

NEIGHBORS IN NEED  
SURVEY OF 10,000 RELIEF CASES...

Emergency relief administration  
1935

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# NEIGHBORS IN NEED

A SURVEY OF  
10,000 RELIEF FAMILIES  
IN NEW JERSEY

REPORT NUMBER ONE



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION  
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

1935



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1935

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

NEIGHBORS IN NEED  
SURVEY OF 10,000 RELIEF CASES

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To Mr. Albert H. Hedden, State Director,  
New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration

"Neighbors in Need," the first complete report on the Survey of 10,000 Relief Families in New Jersey is respectfully submitted herewith. The data presented in this report have largely been covered in three preliminary reports, issued since January 1st, 1935.

This Survey was initiated by Mr. John Colt, when he was State Director of the Emergency Relief Administration. He enlisted the aid of Mr. P. M. Russell, of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, to set up the project, to assist in organizing a special staff and to act as advisor in the work of procuring and analyzing the facts regarding the historic and economic background of 10,000 relief families.

The body of this report describes the relief families principally through the characteristics of the family head. Throughout the text, wherever feasible, the proportions indicated by the Survey have been applied to the monthly average of last winter's relief load to indicate the magnitude of the actual relief problems. The three sections of the report cover, in order: all relief families; those in which the head is available for employment; families in which the head is not available for employment. The last named group is of special interest since it represents New Jersey's continuing relief burden.

In transmitting this report, I wish to take this opportunity to thank ERA employees at headquarters and in the field, for their splendid co-operation in the securing and presenting of these findings.

Respectfully,

A. F. JAQUES,  
*General Manager.*

July 25, 1935.

## INTRODUCTION

The size and far-reaching effects of the relief problem can be appreciated when it is realized that the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration has been feeding one-seventh of the State population for many months, in addition to clothing and housing many of these people. In fact the very existence of many of the relief families is dependent on the activities of the Relief Administration.

Important as it is to sustain life, it becomes daily more evident that merely to provide sustenance is only a part of the relief problem during this severest of modern economic depressions. Many families have lost savings, insurance, homes and other resources. Still worse, they have become the victims of industrial maladjustment, old age, long idleness, disease and death. Even after recovery in business has reached substantial proportions, it appears that many families will still lack normal self-support. Their dependency will be extended.

The support and rehabilitation of these handicapped families will fall on the State of New Jersey, according to present plans of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, while the support of most families having employable members is to be assumed by the Federal Government through its works program until private industry re-employs them.

Realizing that the task of social reconstruction and the administration of relief could be planned effectively only with specific information on the backgrounds and circumstances of relief families, the State of New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration, in December, 1933, authorized a comprehensive survey of 10,000 relief cases in selected municipalities throughout the state.

### **Purpose of Survey**

The purpose of this Survey is to answer the question: "Who are the people on relief?"

In order to answer this question, the Survey has obtained vital social and economic information, in 1934, from families then on relief, principally through the medium of friendly interviews with each family. Using this sample of approximately 10 per cent of the relief load current at that time, data have been compiled indicating the relative magnitudes of the problems of re-employment, rehabilitation and con-

tinued dependency, from which long time plans for the reduction of the relief load may be developed.

### Scope of Survey

Considerable thought was given to the selection of municipalities included in this survey from the 400 odd participating in State and Federal funds. Municipalities in which the Survey was conducted are considered representative from their geographic locations, types of industries operating there, character of the population, and size of the relief load. The following table shows the number of relief cases included in each of the municipalities surveyed.

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF RELIEF CASES SURVEYED</u>
Atlantic City .....	1,097
Bridgeton City .....	329
Camden City .....	1,058
Elizabeth City.....	1,015
Glassboro Borough .....	426
Hammonton Town .....	219
Newark City .....	2,754
Passaic City.....	613
Perth Amboy City.....	545
Phillipsburg Town.....	220
Trenton City.....	1,092
Weehawken Township.....	302
Woodbridge Township.....	330
Total.....	10,000

### Form of Report

Although the information available would permit of extensive treatment, brevity has been adopted to facilitate the reader's ready comprehension of the vast social problem of relief.

The data in this report are presented in three sections. The first covers the composition and characteristics of the entire 10,000 families studied in the Survey. The second section classifies the occupational records of those family heads who now are available for employment. This part of the report includes four-fifths of the 10,000 family heads and is called Re-employability. The third section gives the characteristics of the remaining one-fifth of the families, in which the head is not available for employment, and is called Extended Dependency.

