts of larger metropolitan areas, also had high rates.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960

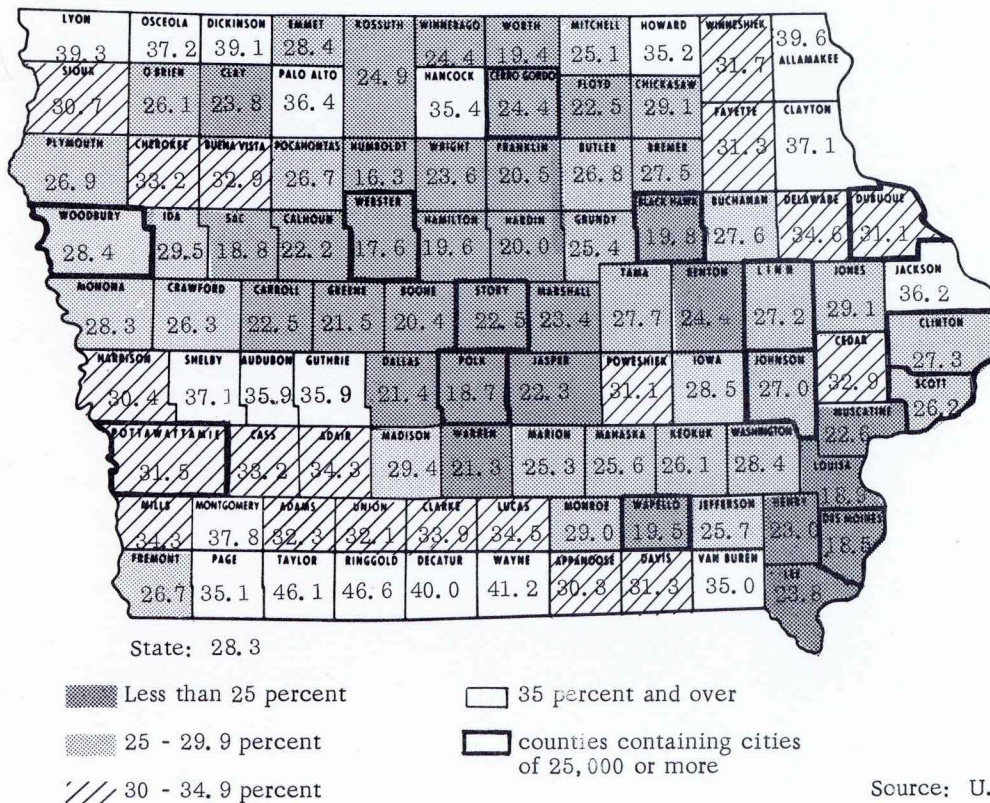
Fig. 21. MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES, IOWA, 1960.



In each of the 14 counties containing large cities, the median income exceeded \$5,000. This was also true for five other counties, all of these close to big cities. Generally, income was low in the southern counties. In three of these, Taylor, Ringgold, and Decatur, the median income was less than \$3,000.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960

