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REPL.
SURVEY OF 10,000 RELIEF
FAMILIES

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

SURVEY
OF
10,000 RELIEF FAMILIES
IN
NEW JERSEY

CHILDREN IN NEED

Series B, Report Number 2
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To Mr. Albert H. Hedden, State Director

New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration

"Children in Need", the fifth formal report on the Survey of 10,000 Relief Families in New Jersey is respectfully submitted herewith.

This report covers the children under 16 years of age with respect to schooling, family circumstances and probability of support by their own families or by public funds.

The analytical work and writing of this report were done by Dr. Stanley F. Cooper and William J. Nolle.

Respectfully,


Deputy State Director

April 24, 1936

INTRODUCTION - CHILDREN IN NEED

At a time when the human mind is forming its first conscious impressions of itself and its relations to its environment, it is particularly desirable that the factors influencing those impressions be of the most healthful, wholesome, happy nature. An atmosphere of discouragement and want regarding the present, and of doubt and fear regarding the future, coupled with the impoverished physical conditions associated with them, constitute the most unfavorable sort of environment for the development of children. It is, therefore, a most deplorable fact that children under 16 years of age constitute over 40 per cent - two out of five - of the persons on relief in New Jersey.

Percentages based on official figures* show that about one-fifth of all children in the State, under 15 years of age, are on relief (including W.P.A.) whereas percentages for the older groups are progressively less. Specifically: one-seventh of the youths, 15-24; one-eighth of persons 45-54; one-fifteenth of persons 75 years or older.

The table following shows that, among the major age-groups of persons on relief, only the children under 16 years exceed the proportion of the corresponding group in the general population. Almost 42 per cent of the relief persons are children, whereas less than 30 per cent of the State population are less than 16 years old. The youths (16-24) are of approximately equal percentage in the State population and the relief

*The ratio of persons in a given age-range on relief, to the total number of persons of that age-range in the general population, was arrived at in the following way: the State population total, as shown by the 1930 Census, was compared with the Census Bureau's estimate of the New Jersey population in 1935 - this showed an increase of 5.9%. This rate of increase was then applied to the number of persons in each of the age-ranges as established by the 1930 Census, to obtain the estimated 1935 population for each range. Using these figures as bases, the ratio between them and the relief figures was computed.

population. With the adults the proportion of those on relief is about four-fifths as great as of those in the general population; with the aged, about three-fifths. This disproportionate number of children in the relief families necessarily calls attention to the problem of providing for the proper nourishment, clothing, care and education of our citizens of tomorrow.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN THE MAJOR-AGE RANGES OF THOSE ON RELIEF AND THOSE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION

	Per cent of total relief cases	Per cent of population at large
Children under 16	41.7	28.9
Youths 16-24	15.0	15.9
Adults 25-64	40.1	50.2
Aged 65 and over	3.1	4.9
Unknown	0.1	0.1

Efforts have been made to provide answers to the following - among other - questions in regard to the children of the relief families:

How many are there? How distributed as to age and sex? What is their schooling? From what sort of family stock do they come? What size families? Are both parents now in family? If only one, which? What is the prevailing occupation of the family head, and what the normal earnings? In short, aside from certain quantitative consideration as to the children, our inquiry concerns itself principally with the mental and physical characteristics of the family-head.

The findings in this report are intended to apply to relief families as a whole, including families that have been transferred to W.P.A. (families containing employables) as well as those that remain on the direct relief of E.R.A. The survey on which the data of this report are based, was made in 1934, at which time practically all relief families were cared for by the E.R.A. rather than divided as now between E.R.A. and W.P.A. The total number of relief families in the State, E.R.A. and W.P.A. combined, has shown little net change for

more than a year. This situation is important in considering the application of the data in this report to current conditions.

Most of the data here presented are applicable to direct relief families of the E.R.A. alone, as well as to the combined load of E.R.A. and W.P.A. However, where families are classified according to work availability of the head, the data on families of "availables" tends to apply mostly to W.P.A. families, and the data on families of "not availables" to E.R.A. families. However, despite the original intention that families having employable members should be transferred to the W.P.A., a large proportion of such families remain on the rolls of the E.R.A.

Attention is called to differences in the percentage of "availables" in this report as compared with an earlier study, "Neighbors in Need." In that report the upper age-limit for work availability was 70 years; in this report it has been reduced to 65 years, in conformity with the Federal Old-Age Security Law.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions will aid in the interpretation of data in this report:

Children

Persons under 16 years of age are considered as children, unable to work, and dependent upon the heads of their families for support. School attendance up to 16 years is a legal requirement. In this report the term "children" does not refer to all offspring in a family.

