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IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD
COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS
VOLUME II

JUNE 1936

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project No. S-A2-1048

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MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

VOLUME II

June 1936

PREFACE

The present report, which is the second of this nature prepared by the Committee on Population and Social Trends of the Iowa State Planning Board, includes certain miscellaneous studies which have not been published in mimeograph form. The report as a whole is divided into three sections.

Part I contains abstracts of excerpts taken from important Iowa publications relating to crime. Most of the excerpts were taken from official reports and from theses, though a few were obtained from personal interviews at Des Moines and at the state institutions. Still others are from the Report on a Survey of Administration by the Institute of Government Research of the Brookings Institution. There is a copy of these abstracts in the library of the Iowa State Planning Board which contains, in addition, the excerpts themselves.

Part II provides information regarding the history, topography, and economic, educational, and social conditions of Clay, Marshall, and Wapello Counties. The population, transportation and recreational facilities, community activities, retail, service, and farm marketing agencies, etc. is also given for each community in these three counties. The major portion of the material for this section of the report was gathered from leading citizens in the individual localities by means of a community resources survey. Other data were obtained from United States Census Reports, the Iowa Yearbook of Agriculture, and the reports of other committees of the State Planning Board. These studies afford an indication of the community development and the resources of the counties under consideration.

Part III furnishes a variety of social and economic data pertaining to fourteen Iowa counties. This information, which is based on United States Census Reports, was compiled mainly for the purpose of providing material basic to making subsistence homestead applications for these respective counties.

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IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

ABSTRACTS OF EXCERPTS FROM PUBLIC DOCUMENTS REGARDING CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN IOWA

COMPILED BY

RICHARD WOOLBERT

SEPTEMBER 1935

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Section 1

FACTORS CONDUCIVE TO CRIME, AS SEEN BY IOWANS,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1916 Unwholesome or vicious home conditions caused girls to take up street life and eventually get into trouble.

1951 The leading psychiatrist of the state listed some principal causes of delinquency. The emphasis was on parental errors, particularly of coddling. Proper sex guidance was also emphasized. Family atmosphere was regarded as a very powerful influence for good or evil.

Family influences before and after the boys' stay at the Training School are often of no help or even harmful to the boys, according to the parole officer.

Parents often failed to help the Training School boy.

1952 Some families ran to delinquency, passing it on from one generation to another until interrupted.

The depression's effect on the laborer's family was to make delinquency easier for the children and family control more difficult.

Unemployment weakened home control at the same time that it removed the chance to gain self-respect through labor. The morale of the working class depended upon employment for young and old.

Rural counties have definitely fewer convictions than urban counties, for their populations.

Of serious crimes, robbery and felonious homicide are far more common in the urban counties, while rape is common in the more rural counties. Robbery is a mercenary crime, many murders are incident to robbery.

1926 The relation of dependency to school retardation and delinquency was treated in a thesis. The children of dependent families were absent from school more frequently and for longer periods.

These children were very frequent offenders, particularly in minor matters. Truancy was the most common offense, and was due largely to parental laxity.

A table showed that dependency and delinquency were closely related, with 58 per cent of the dependent children delinquent to only 3 per cent of the children from independent homes. The dependent was 17 times as likely as the others to be a delinquent.

Dependent homes often had an indifferent attitude toward school and the children were in one-fourth of the cases hostile to school.

Dependent homes are in particular parts of the city.

Section 2

CONSTRUCTION OF INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

These excerpts from reports show that much of the institutional equipment is accumulated gradually, and that money is deverted from the support fund (food, clothing, heat, salaries, etc.) to capital expenditures. Prison earnings also contribute.

There is also a frequently implied desire to have buildings, equipment, and land come up to high standards, the institutions dislike toggling.

Section 3

ADULT PAROLE IN IOWA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1909 Selection of men for parole depended largely on previous record, crime, behavior in prison, probable surroundings if paroled, personal impressions, and other facts. Application of parole to nearly all convicts was expected to strain the Board's facilities for placing ex-convicts in work, under wholesome conditions, and under supervision.

The parole system, two years old, was expected to release nearly all men under indeterminate sentences before the expiration of sentence. The purpose of the system was to give the convicted criminal a strong incentive to good behavior. (Terms had been lengthened and a Board of Parole established with authority to release prisoners on condition of observing parole regulations.)

1911 Previous criminal records were of great importance in selecting convicts for parole. It was expected that the larger number of parolees would be first offenders of youthful age. Good behavior in prison was regarded as a doubtful index of behavior because hardened offenders often earned good time faster than inexperienced youths. Getting employment for parolees was a difficult task. Parole agents were difficult to select since both kindness and firmness were needed. The facts necessary to sound parole policies, discriminating the deserving from the undeserving, were hard to get and the selective work suffered therefrom.

1915 The system of paroling convicted persons extra-legally in the criminal courts had been surveyed. Of seventy-four persons paroled by district courts, eight were known absconders and fourty-five were not reporting regularly. Unsatisfactory results were attributed to capricious methods of selecting persons for parole, lack of supervision of parolees, and frequent return of a person to the situation responsible for his original trouble. More care was recommended in selecting for parole and in supervision on parole.

The longer average term served under the indeterminate sentence and parole laws was charged to (1) the use by the Board of Parole of the lengthened statutory term to hold repeaters in for longer terms while paroling the others in probably not more time than the old fixed sentences, and (2) the abandonment of two and three months prison sentences.

1929 A graduate thesis was written on Iowa parole.

The Board's criteria for selecting convicts to be paroled were the same as those given in 1909.

Employment for the parolee was of grave concern, and had to be arranged before release. The fitness of the employer was commonly ascertained through correspondence with persons thought to be responsible. A careful agreement between parolee and employer was worked out.

The system was commended, and alterations suggested to make parole apply to prisoners now released on expiration, and to make it more effective through a scientific staff, longer parole periods, and freedom from politics. Parole without commitment, and better training in the prisons were also advocated.

The philosophy of parole selection expressed was that of choosing the psychological moment to release the convict. High-grade men were considered necessary to choose the right moment and avoid too long as well as too brief periods of imprisonment.

1930 Leading citizens had noticed unreasonable prejudices on the part of the public against parolees. This implied that they thought paroles were postponed too long rather than given too easily.

1933 The provision for a probation officer each for men and women in Des Moines was vetoed. (See third paragraph following.)

More prisoners were serving out their terms until expiration than were being paroled. The Brookings Institution deplored this, and urged that parole should be administered as an effective corrective measure in its own right. An increase of staff was the implied recommendation. A saving in costs of some $200 or $250 per person was indicated by the cost figures given.

1934 More paroles to the younger men at Anamosa are supposed to be the cause of the decline of population while Ft. Madison's increased.

The proposed Polk County Probation staff (the only one in Iowa) was vetoed because it was thought not to be necessary or honest.

No criminologist, apparently, is commissioned to assist in the keeping of probation records. Probation is rather a paper device for avoiding punishment while making it more certain for a second offense. Failures to report were not taken seriously by the court.

Many probation cases were of such a nature that harsh methods seemed inappropriate.

The probation system was declared to be a passive, and not an active method of control.

The Board of Parole held parolees in prison until they had jobs of some sort. The situation was considered very unsatisfactory, as some men at large probably did not have real employment. Even worse seemed to be the position of men released by expiration who were left to shift for themselves or to beg for relief.

Section 4

COURTS AND POLICE IN IOWA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1924 Transfer of the criminal duties of the sheriff's office to the state police or to a peace officer appointed for the county was recommended. The civil duties could be left to the elective sheriff.

Regional jails managed by the state were suggested, due to the inability of sheriffs to look after jails properly, and to the small numbers in county jails.

Minor recommendations, including revision of the list of fees, were recommended.

1928 A study of the Sioux City police court showed the type of cases in minor courts. The greatest number of offenses were, in order: intoxication, traffic, keeping disorderly house, maintaining liquor nuisance, resorting to disorderly house, search warrant proceedings, and vagrancy. There were 8,628 cases in one year and 1,981 fines collected.

1930 A judge denied that criminals are released by juries, and cited his own experience as proof of the ~~laws~~ laws' efficacy.

The jury could not have been the cause of lax law enforcement, since only 7 or 8 per cent of criminal cases went to trial, and only 2% were acquitted by juries. Reversals by the higher courts were likewise responsible for very few failures to convict. Law enforcement was declared on the whole to be reasonably effective in Iowa.

Iowa stood high among other states in the proportion of cases settled by pleas of guilty.

Costs of police and of total administration of justice were given for some Iowa cities. The range of per capital cost for police service was $1.51 to $2.42; for total administration, $2.06 to $4.04 per person per year. (State costs for prisons and paroles not counted.)

Offenses known to police per capita were given for some Iowa cities. (Policies as to record keeping probably account for the differences, rather than differing amounts of crime.)

The comic figure cuty by outdated enforcement methods ~~were~~ was described.

1933 In one city the detectives were found to be definitely

inferior to the patrolmen in qualities desirable for detective work.

The use of University facilities for police training was suggested.

Poor administration was blamed for some police inefficiency.

The Brookings Institution report made the statement that law enforcement is conspicuous among state functions for inefficiency. Crime seemed to be increasing. Farm thefts seemed to be fairly safe for the thieves. Accident prevention could receive more attention.

Police protection was much more costly in the cities; rural Iowa was not adequately protected.

Further centralization of police service was recommended. An enforcement executive should replace the attorney-general as head, according to the report.

Sheriffs were not particularly qualified for police work, particularly to gather evidence that will stand in court.

Other duties obscured the sheriff's function as policeman and detective.

The division of police functions among 99 sheriffs and numerous marshalls and police chiefs, with separate state police, suggested a need for unified action. Combining the police forces (sheriff's men) of several counties to perform police work for the whole area was recommended. There would be a regular rural patrol.

Improvement in county prosecution was expected from the combining of the office for several counties, making a full-time job for a good man.

The legislature was given the fundamental responsibility for law enforcement.

The 2,000 elected officials, practically independent, could not be expected to function well, but records of their functioning were not kept. Eventually, sweeping reorganization would be necessary, concentrating authority.

Recent social changes made more effective police methods necessary. The system was a patchwork inherited from various past epochs.

A law enforcement program based on centralization and more clearly defined responsibility was recommended.

Section 5

COUNTY WELFARE WORK

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1898 County care of the insane at the county farm was criticized because of the quality of care was alleged to be below that of state institutions and because the savings claimed were illusory due to faulty accounting and the county's insistence on housing only the easiest cases.

County care was defended as keeping the insane patient nearer home at less cost than the state institutions.

1900 The county farm was criticized as a place for the care of the insane because it could not give the same opportunity for cures and some apparently incurable cases sometimes improved. The patients were said to be happier in the state institutions.

Medical services at county farms were held to be inadequate. The inexperience of attendants was blamed for unnecessary severity to the insane.

1909 A census of aged people in private and public institutions gave 1,680 persons, 1,116 in private and 564 in public institutions, with some counties not reporting.

1911 The poor farms of Iowa were described. Forty-five kept some insane persons and 60 some weak minded. Epileptics were kept in county homes, as well as children, blind persons, and consumptives. The institutions were predominantly for the aged, poor and the defectives; they had poor medical service; over one-half held no religious services.

Criticisms of the poor farms were concerned with the material facilities, personnel, segregation of types of inmates, and expense. Methods of accounting were criticized.

1916 The widow's pension law was approved in general but criticized for lack of personnel in administration and the inadequacy of amounts paid as pensions.

1925 Costs of outdoor and indoor relief were calculated for Iowa.

The provisions for epileptics, inebriates, and psychopathic cases were described.

Widow's pensions had been administered in some cases with great carelessness. No provision was made by recent legislation for investigation of cases, or for follow-up work. Personnel to do the work was not provided, except where there was a probation officer or social worker.

The schools for blind and deaf persons and the pensions for the blind were in operation.

1933 A unified county welfare service was recommended, to take care of local problems, to get information for state officers, and act as state agents.

Section 6

STATE JUVENILE HOME,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1922 The institution was created in 1920 for children of minor delinquents tendencies who were not wanted at the Soldier's Orphan's Home at Davenport and who were not delinquent enough for the Training Schools.

1924 Successful work with delinquent children was reported.

Placing children in good homes was very difficult. A home-finding service was recommended.

1926 The theory of the home is that early care and training prevents later crime. More cottages were wanted.

1928 The selection of homes for the children was unsatisfactory. Great emphasis was placed on the placing of children to assure thier success.

1930 The Child Welfare Bureau of the Board of Control was commended for its cooperation.

1931 The population of the home was heterogeneous, presenting a variety of problems.

Section 7

OFFICIAL CRIME RESEARCH IN IOWA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1933 The Brookings Institution found Iowa statistics to be unorganized and out-of-date. A centralized control and integration of statistical services was recommended.

1934 Fingerprint records in the Bureau of Investigation give an inadequate measure of arrests.

Arrests and crimes reported to the police are available, in police records and in reports.

The Board of Parole's records as to convicts are restricted to bureau of identification records, records made at the prison, and letters. There is no psychological or social investigation.

Section 8

JAILS OF IOWA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1905 Some 22 county and 21 town jails were studied, twenty-seven by personal visits. Descriptions of some typical ones were given, with special reference to the probable mental and physical effects.

An evaluation in terms of health, psychological, and social factors follows. The jails were declared, not reformatory, but degrading. Concern on the part of a few people had not disturbed the general indifference. Politics beyond their control, and not the individual sheriffs and jailers, was blamed.

1912 The Attorney-general and his committee wished to use other than prison and jail methods so as to fit the person for free life and protect him from evil influences while in custody. Jails were regarded as veryharmful to the man and wasteful of labor--a state system of custodial farms wasadvocated for county prisoners with sentences of 30 days or more.

1933 Jail populations were not increasing. The system was deplored by the Brookings Institution as a menace to health and order. The similarity to conditions in 1911 was noted. (The above-quoted 1905 description is also similar.)

The revival of the custodial farm idea at Clive Farm was recommended. (See Clive Farm, Descriptive Materials.)

Section 9

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS BY IOWA PEOPLE,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1903 The existing system was declared by a Supreme justice to be an historical accident for which no one took any real responsibility or knew the origins.

1906 Prison might be justified for habitual offenders but not for the ordinary prisoner, who was a product of childhood neglect. The use of prisons was to be discouraged in favor of reformatories, juvenile probation, and the indeterminate sentence (parole.)

1910 Failure to separate different types in the training schools was alleged to have bad effects. The Board of Parole was blamed for issuing too few paroles.

1916 The neglected girls sent to the Training School to acquire good habits and attitudes and self-control were to be developed into good citizens by initiation into the better things of life, through a period of time.

1930 Overcrowding, poor food, cruelty, idleness and lengthened sentences were blamed for riots in other states. These conditions had largely been prevented in Iowa.

The English court system appeared to an American judge to be unsatisfactory for Iowa conditions.

1931 Juvenile clinics were reported to be disappointing in their results.

1932 Neglect of children was held responsible for later crime, and the blame laid on a community that ignored the most obvious signs of trouble until a crime was actually committed.

Prison was reported to be a failure so far as being a deterrent to others or causing reformation of the convict were concerned. Segregation of types, made possible by scientific classification, was recommended. Punishment was necessary, to be sure, but not very helpful.

Public indifference was blamed for failure to have children reared properly as well as failure to deal effectively with adult criminals.

Despair over the results of the existing system was expressed by a judge, on the basis of research elsewhere and experience in Iowa. He commended Eldora for its successes and expressed a desire for research on crime similar to that done by the Glueck's in Massachusetts. He suggested that new methods might be necessary to success.

Section 10

MENTAL HYGIENE IN IOWA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1910 The reasons for the later establishment of the Psychopathic Hospital were given as: the training of physicians, the classifying of the insane with the sick, the care of mental diseases in the early stages, and individual care. Special attention to early stages of disease and to children were recommended.

1911 The education of Iowa feebleminded children along scientific lines was advocated by the state's leading psychologist. Fitting their work to their mentality so as to give them confidence and the satisfaction of achievement was to be preferred to schooling.

Two measures for psychological service were recommended: consulting psychologists in cities and districts of the state, a central school-clinic for training personnel.

1917 Mental hygiene requirements were listed in terms of new scientific methods. The doctor writing emphasized the employment of specialists, at the Iowa City general hospital, in each county seat and at state institutions. Also, social workers for state institutions were recommended. It was hoped that many persons now sent to the state hospitals would be treated at home.

1930 A case was used by the head of the Psychopathic Hospital to demonstrate the need for a colony for the special training and discipline of children who will otherwise become public burdens, but are not insane or feebleminded.

The reason for the few children at the hospital, mentioned in the first paragraph, was the lack of space for them, except among the adult insane.

The Psychopathic Hospital made possible the establishment of mental hygiene stations throughout the state. The University doctor would visit the station periodically to examine cases. Eventually, local centers would expand, keeping the University connection.

1932 The social detriments from mental defectiveness were listed by the head of the Psychopathic Hospital.

There were mental and moral defectives in many state institutions not designed for them.

A comprehensive program of examination and special care of defective children was advocated. It would involve investigation in

the community, special classes in school, institutions and colonies, special schools for psychopaths and sterilisation, all integrated by some state control. Institutions were regarded as only one part of the system, to be used for training some who could later be released.

1933 The lack of a state program reaching into the counties to make the institutions effective was the main point of the analysis of the mental hygiene situation by the Brookings Institution.

Section 11

PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF IOWA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

In General

1933 The Brookings Institution found little unusual at the three institutions. Physical care was good while education and classification were neglected. There was overcrowding.

The Reformatory for Women at Rockwell City

1933 (See Men's Reformatory, Descriptive Materials, years 1889, 1901,1916.)

The reformatory for women was commended by the Brookings Institution for its spirit and the care was declared good. Deficiendes were noted in some services.

The State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison

1873 The penalties for ~~prison~~ violation of prison rules were being moderated. Silence was the rule of the prison; this prohibition of speech was regarded as a very painful deprivation.

1875 The low pay, long hours, and exacting duties of the guards were described.

1879 Punishments dangerous to life were not used, but prison life as such was described as very unpleasant, because of the rule of silence, the prison uniform, and hard labor.

1897 Released prisoners had to make their own way without systematic help. They had sympathy from saloon-keepers to tempt them on the one hand and public prejudice to discourage them on the other.

The warden recommended an habitual criminal law to discourage out-of-state offenders and the construction of a reformatory to separate the younger from the older prisoners and provide for the increasing population of the prison.

The good-time law had become a factor in the keeping of order.

1901 The warden was pleased with the existing parole system and wanted an indeterminate sentence law to amplify it.

2.

1910 The warden advocated severe punishment for parole violators.

1924 The buildings had been crowded by a doubling of population in three years.

Labor and good food were cited as aids to good discipline.

* 1926 New construction was not keeping up with the prison population.

A description of the prison appeared in the Handbook of American Prisons. Construction was satisfactory and being brought up to standard. Facilities were not all modern and were not adequate for the number of men.

The rules were criticized for minuteness and severity, and disciplinary changes were urged by the authors of the Handbook.

* 1934 The schooling touched only a few subjects and only a small proportion of the 1500 men.

1935 A population report in 1935 showed overcrowding in the residence buildings. "Capacity" meant how many could be given floor space for cots, not the desirable number of men for sanitary or disciplinary purposes. Some 130 men were living outside the walls (usually considered desirable for a large minority.)

1924 New industries had been authorized with sale of the products to state and county offices in view.

1926 Refusal of state and county officials to purchase prison products handicapped the state-use industrial program.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT MITCHELLVILLE,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1899 Experienced criminals were mixed with innocent children committed because of homelessness, with harmful effects.

1905 Girls above the then legal age of sixteen were often committed to avoid sending them to the penitentiary. The younger girls were thereby endangered for the benefit of the older ones.

A separation of the younger and more innocent girls was accomplished by the construction of a new building.

The institution spirit was described, from the superintendent's ~~viewpoint~~ point of view. There had been a struggle to create a familial atmosphere and to curb popular prejudices against the girls and the institution.

1910 The eighteen year old girls are objected by the superintendent as too old in sin to associate with the younger girls.

An agent was desired to visit the girls' homes after commitment and to place them in proper homes when released.

1916 Unhappy home conditions led girls to unsupervised recreation, to ruin, and to the state school. The girls were described as much like others except for the effects of unhappy and evil surroundings. They were easily susceptible of control but only persistent training could make complete reform by substituting good ideas for bad.

1918 The training was directed toward homemaking and many girls have married well after release.

1930 A general description of the institution and its inmates shows, among other things, the large number of girls of low intelligence, the preponderance of sex offenders, and the importance of parole in the system.

1932 The notion of training under pleasant circumstances is preferred to that of punishment.

A large number of released girls were known to have married.

1933 The training school was favorably described by the Brookings Institution.

1934 An increase of older girls made necessary the addition of a tenth grade, with the possibility of an eleventh grade next year.

Establishing an accredited high school was recommended.

Four out of five girls do not have parents who live together, which makes it difficult to find satisfactory homes for their further care and training.

The psychologist was of value both for mental testing and advice, in emotional problems.

Some of the girls were definitely psychotic.

Section 13

CLIVE FARM,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

The research worker gathered data from four sources: (1) an interview with Mr. George Cosson, who was the sponsor of the "district custodial farm" idea that was intended largely to supplant the jail system, (2) a description of the present institution, after a personal visit and an interview with the farm operator, (3) a summary of the reasons offered by accountants for its abandonment, and (4) some significant historical dates found in reports and statutes.

The first two documents reflect the opinions of persons who see the farm as a forward step in the retraining of convicts; it is a reward of good behavior for honor prisoners, a practical training school, and a valuable psychological stage in the transition from the prison to free life. Cost is not the main object. The third document represents the accountant's viewpoint, that the institution is a money loser and should be sold. The accountants disapprove the farm because it loses money. (The rebuttal is that the state loses as much or more in its prisons per man without the training effect. It should be rather a problem of "loss per man" than of "profit or loss.") The fourth document shows that the farm has never been a planned part of the prison system but is a relic of a defeated attempt to do away with the county jail as a place of punishment. Its location is not considered good for its present use.

Section 14

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT ELDORA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1871 The institution had to struggle against public prejudice in its attempt to develop a home atmosphere rather than to become like a prison.

Aversion to school work was to be expected from the boys committed to the institution.

It was intended that the discipline should be mild and emphasize reform.

The institution felt called on to make a showing in its production of farm produce and requested more animals and equipment.

Many of the boys came from degraded homes and were unused to kindness. Their socialization must begin at a low level.

1877 The spirit of the institution was reform of the individual. Neglect of the boy after return to the community was held responsible for many relapses, and private persons were asked to take an interest in the boys in their communities.

1881 The problem of getting a sympathetic reception for boys when released was still acute.

1885 It was pointed out that a few of the children were from good homes.

1889 The children were nearly all incorrigible and wayward when committed, and came mostly from broken or vicious homes. They were difficult to manage. The majority were unable to read or write.

1899 The Board of Control complained that innocent children were wrongfully committed to get rid of them, to their great harm from association with delinquents.

1902 The emphasis was on familial care, military training, music, athletics and education, not on penal methods. Smaller cottages were desired.

1905 The institution discovered that it was unfitting boys for free life by keeping them too long.

1908 The return of boys to the community had been speeded up.

1916 Again, the public was asked to take a cooperative and friendly attitude toward the parolee. The School itself was struggling against

prejudice.

1918 One doctor attempted for a time to give fatherly attention to the hundreds of boys.

1920 Psychological tests administered by the physician lead to better classification in school. An ungraded room under a trained teacher was desired.

1920 The farm was regarded both as a source of income and as a necessary training facility.
1922

1922 Parole on a simple basis of merits earned by good behavior was blamed in part for the fact that one-third of all boys admitted had been inmates before.

A "finishing cottage" was desired to give the boys more independence and better family life to fit them for return to the community. One of the old cottages would be used as a disciplinary cottage.

The intelligence tests lead to a demand for information as to the boy's home conditions, to be learned by a field worker. The boys include an unusual number of lower intelligence.

1924 Some of the boys had been out of school a long time, and very few of them were eager students.

The physician reported that the psychological testing could not continue without special funds and would be of doubtful value without a field worker to get social history. Boys with unusual behavior must meantime go to the Psychopathic Hospital.

A psychologist applied some recent concepts to the behavior problems of the boys. Environmental factors taken as a group were given the bulk of the responsiblity for delinquency.

Legislation for the transfer of children to institutions better fitted for them was recommended.

1926 Summer study by teachers was encouraged.

1928 Buildings had become a problem, and a new cottage each biennium was requested as a remedy for constant repairs.

A special grade for boys of low mentality had sixteen boys, none with I. Q's. over 50.

1930 Boys whose schooling had been neglected were numerous enough to simplify their instruction.

3.

The mentally defective boys were assigned to the lower grades and the special room abandoned. Some were given work all day and no schooling. A special teacher was needed for those of low mentality.

In 1929 a third year of high school was added. Seven boys could not attend for lack of room. 197 boys, or one-third, were in the high school, against 48 four years before. The seventh and eighth grades could not accommodate all their boys, either. More rooms were requested.

A general description of the parole system was written by a graduate student. In parole work correspondence was used to a large extent in attempts to assure the boy a good home and satisfactory employment.

The superintendent's report mentioned the need of school space.

1932 Modern machinery in institution farm work was requested for its training value.

The high school was brought up to standard, with four years of work.

1933 The Brookings Institution commended the medical, educational and recreational programs but noted weaknesses in the vocational training, and especially in the parole system. There were too few parole officers.

1934 The teachers were overworked.

The psychologist and the social worker of the Board of Control were expected to be of valuable assistance, both in the care of the boys and in getting them transferred to the right institutions.

An unpublished description, with some recommendations of the superintendent, emphasizes the importance of more contact of boys and officers in the institution, the difficulty of finding homes or work for parolees, the need of parole service, and the evil of commitment by the courts to the wrong institutions.

Classification at Eldora was roughly by age and size and was not scientifically designed to help reform the boys, or to protect them from evil influences.

1916 A survey of street trades at which the institution boys had formerly been employed showed that as many had worked at more than one trade as had never worked on the streets. Newspaper distribution accounted for only one-fourth of the jobs.

1920 The physician had taken over the Illinois system of intelligence and psychopathic testing.

1930 The high school group increased in four years from one-tenth to one-third of the population. High school boys are preferred for skilled vocational training.

Public opinion held too unpleasant a view of the institution, according to officials, resulting in the commitment of boys to other institutions who would be better off at the Training School.

1931 Neglect by parents was blamed for many cases by an Eldora parole agent.

Many boys have received no real help except from the institution, and some families are as much problems as are the boys.

1934 The testing by the state psychologist was expected to be of value in classification.

In the last year 292 new boys were placed on parole by the two agents. The number of boys on parole for which they were responsible was 412 at the beginning and 454 at the end of the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN IN IOWA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1899 Wrong commitments to the training schools at the instance of parents unwilling to take care of innocent children were noted.

1905 Girls above legal age were committed to the Training School for Girls to save them from the penitentiary. This brought them in contact with younger and more innocent girls.

1910 Lowering the age limit at the Training School for Girls was advocated to protect the younger girls.

The Des Moines police court sent girls under 16 to the juvenile court, gave the others extra-legal probation or ordered them to leave town, sent them to jail and fined them, put them in private institutions at times, and sent a few to prison at Anamosa. A reformatory on a large farm was suggested as a humane way to eliminate and retrain these fallen women.

1916 Children were committed to training schools because there was no other place to keep them. The institutions and clinics that could have helped them did not exist.

1928 The percentage of juvenile cases committed to institutions declined from 1908 to 1913 and had returned almost to the original figure by 1917.

Probation was used, 1908-1917, more frequently in boys' than in girls' cases.

1930 A survey of juvenile cases in the newspapers showed that a few boys were sent to prison, three for property offenses. (These cases included the most extreme offenses, since they get in the newspapers: this is not an ordinary li t of juvenile offenses.)

The Polk County juvenile court in 1928 had to choose among 17 places to send children, including Iowa City and Ames for psychological services.

A county judge wished all other judges to be informed that Eldora was a good place for boys and that the commitment of delinquents to other institutions was not especially desirable for the boys.

A survey showed the circumstances that leave children without family support, so that they are sent to institutions for dependents. (Some children of the same type go to training schools, since that saves the county some $180 a year.)

1934 The classification of children in institutions and their transfer from one institution to another better suited for the child's care, was expected to profit from the employment of a social worker and psychologist by the Board of Control.

The Des Moines chief probation officer stated that in spite of some psychiatric and psychological service in Des Moines and at Iowa City, the practical problem in a boy's case was usually to let him run the streets or put him in the training school. Private homes were desired but funds were hard to get. There was a movement to set up a farm home for boys that would lack the severe characteristics of the institution. Funds for boarding children in private families were also greatly desired for the welfare of the semi-delinquent, although cheaper than institutional care as well.

Section 16

CARE OF FEEBLEMINDED CHILDREN IN IOWA,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS[1]

1879 Farming was the preferred industry for training the children.

New applicants were crowding the existing facilities.

1920 A description of the two departments at the Institution for Feebleminded Children at Glenwood was written by the superintendent. The "asylum" group of children could be trained very little and were of little usefulness. The "custodial" group were the useful workers who lacked capacity to labor under ordinary conditions outside the institution. The imbeciles were more numerous than the abler morons. Children who had had unfortunate experiences proved to be very hard to retrain, especially, the older ones. Children with delinquent tendencies were hard to handle and caused the superintendent to advocate good school training by the institution, since these children have the most intelligence.

*

1930 The fire hazards of an old inflammable building at Glenwood, housing 400 girls, caused a request for piecemeal rebuilding of the structure.

1931 Some 150 children were awaiting admission to the institution at Glenwood. The state had to turn back children not wanted in the community and contrary to the desires of parents, courts and citizens.

The children committed came from families of all social levels, so that stopping the reproduction of defectives would not be an adequate remedy.

Feebleminded parents were in some places permitted to rear large families under the worst conditions. (Incidentally, the superintendent who investigated this case was under no obligation to do field work of this sort.)

Another case was given of a family that had increased while living in full view of a community that did not know what to do with them.

*

The other superintendent expressed the philosophy that the defectives can be useful citizens if society builds up a situation in which they can live and trains them according to their capacities.

The sterilization law was declared unworkable, since the super-

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1. See also Mental Hygiene in Iowa, Descriptive Materials.

1925 The law for commitment was described.

1931 Other families were not obviously feebleminded but were continuous public burdens, and always required supervision when at work. Their children could be expected to be as their parents.

The other superintendent expressed the philosophy that the defectives can be useful citizens if society builds up a situation in which they can live and trains them according to their capacities.

The sterilization law was declared unworkable, since the superintendents responsible for the institutions would have ninety-nine county seats and four state children's institutions to visit in the year.

1932 The superintendent of the institution at Glenwood reported that the boilers were unsafe and ineffective.

He explained the meaning of "custodial" again. It meant that the children are employed in the institutional household tasks. This was felt to be best for the children's happiness as well as reducing costs.

1933 The report of the Brookings Institution commended in general the two institutions and the state psychopathic hospital, but deplored two conditions: (1) the long waiting lists, and (2) the lack of social service facilities. The remedy proposed was a state welfare program that would put state workers into every community when needed, to prevent unnecessary commitments, provide local control of the feebleminded, and permit the release of many who otherwise would stay in the institution. More buildings, either for care or for examination, were not advocated but were not discouraged. The main point was to build up a field service around existing facilities, particularly utilizing the expert services available at Iowa City Psychopathic Hospital.

The sterilization act was found unworkable and unused.

1934 The institution for children at Glenwood had increased in population owing to the addition of a new cottage. The demand for the admission of new persons was increasing, with 100 applications on file. New construction at Woodward was recommended.

The state institutions operated large farms to supply their own needs.

1935 The old inflammable building was again recommended for destruction and for replacement of a new building, costing in all, $330,000. Asking for the other institution for two buildings were $250,000.

The superintendent of the Hospital for Epileptics and School for Epileptics and School for Feebleminded at Woodward stated that "only emergency cases can be taken."

At Glenwood there were 150 applications for admission on file for persons of all ages, including 82 for children.

At Woodward there were 146 applications on file, including 89 for persons 20 years of age or under. Very few were from rural counties. (Since citizens and courts have had several years in which to learn that emergency cases only can be admitted, there must be a large number of cases not committed who would be if the state had room for them.)

Section 17

JUVENILE PROBATION AND PROTECTION,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

Early History—See 1928, below.

1917 The social worker might protect a girl from unreasonable community attitudes by placing her in another community.

A hopeless situation could be reversed by a little persistence on the part of the social worker.

1919 Parole to parents did not remove the conditions which caused the delinquency.

Home neglect was regarded as the outstanding cause of delinquency among girls. The Training School could hardly train the girl completely, and adjustment to family life on parole was necessarily very trying. Farm homes were preferred for parole. Suspicion of the girl complicated the problem of reform.

1928 Early juvenile probation (say, 1906-1915) was difficult because volunteer untrained workers were used and the courts were more interested in proof of guilt than in measures of reform ("legalistic conception.")

The police had to be persuaded to send children to the juvenile authorities and to keep them away from adult criminals in detention.

Juvenile cases increased as the new procedure gained favor, but the real change was not great in many courts.

Laws extended the juvenile court authority, particularly by adding paid probation officers.

In 1928 65.5% of the people were still without probation service. Some counties used other officials and volunteers and some made no provision at all.

The counties had not used all the officers they were permitted to employ by law.

It was the counties with large cities that had probation officers.

Probation had been used extensively as a legal phase of handling cases, whatever the nature of the prevention work that went with it.

Thirty-one per cent of those placed on probation were not under paid officers. Probation was employed in a larger number of juvenile cases in the counties having officers.

The cities and surrounding counties had the probation service, in Iowa as in the United States.

1930 The routine of the juvenile court of Des Moines was described. Cases were studied by the staff and private, dignified, but informal hearings were held. Some half of the cases were continued. Probation was emphasized.

Juvenile courts in the country were unsatisfactory because of the judges' other duties took his time and some were not in sympathy with the idea of the juvenile court.

The judge of the largest court emphasized social treatment through the juvenile probation officer as against simple release. Satisfactory home conditions were considered even more necessary.

A systematic study by the National Probation Association was encouraged by the Board of Control and its Bureau of Child Welfare.

Only ten counties had paid probation officers. More had social workers (nearly all do now) but they were not used consistently.

Officials often felt free to decide cases on reputation and hearsay, without social investigations.

In 48 counties there were 205 children detained in jail buildings in 1929, contrary to law.

The more rural counties did not deal with delinquency cases until they were very serious. Officials commonly lectured the children until their misdeeds were serious enough to require commitment.

Juvenile and criminal procedure could hardly be distinguished in some counties, since the courts missed the point of the juvenile court.

Probation officers were not especially fitted for their peculiar tasks.

The Board of Control does not exercise its lawful interest in children outside of institutions. Personnel was given the great need of the juvenile court, not legislation.

Legal authorization for more probation service was recommended.

A loophole in the law was noticed that permits the parents of

delinquent children to escape responsibility for them.

Claims that rural counties have little delinquency were the subject of rebuttal. Unwillingness to report children, and the tendency of officials to handle cases privately, were given as factors keeping cases out of court. Some inferior courts unlawfully assumed jurisdiction.

Various unauthorized procedures were discovered.

Juvenile investigations were often very inadequate.

Statistics of commitment were used to show that the juvenile court was used in Iowa not so much for the protection and care of children as for committing them to institutions. It was commonly a last resort when other measures had failed, not a cure to be applied when needed.

Serious cases were sometimes handled by local officers without notice to the juvenile authorities.

Conviction for contributing to the delinquency of a minor was at times too difficult for existing agencies.

A boy might go from bad to worse because the judge ignored home conditions.

Rural probation service might not exist, or it might use the social worker, some other official, or a private person.

The typical situation in the smaller counties was (a) refusal to see the problem in beginning cases, (b) letting them go with lectures without constructive measures, and (c) reliance on volunteer officers.

Three stages of lecture, by parents, by the probation officer, by the judge, were employed in one city without much investigation as the usual preliminaries to commitment.

School and other officials would settle cases to keep them out of court. Only the worst cases went to court.

One county sent three dependent and neglected boys to the Training School. (The proper institutions would have cost the county $180 more per year, since the county must pay one-half of the cost.)

Treatment that did not rely on the parents or involve commitment to the Training School was lacking, so that the child could cultivate bad habits for several years before going to the Training School.

4.

1934 A probation officer complained that probation to parents and relatives forces them to protect the child in his further delinquencies for fear he will be committed. Other places of residence than the homes of relatives were held necessary.

1928 The use of institutions for the disposal of juvenile cases decreased for a few years in the early career of the juvenile court law.

Section 18

IOWA STATE WELFARE PROGRAM,

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS

1902 A suggested program emphasized: parental schools for delinquents not bad enough for the Training Schools, juvenile and adult probation, segregation of the better prisoners through a reformatory, and a parole and indeterminate sentence system.

1905 Preventive care of children likely to become criminals was advocated before their offenses were serious enough for the Training School. A juvenile court law would do this, by studying the child and fitting the treatment to his situation.

Reformatories for the younger adults were advocated, as methods of reforming and educating them. A parole system would aid.

1912 A comprehensive survey of the crime problem was made under the direction of the Attorney-General. Contract labor was strongly opposed. The state farm and penal colony was taken as the model of penal progress. The better disposed prisoners would live and work away from prison, while the dangerous and uncooperative would remain in prison. Classification, segregation, and individual treatment would be possible on a penal farm. The economic motive should be used by working the men efficiently and paying them for it, while charging them for the damage their crimes caused. It was pointed out that proposals for such care are not new.

Other methods than the prison were giving approval: juvenile court laws, suspended sentence, parole of various kinds, fines paid by installments (to avoid imprisonment) and training schools. The reform of treatment of misdemeanants was declared more important than that of convicts. Jails should give way to penal farms.

1930 Over a dozen private institutions were licensed to care for children.

Nine were unlicensed.

Placements of state children were made in large numbers to family homes other than those of relatives and parents.

Abuses in the care of dependent children by private families called for care in supervision of boarding homes.

Disadvantages in expanding existing institutions instead of building new ones were listed by the superintendent of an insane

hospital.

1931 The Juvenile Home at Toledo had a heterogeneous group, including delinquents, defectives, and children from broken homes.

Crop failures caused serious embarrassment in the institutions.

1932 Criticism of the Soldiers Orphans Home at Davenport lead to an exposition of the methods, policies, and ideals of the institution. Points emphasized were: the cleaning up and medical care given as preparation for placement in a home, the handicaps of the children, the responsibilities involved in home placement work, the need of local social service efforts to prevent commitments where unnecessary, educational standards, the low costs of Iowa as compared to other institutions, and the difficulties of finding homes for the children. Some criticisms of the institution were quoted.

1933 The Brookings Institution found that the centralized management of institutions by the Board of Control was poorly supported by social service and the psychopathic hospital was handicapped by the limitations of the field service for child care. The Board of Parole lacked personnel to make its system effective.

Recently there were some field services provided, but they were inadequately staffed to do the work of the Board of Control.

Large savings in capital and current expenditures were to be expected from strengthening of the parole staff of the Board of Parole.

Large savings in the care of children, for the child's own benefit, were to be expected from an appropriation for boarding home funds and an increased supervisory staff. Less emphasis on institutionalization and more on work in and through the community was recommended.

The supervision of the fifteen institutions by three bureaus was recommended. The related field services would be attached to these bureaus, and a bureau of the handicapped would do field work for the institutions for the blind and deaf under the Board of Education.

1934 The several institutions were under great pressure from the commitment of new cases and were overcrowded.

1935 A Planning Board tabulation showed that some counties are more adapted to boarding home care of children than others. The purpose was to find counties with a large number of formerly self-supporting families of a good type either on relief or near it, so as to combine relief with boarding home care. Figures of importance are: the percentage of the population on relief, the

amount of unemployment in the coal mines, the gain or loss of rural population (R) and of total population, the proportion of the population in the active years of life, and urban, farm, and rural non-farm composition of the population.

Supervision of parolees, whether from prisons, training schools, institutions for the feebleminded, or insane hospitals, requires travel. Questions arise as to the division of labor between different kinds of workers, (psychiatric social workers, psychologists, parole agents, etc.) The practicability of a division of labor for such work is put in question by the table showing that to pass through every county seat in Iowa takes 2,981 miles of driving. This is a direct criticism of the four field service bureaus recommended in the Brookings Report.

1931 The duties of the Orphan's Home included cleaning up children from the worst homes, giving them medical care, and preparing them to go into private homes. The school at the Home was up to standard.

1933 Child Welfare legislation was ineffective because of inadequate personnel in the Bureau of Child Welfare to enforce it.

Section 19

PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF IOWA

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIALS (CONTINUED)

The Men's Reformatory at Anamosa

1889 The institution was regarded as a penitentiary. It also housed the women convicts. A special building for them was under construction to isolate entirely the men and women prisons.

Repeaters were able to deceive courts in some cases and get short sentences appropriate only for first offenders. The courts seemed to have depended on the prisoners for their information. The minimum and maximum law was recommended by the warden, so that all would be sentenced to the maximum and the deserving cases released after careful study.

The warden also recommended that long-term prisoners be allowed to earn good time more rapidly.

Repeaters were able to get more lenient treatment from the courts than first offenders because of their greater experience, and in prison they earned good time faster.

He also recommended the discharge without delay of prisoners who showed willingness to obey the laws.

The criminal insane were received at Anamosa January 1, 1889.

1891 Work and discipline were advocated by the warden as reforming agencies for criminals not of the habitual type. There was also a class of convicts who were not criminals at heart and required no reforming influences. The habitual group were a third problem.

The previous records of offenders should be sought out before sentence by local authorities, and old offenders given the maximum, according to the warden. Further, an habitual criminal law for petty offenders was recommended.

Anamosa was made the recipient of the feeblest prisoners from Ft. Madison.

1893 The warden would have used the prison to reform the criminal and to protect society, not for punishment alone. He recommended segregating classes of prisoners, education, and release at the time reform is accomplished.

1895 A rapid increase of population made new construction necessary.

The warden advocated more payment and other care of the long-term prisoner after release.

1897 The warden deplored the custom of moving criminals on to another jurisdiction, opposed colonization as a similar passing on of responsibility, preferred hard labor to solitary confinement, advocated equal pay for convict labor to silence outside opposition, suggested again more consideration for the long-termer on release, advocated giving the prisoner a share in his earnings through the per diem plan, and stated a general policy neither of extreme punishment nor of extreme leniency.

1901 The grading system was in full operation in 1900. Each grade has a distinct bill of fare, different clothing, and different table furnishings. Discipline was improved and 64% less use was made of solitary confinement.

The warden recommended a parole system for release of "the educated and accidental" prisoners, numbering about 40%. Releasing men who are expected to obey the law and retaining those who are expected to violate it was advocated, to be accomplished through parole.