The section on Re-employability is designed to give information of value both in aiding the government plan of employment on public works and in solving the problems of re-employing relief family heads in industry. For this purpose this Survey presents data on the prevailing occupations and types of business of those relief family heads

who are now available for employment, changes in their occupations and business, and their incomes prior to the depression.

The detailed list of occupations (types of skill) corresponds in general to that shown in the 1930 census of occupations. Detailed types are combined to show the degree of skill and the division of white collar and manual workers. These groupings of skill are in accord with those of Alba M. Edwards in the Journal of the American Statistical Association (December, 1933) and differ from the census.

The major types under which business is classified, are those given in the 1930 census, such as agriculture, manufacture, trade, clerical, etc. Such classifications as skilled or unskilled do not enter into the business categories.

The third section of this report, Extended Dependency, gives data that should aid not only in solution of the problems of prolonged relief but in providing a basis for estimating the portion of the relief load that might be transferred to such agencies as the State Board of Children's Guardians, Old Age Pension System and various institutions.

For the purpose of presenting the statistical high-lights at a glance, a summary table is given in the Appendix. Definitions, a description of field operations, methods of coding and analysis, as well as a facsimile of the schedule, are also included in the Appendix.

## SECTION I

### COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RELIEF FAMILIES

#### Summary

One out of every seven persons in New Jersey's population of over 4,000,000 was on relief in the winter of 1934-35 (measured against 1930 census).

Nearly 42 per cent of all persons on relief are children. This proportion is 50 per cent larger than the proportion of children in the entire State.

Almost half of the relief families have one or more members afflicted.

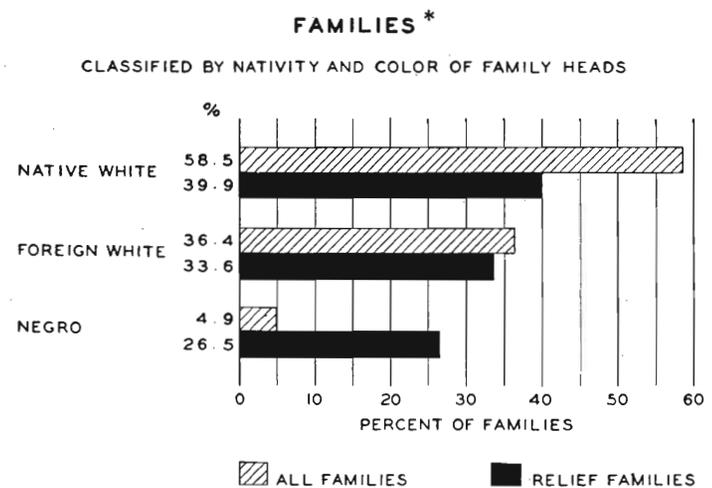
Nearly three-quarters of the relief families are white. The other quarter is negro.

Almost half of the white family heads are foreign-born.

Three-quarters of these foreign-born heads are from southern and eastern Europe. Only half of the foreign-born family heads have become citizens, but this is typical of the entire foreign-born population of the State.

#### Sex, Nativity and Color

One-quarter of all relief families are negro, although only 5 per cent of all families in the State are of this race.



\* INCLUDES ONLY RELATED FAMILY PERSONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1930 CENSUS.  
EXCLUDES 0.2% OTHER RACES AND UNKNOWN IN ALL FAMILIES.

White relief families are almost equally divided between those having native-born heads and those having foreign-born heads, but with the native slightly in the majority. Families with native white heads constitute a much smaller proportion of the relief rolls than of the State population.

Four-fifths of the relief family heads are males, a slightly smaller proportion than in the State population. The other fifth are females, this proportion being half again as great as in the State at large. Female family heads are especially numerous among the negroes on relief.

The number of relief families other than white and negro is negligible.

### SEX, NATIVITY AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEADS

#### Percentage Distribution

Distribution by Nativity and Color

Sex of 10,000 Family Heads	Distribution by Sex	Distribution by Nativity and Color			
		Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	100.0	39.9	33.6	26.5
Male .....	81.5	100.0	41.2	35.0	23.8
Female .....	18.5	100.0	34.4	27.5	38.1

### Size of Relief Families

Relief families average larger than other families in the general State population.