Adults

Persons of 16 years and older are considered as adults in this report. In some reports on the Survey of 10,000 Relief Families, special classifications of adults are designated as "youths" and "juniors" (see following definition).

Youths

All persons between 16 and 25 years, inclusive, are considered as youths in this report. The term "juniors" was used in the previous report to designate those youths who are unmarried sons and daughters living at home, including adopted and step-children.

Family

The term "family" is used to designate people living together from choice and convenience, rather than from causes due to the depression. They may or may not be in the relationship of parents and offspring. Lone persons also are considered as families.

Family Head

A family head is a person responsible for carrying on a home.

Homemaker

The female member of a family who is responsible for the care of home and family is considered the homemaker.

Availability for Employment

All persons between the ages of 16 and 64, inclusive, except homemakers, are considered available for employment unless physically or mentally afflicted, or in penal institutions. Youths who are still in school are considered not available.

Education

In this report education is measured by the highest grade completed in school.

S U M M A R Y

2 of every 5 persons on relief in New Jersey are children under 16 years of age.

1 of every 5 children (under 15) in New Jersey is on relief.

2 of every 3 of relief families contain children under 16.

1 of every 5 relief children is in a family where the head is not employable.

1 of every 8 relief children is in a family where the head is employable.

1 relief family in every 5 contains children of 14 to 15 years old who are about to become employable, but in families where no one now is employable the proportion of 14-15 year olds is lower.

4 in every 5 potential supplementary workers (other than family heads) are youths of 16 to 25 inclusive, those of little or no experience.

Less than one-tenth of the families contain nearly one-third of the children.

Families with large numbers of children are most frequent where the heads are in unskilled industry (having relatively low incomes).

The majority of relief children are dependent on one worker per family even when business is active. This means economic support per child decreases approximately in proportion to the increase in number of children per family.

CHILDREN IN NEED

In the 10,000 relief families covered by a survey made by the Emergency Relief Administration,* there was a total of 40,334 persons. Of these, 16,818--nearly 42 per cent--were children under 16 years of age.** They are distributed almost equally as to sex, there being 8,414 boys and 8,404 girls. Four of every five are white, the other one being negro; the white children are nearly all native born--only a trifle over one per cent being foreign born or of unknown nativity.

About two-thirds (6,339) of the 10,000 families contain children under 16. Table I shows that the percentage of total children who live in families of foreign born family heads is larger than the percentage of foreign-born heads among total family heads. That is, the native white families constitute 41.0 per cent of all the families having children, yet their children constitute 37.7 per cent of all the children; the negro family heads are 22.1 per cent of the family heads having children, while their children are 21.2 per cent of the children: but the foreign born heads are 36.9 per cent of the heads and have 41.1 per cent of the children.

Size of family, as expressed in number of children under 16 years of age, falls into rather distinct patterns for the nativity-color classes. The last three columns of Table I show the proportionate distribution of small, medium and large families among the native whites, foreign whites and negroes.

Taking first the small family with one or two children, we find that 45 per cent of such families are native white, which is higher than the percentage of native white in the total of families (39.9%), or in total families with children (41%). The native white percentages of medium-size families (3 or 4 children) and of large families (5 or more children), are both lower

*"A Survey of 10,000 Relief Families in New Jersey" -- two reports have already been published on these data: "Neighbors in Need" July, 1935 - "Juniors in Need" February, 1936.

**This proportion is much greater than that found in the State population at large as shown in the Census for 1930, which was 28.9 per cent.

than the percentage of native white families in total families or total families with children.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF FAMILIES HAVING VARIOUS FAMILY-SIZES DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO NATIVITY AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEADS

Nativity & Color of Family Heads	Total Families	Total Families with Children	Total Children	Number of Families Having Various Numbers of Children Under 16			
				None	1-2	3-4	5 or more
Totals	10,000	6,339	16,818	3,661	3,532	1,913	894
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native Born							
White	39.9	41.0	37.7	38.1	45.1	38.0	31.1
Foreign Born							
White	33.5	36.9	41.1	27.6	31.0	43.2	47.0
Negro	26.6	22.1	21.2	34.3	23.9	18.8	21.9

With the same sort of comparison applied to the foreign white and negro families, the following comparative pattern of frequencies in family size is obtained, based on the percentages in the three right-hand columns of Table I.