The women's building had been left unfinished, although roofed, for eight years.

1903 The reformatory system was advocated, principally as a successful method of reforming young prisoners.

1905 The population had fallen off, while sentences had risen steadily from an average of two years and five months to three years and two months (or 30 per cent) in eight years.

Penalties fixed by courts for the same offenses varied tremendously. This was given as a reason for adopting an indeterminate sentence law.

1914 The insane were not wanted at the prison, as they required different care than prison employees were accustomed to give.

1916 The warden complained that his institution was not yet properly a reformatory because of certain elements in its population: women, the insane, repeaters, and older men.

A newspaper controversy over the discipline and the discontent of the inmates lead to a riot. There were no serious injuries but two men went insane.

1918 Fifty honor prisoners were working on prisoner farms.

Five classes of inmates interfered with the prison's function as a reformatory. The women had been moved to Rockwell City.

1924 Housing was again a severe problem and other facilities were congested, due to a population increase.

Much expensive construction was asked.

1926 The population was stable for the biennium.

1930 There were 500 more men than could be housed satisfactorily but the new cell house was expected to remedy this. There was concern as to increase in the next biennium.

The population was estimated for the coming two years to grow from 1,287 to 1,450.

1932 Great pride was expressed in the modern equipment of the new cell house, but some 250 or 300 men were, nevertheless, expected to be left outside of cells, which was considered unsanitary and bad for discipline.

A new building for the criminal insane, by now greatly overcrowded, was recommended.

The dining hall and other facilities were outgrown.

1933 The Brookings Institution found the institution to have too many older men and repeaters and a too restricted educational program to be called a reformatory.

The arrangements for the criminal insane were condemned while the prison farms were approved.

1934 A description of the institution was based upon statements of the officers and a personal visit. The men ordinarily spent 12 hours every night in the cells, were marched to meals and work by day.

The grading system rewarded the well-behaved prisoner by greater privileges, and the highest grade men earned good time faster than the lower two grades.

Trustees or honor prisoners were usually the more trustworthy men and to some extent were grouped for living. Usually, prisoners who worked together were bedded and fed together for convenience in moving them.

Escapes were usually by trustees outside the walls, almost never by men in cell houses.

Housing was inadequate to put all men in cells, but there were dormitories in which the men lived. These were not regarded as satisfactory. The greatest housing problem was the overcrowding of the criminal insane with 89 men in quarters for 44.

1955 Housing conditions were still serious for the criminal insane and the use of dormitories was still considered undesirable for disciplinary reasons.

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Report on

Community Resources Survey

of

Clay County

Table of Contents

CLAY COUNTY

Location and Topography

Clay County is located in northwest Iowa, in the second tier of counties south of the Minnesota state line and in the third tier of of counties east of the Missouri river. It has a total area of 563 square mile or 360,320 acres, of which over 91 percent is in cropped land.

TABLE I

*Utilization of Farm Land in Clay County

Crop or land use	
General farm crops	255,603
Pasture	69,135
Farm Buildings	19,953
Wasteland	1,222
Crops not otherwise listed	4,980
Total	350,891

*Iowa Year Book of Agriculture for 1932

The topography of the county is generally uniform, with gently rolling slopes except in the southern part where the streams have cut more deeply into the drift. The drainage system is adequate in all sections of the county save the northeastern; here the land is very flat and many small lakes have formed. Much of this land is being restored to cultivation through artificial drainage. The land is well suited for the production of large grain crops.

HISTORY OF CLAY COUNTY

The first permanent white settlers came in April, 1856, and located near the present site of Peterson. Other early settlers founded

what is now the town of Gillett Grove.

In 1855 the legislature attached Clay County to Woukon, which is now Woodbury County. Later, Clay County made application for independent county government, which application was granted and the election of county officers was held October 12, 1858.

Clay County developed slowly. There are no navigable rivers within its boundaries, hence no factories or trading posts were established. It was not until 1879, after the first railroad came through, that many settlers began coming into Clay County.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Clay County is located in one of the most productive sections of the state. The major crops grown are corn, oats, hay, potatoes, barley, alfalfa, wheat, and rye. Dairying and the raising of hogs are the main livestock enterprises of the county.

There are a few small industries located in Spencer, but with the exception of Swift's produce station employing 32 people, most of the employment offered is seasonal and the economic returns unimportant.

There are 1800 farms in Clay County with a total of 346,577 acres. The size of the farms is approximately the same and the number of farms is evenly distributed among the townships.

TABLE II

Total Number of Farms, Total Acreage and Average Size per Farm in Clay County.

Townships	Number of Farms	Acres	Average Size
Clay	116	22,646	192.9
Douglas	121	23,063	191.9
Freeman	122	22,324	183.9

Townships	Number of farms	acres	Average Size
Garfield	114	21,344	187.2
Gillett	107	22,800	213.1
Hardland	109	22,017	201.9
Lake	88	19,443	221.0
Lincoln	129	22,406	175.7
Logan	95	21,461	230.7
Lone Tree	96	20,651	215.1
Meadow	132	22,161	161.3
Peterson	119	20,345	170.9
Riverton	116	21,179	182.6
Spencer	19	492	258.9
Summit	111	22,786	205.3
Waterford	99	22,359	225.6
Sioux	107	19,120	178.7
Total	1800	346,577	192.5

The farms in Clay County are will improved and a relatively high standard of living prvails. The county as a whole has a high valuation on land, buildings, implements and machinery.

TABLE III

Valuation of Chattel and Real Property by Townships in Clay County

Township	Value of land and buildings	All farm buildings	Value of dwellings	Implements and machinery
Clay	3,295,765	899,415	357,100	215,524
Douglas	3,314,475	847,315	381,000	214,810
Freeman	2,395,690	571,675	260,000	171,112
Garfield	2,697,172	479,100	236,650	1[illegible]3,851
Gillett	2,915,550	561,710	238,100	182,328
Hardland	2,888,465	595,100	267,400	177,153
Lake	2,181,603	377,580	152,550	160,785
Lincoln	3,289,745	772,714	290,800	2[illegible]2,877
Logan	3,350,800	315,645	112,400	170,090
Lone Tree	2,891,270	710,300	355,500	206,810
Meadow	2,652,925	598,525	275,100	233,425
Peterson	2,62[illegible],385	688,930	237,920	172,900
Riverton	2,631,145	671,950	304,600	200,440
Spencer	190,645	102,595	56,100	9,510
Summit	2,802,222	604,250	247,600	189,665
Waterford	2,933,500	716,860	240,900	182,350
Sioux-	2,355,615	296,150	1[illegible]4,550	128,960

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The school system of Clay County consists of 75 one-room country schools, 9 consolidated schools, and three independent district schools.

TABLE IV

Number of Rural Schools, Pupils, and Teachers in Clay County

Township	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils per two.	No. of Teachers
Clay	8	115	8
Freeman	7	76	7
Gillett Grove	2	15	2
Lincoln	4	60	4
Logan	6	102	6
Meadow	8	116	8
Peterson R. Ind.	4	69	4
Riverton	8	108	8
Sioux	8	125	8
Summit	8	127	8
Waterford	7	101	7
Douglas R. Ind.	1	17	1
Herdland	1	7	1
Meadow	1	10	1
Total	73	1048	73

TABLE V

Independent and Consolidated School Attendance and Number of Teaches in Clay County

	Grade		High School	
	Teachers	Enrollment	Teachers	Enrollment
Independent				
Dickens	3	82	3	58
Royal	3	92	4	68
Spencer	27	840	20	478
Consolidated				
Cornell	4	78	3	42
Everly	5	141	5	80

	Grade		High School	
	Teachers	Enrollment	Teachers	Enrollment
Garfield	4	75	3	40
Gillett Gr.	4	83	3	51
Greenville	4	102	3	47
Lake Center	4	108	3	84
Peterson	5	155	6	94
Rossie	4	85	3	30
Webb	4	139	4	57

Population

Clay County has had a rapid increase in population in past 20 years, advancing from 12,766 in 1910 to 16,107 in 1930, an increase of 26.2 percent.

TABLE VI

Population by Townships for Clay County, 1910, 1920, 1930

Township	1910	1920	1930
Clay	781	926	1004
Douglas	668	599	595
Freeman	728	857	829
Garfield	623	836	793
Gillett	631	785	813
Herdland	527	624	570
Lake	399	439	442
Lincoln	616	623	651
Logan	385	452	506
Lone Tree	732	911	907
Meadow	619	720	654
Peterson	965	1107	1120
Riverton	436	509	541
Spencer	3005	4599	5019
Summit	699	697	664
Waterford	411	436	497
Sioux	551	550	522
Total	12,766	15,660	16,107

TABLE VII

Town and Village Population of Clay County, 1910, 1920, 1930

	Population		
Town	1910	1920	1930
Dickens	255	337	333
Everly	392	480	482

Town	1910	1920	1930
Fostoria	---	119	142
Greenville	---	167	168
Peterson	480	580	598
Rossie	---	---	85
Royal	---	362	410
Spencer	3005	4599	5019
Webb	150	219	240

The 1930 census lists 8512 people as rural farm, or 52.8 per cent of the total population.

TABLE VIII

Total Population, Rural Farm Population and Percent Farm Population in Clay County

Township	Total Population	Rural Farm Population	% Farm Population
Clay	1004	600	59.8
Douglas	595	595	100.0
Freeman	829	554	66.8
Garfield	793	552	69.6
Gillett	813	519	63.8
Herdland	570	537	94.0
Lake	442	429	97.0
Lincoln	651	573	88.0
Logan	506	499	99.0
Lone Tree	907	448	49.4
Meadow	634	582	92.0
Peterson	1120	528	47.1
Riverton	541	541	100.0
Spencer	5019	---	---
Summit	664	536	80.7
Waterford	497	497	100.0
5Sioux	522	52[illegible]	100.0
Total	16,107	8,512	52.8

TABLE IX

Farm, Non-farm, and Urban Population by Family Size and Property Owership in Clay County

	Farm	Non-farm-	Urban	Total
Number of families	1915	769	1399	4081
Average size	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.9

	Farm	Non-farm	Rubon	Total
Owner families	715	428	708	1851
% owners	37.4	55.6	50.6	45.5
Renter families	1165	317	667	2149
% renters	60.9	41.2	47.7	52.7

Clay County Relief Work[1]

The latest available figures show 198 cases or 931 persons receiving federal aid, constituting 5.8 percent of the total population of the county. Of those 70 cases were on direct relief and 128 cases on work relief, the total cost of which was $4056.28

Many of the families receiving federal aid came to Spencer to work on the reconstruction after the fire of 1931. The work being completed, these cases have been stranded.

Clay County Farm Organizations

Three formal farm organization are represented in Clay County, The United Farmers with a membership of approximately 350, the Farmers Union with a membership of approximately 150, and the Farm Bureau with a membership of approximately 300. From 700 to 100 families are instructed through the extension service programs sponsored by these organizations.

The junior farm organizations are very active in Clay County. The 4-H is divided into 9 girls' clubs and 11 boys' clubs with a total membership of approximately 300.

1. Figures as of May, 1935; Relief Studies; Iowa Emergency Relief Administration. Department of Finance and Statistics.

TABLE X

CLAY COUNTY

Town	Population	Retail	Service	Professional	Farm Market	Athletic	Comm. Activities	Act. Part.	Recreational Facilities
Bossie	85	(5.8)	(5.3)	(.2)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(25.1)	(1.8)
Fostoria	142	(5.8)	(5.3)	(.2)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(25.1)	(1.8)
Greenville	168	(5.8)	(5.3)	(.2)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(25.1)	(1.8)
Webb	240	(8.7)	(6.9)	(.9)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(44.8)	(2.9)
Dickens	333	(8.7)	(6.9)	(.9)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(44.8)	(2.9)
Royal	410	(9.0)	(8.1)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(55.9)	(3.6)
Everly	482	(9.0)	(8.1)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(55.9)	(3.6)
Peterson	598	(9.0)	(8.1)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(55.9)	(3.6)
Spencer	5,019	(30.0)	(20.0)	(7.0)	(4.6)	(5.3)	(8.6)	(216.6)	(6.0)

TABLE XI

CLAY COUNTY

Town	Population	Social Orgs. of all kinds. No.	Membership	Attend.	% Memb.	% Attend.	Junior Orgs. No.	Membership	Attend.	% Memb.	% Attend.
Rossie	85	(6.0)	(117.9)	(88.5)	(61.1)	(49.4)	(0.7)	(6.8)	(5.3)	(7.1)	(3.7)
Fosteria	142	(6.0)	(117.9)	(88.5)	(61.1)	(49.4)	(0.7)	(6.8)	(5.3)	(7.1)	(3.7)
Greenville	168	(6.0)	(117.9)	(88.5)	(61.1)	(49.4)	(0.7)	(6.8)	(5.3)	(7.1)	(3.7)
Webb	240	(7.5)	(214.8)	(108.0)	(39.8)	(34.1)	(0.5)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.2)
Dickens	333	(7.5)	(214.8)	(108.0)	(39.8)	(34.1)	(0.5)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.2)
Royal	410	(10.3)	(266.6)	(189.6)	(48.7)	(20.8)	(1.0)	(14.5)	(6.7)	(3.7)	(2.5)
Everly	482	(10.3)	(266.6)	(189.6)	(48.7)	(20.8)	(1.0)	(14.5)	(6.7)	(3.7)	(2.5)
Peterson	538	(10.3)	(266.6)	(189.6)	(48.7)	(20.8)	(1.0)	(14.5)	(6.7)	(3.7)	(2.5)
Spencer	5,019	(25.1)	(3,751.0)	(1,501.0)	(48.0)	(16.0)	(3.6)	(233.3)	(125.0)	(3.0)	(2.3)

Cornell

Unincorporated

Type of Community
Agricultural

Sources of Income
Sale of agricultural products

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 1 filling station; 1 general store; 1 lumber yard.
Farm Marketing: Cooperative grain elevator.

Communication
Road Systems: gravel
Railroads: 1.
Post Office: 1.

School
Consolidated
Enrollment: grades 85; high school 23.
Number of teachers: gradesand high school, 6.
Facilities: available for community use.

Recreational Facilities
School

Athletic Activities
Basket-ball; base-ball; kitten-ball; number of participants 32.

Community Activities
Centered entirely about the school.
County agent cooperates with school superintendent.

Organizations
None

Churches
Friends: part-time minister; meetings held irregularly; 25 members.

Suggestions
In general this town probably is too small to sponsor any activities other than those now existing.

Dickens

Incorporated 1908

Population
333

Type of Community
Agricultural

Sources of Income
Livestock Raising: swine; beef; poultry.
Chief Crops: corn; oats; barley.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 4 filling stations; 1 general store; 1 grocery store; 1 harness store; 1 lumber yard; 1 meat market. -19.5%
Service: 1 barber shop; 2 beer parlors; 1 blacksmith shop; 2 garages; 1 pool hall; 1 restaurant; 2 motor-truck operators. -13.0%
Professional: 1 physician. -11.1%
Farm Marketing: Cream buyer 1; grain elevator 1. -0.9%

Communication
Road Systems: hard surface; gravel.
Railroads: 1
Telegraph and telephone: unknown
Post Office: 1.

School
Independent.
Enrollment: grades 82; high school 58.
Number of teachers: grades 3; high school 3.
Facilities: available for community affairs.

Libraries
School: 500 volumes.

Recreational Facilities -3.4
Playground; gymnasium; ball park; movies.

Athletic Activities -13.0% in number.
Base-ball team.

Community Activities -58.4
Community plays; sponsored by business men.

Organizations -60.0% in number; -81.8% membership.
Fraternal: L.O.O.F; membership 37.
Patriotic: American Legion; membership 15.
Religious: Epworth League; Ladies Aid; membership 55.

Churches

Methodist: full-time pastor; 6 services monthly; membership 120.

Congregational: part-time pastor; 4 services monthly 50 members.

Suggestions

Plans are now under way to develope a dramatic group which will present one play monthly. The Methodist pastor is also making arrangements with the Visual Instruction Department for the use of films. The people of the community are socially minded and are able to work out their own recreational program.

Everly

Incorporated 1905

Population
482

Type of Community
Agricultural

Sources of Income
Livestock Raising: cattle; swine.
Chief Crop: corn.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 1 drug store; 3 filling stations; 1 furniture store; 2 general stores; 2 grocery stores; 2 Hardware stores; 2 implement stores; 2 lumber yards; 2 produce houses; 1 shoe store. -11.1%
Services: 1 bank; 1 barber shop; 1 garage; 1 hotel; 1 movie; 1 plumbing establishment; 2 restaurants. -2.1%
Professional: 2 physicians. -2.5%
Farm Marketing: 2 grain-elevators. -34.5%

Communication
Road systems: gravel; dirt; improved dirt.
Railroads: 1.
Telegraph: 1.
Telephone: 1.
Post Office: 1; 1 rural-route.

School
Consolidated
Enrollment: grades 141; high school 80
Number of teachers: grades 4; high school 6.
Facilities: playground; gymnasium; auditorium. Available for community use.

Libraries
Public: 600 volumes
School: 400 volumes

Recreational Facilities -11.1%
Playground; gymnasium; theater; pool-hall; dance hall; auditorium; community hall.

Athletic Activities -20.0%
Kittenball club; baseball club; participants, 41.

Community Activities. -73.9%
Movies; choral societies; dramatic groups; public dances.

Organizations +16.5% in number; -16.7% in membership

Fraternal: Mosems; Eastern Star; total membership 100.
Service: Women's Clubs; membership 25.
Junior: 4-H Club; Boy Scouts; total membership 47.
Farm: Farm Bureau; Farm Holiday Ass.; Farmer's Union: Home Demonstration groups; membership--
Religious: Ladies Aid

Churches

Methodist: part-time pastor; 60 members.
Catholic: full-time priest; 45 members.
Lutheran: full-time pastor; 50 members.

Suggestions

No recommendations need be made for this community. Activities are sufficiently diversified to give a well balanced social program.

Fostoria

Incorporated 1915

Population
142

Type of Community
Agricultural

Sources of Income
Raising of beef cattle and swine; dairying.
Raising of corn, oats barley.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 2 filling stations; 2 grocery stores; 1 hardware store; 1 harness store; 1 lumber yard. -13.8%
Service: 1 bank; 1 barber shop; 2 garages. -43.4%
Professional: 0
Farm Marketing: 2 elevators; 1 cooperative creamery. -54.5%

Communication
Road Systems: Hard surface; gravel; improved dirt; dirt.
Railroads: 1; C.M.& St. Paul.
Telegraph: 1.
Telephone: 0.
Post Office: 1; rural routes 1.

School
Enrollment: grades 13.
Number of Teachers: 1.

Recreational Facilities -11.1%
1 tennis court; 1 ball park.

Athletic Activities -33.4
Kitten ball.

Community Activities
None, except through farm organizations.

Organizations -16.7 in number.
Farm: Farm Bureau
Religious: Ladies Aid
Educational: Womens' Study Club.
Junior: 4-H Club.

Churches
Methodist: part-time pastor; membership 30.

Suggestions
The community is rather inactive, socially, and organizational work is needed. I might be possible to start a series of programs, educational and recreational, through the Womens' Study Club or through the Farm Bureau.

Gillett Grove

Unincorporated

Population
Unknown.

Type of Community
Agricultural; farm marketing.

Sources of Income
Livestock raising.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 2 filling stations; 1 general store; 1 hardware store.
Service: 1 garage; several truckers.
Professional: None.
Farm Marketing: 1 grain elevator; 1 livestock buyer.

Communication
Road Systems: gravel.
Railroads: 1; Milwaukee.
Post Office: 1; no rural routes.

Schools
Consolidated
Enrollment: grades 83; high school 51.
Number of teachers: grades 4; high school 3.

Recreational Facilities
Gymnasium

Athletic Activities
Basket ball teams.

Community Activities
School dramatic groups.

Organizations
None

Churches
Methodist: part-time pastor; membership 90.

Suggestions
Gillett Grove is not the social center for the community, hence the success of a recreational program here would be problematical.

Greenville

Incorporated 1921

Population
168

Type of Community
Agricultural

Sources of Income
Sale of agricultural products

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 1 drug store; 1 filling station; 1 general store; 1 grocery store. -31.0%
Service: 1 barber shop; 1 beer parlor; 1 blacksmith shop; 1 garage; 1 hotel; 1 restaurant; 2 truckers. -52.0%
Professional: 1 veterinarian. -400.0%
Farm Marketing: 1 elevator. -54.5

Communication
Road Systems: hard surface; gravel; improved dirt.
Railroads: 1
Bus Service: 1.
Telegraph: 0
Telephone: 1; 30 subscribers.
Post Office: 1; 1 rural route.
Star Routes: 1.

School
Consolidated
Enrollment: grades 96; high school 42.
Number of Teachers; 7.

Recreational Facilities -177.7
1 playground; 1 gymnasium; 2 tennis courts; 1 picnic ground; 1 ball park.

Athletic Activities -33.3
Kitten-ball Club; Base-ball Club; participants 40.

Community Activities
Extension programs through Farm Bureau; public dances.

Organizations
Fraternal: Masons; I.O.O.F.; Woodmen; Eastern Star; Rebeccas; total membership 80.
Civic: W.C.T.U.; Cemetery Association; total membership 11.
Patriotic: American Legion; membership 20.
Junior: Boy Scouts; Camp Fire Girls; total membership 45.
Farm: Farm Bureau.

Churches
Congregational: part-time pastor; membership 45.
Friends: full-time pastor; membership 100.

Suggestions

The people of the community are interested in the projects now under way and the existing organizations seem to furnish an adequate social life for them.

Langdon

Unincorporated

Population
Unknown.

Type of Community
Agricultural.

Sources of Income
Raising of beef cattle and swine; dairying.
Raising of corn and oats.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 2 filling stations; 1 grocery store; 1 lumber yard; 1 produce house.
Service: 1 garage.
Farm Marketing: 2 grain elevators.
Professional: none.

Communication
Road Systems: gravel; improved dirt; dirt.
Railroads: 1; Minneapolis & St. Louis.
Post Office: 1; no rural routes.

Schools
One room country
Number of teachers: 1.
Enrollment: 10.

Recreational Facilities
Township hall; school building.

Community Activities
Farm Bureau work and home demonstration groups.

Organizations
Junior: 4-H clubs; membership unknown.
Farm: Farm Bureau; Home Demonstration Groups; membership unknown.
Religious: Ladies Aid.

Churches
Methodist: membership 70.

Suggestions
The people of Langdon are progressive and would appreciate a program of light recreational nature. Such a program would no doubt have to be worked out through the Farm Bureau.

Peterson

Incorporated 1890

Population
596

Type of Community
Agricultural

Sources of Income
Raising of beef cattle and swine.
Raising of corn, oats, barley.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 3 beer parlors; 1 drug store; 1 dry goods store; 1 furniture store; 1 general store; 4 grocery stores; 1 hardware store; 1 harness store; 1 implement store; 1 jewelry store; 1 lumber yard; 1 meat market; 1 produce house; 1 variety store. -55.5
Service: 1 auto dealer; 2 barber shops; 1 insurance agency; 3 lunch stands; 1 pool hall; 1 trucker.-25.9
Professional: 1 physician; 1 veterinarian. -33.3%
Farm Marketing: unknown.

Communication
Road System: hard surface; gravel.
Railroads: 1; C.N.R.
Telephone: 1.
Post Office: 1; 2 rural routes.
News Papers: 1; circulation 800.

School
Consolidated
Enrollment: grades 155; high school 94.
Number of teachers; grades 5; high school 6.
Facilities: Not available for community use.

Libraries
Public: Number of volumes 1553; circulation 4898.

Recreational Facilities
Play ground; dance hall.

Athletic Activities
None

Community Activities -50.3%
Public dances.

Organizations
Fraternal: Masons; Eastern Star; total membership 140.

Organizations (cont.)

Patriotic: American Legion; membership 126.
Religious: Ladies Aid; membership 120.
Junior: Boy Scouts; Camp Fire Girls; total membership, 32.
Educational: Tuesday Club; membership 24.

Churches

Methodist: membership 160.
Congregational: membership 160.

Suggestions

The community is badly in need of a recreational program. Considering the size of the community, a lack of interest or initiative is indicated. It is probable that a competent leader or key group of individuals would be able to do a great deal here.

Spencer

Incorporated 1870

Population
5019

Type of Community
Agricultural trading center.

Sources of Income
Swift's Produce House; 4 popcorn companies; 52 persons employed full time; part time seasonal help.
Sale of Agricultural products

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 12 beer parlors; 1 cigar store; 1 clothing store; 1 confectionery; 4 drug stores; 1 dry goods; 8 filling stations; 2 furniture stores; 2 general stores; 7 grocery stores; 1 news stand; 2 hardware stores; 1 harness store; 4 implement stores; 3 jewelry stores; 2 lumber yards; 1 liuor store; 1 meat market; 5 produce houses; 6 coal yards; 1 paint store; 1 shoe store; 4 variety stores.
Service: 2 tire and battery stations; 6 restaurants; 3 print shops; 2 pool halls; 1 photographer; 2 movies; 1 hotel; 1 laundry; 4 dry cleaners; 6 garages; 7 beauty parlors; 8 barber shops; 3 bakeries; 1 electric service; 1 laundry.
Professional : 1 hospital; 8 physicians.
Farm Marketing: 1 grain elevator.

Communication
Road Systems: hard surface; gravel; improved dirt.
Railroads: 2; Minneapolis-St. Louis; Chicago Mil. St. Paul.
Telephone & Telegraph:
Post Office: 1; 4 rural routes.
News Papers: 2; circulation 4000, and 8600 respectively.

Schools
Enrollment: grades 840; high school 478.
Number of teachers: grades 27; high school 20.

Libraries
Public: 10,016; circulation 57,811.

Recreational Facilities
Playground; gymnasium; golf course; picnic grounds; ball park.

Athletic Activities
Kitten ball; foot ball; basket ball.

Community Activities

County fair; movies; choral societies; dramatic groups; orchestras; public dances.

Organizations

Fraternal: Masons; I.O.O.F.; K. of P.; Woodmen; Royal Neighbors; P.E.O.; Pythian Sisters; total membership 1235.

Civic: Chamber of Commerce; Junior Chamber of Commerce; Garden Club; total membership 189.

Patriotic: American Legion; membership 211.
Junior: Boy Scouts; Camp Fire Girls; total membership 120.
Farm: Farm Bureau; United Farmers; Farmers' Union; Home Demonstration Groups; total membership 1800.
Religious: Y.M.C.A.; membership unknown.
Educational: Spencer Drama Club; Womens' Club; membership total 118.

Churches

Methodist: full-time pastor; membership 870.
Congregational: full-time pastor; membership 600.
Christian: full-time pastor; membership 400.
Catholic: full-time pastor; membership 600.
Baptist: full-time pastor; membership 70.
Pentacostal: full-time pastor; membership 150.
Danish Lutheran: full-time pastor; membership 200.
Episcopalian: full-time pastor; membership 50.
English Lutheran: full-time pastor; membership 100.

Suggestions

No recommendations need be made for Spencer. The community is capable of handling its own problems.

Rossie

Incorporated 1915-25

Population
85

Type of Community
Rural agricultural

Sources of Income
Raising of corn and oats.
Some cattle feeding.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 1 filling station; 1 grocery store; -88.5%
Service: 1 garage. -66.0%
Farm Marketing: 1 grain elevator. -54.4%

Communication
Road System: gravel.
Railroad: 1; Chicago Rock Island.
Post Office: 1; no rural routes.
Star Route: 1.

School
Consolidated
Enrollment: grades 90; high school 29.
Number of Teachers: grades 4; high school 3.

Recreational Facilities -36.8%
Playground; tennis court; ball park.

Athletic Activities -33.4%
Bank concerts; free movies; community festivals; dramatic groups; public dances.

Organizations -36.4 in number.
Farm: Farm Bureau; Farmers' Union; Home Demonstration Groups.
Religious: Ladies Aid; membership 42.
Educational: Community Club; approximately 200 members.

Churches
Community Church: part-time pastor; membership 50.

Suggestions
A gymnasium is badly needed in the community. The erection of a public building which would include an auditorium and a gymnasium would enable the people to work out their own educational and recreational problems.

Royal

Incorporated 1905-15

Population
410

Type of Community
Agricultural

Sources of Income
Raising of corn, oats, barley.
Raising of beef cattle and swine.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 2 beer parlors; 1 auto dealer; 3 filling stations; 1 general store; 3 groceries; 1 hardware; 1 implement store; 2 lumber yards; 2 produce houses.
Service: 2 banks; 2 barber shops; 1 blacksmith shop; 2 garages; 1 restaurant; 1 shoe repair shop.-25.9%
Professional: 1 physician. -33.4%
Farm Marketing: 2 grain elevators.-64.3%

School
Independent
Enrollment: grades 92; high school 68.
Number of teachers: grades 3; high school 3.
Facilities: Available for community use.

Library
State Traveling; 80 volumes.

Recreational Facilities -72.3
Playground.

Athletic Activities
None.

Community Activities -30.4%
Band concerts; free movies; public dances.

Organizations -32.0% in number; -12.9 in membership.
Fraternal: Masons; I.O.O.F.; Eastern Star; Rebecca; total membership 195.
Patriotic: American Legion; membership 70.
Junior: Boy Scouts; Girl Scouts; total membership 36.

Churches
Methodist: part-time pastor; membership 30.
Catholic: part-time priest; membership 300.
Danish Lutheran: full-time pastor; membership 300.
German Lutheran: full-time pastor; membership 125.

Communication

Road System: gravel; improved dirt; dirt.
Railroads: 1; Chicago Ill. & St. Paul.
Telephone and Telegraph: unknown.
Post Office: 1.

Suggestions

Royal is badly in need of a new school building or a combined gymnasium and community building. Organizational work is needed to develop a community spirit.

Webb

70

Incorporated 1898-1905

Population
240

Type of Community
Agricultural

Sources of Income
Raising of corn, and oats.
Raising of beef cattle and swine.

Number of Agencies and Services
Retail: 1 drug store; 6 filling stations; 1 general store; 2 grocery stores; 1 hardware store; 1 harness store; 1 lumber yard; 2 produce houses. -0.8%
Service: 2 restaurants; 1 pool hall; 1 garage; 1 bank. -40.0%
Professional: 1 physician. -11.1

Communication
Road System: gravel.
Railroads: 1; Milwaukee.
Telegraph: 1.
Telephone: 1.
Post Office: 1; 2 rural routes.

Schools
Consolidated
Enrollment: grades 130; high school 57.
Number of teachers: grades 4; high school 4.
Facilities: available for community activities.

Library
Public: 700 volumes.

Recreational Facilities -72.4%
Playground; ball park.

Athletic Activities -50.4%
Kitten ball; base ball; foot ball clubs.

Community Activities -56.4%
Public dances; school dramatics; bridge club.

Organizations -73.3% in number; -73.6% in membership.
Fraternal: Masons; Eastern Stars; total membership 100.
Civic: Commercial Club; membership unknown.
Educational: P.T.A.; membership 35.
Religious: Ladies Aid; membership unknown.
Young Peoples Societies; membership unknown.

Churches
Methodist: full-time pastor; membership 120.
Baptist: part-time pastor; membership 60.

Suggestions

The development of an extensive recreational or educational program would present some difficulties in this community. The people have divergent interests and some jealousy is reported. With the awakening of a community spirit, Webb should be able to take full advantage of the fine facilities made available by the school.

SUMMARY

Considering the detailed analysis of the 9 incorporated towns and the 3 unincorporated towns of Clay County, it would seem that the county as a whole provides inadequate social and recreational facilities for its people. Only four of the twelve communities have what might be called a self-sufficient leisure time program. Of the remaining eight, several lack a gymnasium or suitable community building, while others are not making use of the facilities they have.

An inquiry into the possible causes of this general social inactivity reveals the following facts: The county is not impoverished or suffering heavily from the depression; its per capita income for the years 1931-33 was $464 compared with the state average of $430, only eight counties outranking Clay in this respect; the wealth is not concentrated, Spencer being the largest town in the county, with a population of 5019; the county relief load is relatively low, 5.8% of the total population receiving federal aid compared with the state average of 9.1%; its percentage of illiteracy is low, being 0.3% compared with the state average of 0.8%. These afore mentioned factors, then are automatically ruled out as being causative of the existing condition. The community surveys, upon which this analysis is based, point an almost uniform lack of initiative on the part of the citizens. Factional jealousy exists in many cases and community spirit is lacking.

As has been pinted out in "The Iowa Community: Its Program with special reference to recreation and leisure-time activities", a study by the Committee on Population and Social Trends, Iowa State Planning Board, the development of a community program must originate from within the community itself. The communities of the county should

not experience such financial difficulty in promoting a leisure-time program, and once the realization of need is awakened such a program should progress rapidly. Little can be recommended, then, for Clay County save the giving of assistance which might stimulate a community consciousness, and aid in planning an efficient program.

State Planning Board

Population and Social Trends

Project No. 1048

Community Resources Survey

of

Marshall County

Table of Contents

Marshall County

Marshall County is located in the east central section of the state of Iowa, with an area of 576 square miles or 366,080 acres of which 92.8 per cent is under cultivation. There are 2,260 farms in Marshall County with an average size of 150 acres.

The following table is taken from the Iowa Year Book of Agriculture for 1920.

Table I

Utilization of farm land in Marshall County

Crops or land use	Acreage
General farm crops	229,127
Pasture	90,530
Farm buildings, feedlots, and public highways	18,800
Waste land	1,359
Crops not otherwise listed	500

Topographically, the county has three divisions: the west side of the county is a recently glaciated area containing many sloughs, small hills and knolls and having imperfect drainage; the northeast section of the county is a gently rolling plain, adequately drained; the remainder, approximately 4/5 of the total area, is rolling to strongly rolling with many eroded sections pointing the need of soil erosion programs.

Population of Marshall County

The population of Marshall County for 1930 was 33,727, in 1920 it was 32,630 and in 1910 it was 30,279. There has been an increase of 3,448 people in 20 years.

Table II

Marshall County Population by Townships--1910, 1920, and 1930

Township	1910	1920	1930
Bangor	537	539	485
Eden	968	996	1,000
Green Castle	1,362	1,469	1,340
Iowa	771	706	726
Jefferson	953	1,010	1,015
Le Grand	1,385	1,239	1,306
Liberty	879	831	859
Linn	976	1,212	699
Liscomb	944	932	889
Logan	1,079	1,095	1,038
Marietta	732	719	713
Marion	971	870	926
Marshall	13,374	15,731	17,373
Minerva	927	892	887
State Center	1,537	1,647	1,632
Taylor	446	435	457
Timber Creek	976	872	933
Vienna	675	660	658
Washington	787	775	811
Total	30,279	32,630	33,727

The rural farm population for 1930 was 10,694 or 32.0 per cent of the total.

Table III

Total Population, Rural Population, Per Cent Rural, 1930

Township	Total	Total rural farm	% rural farm
Bangor	485	450	93.0
Eden	1,000	579	57.9
Green Castle	1,340	701	52.3
Iowa	726	361	49.7
Jefferson	1,015	676	66.6
Le Grand	1,306	776	59.4
Liberty	839	639	76.2
Linn	699	137	20.0
Liscomb	889	599	67.4
Logan	1,038	540	52.0
Marietta	713	607	85.0
Marion	926	749	81.0
Marshall	17,375	—	—
Minerva	887	639	72.0
State Center	1,632	648	39.7
Taylor	457	405	89.0
Timber Creek	933	916	98.0
Vienna	658	658	100.0
Washington	811	614	76.0
Total	33,727	10,694	32.0

Table IV

Population of age groupings by townships, 1950

Township	Under 21 years	21-44 years	45-64 years	65 & up	Total over 21
Bangor	215	145	93	32	270
Eden	468	262	193	77	532
Green Castle	539	428	269	104	801
Iowa	260	206	175	85	466
Jefferson	445	323	191	56	570
Le Grand	545	423	240	98	761
Liberty	380	267	145	47	459
Linn	92	134	159	314	607
Liscomb	367	258	192	72	522
Logan	389	352	216	81	649
Marietta	336	221	125	31	377
Marion	384	325	161	56	542
Marshall	6,108	6,311	3,615	1,339	11,265
Minerva	371	332	131	55	516
State Center	606	532	341	153	1,026
Taylor	206	138	93	20	251
Timber Creek	445	269	167	52	488
Vienna	290	257	111	20	388
Washington	325	264	155	67	486
Total	12,771	11,427	6,772	2,757	20,956

Economic Conditions

Marshall County is in a very productive area and has a relatively high standard of living. Although not considered a rural county, a large per cent of the total income comes from the sale of agricultural products. A general type of farming is practiced. The livestock industry is also important. There are few large commercial orchards in the county. Some truck farming is practiced near the city of Marshalltown.

Sixteen industries are located in Marshalltown, employing many people and adding greatly to the county income.

History of Marshall County

The first white settlers came to Marshall County in 1847. The first settler located in Timber Creek precinct, Marshall County, where a community fort was erected and named Fort Robinson.

In 1849 the county was organized and the town of Marietta was selected as the county seat. Some years later Marshalltown, which was incorporated in 1863, was selected as the county seat.

Educational Conditions in Marshall County

Marshall County has an adequate educational system. The county is organized into 32 rural independent districts, 3 urban and town independent districts, and 16 consolidated districts. The 56 school organizations have a total of 301 teachers. The county has an area of 576 square

miles of school territory. The large number of consolidated schools in the county afford the rural youth excellent opportunities to complete the grade and high school courses offered.

Table V.

Independent, Consolidated, and Parochial School Attendance and Number of Teachers in Marshall County

Town	Type of Institution	Elementary Grade		High School	
		Teachers	Enrollment	Teachers	Enrollment
Albion	Independent	5	170	5	83
Bangor	Independent	2	38	-	-
Clemons	Consolidated	4	100	3	56
Dillon	Rural	1	11	-	-
Dunbar	Consolidated	3	59	3	21
Ferguson	Consolidated	4	108	3	56
Gilman	Consolidated	9	180	4	90
Green Mountain	Independent	4	123	4	72
Haverhill	Parochial	4	102	-	-
La Moille	Consolidated	4	78	3	37
Laurel	Consolidated	5	135	5	70
Le Grand	Consolidated	3	91	5	85
Liscomb	Consolidated	4	80	4	53
Marshalltown	Independent	88	2,643	33	948
Marshalltown	Parochial	7	215	4	85
Melbourne	Consolidated	6	156	5	55
Rhodes	Consolidated	4	100	3	54
St. Anthony	Consolidated	3	74	3	26
State Center	Consolidated	8	221	7	120
Van Cleve	Consolidated	4	75	3	52

Relief Program in Marshall County

Marshall County has an average relief load, a total of 2,691 persons or 8% of the population receiving federal aid.[1] There are few rural relief cases in this county. There are about 25 people receiving veteran's compensation and pensions. 300 families have been approved for old age pensions and an additional 200 have made application for this type of relief. There are 40 families receiving mother's pensions. 20 blind pensions are granted in Marshall County and seventeen poor allowances are made.

Marshall County Farm Organizations

Three strong farm organizations are represented in Marshall County: the Farm Bureau with a membership of approximately 320, the Holiday group a membership of about 100, and the Farmers' Union group of approximately 55 members.

The county agent, the home demonstration agent, and the club agent are working with the respective township organizations in developing educational and recreational programs.

The club agent and the home demonstration leader have developed a Rural Young People's Club. This club is organized to provide education and recreation for the out-of-school youth between the ages of 19 to 30. A rotating executive committee plans and presents the program.

The 4-H Club includes 9 local boys' clubs consisting of 20 members

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1. Figures as of May, 1935.

each and 15 girls' clubs consisting of 10 to 12 girls each. The boys' organizations include a Baby Beef Club, a Pig Club, a Dairy Club, a Sheep Club, a Colt Club, and a Tomato Club. The girls are working on projects which are uniform throughout the State.

The county agent has successfully presented the corn-hog program in Marshall County, as well as many demonstrational and educational projects.

The home demonstration agent meets the women of the county regularly and instructs them in the advantages of systematized home making.

TABLE VI.

ANALYSIS OF TOWNS OF MARSHALL COUNTY

Towns	Population	No. of RR	Telegraph and Telephone	P.O. Rural Routes	Library and No. of Vols.	Playground Facilities	Dances, Theaters, Contests	Retail and Service	Doctors, Dentists, Vets.
Albion	436	2	Both	PO 1RFD	School	4	0	21	1
*Bangor		0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Clemons	241	2	Both	PO 1RFD	Sch. 500 V.	3	5	17	2
*Dillon		1		0	0	0	0	5	0
*Dunbar	75	1	Telegraph		Sch. 500 V.	2	1	3	0
Ferguson	175	1	Telegraph			2	0	7	0
Gilman	428	1			Sch. 1000 V.	2	0	23	4
*Green Mountain	125	1	Both	PO 1RFD	Sch. 800 V.	3	3	15	0
*Haverhill		1			School	2	0	5	0
LaMoille		1	0		Sch. 300 V.	4		5	
Laurel	232	1	Both		St. Trav. Sch. 1100 V.	2	1	15	1
LeGrande	382	1			0	1	1	10	3
Liscomb	326	1	Both	PO No RFD	Sch. 750 V.	3	3	18	0
Marshalltown	17,373	4	Both	PO 5RFD	Rib. 25,644 V.	19			
Melbourne	426	2	Both	PO 2RFD	St. Trav.			17	3
Rhodes	450	1	Both	PO 1RFD	Sch. 200 V.	4			
St. Anthony	202	1	Both	PO 1RFD	Sch. 1000 V.			12	
State Center	1,012	1			Sch. 100 V.	3			

TABLE VII.

Incorporated Towns of Marshall County Compared with the State Average for Towns of Corresponding Sizes[1]

Towns	Population	Retail Agencies	Service Agencies	Professional Services	Farm Marketing Agencies	Community Activities	Athletic Number	Activities Participation	Recreational Facilities
Ferguson	175	3 (5.8)	3 (5.3)	(.2)	1 (2.2)	(1.5)	1 (1.5)	(25.1)	2 (1.8)
St. Anthony	202	(8.7)	(6.9)	(.9)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(44.8)	(2.9)
Laurel	232	6 (8.7)	5 (6.9)	1 (.9)	1 (2.2)	1 (2.4)	2 (2.3)	(44.8)	2 (2.9)
Clemons	241	4 (8.7)	6 (6.9)	2 (.9)	1 (2.2)	3 (2.4)	2 (2.3)	(44.8)	3 (2.9)
Liscomb	326	5 (8.7)	8 (6.9)	(.9)	1 (2.2)	3 (2.4)	2 (2.3)	57 (44.8)	3 (2.9)
Legrand	382	14 (8.7)	7 (6.9)	2 (.9)	1 (2.2)	1 (2.4)	2 (2.3)	20 (44.8)	1 (2.9)
Melbourne	426	8 (9.0)	7 (8.1)	1 (1.5)	2 (2.8)	2 (2.3)	1 (2.5)	75 (55.9)	2 (3.6)
Gilman	428	8 (9.0)	7 (8.1)	3 (1.5)	1 (2.8)	(2.3)	1 (2.5)	(55.9)	2 (3.6)
Albion	436	9 (9.0)	6 (8.1)	1 (1.5)	2 (2.8)	(2.3)	1 (2.5)	50 (55.9)	4 (3.6)
Edenville	450	(9.0)	(8.1)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(55.9)	(3.6)
Rhodes	450	(9.0)	(8.1)	(1.5)	(2.8)	2 (2.3)	2 (2.5)	(55.9)	(3.6)
State Center	1,012	(18.0)	(16.3)	3 (4.8)	(4.0)	2 (4.2)	2 (3.2)	(103.1)	3 (4.8)
Marshalltown	17,573	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12

TABLE VIII.