Over one-third of the relief families contain five or more members.

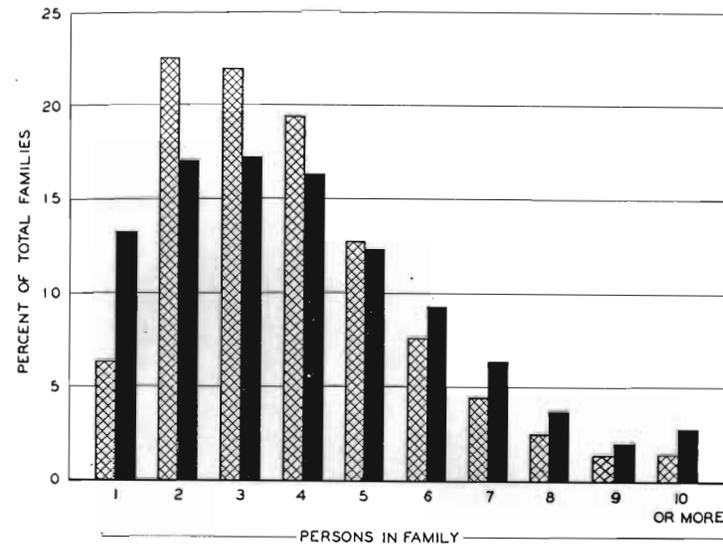
Large families are most frequent among the foreign-born.

### SIZE OF FAMILIES BY NATIVITY AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEAD

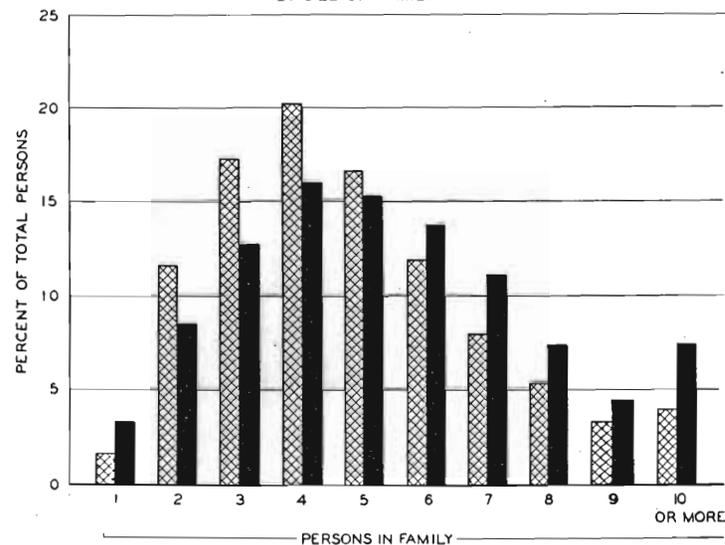
#### Percentage Distribution

Size of 10,000 Families	Total Families	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	39.9	33.6	26.5
Comparative Distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 .....	13.2	12.2	11.0	17.6
2 .....	17.0	16.4	10.2	26.4
3 .....	17.1	20.8	11.9	18.0
4 .....	16.2	18.6	16.2	12.7
5 .....	12.3	13.0	14.2	8.9
6 .....	9.3	8.6	12.5	6.3
7 .....	6.4	4.8	9.8	4.5
8 .....	3.7	2.4	6.4	2.3
9 .....	2.0	1.4	3.3	1.3
10 or more.....	2.8	1.8	4.5	2.0

### DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SIZE \*



### DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS \* BY SIZE OF FAMILY



STATE POPULATION

RELIEF POPULATION

\* INCLUDES ONLY RELATED FAMILY PERSONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1930 CENSUS

## Marital Status

Normal families (couples with or without children) constitute over two-thirds of the relief families, or more than 112,000 of the 165,000 families composing the average State relief load in the winter of 1934-35.

### MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY HEADS BY NATIVITY AND COLOR

#### Percentage Distribution

Marital Status of 10,000 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	39.9	33.6	26.5
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Couples .....	68.6	71.3	73.3	58.8
Single .....	5.5	6.6	4.0	5.6
Widowed .....	14.6	12.5	14.8	17.6
Divorced .....	.7	1.2	.3	.5
Separated .....	5.6	4.8	3.9	8.8
Deserted .....	5.0	3.6	3.7	8.7

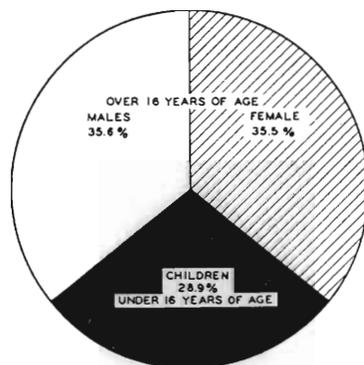
Broken families make up nearly all the others—only 5 per cent of the family heads being single persons. Broken families are headed mostly by females.