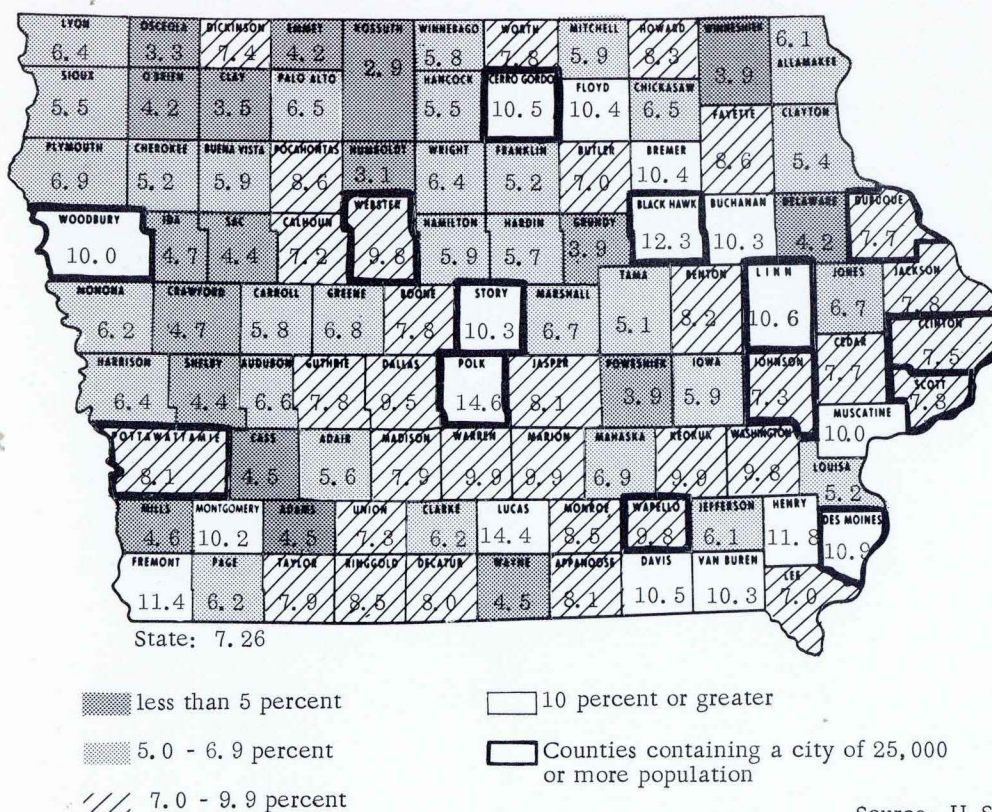
Fig. 22. PERCENT OF RURAL FARM FAMILIES WITH INCOME \$2,000 OR LESS, IOWA, 1960.



The percentage of Iowa farm families with incomes of less than \$2,000 varied from 17 to 46. Generally, the percent was highest in the southern counties and lowest in the central part of the state.

Source: U. S. Census of Population 1960

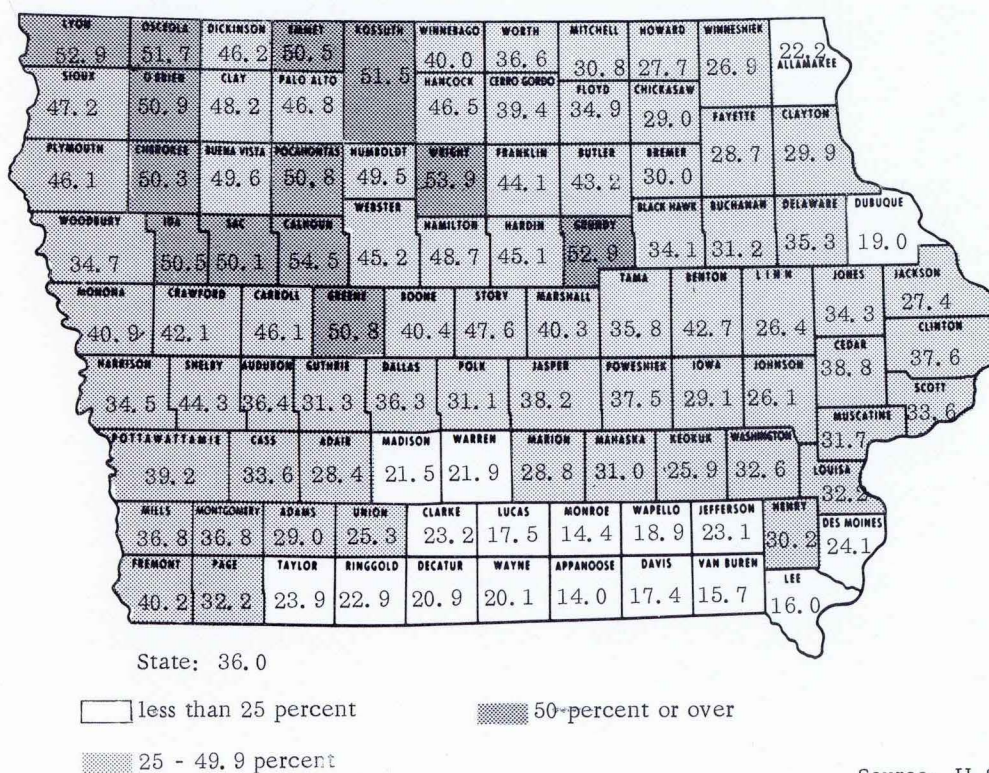
Fig. 23. PERCENT FARM OPERATORS WORKING OFF FARM 100 DAYS OR MORE, IOWA, 1959.