INCORPORATED TOWNS OF MARSHALL COUNTY COMPARED WITH STATE AVERAGE FOR TOWNS OF CORRESPONDING SIZES[1]

		Social Organizations of all Kinds					Junior Organizations				
Towns	Population	Number	Membership	Average Attendance	% Membership	% Attendance	Number	Membership	Attendance	% Membership	% Attendance
Ferguson	175	3 (6.0)	140 (117.9)	(88.5)	79.99 (61.1)	(49.4)	0 (.7)	0 (6.8)	0 (5.3)	0 (7.1)	0 (3.7)
St. Anthony	202	(7.5)	(214.8)	(108.0)	(39.8)	(34.1)	(.5)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.2)
Laurel	232	0 (7.5)	0 (214.8)	0 (108.0)	0 (39.8)	0 (34.1)	0 (.5)	0 (7.1)	0 (4.5)	0 (3.0)	0 (1.2)
Clemons	241	6 (7.5)	193 (214.8)	(108.0)	80.07 (39.8)	(34.1)	1 (.5)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.2)
Liscomb	326	7 (7.5)	290 (214.8)	(108.0)	88.94 (39.8)	(34.1)	0 (.5)	0 (7.1)	0 (4.5)	0 (3.0)	0 (1.2)
Legrand	382	6 (7.5)	233 (214.8)	(108.0)	60.98 (39.8)	(34.1)	1 (.5)	12 (7.1)	(4.5)	3.14 (3.0)	(1.2)
Melbourne	426	(10.3)	(266.6)	(189.6)	(48.7)	(20.8)	(1.0)	(14.5)	(6.7)	(3.7)	(2.5)
Gilmon	428	1 (10.3)	25 (266.6)	(189.6)	5.84 (48.7)	(20.8)	1 (1.0)	27 (14.5)	(6.7)	6.30 (3.7)	(2.5)
Albion	436	6 (10.3)	428 (266.6)	(189.6)	75.22 (48.7)	(20.8)	2 (1.0)	43 (14.5)	(6.7)	9.86 (3.7)	(2.5)
Edenville	450	(10.3)	(266.6)	(189.6)	(48.7)	(20.8)	(1.0)	(14.5)	(6.7)	(3.7)	(2.5)
Rhodes	450	(10.3)	(266.6)	(189.6)	(48.7)	(20.8)	(1.0)	(14.5)	(6.7)	(3.7)	(2.5)
State Center	1,012	11 (18.5)	(876.0)	(376.0)	(69.7)	(31.0)	3 (1.5)	(72.5)	(25.1)	(4.6)	(3.1)
Marshalltown	17,373	16 (63.5)	4,502 (7,501.0)	(1,751.0)			4 (7.0)	292 (375.0)	(25.0)	(3.0)	(2.5)

1. (State averages are in parentheses)

Albion

Albion, incorporated in 1869, is located in Iowa Township, Marshall County, and has a population of 486.

The community is largely agricultural. Livestock raised, in the order of their importance, are swine, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and poultry. Corn and oats are the chief crops grown.

A large part of the business of the community is transacted in Marshalltown.

The community has several social and socio-religious organizations. The Masonic Lodge has a membership of 65 and the Odd Fellows Lodge has a membership of 48. The Eastern Star Lodge has 75 members and the Rebeccas have 65 members. The Ladies' Aid Society has a membership of 100. The Girl Scouts have an organization of 20 members. The Methodist Church has a membership of 170 and supports a full-time pastor. The Presbyterian Church has a part-time pastor and about 100 people attend the services.

The American Legion and the Albion Gun Club with respective membership of 38 and 76 have erected a hall which is to be used as a meeting place. A commercial club has recently been organized and its members have rented the hall for a meeting place.

Bangor

Bangor, located in Bangor Township in the northern part of the county, is an inland hamlet.

Beef cattle and swine dominate the livestock enterprise of the community. Corn, oats, and hay are the chief crops raised.

The number of organizations in the community are few but active. Much

interest is shown in The Farm Bureau work. Women's Demonstration work and 4-H Club work also have an important place in the community program.

There is an active Friends Church in the community. They have ladies aid and young people's societies.

The two-room grade school is available for community activities.

The community is interested in recreational activities. They have two ball diamonds, and sponsor both kittenball and baseball teams.

A well directed recreational program conducted in conjunction with the Farm Bureau would be practical. The people are very progressive and would take well to a more diversified Farm Bureau program.

E. V. Willits--President of County Farm Bureau Union

Mr. Parsons--Farmer--Bangor

Clemons

Clemons is located in Minerva Township in the northwestern part of the county. Incorporated July 8, 1903 it had a population of 241 in 1930.

The farmers are progressive and make application of the better farming principles. The raising of swine, beef cattle, dairy products, and poultry, corn and oats are the chief occupations.

There are two cooperative organizations in the town, The Minerva Valley Creamery Co., organized in 1905 and serving over 250 patrons, and the Clemons Cooperative Association, handling grain, coal, feed, lumber, and hardware.

A few winters ago, a fire destroyed a large section of the business district and no effort has been made to rebuild it. The present establishments have a fine trade and serve the people satisfactorily.

Most of the community activities are sponsored by a community club, acting much as a Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal organizations are lacking. The Farm Bureau and 4-H Clubs are active in the community but no check could be made on the membership. The P. T. A., with a membership of about 50, is active in the school.

The only church in Clemons is the Congregational Christian Church, which has a membership of 179, a ladies aid of 50 members, and a young people's society of 24 members. This church has good support and is accomplishing a great deal in the community.

The moral tone of the community seems rather high. The people are contented and progressive.

Few recommendations can be made for Clemons. The community club could be made more effective if it had the services of a leader who would instill spirit and variety into the programs. There is a need for more cooperation between the school and the community.

S. D. Noble--Creamery Operator--Clemons

Clarence Kirkendall--President of Commercial Club--Clemons

A. T. Van Meter--Secretary of Commercial Club--Clemons

Rev. Ruby--Minister--Clemons

H. D. Andre--School Superintendent--Clemons

Dillon

Dillon is a settlement of about a dozen houses.

There is no organized activity of any kind and the one-room country school attended by eleven children provides the only recreational facility in the vicinity.

The small population is composed almost entirely of retired farmers and little would be desired in a recreational way.

Dunbar

Dunbar, a hamlet, has a population of 75. Most of the populace are retired Norwegian farmers.

The territory surrounding Dunbar is slightly hilly and livestock raising surpasses the growing of grain as a major farm enterprise.

The educational facilities are adequate. Community activities center almost entirely about the school. The school encourages community athletic teams but such groups are not very active. The P. T. A. has a small membership.

There is one church, Norwegian Lutheran, with a small membership and meeting irregularly.

Organized clubs and fraternal orders do not exist in the community.

Nothing should be recommended for the community as the people are in a position to organize activities for themselves providing they feel the need for a greater social and recreational life.

Ferguson

Ferguson is a small village situated in the slightly rolling area of southereastern Marshall County.

The main income is from the marketing of pork and beef.

The consolidated school located in Ferguson provides the principal recreational facilities. It is the one institution on which the interests of the community seem to be concentrated. The P. T. A. organization composed

of nearly 100 members is the leading community organization. The meetings of the P. T. A. are held at least once a month, and an outside speaker provides the main feature of the program. The few community activities are conducted through ~~organized within~~ this organization. Clubs and lodges are dormant in this community.

The Christian Congregational Church has a membership of about 100 people and employs a full-time minister. Recently a group adhering to the Pentacostal faith have erected a building and are holding occasional meetings.

The set-up for developing an extensive community program would be possible through the P. T. A. organization.

Gilman

Gilman is located in Green Castle Township, Marshall County. Incorporated in 1876, it has a population of 428.

Much of the local income is derived from the sale of farm products. However, the Gilman Canning Co. employs approximately 150 men at the peak of the canning season. Local elevators handle most of the grain shipped from the community.

The school has largely taken over the work of a formerly active business men's association.

The community is unusually interested in the town basketball team. Kittenball and baseball have not been well accepted in this community.

The Marshalltown Junior College Players were scheduled to appear in the school auditorium on four occasions. In addition to these the school presents its plays.

The consolidated school provides educational facilities for 270 children, about 60% of which come from the surrounding community.

The Masons, I. O. O. F., Eastern Stars, and Rebeccas each have a chapter here, but meetings of these groups are not held regularly. Two women's clubs and two bridge clubs complete the social organizations of the community.

The Community Church has a membership of over 200. A young people's group has about 25 members and a ladies aid society has about twice this number.

The individuals contacted do not feel that an extensive recreational program would have a place in Gilman. The superintendent of the school would rather not push adult study class activities. He feels that they should be organized by the group interested and not by an outsider.

Green Mountain

Green Mountain is a small non-incorporated village located in Marion Township. It has a population of approximately 125 people. The chief agricultural pursuits are the raising of livestock, and dairying. Corn, oats, and hay are the chief crops grown.

Most of the activities of the community are centered around the school and church. Both are active in sponsoring entertainments. The school sponsors glee clubs, plays, and athletic contests. The P. T. A. has an active organization of 70 members and assists in the promotion of community and school affairs. A women's organization, known as the Tuesday Club, has a membership of 21. They meet and study various topics as well as help with community activities. The Farm Bureau and the 4-H Girls are very active.

Each summer the village sponsors a baseball team as well as several

kittenball teams. School facilities are available for community activities.

The Congregational Church supports a full-time minister who conducts 8 services a month. The membership of this church is about 150. The ladies aid society meets twice a month and has a membership of 35.

There is a possibility of conduting a program through the Parent Teacher Association which would develop more variety. More attention should be given to the Girls' 4-H Club. The leader is interested in the work and should be contacted. The people do not seem interested in an adult education program.

Truman Manship--Athletic Coach--Green Mountain

Rev. Mills--Minister--Green Mountain

Lillian Gettle--4-H Girls' Leader--Green Mountain

G. W. Hertema--School Superintendent--Green Mountain

Haverhill

Haverhill is a small village in Jeferson Township in the southern part of Marshall County. The raising and feeding of livestock and the production of farm crops are the major agricultural enterprises. A privately owned elevator handles most of the grain sold in this community. A large part of the trading is done in Marshalltown.

The activities of the community are centered around the Catholic Church and Parochial School. Most of the students eligible for high school attend the Van Cleve Consolidated School.

The church is actively supported and has the services of a full-time resident priest.

The community supports a baseball team in the summer, but this is about

the only recreational activity attempted.

Not much can be recommended for this community in the way of recreational or organizational work.

La Moille

La Moille, a hamlet, is in Washington Township about 5 miles west of Marshalltown. The raising of beef cattle and swine are the chief livestock enterprises. Dairying is practiced to a considerable extent. Corn, oats, and hay are the chief crops. The community does most of its trading in Marshalltown.

Most of the activities function around the school as other organizations are lacking in this community. There are two women's clubs, one of which has a membership of 25 and belongs to the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs. The Boy Scouts have an active troup of ten members. The Farm Bureau, 4-H Clubs and Women's Demonstration groups are active in the surrounding farm community. The P. T. A. supports the school and helps to sponsor many programs and community activities.

The school is consolidated and furnishes free transportation for pupils.

La Moille has a Congregational Church which has been without the services of a pastor for three years. However, they expect to have a minister soon. The people have been conducting Sunday School during this period and have an active ladies aid society.

The school superintendent feels that a well directed recreational program would be successful. The people have a fine community spirit but they need a capable leader to start and to keep interest aroused in a project.

H. O. Hyatt--Storekeeper--La Moille

J. M. Hayes--School Superintendent--La Moille

Laurel

Laurel, located in the southern part of the county in Jefferson Township, was incorporated May 9, 1903, and has a population of 232. The raising and feeding of swine and beef cattle is the most important agricultural enterprise. The returns from the sale of corn and oats are also important. Much of this grain is sold through the Farmers' Cooperative Elevator. The people do a large amount of their trading at Marshalltown.

Organization work in the community is not very well developed. The Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters each have an active organization. The American Legion and Auxiliary are the most active groups. The Farm Bureau has a few members in the community but is not very active.

The Marshalltown Junior College stages plays occasionally in the town and private stock companies put on a play every Wednesday night.

The two churches cooperate very satisfactorily in conducting religious functions. They have a combined young people's society which is very active. The Methodist Church has a full-time pastor and approximately 150 members. As this community is composed of a large number of people of German descent the German Lutheran Church is very actively supported.

The recreational facilities of the school are not available for public use.

There is not much to be recommended for this community. If the school's recreational facilities could be opened to the public, more people could take part in a planned recreational program.

Liscomb

Liscomb, located in Liscomb Township in the northern part of the county, was incorporated on April 2, 1874, and has a population of 326.

The community is strictly agricultural. The raising of beef cattle and swine is of greatest importance. Dairying is practiced to a minor extent. The raising of corn, oats, and hay are the chief crops.

The community shows great interest in its activities. Free movies are put on occasionally by the business men and a community-sponsored dramatic organization has presented free plays.

There are two lodges and their auxiliaries in the town. The Masonic Lodge has a membership of 53, but the Odd Fellows Lodge is not very active. Both the Eastern Star and the Rebeccas have chapters. These lodges and auxiliaries are active in community organization work and assist with activity work. There is an active Women's Club in the town which does much towards the development of community enterprises.

The farm organizations are rather inactive. The Women's Home Demonstration groups hold a series of meetings each year. The 4-H Clubs are present but do not have a large membership.

The consolidated school sponsors many activities including athletic teams, dramatic clubs, glee club programs, and an orchestra. Little interest is shown in the development of an adult education program.

There are two very active churches in the community, the Christian and the Grace Reformed. The young people have combined evening meetings. The Christian Church has a membership of about 150 and the Grace Reformed has a membership of about 60. Both churches have active ladies aid societies.

The citizens feel they have a very active community and are a very

There is nothing to recommend as a leisure time program for this community; it is adequately taken care of by the school, churches, and social organizations.

Marietta

Marietta, a small agricultural village northwest of Marshalltown, is located in Marietta Township. The raising of livestock and grain is the chief source of income.

Organizations in the community are few. The W. C. T. U. has an active membership and holds monthly meetings. The community sponsors kittenball teams in the summer.

The Methodist and German Lutheran Churches each hold services here and have a membership of about 60 people each.

Little can be done here towards organization work.

Marshalltown

Marshalltown, incorporated in 1863, and which now has a population of 17,500, is located in Marshall Township, Marshall County. The estimated extent of the retail trade area is fifty miles north, thirty miles south, thirty-five miles east, and twenty-five miles west. Such towns as Toledo, Tama, Grundy Center, Eldora, Grinnell, and State Center are located in this trade area which has an estimated population of 81,656. The social area is not as extensive as the trade area and extends from Marshalltown only a few miles in each direction.

The chief sources of income in the community are from agriculture and

manufacturing. A great deal of livestock is raised and fed, especially beef. Sweet corn and other vegetables are raised and marketed at the Marshall Canning Company.

Marshalltown has many industries which have extensive trade areas. The principal manufacturing establishments are as follows: Lennox Furnace Co., Fisher Governor Co., Marshall Canning Co., C. A. Dunham Co., (Heating Supplies), Kiowa Corporation (Brass & Bronze Products), Gra-Iron Foundry Corp., the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Shops, Western Grocer Mills, H. A. Petersen and Co. (Stockers), Marshalltown Trowell Co., Diamond Products Co. (Paints, Oil, and Grease), Cooper Mfg. Co. (Auto Accessories and Power Mowers), American Machine Products (Machinery and Air Conditioning Units), Marshalltown Mfg. Co. (Steam Gauges and Throatless Shears), Nielsen Creamery Co., the Marshalltown Printing Co., and the Light and Power Co. There are several wholesale houses in Marshalltown including three groceries, one tobacco, one automotive supplies and one confectioner's.

Means of communication include hard roads, gravel, and improved dirt. State Highway No. 14 and Federal Highway No. 30 run through Marshalltown. The city has a post office with 13 city carriers and 5 rural routes. Local newspapers are the Marshalltown Times Republican, a daily paper with a circulation of 10,000; the Marshalltown News, a semi-weekly paper with a circulation of 7,500; and a free sheet with a circulation of 5,000.

Marshalltown is quite active in organizing and conducting community activities. During the past year the people of the community have conducted a Community Chest drive, a Red Cross drive, and a Salvation Army drive and have held numerous benefit bridge parties and dances. A community theater

is well organized. During the summer months band concerts are given at the Old Soldiers' Home and are well attended. The Central Iowa Fair Association sponsors a week's fair each summer.

During the past year the Professional and Business Women's Club were instrumental in having a vocational guidance class placed on the high school curriculum. They were also instrumental in organizing a craft and handiwork class for girls which was held for an eight weeks period. One hundred and seventy-five girls took part in the class work.

Other community activities include an adult educational program. A total of eight teachers instruct one hundred individuals in arithmetic, English, Latin, and music appreciation. A physical education class has been organized and local coaches give their time to the instruction of individuals along such lines of activity as volley ball and health building exercises.

Many facilities are available to the community for the furtherance of recreational and society activity and include 3 playgrounds, 2 gymnasiums, 4 theaters, 4 pool halls, 3 dance halls, 1 swimming pool, 2 golf courses, 3 picnic grounds, 2 ball parks, 1 community meeting place, 1 school auditorium, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. gymnasium and hall, and the Coliseum.

The community has such health facilities as a sewage system, 2 hospitals with a total of 125 beds, a visiting nurse, a local medical association, and a health officer.

Fraternal organizations and their membership for 1934 are as follows: Masons 651, I. O. O. F. 246, Elks 265, Moose,100, Knights of Pythias 31, Woodmen 300, Royal Neighbors, 240, Knights of Columbus 966, and Eastern

Star 150.

The Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, and Professional and Business Women's Club have a membership of 39, 26, 40, and 50 respectively. Each meets 25 times each year. The Chamber of Commerce has a total of 200 members.

Junior organizations are active, especially the Boy and Girl Scouts. The Boy Scouts have an 8 weeks camp each summer which is attended by 400 boys. The membership of the scouts for 1934 was 167. They meet once a month. The Girl Scouts have a membership of between 30 and 35. The Y. W. C. A. sponsors a Girl Reserve organization and hold a camp each summer lasting 4 to 5 weeks. Approximately 300 girls attend this camp. The Hi Y has a membership of 65 and the Junior Hi Y total 25 members.

The ministerial association is active in community affairs. If any drive is made, such as the community chest drive, this association acts in unison as a leader. The Y. M. C. A. has 700 members and the Y. W. C. A. has 500 members. There are 115 active clubs that are under the leadership of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. There are several Parent Teacher Associations, a Discussion Club and a Book Reading Club. Athletic organizations include 2 kittenball leagues, 5 baseball teams, 11 basketball teams, and one tennis club.

The school system is made up of an independent high school, a junior high school, 8 grade schools, a Junior College, and a parochial school. The parochial school has 215 pupils in the grades and 85 in high school. Four teachers are employed in the high school and seven in the grades. The public grade school employs 88 teachers and has an enrollment of 2,643, while the high school has 33 teachers and 948 pupils. Seventy-five students attend the Marshalltown Junior College. School facilities are available for community use and the high school auditorium is used regularly by the community

theater.

Marshalltown has a fine library of 25,644 volumes. The yearly circulation is 195,125. Library facilities give free service to the citizens of Marshalltown, but a fee of two dollars a year is charged outside patrons.

Marshalltown has a total of twenty-one churches. The Old Soldiers' Home has the services of a full-time chaplain. The church membership of the city totals approximately 6,270 town members and 265 country members. The ministerial association has estimated that 500 families send their children to Sunday School while they themselves do not belong to any church and do not enter into church activities. The surrounding community has many very active country churches and as a result the churches in Marshalltown have very few country members.

The churches and their membership are as follows:

	Town	County
1. First Seventh Day Adventist	50	
2. First Baptist Church	400	
3. Second Colored Baptist Church	35	
4. St. Mary's Catholic	1,425	65
5. First Church of Christian Science	30	
6. Church of God	25	
7. Congregational	400	
8. Central Church of Christ	900	100
9. St. Paul's Episcopal	150	
10. Evangelical Church of Peace	100	
11. First Evangelical Church	150	
12. State Street Evangelical Church	150	
13. Friends Church	350	
14. Elim Lutheran	325	
15. Trinity Lutheran	200	
16. First Methodist	900	100
17. Nazarene	50	
18. First Presbyterian	100	
19. First Colored Presbyterian	30	
20. United Brethren	100	
21. Redeemer Brethren	50	

Marshalltown has many churches which are as a whole well organized.

Nearly every church has a ladies aid society or a similar organization. Men's classes and young people's and children's societies meet weekly or semi-monthly. The ministerial association has nineteen members and has a total of ten meetings a year. The churches have their membership drives and everyone in the city is welcome to attend church services and functions. There is a total population of 17,000 in the city and a total of 6,500 who attend church leaving close to 10,000 people who do not take advantage of the opportunity to attend functions unless they pay for them.

The community council, which has recently been organized in Marshalltown, is an ideal group to work with in providing an educational and recreational program for the unemployed of the city. This council, which is made up of representatives of the major organizations in the city, will reflect the attitude of the community as a whole.

Melbourne

Melbourne, incorporated in 1895, is located in Logan Township, Marshall County, and has a population of 426.

The principal source of income of the community is from agriculture. Livestock raised in the order of their importance are swine, beef, dairy cattle, and poultry. Corn, oats, and hay are the chief crops grown. Some income is obtained from the two railroads as they employ two section crews in the Melbourne vicinity.

A great deal of trade goes to State Center and Marshalltown.

Melbourne has a newspaper with a weekly circulation of 1,200.

The community is well organized socially. The community club meets

once a month and serves as many as 125 plates at its dinners. The merchants of the town sponsor free movies each week during the summer months. Kittenball is a prominent activity and approximately 75 members comprise the various teams. Three tournaments are conducted during the summer months--one of which offers a fifty dollar prize to the winner.

The business men have a commercial club which is active in creating community spirit. The club sponsors many community projects.

The ladies of the community have three study clubs which have an average membership of twenty-five each. The Masonic Lodge has a membership of seventy, the Woodmen Lodge has forty, and the Eastern Star organization has nearly seventy-five. The Farm Bureau and 4-H Clubs are very active in the community.

The consolidated school adequately serves the community. The school has a small gymnasium but does not have an auditorium suitable for holding community meetings, school programs, and other social functions.

The community has three churches. The Methodist Church has a membership of 100, the Christian Church a membership of 100, and the St. Johns Reformed membership of 150.

Although the community does not have the services of a county nurse, the school conducts a health program each year.

On the whole the community is well organized. The erection of a community hall, which would be located on the school grounds and would be suitable for both school and community use, has been proposed. This building would have a stage, kitchen, basketball floor, and two meeting rooms. The school has $4,000 and the town has $2,000 cash to put into such a project. Few recommendations can be made for this community other than the instigation

of a program which would create enthusiasm among the people for the building of a community hall.

Rhodes

Rhodes, located in Eden Township in the southwest corner of the county, was incorporated on March 16, 1883, and has a population of 450. The farming industry consists of the raising of swine and beef and the practicing of dairying. Corn, oats, and hay are the important crops grown.

State Center and Marshalltown obtain considerable trade from this area.

The activities of the community are rather few. Due to friction between certain groups, any form of organization work on a community basis has proven futile. Eden Township attempts to sponsor a fair each year but has not been very successful. There are choral societies in the churches and the school attempts to sponsor dramatic clubs. Dances are held occasionally, but they are not well attended.

The recreational facilities of the town are rather limited. The school has a playground, a gymnasium, ball park, and auditorium. These are all available for community activities. Eden Township has a small community hall where they hold elections and meetings.

The Masons and Odd Fellows each have an active organization as well as the auxiliaries of these lodges. The Farm Bureau, 4-H Club, and Home Demonstration groups are present in the community but are not very active. During the summer some interest is shown in baseball and kittenball teams but no large recreational program is carried on.

There is a need here for better library facilities.

An adult education class was started November 14, with an average attendance of approximately 15. Much interest was shown in this project.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a part-time minister. The Latter Day Saints have a residence elder and the Methodist Church has a full-time minister. The ladies aids of these churches are fairly active and the young people's societies have a few members.

They have been unable to organize a P. T. A. group. The people need a recreational program and some form of organization for developing a community spirit.

R. C. Ringold--School Superintendent--Rhodes

Mrs. Gregg--Teacher Adult Education Class--Rhodes

Rev. Walter Man--Minister--Rhodes

St. Anthony

St. Anthony is located in Liberty Township, the northwest corner township of the county. Incorporated 1897, it has a population of 202.

The land in this community is not subject to serious erosion and the farmers as a whole use soil improvement practices.

Swine raising is the most important livestock enterprise. Beef raising and feeding is also of importance.

Corn is the most important crop grown, over 30% of the land being so used. Oats has the next largest acreage, with hay and pasture following.

The community is rather lacking in activities. The school and P. T. A. sponsor most of the entertainments. Movies are held occasionally in the community house. About once a month some stock company is brought in to put on a play. A public dance is held about once a month. The churches have choral groups and the school sponsors a glee club and dramatic club. The P. T. A. holds monthly meetings at which time programs are given. A

child study club of about 20 members is sponsored by the P. T. A.

The Farm Bureau and 4-H Clubs are both active. There are no active lodges or service organizations in the community.

Recreational activities in the community are few due to a lack of adequate facilities in the school.

There are 2 churches in the town. The Catholic Church, which has an active resident priest, has services weekly. It has a membership of over 200, and has an active Rosary society for women. The Christian Church has services twice a month conducted by a visiting pastor. Their membership is about 100. The ladies aid is active and meets every two weeks.

Additional recreational activities are needed. If better facilities were available, no doubt more interest would be shown in such activities. There seems to be very little demand for an adult educational program. It might be possible to create more interest in organizational and recreational work through the Farm Bureau and 4-H Clubs.

Individuals to Contact:

F. J. Fhrein--Catholic Priest--St. Anthony

A. Gowan--School Superintendent--St. Anthony

Mrs. Rose Buchann--President P. T. A.--St. Anthony

Frank Ehman--Teacher and Coach--St. Anthony

State Center

State Center is the next to the oldest town in Marshall County. It was incorporated in 1867; it has a population of 1,012.

A well organized commercial club sponsors band concerts and encourages summer athletics, particularly kittenball. The commercial club annually

sponsors the State Center Corn, Colt, and Grain Show and Domestic Arts Exhibit. The Lions Club has recently taken an active part in promoting community activities. The local weekly paper aids greatly in publicizing community events.

The recreational facilities include a playground, a gymnasium, a theater, two pool halls, and two dance halls.

Two physicians, one of whom is a health officer, and a dentist serve the community.

The Masons, Knights of Pythias, Eastern Star, and Pythian Sisters each have a chapter in State Center with a total membership of about 367. State Center has numerous social organizations such as a Garden Club, Chautauqua Circle, Literary Circle, P. E. O., American Legion, Legion Auxiliary, and several bridge clubs. The Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 4-H Club organizations provide social expression for many of the young people.

The consolidated school has a modern building and an adequate teaching staff. No adult educational program has ever been conducted in this community.

The Lutheran Church in State Center has a membership of 600 and another a few miles north of town has about 800 members. Both of these churches have a strong ladies' organization and young people's group. A Catholic Church and a Federated Church are also active in State Center. The total membership of both the Catholic Church and the Federated Churches does not equal the membership of the one Lutheran Church in State Center.

Social groups are well organized and well conducted; this community can plan its leisure time program without outside help.

State Planning Board

Population and Social Trends

Project No. 1048

Community Resources Survey

of

Wapello County

Table of Contents

Wapello County

Location and Topography

Wapello County is located in southeastern Iowa, in the second tier of counties north of the Missouri State line and in the fourth tier of counties west of the Mississippi River. Wapello County has 14 townships, 428 square miles of 273,920 acres. There are 2,015 farms in the county with an average of 134.4 acres per farm.

The Land Utilization Committee of the Iowa State Planning Board has designated Wapello County as a problem area. The Des Moines River divides the county, running diagonally from the northwest to the southwest corner; though the alluvial soil of the river bottom is rich and fertile, most of the land adjoining the tributaries is badly eroded. The areas of wasteland and forest tracts, as shown by table I, point the definite need of a soil erosion program for this county.

Table I

Per Cent of Total Area of Township in Wasteland and Forest Tracts[1]

Name of Township	Per Cent
Columbia	28
Richland	18
Highland	9
Competine	5
Cass	16
Dahlonega	24
Pleasant	21
Polk	23
Center	16
Agency	31
Adams	20
Green	15
Keokuk	67
Washington	28

1. Percentages as listed by the Land Utilization Committee, Iowa State Planning Board.

County History

Wapello County history dates from the establishment of an Indian agency, in 1833 at the present site of the town of Agency. The county was organized in 1843 and named after a Sac Indian Chief, Chief Wapello. Ottumwa was selected as the county seat. Early settlers came from New England and the North Atlantic states. The majority of the population is of German, Swedish, Danish, Italian, and Greek descent.

Economic Conditions

Approximately one-third of the total area of Wapello County is in pasture land; consequently the raising of live stock is an important agricultural enterprise. A general type of farming is practiced. Few farmers are able to raise enough grain to fatten their live stock for market.

The value of land, buildings, machinery, percentage of marginal land, and the tax delinquencies seem to correlate with the general sociological conditions of the county. The areas which rank well in these assets are the most active communities and seem to have the highest standard of living.

Population

The population of Wapello County, as of 1930 census, was given as 40,480, of which 7,986 were classed as farm; 4,419 as non-farm; and 28,075 as urban inhabitants. Ottumwa is the only city large enough to fall into the urban class.

Table II

County Population by Townships since 1900

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Wapello County	—	—	37,937	40,480
Adams	1,155	1,114	1,036	1,018
Agency	1,085	886	926	857
Cass	503	430	372	375
Center	20,350	24,921	25,538	29,676
Columbia	1,768	1,508	1,361	1,257
Competine	836	815	861	705
Dahlonega	466	411	385	328
Green	822	689	657	549
Highlnnd	1,015	899	842	734
Keokuk	840	641	585	496
Pleasant	982	739	643	599
Polk	916	709	874	538
Richland	1,709	1,086	894	837
Washington	2,972	2,897	2,965	2,511

The small villages of the county have lost population and the cities gained as is shown upon analysis of the town and city population in Wapello County.

Table III

Town Population since 1900

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Ottumwa	18,197	22,012	23,003	28,075
Eldon	1,850	2,024	2,091	1,788
Eddyville	1,230	1,085	961	888
Blakesburg	—	344	380	397
Agency	408	322	429	371
Kirkville	216	181	210	206
Chillicothe	402	299	146	156

According to total population, Wapello is not a rural county. Less than thirty per cent live on farms or in small villages. However, when comparison is made by townships, on a percentage basis, Center, Washington, and Columbia

are the only townships not classed as rural.

Table IV

Total Population, Rural Farm Population, and Per Cent Farm Population in Wapello County

Township	Total Population	Rural Farm Population	% Farm Population
Adams	1,018	638	63
Agency	857	491	57
Cass	375	216	58
Center	29,676	1,156	4
Columbia	1,257	502	40
Competine	705	592	84
Dahlonega	328	294	90
Green	549	536	98
Highland	734	574	78
Keokuk	496	492	99
Pleasant	599	568	95
Polk	558	556	100
Richland	837	688	82
Washington	2,511	725	29
Total	40,480	7,986	20

Comparative figures show that 35.8 per cent of the population of Wapello County is under 21 years of age compared with the State average of 37.2 per cent. Other age groupings are more evenly distributed.

5.

Table V

Age Grouping of Population by Townships of Wapello County

Township	Under 21 yrs.	21-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 yrs. & up	Total over 21
Adams	418	317	195	88	600
Agency	331	232	180	114	526
Cass	155	113	93	34	240
Center	11,039	10,506	5,929	2,142	18,577
Columbia	455	366	294	142	802
Competine	260	243	143	59	445
Dahlonega	149	87	70	22	179
Green	237	165	106	41	312
Highland	274	220	159	81	460
Keokuk	220	129	105	42	276
Pleasant	253	202	116	28	346
Polk	184	157	134	63	354
Richland	303	264	185	85	534
Washington	921	800	558	232	1,590
Total	15,239	15,801	8,267	3,173	23,241

Social Welfare

Counties which contain large urban centers usually have heavier relief loads than do the more rural counties. This is true of Wapello County, the city of Ottumwa being the urban center of the county.

A total of 1977 cases are receiving federal aid.[1] Of this number 491 cases are on direct relief, 1309 cases on work relief, and 177 cases receiving Soy Beans or Seed Corn. The monthly cost of this relief was given as $52,432.06.

A comparison of the warrants drawn for the poor fund in the past five years was obtained from the financial report of Wapello County.

Table VI

Warrants Drawn for the Poor Fund

Year	Amount
1929	$52,512.54
1930	59,749.45
1931	67,109.61
1932	90,542.67
1933	90,556.55

1. Figures as of May, 1935: Relief Statistics; Iowa Emergency Relief Administration Dept. of Finance and Statistics.

6.

Communication and Transportation

Wapello County has a typical southern Iowa road system. Two paved highways cross the county. Some of the main county roads have been shaled in recent years and most of the dirt roads are maintained. The main line of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Milwaukee, and a branch line of the Wabash furnish transportation facilities for the county. Eight telephone exchanges give service to 8,259 subscribers. There are four news papers in the county with a circulation of 19,900.

Educational Facilities

There are 8 high schools in the county, 8 independent grade school districts, 89 rural schools, and 2 parochial schools.

Table VII

Public School Enrollment: Grade and High School

	Enrollment	Number Teachers
Rural Schools	1,459	89
Ottumwa	5,841	198
Agency	149	8
Blakesburg	145	7
Farson	66	5
Eddyville	243	13
Eldon	421	15
Kirkville	98	4
Chillicothe	29	2

In general, the recreational facilities of the schools are inadequate. Ottumwa, Eldon and Eddyville have school gymnasiums; the other high schools use private halls. The play grounds are poorly equipped and no great effort is being made to improve them.

There are no consolidated schools in Wapello County. The roads are not well enough improved to permit satisfactory transportation even if such were offered.

County Extension Program

The county and state Extension Service is cooperating in sponsoring many worthwhile projects in Wapello County. Strong Farm Bureau groups are found in every township in the county. The junior farm organizations are active in several townships. The 4-H group has an enrollment of approximately 250 boys and 250 girls. The 4-H Club has organized a Baby Beef Club, a Pure Bred Heifer Club, a Dairy Calf Club, a Pig Club, a Sheep Club, a Poultry Club, and a Corn Club. The girls 4-H club is active in the county and have been working on Home Efficiency projects.

TABLE VIII

WAPELLO COUNTY

Town	Population	SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF ALL KINDS Number	Membership	Average Attendance	Membership	Attendance	JUNIOR ORGANIZATIONS Number	Membership	Attendance	Membership	Attendance
Chillicothe	156	(6.0)	(117.9)	(88.5)	(61.1)	(49.4)	(0.7)	(6.8)	(5.3)	(7.1)	(3.7)
Kirkville	208	(7.5)	(214.8)	(108.0)	(39.8)	(34.1)	(0.5)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.2)
Agency	371	(7.5)	(214.8)	(108.0)	(39.8)	(34.1)	(0.5)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.2)
Blakesburg	397	(7.5)	(214.8)	(108.0)	(39.8)	(34.1)	(0.5)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.2)
Eddyville	888	(18.5)	(511.0)	(228.0)	(59.8)	(29.3)	(1.7)	(41.7)	(22.0)	(3.6)	(2.0)
Eldon	1,788	(18.5)	(626.0)	(376.0)	(26.0)	(16.0)	(1.5)	(62.5)	(37.5)	(5.0)	(1.2)
Ottumwa	28,075	(38.5)	(3,751.0)		(16.0)		(7.0)	(750.0)		(3.0)	

TABLE IX

INCORPORATED TOWNS OF WAPELLO COUNTY COMPARED WITH

THE STATE AVERAGE FOR TOWNS OF CORRESPONDING SIZES

(State Averages Are In Parenthesis)

TOWN	Population	Retail Agencies	Service Agencies	Professional Services	Farm Marketing Agencies	Community Activities	Athletic Number	Activities Participation	Recreational Facilities
Chillicothe	156	(5.8)	(5.3)	(.2)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(25.1)	(1.8)
Kirkville	206	(8.7)	(6.9)	(.9)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(44.8)	(2.9)
Agency	371	(8.7)	(6.9)	(.9)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(44.8)	(2.9)
Blakesburg	397	(8.7)	(6.9)	(.9)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(44.8)	(2.9)
Eddyville	888	(15.2)	(15.8)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(94.8)	(4.8)
Eldon	1,788	(16.8)	(15.5)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(5.5)	(4.0)	(112.6)	(3.5)
Ottumwa	28,075	(30.0)	(20.0)	(7.0)		(8.0)	(6.0)	(375.0)	(8.0)

SECTION II

In the following section, Analysis of Individual Communities, comparison has been made, where ever possible, with the State average for towns of corresponding sizes. Assuming the State average to be 100%, the deviation above or below this average is expressed by a + % or - % following each comparable item.

, Agency

Incorporated 1859

Population 371

Type of Community

Agricultural; land badly eroded; 31% waste land.

Sources of Income

Livestock raising: swine and cattle raising; dairying.

Farming: raising of corn, oats, hay, wheat.

Number of Agencies and Services

Retail: 2 general stores; 1 hardware store; 1 grocery store 1 lumber yard; 3 filling stations -31.0%

Service: 2 barber shops; 2 garages; 1 bank; 2 resturaunts; 1 shoe repair shop +1.4%

Professional: 1 doctor +1.1%

Farm Marketing: 0

Communication

Road Systems: paving to Fairfield and Ottumwa; other roads dirt and improved dirt.

Railroads: 1.

Telegraph: 1.

Telephone: 1; 157 subscribers.

Post Office: 1.

School

Enrollment: grades 77; high school 72.

Number of Teachers: grades 4; high school 3; special teachers 1.

Facilities: Available for community use.

Library

School: 1000 volumes.

Recreational Facilities

Play ground; tennis court; ball park; no gymnasium 13.4%

Athletic Activities

Kitten ball teams; boys' and girls' basketball teams -13.0%

Community Activities

Community festivals; choral societies; dramatic groups; orchestra 166.7%

Organizations

Civic: Community Council; sponsors plays, shows, box socials

13.7 in number

Farm: Farm Bureau; Home Demonstration groups.

110.3 in membership

Fraternal: Masons; I.O.O.F.: Woodmen; Rebeccas; approximately 135 members.

Religious: Ladies Aid and Young Peoples Society; 105 members

Junior: 4-H Club 100 in number.

Churches

Methodist: 8 services monthly; membership 130.

Suggestions

There is need for more recreational facilities. The hall in which basketball games are played is inadequate and a gymnasium is badly needed. There is little need for a public library since the community has access to the Ottumwa library. The community is interested in securing a competent instructor for adult education classes.

Ashland

Unincorporated

Type of Community:

Rural.

School:

One room rural, employing 1 teacher. Students eligible for high school attend the Eldon High School.

Organizations:

Farm Bureau; sponsors home demonstrations and various educational programs; 4-H Clubs actively participate in Eldon Fair and State Fair.

Churches:

Methodist; services every Sunday; employ full time pastor.

Suggestions:

Inclusion of a more diversified program in the farm bureau meetings.

A good study club or reading center would be appreciated by the people.

Blakesburg

Incorporated 1852

Population:

397.

Type of Community:

Largely agricultural; 20% of total acreage of township is listed as forest and wasteland.

Sources of Income:

1. Raising of swine, beef, sheep, poultry; some dairying.
2. A few local coal mines employ approximately 65 men.
3. Iowa Vault Manufacturing Company employs 6 men.

Number of Agencies and Services:

Retail: 1 auto dealer; 1 clothing store; 1 drug store; 2 feed stores; 1 furniture store; 1 general store; 2 grocery stores; 2 hardware stores; 1 lumber yard; 1 produce house; 4 filling stations. 150.5%

Service: 1 bank; 3 barber shops; 1 blacksmith shop; 2 garages; 1 pool hall; 1 print shop; 3 restaurants; 1 shoerepair shop; 1 undertaking establishment. 159.6%

Profes ional: 2 doctors; 1 health officer. The community has access to the Albia and Ottumwa hospitals. 11.1%

Communication

Road Systems: gravel; dirt; improved dirt.

Railroads: 1

Telegraph: 1

Telephone: 1; 250 subscribers.

Newspapers: 1; weekly; circulation 1200.

Post Office: 1; 2 rural carriers.

School

Enrollment: grades 68; high school 77.

Number of Teachers: grades 3; high school 4.

Activities: programs; athletic teams; dramatic groups; orchestra.

Facilities: available for community use.

Library

School, 300 volumes.

Recreational Facilities

School playground and ball diamond; an empty store is used as a gymnasium. Weekly movies and dances are held. -31.0%

Athletic Activities: Kittenball teams; baseball teams; 45 participants.-6.2

Community Activities: Community festivals; movies; church societies; Orchestra: Public dances. ±150.0%

Organizations

Fraternal: Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Rebekahs; total membership 100.

Patriotic: American Legion, Legion Auxiliary. ±33.3% in number

Farm Bureau: average attendance approximately 150. ±121.1 in membership

Clubs: Two women's clubs.

Religious: 2 Ladies Aid; 2 Y.P.S. 55 membership

Churches

Methodist: full time pastor; 4 services monthly; membership 100

Christian: full time pastor; 4 services monthly; membership 100

Baptist: inactive

Suggestions

The community desires better library and reading facilities but can not obtain financial support to develop the project. A gymnasium is badly needed but cannot be financed. The people are not interested in adult education.

Chillicothe

Incorporated 1870

Population

156

Type of Community

Largely agricultural

Sources of Income

1. Sale of agricultural products

2. Local coal mine employing approximately 5 men.

Number of Agencies and Services

Retail: 1 auto dealer; 1 general store; 2 grocery stores; 3 filling stations. -51.0%

Service: 1 beer parlor; 2 barber shops; 1 blacksmith shop; 1 insurance office -24.6%

Professional: 1 dentist; 2 physicians. 4100

Communication

Road systems: gravel, improved dirt, dirt.