Children per Family

	<u>1 or 2</u>	<u>3 or 4</u>	<u>5 or more</u>
Native White	High	medium	low
Foreign white	Low	medium	high
Negro	High	low	medium

The foregoing comparisons indicate that:

1. The native born whites tend toward the smallest families -- 1 or 2 children -- and away from the large families -- 5 or more children.
2. The foreign born whites show just the reverse tendency, viz. toward large families and away from small families.
3. The negroes show a dual tendency toward very small and very large families with a minimum of moderate size families.

A striking fact which appears from Table I is the disproportionate percentage of no-children families that are negro. The explanation appears to be that a large proportion of the negro families are broken families (35.6%) and that a large number of male family heads constitute one-person families.

In an earlier report* on these 10,000 relief families, under the subject "Marital Status," the fact was set forth that 71.3 per cent of the native white family heads were included under the heading "Normal Families" (couples with or without children) -- 73.3 per cent of the foreign family heads -- only 58.8 per cent of the negroes.

In the following table, borrowed from "Neighbors in Need," the fact is shown that 15.1 per cent of the negro family heads are women with children; this is almost double the proportion of native white and foreign white (8.2% and 8.4% respectively).

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO
CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS

Percentage Distribution by Sex, Nativity and Color of Family Head

<u>Sex of 10,000 Family Heads</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Native White</u>	<u>Foreign White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Total.....	100.0	39.9	33.6	26.5
Comparative Distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families with Children				
Male Family Heads.....	53.1	56.6	61.3	37.6
Female Family Heads.....	10.1	8.2	8.4	15.1
Families without Children				
Male Family Heads.....	28.4	27.5	23.6	35.8
Female Family Heads.....	8.4	7.7	6.7	11.5

*"Neighbors in Need" - Emergency Relief Administration, 1935.

Basic information is contained in Table III which shows percentages of family heads and children according to the sex and work availability of the heads.

The terms "quasi-security" and "extended dependency" follow the definitions established in "Neighbors in Need," except that the age beyond which persons are considered as not available for employment has been reduced from 69 to 64. In both these types of family, the head is unavailable--in the quasi-security some other person is available; in the extended dependency nobody is available.

Nearly three-quarters (73.0%) of the total number of family heads are available for employment outside the home. Nearly seven-eighths of the male heads are available but only one -seventh of the female heads. This latter fact is a necessary consequence of our definition which classes a mother of children under 16 years as unavailable unless another female family member can take the mother's place in caring for the children.

These figures indicate that 80.2 per cent of the children are in families where the head is available for employment and, therefore, presumably shall be taken off relief with a return of normal industrial conditions. Nine out of ten (91.9%) of the children of male heads, and two out of a hundred (2.2%) of the children of female family heads are in the group having available heads.

On the other hand, one out of five of the children (19.8%) are in families where the head--the natural main support--is unavailable: one out of eight (12.4%) in families having no wage earners. This is, of course, the group with the most precarious situation: one-tenth of the male heads with one-twentieth of the male head children, and one-half of the female heads with two-thirds of the female head children are in the extended dependency group.

This table brings out the fact that nearly 7 out of 8 of the female family heads are unavailable for employment outside the home and in these homes

are found 98 out of every 100 of the children of female heads on relief. This means that these whole families shall continue dependent upon public support until their children attain working age or some other method is discovered to render them self-sustaining.

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HEADS AND THEIR CHILDREN (UNDER 16)

BY SEX OF FAMILY HEAD ACCORDING TO DEPENDENCY GROUP

Percentage Distribution

<u>Dependency Groups</u>	<u>Total Family Heads</u>	<u>Total Children</u>	<u>Male Family Heads</u>	<u>Children in Male Head Families</u>	<u>Female Family Heads</u>	<u>Children in Female Head Families</u>
TOTALS:	10,000	16,818	8,150	14,638	1,850	2,180
Percentage Distribution	100.0		81.5		18.5	
"		100.0		87.0		13.0
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Available Heads	73.0	80.2	86.2	91.9	14.5	2.2
Non-Available Heads	27.0	19.8	13.8	8.1	85.5	97.8
Quasi-Security:	9.5	7.4	3.9	3.2	34.4	35.2
Extended Dependency:	17.5	12.4	9.9	4.9	51.1	62.6