Broken families (classified as widowed, separated, etc.) are particularly frequent among the negroes—only a little over half of the negro families being normal families.

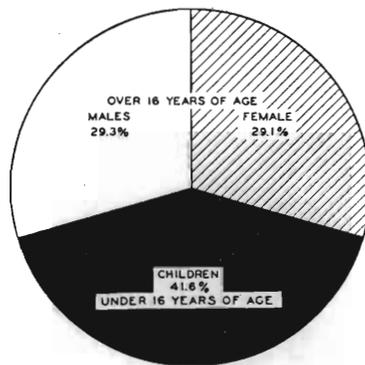
## Children

### CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE

STATE POPULATION



RELIEF POPULATION



Two-thirds of the relief families contain children, or about 104,000 families in the entire State relief load. The children in these families number about 255,000.

A considerably larger proportion of white families than of negro families have children.

One-fifth of the families with children are headed by females and constitute a special problem in dependency. Most of these families have no one available for employment and are discussed more completely in the section on Extended Dependency.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS

#### Percentage Distribution by Sex, Nativity and Color of Family Head

Sex of 10,000 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
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

The female family heads with children are nearly all widowed or separated. The female family heads without children are chiefly widows.

Approximately half of the relief families are normal families (couples) with children. Three-quarters of the normal families have children, and more than half of the separated family heads have children. On the other hand less than half of the widowed family heads (widows and widowers) have children.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS

#### Percentage Distribution by Sex and Marital Status of Family Head

Sex of 10,000 Family Heads	Total	Couples	Single	Widowed	Separated*
Total .....	100.0	68.6	5.5	14.6	11.3
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families with Children					
Male Family Heads.....	53.1	74.3	2.9	9.4	5.3
Female Family Heads	10.1	.....	6.1	30.6	46.7
Families without Children					
Male Family Heads.....	28.4	25.7	72.5	23.4	29.8
Female Family Heads	8.4	.....	18.5	36.6	18.2

\* Includes divorced and deserted family heads.

## Health and Institutional Status

One-quarter of the family heads are afflicted at home, with a variety of diseases. Less than two per cent are in institutions, including prisons as well as hospitals, sanitariums, etc. Applied to the State

relief load in the winter of 1934-35, this proportion means that over 41,000 family heads have afflictions.

The precise extent to which these and other disorders bring economic disability is not revealed in this Survey, but it is apparent that disease and injury cause much temporary and some permanent inability to work.

### HEALTH AND INSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF FAMILY HEADS

#### Percentage Distribution by Nativity and Color

Status of 10,000 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total	100.0	39.9	33.6	26.5
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not afflicted	73.0	71.9	71.5	76.7
Afflicted at home	25.8	27.2	27.0	22.2
In institutions	1.2	.9	1.5	1.1

### TYPES OF DISORDERS OF FAMILY HEADS LIVING AT HOME, BY SEX OF FAMILY HEAD

Types of Disorders of 10,000 Family Heads	Per Cent of Family Heads		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Family Heads	100.0	81.5	18.5
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Heads Not Afflicted*	74.2	77.5	59.8
Family Heads Afflicted	25.8	100.0	40.2
Body†	18.3	19.5	15.2
Musculo-skeletal system‡	12.7	10.8	17.3
Injuries	12.3	14.9	5.9
Heart and circulatory system	12.1	9.8	17.9
Respiratory system	9.3	10.2	7.0
Digestive system	9.0	9.1	8.7
Eyes and ears	8.2	9.4	5.4
Nervous system	6.7	7.0	6.1
Uro-genital system	5.0	4.1	7.1
Ductless glands, skin, lymphatic system	2.6	2.4	3.4
Unknown and indefinite disorders	3.8	2.8	6.0

\* Includes 116 family heads in prisons, asylums, sanitariums, etc.

† Includes also senility and ruptures, and some cases of diabetes and poisonings.