For the state 7.3 percent of farm operators worked off the farm 100 days or more. This figure ranged from 2.9 to 14.6 percent among the various counties. Counties with cities of 25,000 or more population and counties adjacent to these generally had a relatively high percentage.

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

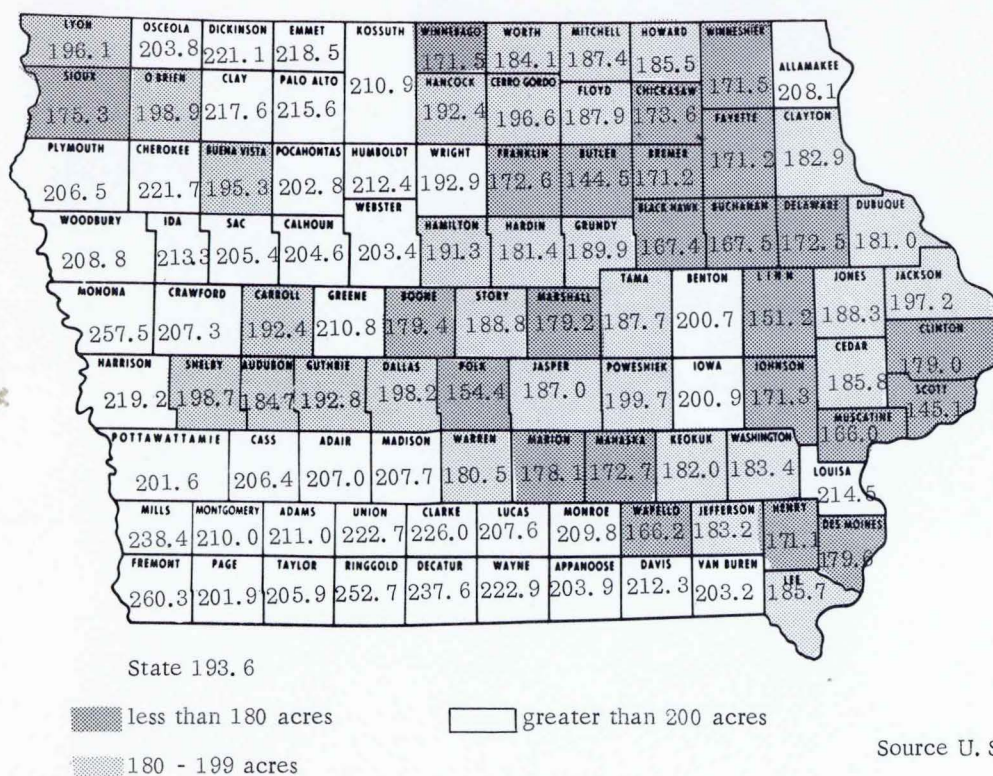
Fig. 24. PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS CLASSIFIED AS TENANTS, IOWA, 1959.



In most of the counties (68) between one-fourth and one-half of the farm operators were classed as tenants. Farm tenancy was lower in the southern counties and tended to be higher in the northwestern counties.