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUPS,
AVAILABILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY STATUS

Percentage Distribution

<u>AGE GROUPS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>T O T A L</u>		<u>A V A I L A B L E</u>			<u>N O T A V A I L A B L E</u>		
		<u>HEADS</u>	<u>NON-HEADS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>HEADS</u>	<u>NON-HEADS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>HEADS</u>	<u>NON-HEADS</u>
Grand Total	40,334	10,000	30,334	11,604	7,295	4,309	28,730	2,705	26,025
Percentage Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children (under 16)	41.7	-	55.4	-	-	-	58.5	-	64.6
Youths (16 - 25)	16.3	5.0	20.0	33.7	5.6	81.2	9.3	3.4	9.9
Adults (26 - 64)	38.8	87.1	22.9	66.3	94.4	18.8	27.7	67.5	23.6
Aged (65 and over)	3.1	7.9	1.6	-	-	-	4.4	29.0	1.8
Unknown ages	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-GROUPS

In the accompanying Table V is given the percentage distribution of the relief family children for the three nativity-color classes: native born white, foreign born white, and negro. The negligible percentage of foreign-born children (0.7%) reflects the rigidly curtailed immigration during the past fifteen years; the increasing percentage with the age emphasizes the decrease in immigration by five-year periods. The proportion of foreign-born family heads in the relief group corresponds very closely with that in the state population at large.

The decreased proportion of children 0-5 years as compared with those in the two older groups indicates that, contrary to a widespread impression, relief families are not having children at an increased rate since the beginning of the depression.

The importance of the 14 and 15 line lies in the fact that children of these ages shall soon reach the age when they may, if urgent need be, take their places as contributors toward the family support. The 12.7 per cent total frequency in this age bracket means that in a year or two over two thousand of them shall be available for employment. In the entire 10,000 families investigated in this Survey, one in every five (19.9%) contains one or more children 14 or 15 years old. The distribution is heaviest in the quasi-security families, where 30.0 per cent of the families have sub-juniors (14-15); here the significance is that these families (in which the head is not available but some other member is), shall in a year or two have an additional "available" to share the burden.

Among the extended dependency families, where there is no one available, only 1 family in 7 (13.9%) has children of this age group. In an earlier study of these data*, it was found that "family heads in the extended dependency group are characterized by unusually large proportions of young and very old persons."

*Neighbors in Need" - Emergency Relief Administration - 1935.

Almost 2 in 5 (38.3%) of these families have only children under 14 (mostly younger female family heads); almost half (47.8%) have no children (the heads being mostly older men).

Thus we find that the alleviating factor of probable early contributors to the family support, through the maturing of sub-juniors, is less than half as great in the extended dependency families - where it is most needed - as in the quasi-security families where already 1 or more workers, other than the head, are available. This fact further emphasizes the unhopeful situation of the extended dependency families.

TABLE V

CHILDREN DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS
BY NATIVITY AND COLOR
Percentage Distribution

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Native Born White</u>	<u>Foreign Born White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
TOTAL	16,818	13,136	121	3,561
Percentage Distribution:	100.0	78.1	0.7	21.2
Comparative Distribution:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 5	32.5	31.9	3.2	36.1
6 - 10	34.4	34.5	24.8	34.6
11 - 15	33.1	33.6	72.0	29.3
14 - 15*	12.7	12.9	36.4	11.0

*This line gives percentages which have been already included in the age-group 11-15 above.

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HEADS (HAVING CHILDREN) AS TO DEPENDENCY GROUPS, BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND NUMBER OF CHILDRN

MALE AND FEMALE FAMILY HEADS

Dependency Groups	Total	Percentage Distribution		Negro	Number of Children
		White			
		Native Born	Foreign Born		
TOTALS	6,339*	2,596	2,341	1,402	16,818
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Available Heads	77.2	81.3	78.8	66.9	80.2
Quasi-Security	8.4	5.8	10.6	9.3	7.4
Extended Dependency	14.4	12.9	10.6	23.8	12.4

*This total does not include 3,661 Family Heads who have no children.

MALE FAMILY HEADS

Dependency Groups	Total	Percentage Distribution		Negro	Number of Children
		White			
		Native Born	Foreign Born		
TOTALS	5,324*	2,266	2,059	999	14,638
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Available Heads	91.6	92.8	89.6	92.6	91.9
Quasi-Security	3.3	2.2	5.0	2.6	3.2
Extended Dependency	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.9

*This total does not include 2,826 Male Heads who have no children.