‡ Largely rheumatism.

### Education

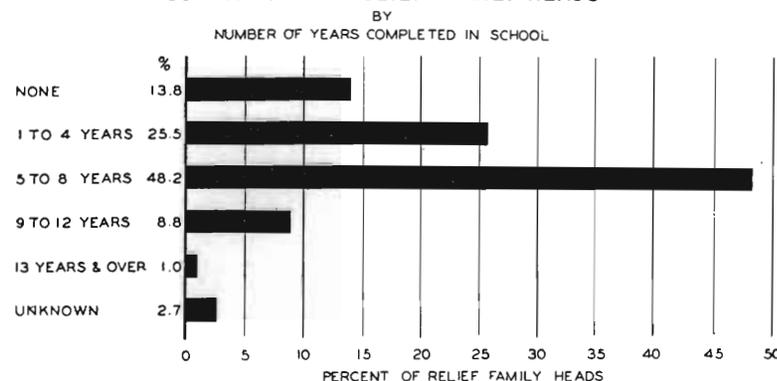
One out of eight of all the relief family heads had no formal education whatever, or about 20,000 heads of families.

This group with no schooling includes 3 per cent of the native-born whites, one-eighth of the negroes, and one-quarter of the foreign-born whites.

Over one-third of the family heads had less than fifth grade work. This group included one-fifth of the native whites, half of the negroes, and over half of the foreign-born whites.

Less than one-tenth completed more than the eighth grade: 15 per cent of the native whites, 8 per cent of the negroes, 5 per cent of the foreign-born.

### EDUCATION OF RELIEF FAMILY HEADS



Nearly half of the native whites are grammar school graduates or better; 19 per cent of the negroes and 15 per cent of the foreign whites have had a like amount of schooling.

### EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEADS BY NATIVITY AND COLOR

#### Percentage Distribution

School Years Completed by 10,000 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total	100.0	39.9	33.6	26.5
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	13.8	3.1	27.5	12.5
1 to 4	25.5	16.1	28.6	35.7
5 to 8	48.2	64.8	34.2	40.9
9 to 12	8.8	13.6	4.3	7.3
13 and over	1.0	1.3	.6	1.0
Unknown	2.7	1.1	4.8	2.6

Among the native-born whites, education tends to be in inverse ratio to age. Among those having no years in school, slightly over half are 55 years or older, more than one-third are between 35 and 54 years, and one-tenth between 16 and 34 years.

Of the group who have attended high school (9-12 grades completed), only 8.8 per cent are 55 years or older, 42.0 per cent between 35 and 54 years, 49.2 per cent are between 16 and 34 years.

Similar trends are found among the foreign-born whites and negroes, but in less clear-cut fashion.

**EDUCATION OF RELIEF FAMILY HEADS BY AGE, NATIVITY AND COLOR**

**Percentage Distribution**

School Years Completed by 10,000 Family Heads	Total Families				Native White				Foreign White				Negro			
	Total*	55 and over			Total	55 and over			Total	55 and over			Total	55 and over		
		16-34	35-54	55 and over		16-34	35-54	55 and over		16-34	35-54	55 and over		16-34	35-54	55 and over
Total*	100.0	24.6	54.7	20.6	100.0	33.3	47.0	19.7	100.0	9.6	66.3	24.1	100.0	30.6	51.8	17.4
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	13.8	3.1	14.4	24.9	3.1	1.0	2.5	8.2	27.5	5.3	26.3	39.3	12.5	5.4	11.3	27.9
1 to 4	25.5	15.5	28.8	28.7	16.1	6.2	17.9	28.6	28.6	22.4	31.2	24.1	35.7	28.1	39.6	37.1
5 to 8	48.2	63.7	45.5	36.7	64.8	72.0	65.1	51.6	34.2	58.9	32.9	28.0	40.9	52.1	39.3	26.7
9 to 12	8.8	15.3	7.3	4.9	13.6	19.2	12.4	7.0	4.3	8.4	3.9	3.8	7.3	11.8	6.1	3.0
13 and over	1.0	1.1	1.1	.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	.6	1.6	.5	.5	1.0	.7	1.3	.7
Unknown	2.7	1.3	2.9	4.1	1.1	.4	.5	3.6	4.8	3.4	5.2	4.3	2.6	1.9	2.4	4.6