Railroads: 1

Telegraphs: 1

Telephones: 1; 43 urban and 58 rural subscribers. -101

Post Office: 1; rural routes 2.

School

Total enrollment 75; number of teachers 2.

Facilities: Unknown

Library

School: 200 volumes.

Recreational Facilities:

Playground, picnic ground, ball park, pool hall, 166.6

Athletic Activities:

Unknown

Community Activities:

Dances -33.4

Organizations

Unknown

Churches

Christian: full time pastor; 8 services monthly; membership 65.

Baptist: full time pastor; 8 services monthly; membership 55.

Suggestions

The two churches are active in the community and recreational and educational programs could be inaugurated if the churches could be interested in such work.

Eddyville

Incorporated 1881

Population

888

Type of Community

Largely agricultural

Sources of Income

1. Raising of swine, poultry and beef; dairying.
2. Raising of corn, oats and hay.
3. Local iron mines employ approximately 21 men.

Number of Agencies and Services

Retail: 2 auto dealers; 1 drug store; 1 feed store; 1 furniture store;-1.3 1 general store; 5 grocery stores; 2 hardware stores; 1 harness store; 1 lumber yard; 1 meat market; 1 produce store; 3 filling stations.

Service: 1 bank; 3 barber shops; 2 beer parlors; 2 blacksmith shops; 1 dry cleaning establishment; 3 garages; 11.2 1 hotel; 2 insurance agencies; 1 moving picture theater; 1 plumbing establishment; 1 pool hall; 1 print shop; 2 restaurants; 1 shoe repair shop; 3 motor truck operators; 2 undertaking establishments.

Professional: 1 lawyer; 3 physicians; 1 veterinarian.

Farm Marketing: 1; -70.6

Communication

Road systems: hard surfaced; gravel; improved dirt.

Railroads: 2

Telegraph: 2

Telephone: 1,490 subscribers.

Post Office: 1; 2 rural routes.

News Papers: 1; circulation 800.

School

Enrollment: grades 120; Junior high school 50; high school 80.

Number of Teachers: grades 4; Junior high 2; high school 7.

Facilities: available for community use.

Library

School: 200 volumes.

Public: 1800 volumes.

Recreational Facilities

Playground; gymnasium; tennis courts; picnic ground; ball park; theater; pool hall; dance hall. 14.2

Organizations

Civic: Commercial Club; Garden Club; total membership 80.

Fraternal : Masons; I.O.O.F., Redman; Knights of Pythias; Woodmen; total membership 210. 135.1 number of membership. Eastern Star; Rebekahs; P.E.O.; Pythian Sisters; Royal Neighbors; total membership 215. 194.1 membership.

Patriotic: American Legion; Spanish War Veterans; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion Auxiliary; total membership 77.

Junior Organizations: Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls; Hi-Y Clubs, 1135.3 number 4-H Clubs; total membership 108. 158.9 membership

Religious: Ladies Aids; 5 membership total 195.

Educational: P.T.A. membership 100

Churches

Methodist: full time pastor; 8 services monthly; membership 120.

Christian: part time pastor; 8 services monthly; membership 70.

Catholic: part time priest; 4 services monthly; membership 50.

Letter Day Saints: part time pastor; 4 services monthly; membership 40.

Penticost: part time pastor; 1 service monthly; membership 60.

Holy Roller: part time pastor; 8 services monthly; membership 25.

Dutch Reformed: full time pastor; 8 services monthly; membership 40.

Athletic Activities

Kitten ball and base ball teams; -52.4

Community Activities

Band concerts; public dances; community festiv ls; 125.0

Suggestions

The recreational program sponsored by the school has been very popular. Any attempt to establish an adult recreation program should be closely associated with the existing program. Little interest has been shown in adult education.

Eldon

Incorporated 1872

Population

1788

Type of Community

Agricultural

Sources of Income

1. Raising of swine; beef; sheep; dairying.

2. Raising of corn; oats; hay; wheat; soy beans.

3. Rock Island R.R. employs approximately 175 men.

Number of Agencies and Services

Retail: 1 auto dealer; 1 bakery; 1 clothing store (men's); 1 clothing store (women's); 1 confectionery store; 2 drug stores; 1 farm supplies store; 2 feed stores; 1 furniture store; 1 general store; 8 grocery stores; 1 hardware store; 1 harness store; 1 implement store; 1 jewelry store; 1 lumber yard; 1 meat market; 1 monument store; 3 produce stores; 1 shoe store; 6 filling stations. 125.0

Service: 1 bank; 3 barber shops; 2 beauty shops; 3 beer parlors; 1 blacksmith shop; 1 dry cleaning establishment; 5 garages; 1 hotel; 3 insurance agencies; 1 moving picture theater; 1 shoe repair shop; 4 motor truck operators; 1 undertaking establishment. 19.6

Professional: 1 dentist; 1 lawyer; 1 physician; 1 chiropractor. 153.3

Farm Marketing: -66.6

Communication

Road System: hard roads; gravel; improved dirt; dirt.

Railroads: 1

Telegraph: 2

Telephone: 2; 324 subscribers.

Post Office: 1; 1 rural and 2 city carriers.

News Papers: 1; circulation 2500.

School

Enrollment: grades 263; high school 151.

Number of Teachers: grades 9; high school 6.

Facilities: available for community use.

Libraries

Public: 5493 volumes, circulation 17,822.

School: 500 volumes.

Recreational Facilities

Athletic Field; Tennis Courts; Gymnasium; Picnic Grounds; golf course; One theater; two dance halls; one school auditorium; two private halls. 114.3

Athletic Activities

Kittenball clubs and baseball club. -50.0

Community Activities

Band concerts; county fair; achievement show; movies; choral societies; dramitic groups; orchestras 9 school; public dances.

Organizations

Civic: Garden Club; 14 members. -55.1 number

Fraternal: Masons; I.O.O.F.; Rebeccas; P.E.O.: total membership 200. -36.1 membership

Patriotic: American Legion; G.A.R.; total membership 88.

Junior Organizations: none.

Ladies Aids: 3; total membership 65.

Educational: P.T.A.: Shakespear Club; Alpha Delphian; total membership 78.

Churches

Methodist: 8 services monthly; full time pastor; membership 172.

Congregational: 4 services monthly; full time pastor; membership 150.

Christian: 2 services monthly; part time pastor; membership 240.

Catholic: 4 services monthly; part time pastor; membership 50.

Baptist: 8 services monthly; full time pastor; membership 125

Assembly of God: 8 services monthly; full time pastor; membership 125.

Nazarene: average attendance 20.

Suggestions

1. There is a need for a sewage disposal plant.

2. The community needs a playground and park.

3. Adult education classes needed, with stress on commercial subjects.

Farson

Unincorporated

Type of Community

Agricultural hamlet; excellent farming area; only 6% wasteland.

Sources of Income

General agriculture.

Number of agencies and services

Retail: 1 general store; 1 filling station.

Service: none

Professional: none.

Communication

Road systems: dirt; improved dirt.

Railroads: 1.

Telegraph: 1.

Telephone: 1.

Post Office: 1

School

Grades: enrollment 32; number of teachers 2.

High School: enrollment 34; number of teachers 3.

Community Activities

Poorly organized. Negligible except those sponsored by the school.

Organizations

Farm Bureau

Suggestions

Communities activities should be made more diversified. Better cooperation is needed between the rural organizations and the school in sponsoring a well balanced program.

20.

Kirkville

Incorporated 1880

Population

206

Type of Community

Agricultural

Sources of Income

1. Sale of agricultural products

2. Employment of ap roximately 11 men in 2 local coal mines.

Number of Agencies and Services

Retail: 1 meat market; 1 general store; 2 filling stations. -65.5

Service: 1 garage; 1 restaurant. -70.0

Professional: none.

Communication

Road systems: gravel and improved dirt.

Post Office: 1

Other communication classifications. none

School

Enrollment: grades 55; high school 25.

Number of Teachers: grades 2; high school 2.

Facilities: available for community use.

Libraries

None

Recreational facilities

Playground; gymnasium. -31.0

Athletic Activities

Kittenball club; 25 participants. -44.2

Community Activities

Old Settlers' picnic.

School Auditorium only available public meeting place. -58.3

Organizations

Farm Bureau and P.T.A.; total membership 60. -73.3 number; -72.1 membership

Junior Organizations: 4-H Club and Boy Scouts; total membership 35.

Churches

Methodist: part time pastor; membership 50.

Suggestions:

The community shows a general lack of interest in any constructive educational or recreational program. Any assistance given would have to start with the awakening of a community consciousness on the part of the citizens.

Hunterville

Unincorporated

Type of Community

Agricultural hamlet.

Sources of Income

1. Raising of swine, beef cattle, dairy cattle and poultry.

2. Chief crops; corn, oats, hay, wheat.

Number of Agencies and Services

Retail: 1 filling station; 1 general store.

Service: 1 garage; 1 lunch stand.

Professional: none.

Communication

Road Systems: hard surface; gravel; improved dirt.

Transportation: Bus service.

Telephone: mutual system; 77 rural subscribers.

Telegraph: none.

Post Office: none.

School

One room country; enrollment 17; number of teachers 1.

Facilities available though inadequate.

Libraries, Recreational Facilities, Organizations:

None

Community Activities

Centered entirely about the church.

Organizations

Religious: Ladies Aid

Churches

German Lutheran: full time pastor; membership 180.

Suggestions

A recreational and an adult educational program would be of value.

Such a program would no doubt have to be organized through the church.

Ottumwa

Incorporated 1851

Population

28,075

Type of Community

Industrial and commercial center.

Sources of Income

Varied; include 62 manufacturing plants; number of employees unknown.

Principal industries; Morrell Meat Co; Dain Manufacturing Co.; Hall Candy Co.; Morey Clay Products Co.; Ottumwa Gas Co..

Number of Agencies and Services

Retail: 23 auto dealers; 7 bakeries; 5 cigar stores; 8 men's clothing stores; 3 women's clothing stores; 3 confectionery stores; 17 drug stores; 14 dry goods stores; 5 farm supply stores; 7 feed stores; 49 filling stations; 6 furniture stores; 83 grocery stores; 6 hardware stores; 1 harness store; 5 implement stores; 5 jewelry stores; 2 junk yards; 1 liquor store; 6 lumber yards; 7 meat markets; 8 radio stores; 2 nursery and green houses; 7 produce stores; 5 shoe stores; 4 variety stores.

Service: 4 banks; 18 beauty parlors; 3 beer parlors; 1 blacksmith shop; 10 dry cleaners; 51 garages; 4 hotels; 36 insurance agencies; 2 laundries; 5 moving picture theaters; 5 photographic studios; 10 plumbing establishments; 5 pool halls; 5 print shops; 49 restaurants; 1 shoe repair shop; 7 motor truck operators; 7 undertaking establishments.

Professional: 16 dentists; 4 hospitals; 26 lawyers; 35 physicians; 3 veterinarians; 5 chiropractors; 1 chiropodist; 3 hospitals.

Communication

Road systems: 2 paved highways; other roads gravel and improved dirt.

Railroads: 4; 31 passenger trains per day.

Bus services: 34 per day.

Telegraph: 3

Telephone: 1; 6500 urban and 860 rural subscribers.

News papers: 1; daily; 15,400 circulation.

Post Office: 22 city carriers; 9 rural routes.

School

Grade: total enrollment 4255.

High school: enrollment 1229.

Junior High: enrollment 595.

Parochial: 2; enrollment 695.

Number of teachers in all schools: 196.

Facilities available for community use.

Libraries

Public: 63,801 volumes; circulation 316,570.

School: 5000 volumes.

Recreational Facilities

Playgrounds; athletic field; golf course; tennis courts; gymnasiums; picnic grounds; swimming pool.

Theaters; poolhalls; Y.M.C.A.; Y.W.C.A..

Athletic Activities

Horseshoe tournaments; kittenball teams; baseball teams; basketball teams; volley ball; ping pong. Most of these activities are sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Number of participants unknown.

Community Activities

Band concerts; county or local fairs; movies; choral societies; dramatic groups; orchestras; public dances; Sunday School orchestras.

Organizations

Fraternal: Masons; I.O.O.F.; Elks; Knights of Pythias; Woodmen; moose; W.O.W.; Eagles; Eastern Star; Pythian Sisters. Total membership 1945.

Covic: Rotary Club; Kiwanis; Chamber of Commerce; Retail Merchants' Association; W.C.T.U.; Junior Chamber of Commerce; Garden Club. Total membership 816.

Patriotic: American Legion; membership 150.

Junior: Boy Scouts; Girl Scouts; Camp Fire Girls; Hi-Y Clubs; 4-H Clubs; Hi-Try Club. Total membership 891.

Farm: Farm Bureau; membership 20.

Religious: Y.M.C.A.; Y.W.C.A.. total membership 720.

Churches

Methodist 6; Congregational 2; Christian 3; Catholic 3; Assembly of God 1; Baptist 3; Bretheren 1; Latter Day Saints; Penticostal 1; Christian Science 1; Church of Christ 1; Episcopal 1; Lutheran 3; Nazarene 1; Presbyterian 5. Membership figures not available.

Suggestions

The people of Ottumwa are interested in an adult education program, and such a program could best be worked out through the local Y.M.C.A. There is a definite need of an adequate recreational program for the large number of unemployed in the city. Several empty store buildings would be available for recreational centers.

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Black Hawk County

BLACK HAWK COUNTY

I GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Black Hawk County Population, Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	21,703
1880	23,913
1890	24,219
1900	32,329
1910	44,865
1920	56,570
1930	60,146

2. Waterloo, City Population; Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	6,674
1900	12,580
1910	28,693
1920	36,230
1930	46,191

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Black Hawk County

1890	1.27
1900	1.45
1910	2.02
1920	2.35
1930	2.80

4. Population Density (Persons Per Square Mile)

1900	57
1910	79
1920	100
1930	122

5. Migration: Gain or Loss in Population, 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Black Hawk County	12,576	+22.2
State of Iowa	66,918	+ 2.8

* Based on United States Censuses

6. Population of Black Hawk County Townships, 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Barclay Township	730	683	686	642
Bennington Township	742	759	702	689
Big Creek Township	1,858	1,581	1,823	1,855
Black Hawk Township	971	928	988	1,091
Cedar Township	619	532	545	568
Cedar Falls Township	8,274	5,867	7,151	8,151
Eagle Township	591	576	604	610
East Waterloo Township	8,814	18,901	21,304	25,875
Fox Township	842	717	745	755
Lester Township	1,002	1,001	903	978
Lincoln Township	664	686	685	661
Mt. Vernon Township	807	691	748	867
Orange Township	753	750	738	859
Poyner Township	1,088	1,046	1,028	1,238
Spring Creek Township	817	814	812	458
Union Township	475	465	395	407
Washington Township	380	305	339	388
Waterloo Township	5,163	10,885	18,608	25,048

7. Population of Black Hawk Towns—1910, 1920, 1930

	1910	1920	1930
Castle Hill	—	150	254
Cedar Falls	5,012	6,518	7,382
Cedar Heights	—	341	498
Dewar	—	—	—
Dunkerton	276	295	327
Gilbertville	—	212	241
Hudson	372	408	470
La Porte City	1,233	1,445	1,470
Raymond	—	—	—
Voorhies	—	—	—
Washburn	—	—	—
Waterloo	26,693	36,230	46,191

8. Trends of Age Composition of Population, 1910-1930

		Percentage of Total Population	
		Black Hawk County	State of Iowa
0-19 years of age	1910	38.93	41.0
	1920	36.08	38.9
	1930	35.81	37.3

		Percentage of Total Population	
		Black Hawk County	State of Iowa
20-44 years of age	1910	42.70	37.5
	1920	41.11	37.7
	1930	39.29	38.2
Over 45 years	1910	20.40	21.5
	1920	22.81	23.4
	1930	24.30	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population, 1930

	Per Cent Male
Black Hawk County	49.8
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of People Married	Per Cent of Total Population Married
Black Hawk County	31,887	46.1
State of Iowa	1,058,349	44.1

11. Foreign-born White Population of Black Hawk County, 1930:

Germany	1,275
Denmark	995
England	521
Canada	237
Russia	175
Greece	142
Sweden	120
Irish Free State	113
All others	741
Total	4,115

12. Urban and Rural Population, 1930:

	Black Hawk County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	53,553	77.4	39.7
Rural Farm	11,047	16.0	39.0
Rural Non-farm	4,546	6.6	21.3

13. Families in Black Hawk County, 1930

	Black Hawk County	Waterloo
Total Number of Families	17,800	11,936
Non-farm Families	15,248	—
Farm Families	2,552	—
Owner families	9,502	6,287
Tenant Families	7,978	5,651

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years, 1930.

	Black Hawk County
No. children under 10 years	10,930
One child under 10 years	3,373
Two children under 10 years	1,992
Three or more children under 10 years	1,505

15. Nativity of Families, 1930

	Black Hawk County	Waterloo
Native white families	15,599	10,532
Foreign-born white families	1,919	1,127
Negro families	283	259
Others	19	18

16. Median Size of Families

	Black Hawk County	Waterloo
All families	3.23	3.22
Native white families	3.24	3.22
Foreign-born white families	3.15	3.25

XI INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Black Hawk County, 1927-29 and 1931-35, (By Industrial Groups)

	Black Hawk County		State of Iowa
	Amount	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Total
1927-1929			
Agriculture	4,718,000	7.94	27.5
Mining	138,000	.23	.8
Manufacturing	21,378,000	36.00	10.9
Transportation	1,742,000	2.93	8.4
Electrical Inds.	1,116,000	1.90	2.9
Building	1,303,000	2.20	2.2
Finance	775,000	1.30	2.2
Trade	7,056,000	11.90	12.3
Government	21,226,000	35.74	32.9
Service and Uncl.	—	—	—
Total	59,454,000	100.14	100.0
1931-1935			
Agriculture	2,821,000	8.05	23.9
Mining	80,000	.23	.7
Manufacturing	9,480,000	27.00	9.8
Transportation	1,105,000	3.20	8.3
Electrical Inds.	1,042,000	3.00	4.1
Building	625,000	1.80	1.8
Finance	657,000	1.90	2.7
Trade	4,436,000	12.70	11.8
Gov. Service & Uncl.	14,823,000	42.34	37.0
Total	35,049,000	100.22	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Black Hawk Co.

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1935
Agriculture	1.05	1.11
Mining	1.03	1.03
Manufacturing	32.01	9.07
Transportation	1.27	1.27
Electrical Indus.	2.39	2.39
Building	3.87	3.70
Finance	2.18	2.32
Trade	3.52	3.54
Government	2.79	2.79
Service and Uncl.	4.32	4.32

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1951-53	Average for 1951-53 Increased as a Percentage of 1927-29
Black Hawk County	$360	$507	58.35
State of Iowa	362	420	64.95

4. Per cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Black Hawk County

	1922	1932
All Realty	1.74	1.83
Personal Property	2.04	
Railroad Property	1.27	1.25
Telephone & Telegraph	1.48	1.60
All Property except Moneys & Cr.	1.73	1.83
Money and Credits	2.18	2.32

III OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over in Gainful Occupations, by Sex and Industrial Groups, for the State of Iowa and Black Hawk County, 1930.

	State of Iowa			Black Hawk County		
Occupational Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	3,567	60	3,627
Farmers, (owners) (tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	2,264	45	2,309
Farm Mgrs. & Foreman	1,739	285	2,024	26	4	30
Farm Laborers	114,776	2,015	116,793	1,267	10	1,277
Wage Workers	88,223	825	89,048	1,078	7	1,085
Unpaid Family Workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	189	3	192
Forestry & Fishing	800	8	808	6	0	6
Coal Mines	7,732	27	7,759	4	0	4
Other Mineral Extra.	1,740	25	1,765	53	2	55
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	1,362	28	1,390
Chemical, Allied Inds.	3,636	809	4,445	106	29	137
Clay, Glass and Stone	5,139	185	5,324	57	4	61
Clothing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	57	131	188
Bakeries	3,982	938	4,920	191	37	228
Slaughter & Packing Houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	1,260	353	1,613
Other Food & Allied Products	8,859	1,867	10,726	169	20	189
Automobile Repair Shop	6,221	198	6,419	189	11	200
Iron & Steel Ind.	26,474	1,191	27,665	3,522	108	3,630
Lumber & Furniture Industries	6,700	530	7,230	205	31	236
Paper, Printing, Allied Industries	6,569	2,174	8,743	282	86	368
Independent Hand Trade	3,548	3,512	7,060	83	116	199
Other Mfg. Industries	17,585	5,204	22,789	1,547	193	1,740
Constr. & Maintenance of Streets	11,462	147	11,609	162	2	164
Garages & Greasing St.	10,688	589	11,277	296	24	320
Postal Service	6,270	825	7,095	139	5	144
Steam & St. R.R.	37,334	860	38,194	1,160	35	1,195
Tele & Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	173	218	391
Other Trans. & Comm.	10,784	314	11,098	268	7	275
Banking & Brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	181	96	257
Ins. & Real Estate	9,059	3,829	12,888	349	99	448
Auto, Agencies, Fil. St.	11,494	562	12,056	467	56	523
Wholesale & Retail Tr.	76,075	23,482	99,557	2,630	1,029	3,659
Other Pursuits In Tr.	4,444	1,161	5,505	96	18	114
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	311	55	366
Recreation Amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	178	90	268
Other Prof. & Semi-prof. Service	25,832	41,148	66,980	778	1,154	1,932
Hotels, Rests., Bdg. Houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	279	628	907
Laundries & Cleaning Shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	118	202	320

Occupational Group	State of Iowa Male	Female	Total	Black Hawk County Male	Female	Total
Other Dom. & Personal Service	9,938	33,500	43,438	271	970	1,241
Industries not Specified	24,522	2,028	26,488	628	110	738

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930.

	Black Hawk County Number	Black Hawk County Percentage	Iowa Percentage
Agricultural Pursuits	3,633	13.4	32.37
Mining	59	.2	1.04
Trade	5,001	18.4	15.23
Transport. & Comm.	2,489	9.2	9.84
Mfg. & Mech. Pursuits	10,179	37.5	17.27
Prof., Semi-prof. & Recreational	2,200	8.1	6.14
Public, Domestic Serv.	2,874	10.4	2.93
Personal Service & all Other Pursuits	738	2.8	—
Totals	27,135		100.0

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations, Black Hawk County

Industrial Group	Approx. Number Attached to the Industry	Range of Seasonal Index[1]	Number Affected by Variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	1,277	43.2	552	summer	winter
Coal Mining	4	82.0	2	winter	summer
Building Industry	1,390	53.4	742	summer	winter
Clay & Stone Industry	61	46.6	28	summer	winter
Iron & Steel Products	3,830	14.9	540	summer	winter
Other Manufacturing	5,098	17.4	887	autumn	winter
Trade	3,773	9.7	366	autumn & early winter	early spring
Total			3,117		

4. Unemployment, Black Hawk County

A. Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job:

Male 358; Female 61; Total 419.

B. Number having jobs but on lay-offs without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle:

Male 32; Female 9; Total 41.

	Black Hawk Co.	State of Iowa
Total number unemployed (classes (A) and (B))	460	81,523
Total number of gainful workers	27,155	912,832
Per cent unemployed	17.0	8.4

5. Farms in Black Hawk County Classified by Sizes:

Number of Acres per Farm	Black Hawk County: Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Per Cent of Total Farms 1930	State of Iowa: Per Cent of Total Farms 1930
Under 3	14	4	19	.80	.5
3-9	130	157	149	6.25	3.6
10-19	96	96	119	4.99	2.7
20-49	114	143	144	6.04	5.5
50-99	360	388	356	14.93	14.8
100-174	948	980	948	39.76	39.7
175-256	463	421	430	18.03	20.1
260-499	202	200	206	8.64	12.1
500-999	11	17	13	.54	..9
1000 and over	—	—	—	—	.1
Total	2,358	2,406	2,384		100.0

6. Persons Receiving Relief, 1934

Black Hawk County

Month	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	3,551	5.2	8.9
September	4,363	6.3	8.6
October	3,984	5.8	8.8
November	3,573	5.2	9.2
December	3,718	5.4	10.4
January, 1935	3,730	5.4	11.0

V EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education, 1925 (Numbers of Persons Who Have Completed Various Grades)

	Black Hawk County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding Per Cent of Total Population
4th grade or less	11,885	19.5	17.2
5th grade	2,710		7.9
6th grade	2,832		8.5
7th grade	2,552		8.0
8th grade	11,692		22.1
9th grade	2,524		4.0
10th grade	3,594		4.6
11th grade	1,848		2.8
12th grade	5,954		7.9
(Numbers who have attented college)			
1 year	1,547		2.1
2 years	1,762		1.9
3 years	687		.8
4 or more years	1,338		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930 (Per Cent Illiterate)

Black Hawk County	.9
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of libraries	2	2	2
Number of volumes	61,923	59,272	64,134
Volumes added	1,697	531	6,298
Volumes loaned	333,335	350,645	401,540
City borrowers	16,089	17,679	20,015
Country borrowers	241	215	151

Volumes per capita in library, (annual average for 3 years) .93.

Volumes loaned per capita population, (annual average for 3 years) 5.23.

Average Total Circulation; Nine National Magazines, 1932-1933.

Black Hawk County		State of Iowa
Number	Magazines per Fam.	Magazines per Fam.
20,722	1.16	.96

VI HEALTH

1. Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924	53
1925	84
1926	95
1927	61
1928	74
1929	76
Total for six year Per.	423

2. Total Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases per 1000 Population, 1924-1929

Black Hawk County	8.69
State of Iowa	8.08

VII DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons Admitted or Committed to State Institutions, 1934

	Number from Black Hawk County	Per Cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	28	8.2
Soldiers Orphans	18	2.1
Juvenile Home	14	7.5
Inst. for Feeble Minded Children	1	.4
State Sanitarium	21	4.9
Training Schools	25	3.7
Hospitals for Insane	83	2.8
Hospitals for Inebriates	27	2.6
Hospitals for Epileptics and School for Feeble Minded	13	3.2
Penal Institutions (male)	24	1.5
Penal Institutions (female)	11	8.0

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane per 1000 Population

Year	Black Hawk County	State of Iowa
1912	2.68	2.50
1917	2.73	2.20
1922	2.38	2.26
1927	2.58	2.58
1932	--	1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions per 1000 Population, 1920-1930

Black Hawk County	2.73
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting:

	Black Hawk County	State of Iowa
1928 Election---		
1932 Election---		
1934 Election---		

2. Percentage of Population Active Membership in Social Organizations[1]

MEN	Black Hawk County	State of Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	4.7	4.1
Service Organizations	1.4	.9
Fraternal Organizations	20.5	22.0
Junior Organizations for Boys	18.3	7.2
WOMEN		
Patriotic Organizations	3.7	4.7
Womens' Clubs	3.7	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	8.5	10.9
Junior Organizations for Girls	2.3	5.3
OTHERS		
Men and Women Fraternal Organizations		16.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	5.0	1.6
Parent-Teachers Ass'n. (% of Families)	8.7	5.7
Rural Farm Org. (% of Families)	20.4	20.7

3. Per Cent of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations

	1916	1926
Black Hawk County		
State of Iowa	40.2	44.5

---

1 Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations on total population in appropriate age groups.

IX HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-farm Homes in Various Value Classes:

Value in Dollars	Waterloo	Black Hawk County
Under $1500	422	160
1500-2999	1,316	207
3000-4999	2,314	205
5000-7499	1,537	158
7500 and over	625	55
Not reported	43	34
Total	6,257	799

2. Number of rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rental Per Month	Waterloo	Black Hawk County
Under $15	394	187
15-29	2,211	186
30-49	2,383	42
50 and over	508	5
Not reported	40	16
Total	5,535	436

3. Housing in the City of Waterloo, 1930

Total number of families	11,838
Number of home owners	6,287
Number of tenants	5,551
Others (chiefly farm homes)	98
Total number of dwellings	10,387
One-family dwellings	9,542
Two-family dwellings	596
Three or more family dwellings	249

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Boone County

BOONE COUNTY

I. GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Boone County Population, Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	14,584
1880	20,878
1890	22,772
1900	26,200
1910	27,636
1920	29,892
1930	29,271

2. Boone Population, Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	6,520
1900	8,880
1910	10,347
1920	12,451
1930	11,896

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Boone County

1890	1.24
1900	1.26
1910	1.24
1920	1.24
1930	1.18

4. Population Density (Persons per Square Mile)

1900	50
1910	49
1920	53
1930	51

5. Migration Gain or Loss in Population 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Boone County	-621	-2.1%
State of Iowa	66,918	2.8%

*Based on United States Census

6. Population of Boone County Townships 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Amaqua	806	803	830	711
Beaver	651	645	502	529
Cass	477	349	590	1,228
Colfax	695	750	731	701
Des Moines	10,665	11,904	14,057	13,264
Dodge	1,995	1,622	1,330	1,242
Douglas	1,463	1,557	1,928	2,135
Garden	991	914	1,075	1,186
Grant	861	982	1,035	905
Harrison	885	747	739	743
Jackson	928	874	805	777
Marcy	1,567	925	1,207	1,093
Peoples	884	828	651	678
Pilot Mound	930	845	739	663
Union	1,120	904	831	870
Worth	777	655	681	646
Yell	2,505	2,322	2,161	1,900

7. Population of Boone County Towns 1910-1920-1930

	1910	1920	1930
Angus	248	---	---
Beaver	---	152	111
Berkley	---	68	82
Boone	10,347	12,451	11,886
Boxholm	---	296	280
Fraser	537	391	309
Jordan	---	---	---
Luther	130	145	137
Madrid	1,191	1,783	2,061
Ogden	1,298	1,451	1,429
Pilot Mound	347	311	274

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population 1910-1930

		Percentage of Population	
		Boone County %	State of Iowa %
0-19 Years of age	1910	42.08	41.0
	1920	37.00	38.9
	1930	37.03	37.3
20-44 Years of Age	1910	37.20	37.5
	1920	38.85	37.7
	1930	34.89	36.2
Over 45 Years of Age	1910	20.72	21.5
	1920	24.15	23.4
	1930	28.08	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population 1930

	% Male
Boone County	511
State of Iowa	50.8%

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	% of Total Population Married
Boone County	12,845	43.9
State of Iowa	1088,549	44.1 %

11. Foreign-Born White Population of Boone County 1930

Sweden	1,006
Germany	365
England	138
Scotland	132
Italy	97
Yugoslavia	81
Denmark	72
Norway	69
Canada	54
All Others	193
TOTAL	2,207

12. Urban and Rural Population 1930

	Boone County Number	Boone County Per Cent	State of Iowa Per Cent
Urban	11,886	40.6	39.7%
Rural Farms	10,764	36.8	39.0
Rural Non-Farms	6,821	22.6	21.3
TOTAL	15,010	100.0	100.0

13. Families in Boone County 1930

	Boone County	Boone
Total Number of Families	7,412	3,275
Non Farm Families	4,811	------
Farm Families	2,601	------
Owner Families	4,089	1,948
Tenant Families	3,258	1,307

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age 1930

	Boone County
No Children under 10 years	4,635
One child under 10 years	1,339
Two children under 10 years	816
Three or more children under 10 years	622

15. Nativity of Families 1930

	Boone County	Boone
Native White Families	6,286	2,809
Foreign Born White Families	1,108	451
Negro Families	15	13
Others	3	2

16. Medium Size of Families

	Boone County	Boone
All Families	3.28	3.05
Native White Families	3.35	3.11
Foreign-born white Families	2.98	2.76

II. INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Boone County 1927, 1929, and 1931-1933 By Industrial Groups

1927-1929	Boone County Amount	Boone County Per Cent of Total	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total
Agriculture	5,706,000	34.60	27.5
Mining	978,000	5.92	.8
Manufacturing	516,000	3.13	10.9
Transportation	1,386,000	8.40	8.4
Electrical Industries	453,000	2.74	2.9
Building	337,000	2.04	2.2
Finance	413,000	2.50	2.2
Trade	1,784,000	10.81	12.3
Government Service & Unclassified	4,934,000	29.90	32.9
TOTAL	16,507,000	100.04	100.0

1931-1933			
Agriculture	3,305,000	31.60	23.9
Mining	564,000	5.40	.7
Manufacturing	177,000	1.70	9.8
Transportation	716,000	6.84	8.3
Electrical Industries	423,000	4.04	4.1
Building	145,000	1.40	1.8
Finance	535,000	5.10	2.7
Trade	1,053,000	10.10	11.8
Government Service & Unclassified	3,766,000	35.96	37.0
TOTAL	10,470,000	100.14	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Boone County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	1.27	1.30
Mining	7.30	7.30
Manufacturing	.29	.17
Transportation	1.21	.81
Electrical Industries	.97	.97
Building	.95	.86
Finance	1.15	1.14
Trade	.89	.84
Government Service and	1.18	1.18
Unclassified	.83	.83
Boone Co. Income as % of Total State Income	1.01	.99

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-33	Average for 1931-1933 Expressed as a percentage of 1927-1929
Boone County	$564	$358	63.43%
State of Iowa	$662	$430	64.95%

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Boone County.

	1929	1932
All Realty	1.09	1.11
Personal Property	.79	----
Railroad Property	1.01	.81
Telephone & Telegraph	1.24	1.12
All Property except Money and Credits	1.06	1.08
Money and Credits	1.15	1.14

III. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Boone County 1930.

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa			Boone County		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	3,503	64	3,567
Farmers (owners) Tenants	207,405	4,512	211,917	2,439	59	2,498
Farm Mgrs. and Foremen	1,739	285	2,024	10	0	10
Farm Laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	1,051	5	1,056
Wage Workers	88,223	825	89,048	760	4	764
Unpaid Family Workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	291	1	292
Forestry and Fishing	800	8	808	7	0	7
Coal Mining	7,732	27	7,759	574	2	576
Other Mineral Extractions	1,740	25	1,765	9	0	9
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	364	12	376
Chemical Allied Industries	3,636	809	4,445	29	5	34
Clay, Glass and Stone	5,139	185	5,324	16	0	16
Clothing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	13	7	20
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	29	6	35
Slaughter and Packing Houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	7	1	8
Other Food and Allied Products	8,859	1,867	10,726	45	1	46
Automobile Repair Shops	6,221	198	6,419	60	5	65
Iron and Steel Industry	26,474	1,191	27,665	151	2	153
Lumber and Furniture Industry	6,700	539	7,239	16	0	16
Paper, Printing, Allied Ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	54	25	79
Independent Hand Trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	38	38	76
Other Mfg. Industries	17,585	5,204	22,789	106	55	161
Const. & Maintenance of Streets	11,462	147	11,609	122	2	124
Garages and Greasing Stations	10,688	589	11,277	85	5	90
Postal Service	6,270	825	7,095	55	5	60
Steam and Street Railroad	37,334	860	38,194	1,372	33	1,405
Telephone and Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	41	47	88
Other Transportation and Comm.	10,784	314	11,098	122	0	122
Banking and Brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	64	16	80
Insurance and Real Estate	9,039	3,629	12,668	62	19	81
Auto Agencies & Filling Stations	11,494	562	12,056	122	8	130
Wholesale and Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	692	233	925
Other Pursuits in Trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	44	15	59
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	91	11	102
Recreation and Amusements	5,101	2,260	7,361	46	25	71
Other Prof. & Semi-prof. Service	25,832	41,148	66,980	251	449	700
Hotels, Rest's, Brdg. Houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	71	124	195
Laundries & Cleaning Shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	52	32	84
Other Domestic & Personal Service	9,958	33,500	43,458	137	308	445
Industries not Specified	24,522	2,026	26,458	234	9	243

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups-1930

	Boone County Number	Boone County Percentage	Iowa Percentage
Agricultural Pursuits	3,574	34.95	36.37 %
Mining	585	5.72	1.04
Trade	1,275	12.47	15.23
Transport & Communication	1,889	18.47	9.84
Mfg. & Mechanical Pursuits	1,083	10.59	17.27
Prof. Semi-prof. & Recreational	771	7.54	8.14
Public, Domestic & Personal Service	806	7.88	9.18
All Other Pursuits	243	2.38	2.93
TOTAL	10,226		100.0 %

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations

Boone County

Industry Groups	Approx. No. of workers attached to Industry 1930	Range of Seasonal Index	No. affected by variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	1,056	43.2	456		
Coal Mining	576	62.0	357		
Building Industry	376	53.4	201		
Clay and Stone Industry	16	46.6	7		
Iron & Steel Industry	155	14.9	23		
Other Manufacturing	538	17.4	94		
Trade	984	9.7	95		
TOTAL			1233		

1, Refers to Seasonal Indexes for entire state of Iowa.

VI. HEALTH

1. Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases.

1924 - - - - - - -	30
1925 - - - - - - -	34
1926 - - - - - - -	42
1927 - - - - - - -	35
1928 - - - - - - -	26
1929 - - - - - - -	24
TOTAL for six year Period	191

2. Total Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases per 1000 population 1924-1929

Boone County	6.50
State of Iowa	6.98

V. EDUCATION

Extent of Education, 1925. Number of Persons who have completed Various Grades.

	Boone County		Iowa
	Number	Percent of Total Population	Corresponding Percent of Total Population
4th Grade or less	4,996	16.9	17.2%
5th Grade	2,353		7.9
6th Grade	2,333		8.5
7th Grade	2,066		6.0
8th Grade	6,639		22.1
9th Grade	1,232		4.0
10th Grade	1,373		4.6
11th Grade	976		2.8
12th Grade	1,809		7.9
	(Number who have Attended College)		
1 year	531		2.1
2 years	414		1.9
3 years	168		.8
4 years or more	352		1.7

. Literacy, 1930.

	Percent Illiterate
Boone County	1.5%
State of Iowa	.8%

. Libraries.

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of libraries	1	1	1
Number of volumes	21,937	23,725	25,592
Volumes added	1,003	1,060	1,303
Volumes loaned	49,487	57,538	66,206
City borrowers	5,527	6,527	7,141
County Borrowers	47	58	55

Volumes per capita in library (Annual Average for 3 years) .87
Volumes loaned per capita population (Annual Average for 3 years) 1.97

Average total Circulation: Nine National Magazines, 1932-33

Boone County		State of Iowa
Number	Magazines per Family	Magazines per Family
5,303	.72	.96%

EMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment, Boone County, 1930.

A. Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job.

Male	367
Female	47
Total	414

B. Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle.

Male	175
Female	10
Total	185

	Boone County	State of Iowa
Total number of unemployed, Classes A & B	599	31,525
Total number of gainful workers	10,226	912,832
Per Cent Unemployed	5.9	3.4

2. Farms in Boone County, Classified by Sizes.

Number of Acres per Farm	Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Boone County Per Cent of Total Farms 1930	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total Farms 1930
Under 3	7	1	17	.66	.5
3- 9	117	69	129	5.06	3.6
10- 19	78	73	95	3.65	2.7
20- 49	166	152	165	6.40	5.5
50- 99	526	520	462	18.14	14.8
100-174	1,076	1,126	1,075	42.14	39.7
175-256	401	401	403	15.82	20.1
260-499	159	161	196	7.69	12.1
500-999	7	9	7	.03	.9
1000 and over	4	2	3	.01	.1
Total	2,541	2,514	2,546		100.0

3. Persons Receiving Relief, 1934.

	Number	Boone County Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	1,089	3.7	8.9
September	974	3.3	8.6
October	1,058	3.5	8.8
November	1,307	4.3	9.2
December	1,844	6.3	10.4
January	1,775	6.1	11.0

VII. DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS.

1. Persons admitted or committed to State Institutions 1934.

	Number from Boone County	Per cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	2	.6
Soldiers Orphans	13	1.7
Juvenile Home	--	---
Inst. for Feeble-Minded Children	--	---
State Sanitarium	3	.7
Training Schools	5	.7
Hospitals for Insane	27	.9
Hospitals for Inebriates	12	1.2
Hospital for Epileptics and School for Feeble-Minded	6	1.5
Penal Institutions (Male)	25	1.6
Penal Institutions (Female)	--	---

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane per 1000 Population.

	Boone County	State of Iowa
1912	2.49	2.50
1917	1.92	2.20
1922	1.85	2.28
1927	2.70	2.58
1932		1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions per 1000 Population, 1920-1930.

Boone County	2.41
State of Iowa	2.95 %

VIII. PARTICIPATIONS IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Percentage of Population Voting.

	Boone County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations[1]

Men	Boone County	Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	4.5	4.1%
Service Organizations	1.7	.9
Fraternal Organizations	22.8	22.0
Junior Organizations for Boys	9.1	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organizations	5.8	4.7
Women's Clubs	2.0	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	8.9	10.9
Junior Organizations for Girls	5.6	5.3
Others		
Men & Women's Fraternal Organizations		16.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	4.1	1.6
Parent Teachers Assn.(Percentage of Families	15.5	5.7
Rural Farm Orgs.(Percentage of Families	26.1	20.7

2. Percentage for adult Organizations based on total adult population and for Junior Organizations on Total Population in appropriate age Groups.

3. Percent of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations.

	1916	1928
	%	%
Boone County		
State of Iowa	40.2 %	4.45 %

IX. HOUSING.

1. Number of Owned Non Farm Homes in Various Value Classes.

Value	Boone	Boone County
Under $1500	252	247
$1500-2999	469	271
$3000-4999	608	252
$5000-7499	450	98
$7500-over	135	31
Not Reported	11	27
TOTAL	1925	926

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes.