FEMALE FAMILY HEADS

Dependency Groups	Total	Percentage Distribution		Negro	Number of Children
		White			
		Native Born	Foreign Born		
TOTALS	1,015*	330	282	403	2,180
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Available Heads	2.1	2.4	-	3.2	2.2
Quasi-Security	34.8	30.9	51.8	26.1	35.2
Extended Dependency	63.1	66.7	48.2	70.7	62.6

*This total does not include 835 Female Heads who have no children.

EDUCATION

In considering the school attendance of the children our figures include only those for the city of Newark. While these constitute a trifle less than one-third (30.8%) of the total children in this study, the number is great enough and varied enough to furnish a dependable sample. This dependability is indicated in a comparison of the figures in tables below and in Table V. In these tables there is marked agreement between State and City percentages, and between 1930 Census figures for the general population and those for the relief families.

In the following tables may be found the proportions of the 5,173 children of Newark in each of the three 5-year age-groups and in the school-attendance brackets - both showing the color proportions (percentages read down):

TABLE VIIA

GRADE RANGES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

<u>Age-groups</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Grade-range*</u>
0- 5 years	34.5	33.4	37.9	0-2 incl.
6-10 years	34.2	34.0	35.2	0-6 incl.
11-15 years	31.3	32.6	26.9	1-11 incl.
<u>Grades completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Age-range*</u>
None	34.1	33.1	37.5	0-8 years
K-3	34.3	33.5	36.8	3-14 years
4 & up	31.6	33.4	25.7	8-15 years

*These ranges are very similar for both white and negro children.

TABLE VIIIB

PER CENT OF THE TOTAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN THE DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS - CHILDREN UNDER 16

<u>Age-Groups</u>	<u>1930 Census (Total) N. J. State</u>	<u>1930 Census (Total) Newark</u>	<u>Children of Relief Families (The "10,000") Newark</u>
TOTAL	796,946	82,597	5,173
Percentage Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	0.7	0.8	0.5
5 years	4.6	4.5	3.5
6 years	8.3	8.3	7.9
7-13 years	68.9	68.4	70.8
14-15 years	17.5	18.0	17.3

The unit of measurement used is the number of grades completed, except that in the case of kindergarten and first grade the figures include both those who have completed that work and those who are still doing it.

Table VIIA gives the percentage distribution of each age-group according to grades completed. We find that one-third of the children (34.1%) have never attended school and this includes children up to, and including, eight-year-olds. There are three children - 10, 11, and 12 years respectively - in this group, but they belong obviously in the category of mentally or physically handicapped.

Another one-third (34.3%) are included in the group from kindergarten to third grade, inclusive, and contains children from three to fourteen years of age.

The final one-third (31.6%) comprises all the children from fourth grade to the eleventh, as well as 1.1 per cent who were in ungraded schools and those whose school record is unknown; these children range from 8 to 15 years old.

This distribution by grades coincides almost exactly with the age-distribution of the same group of relief children by five-year periods.

The heterogeneous character of the families of these youngsters is reflected in the wide age-ranges for the different grades and the wide range of grades for each age. A very few of the grade-accomplishments shown on Table VIII are palpable impossibilities, and indicate erroneous report or record. Among such are the records of the 5-year-old with second grade completed, the 6-year-old with third grade, and the 8-year-old with sixth grade completed. At the other end of the scale are a considerable number of children who are over-age for grade - or below-grade for age. Taking, for example, the percentages in the column "First grade or less," we find the three heavy ones - 40.5, 73.5, 47.2 - refer to ages 6, 7 and 8. This indicates that for those who are in first grade

or have completed it, by far the highest percentage are from 6 to 8 years old. Any child over 8, therefore, who has not entered first grade is open to the question "Why?" - the implication being that either physical or mental incapacity of the child or parental negligence is the explanation.

It is impossible to determine in this study which explanation applies in any case, but it is known that most of the relief children lived in poverty-stricken homes, prior to the depression, and that the family heads generally had meagre education.

Assuming six years as the normal age for entering first grade, and normal school progress as promotion of one grade a year - the total number of children in this group who are retarded three or more years is 270, or a trifle over 5 per cent. While this is no startling proportion, it does serve definitely to emphasize the necessity for intelligent and enlightened handling of these backward youngsters, that their retardation may be mitigated by special training, to prepare them to take their places in the ranks of wage-earners.