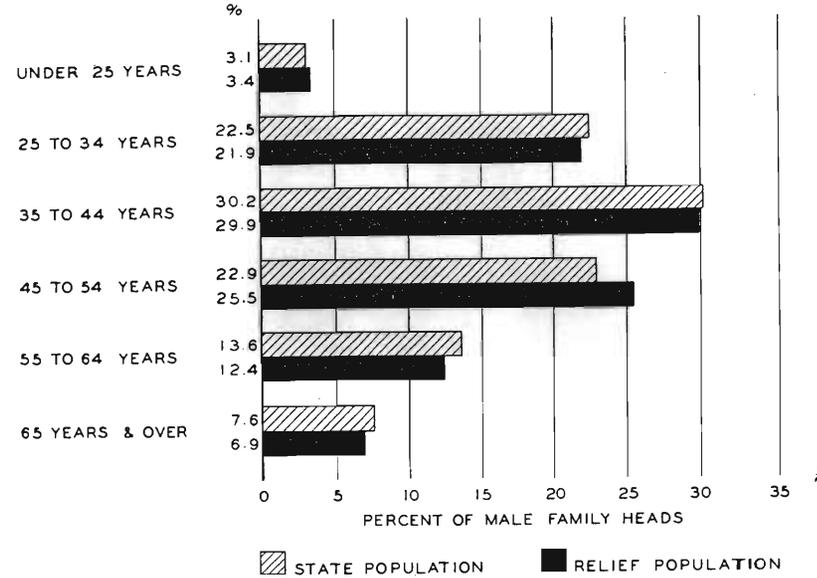
\* Includes 3,994 native whites, 3,360 foreign whites, 2,646 negroes. Excludes 0.1% of unknown age.

**Ages**

Male relief family heads are of approximately the same age distribution as male family heads in the population at large.

An exception is 11 per cent greater concentration of relief family heads in the age range of 45 to 54 than among the male family heads recorded in the census.

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FAMILY HEADS \***



\* EXCLUDES 0.1% UNKNOWN

Over two-thirds of relief family heads (both sexes) are less than 50 years old. These family heads are probably more readily re-employable than the other third.

Those above 50 are handicapped not only by fewer employment opportunities, but by more rapidly increasing physical disability to work. In this group are the problems of continued relief and pensions.

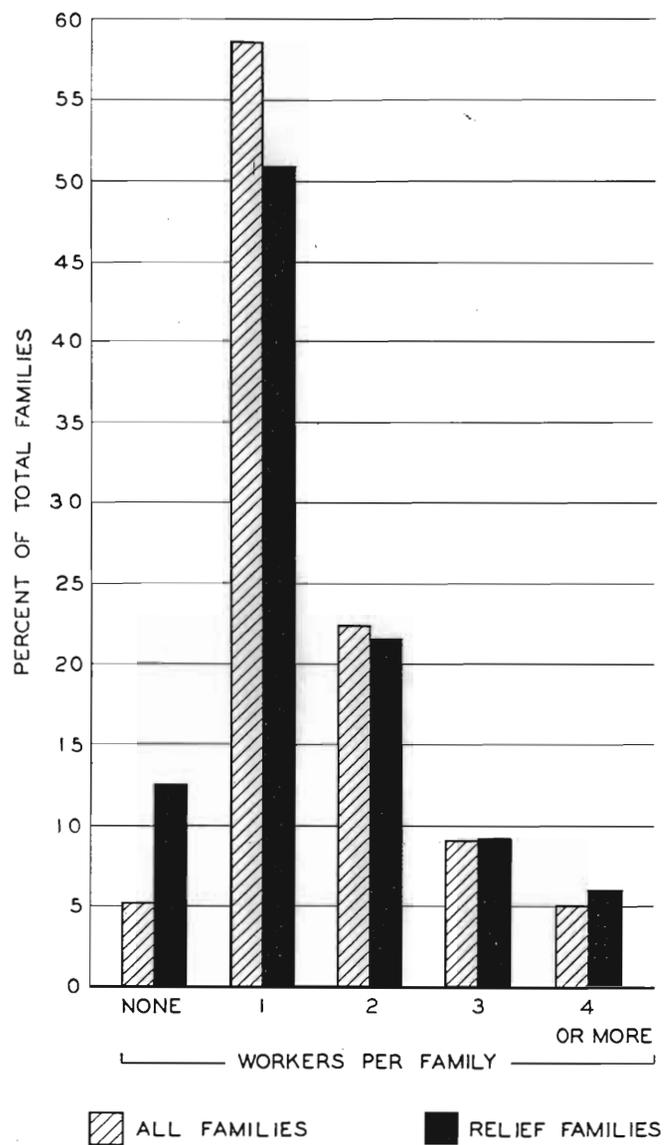
Nearly 4 per cent of the family heads are 70 or over. Applied to the State relief load, this means about 6,300 family heads.