Rent per Month	Boone	Boone County
Under $15	270	284
$15-29	597	264
$30.49	376	26
$50-over	43	3
Not Reported	12	57
TOTAL	1298	634

3. Housing in Boone, 1930

Total Number of Families	3,275
Number of Home Owners	1,946
Number of Tenants	1,307
Others (Chiefly Farm Homes)	22
Total Number of Dwellings	3,123
One Family Dwellings	3,012
Two Family Dwellings	92
Three or More Family Dwellings	19

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Cerro Gordo County

CERRO GORDO COUNTY

I GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Cerro Gordo County Population; Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	4,722
1880	11,481
1890	14,064
1900	20,672
1910	25,011
1920	34,675
1930	38,478

2. Mason City Population; Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	4,007
1900	8,746
1910	11,230
1920	20,035
1930	23,304

3. Percentage of Town Population in Cerro Gordo County

1890	.74
1900	.98
1910	1.12
1920	1.44
1930	1.98

4. Population Density (Persons Per Square Mile)

1900	36
1910	44
1920	61
1930	69

5. Migration: Gain or Loss in Population, 1920 to 1930

	Number	Per Cent
Cerro Gordo County	3,803	+11.0
State of Iowa	88,918	+ 2.8

* Based on United States Censuses

6. Population of Cerro Gordo County Townships, 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Bath Township	372	392	629	614
Clear Lake Township	716	673	766	822
Clear Lake City Township	1,708	2,014	2,804	3,066
Dougherty Township	717	728	812	754
Falls Township	1,224	1,168	1,152	1,156
Geneseo Township	1,350	1,142	1,167	1,215
Grant Township	763	619	642	655
Grimes Township	1,021	998	1,136	1,124
Lake Township	895	837	710	698
Lime Creek Township	865	1,024	822	812
Lincoln Township	584	535	591	585
Mason Township	561	824	483	636
Mason City Township	8,748	11,230	20,065	23,304
Mt. Vernon Township	588	588	585	550
Owen Township	580	562	507	604
Pleasant Valley Township	842	758	772	754
Portland Township	648	554	559	632
Union Township	510	391	471	457

7. Population of Cerro Gordo Towns, 1910, 1920, 1930

	1910	1920	1930
Burchinal	—	—	—
Cartersville	—	—	—
Clear Lake	2,014	2,804	3,066
Dougherty	171	200	215
Mason City	11,230	20,065	23,304
Meservey	195	282	255
Plymouth	356	368	388
Portland	—	—	—
Rock Falls	87	85	109
Rockwell	700	800	750
Swaledale	235	200	178
Thornton	271	317	385
Ventura	—	—	—

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population, 1910 to 1930

		Percentages of Total Population	
		Cerro Gordo Co.	State of Iowa
0-19 years of age	1910	38.98	
	1920	38.37	
	1930	36.36	

		Percentages of Total Population	
		Cerro Gordo Co.	State of Iowa
20-44 years of age	1910	41.21	
	1920	41.40	
	1930	37.54	
Over 45 years of age	1910	19.61	
	1920	20.23	
	1930	24.10	

9. Sex Composition of Population, 1930

	Per Cent Male
Cerro Gordo County	50.7
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	Percentage of Total Population Married
Cerro Gordo County	17,099	44.4
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-born White Population of Cerro Gordo County, 1930

Germany	791
Denmark	391
Norway	345
Greece	251
Russia	209
England	205
Sweden	176
All others	816
Total	3,183

12. Urban and Rural Population, 1930

	Cerro Gordo County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	26,370	66.5	59.7
Rural Farm	9,141	23.8	39.0
Rural Non-farm	2,965	7.7	1.3
Total			100.0

13. Families in Cerro Gordo County, 1930

	Cerro Gordo County	Mason City
Total number of families	9,491	5,718
Non-farm families	7,423	—
Farm families	2,068	—
Owner families	4,485	2,685
Tenant families	4,580	2,804

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years, 1930

	Cerro Gordo County
No children under 10 years	5,598
One child under 10 years	1,825
Two children under 10 years	1,193
Three or more children under 10 years	875

15. Nativity of Families, 1930

	Cerro Gordo County	Mason City
Native white families	7,834	4,699
Foreign-born white families	1,476	842
Negro families	82	83
Others	98	94

16. Median Size of Families

	Cerro Gordo County	Mason City
All families	3.35	3.30
Native white families	3.32	3.24
Foreign-born white families	3.53	3.68

II INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Cerro Gordo County, 1927-29, and 1931-33
(By Industrial Groups)

	Cerro Gordo County Amount	Cerro Gordo County Per Cent of Total	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total
1927-29			
Agriculture	$4,448,000	14.73	27.5
Mining	215,000	.71	.8
Manufacturing	5,135,000	17.01	10.9
Transportation	1,934,000	6.41	6.4
Electrical Industries	665,000	2.20	2.9
Building	731,000	2.42	2.2
Finance	395,000	1.31	2.2
Trade	3,960,000	13.10	12.3
Gov. Service & Unclassified	12,725,000	42.14	22.2
Total	30,194,000	100.03	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	2,744,000	13.20	23.9
Mining	122,000	.60	.7
Manufacturing	3,356,000	16.20	9.9
Transportation	1,211,000	5.82	8.3
Electrical Industries	619,000	3.00	4.1
Building	402,000	1.93	1.6
Finance	395,000	1.90	2.7
Trade	3,120,000	15.03	11.8
Gov. Service & Unclassified	8,815,000	42.43	37.00
Total	20,783,000	100.11	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Cerro Gordo County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	.99	1.08
Mining	1.59	1.59
Manufacturing	2.91	3.22
Transportation	1.40	1.37
Electrical Industries	1.42	1.42
Building	2.06	2.38
Finance	1.10	1.59
Trade	1.97	2.49
Government	1.55	1.55
Service & Unclassified	2.65	2.65
Cerro Gordo Co. Income as Percentage of Iowa Income	1.65	1.96

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-33	Average for 1931-33 Expressed as a Percentage of 1927-29
Cerro Gordo County	$785	$540	68.83
State of Iowa	662	430	64.95

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Cerro Gordo County

	1929	1932
All realty	1.33	1.38
Personal property	1.51	—
Railroad property	1.41	1.37
Telephone & telegraph	.91	1.06
All property except money & credits	1.34	1.40
Money and credits	1.10	1.59

III OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex and Industrial Groups, for the State of Iowa, and Cerro Gordo County, 1930

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa Male	State of Iowa Female	State of Iowa Total	Cerro Gordo County Male	Cerro Gordo County Female	Cerro Gordo County Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	5,163	60	5,223
Farmers, (owners, tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	1,938	39	1,975
Farm, Mgrs. & Foremen	1,735	289	2,024	41	4	45
Farm Laborers	144,778	2,015	116,793	1,183	14	1,197
Wage workers	88,223	825	89,048	900	8	908
Unpaid Family Workers	23,555	1,190	27,745	283	6	289
Forestry & Fishing	800	8	808	4	0	4
Coal Miners	7,732	27	7,759	0	0	0
Other Mineral Extraction	1,740	25	1,765	62	1	63
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	711	7	718
Chemical, Allied Industries	3,636	809	4,445	98	10	108
Clay, Glass & Stone	5,139	185	5,324	989	30	1,019
Clothing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	17	12	29
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	100	21	121
Slaughter & Packing Houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	834	121	955
Other Food & Allied Products	8,859	1,867	10,726	142	23	165
Automobile Repair Shops	6,221	198	6,419	116	5	121
Iron & Steel Industries	26,474	1,191	27,665	166	5	171
Lumber & Furniture Ind.	6,700	539	7,239	27	1	28
Paper, Printing, Allied Ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	105	21	126
Independent Hand Trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	56	47	103
Other Mfg. Industries	17,585	5,204	22,789	163	24	187
Constr. Maintenance of State	11,482	147	11,609	127	6	133
Garages & Greasing Stations	10,688	589	11,277	159	13	172
Postal Service	6,270	823	7,093	89	9	98
Steam & Street R.R.	37,544	650	38,194	759	27	786
Telephone & Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	84	121	205
Other Transport. & Comm.	10,784	314	11,098	162	6	168
Banking & Brokerage	8,740	2,454	9,194	109	30	139
Insurance & Real Estate	9,039	3,629	12,668	172	58	230
Auto Agencies, Filling Sta.	11,494	562	12,056	251	12	263
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	1,502	536	2,038
Other Pursuits in Trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	83	11	94
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	184	27	211
Recreation & Amusement	5,101	2,280	7,381	92	43	135
Other Prof. & Semi-prof. Service	25,832	41,148	66,980	390	643	1,033
Hotels, Rests. & Bdrg. Houses	8,168	12,552	20,710	191	327	518
Laundries & Cleaning Shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	88	109	197
Other Dom. & Personal Ser.	8,938	33,500	42,438	178	527	705
Industries not Specified	24,322	2,028	26,456	379	54	433

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930

	Carro Gordo County		Iowa
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Agricultural Pursuits	3,227	21.83	36.37
Mining	63	.43	1.04
Trade	2,824	19.11	15.23
Transportation & Comm.	1,582	10.70	9.84
Mfg. & Mechanical Pursuits	3,831	26.05	17.27
Prof., Semi-prof. & Recreation	1,170	7.92	8.14
Public, Dom. & Personal Ser.	1,631	11.03	9.18
All Other Pursuits	423	2.85	2.93
Total	14,751		100.0

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations, Carro Gordo County

Industrial Group	Approx. No. Attached to Ind. 1930	Range of Seasonal Index[1]	Number Affected by Variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	1,157	43.2	317	summer	winter
Coal Mining	0	62.0	-	winter	summer
Building Industry	718	53.4	383	summer	winter
Clay & Stone Industry	1,019	46.6	475	summer	winter
Iron & Steel Industries	171	14.9	25	summer	winter
Other Manufacturing	1,945	17.4	338	autumn	winter
Trade	2,192	9.7	215	autumn & early winter	early spring
Total			1,951		

1 Refers to seasonal indexes for entire state of Iowa.

4. Unemployment, Carro Gordo County, 1930

(A) Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job:

Male	393
Female	82
Total	475

(B) Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle:

Male	171
Female	14
Total	185

4. Unemployment, Cerro Gordo County, 1930 (continued)

	Cerro Gordo County	State of Iowa
Total Number of Unemployed (Classes A and B)	660	31,523
Total Number of Gainful Workers	14,781	912,832
Per Cent Unemployed	4.5	3.4

5. Farms in Cerro Gordo County, Classified by Size

No. of Acres Per Farm	Cerro Gordo County: Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Per Cent of Total Farms 1930	State of Iowa: Per Cent of Total Farms 1930
Under 3	2	—	3	.14	.3
3-9	82	73	79	3.94	3.6
10-19	55	82	57	2.84	2.7
20-49	75	99	80	3.99	5.5
50-99	278	307	242	12.07	14.6
100-174	733	806	780	38.88	39.7
175-259	451	457	445	22.10	20.1
260-499	278	269	295	14.72	12.1
500-999	21	21	23	1.14	.9
1000 and over	1	1	2	.09	.1
Total	1,944	2,019	2,004		100.0

IV PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF, 1934

Cerro Gordo County

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	2,969	7.7	8.9
September	2,885	7.4	8.6
October	2,934	7.6	8.8
November	2,339	6.1	9.2
December	2,920	7.6	10.4
January,1935	3,558	9.2	11.0

V EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education, 1925. Number of Persons Who Have Completed Various Grades

	Cerro Gordo County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding Per Cent of Total Population
4th grade or less	8,076	18.4	17.2
5th grade	2,185		7.9
6th grade	2,516		8.5
7th grade	1,990		6.0
8th grade	7,813		22.1
9th grade	1,607		4.0
10th grade	2,052		4.6
11th grade	1,276		2.8
12th grade	3,558		7.9
Number who have attended college			
1 year	959		2.1
2 years	866		1.9
3 years	355		.8
4 years or more	755		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930 (Per Cent Illiterate)

Cerro Gordo County	1.3
State of Iowa	.6

3. Libraries

	1925-1926	1927-1928	1929-1930
Number of libraries	2	2	2
Number of volumes	42,205	49,128	54,608
Volumes added	2,741	3,019	4,038
Volumes loaned	215,540	237,050	265,918
City borrowers	11,084	8,468	12,402
County borrowers	138	--	--

Volumes per capita in library (annual average for 3 years) 1.42
Volumes loaned per capita population (annual average for 3 years) 6.22

Average Total Circulation: Nine National Magazines 1932-1933

Number	Cerro Gordo County Magazines Per Fam.	State of Iowa Magazines Per Fam.
3,926	1.05	.98

VI HEALTH

1. Number of Deaths From Communicable Diseases

1924	51
1925	35
1926	35
1927	30
1928	39
1929	28

Total for six year period = 216

2. Total Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases Per 1000 Population, 1924-1929

Cerro Gordo County	5.70
State of Iowa	6.98

VII DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons Admitted or Committed to State Institutions, 1934

	Number from Cerro Gordo County	Per Cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	2	.6
Soldiers Orphans	19	2.5
Juvenile Home	—	—
Institution for Feeble Minded Children	—	—
State Sanitarium	2	.5
Training Schools	18	2.6
Hospitals for Insane	72	2.4
Hospitals for Inebriates	19	1.8
School for Feeble Minded	12	3.0
Penal Institutions (male)	38	2.4
Penal Institutions (female)	2	1.4

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane per 1000 Population

	Cerro Gordo County	State of Iowa
1912	2.22	2.30
1917	1.66	2.20
1922	2.20	2.26
1927	3.00	2.38
1932	—	1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions per 1000 Population, 1920-1930

Cerro Gordo County	3.76
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Cerro Gordo County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations [1]

MEN	Cerro Gordo Co.	State of Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	6.0	4.1
Service Organizations	2.0	.9
Fraternal Organizations	26.3	22.0
Jr. Organizations for Boys	12.8	7.2
WOMEN		
Patriotic Organizations	3.9	4.7
Women's Clubs	3.5	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	13.7	10.9
Jr. Organizations for Girls	5.4	5.2
OTHERS		
Men & Women Fraternal Org.	—	16.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	6.7	1.6
Parent-Teachers Association (Percentage of Families)	15.7	5.7
Rural Farm Organizations (Percentage of Families)	15.7	20.7

1 Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population, and for junior organizations on total population in appropriate age groups.

3. Per Cent of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Org.

	1916	1926
Cerro Gordo County		
State of Iowa	40.2	44.5

IX HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-farm Homes in Various Value Classes

	Mason City	Cerro Gordo County
Value $1500	151	60
1500-2999	402	188
3000-4999	759	168
5000-7499	799	72
7500 or over	430	15
Not reported	106	32
Total	2,647	535

2/ Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rental Per Month	Mason City	Cerro Gordo County
Under $15	305	157
15-29	1,113	139
30-49	980	14
50 and over	329	1
Not reported	51	10
Total	2,778	321

3. Housing in Mason City, 1930

Total number of families	5,718
Number of home owners	2,885
Number of tenants	2,804
Others (chiefly farm homes)	249
Total number of dwellings	5,071
One family dwellings	4,684
Two family dwellings	277
Three or more family dwellings	110

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Clinton County

CLINTON COUNTY

I. GENERAL POPULATION DATA *

1. Clinton County Population, Absolute Numbers 1870-1930

1870	35,357
1880	36,763
1890	41,199
1900	43,852
1910	45,394
1920	45,571
1930	44,377

2. Clinton City Population, Absolute Numbers 1890-1930

1890	13,619
1900	22,698
1910	25,577
1920	24,151
1930	25,726

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Clinton County

1890	2.15
1900	1.96
1910	2.04
1920	1.81
1930	1.80

4. Population Density (Persons per Square Mile)

1900	65
1910	66
1920	65
1930	64

5. Migration: Gain or Loss in Population 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Clinton County	1,006	+2.3
State of Iowa	66,918	+2.8

* Based on United States Censuses

6. Population of Clinton County Townships 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Bloomfield	1,460	1,325	1,251	1,117
Brookfield	911	820	779	695
Camanche	1,183	1,029	1,025	1,159
Center	995	874	830	735
Clinton	22,698	25,577	24,151	25,726
Deep Creek	979	867	895	820
De Witt	2,622	2,735	2,824	2,944
Eden	1,076	945	887	850
Elk River	1,253	1,170	1,022	994
Grant	732	607	609	525
Hampshire	774	714	627	581
Liberty	695	622	641	592
Lincoln	550	531	487	542
Olive	1,296	1,183	1,170	1,051
Orange	1,036	987	1,009	974
Sharon	1,170	1,251	1,170	1,120
Spring Rock	1,189	1,247	1,229	1,154
Spring Valley	384	385	360	436
Washington	792	678	636	629
Waterford	1,224	1,067	1,166	1,055
Welton	843	782	802	678

7. Population of Clinton County Towns 1910-1920 and 1930

	1910	1920	1930
Almont	—	—	—
Andover	51	83	76
Bryant	—	—	—
Calamus	270	399	374
Camanche	629	610	728
Charlotte	356	464	407
Clinton	25,577	24,151	25,726
Delmar	548	527	480
De Witt	1,634	1,849	2,041
Elwood	—	—	—
Folletts	—	—	—
Gooselake	110	97	128
Grandmound	428	463	438
Lost Nation	523	537	493
Low Moor	253	277	271
Petersville	—	—	—
Teeds Grove	—	—	—
Toronto	106	139	113
Welton	69	69	80
Wheatland	539	549	539

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population 1910 to 1930

		Percentage of total population	
		Clinton County	State of Iowa
0-19 Years of Age	(1910	38.36	41.0
	(1920	36.20	38.9
	(1930	34.41	37.3
20-44 Years of Age	(1910	39.09	37.5
	(1920	37.87	37.7
	(1930	37.04	36.2
Over 45 Years of Age	(1910	22.55	21.5
	(1920	25.93	23.4
	(1930	28.55	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population 1930

	% Male
Clinton County	50.6
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	% of Total Population Married
Clinton County	19,470	43.8
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-Born White Population of Clinton County 1930

Germany	2,457
Denmark	620
England	225
Sweden	218
Irish Free State	202
Canada	172
All others	585
TOTAL	4,472

12. Urban and Rural Population 1930

	Clinton County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	25,726	58.0	59.7
Rural Farm	11,823	26.6	39.0
Rural Non-Farm	6,828	15.4	21.3
TOTAL	44,377	100.0	100.0

13. Families in Clinton County 1930

	Clinton County	Clinton
Total number of families	11,739	6,995
Non-Farm Families	8,958	———
Farm Families	2,781	———
Owner Families	7,156	4,418
Tenant Families	4,423	2,527

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age 1930

	Clinton County
No children under 10 years	7,652
One child under 10 years	2,045
Two children under 10 years	1,183
Three or more children under 10 years	859

15. Nativity of Families 1930

	Clinton County	Clinton
Native white families	9,479	5,559
Foreign-born white families	2,190	1,366
Negro families	70	68
Others	———	———

16. Median Size of Families

	Clinton County	Clinton
All families	3.21	3.13
Native white families	3.28	3.18
Foreign-born white families	2.93	2.92

II. Income Data

1. Average Annual Income Clinton County 1927-29 and 1931-33 by Industrial Groups

	Clinton County Amount	Clinton County Per Cent of Total	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total
1927-29			
Agriculture	5,212,000	17.90	27.5
Mining	78,000	.30	.8
Manufacturing	5,554,000	19.03	10.9
Transportation	2,689,000	9.21	8.4
Electrical Industries	920,000	3.20	2.9
Building	731,000	2.50	2.2
Finance	298,000	1.02	2.2
Trade	3,850,000	13.12	12.3
Government Service and unclassified	9,881,000	33.90	32.9
TOTAL	29,193,000	100.18	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	3,608,000	18.20	23.9
Mining	45,000	.23	.7
Manufacturing	3,212,000	16.20	9.8
Transportation	1,697,000	8.60	8.3
Electrical Industries	859,000	4.33	4.1
Building	335,000	1.80	1.6
Finance	439,000	2.21	2.7
Trade	2,431,000	12.30	11.8
Government Service and unclassified	7,196,000	36.31	37.0
TOTAL	19,842,000	100.18	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Clinton County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	1.16	1.42
Mining	.58	.68
Manufacturing	3.12	3.03
Transportation	1.96	1.92
Electrical Industries	1.97	1.97
Building	2.06	2.10
Finance	.83	1.55
Trade	1.91	1.94
Government	1.79	1.79
Service and Unclassified	1.85	1.85
Clinton County Income as Percentage of Total State Income	1.79	1.87

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-33	Average for 1931-33 Expressed as a percentage of 1927-1929
Clinton County	$658	$447	67.97
State of Iowa	$662	$430	64.95

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Clinton County

	1929	1932
All Realty	1.41	1.45
Personal Property	1.47	
Railroad Property	1.96	1.92
Telephone and Telegraph	1.70	1.54
All Property except Moneys and Credits	1.46	1.48
Moneys and Credits	.85	1.55

II. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Clinton County, 1930.

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa			Clinton County		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	4,331	121	4,452
Farmers (owners & tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	2,628	65	2,693
Farm mgrs. & foremen	1,739	285	2,024	25	12	37
Farm Laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	1,676	36	1,712
Wageworkers	88,223	825	89,048	1,340	17	1,357
Unpaid family workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	336	19	355
Forestry and Fishing	800	8	808	32	0	32
Coal Mines	7,732	27	7,759	0	0	0
Other Mineral Extractions	1,740	25	1,765	25	1	26
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	727	12	739
Chemical & Allied Industries	3,636	809	4,445	67	14	81
Clay, Glass & Stone	5,139	185	5,324	22	1	23
Clothing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	27	48	75
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	105	58	163
Slaughter & packing houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	29	4	33
Other food allied products	8,859	1,867	10,726	938	60	998
Automobile Repair Shops	6,221	198	6,419	67	3	70
Iron and steel industry	26,474	1,191	27,665	820	93	913
Lumber & furniture industry	6,700	539	7,239	642	49	691
Paper, printing, allied industry	6,569	2,174	8,743	103	30	133
Independent Hand Trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	58	91	149
Other mfg. Industries	17,585	5,204	22,789	322	124	446
Const. & Maintenance of Sts.	11,462	147	11,609	68	1	69
Garages & Greasing Stations	10,688	589	11,277	202	18	220
Postal Service	6,270	823	7,093	94	13	107
Steam & Street R.R.	37,334	860	38,194	1,451	26	1,477
Telephone & Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	62	94	156
Other trans. & communication	10,784	314	11,098	158	4	162
Banking & Brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	105	44	149
Insurance & Real Estate	9,039	3,629	12,668	137	70	207
Auto Agencies, filling sta.	11,494	562	12,056	224	6	230
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	1,478	492	1,970
Other pursuits in Trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	61	25	86
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	165	25	190
Recreation & Amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	95	55	150
Other prof. & semi-prof. serv.	25,832	41,148	66,980	416	756	1,172
Hotels, rest. brdg. houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	147	216	363
Laundries & Cleaning Shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	52	56	108
Other Dom. & personal service	9,958	33,500	43,458	217	701	918
Industries not specified	24,522	2,026	26,458	337	18	355

IV. EMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment, Clinton County, 1930

A. Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job:

Male	548
Female	92
Total	640

B. Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntary idle:

Male	135
Female	22
Total	157

	Clinton County	State of Iowa
Total Number of Unemployed, classes A & B	797	51,523
Total Number of Gainful Workers	17,115	912,832
Per Cent Unemployed	4.7%	5.4%

2. Farms in Clinton County Classified by Sizes

Number of Acres per Farm	Clinton County: Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Per Cent of Total Farms	State of Iowa: Per Cent of Total Farms
Under 3	8	1	18	.66	.5
3-9	79	79	142	5.16	3.6
10-19	85	79	86	3.13	2.7
20-49	153	157	134	4.87	5.5
50-99	451	486	409	14.88	14.8
100-174	1,049	1,090	1,052	38.28	39.7
175-255	603	587	626	22.85	20.1
260-499	266	230	268	9.75	12.1
500-999	15	10	11	.40	.9
1000 and over	-	-	-	-	.1
Total	2,729	2,719	2,746		100.0

3. Persons Receiving Relief, 1934, Clinton County

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	3,017	6.8	8.9
September	3,348	7.5	8.6
October	3,893	8.8	8.8
November	4,140	9.3	9.2
December	5,370	12.1	10.4
January, 1935	6,282	14.2	11.0

V. EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education 1925. Number of persons who have completed Various Grades

	Clinton County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding per cent of total population
4th Grade or less	7,171	16.1	17.2
5th Grade	2,735		7.9
6th Grade	3,470		8.3
7th Grade	2,929		6.0
8th Grade	11,785		22.1
9th Grade	1,922		4.0
10th Grade	1,968		4.6
11th Grade	1,174		2.8
12th Grade	3,931		7.9
	(Number who have attended college)		
1 Year	823		2.1
2 Years	663		1.9
3 Years	308		.8
4 Years or more	675		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930

	Per cent Illiterate
Clinton County	.5
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of Libraries	2	2	2
Number of Volumes	39,236	40,067	41,392
Volumes added	1,707	1,821	3,774
Volumes loaned	183,016	225,446	249,609
City Borrowers	8,561	9,215	10,353
County Borrowers	56	87	83

Volumes per Capita in Library (Annual Average for 3 years) 1 .93
Volumes loaned per Capita population (Annual Average for 3 years) 4.94

Average Total Circulation, Nine National Magazines 1932-33

Clinton County		State of Iowa
Number	Magazines per family	Magazines per family
11,473	.98	.96

VI. HEALTH

1. Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924 - - - - - -	62
1925 - - - - - -	75
1926 - - - - - -	51
1927 - - - - - -	69
1928 - - - - - -	61
1929 - - - - - -	74
Total	392

2. Total Number of Deaths From Communicable Diseases per 1000 Population, 1924-1929

Clinton County	8.74
State of Iowa	6.98

VII. DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons Admitted or Committed to State Institutions, 1934

	Number from Clinton County	Per Cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	4	1.2
Soldiers Orphans	22	2.9
Juvenile Home	--	---
Inst. for Feeble-minded Children	8	3.5
State Sanitarium	5	1.2
Training Schools	18	2.6
Hospitals for Insane	50	1.7
Hospitals for Inebriates		
Hospitals for Epileptics and School for Feeble-minded	6	1.5
Penal Institutions (male)	27	1.7
Penal Institutions (female)	2	1.4

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane per 1000 Population

	Clinton County	State of Iowa
1912	2.52	2.30
1917	2.54	2.20
1922	1.81	2.28
1927	2.20	2.58
1932		1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions per 1000 Population 1920-1930

Clinton County	2.42
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Clinton County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations[1]

Men	Clinton County	Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	4.2	4.1
Service Organizations	.3	.9
Fraternal Organizations	25.8	22.0
Junior Organizations for Boys	10.1	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organizations	3.1	4.7
Women's Clubs	1.6	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	9.4	10.9
Junior Organizations for Girls	4.6	5.3
Others		
Men & Women Fraternal Organizations		16.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	3.9	1.6
Parent-Teachers Assn. (% of families)	5.8	5.7
Rural farm Organizations (% of families)	20.5	20.7

[1] Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations on total population in appropriate age groups.

3. Percent of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations

	1916	1926
Clinton County		
State of Iowa	40.2	44.5

IX. HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes

Value	Clinton	Clinton County
Under $1500	319	515
$1500-2999	1,199	1,599
$3000-4999	1,575	2,003
$5000-7499	825	1,046
$7500 and over	397	433
Not Reported	53	89
Total	4,368	5,685

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rent Per Month	Clinton	Clinton County
Under $15	269	590
$15-29	1,370	1,659
$30-49	755	799
$50 and over	102	105
Not Reported	18	52
Total	2,514	3,205

3. Housing in Clinton, 1930

Total Number of Families	6,993
Number of Home Owners	4,418
Number of Tenants	2,527
Others (chiefly farm homes)	48
Total Number of Dwellings	6,450
One Family Dwellings	6,014
Two Family Dwellings	359
Three or More Family Dwellings	77

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Des Moines County

DES MOINES COUNTY

I. GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Des Moines County Population; Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	27,258
1880	33,099
1890	35,324
1900	35,989
1910	36,145
1920	35,520
1930	38,162

2. Burlington Population; Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	22,535
1900	23,201
1910	24,324
1920	24,057
1930	26,755

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Des Moines County

1890	1.85
1900	1.61
1910	1.62
1920	1.48
1930	1.54

4. Population Density (persons per sq. mile)

1900	88
1910	88
1920	87
1930	93

5. Migration Gain or Loss in Population 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Des Moines County	2,642	+7.4
State of Iowa	66,918	+2.8

*Based on United States Census

6. Population of Des Moines County's Townships 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Augusta Township	445	394	376	355
Benton	900	809	795	691
Burlington	24,099	25,120	23,955	26,716
Concordia	---	---	300	291
Danville	1,185	1,111	1,141	1,143
Flint River	2,346	2,416	2,310	2,548
Franklin	984	826	877	837
Huron	900	772	744	703
Jackson	270	183	284	252
Pleasant Grove	848	680	633	594
Tama	---	---	526	516
Union	1,249	1,047	969	916
Washington	845	827	822	875
Yellow Springs	1,918	1,960	1,788	1,725

7. Population of Des Moines County Town's 1910-1920-1930

	1910	1920	1930
Augusta	---	---	---
Burlington	24,324	24,057	26,755
Danville	263	289	327
Kingston	---	---	---
Mediapolis	858	780	793
Middletown	---	112	126
Roscoe	---	---	---
Sperry	---	---	---
W. Burlington	1,206	1,212	1,333
Yarmouth	---	---	---

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population 1910-1930

		Percentage of total population	
		Des Moines County	State of Iowa
0-19 years of age	(1910	36.29	41.0%
	(1920	33.52	38.9
	(1930	32.91	37.3
20-44 years of age	(1910	39.16	37.5
	(1920	38.00	37.7
	(1930	37.01	36.2
over 45 years of age	(1910	24.55	21,5
	(1920	28.48	23.4
	(1930	30.08	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population 1930

	% Male
Des Moines County	49.1
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	% of Total Population Married
Des Moines County	17,569	46.0
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign Born White Population of Des Moines County 1930

Germany	1,066
Sweden	731
England	133
Denmark	98
Austria	79
Switzerland	65
Russia	62
All Others	347
TOTAL	2,581

12. Urban and Rural Population 1930

	Des Moines County Number	Des Moines County Per Cent	State of Iowa Per Cent
Urban	26,755	70.2	59.7
Rural Farm	7,460	19.5	39.0
Rural Non-Farm	3,947	10.3	21.3
TOTAL			100.0

13. Families in Des Moines County 1930

	Des Moines County	Burlington, Iowa
Total number of families	10,472	7,514
Non-farm families	8,600	----
Farm families	1,872	----
Owner families	6,519	4,704
Tenant families	3,856	2,745

14. Number of families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age 1930

	Des Moines County
No children under 10 years	6,901
One child under 10 years	1,853
Two children under 10 years	962
Three or more children under 10 years	756

15. Nativity of Families 1930

	Des Moines County	Burlington
Native white families	9,003	6,379
Foreign born white families	1,345	1,015
Negro families	120	117
Others	4	3

16. Median Size of Families

	Des Moines County	Burlington
All families	3.10	3.00
Native white families	3.16	3.06
Foreign-born white families	2.76	2.75

II. INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Des Moines County 1927-29 and 1931-33 by Industrial Groups

	Des Moines County Amount	Des Moines County Per Cent Of total	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total
1927-29			
Agriculture	2,831,000	13.60	27.5
Mining	--------	------	.8
Manufacturing	4,290,000	20.60	10.9
Transportation	878,000	4.21	8.4
Electrical Industries	574,000	2.80	2.9
Building	646,000	3.10	2.2
Finance	567,000	2.72	2.2
Trade	3,729,000	17.90	12.3
Government service and unclassified	7,319,000	35.13	32.9
TOTAL	20,834,000	100.06	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	1,677,000	12.10	23.9
Mining	--------	----	.7
Manufacturing	2,753,000	19.80	9.8
Transportation	557,000	4.00	8.3
Electrical Industries	534,000	3.84	4.1
Building	279,000	2.01	1.6
Finance	575,000	4.13	2.7
Trade	2,080,000	15.00	11.8
Government and unclassified service	5,459,000	39.30	37.0
TOTAL	13,914,000	100.18	100.0

II. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Des Moines County, 1930.

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa			Des Moines County		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	2,543	61	2,604
Farmers (owners & tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	1,657	43	1,700
Farm mgrs. & forement	1,739	285	2,024	18	2	20
Farm laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	866	16	882
Wage workers	88,223	825	89,048	709	10	719
Unpaid family workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	157	6	163
Forestry and fishing	800	8	808	84	0	84
Coal miners	7,732	27	7,759	1	0	1
Other mineral extractions	1,740	25	1,765	14	0	14
Building industry	36,966	561	37,527	732	6	738
Chemical allied industries	3,636	809	4,445	116	46	162
Clay, glass & stone	5,139	185	5,324	99	9	108
Clothing industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	46	187	233
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	133	48	181
Slaughter & packing houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	8	1	9
Other food allied products	8,859	1,867	10,726	89	49	138
Automobile repair shops	6,221	198	6,419	66	2	68
Iron & steel industry	26,474	1,191	27,665	1,096	12	1,108
Lumber & furniture industry	6,700	539	7,239	1,156	189	1,345
Paper, printing allied ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	137	36	173
Independent & hand trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	57	81	138
Other mfg. industries	17,585	5,204	22,789	342	179	521
Const. & maintenance of sts.	11,462	147	11,609	167	1	168
Garages & greasing stations	10,688	589	11,277	158	8	166
Postal service	6,270	823	7,093	143	5	148
Steam & street r.r.	37,334	860	38,194	829	27	856
Telephone & telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	97	104	201
Other trans. & communication	10,784	314	11,098	242	8	250
Banking & brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	108	51	159
Insurance & real estate	9,039	3,629	12,688	109	30	139
Auto agencies, filling sta.	11,494	562	12,056	177	12	189
Wholesale & retail trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	1,696	584	2,280
Other pursuits in trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	69	17	86
Public service	12,931	1,732	14,663	196	21	217
Recreation & amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	113	30	143
Other prof. & semi-prof. serv.	25,832	41,148	66,980	348	630	978
Hotels, rest., brdg. houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	167	172	339
Laundries & cleaning shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	56	50	106
Other dom. & personal service	9,958	33,500	43,458	188	617	805
Industries not specified	24,522	2,026	26,458	264	26	290

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930

	Des Moines County Number	Des Moines County Percentage	Iowa Percentage
Agricultural pursuits	2,688	17.8	36.37
Mining	15	.1	1.04
Trade	2,853	18.8	15.23
Trans. & Communication	1,789	11.8	9.84
Mfg. & Mechanical purs.	4,922	32.5	17.27
Prof. & semi-prof. and Recreational	1,121	7.4	8.14
Public, Domestic & Personal Service	1,467	9.7	9.18
All other Pursuits	290	1.9	2.93
TOTAL	15,145	100.0	100.00

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations

Des Moines County

	Approx. no. of workers attached to Industry 1930	Range of Seasonal Index	No. affected by variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	882	43.2	381	Summer	Winter
Coal Mining	1	62.0		Winter	Summer
Building Industry	738	53.4	394	Summer	Winter
Clay & Stone Industry	108	46.6	50	Summer	Winter
Iron & Steel Industry	1,108	14.9	165	Summer	Winter
Other Manufacturing	2,968	17.4	516	Autumn	Winter
Trade	2,366	9.7	229	Autumn & early Winter	Early Spring

1. Refers to seasonal indexes for entire state of Iowa

IV. EMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment, Des Moines County, 1930

A. Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job.

Male	443
Female	72
Total	515

B. Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntary idle

Male	593
Female	48
Total	641

	Des Moines County	State of Iowa
Total Number of Unemployed, classes A & B	1,156	31,523
Total Number of Gainful Workers	15,145	912,832
Per Cent Unemployed	7.6%	3.4%

2. Farms in Des Moines County Classified by Sizes

Number of Acres per Farm	Des Moines County: Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Des Moines County: Per Cent of Total Farms	State of Iowa: Per Cent of Total Farms
Under 3	5	1	-	-	.5
3-9	99	145	59	3.41	3.6
10-19	97	100	74	4.27	2.7
20-49	203	182	161	9.30	5.5
50-99	416	422	344	19.88	14.8
100-174	678	628	632	36.53	39.7
175-259	271	290	283	16.35	20.1
260-499	140	145	158	9.13	12.1
500-999	17	15	18	1.04	.9
1000-or over	-	-	1	.05	.1

3. Persons Receiving Relief - 1934, Des Moines County

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	4,083	10.7	8.9
September	3,809	10.0	8.6
October	3,690	9.7	8.6
November	4,134	10.8	9.2
December	4,009	10.5	10.4
January, 1935	6,100	16.0	11.0

V. EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education 1925. Number of persons who have completed Various Grades

	Des Moines County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding Per Cent of Total Population
4th Grade	8,428	17.2	17.2
5th Grade	2,685		7.9
6th Grade	2,290		8.3
7th Grade	2,176		6.0
8th Grade	8,351		22.1
9th Grade	1,303		4.0
10th Grade	1,672		4.6
11th Grade	878		2.8
12th Grade	2,550		7.9
	(Number who have attended college)		
1 Year	1,353		2.1
2 Years	704		1.9
3 Years	301		.8
4 Years	572		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930

	Per cent Illiterate
Des Moines County	.7
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of Libraries	2	2	2
Number of Volumes	51,315	55,556	60,158
Volumes added	595	2,412	3,479
Volumes loaned	204,464	230,997	239,292
City Borrowers	250	8,434	8,593
County Borrowers	228	205	242

Volumes per Capita in Bibrary (Annual Average for 3 years) 1.58
Volumes loaned per Capita population (Annual Average for 3 Years) 5.89

Average Total Circulation, Nine National Magazines 1932-33

	Des MoinesCounty	State of Iowa
Number	Magazines per family	Magazines per family
9,011	.86	.96

VI. HEALTH

1. Number of deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924 - - - - - -	28
1925 - - - - - -	55
1926 - - - - - -	46
1927 - - - - - -	53
1928 - - - - - -	42
1929 - - - - - -	52
Total	276

2. Total Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases per 1000 Population, 1924-1929

Des Moines County	7.26
State of Iowa	6.98

VII. DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons admitted or Committed to State Institutions, 1934

	Number from Des Moines County	Per Cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	8	2.3
Soldiers Orphans	16	2.1
Juvenile Home	2	1.1
Inst. for Feeble-minded children	4	1.7
State Sanitarium	9	2.1
Training Schools	6	.9
Hospital for Insane	58	1.9
Hospital for Inebriates	17	1.6
Hospital for Epileptics and School for Feeble-minded	6	1.5
Penal Institutions (male)	25	1.6
Penal Institutions (Female)	1	.7

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane Per 1000 Population

	Des Moines County	State of Iowa
1912	2.21	2.30
1917	2.67	2.20
1922	2.53	2.26
1927	2.58	2.58
1932		1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions per 1000 Population 1920-1930

Des Moines County	3.67
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Des Moines County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations[1]

Men	Des Moines County	Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	2.7	4.1
Service Organizations	.6	.9
Fraternal Organizations	24.2	22.0
Junior Organizations for Boys	11.9	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organizations	2.3	4.7
Women's Clubs	1.0	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	5.6	10.9
Junior Organizations for Girls	2.5	5.3
Others		
Men & Women Fraternal Orgs.		16.5
Misc. Organizations	3.2	1.6
Parent-Teachers Assn. (% of families)	5.9	5.7
Rural farm Orgs. (% of families.)	20.7	20.7

1. Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations, on total population in appropriate are groups.