Table VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 16
BY SCHOOL GRADES COMPLETED ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL YEARS OF AGE

Age	Total	Comparative Distribution	Grades Completed													Un- graded	Un- known
			None	K*	1 or less/	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Total	5173		1764	259	669	423	418	409	369	307	271	144	60	20	1	43	16
Percentage Distribution	100.0	100.0	34.1	5.0	13.0	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.1	5.9	5.2	2.8	1.2	.4	.0	.8	.3
1 year or less	7.8	100.0	100.0														
2	6.0	100.0	100.0														
3	6.9	100.0	99.4	.6													
4	6.3	100.0	96.0	4.0													
5	7.5	100.0	69.4	27.5	2.5	.3											.3
6	6.9	100.0	24.6	32.4	40.5	1.4	.3										.8
7	7.2	100.0	5.6	4.6	73.5	13.9	1.6									.3	.5
8	7.0	100.0	1.4	.8	47.2	39.2	8.6	1.4		.3						.8	.3
9	6.3	100.0	-	.6	13.6	36.9	37.2	10.8	.3								.6
10	6.8	100.0	.3		4.0	19.9	39.9	27.1	6.0	.3						1.9	.6
11	6.7	100.0	.3		1.4	5.2	21.7	36.1	26.9	5.2	.6	.3				2.0	.3
12	6.7	100.0	.3		.6	3.8	8.1	22.2	30.9	23.4	7.8	.6				2.3	-
13	6.6	100.0			.9	.6	3.5	13.2	24.3	26.1	23.4	4.7	.9	.3		1.8	.3
14	6.2	100.0					1.2	5.9	13.0	26.1	30.4	13.7	5.3	1.6		1.9	.9
15	5.1	100.0						3.0	8.2	12.3	23.9	30.2	14.9	5.2	.4	1.9	

*Kindergarten.

/First grade--in course or completed.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF ADULTS

Nearly two-thirds of the relief families have children under 16, and when the one-person families are eliminated (of whom relief has an abnormally large proportion), nearly three-quarters of the families have children. Direct comparison with the state census is impossible on this point, but as already indicated, about 42 per cent of relief persons are children, whereas only about 29 per cent of the state population are children.

It is mainly on account of children that relief families are larger than the general run of families in the entire state population. The median size of relief families, exclusive of one-person families, is 4.07 persons, or one-eighth larger than the general state median on the same basis. In families with children the median number of children is 2.27 and of adults 2.22.

The problem of caring for children is almost co-extensive with relief. However, the more acute phases of this problem are concentrated in a relatively small proportion of relief families, those families having exceptionally large numbers of children. The concentration of a large number of children in a few relief families is illustrated in the following manner:

<u>Proportion of Families</u>	<u>Number Children Each Family</u>	<u>Proportion of Total Children</u>
Well over 1/3	None	None
Slightly over 1/3	1 or 2	Nearly 1/3
Nearly 1/5	3 or 4	Over 1/3
Less than 1/10	5 or more	Nearly 1/3

Another arrangement of the data on which the foregoing table is based shows that one-sixth of the relief families have one-half of the children. In this case the one-sixth consists of those families having four or more children. Families with the larger numbers of children are those with the smaller numbers of adults while a considerable proportion of families with only one or two children have three to eight adults, as shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS PER FAMILY

Children Per Family	% Total Children	% Total Families	Per Cent of Families Having Various Numbers of Adults								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	100.0*	100.00**	19.35	49.84	16.52	8.84	3.57	1.52	.25	.09	.02
0	-	36.61	13.26	14.52	5.11	2.43	.93	.25	.07	.02	.02
1	11.4	19.21	2.44	10.30	3.25	1.98	.82	.34	.03	.05	-
2	19.2	16.11	1.67	9.44	2.53	1.40	.60	.40	.05	.02	-
3	20.3	11.40	1.10	6.32	2.01	1.21	.42	.24	.10	-	-
4	18.4	7.73	.50	4.53	1.33	.72	.36	.29	-	-	-
5	14.5	4.89	.25	2.83	.88	.49	.44	-	-	-	-
6	8.2	2.28	.08	1.21	.38	.61	-	-	-	-	-
7	4.3	1.04	.03	.43	.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	2.2	.46	.01	-	.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	.9	.17	-	.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	.5	.09	-	.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	.1	.01	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median Children/	-	2.27	1.86	2.27	2.47	2.37	2.33	2.25	2.65	1.20	-

*The 10,000 families in this Survey contain 16,818 children under 16.