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

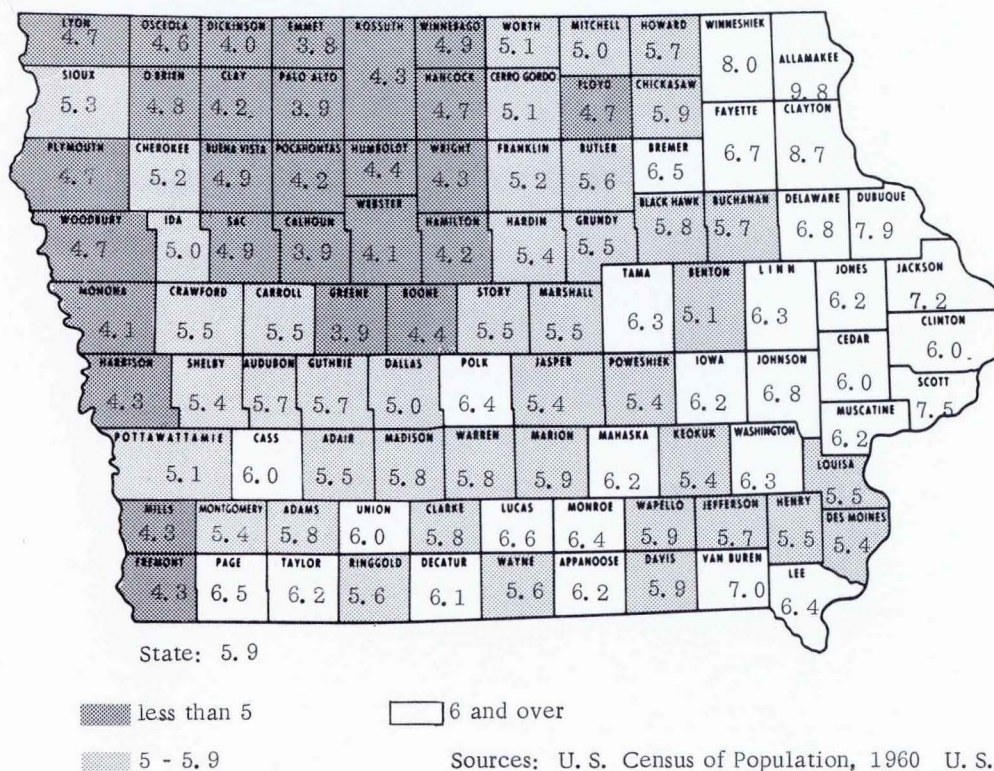
Fig. 25. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM, IOWA, 1960.



The average size of Iowa farms ranged from 144 acres in Bremer County to 260 acres in Fremont county, with a state average of 193.6. Generally, the southern and western counties had larger farms than did the northeastern and eastern counties.

Source U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

Fig. 26. NUMBER OF MALES EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE PER SQUARE MILE OF CROPLAND HARVESTED, IOWA, 1960.



The counties having fewest men in agriculture per square mile of cropland were in the northwestern part of the state, while those in eastern Iowa had the most. This figure ranged from 3.8 in Emmet County to 9.8 in Allamakee County. This is probably an index of type of farming and degree of mechanization.

Sources: U. S. Census of Population, 1960 U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

Table 1. How Iowa counties rank in selected population, occupational and agricultural characteristics.

	Percent change in total population	Percent change in Rural- Farm population	Percent in agriculture	Percent in manu- facturing	Percent working outside county of residence	Average size of farm	Median income	Percent tenants
	1=high gain	1=low loss	1=lowest	1=lowest	1=lowest	1=smallest	1=lowest	1=lowest
County								
Adair	87	71	96	3	56	72	6	26
Adams	93	70	95	13	34	82	10	29
Allamakee	55	41	88	37	19	76	9	13
Appanoose	99	88	28	46	51	66	8	1
Audubon	70	30	94	5	22	33	11	55
Benton	24	33	50	76	94	59	66	70
Black Hawk	2	1	2	98	3	8	97	46
Boone	44	78	20	64	93	23	77	67
Bremer	9	24	37	72	71	1	80	33
Buchanan	30	22	52	70	90	9	66	38
Buena Vista	38	48	39	56	32	52	63	86
Butler	37	18	77	52	86	15	39	71
Calhoun	71	37	57	32	77	67	55	99
Carroll	31	25	43	30	18	48	62	76
Cass	64	52	48	20	26	70	42	44
Cedar	20	35	68	42	87	35	57	61
Cerro Gordo	14	15	12	82	16	54	90	63
Cherokee	56	4	55	28	14	91	41	88
Chickasaw	50	8	76	55	76	17	38	29
Clarke	90	94	53	41	57	94	17	16
Clay	54	66	36	38	21	87	64	83
Clayton	57	26	80	51	53	29	14	32
Clinton	12	7	16	95	55	21	93	59
Crawford	72	44	81	7	15	73	31	69
Dallas	28	58	25	66	97	55	78	53
Davis	79	56	72	61	78	83	17	5
Decatur	94	99	49	8	49	95	3	10
Delaware	21	3	90	44	74	14	16	51
Des Moines	18	64	6	91	5	24	94	18
Dickinson	51	85	32	60	62	90	32	78
Dubuque	8	21	8	90	1	26	95	8
Emmet	69	45	26	73	25	88	72	89
Fayette	33	34	45	54	58	10	51	27
Floyd	53	19	24	88	38	40	79	50
Franklin	68	39	85	29	52	51	45	72
Fremont	96	98	63	31	96	99	21	65
Greene	78	38	64	33	41	80	37	91
Grundy	25	42	86	48	68	44	56	96
Guthrie	85	74	74	15	73	50	12	39
Hamilton	29	46	34	77	40	46	68	84
Hancock	63	69	82	12	60	48	26	79
Hardin	32	5	38	23	36	27	70	74
Harrison	84	92	47	21	79	89	34	48
Henry	60	31	21	67	83	4	73	34
Howard	61	20	92	11	59	19	7	25
Humboldt	39	16	58	47	63	45	76	85
Ida	66	23	87	16	10	47	27	89
Iowa	23	14	60	79	35	42	61	31
Jackson	10	36	40	86	66	38	69	24
Jasper	13	62	18	96	33	36	85	60
Jefferson	34	84	23	85	48	30	74	15
Johnson	7	47	11	27	30	11	84	21
Jones	16	27	44	80	81	41	65	47