3. Percentage of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations

	1916	1926
Des Moines County		
State of Iowa	40.2%	44.5%

IX. HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes

Value	Burlington	Des Moines County
Under $1500	324	437
$1500-2999	1,058	1,277
3000-4999	1,709	1,981
$5000-7499	1,128	1,243
$7500-over	398	417
Not reported	59	59
Total	4,676	5,414

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rent Per Month		
$15 or Under	466	635
$15-29	1,386	1,564
$30-49	757	778
$50 and over	108	108
Not Reported	26	37
Total	2,743	3,122

3. Housing in Burlington, 1930

Total Number of Families	7,514
Number of Home Owners	4,704
Number of Tenants	2,745
Others (chiefly farm homes)	65
Total Number of Dwellings	7,078
One family Dwellings	6,757
Two family Dwellings	266
Three or More Family Dwellings	55

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Linn County

LINN COUNTY

I GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Linn County Population Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	31,080
1880	57,237
1890	45,303
1900	55,392
1910	60,720
1920	74,004
1930	82,358

2. Cedar Rapids Population Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	18,020
1900	25,656
1910	32,811
1920	45,566
1930	56,097

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Linn County

1890	2.57
1900	2.48
1910	2.73
1920	3.08
1930	3.36

4. Population Density (Persons Per Square Mile)

1900	78
1910	86
1920	104
1930	116

5. Migration Gain or Loss in Population, 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Linn County	8,352	+11.3
State of Iowa	66,918	2.8

* Based on United States Censuses

6. Population of Linn County Townships, 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Bertram	859	818	805	864
Boulder	987	896	854	820
Brown	1,848	1,637	1,600	1,578
Buffalo	493	428	412	719
Clinton	1,004	706	845	1,179
College	917	920	1,095	1,050
Fairfax	1,067	1,002	1,043	910
Fayette	824	811	817	809
Franklin	3,381	3,040	2,848	2,833
Grant	1,258	1,190	1,139	1,106
Jackson	1,363	1,234	1,350	1,202
Linn	860	807	798	705
Maine	1,790	1,834	1,648	1,462
Marion	6,081	6,225	5,878	6,173
Monroe	1,328	1,081	1,017	1,210
Otter Creek	938	903	870	902
Putnam	897	821	783	644
Rapids	27,081	32,811	45,566	56,097
Spring Grove	1,008	834	948	853
Washington	1,615	1,495	1,413	1,402

7. Population of Linn County Towns, 1910 to 1930

	1910	1920	1930
Alburnett	—	201	199
Bertram	—	98	102
Cedar Rapids	32,811	45,566	56,097
Center Point	802	773	812
Central City	558	688	780
Coggon	471	558	503
Sky	161	174	172
Fairfax	—	—	—
Lisbon	848	803	795
Louisa	—	—	—
Marion	4,400	4,138	4,348
Mt. Vernon	1,532	1,468	1,441
Palo	208	224	205
Paralta	—	—	—
Prairieburg	187	178	183
Robins	—	—	190
Springville	588	597	598
Toddville	—	—	—
Troy Mills	—	—	—
Viola	—	—	—
Walker	517	464	456
Waubeek	—	—	—
Whittier	—	—	—

8. Trend of Age Composition of the Population, 1910 to 1930

		Percentage of Total Population	
		Linn County	State of Iowa
0-19 Years of age	1910	36.62	
	1920	34.84	
	1930	33.02	
20-44 Years of age	1910	40.50	
	1920	40.29	
	1930	38.73	
Over 45 years of age	1910	22.88	
	1920	24.87	
	1930	28.25	

9. Sex Composition of Population, 1930

	Per Cent Male
Linn County	49.3
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	Percentage of Total Population Married
Linn County	39,072	47.5
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-born White Population of Linn County, 1930

Czechoslovakia	3,012
Germany	640
Canada	277
England	275
Sweden	225
Denmark	218
Russia	205
All others	1,361
Total	6,219

12. Urban and Rural Population, 1930

	Linn County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	60,445	73.0	39.7
Rural farms	14,024	17.0	39.0
Rural non-farms	7,867	10.0	21.3
Total			100.0

13. Families in Linn County, 1930

	Linn County	Cedar Rapids
Total number of families	22,449	15,317
Non-farm families	18,648	—
Farm families	3,801	—
Owner families	13,113	8,860
Tenant families	9,066	6,284

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age, 1930

	Linn County
No children under 10 years	14,785
One child under 10 years	4,190
Two children under 10 years	2,109
Three or more children under 10 years	1,365

15. Nativity of Families, 1930

	Linn County	Cedar Rapids
Native white families	19,181	12,888
Foreign-born white families	3,040	2,409
Negro families	204	199
Others	24	23

16. Median Size of Families

	Linn County	Cedar Rapids
All families	3.13	3.11
Native white families	3.11	3.08
Foreign-born white families	3.21	3.27

II INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income Linn County 1927-1929--and 1951-1953 (by Industrial Groups)

	Linn County		State of Iowa Per Cent
1927-29	Amount	Per Cent of Total	of Total
Agriculture	$ 5,302,000	7.92	27.5
Mining	82,000	.12	.8
Manufacturing	17,978,000	26.90	10.9
Transportation	2,607,000	3.90	8.4
Electrical Indus.	1,625,000	2.43	2.9
Building	1,487,000	2.22	2.2
Finance	944,000	1.41	2.2
Trade	8,822,000	13.20	12.3
Gov. Service & Uncl.	28,107,000	42.00	32.9
Total	66,954,000	100.10	100.0
1951-53			
Agriculture	3,227,000	6.74	23.9
Mining	47,000	.10	0.7
Manufacturing	13,538,000	28.30	9.8
Transportation	1,688,000	3.53	8.3
Electrical Indus.	1,515,000	3.20	4.1
Building	804,000	1.70	1.6
Finance	1,200,000	2.51	2.7
Trade	6,440,000	13.50	11.8
Gov. Service & Uncl.	19,409,000	40.54	37.0
Total	47,868,000	100.12	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Linn County

	Annual Average	
	1929	1952
Agriculture	1.18	1.27
Mining	.61	.61
Manufacturing	10.10	12.38
Transportation	1.90	1.91
Electrical Indus.	3.48	3.48
Building	4.19	4.76
Finance	2.63	4.24
Trade	4.40	5.14
Government	3.33	3.35
Service & Uncl.	5.84	5.84
Linn Co. Income as a percentage of state total	4.10	4.51

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-35	Average for 1931-35 Expressed as a Percentage of 1927-29
Linn County	$813	$581	71.49
State of Iowa	662	430	64.85

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Linn County

	1929	1932
All realty	2.66	2.84
Personal property	2.81	
Railroad property	1.90	1.91
Telephone & Telegraph	1.69	1.71
All properties except Moneys & cr.	2.50	2.85
Moneys & credits-	2.63	4.24

III OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Linn County, 1930

	State of Iowa			Linn County		
Occupational Groups	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	4,963	131	5,094
Farmers (owners, tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	3,230	99	3,329
Farm, (Managers, foremen)	1,739	285	2,024	24	2	26
Farm laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	1,700	26	1,726
Wage workers	88,223	823	89,046	1,238	9	1,247
Unpd. family wks.	28,555	1,190	27,745	462	17	479
Forestry & fishing	800	8	808	4	0	4
Coal mining	7,732	27	7,759	1	0	1
Other mineral extra.	1,740	25	1,765	48	0	48
Building industry	36,966	561	37,527	1,932	28	1,960
Chemical, Allied ind.	3,636	809	4,445	557	81	638
Clay, glass & stone	5,139	185	5,324	120	10	130
Clothing industries	1,644	2,632	4,276	89	151	240
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	224	41	265
Slaughter & Packing houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	1,069	149	1,218
Other foods, allied products	8,859	1,867	10,726	1,465	345	1,810
Automobile repair shp.	6,221	198	6,419	219	6	225
Iron & steel indus.	26,474	1,191	27,665	1,621	89	1,710
Lumber & furn. ind.	6,700	539	7,239	261	12	273
Paper, printing, allied industries	6,589	2,174	8,7[illegible]	369	135	504
Independent hand ind.	3,548	3,512	7,060	115	162	277
Other mfg. indus.	17,585	5,204	22,789	762	164	926
Const., maintenance of streets	11,462	147	11,609	389	6	395
Garages, greasing stations	10,688	289	11,277	419	25	444
Postal service	6,270	823	7,093	255	13	268
Steam & st. r.r.	37,334	[illegible]	38,194	2,017	59	2,076
Tele. & telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	209	269	478
Other transport. & communication	10,784	314	11,098	379	18	397
Banking & brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	316	158	474
Ins. & real estate	9,039	3,629	12,668	523	234	757
Auto agencies & filling stations	11,494	562	12,056	439	32	471
Wholesale, retail tr.	76,075	23,482	99,557	3,637	1,386	5,023
Other pursuits in tr.	4,444	1,141	5,585	155	76	231
Public service	12,931	1,732	14,663	441	56	497
Recreation and amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	219	118	337

OCCUPATIONS (continued)

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa Male	Female	Total	Linn County Male	Female	Total
Other prof., semi-prof. services	25,832	41,148	66,980	969	1,556	2,525
Hotels, restr., brdg. houses	8,186	12,532	20,718	332	614	946
Laundries & cleaning shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	155	165	320
Other dom. & pers. service	9,958	33,500	43,458	364	1,247	1,611
Industries not spec.	24,522	2,026	26,458	751	137	888

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930

	Linn County Number	Linn County Per Cent	State of Iowa Per Cent
Agricultural Pursuits	5,098	15.24	
Mining	49	.15	
Trade	6,956	20.79	
Transportation and Communication	4,058	12.13	
Manufacturing & mech. pursuits	10,176	30.41	
Prof., Semi-prof. & Recreational	2,862	8.55	
Public, Domestic, & Personal Service	3,374	10.08	
All Other Pursuits	888	2.65	
Total	33,481		

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations, Linn County

	Approx. No. of Workers Attached to Industry, 1930	Range of Seasonal Index[1]	Numbers Affected by Variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	1,726	43.2	746	summer	winter
Coal Mining	1	62.	-	winter	summer
Building Industry	1,960	53.4	1,047	summer	winter
Clay & Stone Industry	130	46.6	61	summer	winter
Iron & Steel Products	1,710	14.9	255	summer	winter
Other Manufacturing	6,376	17.4	1,109	autumn	winter
Trade	5,023	9.7	487	aut. & early winter	early spring
Total			3,705		

1 Refers to Seasonal Indexes for Entire State of Iowa.

4. Unemployment Linn County, 1930

A. Number out of a job, able to work and looking for work:

Male	1,222
Female	228
Total	1,450

B. Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excepting those sick or voluntarily idle.

Male	634
Female	94
Total	728

	Linn County	State of Iowa
Total Number Unemployed (A & B)	2,187	
Total Number Gainful Workers	33,461	
Per Cent Unemployed	6.53	

5. Farms in Linn County Classified by Sizes

	Linn County				State of Iowa
	Number of Farms			Per Cent of Total Farms	Per Cent of Total Farms
No. Acres Per Farm	1920	1925	1930	1930	1930
Under 3	20	1	51	1.41	.5
3-9	230	275	340	9.40	3.6
10-19	218	217	236	6.25	2.7
20-49	279	359	364	10.06	5.5
50-99	818	731	729	20.13	14.8
100-174	1,282	1,264	1,198	33.13	39.7
175-259	458	463	495	13.69	20.1
260-499	180	170	197	5.44	12.1
500-999	12	15	15	.41	.9
1000 or over	1	2	--	--	.1
Total	3,666	3,645	3,615		100.0

IV PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF, 1934, LINN COUNTY

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August 1934	6,880	8.4	8.9
September 1934	6,870	8.3	8.6
October 1934	7,091	8.6	8.8
November 1934	7,368	8.9	9.2
December 1934	8,081	9.8	10.4
January 1935	8,448	10.3	11.0
February 1935	8,712	10.6	11.0

V EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education, 1925; Numbers of Persons Who Have Completed Various Grades

	Linn County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Pop.	Corresponding Per Cent of Total Population
4th grade or less	13,756	17.4	17.2
5th grade	5,502		7.9
6th grade	5,277		8.3
7th grade	3,842		6.0
8th grade	16,292		22.1
9th grade	3,504		4.0
10th grade	4,725		4.6
11th grade	3,082		2.8
12th grade	8,438		7.9
(Numbers who have attented college)			
1 year	2,025		2.1
2 years	2,021		1.9
3 years	1,008		.8
4 years or more	2,092		1.7

2. Literacy, Per Cent Illiterate

Linn County	1.0
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of libraries	3	3	3
Number of volumes	69,501	72,819	77,958
Volumes added	2,942	1,856	6,085
Volumes loaned	377,690	372,361	383,295
City borrowers	19,751	20,532	21,106
Country borrowers	89	90	103

Volumes per capita in libraries, annual average for 3 years .95
Volumes loaned per capita population, annual average for three years 4.59

Average total circulation: nine national magazines, 1932-33

Linn County		State of Iowa
Number	Number of Magazines per Fam.	Number of Magazines per Fam.
26,209	1.17	.98

VI HEALTH

1. Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924	74
1925	83
1926	75
1927	81
1928	67
1929	77

Total for six year period--455

2. Total Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases per 1000 Population, 1924-1929

Linn County	5.60
State of Iowa	6.98

VII DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons Admitted or Committed to State Institutions, 1934

	Number from Linn County	Per Cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	21	6.1
Soldiers Orphans	34	4.4
Juvenile Home	6	3.2
Institution for Feelbe Minded Children	2	.9
State Sanitarium	48	11.2
Training School	56	8.2
Hospitals for Insane	109	5.7
Hospitals for Inebriates	34	3.3
Hospitals for Epileptics & School for Feeble Minded	31	7.7
Penal Institutions (male)	75	4.8
Penal Institutions (female)	15	1.1

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane Per 1000 Population

Year	Linn County	State of Iowa
1912	2.99	2.50
1917	3.11	2.20
1922	2.95	2.28
1927	3.18	2.58
1932		1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions Per 1000 Population, 1920-1930

Linn County	4.70
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Linn County	State of Iowa
1928		
1952		
1954		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations

MEN	Linn County	State of Iowa
Patriotic Organization	5.8	4.1
Service Organization	1.0	.9
Fraternal Organization	26.4	22.0
Junior Org. for Boys	9.2	7.2
WOMEN		
Patriotic Organization	4.5	4.7
Woman's Clubs	2.2	2.9
Fraternal Organization	9.6	10.9
Junior Org. for Girls	8.9	5.3
OTHERS		
Men & Women's Fraternal Org.		18.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	3.1	1.6
Parent-Teacher Association percentage of Families	5.5	5.7
Rural Farm Org. Percentage of Families	18.4	17.2

Percentage for adult organization based on total adult population and for junior organizations on total population in appropriate age groups.

IX HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-farm Homes in Various Value Classes

Value	Cedar Rapids	Linn County
Under $1500	413	737
$1500-2999	1,174	1,886
3000-4999	2,583	3,287
5000-7499	2,899	3,202
7500 and over	1,586	1,662
Not reported	103	147
Total	8,658	10,901

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rental Per Month	Cedar Rapids	Linn County
Under $15.00	502	1,014
$15. - 29.	2,571	3,185
30. - 49	2,251	2,403
50. - over	816	830
Not reported	66	106
Total	6,206	7,538

3. Housing in Cedar Rapids, 1930

Total number of families	15,317
Number of home owners	8,860
Number of tenants	6,284
Others chiefly farm homes	173
Total number of dwellings	14,122
One family dwellings	13,362
Two family dwellings	568
Three family dwellings	192

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Marshall County

MARSHALL COUNTY

I. GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Marshall County Population; Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	17,576
1880	23,752
1890	25,842
1900	29,991
1910	30,279
1920	32,630
1930	33,727

2. Marshalltown Population; Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	8,914
1900	11,544
1910	13,374
1920	15,731
1930	17,375

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Marshall County

1890	1.35
1900	1.34
1910	1.36
1920	1.36
1930	1.36

4. Population Density (Persons Per Square Mile)

1900	52
1910	53
1920	57
1930	59

5. Migration: Gain or Loss in Population, 1920 to 1930

	Number	Per Cent
Marshall County	1,097	+3.4
State of Iowa	66,918	+2.8

* Based on United States Censuses

6. Population of Marshall County Townships, 1900 to 1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Bangor	626	537	539	485
Eden	1,126	968	996	1,000
Greencastle	1,421	1,362	1,469	1,340
Iowa	807	771	706	726
Jefferson	985	953	1,010	1,015
Le Grand	1,712	1,385	1,239	1,306
Liberty	975	879	851	859
Linn	1,087	976	1,212	699
Liscomb	1,039	944	932	889
Logan	1,099	1,079	1,095	1,038
Marietta	811	752	719	713
Marion	893	971	870	926
Marshall	11,544	13,374	15,731	17,373
Minerva	904	927	892	887
State Center	1,646	1,537	1,647	1,632
Taylor	497	446	435	457
Timber Creek	1,165	976	872	933
Vienna	738	675	660	658
Washington	916	787	775	811

7. Population of Marshall Towns, 1910, 1920, 1930

	1910	1920	1930		1910	1920	1930
Albion	457	392	436	Lamoille	—	—	—
Bangor	—	—	—	Laurel	179	195	232
Clemens	213	216	241	Legrand	338	320	382
Dillon	—	—	—	Liscomb	354	347	326
Dunbar	—	—	—	Marshalltown	13,374	15,731	17,373
Edenville	448	439	450	Melbourne	423	481	426
Ferguson	127	207	175	Rhodes	—	—	—
Gilman	430	490	428	St. Anthony	199	203	202
Green Mountain	—	—	—	State Center	898	975	1,012
Haverhill	—	—	—	Vancleve	—	—	—

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population, 1910-1930

		Percentages of Total Population	
		Marshall Co.	State of Iowa
0-19 Years of Age	1910	38.07	41.0
	1920	37.12	38.9
	1930	36.13	37.3
20-44 Years of Age	1910	37.67	37.5
	1920	36.82	37.7
	1930	35.61	36.2
Over 45 Years of Age	1910	24.26	21.5
	1920	26.06	23.4
	1930	28.26	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population, 1930

	Per Cent Male
Marshall County	50.3
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	Per Cent of Total Population Married
Marshall County	15,321	45.4
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign Born White Population of Marshall County, 1930

Germany	476	Canada	92
Norway	283	Denmark	82
Sweden	199	Irish Free State	64
Czechoslavakia	171	Russia	57
England	120	All Others	264

Total, 1808

12. Urban and Rural Population, 1930

	Marshall County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	17,373	51.5	39.7
Rural Farm	10,694	31.7	39.0
Rural Non-farm	5,660	16.8	21.3

13. Families in Marshall County, 1930

	Marshall County	Marshalltown
Total number of families	8,670	4,702
Non-farm families	6,177	—
Farm families	2,493	—
Owner families	4,614	2,580
Tenant families	3,883	2,046

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age, 1930

	Marshall County
No. of children under 10 years	5,385
One child under 10 years	1,651
Two children under 10 years	930
Three or more children under 10 years	704

15. Nativity of Families, 1930

	Marshall Co.	Marshalltown
Native white families	7,703	4,089
Foreign-born white families	878	527
Negro families	80	80
Others	9	6

16. Median Size of Families

	Marshall Co.	Marshalltown
All families	3.24	3.08
Native white families	3.27	3.08
Foreign-born white families	3.00	3.00

II. INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Marshall County 1927-29, and, 1931-33. (By Industrial Groups)

	Marshall County		State of Iowa
		Per Cent	Per Cent
1927-29	Amount	of Total	of Total
Agriculture	5,751,000	25.42	27.5
Mining	109,000	.50	.8
Manufacturing	3,952,000	17.50	10.9
Transportation	1,592,000	7.04	8.4
Electrical Industries	528,000	2.33	2.9
Building	525,000	2.32	2.2
Finance	449,000	2.00	2.2
Trade	2,927,000	12.94	12.3
Government Service and Unclassified	6,795,000	30.04	32.9
Total	22,628,000	100.09	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	3,075,000	22.32	23.9
Mining	63,000	.50	.7
Manufacturing	1,810,000	13.14	9.8
Transportation	955,000	6.93	8.3
Electrical Industries	493,000	3.60	4.1
Building	240,000	1.74	1.6
Finance	348,000	2.53	2.7
Trade	1,767,000	12.82	11.8
Gov. Service and Unclassified	5,027,000	36.52	37.0
Total	13,778,000	100.10	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Marshall County

	Annual Ave. 1927-1929	Annual Ave. 1931-1933
Agriculture	1.28	1.21
Mining	.81	.81
Manufacturing	2.22	1.74
Transportation	1.16	1.08
Electrical Industries	1.13	1.13
Building	1.48	1.42
Finance	1.25	1.23
Trade	1.46	1.41
Government	1.36	1.36
Service & Unclassified	1.23	1.23
Per cent of Total	1.38	1.30

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-33	Average for 1931-33 Expressed as a Percentage of 1927-29
Marshall County	$371	$409	60.89
State of Iowa	$662	$430	64.95

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Marshall County

	1929	1932
All realty	1.17	1.26
Personal property	1.05	
Railroad property	1.16	1.08
Telephone & Telegraph	1.59	1.16
All property except money and credits	1.16	1.23
Moneys and crddiss	1.25	1.23

III. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex and Industrial Groups, for the State of Iowa and Marshall County, 1930

	State of Iowa			Marshall County		
Occupational Groups	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	3,523	58	3,581
Farmers (owners, tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	2,290	42	2,332
Farm Mgrs. & Foremen	1,739	285	2,024	25	5	30
Farm laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	1,205	8	1,213
Wageworkers	88,223	825	89,048	1,070	3	1,073
Unpaid Family Wks.	26,555	1,190	27,745	135	5	140
Forestry & Fishing	800	8	808	6	0	6
Coal Miners	7,732	27	7,759	0	0	0
Other Mineral Extrac.	1,740	25	1,765	88	1	89
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	567	10	577
Chemical, Allied Ind.	3,636	809	4,445	36	1	37
Clay, Glass & Stone	5,139	185	5,324	14	0	14
Clothing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	17	21	38
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	65	5	70
Slaughter & Packing Houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	14	0	14
Other Food & Allied Products	8,859	1,867	10,726	193	73	266
Automobile Repair Shp.	6,221	198	6,419	107	3	110
Iron and Steel Ind.	26,474	1,191	27,665	759	74	833
Lumber & Furniture Industry	6,700	539	7,239	19	0	19
Paper, Printing, Allied Ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	91	24	115
Independent Hand Trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	48	49	97
Other Mfg. Ind.	17,585	5,204	22,789	348	76	424
Const. & Maintenance of Streets	11,462	147	11,609	95	1	96
Garages & Greasing Stations	10,688	589	11,277	138	17	155
Postal Service	6,270	823	7,093	76	9	85
Steam & St. R. R.	37,334	860	38,194	707	13	720
Tele. & Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	75	76	151
Other Trans. & Comm.	10,784	314	11,098	131	8	139
Banking & Brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	68	28	96
Ins. & Real Estate	9,039	3,629	12,688	110	27	137
Auto,Ag., FillingSta.	11,494	562	12,056	165	14	179
Whole. & Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	1,122	412	1,534
Other Pursuits in Tr.	4,444	1,151	5,595	57	12	69
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	117	23	140
Recreation & Amuse.	5,101	2,260	7,361	64	35	99

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa Male	Female	Total	Marshall County Male	Female	Total
Other Prof. & Semi Prof. Serv.	25,832	41,148	66,980	377	596	973
Hotels, Rest & Bdg. Houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	124	208	332
Laundries, Cleaning Shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	32	32	64
Other Dom. & Personal Service	9,958	33,500	43,458	144	466	610
Industries not Specified	24,522	2,026	26,458	431	20	451

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930.

	Marshall County Number	Marshall County Percentage	Iowa Percentage
Agricultural Pursuits	3587	29.1	36.37
Mining	89	.7	1.04
Trade	2015	16.4	15.23
Transport. & Comm.	1346	10.9	9.84
Mfg. & Mech. Pursuits	2614	21.2	17.27
Prof., Semi-prof., & Recreational	1072	8.7	8.14
Public, Domestic, Pers. Service	1146	9.3	9.18
All other Pursuits	451	3.7	2.93
Totals	12320		100.0

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations, Marshall County

Industrial Groups	Approx No. Attached to Ind.	Range of Seasonal Index	Number Affected by Variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	1213	43.2	524	sum.	winter
Coal Mining	0	62.0	—	win.	summer
Building Industry	577	53.4	308	sum.	winter
Clay & Stone Ind.	14	46.6	6	sum.	winter
Iron & Steel Ind.	833	14.9	124	sum.	winter
Other Manufacturing	1190	17.4	207	aut.	winter
Trade	1603	9.7	155	Aut. & ea. Win.	early spring
Total			1324		

Refers to Seasonal Indexes for Entire of Iowa

4. Unemployment, Marshall County, 1930

A. Number out of a job, able to work and looking for a job.

Male	330
Female	58
Total	388

B. Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle.

Male	114
Female	32
Total	146

	Marshall County	State of Iowa
Total Number of Unemployed (Class A and B)	534	31,523
Total Number of Gainful Workers	12,320	912,832
Per Cent Unemployed		3.4

5. Farms in Marshall County, Classified by Sizes

Number of Acres per Farm	Marshall County Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Percentage of Total Farms 1930	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total Farms 1930
Under 3	8	2	19	.81	.5
3-9	60	52	125	5.31	3.6
10-19	58	74	80	3.40	2.7
20-49	179	150	167	7.10	5.5
50-99	373	351	333	14.15	14.8
100-174	907	896	860	36.56	39.7
175-256	477	485	506	21.51	20.1
260-499	239	233	251	10.67	12.1
500-999	12	10	10	.42	.9
1000 & over	2		1	.04	.1
Total	2,315	2,253	2,352	100.0	

6. Persons Receiving Relief, 1934.

	Marshall County Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	2,223	6.6	8.9
September	2,037	6.0	8.6
October	2,000	5.9	8.8
November	1,755	5.2	9.2
December	2,782	8.2	10.4
January, 1935	3,021	9.0	11.0

V. EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education, 1925. (Numbers of Persons Who Have Completed Various Grades)

	Marshall County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding Per Cent of Total Population
4th Grade or Less	4,861	14.7	17.2
5th Grade	2,894		7.9
6th Grade	3,118		8.3
7th Grade	2,093		6.0
8th Grade	6,368		22.1
9th Grade	1,594		4.0
10th Grade	1,844		4.6
11th Grade	1,049		2.8
12th Grade	2,581		7.9
(Numbers who have attended college)			
1 Year	921		2.1
2 Years	679		1.9
3 Years	327		.8
4 Years or more	565		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930 (Per Cent Illiterate)

Marshall County	.6
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of Libraries	1	1	1
Number of Volumes	19,813	22,548	24,110
Volumes Added	570	1,531	2,787
Volumes Loaned	103,115	129,371	156,906
City Borrowers	7,541	8,065	8,518
County Borrowers	82	64	118
Volumes per Capita in Library (Annual Ave. for 3 Years)			
Volumes Loaned per Capita Population			

Annual Ave. for 3 Years
Average Total Circulation: Nine National Magazines 1932-33.

Marshall County		State of Iowa
Number	Magazines Per Family	Magazines Per Family
9,042	1.04	.96

VI. HEALTH

1. Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924	35
1925	36
1926	58
1927	45
1928	34
1929	31
Total for 6 Year Period	239

2. Total Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases Per 1000 Population, 1924-1929.

Marshall County	7.16
State of Iowa	6.98

VII. DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons Admitted or Committed to State Institutions, 1934.

	Number from Marshall Co.	Percentage of State Total
Soldiers Home	26	7.6
Soldiers Orphans	6	.8
Juvenile Home	1	.5
Inst. for Feeble Minded	1	.4
State Sanitarium	9	2.1
Training School	14	2.0
Hospitals for Insane	44	1.5
Hospitals for Inebriates	16	1.5
Hospitals for Epileptics and School for Feeble Minded	7	1.7
Penal Institutions (male)	34	2.2
Penal Institutions (female)	4	2.9

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane Per 1000 Population

	Marshall Co.	State of Iowa
1912	1.80	2.30
1917	2.19	2.20
1922	1.65	2.28
1927	1.76	2.58
1932		1.20

3- Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions Per 1000 Population, 1920-1930.

Marshall County	4.17
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Marshall Co.	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations[1]

Men	Marshall Co.	Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	3.5	4.1
Service Organizations	1.2	.9
Fraternal Organizations	24.6	22.0
Junior Orgs. for Boys	14.8	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organizations	5.3	4.7
Women's Clubs	4.7	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	14.2	10.9
Junior Orgs. for Girls	8.9	5.3
Others		
Men & Women Fraternal Org.		16.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	3.4	1.6
Parent-Teachers Ass'n (Percentage of families)	11.4	5.7
Rural Farm Orgs. (Percentage of families)	23.8	20.7

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1 Percentage for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations on total population in appropriate age groups.

IX. HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes:

Value	Marshalltown	Marshall County
Under $1500	237	446
$1500-$2999	593	903
$3000-$4999	894	1,121
$5000-$7499	563	662
$7500 and Over	250	278
Not Reported	15	49
Total	2,552	3,459

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes:

Rental Per Month	Marshalltown	Marshall County
Under $15	213	544
$15 - $29	1,020	1,235
$30 - $49	707	723
$50 and over	82	90
Not Reported	12	32
Total	2,034	2,624

3. Housing in Marshalltown, 1930

Total Number of Families	4,702
Number of Home Owners	2,580
Number of Tenants	2,046
Others (chiefly farm-homes)	76
Total Number of Dwellings	4,345
One Family Dwellings	4,093
Two Family Dwellings	198
Three or More Family Dwellings	54

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Monroe County

MONROE COUNTY

I. GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Monroe County Population, Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	12,724
1880	13,719
1890	13,666
1900	17,985
1910	25,429
1920	23,467
1930	15,010

2. Albia Population, Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	2,359
1900	2,889
1910	4,369
1920	5,067
1930	4,425

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Monroe County

1890	.71
1900	.81
1910	1.14
1920	.98
1930	.61

4. Population Density (Persons per Square Mile)

1900	42
1910	59
1920	54
1930	35

5. Migration Gain or Loss in Population 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Monroe County	-8,457	-36.0%
State of Iowa	+68,918	+2.8%

*Based on United States Census

6. Population of Monroe County Townships 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Bluff Creek	998	4,858	3,306	904
Cedar	824	763	713	573
Franklin	755	596	590	496
Guilford	2,535	3,498	2,342	1,205
Jackson	986	984	905	815
Mantua	2,080	2,406	1,116	823
Monroe	1,236	1,050	765	639
Pleasant	1,358	1,507	1,377	864
Troy	4,552	7,086	6,661	5,392
Union	1,242	1,381	3,307	1,949
Urbana	839	721	598	530
Wayne	600	583	1,787	820

7. Population of Monroe County Towns 1910-1930

	1910	1920	1930
Albia	4,969	5,067	4,425
Avery	—	—	—
Foster	276	79	49
Fredric	—	—	—
Hiteman	—	—	—
Lovilia	552	958	727
Melrose	459	450	417
Rexfield	—	—	—

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population 1910-1930

		Percentage of total population	
		Monroe County	State of Iowa
0-19 Years of Age	(1910	45.33	41.0
	(1920	44.68	38.9
	(1930	39.83	37.3
20-44 Years of Age	(1910	36.58	37.5
	(1920	34.10	37.7
	(1930	30.63	36.2
Over 45 Years of Age	(1910	18.09	21.5
	(1920	21.22	23.4
	(1930	29.54	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population 1930

	% Male
Monroe County	51.6
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	% of Total Population Married
Monroe County	6,562	42.4
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-Born White Population of Monroe County 1930

England	186
Sweden	157
Czechoslavakia	130
Italy	76
Yugoslavia	73
Irish Free State	52
Scotland	51
Canada	22
All others	267
TOTAL	1,014

12. Urban and Rural Population 1930

	Monroe County Number	Monroe County Per Cent	State of Iowa Per Cent
Urban	4,425	29.5	39.7
Rural Farm	7,474	49.8	39.0
Rural Non-Farm	3,111	20.7	21.3
TOTAL	15,010	100.0	100.0

13. Families in Monroe County 1930

	Monroe County	Albia
Total Number of Families	3,847	1,207
Non-Farm Families	2,062	- -
Farm Families	1,785	- -
Owner Families	2,225	683
Tenant Families	1,552	516

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age 1930

	Monroe County
No children under 10 years	2,412
One child under 10 years	623
Two children under 10 years	374
Three or more children under 10 years	438

15. Nativity of Families 1930

	Monroe County	Albia
Native White families	3,171	1,039
Foreign-born white families	556	144
Negro Families	119	24
Others	1	--

16. Medium Size of Families

	Monroe County	Albia
All Families	3.39	3.15
Native white Families	3.40	3.11
Foreign-born white Families	3.61	3.54

II. INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Monroe County 1927-29 and 1931-33 by Industrial Groups

	Monroe County Amount	Monroe County Per Cent of Total	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total
1927-29			
Agriculture	2,022,000	27.74	27.5
Mining	824,000	11.30	.8
Manufacturing	71,000	1.00	10.9
Transportation	1,358,000	18.63	8.4
Electrical Industries	135,000	1.90	2.9
Building	121,000	1.70	2.2
Finance	104,000	1.43	2.2
Trade	602,000	8.30	12.3
Government service and unclassified	2,054,000	28.24	32.9
TOTAL	7,291,000	100.24	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	711,000	16.30	23.9
Mining	474,000	10.84	.7
Manufacturing	42,000	1.00	9.8
Transportation	849,000	19.42	8.3
Electrical Industries	124,000	2.84	4.1
Building	61,000	1.40	1.6
Finance	76,000	1.74	2.7
Trade	401,000	9.20	11.8
Government and unclassified service	1,633,000	37.40	37.0
TOTAL	4,371,000	100.14	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Monroe County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	.40	.28
Mining	6.13	6.13
Manufacturing	.04	.04
Transportation	.99	.96
Electrical Industries	.29	.29
Building	.34	.36
Finance	.29	.27
Trade	.30	.32
Government	.60	.60
Service and unclassified	.31	.31
Monroe County Income as Percentage of Total State Income	.45	.41

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-33	Average for 1931-33 Expressed as a percentage of 1927-1929
Monroe County	$485	$291	59.97
State of Iowa	$662	$430	64.95

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Monroe County

	1929	1932
All Realty	.47	.43
Personal Property	.43	
Railroad Property	.99	.96
Telephone and Telegraph	.47	.38
All Property except Money and Credits	.51	.46
Money and Credits	.29	.27

I. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Monroe County, 1930.

	State of Iowa			Monroe County		
upational Groups	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
iculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	2,322	126	2,448
mers (owners, tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	1,577	55	1,632
m Mgrs. and Foremen	1,739	285	2,024	6	0	6
m Laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	737	69	806
e Workers	88,223	825	89,048	358	6	364
aid Family Workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	379	63	442
estry and Fishing	800	8	808	7	0	7
l Mines	7,732	27	7,759	760	4	764
er Mineral Extraction	1,740	25	1,765	6	0	6
lding Industry	36,966	561	37,527	104	2	106
nical and Allied Ind.	3,636	809	4,445	6	0	6
y, Glass, and Stone	5,139	185	5,324	1	0	1
thing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	5	4	9
eries	3,962	958	4,920	10	0	10
ghter & Packing Houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	10	0	10
er Food & Allied Products	8,859	1,867	10,726	13	0	13
omobile Repair Shops	6,221	198	6,419	32	2	34
n & Steel Industry	26,474	1,191	27,665	32	1	33
ber & Furniture Ind.	6,700	539	7,239	5	0	5
er, Printing, Allied Ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	13	3	16
ependent Hand Trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	19	13	32
er Mfg. Ind.	17,585	5,204	22,789	35	5	40
st. & Maintenance of Sts.	11,462	147	11,609	34	0	34
ages & Greasing Stations	10,688	589	11,277	39	0	39
tal Service	6,270	823	7,093	46	6	52
am & Street R.R.	37,334	860	38,194	169	3	172
ephone & Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	19	21	40
er Transport & Comm.	10,784	314	11,098	40	2	42
cing & Brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	21	6	27
rance & Real Estate	9,039	3,629	12,688	28	4	32
o Agencies, Filling Station	11,494	562	12,056	39	3	42
lesale & Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	299	82	381
er Pursuits in Trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	2	0	2
lic Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	42	9	51
reation & Amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	13	4	17
er Prof. & Semi-Prof. Serv.	25,832	41,148	66,980	109	255	364
els, Rests. Brdg. Houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	29	56	85
ndries & Cleaning Shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	8	8	16
er Dom. & Personal Service	9,958	33,500	43,458	32	117	149
istries not Specified	24,522	2,026	26,458	132	14	146

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups 1930

	Monroe County		Iowa
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Agricultural Pursuits	2,455	46.93	36.37
Mining	770	14.75	1.04
Trade	484	9.25	15.23
Trans. & Communication	379	7.25	9.84
Mfg. & Mechanical Purs.	315	6.02	17.27
Prof. & semi-prof. & Recreational	381	7.28	8.14
Public, Domestic, & Personal Service	301	5.75	9.18
All other Pursuits	146	2.79	2.93
TOTAL	5,231		100.00

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations

Monroe County

Industry Groups	Approx. no. of workers attached to Industry 1930	Range of Seasonal Index	No. affected by variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	806	43.2	348	Summer	Winter
Coal Mining	764	62.0	474	Winter	Summer
Building Industry	106	53.4	57	Summer	Winter
Clay & Stone Industry	1	46.6		Summer	Winter
Iron & Steel Industry	33	14.9	5	Summer	Winter
Other Manufacturing	175	17.4	30	Autumn	Winter
Trade	383	9.7	37	Autumn	Early & early Spring
TOTAL	2268		951		Winter

1. Refers to Seasonal Indexes for entire state of Iowa

IV. EMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment Monroe County, 1930

A. Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job.

Male	199
Female	35
Total	234

B. Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntary idle.

Male	206
Female	7
Total	213

	Monroe County	State Of Iowa
Total Number of Unemployed, clases A&B	447	31,523
Total Number of Gainful workers	5,231	912,832
Per Cent Unemployed	8.5%	3.4%

2. Farms in Monroe County Classified by Sizes

Number of Acres per Farm	Monroe County Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Per Cent of Total Farms	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total Farms
Under 3	5	1	1	.05	.5
3-9	46	108	52	3.08	3.6
10-19	63	90	55	3.24	2.7
20-49	213	224	171	10.08	5.5
50-99	438	442	352	20.76	14.6
100-174	548	591	549	32.38	39.7
175-259	282	271	291	17.16	20.1
260-499	178	169	195	11.50	12.1
500-999	19	17	28	1.65	.9
1000 or over	1	1	1	.05	.1
TOTAL	1,793	1,994	1,695		100.0

3. Persons Receiving Relief, 1934, Monroe County

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	5,726	33.1	8.9
September	3,832	25.5	8.6
October	3,508	25.5	8.8
November	3,470	23.4	9.2
December	3,747	23.1	10.4
January, 1935	3,354	22.3	11.0

V. EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education 1925. Number of persons who have completed Various Grades

	Monroe County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding per cent of Total Population
4th Grade	4,512	22.9	17.2
5th Grade	2,474		7.9
6th Grade	1,745		8.3
7th Grade	1,441		8.0
8th Grade	3,995		22.1
9th Grade	741		4.0
10th Grade	776		4.8
11th Grade	446		2.8
12th Grade	981		7.9
	(Number who have attended college)		
1 Year	216		2.1
2 Years	159		1.9
3 Years	88		.8
4 Years or more	157		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930

	Per cent Illiterate
Monroe County	1.7
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of Libraries	1	1	1
Number of Volumes	7,338	8,154	9,091
Volumes added	698	435	551
Volumes loaned	31,055	34,364	35,145
City Borrowers	3,098	3,413	3,528
County Borrowers	77	35	187

Volumes per capita in library (Annual Average for 5 years) .61
Volumes per capita population loaned (Annual Average for 5 years) 2.23

Average Total Circulation, Nine National Magazines 1932-33

	Monroe County	State of Iowa
Number	Magazines per family	Magazines per family
2,679	.70	.96

VI. Health

1. Number of deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924- - - - - -	-39
1925- - - - - -	-29
1926- - - - - -	-36
1927- - - - - -	-23
1928- - - - - -	-22
1929- - - - - -	-14
Total for six years- - -	-163

2. Total number of deaths from communicable diseases per 1000 population, 1924-1929

Monroe County- - - - -	-9.20
State of Iowa- - - - -	-6.38

VII. DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons admitted or Committed to State Institutions 1934.

	Number from Monroe County	Per Cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	3	.9
Soldiers Orphans		
Juvenile Home	1	.5
Inst. for Feeble-Minded Children	2	.9
State Sanitarium	3	.7
Training Schools	4	.6
Hospitals for Insane	11	.4
Hospitals for Inebriates	8	.8
Hospitals for Epileptics and School for Feeble-minded	1	.2
Penal Institutions (male)	9	.6
Penal Institutions (female)	1	.7

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane Per 1000 Population

	Monroe County	State of Iowa
1912	1.99	2.30
1917	2.32	2.20
1922	2.57	2.28
1927	3.30	2.58
1932		1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions per 1000 Population 1920-1930

Monroe County	2.54
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Monroe County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations[1]

Men	Monroe County	Iowa
Partiotic Organizations	2.3	4.1
Service Organizations	.6	.9
Fraternal Organizations	15.8	22.0
Junior Organizations for Boys	5.2	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organizations	2.0	4.7
Women's Clubs	1.4	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	7.4	10.9
Junior Organizations for Girls	3.3	5.3
Others		
Men & Women Fraternal Orgs.		16.5
Misc. Organizations	.5	1.6
Parent-Teachers Assn. (% of families	2.5	5.7
Rural farm Orgs. (% of families.)	26.1	20.7

1. Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations on total population in appropriate age groups.

3. Percentage of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations.

	1916	1926
Monroe County		
State of Iowa	40.2	44.5

IX. HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes

Value	Albia	Monroe County
Under $1500	182	525
$1500-2999	199	265
$3000-4999	160	183
$5000-7499	92	95
$7500-over	23	25
Not Reported	11	25
Total	667	1,118

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rent Per Month	Albia	Monroe County
Under $15	291	660
$15-29	170	192
$30-49	44	47
$50-over	4	5
Not Reported	2	16
Total	511	920

3. Housing in Albia 1930

Total Number of Families	1,207
Number of Home Owners	683
Number of Tenants	516
Others (chiefly farm homes)	8
Total Number of Dwellings	1,177
One family Dwellings	1,151
Two family dwellings	23
Three or More Family Dwellings	3

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Muscatine County

MUSCATINE COUNTY

I. GENERAL POPULATION DATA *

1. Muscatine County Population, Absolute Numbers 1870-1930

1870	21,688
1880	23,170
1890	24,504
1900	28,242
1910	29,505
1920	29,042
1930	29,385

2. Muscatine Population, Absolute Numbers 1890-1930

1890	11,454
1900	14,073
1910	16,178
1920	16,068
1930	16,778

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Muscatine County

1890	1.28
1900	1.27
1910	1.33
1920	1.21
1930	1.21

4. Population Density (Persons per Square Mile)

1900	65
1910	68
1920	67
1930	68

5. Migration Gain or Loss in Population 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Muscatine County	343	41.2
State of Iowa	66, 918	42.8

* Based on United States Census

6. Population of Muscatine County's Townships 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Bloomington	965	920	980	1,088
Cedar	345	360	364	289
Fruitland	917	824	718	867
Fulton	995	894	828	812
Goshen	906	818	740	694
Lake	566	505	533	469
Montpelier	586	508	469	437
Moscow	704	724	601	611
Muscatine	14,073	16,178	16,068	16,778
Orono	562	560	497	511
Pike	1,151	1,073	1,091	972
Seventy-six	650	634	590	544
Sweetland	1,188	1,068	1,022	944
Wapsinonoc	2,565	2,519	2,613	2,547
Wilton	2,069	1,920	1,928	1,822

7. Population of Muscatine County Towns - 1910, 1920 and 1930

	1910	1920	1930
Ardon	—	—	—
Atalissa	220	198	187
Conesville	347	307	254
Cranston	—	—	—
Fairport	—	—	—
Montpelier	—	—	—
Moscow	—	—	—
Muscatine	16,178	16,068	16,778
Nichols	396	387	369
Stockton	138	128	110
West Libery	1,666	1,834	1,679
Wilton Junction	1,157	1,178	1,104
Fruitland	—	—	-

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population 1910 to 1930

		Percentage of total population	
		Muscatine County	State of Iowa
0-19 Years of Age	(1910	37.48	41.0
	(1920	35.28	38.9
	(1930	34.42	37.3
20-44 Years of Age	(1910	38.50	37.5
	(1920	37.05	37.7
	(1930	35.27	36.2
Over 45 Years of age	(1910	24.02	21.5
	(1920	27.67	23.4
	(1930	30.31	26.5

9. Sex Compositions of Population 1930

	% Male
Muscatine County	50.5
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	% of Total Population Married
Muscatine County	13,555	46.1
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-Born White Population of Muscatine County 1930

Germany	1,146
Poland	105
Netherlands	97
Russia	92
Switzerland	53
England	51
Canada	40
All others	226
TOTAL	1,810

12. Urban and Rural Population 1930

	Muscatine County Number	Muscatine County Per Cent	State of Iowa Per Cent
Urban	16,778	57.1	39.7
Rural Farm	7,783	26.5	39.0
Rural Non-Farm	4,824	16.4	21.3
TOTAL	29,385	100.0	100.0

13. Families in Muscatine County 1930

	Muscatine County	Muscatine
Total number of families	8,275	4,896
Non-Farm Families	6,332	--
Farm Families	1,943	--
Owner Families	4,647	2,818
Tenant Families	3,505	2,034

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age 1930

	Muscatine County
No children under 10 years	5,574
One child under 10 years	1,371
Two children under 10 years	789
Three or more Children Under 10 years	541

15. Nativity of Families 1930

	Muscatine County	Muscatine
Native white families	7,309	4249
Foreign-born white families	982	625
Negro Families	21	16
Others	13	6

16. Median Size of Families

	Muscatine County	Muscatine
All Families	3.03	2.94
Native white Families	3.06	2.96
Foreign-born white Families	2.81	2.78

II. INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Muscatine County 1927-29 and 1931-33 by Industrial Groups

	Muscatine County Amount	Muscatine County Per Cent of Total	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total
1927-29			
Agriculture	3,055,000	16.00	27.5
Mining	188,000	1.00	.8
Manufacturing	3,880,000	20.30	10.9
Transportation	1,646,000	8.60	8.4
Electrical Industries	332,000	1.73	2.9
Building	504,000	2.63	2.2
Finance	442,000	2.31	2.2
Trade	2,667,000	13.93	12.3
Government service and unclassified	6,434,000	33.61	32.9
TOTAL	19,148,000	100.11	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	3,252,000	21.00	23.9
Mining	1,085,000	7.00	.7
Manufacturing	2,743,000	17.70	9.8
Transportation	1,052,000	6.80	8.3
Electrical Industries	310,000	2.00	4.1
Building	243,000	1.60	1.6
Finance	475,000	3.10	2.7
Trade	1,654,000	10.70	11.8
Government and unclassified service	4,695,000	30.33	37.0
Total	15,509,000	100.23	100.0

III. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Muscatine County 1930.