**This column, in addition to percentages of families having various numbers of children, shows the sums of the percentages in the columns to the right, indicating the number of adults in families according to the number of children. 63.39% of the families contain children.

/Only families having children.

NOTE: As all the percentages in the above table have 10,000 as their base, except the column on total children, the removal of the decimal point would give the numerical count of Survey families in any item.

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN UNDER 16
IN RELATION TO AVAILABILITY OF FAMILY HEADS

Among the families with children and having heads available for employment, large numbers of children per family are most frequent where the heads are in unskilled industry. This situation is shown in Table X. This table includes both male and female family heads, according to occupational skill.

The proportion of female family heads, however, is so small (3.7%) as to be practically negligible. The table is therefore, in effect, indistinguishable from that for male family heads alone. About 60 per cent of the female family heads are servants and 22 per cent semi-skilled, while the remaining 18 per cent are spread thinly over the other classifications. The female family heads who are available for employment have few children, 92 per cent of them having none. The latter fact is a necessary consequence of our definition of availability, as a mother is not available for employment outside of the home if she has children under 16 unless there is another female family member to care for the children.

The accompanying table includes all family heads who are available for employment, with those who have no children enumerated at the top. Among the several types of skill, the percentage of heads now having no children under 16 varies considerably. In this classification, unskilled heads rank high in the percentage having no children, due to the fact that a relatively high proportion of unskilled laborers are over 50 years old.

A little over half of the unskilled heads who have children and are available for employment have at least three children, while in the other classifications less than half of the family heads have as large number of children. Elsewhere in this report it is shown that the families with the larger numbers of children generally have the smaller numbers of workers aside from the head. Moreover, the unskilled heads generally rank lowest in education and income, the latter having been mostly around \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year in 1925-29. Even where the families have more than one worker, family income is seldom increased more than a few hundred dollars a year above \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Family heads in the managerial classification rank close to the unskilled in number of children per family. In this connection it is to be kept in mind that previous studies of this survey have shown these managers to have been mostly in extremely small enterprises. They rank low in schooling, and in an intermediate position in income in the latter half of the nineteen-twenties, more than half being under \$1,500 a year.

The numbers of children in families where the heads are skilled or semi-skilled are lower than in the two foregoing groups. In families of professional and clerical heads, the numbers are still smaller, while the median annual earnings of the family heads in these four groups in 1925-29 ranged around \$1,300 to \$1,600.

In families where the heads are available for employment, the situation of children will be greatly improved with recovery in business activity, and particularly where the number of children is not large.

In a much less hopeful situation are the children whose heads are not available for employment. The passing of the depression will be of little immediate benefit to them. They embrace one-fifth of all the children on relief. Their heads constitute a little over one-fifth of all the relief family heads who have children.

An accompanying table shows the distribution of children among families whose heads are not available for employment. The number of children per family runs a little smaller than in families whose heads are available for employment. When the families are divided among the types of skill in which their heads previously were active, the number of children per family is largest among the unskilled and smallest among the clerical. This is about the same order as among available family heads.

Two-thirds of the family heads who are not available and have children are females, many of whom never have worked or have not worked since marriage.

Table X

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES ACCORDING TO PREVAILING TYPE OF SKILL (1925-34) OF FAMILY HEADS

AVAILABLE FAMILY HEADS

Percentage Distribution

Number of Children	Total Families	MALE AND FEMALE FAMILY HEADS									
		Professional	Managerial	Clerical	Skilled	Semi- Skilled	Unskilled Industry	Servants	Never Worked	Odds Jobs	Unknown
TOTAL	7295	69	442	378	1632	2330	1792	580	18	45	9
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	32.9	34.7	27.4	26.5	24.8	29.3	37.3	61.4	72.1	55.6	66.7
1	18.8	27.5	18.1	26.2	20.9	20.0	15.9	12.4	11.1	15.6	11.1
2	17.0	11.6	18.8	21.4	19.9	18.9	13.3	9.8	-	8.9	11.1
3	12.1	13.0	14.7	12.9	14.3	12.8	10.1	7.6	5.6	4.4	-
4	8.7	8.7	8.1	6.9	9.0	9.6	9.4	4.1	5.6	2.2	11.1
5	5.7	1.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.0	7.0	2.8	-	8.9	-
6	2.7	1.5	3.2	.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	5.6	-	-
7	1.3	1.5	2.3	.5	1.1	.8	2.2	.3	-	2.2	-
8	.5	-	.9	.3	.6	.6	.6	-	-	2.2	-
9	.2	-	-	-	.2	.3	.3	-	-	-	-
10	.1	-	.4	-	.1	.1	.1	.2	-	-	-
11	.0	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Median*	2.37	2.00	2.47	2.00	2.34	2.31	2.71	2.20	3.00	2.25	2.00

*Based only on families having children.