County	Percent change in total population	Percent change in Rural- Farm population	Percent in agriculture	Percent in manu- facturing	Percent working outside county of residence	Average size of farm	Median income	Percent tenants
	1=high gain	1=low loss	1=lowest	1=lowest	1=lowest	1=smallest	1=lowest	1=lowest
Keokuk	81	61	61	43	72	28	23	20
Kossuth	65	57	84	18	13	81	33	94
Lee	27	9	9	93	20	34	83	4
Linn	1	73	4	99	2	3	96	22
Louisa	77	87	56	68	92	85	49	41
Lucas	83	80	35	53	65	74	20	6
Lyon	52	2	98	9	42	53	13	96
Madison	73	77	65	24	91	75	30	11
Mahaska	67	49	29	74	69	16	59	36
Marion	42	76	19	81	85	20	71	28
Marshall	17	10	17	89	7	22	87	66
Mills	74	83	41	58	84	96	50	56
Mitchell	35	13	67	25	43	37	58	35
Monona	92	90	73	10	54	98	24	68
Monroe	88	97	31	75	95	78	22	2
Montgomery	80	53	33	63	31	79	46	56
Muscatine	19	59	15	94	82	6	81	40
O'Brien	36	11	59	34	45	57	43	93
Osceola	48	6	97	40	37	65	19	95
Page	89	81	30	26	23	61	36	41
Palo Alto	75	75	66	19	50	86	15	80
Plymouth	26	28	62	35	75	71	47	76
Pocahontas	82	68	78	17	39	62	52	91
Polk	5	95	1	84	6	5	99	37
Pottawattamie	3	91	10	78	99	60	92	62
Poweshiek	43	32	42	62	61	58	54	58
Ringgold	97	65	99	1	12	97	1	14
Sac	62	63	69	65	29	68	44	87
Scott	4	79	3	97	89	2	98	44
Shelby	45	12	83	4	24	56	29	73
Sioux	41	50	70	49	11	18	35	81
Story	11	89	13	36	47	42	88	82
Tama	49	29	75	45	70	39	40	52
Taylor	98	86	89	2	64	69	2	17
Union	91	82	27	22	27	92	25	19
Van Buren	86	67	71	69	88	63	5	3
Wapello	59	96	7	92	8	7	86	7
Warren	6	72	22	71	98	25	82	12
Washington	46	55	51	57	67	31	53	43
Wayne	95	93	91	6	17	93	4	9
Webster	15	60	14	87	4	64	89	75
Winnebago	58	51	54	59	44	12	60	64
Winneshiek	40	17	79	14	28	12	28	23
Woodbury	22	54	5	83	9	77	91	49
Worth	76	40	93	39	80	32	48	55
Wright	47	43	46	50	46	84	75	98

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960.
U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA



3 1723 02106 6337