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa Male	State of Iowa Fem.	State of Iowa Total	Muscatine County Male	Muscatine County Fem.	Muscatine County Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	2,998	111	3,109
Farmers (owners & tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	1,841	48	1,889
Farm mgrs. & Foremen	1,739	285	2,024	31	1	32
Farm Laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	1,123	59	1,182
Wageworkers	88,223	825	89,048	971	28	999
Unpaid family workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	152	31	183
Forestry and Fishing	800	8	808	44	-	44
Coal Miners	7,732	27	7,759	0	0	0
Other Mineral Extractions	1,740	25	1,765	53	2	55
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	521	-	521
Chemical & allied industries	3,636	809	4,445	26	3	29
Clay, Glass & Stone	5,139	185	5,324	32	0	32
Clothing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	13	45	58
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	63	5	68
Slaughter & packing houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	21	4	25
Other food allied products	8,859	1,867	10,726	157	100	257
Automobile Repair shops	6,221	198	6,419	45	1	46
Iron and steel industry	26,474	1,191	27,665	193	5	198
Lumber & Furniture indus.	6,700	539	7,239	509	25	534
Paper, printing, allied Ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	65	16	81
Independent Hand Trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	42	55	97
Other mfg. Industries	17,585	5,204	22,789	1,367	689	2,056
Const. & Maintenance of Sts.	11,462	147	11,609	122	0	122
Garages & Greasing Stations	10,688	589	11,277	151	9	160
Postal Service	6,270	823	7,093	82	5	87
Steam & Street R. R.	37,334	860	38,194	265	4	269
Telephone & Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	62	61	123
Other trans. & communication	10,784	314	11,098	112	5	117
Banking & Brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	93	22	115
Insurance & Real Estate	9,039	3,629	12,668	87	22	109
Auto Agencies, filling sta.	11,494	562	12,056	128	6	134
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	997	333	1,330
Other pursuits in Trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	28	5	33
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	156	19	175
Recreation & Amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	63	44	107
Other prof. & semi-prof. serv.	25,832	41,148	66,980	257	414	671
Hotels, rest. Brdg. houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	97	138	235
Laundries & Cleaning shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	36	24	60
Other Dom. & personal service	9,958	33,500	43,458	131	358	489
Industries not specified	24,522	2,026	26,458	237	25	262

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930

	Muscatine County Number	Muscatine County Percentage	Iowa Percentage
Agricultural pursuits	3,153	26.70	36.37
Mining	55	.47	1.04
Trade	1,721	14.57	15.23
Trans. and Communication	878	7.44	9.84
Mfg. & Mechanical purs.	4,002	33.89	17.27
Prof. & semi-prof. and Recreational	778	6.59	8.14
Public, Domestic & Personal Service	959	8.12	9.18
All other Pursuits	262	2.22	2.93
TOTAL	11,808		100.00

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations

Muscatine County

Industry Groups	Approx. no. of workers attached to Industry 1930	Range of Seasonal Index [1]	No. affected by variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	1,182	43.2	511	Summer	Winter
Coal Mining	0	62.0			
Building Industry	521	53.4	278	Summer	Winter
Clay & Stone Industry	32	46.6	15	Summer	Winter
Iron & Steel Industry	198	14.8	29	Summer	Winter
Other Manufacturing	3,251	17.4	566	Autumn	Winter
Trade	1,363	9.7	132	Autumn & early Winter	Early Spring
TOTAL	6,547		1,531		

1. Refers to seasonal indexes for entire state of Iowa

IV. EMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment, Muscatine County, 1930

A. Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job.

Male	207
Female	39
Total	246

B. Number Having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntary idel

Male	123
Female	23
Total	146

	Muscatine County	State Of Iowa
Total Number of Unemployed, classes A & B	392	31,523
Total number of Gainful workers		912,832
Per Cent Unemployed		3.4%

2. Farms in Muscatine County Classified by Sizes

Number of Acres per Farm	Muscatine County Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Per Cent of Total Farms	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total Farms
Under 3	15	2	14	.76	.5
3-9	74	51	68	3.68	3.6
10-19	75	61	80	4.34	2.7
20-49	168	145	149	8.08	5.5
50-99	451	404	397	21.54	14.8
100-174	681	669	656	35.59	39.7
175-256	302	293	290	15.73	20.1
260-499	157	137	169	9.16	12.1
500-999	19	17	20	1.08	.9
1000 or over	1	-	-	-	.1

3. Persons Receiving Relief - 1934, Muscatine County

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	2,991	10.2	8.9
September	2,594	8.8	8.6
October	2,856	9.7	8.8
November	3,101	10.6	9.2
December	3,856	13.1	10.4
January, 1935	3,888	13.2	11.0

V. EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education 1925. Number of persons who have completed Various Grades

	Muscatine County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding per cent of total population
4th Grade	3,837	13.5	17.2
5th Grade	1,969	6.70	7.9
6th Grade	2,680	9.12	8.3
7th Grade	1,989	6.76	6.0
8th Grade	8,308	28.27	22.1
9th Grade	971	3.30	4.0
10th Grade	1,069	3.63	4.6
11 th Grade	654	2.22	2.8
12th Grade	2,255	7.67	7.9
(Number who have attended college)			
1 Year	481	1.63	2.1
2 Years	426	1.44	1.9
3 Years	167	.56	.8
4 Years or more	412	1.40	1.7

2. Literacy, 1930

	Per cent Illiterate
Muscatine County	.6
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of Libraries	2	2	2
Number of Volumes	26,982	28,398	31,675
Volumes added	1,094	1,008	2,627
Volumes loaned	104,174	114,303	128,173
City Borrowers	9,287	10,247	7,360
County Borrowers	180	215	264

Volumes per Capita in Library (Annual Average for 3 years) 1.08
Volumes loand per Capita population (annual Average for 3 Yrs) 3.93

Average Total Circulation, Nine National Magazines 1932-33

Muscatine County		State of Iowa
Number	Magazines per family	Magazines per family
8476	1.02	.96

VI. HEALTH

1. Number of deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924 - - - - - -	25
1925 - - - - - -	31
1926 - - - - - -	25
1927 - - - - - -	38
1928 - - - - - -	19
1929 - - - - - -	30
Total	168

2. Total Number of Deaths From Communicable Diseases per 1000 Population, 1924-1929

Muscatine County	5.74
State of Iowa	6.98

VII. DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons admitted or Comitted to State Institutions, 1934

	Number from Muscatine County	Per Cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	3	.9
Soldiers Orphans	15	2.0
Juvenile Home	-	-
Inst. for Feeble-minded children	6	2.6
State Sanitarium	13	3.0
Training Schools	20	2.9
Hospital for Insane	28	.9
Hospital for Inebriates	24	2.3
Hospital for Epileptics and School for Feeble-minded	6	1.5
Penal Institutions (male)	25	1.6
Penal Institutions (Female)	3	2.2

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane Per 1000 Population

	Muscatine County	State of Iowa
1912	1.79	2.30
1917	2.79	2.20
1922	2.54	2.28
1927	2.59	2.58
1932		

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions per 1000 Population 1920-1930

Muscatine County	3.53
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Muscatine County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations [1]

Men	Muscatine County	Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	4.4	4.1
Service Organizations	1.5	.9
Fraternal Organizations	34.5	22.0
Junior Organizations for Boys	10.0	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organizations	5.2	4.7
Women's Clubs	1.0	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	18.1	10.9
Junior Organizations for Girls	7.4	5.3
Others		
Men & Women Fraternal Orgs.		16.5
Misc. Organizations	4.0	1.6
Parent-Teachers Assn. (% of families)	.8	5.7
Rural farm Orgs. (% of families.)	14.4	20.7

1. Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations, on total population in appropriate age groups.

IX. HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes

Value	Muscatine	Muscatine County
Under $1500	452	245
$1500-2999	804	245
$3000-4999	786	211
$5000-7499	513	154
$7500 and over	190	30
Not Reported	32	47
Total	2,777	930

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rent Per Month		
$ Under $15	604	310
15-29	1,088	169
30-49	281	10
50 and Over	43	1
Not Reported	12	28
Total	2,028	518

3. Housing in Muscatine, 1930

Total Number of Families	4,898
Number of Home Owners	2,818
Number of Tenants	2,034
Others (chiefly farm homes)	44
Total Number of Dwellings	4,430
One family Dwellings	4,088
Two family Dwellings	288
Three or More Family Dwellings	54

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Polk County

POLK COUNTY

I. General Population Data*

1. Polk County population; absolute numbers, 1870-1930

1870	27,857
1880	42,395
1890	65,410
1900	82,624
1910	110,438
1920	154,029
1930	172,837

2. Des Moines population; absolute numbers, 1870-1930

1870	12,035
1880	22,408
1890	50,093
1900	62,139
1910	86,368
1920	128,468
1930	142,559

3. Percentage of total Iowa population in Polk County

1870	2.34
1880	2.61
1890	3.42
1900	3.70
1910	4.96
1920	6.41
1930	6.99

4. Population density (Persons per square mile)

1900	142.0
1910	189.8
1920	264.7
1930	297.0

5. Migration: Gain or Loss in Population, 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Polk County	+18,808	+12.21
Iowa	+66,918	+ 2.8

* Based on United States Censuses

6. Population of Polk County Townships, 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Allen Township	641	548	452	526
Beaver twp., inc. Mitchellville town	1,352	1,363	1,552	1,449
Bloomfield twp., inc. Fort Des Moines town	907	2,441	3,304	5,829
Camp twp., inc. Runnells town	1,570	1,465	1,364	1,375
Clay twp., inc. Altoona town	1,014	1,126	1,099	1,089
Crocker twp., inc. Ankeny town	1,010	2,055	2,036	1,653
Delaware twp.	791	1,254	990	1,120
Des Moines twp., comprising wards 1-4 of Des Moines city	38,398	54,433	83,202	94,425
Douglas twp., inc. part of Bondurant town	775	1,666	1,021	774
Elkhart twp., inc. Elkhart town	938	923	1,028	1,019
Four Mile twp.	1,534	954	808	909
Franklin twp., inc. part of Bondurant town	957	894	899	828
Jefferson twp., inc. part of Grimes town	964	843	2,308	1,239
Lee twp., comprising Wards 5-7 of Des Moines city	23,741	31,935	43,266	48,134
Lincoln twp., inc. part of Sheldahl town	827	752	817	801
Madison twp., inc. Polk City town	1,554	1,220	764	730
Saylor twp.	1,303	1,100	1,482	1,769
Union twp., inc. part of Sheldahl town			423	392
Valley twp., coextensive with Vally Junction city		2,573	3,631	4,280
Walnut twp., inc. Clover Hill town	2,500	1,069	1,306	1,691
Washington twp.	829	750	723	701
Webster twp., inc. Urbandale and part of Grimes towns	1,019	1,074	1,556	2,104
TOTAL	82,624	110,458	154,029	172,837

7. Population of Polk County Towns, 1910, 1920 and 1930

	1910	1920	1930
Altoona	438	502	514
Ankeny	445	648	632
Bondurant	287	274	289
Clover Hill	- -	469	288
Des Moines	86,368	126,468	142,559
Elkhart	152	196	218
Grimes	733	524	468
Mitchellville	869	752	702
Polk City	310	277	295
Runnells	428	369	367
Sheldahl	202	175	209
Urbandale	- -	298	596
Valley Junction	2,573	3,631	4,280

8. Trend of Age Compsition of Population, 1910-1930

		Percentages of total Population	
		Polk County	State of Iowa
0-19 years of age	(1910	36.25	41.0
	(1920	34.47	38.9
	(1930	33.8	37.3
20-44 years of age	(1910	43.94	37.5
	(1920	43.77	37.7
	(1930	40.9	36.2
Over 45 years of age	(1910	19.81	21.5
	(1920	21.76	23.4
	(1930	25.3	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population, 1930:

	% Male
Polk County	48.8
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	% of Total Population
Polk County	80,125	46.4
State of Iowa	1,008,549	44.1

11. Foreign-born Population, 1930

	Number	% of Total Population
Polk County	10,956	6.5
State of Iowa	165,735	6.71

12. Foreign-born White Population of Polk County, 1930

Sweden	1,700
Italy	1,526
England	1,286
Germany	1,079
Russia	768
Canada	575
Denmark	468
Norway	442
Poland	435
All others	2,657

13. Urban and Rural Population, 1930:

	Polk County Number	Polk County Per Cent	State of Iowa Per Cent
Urban	146,739	84.9	39.7
Rural Farm	12,444	7.2	39.0
Rural Non-Farm	13,654	7.9	21.3
TOTAL	172,837	100.0	100.0

14. Families in Polk County, 1930

	Polk County	Des Moines
Total number of families	45,636	38,078
Non-farm families	42,342	- - -
Farm families	3,294	- - -
Owner families	23,630	19,329
Tenant families	21,314	18,207

15. Number of Families having Children under 10 Years of Age, 1930:

	Polk County
No children under 10	29,299
One child under 10	8,625
Two children under 10	4,678
Three or more children under 10	3,036

16. Nativity of Families, 1930:

	Polk County	Des Moines
Native white families	38,840	32,142
Foreign-born white families	5,100	4,364
Negro families	1,557	1,487
Others	139	- - -

17. Median Size of Families:

	Polk County	Des Moines
All families	3.12	3.08
Native white families	3.10	3.06
Foreign-born white families	3.42	3.41

II. INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Polk County, 1927-29 and 1931-33 (by industrial groups)

	Polk County		Iowa
1927-1929	Amount	Per cent of Total	Per cent of Total
Agriculture	$5,212,000	3.48	27.5
Mining	1,162,000	.78	.8
Manufacturing	27,732,000	18.51	10.9
Transportation	3,567,200	2.38	8.4
Electrical industries	4,133,000	2.76	2.9
Building	3,483,000	2.30	2.2
Finance	3,259,000	2.18	2.2
Trade	20,972,000	14.00	12.3
Gov't, service & unclassified	80,334,000	53.61	32.9
TOTAL	$149,854,200	100.00	100.0
1931-1933			
Agriculture	2,744,000	2.79	23.9
Mining	670,000	.67	.7
Manufacturing	14,957,000	15.04	9.8
Transportation	3,350,000	3.37	8.3
Electrical industries	3,856,000	3.88	4.1
Building	2,030,000	2.04	1.6
Finance	2,157,000	2.17	2.7
Trade	15,675,000	15.77	11.8
Gov't, service & unclassified	53,954,000	54.27	37.0
TOTAL	$99,393,000	100.00	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Polk County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	1.16 %	1.08 %
Mining	8.67	8.67
Manufacturing	15.58	14.34
Transportation	2.60	3.79
Electrical industries	8.85	8.85
Building	9.81	12.01
Finance	9.08	7.62
Trade	10.46	12.51
Government	6.99	6.99
Service and unclassified	17.52	17.52
Polk County expressed as a percentage of the State total	9.17	9.36

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-35	Average for 1931-35 Expressed as a Percentage of 1927-29
Polk County	$867	$575	66.32
State of Iowa	$662	$430	64.95

4. Per Cent of the Total Wealth of Iowa in Polk County

	1929	1932
All realty	6.03 %	5.89 %
Personal property	7.75	- -
Railroad property	2.60	3.79
Telephone and telegraph	3.25	3.19
All property except moneys and credits	5.87	5.99
Moneys and credits	9.08	7.62

III. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 years old and over engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex and Industrial Groups, for the State of Iowa and Polk County, 1930.

Occupation Group	State of Iowa			Polk County		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	4,721	155	4,876
Farmers (owners & tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	2,649	105	2,754
Farm mgrs. & foremen	1,739	285	2,024	34	6	40
Farm laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	2,023	36	2,059
Wageworkers	88,223	825	89,048	1,717	22	1,739
Unpaid family workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	306	14	320
Forestry and fishing	800	8	808	7	2	9
Coal Mines	7,732	27	7,759	1,586	5	1,591
Other mineral extraction	1,740	25	1,765	164	4	168
Building industry	36,966	561	37,527	3,866	69	3,935
Chemical & allied ind.	3,636	809	4,445	482	295	777
Clay, glass & stone ind.	5,139	185	5,324	838	34	872
Clothing industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	311	380	691
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	544	158	702
Slaughter & packing houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	526	63	589
Other food & allied ind.	8,859	1,867	10,726	408	98	506
Automobile repair shops	6,221	198	6,419	1,766	60	1,826
Iron and steel industry	26,474	1,191	27,665	1,865	146	2,011
Lumber & furniture ind.	6,700	539	7,239	486	25	511
Paper, printing, allied ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	1,711	773	2,484
Independent hand trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	260	324	584
Other mfg. industres	17,585	5,204	22,789	2,495	1,148	3,643
Const. & maintenance of sta.	11,462	147	11,609	564	7	571
Garages, greasing stas. etc.	10,688	589	11,277	760	19	779
Postal service	6,270	823	7,093	596	21	617
Steam and street r. r.	37,334	860	38,194	3,621	105	3,726
Telegraph & telephone	4,856	5,655	10,511	798	804	1,602
Other trans. & communi.	10,784	314	11,098	1,026	61	1,087
Banking and brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	789	387	1,176
Insurance & real estate	9,039	3,629	12,668	2,060	1,815	3,875
Auto agencies, filling sta.	11,494	562	12,056	1,345	106	1,451
Wholesale & retail trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	8,969	3,172	12,141
Other pursuits in trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	513	223	736
Public service	12,931	1,732	14,663	2,219	411	2,630
Recreation & amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	661	314	975
Other prof. & semi-prof. ser.	25,832	41,148	66,980	2,605	3,432	6,037
Hotels, rest. & brdg. house	8,166	12,552	20,718	1,254	1,488	2,742
Laundries & cleaning shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	408	495	903
Other Dom. & personal serv.	9,958	33,500	43,458	1,312	2,910	4,222
Industries not specified	24,522	2,026	26,548	2,211	451	2,662

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930

	Polk County		Iowa
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Agricultural pursuits	4,885	6.63	36.37
Mining	1,759	2.39	1.04
Trade	19,379	26.29	15.23
Transport. & Commun.	7,811	10.60	9.84
Mfg. and Mechanical ind.	19,702	26.73	17.27
Prof., Semi-prof & recreational	7,012	9.51	8.14
Public, Domestic, Personal services	10,497	14.24	9.18
All other pursuits	2,662	3.61	2.93
TOTAL	73,707	100.00 %	100.00 %

IV. EMPLOYMENT

1. Employment in Polk County Coal Mines, 1922-1933.

Year	Number of Shipping Mines	Number of Local Mines	Number of Men in Shipping Mines	Number of Men in Local Mines	Man-Days Employment in Shipping Mines	Man-Days Employment in Local Mines	Total Man-Days Employment in all Mines
1922	10	11	1,323	490	194,220	71,185	265,405
1923	10	12	1,155	393	241,406	69,693	311,099
1924	9	15	1,135	493	199,151	89,416	288,567
1925	8	15	1,134	435	196,180	64,064	260,224
1926	9	12	804	427	163,446	68,015	231,461
1927	5	11	716	424	133,488	57,839	191,327
1928	3	16	491	462	114,210	66,852	181,062
1929	3	17	393	505	95,123	63,813	158,936
1930	3	17	464	649	79,194	102,277	181,471
1931	3	17	359	617	71,757	109,056	180,813
1932	3	19	357	673	53,400	107,596	160,996
1933	2	21	287	740	63,468	114,997	178,465

2. Tons of Coal Produced, Polk County.

Year	Tons of Coal	Year	Tons of Coal
1905	1,094,521	1920	1,168,972
1906	1,266,224	1921	759,811
1907	1,425,876	1922	605,756
1908	1,558,097	1923	755,642
1909	1,647,136	1924	735,128
1910	1,736,692	1925	658,535
1911	1,663,291	1926	675,502
1912	1,346,541	1927	587,769
1913	1,464,300	1928	591,752
1914	1,630,635	1929	569,681
1915	1,725,844	1930	547,532
1916	1,697,197	1931	513,047
1917	1,680,812	1932	538,115
1918	1,419,194	1933	541,035
1919	897,121		

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations, Polk County.

Industry Group	Approx. No. of Workers Attached to Industry, 1930	Range of Seasonal Index[1]	Number Affected by Variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	2,059	43.2	889	Summer	Winter
Coal Mining	1,591	62.0	986	Winter	Summer
Construction	3,935	53.4	2,101	Summer	Winter
Clay & Stone Industry	872	46.6	406	Summer	Winter
Iron & Steel Products	2,011	14.9	300	Summer	Winter
Other Manufacturing	12,313	17.4	2,142	Autumn	Winter
Trade	12,877	9.7	1,249	Autumn & early Winter	Early Spring

1. Refers to Seasonal Indexes for entire State of Iowa.

4. Unemployment, Polk County, 1930.

(A) Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job:

Male	2,489
Female	450
Total	2,939

(B) Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle:

Male	727
Female	120
Total	847

	Polk County	Iowa
Total Number of Unemployed (Classes A and B)	3,786	31,523
Total Number of Gainful Workers	73,707	912,832
Percent Unemployed	5.1%	3.4%

5. Farms in Polk County Classified by Sizes.

	Polk County				Iowa
	Number of Farms			% of Total	% of Total
	1920	1925	1930	1930	1930
Under 3 acres	4	11	76	2.4%	.5%
3-9	528	449	475	15.2	3.6
10-19	246	278	316	10.1	2.7
20-49	388	368	423	13.5	5.5
50-99	572	518	479	15.3	14.8
100-174	835	758	745	23.8	33.7
175-259	352	371	384	12.3	20.1
260-499	204	187	209	6.7	12.1
500-999	18	21	24	.8	.9
Over 1000	1	1	3	.1	.1
Total	2948	2962	3132	100.0%	100.0%

6. Persons Receiving Relief, 1934.

Polk County

	Number	% of Total Population	Corresponding % for Entire State
August	25,768	14.9%	8.9%
September	29,619	17.1	8.6
October	28,465	16.5	8.8
November	30,397	17.6	9.2
December	31,801	18.4	10.4
January	31,505	18.2	11.0

V. EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education, 1975.

(Numbers of Persons who have Completed Various Grades)

	Polk County		Iowa
	Number	% of Total Population	Corresponding % for Entire State
4th grade or less	24,182	14.3%	17.2%
5th grade	8,942	5.3	7.9
6th grade	10,239	6.0	8.3
7th grade	7,627	4.5	6.0
8th grade	35,911	21.2	22.1
9th grade	7,722	4.6	4.0
10th grade	9,959	5.9	4.6
11th grade	6,531	3.7	2.8
12th grade	20,852	12.3	7.9

(Numbers who have attended college)

1 year	4,466	2.6%	2.1%
2 years	4,833	2.9	1.9
3 years	2,221	1.3	.8
4 or more years	6,279	3.7	1.7

2. Literacy, 1930.

(Per cent illiterate)

Polk County	.7%
Iowa	.8%

3. Libraries	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of Libraries	1	1	1
Number of Volumes	192,821	209,855	232,806
Volumes Added	11,543	11,308	16,813
Volumes Loaned	901,279	1,068,493	1,195,454
City Borrowers	47,683	56,205	15,524
Country Borrowers	81	41	81

Volumes per capita in library (Annual average for three years--1.35

Volumes loaned per capita population (Annual average for three years)---------6.05

4. Average Total Circulation, Nine National Magazines, 1932-33.

	Polk County	Iowa
Number	Number of Magazines Per Family	Number of Magazines Per Family
48,264	1.06	.96

VI. HEALTH

1. Number of deaths from communicable diseases, Polk County:

1924	297
1925	268
1926	285
1927	232
1928	248
1929	200
TOTAL	1530

2. Total Number of deaths from communicable diseases per 1000 population, 1924-1929

Polk County	8.95
State of Iowa	6.98

VII. DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons admitted or committed to State Institutions, 1934

	Number from Polk County	Per cent of State total
Soldiers' Home	59	17.20
Soldiers' Orphans	89	11.65
Juvenile Home	31	16.58
Institution for Feeble-minded children	21	9.13
State Sanitarium	0	.00
Training Schools	98	14.52
Hospitals for Insane	249	8.36
Hospitals for Inebriates	115	10.88
Hospitals for Epileptics and School for Feeble-minded	60	14.96
Penal Institutions (Male)	122	7.82
Penal Institutions (Female)	17	12.32

2. Number of commitments to Institutions for Insane per 1000 Population

	Polk County	State of Iowa
1912	2.48	2.30
1917	2.55	2.20
1922	2.79	2.28
1927	3.17	2.58
1932		1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions for 1000 Population, 1920-1930

Polk County	4.57
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Polk County	State of Iowa
1928	35.9	40.6
1932	37.9	41.0
1934	32.0	

2. Percentage of Population Having Memberships in Social Organizations[1]

Men	Polk County	State of Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	3.3	4.1
Service Organizations	.8	.9
Fraternal Organizations	22.0	22.0
Junior Organizations for Boys	13.0	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organizations	3.1	4.7
Women's Clubs		2.9
Fraternal Organizations	6.9	10.9
Junior Organizations for Girls	5.5	5.3
Others		
Men and Women Fraternal Organization	14.3	16.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	2.7	1.6
Parent Teachers Ass'n. (Percentage of Families)	15.9	5.7
Rural Farm Organizations (Percentage of Families)	18.8	20.7

1 Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations on total population in appropriate age groups.

3. Per Cent of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations

	1916	1926
Polk County	%	%
State of Iowa	40.2	44.5

IX. HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various value Classes:

Value	Des Moines	Polk County
Under $1500	1,849	2,367
$1500-2999	3,697	4,451
$3000-4999	5,773	6,600
$5000-7499	4,666	5,040
$7500 and over	3,036	3,137
Not reported	130	178
TOTAL	19,151	21,773

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various rental Classes:

Rental Per Month	Des Moines	Polk County
Under $15	2,533	3,249
$15-29	6,611	7,240
$30-49	5,726	5,942
$50 and over	2,962	2,978
Not reported	294	376
TOTAL	18,126	19,985

3. Housing, Des Moines, 1930

Total number of Families	45,636
Number of Home Owners	23,630
Number of Tenants	21,314
Others (chiefly farm homes)	692
Total Number of Dwellings	40,296
One-family dwellings	37,348
Two-family dwellings	1,587
Three or more family dwellings	3

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project—Pottawattamie County

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

I. GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Pottawattamie County Population; Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	16,893
1880	39,850
1890	47,430
1900	54,336
1910	55,832
1920	61,550
1930	69,888

2. Council Bluffs Population; Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	21,474
1900	25,802
1910	29,292
1920	36,162
1930	42,048

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Pottawattamie County

1890	2.48
1900	2.43
1910	2.51
1920	2.56
1930	2.83

4. Population Density (Persons per square mile)

1900	58
1910	59
1920	65
1930	74

5. Migration: Gain or Loss in Population, 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Pottawattamie County	8,338	+13.5%
State of Iowa	66,918	+2.8

* Based on United States Census

6. Population of Pottawattamie County Townships, 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Belknap	1,541	1,539	1,588	1,554
Boomer	1,022	919	840	842
Carson	1,219	1,036	1,090	1,024
Center	762	630	595	548
Crescent	963	781	752	852
Garner	1,585	1,596	1,415	1,152
Grove	845	665	668	627
Hardin	792	875	875	879
Hazel Dell	1,101	989	904	888
James	734	652	613	632
Kane	25,952	29,500	36,387	45,040
Keg Creek	757	712	637	635
Knox	2,265	2,142	2,061	2,336
Lake	------	------	------	777
Layton	1,491	1,428	1,576	1,406
Lewis	1,408	1,291	1,265	2,072
Lincoln	661	596	490	542
Macedonia	784	813	769	695
Minden	1,115	1,176	1,078	1,096
Neola	1,719	1,710	1,536	1,581
Norwalk	1,151	1,069	988	1,026
Pleasant	729	592	585	611
Rockford	1,055	944	872	926
Silver Creek	752	717	750	753
Valley	1,059	903	906	965
Washington	781	708	596	700
Waveland	781	691	630	653
Wright	709	600	545	506
York	625	568	559	592

7. Population of Pottawattamie Towns 1910, 1920, 1930

	1910	1920	1930
Avoca	1,520	1,482	1,673
Bentley	------	------	------
Carson	640	692	617
Council Bluffs	29,292	36,162	42,048
Crescent	------	------	------
Hancock	250	276	312
Honey Creek	------	------	------
Loveland	------	------	------
McClelland	134	142	181
Macedonia	357	352	314
Minden	423	381	377
Neola	926	896	944
Oakland	1,105	1,188	1,181
Traynor	122	204	232
Underwood	271	260	261
Walnut	950	1,172	935
Weston	------	------	------

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population, 1910-1930

		Percentages of Total Population	
		Pottawattamie County	State of Iowa
0-19 years of age	(1910	41.00	41.0
	(1920	38.57	38.9
	(1930	37.97	37.3
20-44 years of age	(1910	39.09	37.5
	(1920	39.25	37.7
	(1930	37.66	36.2
Over 45 years of Age	(1910	19.91	21.5
	(1920	22.18	23.4
	(1930	24.37	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population, 1930

	% Male
Pottawattamie County	50.8
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status:

	Number of Persons Married	% of Total Population Married
Pottawattamie County	31,211	44.7
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-Born White Population of Pottawattamie County, 1930

Germany	1,631
Denmark	1,421
Sweden	301
England	241
Russia	224
Italy	209
Canada	195
Norway	106
All Others	684
TOTAL	5,010

12. Urban and Rural Population, 1930

	Pottawattamie County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	42,048	60.2	59.7
Rural Farm	18,709	26.9	39.0
Rural Non-Farm	9,050	12.9	21.3
TOTAL			100.0

13. Families in Pottawattamie County, 1930

	Pottawattamie County	Council Bluffs
Total Number of Families	17,653	10,826
Non-Farm Families	13,301	---------
Farm Families	4,352	---------
Owner Families	9,754	6,184
Tenant Families	7,673	4,539

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age, 1930

	Pottawattamie County
No Children Under 10 years	10,419
One Child Under 10 Years	5,411
Two Children Under 10 Years	2,134
Three or More Children Under 10 Years	1,689

15. Nativity of Families, 1930

	Pottawattamie County	Council Bluffs
Native White Families	14,901	9,058
Foreign-Born White Families	2,487	1,510
Negro Families	199	195
Others	66	63

16. Median Size Families

	Pottawattamie County	Council Bluffs
All Families	3.34	3.28
Native White Families	3.39	3.31
Foreign-Born White Families	3.13	3.16

II. INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income, Pottawattamie County, 1927-29 and 1931-33 by Industrial Groups

	Pottawattamie County Amount	Pottawattamie County Per Cent of Total	State of Iowa Per Cent of Total
1927-29			
Agriculture	9,435,000	25.03	27.5
Mining	----------	-----	.8
Manufacturing	3,329,000	8.83	10.9
Transportation	3,128,000	8.30	8.4
Electrical Industries	1,093,000	2.90	2.9
Building	873,000	2.32	2.2
Finance	707,000	1.90	2.2
Trade	4,792,000	12.71	12.3
Government, Service and unclassified	14,332,000	38.04	32.9
TOTAL	37,689,000	100.00	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	5,082,000	20.00	23.9
Mining	----------	-----	.7
Manufacturing	2,138,000	8.41	9.8
Transportation	2,069,000	8.14	8.3
Electrical Industries	1,020,000	4.01	4.1
Building	492,000	1.93	1.6
Finance	620,000	2.44	2.7
Trade	3,433,000	13.50	11.8
Government, Service and unclassified	10,573,000	41.61	37.0
TOTAL	25,427,000	100.04	100.0

2. Percent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Pottawattamie County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	2.10	2.00
Mining	----	----
Manufacturing	1.87	2.38
Transportation	2.28	2.34
Electrical Industries	2.34	2.31
Building	2.46	2.91
Finance	1.97	2.19
Trade	2.39	2.74
Government	2.82	2.82
Service and unclassified	2.61	2.61
Pottawattamie County Income) as a Percentage of State) Total)	2.31	2.39

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-33	Average for 1931-33 Expressed as a percentage of 1927-1929
Pottawattamie County	$539	$364	67.46%
State of Iowa	$662	$430	64.95

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Pottawattamie County

	1929	1932
All Realty	2.08	2.20
Personal Property	2.23	----
Railroad Property	2.28	2.34
Telephone and Telegraph	3.05	3.38
All Property Except Moneys and Credits	2.11	2.22
Money and Credits	1.97	2.19

II. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Pottawattamie County, 1930

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa Male	Fem.	Total	Pottawattamie County Male	Fem.	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	6,412	91	6,503
Farmers (owners, tenants)	207,505	4,512	211,917	3,785	69	3,854
Farm mgrs. and foremen	1,739	285	2,024	29	3	32
Farm Laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	2,582	17	2,599
Wageworkers	88,223	825	89,048	2,101	8	2,109
Unpaid Family Workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	481	9	490
Forestry and Fishing	800	8	808	3	1	4
Coal Mines	7,732	27	7,759	6	0	6
Other Mineral Extraction	1,740	25	1,765	5	1	6
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	1,277	15	1,292
Chemical, allied Industries	3,636	809	4,445	196	28	224
Clay, Glass, and Stone	5,139	185	5,324	33	1	34
Clothing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	57	45	102
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	140	38	178
Slaughter & Packing Houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	48	3	51
Other Food and Allied Products	8,859	1,867	10,726	285	191	476
Automobile Repair Shops	6,221	198	6,419	337	18	355
Iron and Steel Ind.	26,474	1,191	27,665	665	34	699
Lumber and Furniture Ind.	6,700	539	7,239	91	18	109
Paper, Printing, Allied Ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	227	57	284
Independent Hand Trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	73	68	141
Other mfg. Industries	17,585	5,204	22,789	494	98	592
Constr. & Maintenance of St.	11,462	147	11,609	337	4	341
Garages & Greasing Stations	10,688	589	11,277	261	7	268
Postal Service	6,270	823	7,093	286	20	306
Steam & Street R. R.	37,334	860	38,194	3,514	108	3,622
Telephone and Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	189	198	387
Other Tran. & Communication	10,784	314	11,098	362	14	376
Banking and Brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	214	107	321
Insurance and Real Estate	9,039	3,629	12,688	261	169	430
Auto. Agencies, Filling St.	11,595	562	12,056	351	19	370
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	2,455	839	3,294
Other Pursuits in Trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	247	69	316
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	346	44	390
Recreation and Amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	156	82	238
Other prof. & semi-prof. Ser.	25,832	41,148	66,980	586	1,171	1,757
Hotels, Restal, & Brdg. houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	215	352	567
Laundries and cleaning shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	114	153	267
Other Dom & personal Service	9,958	33,500	43,458	283	943	1,226
Industries not specified	24,522	2,026	26,458	681	69	750

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930

	Pottawattamie County Number	Pottawattamie County Percentage	Iowa Percentage
Agricultural Pursuits	6,507	24.7	36.37
Mining	12	.0	1.04
Trade	4,731	18.0	15.23
Transport and Comm.	5,300	20.2	9.84
Mfg. and Mech. Pursuits	4,537	17.3	17.27
Prof., Semi-prof. and Recreational	1,995	7.6	8.14
Public, Domestic, Personal Service	2,450	9.3	9.18
All other pursuits	750	2.9	2.93
TOTALS	26,282		100.00

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations

Pottawattamie County

Industry Groups	Approx. no. of workers attached to Industry 1930	Range of Seasonal Index[1]	No. affected by Variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	2,599	43.2	1,123	summer	winter
Coal Mining	6	62.0	4	winter	summer
Building Industry	1,292	53.4	690	summer	winter
Clay and Stone Industry	34	46.6	16	summer	winter
Iron and Steel Industry	699	14.9	104	summer	winter
Other Manufacturing	2,512	17.4	437	autumn	winter
Trade	3,294	9.7	319	autumn & early winter	early spring
Total			2,693		

1. Refers to seasonal indexes for entire state of Iowa

IV. EMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment, Pottawattamie County, 1930

A. Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job:

Male	810
Female	100
Total	910

B. Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle:

Male	138
Female	25
Total	163

	Pottawattamie County	State of Iowa
Total Number of Unemployed (classes A and B)	1,073	31,523
Total Number of Gainful Workers	26,282	912,832
Percent Unemployed	4.1%	3.4%

2. Farms in Pottawattamie County classified by sizes:

Number of Acres per Farm	Pottawatamie County: Number of farms 1920	1925	1930	Per Cent of Total Farms	State of Iowa: Per Cent of Total Farms
Under 3	4	1	22	.54	.5
3-9	157	159	300	7.36	3.6
10-19	162	168	232	5.69	2.7
20-49	310	302	336	8.25	5.5
50-99	601	609	589	14.46	14.8
100-174	1,328	1,406	1,381	33.90	39.7
175-256	749	697	735	18.04	20.1
260-499	441	369	448	10.99	12.1
500-999	28	22	26	.63	.9
1000 or over	1	3	4	.09	.1
TOTAL	3,781	3,736	4,073		100.00

3. Persons Receiving Relief, 1934

	Pottawattamie County: Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage of Entire State
August	7,749	11.1	8.9
September	8,863	12.7	8.6
October	9,044	12.9	8.8
November	10,408	14.9	9.2
December	11,059	15.8	10.4
January, 1935	11,901	17.0	11.0

V. EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education 1925. Number of Persons Who Have Completed Various Grades

	Pottawattamie County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding per cent Of Total Population
4th Grade	8,926	15.1	17.2
5th Grade	4,527		7.9
6th Grade	4,760		8.5
7th Grade	4,488		6.0
8th Grade	16,300		22.1
9th Grade	2,628		4.0
10th Grade	3,150		4.6
11th Grade	2,016		2.8
12th Grade	5,529		7.9
	(Numbers who have attended college)		
1 Year	1,477		2.1
2 Years	1,325		1.9
3 Years	469		.8
4 Years or more	756		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930

	Per cent of Illiterate
Pottawattamie County	.8
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of Libraries	1	2	2
Number of Volumes	39,184	45,030	49,690
Volumes Added	-------	7,264	5,380
Volumes Loaned	204,259	219,476	245,917
City Borrowers	12,517	12,330	12,068
County Borrowers	42	27	39

Volumes per capita in library (annual average for 3 years) .71
Volumes loaned per capita population (annual average for 3 years) 3.19

Average Total Circulation, Nine National Magazines, 1932-33

Pottawattamie County		State of Iowa
Number	Magazines per family	Magazines per family
15,156	.80	.98

VI HEALTH

1. Number of deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924- - - - - -	-94
1925- - - - - -	-111
1926- - - - - -	-101
1927- - - - - -	-91
1928- - - - - -	-94
1929- - - - - -	-74
Total	565

2. Total Number of Deaths From Communicable Diseases per 1000 Population 1924-1929

Pottawattamie County	8.35
State of Iowa	6.98

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Pottawattamie County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations [1]

Men	Pottawattamie County	Iowa
Patriotic Organizations	2.8	4.1
Service Organizations	.9	.9
Fraternal Organizations	21.0	22.0
Junior Organizations for Boys	6.7	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organizations	3.0	4.7
Women's Clubs	1.3	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	9.8	10.9
Junior Organizations for Girls	2.0	5.5
Others		
Men & Women Fraternal Orgs.		16.5
Misc. Organizations	1.2	1.6
Parent-Teachers Assn. (% of families)	14.9	5.7
Rural farm orgs. (% of Families.)	33.9	20.7

(1) Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations, on total population in appropriate age groups.