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES ACCORDING TO PREVAILING TYPE OF SKILL (1925-34) OF FAMILY HEADS
 NOT AVAILABLE FAMILY HEADS
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
 MALE AND FEMALE FAMILY HEADS

Number of Children	Total Families	Profess'l	Mgr'l	Clerical	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Unskilled Industry	Servants	Never Worked	Odd Jobs	Unknown
Total	2705	19	154	91	225	645	280	653	520	85	33
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	46.6	57.9	64.3	53.9	56.9	45.4	52.9	38.0	46.7	38.8	27.3
1	20.4	10.5	10.4	16.5	15.1	21.2	12.1	29.7	18.5	17.6	24.2
2	13.8	15.7	13.0	15.3	10.2	14.3	10.7	15.2	13.5	20.0	15.2
3	9.5	5.3	5.2	9.9	7.1	9.9	10.7	10.0	8.8	11.8	21.2
4	5.1	5.3	2.0	3.3	5.3	5.3	5.7	4.0	6.0	11.8	6.1
5	2.9	-	3.9	-	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.8	-	3.0
6	1.1	5.3	.6	1.1	1.4	.3	3.2	.6	1.5	-	3.0
7	0.4	-	.6	-	.9	.3	.7	-	1.0	-	-
8	0.2	-	-	-	-	.2	1.1	.1	.2	-	-
9	0.0	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Medians (based only on families having children)	1.95	2.16	2.10	1.92	2.15	1.92	2.57	1.59	2.11	2.14	2.33

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF WORKERS

Closely akin to considerations involved in the proportion of children to adults in relief families are the problems arising in the proportion of children to workers, (a worker being any family member of 16 to 64 years available for employment outside the home).

A large family of children means something more than increased responsibility on the part of the head -- it generally means a decidedly less adequate supply of food, clothing and housing for each child.

It is evident in the accompanying table that the great majority of relief children are dependent on one worker per family. Even in families having 5 to 10 or more children, this is as true as in families of few children.

As nearly all of these families live on a bare subsistence level even in times of active business, this relationship of children to workers can only mean that economic support per child decreases approximately in proportion to the increase in number of children per family. This observation, it should be kept in mind, is applied, not to families in general, but to approximately two-thirds of those relief families that have children.

More specifically, the accompanying table reveals that nearly 60 per cent of the families with one child are dependent on one worker, and as the number of children increases, the percentage dependent on one worker rises gradually to 70 (with two minor exceptions). In families with 10 or more children, 100 per cent are dependent on one worker..

Among families of 6 to 9 children, a slightly higher percentage have two or more workers than do families of one to five children, but the families having two or more workers constitute only one-eighth of the families having children.

The problem of economic support, and perhaps of supplementary relief even under improved business conditions, may be visualized in another arrangement of these figures. The following two examples illustrate the situation:

In two-thirds of the families with four children, the ratio of workers to children is one to four, while in one-quarter of the four-children families the ratio is higher (one-plus to four).

In one-eighth of the families with eight children, the ratio of workers to children is one to four; only in one-tenth of the eight-children families is the ratio higher (one-plus to four), while in two-thirds it is one to eight.

Where the large family of small children has the aid of one or two workers in addition to the head, it must be kept in mind that these extra workers generally are very young and inexperienced.

The one brighter aspect of this picture is that as the number of children per family increases, a smaller percentage of families has no worker.

The foregoing discussion is on the basis of children under 14 years of age. A little over one-quarter of the families having children under 14, also have children of 14 to 15, but seldom more than one to a family in the latter range. This division is made because the older children are on the verge of becoming workers, and indeed frequently are employed on part-time work (but not numbered among the workers in this discussion).

Inclusion of the 14-15-year-old children in the number of children per family in the foregoing discussion would affect the findings only to the extent of reducing the ratio of workers to children in one-quarter of the families, this one-quarter being well distributed among the families of various sizes.