3. Percent of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations

	1916	1926
Pottawattamie County		
State of Iowa	40.2%	44.5%

IX. HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes

Value	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie County
Under $1500	676	998
$1500-2999	1,394	1,845
$3000-4999	2,142	2,565
$5000-7499	1,320	1,583
$7500 and over	510	580
Not Reported	72	98
Total	6,114	7,669

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rent Per Month		
Under $15	785	1,247
15-29	2,105	2,541
30-49	1,351	1,406
50 and over	208	217
Not Reported	57	85
Total	4,506	5,496

3. Housing in Council Bluffs, 1930

Total Number of Families	10,826
Number of Home Owners	6,184
Number of Tenants	4,539
Others (chiefly farm homes)	103
Total Number of Dwellings	10,273
One Fam ly Dwellings	9,975
Two Family Dwellings	194
Three or More Family Dwellings	104

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1046

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project—Scott County

SCOTT COUNTY

I GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Scott County Population, Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	38,599
1880	41,266
1890	43,164
1900	51,558
1910	60,000
1920	73,952
1930	77,532

2. Davenport Population, Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	26,872
1900	35,254
1910	43,028
1920	56,727
1930	60,751

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Scott County

1890	2.28
1900	2.31
1910	2.70
1920	3.08
1930	3.13

4. Population Density (Persons Per Square Mile)

1900	115
1910	134
1920	165
1930	172

5. Migration, Gain or Loss in Population, 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Scott County	3,580	+ 4.8
State of Iowa	66,918	+ 2.8

* Based on United States Censuses

6. Population of Scott County Townships, 1900-1930

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Allens Grove Twp. inc. Donahue and part of Dixon towns	787	777	790	752
Blue Grass Twp. inc. Walcott and part of Blue Grass towns	1,307	1,368	1,238	1,815
Bettendorf Twp.	—	—	—	2,768
Buffalo Twp. inc. Buffalo and part of Blue Grass towns	1,328	1,272	1,252	1,475
Butler Twp. inc. McCausland town	912	858	821	678
Cleona Twp.	775	728	684	670
Davenport Twp. inc. part of Bettendorf town	2,620	3,837	3,170	1,178
Davenport city Twp. coextensive with Davenport city	35,254	43,028	56,727	60,751
Hickory Grove Twp. including Maysville town	927	810	805	620
Le Claire Twp. inc. Le Claire town	1,705	1,340	1,385	1,393
Liberty Twp. inc. New Liberty and part of Dixon town	979	928	918	838
Lincoln Twp.	753	857	643	605
Pleasant Valley Twp. inc. part of Bettendorf town	808	874	1,225	1,117
Princeton Twp. inc. Princeton town	972	917	935	827
Rockingham Twp. inc. Rockingham town	403	833	1,416	342
Sheridan Twp. inc. Eldridge town	1,140	1,109	1,043	983
Winfield Twp. inc. Long Grove town	880	838	904	824

7. Population of Scott County Towns, 1910, 1920, 1930

	1910	1920	1930
Bettendorf	909	2,178	2,768
Big Rock	—	—	—
Blue Grass	223	205	246
Buffalo	456	487	547
Davenport	43,028	56,727	60,751
Dixon	198	197	193
Donahue	64	101	99
Eldridge	217	234	245
Le Claire	690	724	691
Long Grove	—	158	134
McCausland	106	110	104
New Liberty	93	116	103
Pleasant Valley	—	—	—
Princeton	379	414	373
Walcott	418	384	398

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population, 1910 to 1930

		Percentage of Total Population	
		Scott County	State of Iowa
0-19 years of age	1910	38.42	41.0
	1920	33.19	39.9
	1930	32.37	37.3
20-44 years of age	1910	41.43	37.5
	1920	42.74	37.7
	1930	40.25	36.2
Over 45 years of age	1910	22.15	21.5
	1920	24.08	23.4
	1930	27.38	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population, 1930

	Per Cent Male
Scott County	50.4
State of Iowa	50.6

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	% of Total Population Married
Scott County	35,570	46.0
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-born-White Population of Scott County, 1930

Germany	4,312
Sweden	351
England	242
Denmark	240
Canada	206
Irish Free State	200
Czechoslavakia	181
Russia	174
Greece	127
Switzerland	104
All others	1,024
Total	7,161

12. Urban and Rural Population, 1930

	Scott County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	83,519	82.1	59.7
Rural Farm	9,431	12.2	30.0
Rural Non-farm	4,362	5.7	21.3
Total			100.0

13. Families in Scott County, 1930

	Scott County	Davenport
Total number of families	20,836	16,645
Non-farm families	18,511	—
Farm families	2,325	—
Owner families	10,095	7,767
Tenant families	10,537	8,769

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age, 1930

	Scott County
No children under 10 years	14,014
One child under 10 years	5,604
Two children under 10 years	1,982
Three or more children under 10 years	1,236

15. Nativity of Families, 1930

	Scott County	Davenport
Native white families	17,183	13,763
Foreign-born white families	3,339	2,633
Negro families	215	196
Others	99	53

16. Median Size of Families

	Scott County	Davenport
All families	3.07	3.00
Native white families	3.11	3.03
Foreign-born white families	2.85	2.78

II INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income Scott County, 1927-1929, and 1931-1933 (By Industrial Groups)

	Scott County		State of Iowa
1927-29	Amount	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Total
Agriculture	4,223,000	6.72	27.5
Mining	155,000	.30	.8
Manufacturing	12,015,000	19.12	10.9
Transportation	1,729,000	2.80	8.4
Electrical Industries	1,961,000	3.12	2.9
Building	1,725,000	2.80	2.2
Finance	1,733,000	2.81	2.2
Trade	9,644,000	15.40	12.3
Gov. Service & Uncl.	29,611,000	47.12	32.9
Total	62,826,000	100.20	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	2,795,000	7.00	23.9
Mining	90,000	.23	.7
Manufacturing	7,145,000	17.90	9.8
Transportation	1,081,000	2.70	8.3
Electrical Industries	1,851,000	4.60	4.1
Building	669,000	1.70	1.8
Finance	1,183,000	3.00	2.7
Trade	4,987,000	12.50	11.8
Gov. Service & Uncl.	20,215,000	50.62	37.0
Total	39,976,000	100.25	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Scott County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	.94	1.10
Mining	1.16	1.16
Manufacturing	6.75	6.85
Transportation	1.26	1.20
Electrical Industries	4.20	4.20
Building	4.86	3.96
Finance	4.91	4.18
Trade	4.81	3.98
Government	3.12	3.12
Service & Unclassified	6.28	6.28
Scott Co. Income as a Percentage of Total State Income	3.84	3.76

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-1929	1931-1933	Average for 1931-33 Expressed as a Percentage of 1927-1929
Scott County	$812	$517	63.63
State of Iowa	662	430	64.95

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Scott County

	1922	1932
All Realty	2.67	2.69
Personal Property	3.30	--
Railroad Property	1.26	1.20
Telephone & Telegraph	1.52	1.69
All Property Except Money & Credits	2.60	2.68
Moneys and Credits	4.91	4.16

III OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Scott County, 1930

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa Male	State of Iowa Female	State of Iowa Total	Scott County Male	Scott County Female	Scott County Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	3,781	143	3,924
Farmers (Owners, Tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	2,190	54	2,244
Farm Mgrs. & Foremen	1,739	285	2,024	30	4	34
Farm Laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	1,549	79	1,628
Wage Workers	88,223	825	89,048	1,288	43	1,331
Unpaid Family Workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	261	36	297
Forestry & Fishing	800	8	808	51	0	51
Coal Miners	7,732	27	7,759	6	0	6
Other Mineral Ex.	1,740	25	1,765	61	1	62
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	2,023	47	2,070
Chemical, Allied Industries	3,636	809	4,445	102	14	116
Clay, Glass & Stone	5,159	165	5,324	357	23	380
Clothing Industry	1,644	2,632	4,276	140	269	409
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	444	233	677
Slaughter & Packing Houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	235	46	281
Other Food & Allied Pro.	8,859	1,867	10,726	373	140	513
Automobile Repair Shops	6,221	198	6,419	257	14	271
Iron & Steel Industry	26,474	1,191	27,665	4,957	140	5,037
Lumber & Furniture Ind.	6,700	539	7,239	397	32	429
Paper, Printing Allied Ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	358	76	434
Independent Hand Trades	3,543	3,512	7,060	103	134	237
Other Mfg. Industries	17,585	5,204	22,789	1,173	339	1,512
Constr. & Maintenance of St.	11,462	147	11,609	236	1	237
Garages & Greasing Stations	10,888	389	11,277	295	6	301
Postal Service	6,270	823	7,093	158	20	178
Steam & St. R.R.	37,334	860	38,194	926	34	960
Telephone & Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	221	268	489
Other Transportation & Comm.	10,784	314	11,098	434	26	460
Banking & Brokerage	8,740	2,454	9,194	406	172	578
Insurance & Real Estate	9,059	3,629	12,688	529	307	836
Auto Agencies, Filling Sta.	11,494	562	12,056	451	37	488
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	3,527	1,405	4,932
Other Pursuits in Trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	178	62	240
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	523	52	575
Recreation & Amusement	5,101	2,280	7,381	253	120	373
Other Prof. & Semi-prof. Ser.	25,832	41,148	66,980	930	1,334	2,264
Hotels, Rests. & Brdg. Houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	413	550	963
Laundries & Cleaning Shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	137	166	303
Other Dom. & Per. Service	9,958	35,500	45,458	500	1,394	1,894
Industries not Specified	24,622	2,036	26,458	322	109	431

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930

	Scott County		Iowa
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Agricultural Pursuits	3,975	12.06	36.37
Mining	68	.2	1.04
Trade	7,074	21.45	15.23
Transportation & Comm.	2,625	7.96	9.64
Mfg. & Mech. Pursuits	12,429	37.69	17.37
Prof. Semi-prof. & Recreational	2,637	8.00	8.14
Public, Dom. Personal Ser.	3,735	11.33	8.18
All other Pursuits	431	1.31	2.93
Totals	32,975		100.0

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations, Scott County

Industry Groups	Approx. No. of Workers Attached to Ind. 1930	Range of Seasonal Index[1]	Number Affected by Ser.	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	1,625	43.2	703		
Coal Mining	6	62.0	4		
Building Ind.	2,070	53.4	1,105		
Clay, Stone Ind.	380	46.6	177		
Iron & Steel Ind.	5,097	14.9	759		
Other Manufacturing	4,881	17.4	849		
Trade	4,932	9.7	478		
Total			4,075		

1 Refers to Seasonal Indexes for Entire State of Iowa.

4. Unemployment, Scott County, 1930

(A) Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job:

Male	875
Female	154
Total	1,029

(B) Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay excluding those sick or voluntarily idle:

Male	248
Female	36
Total	284

4. Unemployment, Scott County, 1930 (continued)

	Scott County	State of Iowa
Total number of unemployed (A & B)	1,315	31,523
Total number of gainful workers	32,973	912,832
Per Cent Unemployed	4.0	3.4

5. Farms in Scott County Classified by Sizes:

Number of Acres Per Farm	Scott County: Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Scott County: Per Cent of Tot. Farms 1930	State of Iowa: Per Cent of Total Farms 1930
Under 3	9	1	16	.70	.5
3-9	148	217	152	5.83	3.6
10-19	148	155	147	6.49	2.7
20-49	274	281	244	10.78	5.5
50-99	463	438	427	18.86	14.8
100-174	845	820	858	37.47	39.7
175-259	322	299	336	14.84	20.1
260-499	103	84	95	4.19	12.1
500-999	4	4	8	.35	.8
1000 and over	2	1	—	—	.1
Total	2,316	2,269	2,263		100.0

IV PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF, 1934

1. Scott County

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August	10,916	14.1	8.9
September	10,984	14.2	8.6
October	9,653	12.5	8.8
November	10,848	14.0	9.2
December	11,152	14.4	10.4
January, 1935	11,165	14.4	11.0

V EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education, 1925 (Numbers of Persons Who Have Completed Various Grades)

	Scott County		Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding Per Cent of Total Population
4th grade or less	9,714	18.4	17.2
5th grade	4,893		7.9
6th grade	4,401		8.3
7th grade	3,921		6.0
8th grade	22,721		22.1
9th grade	3,256		4.0
10th grade	2,977		4.8
11th grade	1,791		2.8
12th grade	5,426		7.9
(Numbers who have attended college)			
1 year	1,202		2.1
2 years	1,012		1.9
3 years	492		.9
4 years or more	1,319		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930 (Per Cent Illiterate)

Scott County	.7
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of libraries	1	1	1
Number of volumes	96,637	103,285	107,358
Volumes added	5,994	1,352	9,165
Volumes loaned	687,270	525,406	529,562
City borrowers	19,435	19,038	19,357
County borrowers	—	95	169

Volumes per capita in library (annual average for 3 years) 1.39

Volumes loaned per capita population (annual ave. for 3 years) 7.51

Average Total Circulation: Nine National Magazines 1932-33

Scott County		State of Iowa
Number	Magazines Per Fam.	Magazines Per Family
25,230	1.11	.96

VI HEALTH

1. Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases

1924	99
1925	145
1926	156
1927	133
1928	120
1929	148

Total for 6 year period = 799

2. Total Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases Per 1000 Population, 1924-1929

Scott County	10.36
State of Iowa	6.38

VII DELINQUENCY AND DEFECTIVENESS

1. Persons Admitted or Committed to State Institutions, 1934

	Number from Scott County	Per Cent of State Total
Soldiers Home	9	2.6
Soldiers Orphans	66	8.6
Juvenile Home	7	3.7
Inst. for Feeble Minded Children	7	3.0
State Sanitarium	-	-
Training Schools	58	6.5
Hospitals for Insane	50	1.7
Hospitals for Inebriates	30	2.8
Hospital for Epileptics and School for Feeble Minded	18	4.0
Penal Institutions (male)	41	2.6
Penal Institutions (female)	2	1.4

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane Per 1000 Population

	Scott County	State of Iowa
1912	1.76	2.30
1917	1.83	2.20
1922	1.53	2.28
1927	1.22	2.58
1932		1.20

3. Average Annual Number of Commitments to Penal Institutions Per 1000 Population, 1920-1930

Scott County	3.33
State of Iowa	2.85

VIII PARTICIPATIONS IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting.

	Scott County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations[1]

	Scott County	State of Iowa
MEN		
Patriotic Organizations	2.6	4.1
Service Organizations	.6	.9
Fraternal Organizations	27.9	22.0
Jr. Organizations for Boys	8.0	7.2
WOMEN		
Patriotic Organizations	2.0	4.7
Women's Clubs	3.4	2.9
Fraternal Organizations	6.2	10.9
Jr. Organizations for Girls	5.7	5.5
OTHERS		
Men and Women Fraternal Organiz.	-	16.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	2.0	1.6
Parent-Teachers Association (Percentage of Families)	6.3	5.7
Rural Farm Organizations (Percentage of Families)	25.4	20.7

1 Percentages for adult organizations based on total adult population and for junior organizations on total population in appropriate age groups.

3. Per Cent of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations

	1916	1926
Scott County		
State of Iowa	40.2	44.3

IX HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes

Value	Davenport	Scott County
Under $1500	232	161
1500-2999	704	206
3000-4999	2,117	223
5000-7499	2,734	130
7500 and over	1,785	65
Not reported	35	19
Total	7,607	813

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rent Per Month	Davenport	Scott County
Under $15.	944	248
15-29	3,728	217
30-49	3,023	24
50 and over	956	12
Not reported	53	13
Total	8,704	514

3. Housing In Davenport, 1930

Total number of families	16,845
Number of home owners	7,767
Number of tenants	8,769
Others (chiefly farm homes)	109
Total number of dwellings	15,866
One family dwellings	12,262
Two family dwellings	1,161
Three or more family dwellings	445

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project--Webster County

WEBSTER COUNTY

I. General Population Data *

1. Webster County population absolute numbers 1870-1930

1870	10,484
1880	15,951
1890	21,582
1900	31,757
1910	34,629
1920	37,611
1930	40,425

2. Fort Dodge population absolute numbers 1870-1930

1870	
1880	
1890	4,871
1900	12,162
1910	15,543
1920	19,347
1930	21,895

3. Percentage of Total Iowa population in Webster County

1870	.98%
1880	.98
1890	1.13
1900	1.42
1910	1.56
1920	1.56
1930	1.64

4. Population Density (Persons per square mile)

1900	445
1910	485
1920	527
1930	566

5. Migration Gain or Loss in Population 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Webster County	2,814	7.5
State of Iowa	68,918	2.8

*Based on United States Census

6. Population Webster County Townships 1900-1930

Township	1900	1910	1920	1930
Badger	911	890	920	848
Burnside	659	681	652	626
Clay	739	628	595	576
Colfax	670	570	522	583
Cooper	803	1,285	985	1,222
Dayton	1,814	1,678	1,719	1,604
Deer Creek	603	574	583	554
Douglas	865	643	570	658
Elkhorn	793	684	737	721
Fulton	789	682	641	804
Gowrie	1,261	1,318	1,369	1,508
Hardin	306	350	312	305
Jackson	992	839	790	847
Johnson	708	698	663	669
Lost Grove	876	979	1,033	946
Newark	829	688	702	769
Otho	946	1,096	941	957
Pleasant Valley	870	640	540	527
Roland	1,151	976	986	983
Sumner	828	972	865	800
Wahkonsa	12,162	15,543	19,347	21,895
Washington	1,302	1,262	1,229	1,151
Webster	722	644	636	577
Yell	560	529	274	295

7. Population of Webster County Towns: 1910- 1920 - 1930

Town	1910	1920	1930
Badger	212	244	254
Barnum	154	137	148
Callender	321	376	349
Clare	299	259	254
Dayton	717	856	713
Duncombe	418	442	354
Fort Dodge	15,545	19,347	21,895
Gowrie	829	895	1,059
Harcourt	247	307	264
Lehigh	928	1,090	996
Moorland	157	181	179
Vincent	215	182	194

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population 1910-1930

		Percentage of Total Population	
		Webster County	State of Iowa
0-19 years of age	1910	44.1 %	41.0 %
	1920	39.7	38.9
	1930	38.7	37.3
20-44 years of age	1910	40.4	37.5
	1920	39.7	37.7
	1930	36.9	36.2
Over 45 years of age	1910	18.5	21.5
	1920	20.6	23.4
	1930	24.4	26.5

9. Sex Composition of Population, 1930

	Per Cent Male
Webster County	50.9
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	Per Cent of Population Married
Webster County	17,298	42.8
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-born White Population of Webster County

Sweden	1,114
Germany	554
Norway	464
Czechoslovakia	239
Denmark	197
Italy	175
Irish Free State	128
England	125
Canada	121
All others	487
Total	3,582

12. Urban and Rural Population, 1930

	Webster County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	21,895	54.2	39.7
Rural Farm	11,749	29.0	39.0
Rural Non-Farm	6,781	16.8	21.5
Total	40,425	100.0	100.0

13. Families in Webster County 1930

	Webster County	Fort Dodge
Total number of families	10,187	5,605
Non-Farm families	1,872	- -
Farm families	2,690	- -
Owner families	4,900	2,672
Tenant families	5,147	2,877

14. Number of Families Having Children Under 10 Years of Age, 1930

	Webster County
No children under 10 years	5,976
One child under 10 years	1,942
Two children under 10 years	1,261
Three or more children under 10 years	988

15. Nativity of Families

	Webster County	Fort Dodge
Native White families	8,261	4,616
Foreign-born white families	1,804	895
Negro families	81	75
Others	21	19

16. Median Size of Families

	Webster County	Fort Dodge
All families	3.38	3.25
Native white families	3.43	3.27
Foreign-born white familes	3.14	3.16

II. Income Data

1. Average Annual Income Webster County 1927--29 and 1931-35
(By Industrial Groups)

	Webster County		State of Iowa
1927-1929	Amount	Per cent of Total	Per Cent of Total
Agriculture	$6,290,000	20.75	27.5
Mining	2,445,000	8.06	.8
Manufacturing	3,239,600	10.68	10.9
Transportation	2,387,280	7.87	8.4
Electrical Industries	915,000	3.02	2.9
Building	660,000	2.18	2.2
Finance	319,510	1.05	2.2
Trade	3,709,000	12.23	12.3
Government Service and Unclassified	10,357,000	34.16	32.9
Total	$30,320,390	100.0	100.0
1931-1935			
Agriculture	$3,100,000	16.15	23.9
Mining	1,409,000	7.34	.7
Manufacturing	2,096,000	10.92	9.8
Transportation	1,414,000	7.36	8.3
Electrical Industries	855,000	4.45	4.1
Building	323,000	1.68	1.6
Finance	314,000	1.64	2.7
Trade	2,293,000	11.94	11.8
Government Service and Unclassified	7,395,000	38.52	37.0
Total	$19,199,000	100.0	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Webster County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	1.40	1.22
Mining	18.23	18.23
Manufacturing	1.82	2.01
Transportation	1.74	1.80
Electrical Industries	1.96	1.96
Building	1.86	1.91
Finance	.89	1.11
Trade	1.85	1.83
Government	1.63	1.63
Service and Unclassified	2.02	2.02
Webster County Income as a percentage of state totals	1.85	1.81

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-1929	1931-1933	Average for 1931-33 Expressed as a percentage of 1927-1929
Webster County	$750.	$475	63.32%
State of Iowa	662.	430.	64.95

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Webster County

	1929	1932
All Realty	1.57	1.66
Personal Property	1.23	- -
Railroad Property	1.74	1.80
Telephone & Telegraph	2.05	3.92
All property except moneys & credits	1.56	1.64
Moneys and Credits	.89	1.11

III. Occupations

1. Persons 10 years of age and over engaged in Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Webster County 1930.

	State of Iowa			Webster County		
Occupational Groups	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	4,098	95	4,193
Farmers (owners tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	2,568	63	2,631
Farm managers and foremen	1,739	285	2,024	31	6	37
Farm Laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	1,498	20	1,518
Wage workers	88,223	825	89,048	1,213	11	1,224
Unpaid family workers	26,555	1,190	27,745	285	9	294
Forestry & fishing	800	8	808	4	-	4
Coal mining	7,732	27	7,759	33	-	33
Other mineral extractions	1,740	25	1,765	153	1	154
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	622	11	633
Chemical Allied Industries	3,836	609	4,445	153	34	187
Clay, glass & stone	5,139	185	5,324	925	18	943
Clothing industries	1,644	2,632	4,276	41	75	116
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	91	12	103
Slaughter & packing houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	36	6	42
Other food allied products	8,859	1,867	10,726	148	14	162
Automobile repair shops	6,221	198	6,419	100	3	103

Occupational Groups	State of Iowa Male	State of Iowa Female	State of Iowa Total	Webster County Male	Webster County Female	Webster County Total
Iron & steel Industry	26,474	1,191	27,665	261	7	268
Lumber & furn. ind.	6,700	539	7,239	69	3	72
Paper printing, allied ind.	6,569	2,174	8,743	86	27	113
Independent hand trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	44	49	93
Other Mfg. Ind	17,585	5,204	22,789	165	26	191
Constr., Maintenance of streets	11,462	147	11,609	169	1	170
Garages--greasing stations	10,688	289	11,277	174	6	180
Postal service	6,270	823	7,093	91	13	104
Steam & street r.r.	37,334	860	38,194	911	30	941
Telephone & teleg.	4,856	5,655	10,511	125	85	210
Other transport comm.	10,784	314	11,098	204	8	212
Banking & brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	116	30	146
Ins. & Real Estate	9,059	3,629	12,688	175	53	228
Auto Agencys Filling stations	11,494	562	12,056	248	11	259
Wholesale & retail trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	1,467	480	1,947
Other pursuits in trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	83	18	101
Public service	12,931	1,732	14,663	228	21	249
Recreation & amusement	5,101	2,260	7,361	109	47	156
Other prof. & semi-prof. service	25,832	41,148	66,980	391	701	1,092
Hotels, restaurants brdg. houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	166	228	394
Laundries, cleaning shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	64	74	138
Other domestic & personal service	9,958	33,500	43,458	164	507	671
Ind. not specified	24,522	2,026	26,458	316	38	354

2. Number and percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups 1930

	Webster County		Iowa
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Agricultural pursuits	4,197	28.1	36.57
Mining	187	1.5	1.04
Trade	2,681	17.9	15.23
Transportation & commun.	1,817	12.1	9.84
Mfg. & Mechn. pursuits	3,026	20.2	17.27
Prof. & Semi-prof. Recreational	1,248	8.3	8.14
Public Domestic-Public Service	1,452	9.7	9.18
All other pursuits	354	2.4	2.93
Total	14,962	100.0%	100 %

2. WORKERS IN SEASONAL OCCUPATIONS, WEBSTER COUNTY

Industry Groups	Approx. Number of Workers Attached to Industry 1950	Range of Seasonal Index[1]	Numbers Affected by Variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	1518	43.2	656	summer	winter
Coal Mining	33	62.0	20	winter	summer
Building Industry	633	53.4	338	summer	winter
Clay, Stone Industry	943	46.6	439	summer	winter
Iron & Steel Products	268	14.9	40	summer	winter
Other Manufacturing	1182	17.4	206	autumn	winter
Trade	2048	9.7	199	autumn & early WINTER	early spring

1 Refers to Indexes for Entire State of Iowa (Seasonal)

3. Unemployment, Webster County, 1930

(A) Number out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job:

Male 487 Female 78 Total 565

(B) Number having jobs but on lay-offs without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle:

Male 144 Female 17 Total 161

	Webster County	State of Iowa
Total number of unemployed (classes A and B)		31,523
Total number of gainful workers		912,832
Per cent unemployed		3.4%

4. Farms in Webster County Classified by Sizes:

Size of Farm	Webster County				State of Iowa
	Number of Farms			Percent of total, 1930	Per cent of total 1930
	1920	1925	1930		
Under 3 acres	4	2	17	.6	.5
3-9	50	90	91	3.5	3.6
10-19	53	64	53	2.0	2.7
24-49	93	106	115	4.4	5.5
50-99	383	357	341	12.9	14.8
100-174	1,126	1,145	1,123	42.6	39.7
175-259	528	532	548	20.8	20.1
260-499	307	311	324	12.3	12.1
500-999	20	21	24	.9	.9
Over 1,000	2		1	.0	.1
TOTAL	2,566	2,628	2,637	100.0%	100.0%

IV. PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF, 1934

Webster County

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding Percentage for Entire State
August, 1934	4867	12.0%	8.9%
September, 1934	4646	11.5	8.6
October, 1934	4416	10.9	8.8
November, 1934	4399	10.9	9.2
December, 1934	4651	11.5	10.4
January, 1935	5252	12.9	11.0
February, 1935	5150	12.7	11.0

V. EDUCATION

Extent of Education 1925

Numbers of Persons Who Have Completed Various Grades

	Webster County		Iowa
	Number	Percent of Total Population	Corresponding Percent of Total Population
4th grade or less	7427	18.5 %	17.2 %
5th grade	2271	5.7	7.9
6th grade	3102	7.7	8.3
7th grade	2609	6.5	6.0
8th grade	9268	25.3	22.1
9th grade	1393	3.5	4.0
10th grade	1688	4.2	4.6
11th grade	1070	2.7	2.8
12th grade	3020	7.5	7.9
(Numbers Who Have Attended College)			
1 year	998	2.5	2.1
2 years	891	2.2	1.9
3 years	356	.9	.8
4 years or more	600	1.5	1.7

Literacy 1930

(Percent Illiterate)

Webster County 1.0%

State of Iowa .8%

VI. HEALTH

Number of Deaths from communicable diseases:

1924	50
1925	53
1926	54
1927	40
1928	60
1929	48

Total for six years period - 305

Total Number of deaths from communicable diseases per 1,000 population 1924-1929:

Webster County	7.57
State of Iowa	6.98

VI. LIBRARIES

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of Libraries	2	2	3
Number of Volumes	27,893	31,454	33,621
Volumes Added	1,371	1,689	2,059
Volumes Loaned	186,004	201,161	197,210
City Borrowers	---	8,437	12,668
Country Borrowers	---	182	--

Volumes Per Capita in libraries (Annual Average for 3 years) .83

Volumes loaned Per Capita Population (Annual Average for 3 years) 4.82

Average total circulation: Nine National Magazines 1932-33

Webster County	State of Iowa
Number Magazines per family	Magazines per family
.81	.96

VII. Delinquency and Defectiveness

1. Persons admitted or committed to State Institutions 1934

	Number from Webster County	Per cent of State total
Soldiers Home	5	1.5
Soldiers Orphans	18	2.4
Juvenile Home	3	1.6
Inst. for Feeble-minded children	0	0
State Sanitarium	8	1.9
Training School	16	2.3
Hospitals for Insane	85	2.9
Hospitals for Inebriates	26	2.5
Hospitals for Epileptics and School for feeble-minded	12	3.0
Penal Institutions (Male)	29	1.9
Penal Institutions (Female)	8	5.8

2. Number of Commitments to Institutions for Insane Per 1000 Population

	Webster County	State of Iowa
1912	2.47	2.30
1917	2.35	2.20
1922	2.26	2.28
1927	2.24	2.58
1932		1.20

3. Averages Annual number of Commitments to Penal Institutions per 1000 Population - 1920-1930

Webster County	2.65
State of Iowa	2.95

VIII PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Percentage of Population Voting:

	Webster County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1934		

Percentage of Population having Membership in Social Organizations:

	Webster County	State of Iowa
Men		
Patriotic Organization	5.4	4.1
Service Organization	.9	.9
Fraternal Organization	20.8	22.0
Junior Org's. for Boys	8.5	7.2
Women		
Patriotic Organization	4.1	4.7
Women's Clubs	3.7	2.9
Fraternal Organization	7.2	10.9
Junior Org's. for Girls	6.7	5.3
Others		
Men & Women Fraternal Org's.	14.2	16.5
Miscellaneous Organizations	3.3	1.6
Parent Teachers Ass'n Percentage of Families	5.8	5.7
Rural Farm Org's. Percentage of Families	21.4	17.2

1. Percentage for adult organization based on total adult population and for Junior Organization on total population in appropriate age groups.

IX. HOUSING

Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes:

Value	Fort Dodge	Webster County
Under $1500	103	366
1500-2999	414	752
3000-4999	809	1,086
5000-7499	801	942
7500-over	527	557
Not reported	4	20
Total	2,658	3,723

Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes:

Rental per Mo.	Fort Dodge	Webster County
Under $1500	331	783
1500-29	1,098	1,420
30-49	1,155	1,179
50 and over	282	262
Not reported	24	42
Total		3,666

Housing in Fort Dodge - 1930

Total Numbers of Families	5,605
Number of Home Owners	2,672
Number of Tenants	2,877
Others (Chiefly Farm Homes)	
Total Numbers of Dwellings	4,724
One Family Dwellings	4,390
Two Family Dwellings	227
Three Family Dwellings	107

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Project 1048

Information to be Used in Application for

Subsistence Homestead Project—Woodbury County

WOODBURY COUNTY

I. GENERAL POPULATION DATA*

1. Woodbury County Population; Absolute Numbers, 1870-1930

1870	6,172
1880	14,936
1890	55,632
1900	54,610
1910	67,616
1920	92,171
1930	101,669

2. Sioux City Population; Absolute Numbers, 1890-1930

1890	37,806
1900	33,111
1910	47,828
1920	71,227
1930	79,183

3. Percentage of Total Iowa Population in Woodbury County

1890	2.91
1900	2.45
1910	3.04
1920	3.83
1930	4.11

4. Population Density (Persons per Square Mile)

1900	63
1910	78
1920	107
1930	118

5. Migration: Gain or Loss in Population, 1920-1930

	Number	Per Cent
Woodbury County	9,498	+10.3
State of Iowa	66,918	+ 2.8

* Based on United States Censuses

6. Population of Woodbury County Townships, 1900-1930

Township	1900	1910	1920	1930
Arlington	1,109	1,181	1,482	1,557
Banner	644	772	869	898
Concord	615	651	584	737
Floyd	650	776	799	896
Grange	495	567	410	499
Grant	784	697	682	674
Kedron	1,215	1,200	1,331	1,462
Lakeport	680	351	351	393
Liberty	1,414	1,201	1,161	1,169
Liston	1,394	1,255	1,345	1,524
Little Sioux	1,206	969	1,021	1,096
Miller	681	660	665	797
Morgan	693	604	607	618
Moville	572	592	616	628
Oto	1,099	966	877	1,101
Rock	1,296	1,144	1,272	1,294
Rutland	1,048	941	1,069	1,114
Sioux City	33,111	47,828	71,227	79,183
Sloan	1,252	973	1,125	1,159
Union	1,064	1,046	1,195	1,164
West Fork	825	762	753	812
Willow	984	875	918	935
Wolf Creek	661	605	641	644
Woodbury	1,160	1,220	1,191	1,515

7. Population of Woodbury County Towns and Cities, 1900-1930

	1910	1920	1930		1910	1920	1930
Anthon	635	783	826	Moville	552	878	911
Bronson	-	-	-	Oto	288	333	370
Climbing Hill	-	-	-	Pierson	416	554	561
Correctionville	893	1,016	1,058	Salix	390	398	374
Cushing	254	286	270	Sergeant Bluff	525	549	589
Danbury	558	677	656	Sioux City	47,828	71,227	79,183
Hornick	245	296	309	Sloan	547	608	656
Lawton	136	243	259	Smithland	334	321	389
Luton	-	-	-				

8. Trend of Age Composition of Population, 1900 to 1930

		Percentage of Total Population	
		Woodbury County	State of Iowa
0-19 years of age	1910	38.08 %	41.0 %
	1920	35.83	38.9
	1930	37.09	37.3
20-44 years of age	1910	43.83	37.5
	1920	44.54	37.7
	1930	40.32	36.2
Over 45 years of age	1910	18.09	21.5
	1920	19.63	23.4
	1930	22.59	26.5

9. Sex Composition of the Population, 1930

	Per Cent Male
Woodbury County	50.4
State of Iowa	50.8

10. Marital Status

	Number of Persons Married	Per Cent of Total Population Married
Woodbury County	44,709	44.0
State of Iowa	1,088,549	44.1

11. Foreign-Born White Population of Woodbury County, 1930

Germany	1,616
Sweden	1,451
Russia	1,410
Norway	1,072
Denmark	725
Canada	595
England	547
Poland	329
Irish Free State	258
Greece	257
Netherlands	233
All Others	1,509
TOTAL	9,882

12. Urban and Rural Population, 1930

	Woodbury County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Urban	79,183	77.6	59.7
Rural Farm	14,701	14.5	39.0
Rural Non-Farm	7,785	7.7	21.3
Total	101,669	100.0	100.0

13. Families in Woodbury County, 1930

	Woodbury County	Sioux City
Total number of families	25,310	19,975
Non-farm families	21,788	--
Farm families	3,522	--
owner families	11,313	8,890
Tenant families	13,512	10,785

II. INCOME DATA

1. Average Annual Income Woodbury County 1927-29 and 1931-33 (By Industrial Groups)

	Woodbury County		State of Iowa
1927-29	Amount	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Total
Agriculture	$ 8,222,000	9.84	27.5
Mining	- -	- -	.6
Manufacturing	12,727,000	15.23	10.9
Transportation	2,256,000	2.70	8.4
Electrical Industries	3,957,000	4.71	2.9
Building	2,123,000	2.54	2.2
Finance	941,000	1.13	2.2
Trade	17,423,000	20.90	12.3
Government service and Unclassified	35,956,000	43.04	32.9
TOTAL	83,565,000	100.00	100.0
1931-33			
Agriculture	2,998,000	5.54	23.9
Mining	- -	- -	.7
Manufacturing	9,001,000	16.62	9.8
Transportation	1,538,000	2.84	6.3
Electrical Industries	3,675,000	6.80	4.1
Building	1,036,000	1.91	1.6
Finance	880,000	1.62	2.7
Trade	10,287,000	19.00	11.8
Government Service and Unclassified	24,740,000	45.72	37.0
TOTAL	54,155,000	100.05	100.0

2. Per Cent of the Total Income of Iowa Originating in Woodbury County

	Annual Average 1927-1929	Annual Average 1931-1933
Agriculture	1.83	1.18
Mining	- -	- -
Manufacturing	7.15	8.83
Transportation	1.63	1.74
Electrical Industries	8.43	8.43
Building	5.38	6.13
Finance	2.26	3.11
Trade	8.69	8.21
Government	4.11	4.11
Service and unclassified	7.52	7.52
Woodbury Co nty Income as a percentage of State Total	5.11	5.11

3. Average Annual Per Capita Income

	1927-29	1931-33	Average for 1931-33 expressed as a percentage of 1927-29
Woodbury County	$822	$533	64.80
State of Iowa	662	430	64.95

4. Per Cent of Total Wealth of Iowa in Woodbury County

	1929	1932
All Realty	3.91	4.11
Personal Property	5.92	- -
Railroad Property	1.65	1.74
Telephone and Telegraph	2.34	2.42
All Property except Money and Credits	3.88	4.17
Moneys and Credits	2.62	3.11

III. OCCUPATIONS

1. Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex and Industrial Groups for the State of Iowa and Woodbury County, 1930

	State of Iowa			Woodbury County		
Occupational Groups	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	324,144	7,008	331,152	5,507	136	5,643
Farmers (owners, tenants)	207,405	4,512	211,917	3,312	66	3,378
Farm Mgrs. & Foremen	1,739	285	2,024	40	1	41
Farm Laborers	114,778	2,015	116,793	2,147	66	2,213
Wageworkers	88,223	825	89,048	1,795	25	1,820
Unpaid Family Wkrs.	26,555	1,190	27,745	352	41	393
Forestry & Fishing	800	8	808	8	0	8
Coal Miners	7,732	27	7,759	0	0	0
Other Mineral Extracs.	1,740	25	1,765	10	0	10
Building Industry	36,966	561	37,527	2,021	52	2,073
Chemical, Allied Ind.	3,636	809	4,445	331	51	382
Clay, Glass & Stone	5,159	165	5,324	274	11	285
Clothing Industries	1,644	2,632	4,276	116	183	299
Bakeries	3,962	958	4,920	290	57	347
Slaughter & Packing Houses	9,073	1,417	10,490	2,621	282	2,903
Other food & Allied Products	8,859	1,867	10,726	551	158	709
Automobile Repair Shps.	6,221	198	6,419	355	20	375
Iron & Steel Ind.	26,474	1,191	27,665	742	37	779
Lumber & Furn. Ind.	6,700	539	7,239	201	12	213
Paper printing & Allied Inds.	6,569	2,174	8,743	449	93	542
Independent Hand Trades	3,548	3,512	7,060	154	153	307
Other Mfg. Inds.	17,585	5,204	22,789	794	130	924
Construction & Maintenance of Streets	11,462	147	11,609	340	3	343
Garages & Grease. Stas.	10,688	589	11,277	542	37	579
Postal Service	6,270	823	7,093	281	33	314
Steam & Street R.R.	37,334	860	38,194	2,286	81	2,367
Telephone & Telegraph	4,856	5,655	10,511	255	256	511
Other Transportation and Communication	10,784	314	11,098	547	29	576
Banking & Brokerage	6,740	2,454	9,194	509	180	689
Insurance & Real Est.	9,039	3,629	12,668	568	151	719
Auto Agencies & Filling Stations	11,494	562	12,056	636	47	683
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76,075	23,482	99,557	5,118	1,729	6,847
Other pursuits in Trade	4,444	1,151	5,595	710	88	798
Public Service	12,931	1,732	14,663	703	73	766

Occupations (continued)

Recreation & Amusement	5,101	2,280	7,381	255	122	477
Other prof. & Semi-prof. Service	25,832	41,148	66,980	1,199	2,014	3,213
Hotels, Restaurants & Boarding Houses	8,166	12,552	20,718	665	1,011	1,676
Laundries & Cleaning Shops	2,520	2,625	5,145	203	198	401
Other Domestic and Personal Service	9,958	33,500	43,458	562	1,665	2,227
Industries not Specified	24,622	2,028	26,456	1,341	146	1,487

2. Number and Percentage of Gainful Workers in Broad Occupational Groups, 1930

	Woodbury County Number	Woodbury County Percentage	Iowa Percentage
Agricultural pursuits	5,651	13.96	36.37
Mining	10	.02	1.04
Trade	9,736	24.05	15.23
Transportation & Commun.	4,690	11.59	9.64
Mfg. & Mechanical pursuits	10,138	25.04	17.27
Prof., Semi-prof. & Recreat.	3,690	9.12	8.14
Public Dom. - Public serv.	5,080	12.55	9.18
All other pursuits	1,487	3.67	2.93
TOTAL	40,482		100.00

3. Workers in Seasonal Occupations, Woodbury County

Industrial Groups	Approx. No. Attached to Ind.	Range of Seasonal Index [1]	Number Affected by Variation	Season of Peak	Season of Trough
Agriculture	2,213	43.2	956	Summer	Winter
Coal Mining	0	62.0		Winter	Summer
Building Industry	2,073	53.4	1,106	Summer	Winter
Clay & Stone Ind.	285	46.6	132	Summer	Winter
Iron and Steel Prod.	779	14.9	116	Summer	Winter
Other Manufacturing	7,001	17.4	1,218	Autumn	Winter
Trade	7,645	9.7	742	Autumn and early Winter	Early Spring
TOTAL			4,270		

1. Refers to seasonal indexes for entire state of Iowa.

IV. UNEMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment - Woodbury County, 1930

A. Number out of jobs, able to work and looking for a job.

Male	1,005
Female	178
Total	1,183

B. Number having jobs but on lay-off without pay excluding those sick, or voluntarily idle.

Male	281
Female	46
Total	327

	Woodbury County	State of Iowa
Total Number Unemployed (Classes A and B)	1,510	31,525
Total Number of Gainful Workers	40,462	912,832
Per Cent Unemployed	3.7 %	3.4 %

2. Farms in Woodbury County Classified by Sizes

Number of Acres Per Farm	Woodbury County Number of Farms 1920	1925	1930	Percentage of Total Farms 1930	State of Iowa Percentage of Total Farms 1930
Under 3	9	2	16	.49	.5
3-9	73	112	191	5.91	3.6
10-19	72	83	110	3.40	2.7
20-49	162	159	175	5.42	5.5
50-99	507	459	470	14.56	14.8
100-174	1,170	1,166	1,235	38.27	39.7
175-256	560	522	582	18.03	20.1
260-499	382	371	407	12.61	12.1
500-999	31	29	38	1.17	.9
1000 & Over	3	2	3	.09	.1
TOTAL	2,969	2,905	3,227		100.0

I. Persons Receiving Relief, 1934, Woodbury County

	Number	Percentage of Total Population	Corresponding percentage for Entire State
August	6,452	6.3	8.9
September	6,949	6.8	8.6
October	7,511	7.4	8.8
November	9,715	9.6	9.2
December	11,970	11.8	10.4
January 1935	13,284	13.1	11.0

V. EDUCATION

1. Extent of Education, 1925. Number of persons who have completed Various Grades.

	Woodbury County		State of Iowa
	Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Corresponding Per Cent of Total Population
4th grade or less	15,115	15.5	17.2
5th grade	6,399		7.9
6th grade	6,958		8.3
7th grade	4,881		6.0
8th grade	20,886		22.1
9th grade	4,059		4.0
10th grade	4,967		4.6
11th grade	2,742		2.8
12th grade	9,667		7.9
(Numbers who have attended College)			
1 Year	1,980		2.1
2 Years	2,323		1.9
3 Years	949		.8
4 Years or More	2,209		1.7

2. Literacy, 1930

	Per Cent Illiterate
Woodbury County	.9
State of Iowa	.8

3. Libraries

	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30
Number of libraries	1	1	1
Number of volumes	77,151	84,426	94,634
Number volumes added	575	3,703	8,634
Number volumes loaned	584,855	481,120	610,801
City Borrowers	27,053	18,202	27,186
Country Borrowers	- -	184	151

Volumes per capita in library (Annual average for 3 years) .93
Volumes loaned per capita population (annual average for 3 years) 4.85

Average total circulations: Nine National Magazines 1932-33

Woodbury County		State of Iowa
Number	Magazines per family	Magazines per family
25,855	1.02	.96

VI. HEALTH

1. Number of Deaths From Communicable Diseases

1924	120
1925	144
1926	125
1927	91
1928	119
1929	114

Total for Six-Year Period: 713

2. Total Number of Deaths from Communicable Diseases Per 1000 Population - 1924-1929

Woodbury County	7.16
State of Iowa	6.98

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Percentage of Population Voting

	Woodbury County	State of Iowa
1928		
1932		
1954		

2. Percentage of Population Having Membership in Social Organizations [1]

Men	Woodbury County	State of Iowa
Patriotic organizations	3.6	4.1
Service organizations	1.1	.9
Fraternal organizations	21.2	22.0
Junior organizations for boys	8.0	7.2
Women		
Patriotic organizations	2.6	4.7
Women's clubs	2.6	2.9
Fraternal organizations	8.4	10.9
Junior organizations for girls	7.6	5.5
Others		
Men & Women fraternal organizations		16.5
Miscellaneous organizations	1.6	1.6
Parent Teachers Assn. (percentage of families)	12.8	5.7
Rural farm organizations (percentage of families)	27.0	20.7

1. Percentage for adult organizations based on total adult population and for Junior Organizations on total population in appropriate age groups

3. Per Cent of Total Population Having Membership in Religious Organizations

	1916	1926
Woodbury County		
State of Iowa	40.2	44.5

IX. HOUSING

1. Number of Owned Non-Farm Homes in Various Value Classes

Value	Sioux City	Woodbury County
Under $1500	483	222
$1500-2999	1,260	354
3000-4999	2,753	322
5000-7499	2,433	191
7500 and Over	1,755	56
Not reported	68	43
TOTAL	8,712	1,188

2. Number of Rented Homes in Various Rental Classes

Rental per Month	Sioux City	Woodbury County
Under $15.	820	395
$15-29	4,253	378
30-49	4,031	59
50 and Over	1,368	9
Not Reported	164	57
Total	10,636	898

3. Housing in Sioux City, 1950

Total Number of Families	19,975
Number of Home Owners	8,890
Number of Tenants	10,785
Others (Chiefly Farm Homes)	300
Total Number of Dwellings	17,573
One family Dwellings	16,507
Two family Dwellings	722
Three or more family Dwellings	344

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