Among the relief family heads above 50, one-fifth of the males and nearly half of the females are unable to work, mainly because of poor health.

In addition to the foregoing female family heads who are unable to work, many others are unavailable for employment on account of home duties. Of the female family heads who are available for work outside the home, over half are at least 50 years old.

**FAMILIES \***

CLASSIFIED BY WORKERS PER FAMILY



\* GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN ALL FAMILIES (1930 CENSUS) OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN RELIEF FAMILIES

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HEADS BY SEX**

Percentage Distribution

Age Distribution of 10,000 Family Heads	Total	Male	Female
Total .....	100.0	81.5	18.5
Comparative Distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 .....	3.5	3.4	3.9
25 to 29.....	9.0	9.6	6.4
30 to 34.....	12.1	12.3	11.2
35 to 39.....	14.8	15.0	13.8
40 to 44.....	14.8	14.9	14.4
45 to 49.....	14.5	15.1	11.9
50 to 54.....	10.7	10.4	11.8
55 to 59.....	7.1	7.0	7.3
60 to 64.....	5.6	5.3	7.0
65 to 69.....	4.1	3.6	6.2
70 and over.....	3.8	3.4	5.9
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.2

**Family Members Available for Employment**

Seven-eighths of the relief families have at least one member in each family available for employment. This measure of re-employment eliminates the persons who are unable to work, as well as those home-makers who are not available for employment outside of the home on account of having children under 16 years old. Only persons between 16 and 70 years are considered in this report to be available for employment, though it is recognized that occasionally relief family members over 70 may again find jobs.

**DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY MEMBERS AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT**

Percentage Distribution

Members Available for Employment in 10,000 Families	Total	Families with Children	Families without Children
Total .....	100.0	63.2	36.8
Comparative Distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families having—			
No members available.....	12.5	12.6	12.4
One member available.....	50.9	57.0	40.3
Two members available.....	21.5	16.1	31.0
Three members available.....	9.1	8.6	9.8
Four or more members available	6.0	5.7	6.5

Half of the relief families have only one member in each family available for employment. In this half, over two-thirds of the families have children under 16 years of age.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO MEMBERS AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

### Percentage Distribution by Sex, Nativity and Color of Family Heads

Members Available for Employment in 10,000 Families	Families with Children				Families without Children				
	Grand Total	Total	Foreign		Native		Total	Foreign	Negro
			White	Negro	White	Negro			
Total	100.0	100.0	37.0	22.1	38.3	27.7	100.0	34.0	100.0
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families having—									
No members available	12.5	12.6	8.9	21.2	12.4	16.1	12.4	9.4	9.4
One member available	50.9	57.0	47.3	57.3	65.7	42.0	40.3	41.1	41.1
Two members available	21.5	16.1	20.3	12.9	14.0	30.2	31.0	37.6	37.6
Three members available	9.1	8.6	13.5	5.2	6.0	10.4	9.8	8.4	8.4
Four or more members available	6.0	5.7	10.0	3.4	2.9	5.0	6.5	3.5	3.5
Male Family Heads*	81.5	100.0	42.5	38.8	42.5	38.7	100.0	27.9	33.4
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families having—									
No members available	6.0	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.3	9.6	9.4	6.5	6.5
One member available	55.1	63.8	72.4	71.6	72.4	41.4	38.9	35.8	35.8
Two members available	23.1	16.7	20.3	14.7	14.3	33.2	34.9	45.0	45.0
Three members available	9.4	9.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	10.7	9.9	8.6	8.6
Four or more members available	6.4	6.1	3.1	4.0	3.1	5.1	6.9	4.1	4.1
Female Family Heads†	18.5	100.0	32.4	28.0	32.4	27.0	100.0	36.2	36.2
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families having—									
No members available	41.2	57.0	59.9	64.9	59.9	22.6	22.3	18.0	18.0
One member available	32.3	21.4	19.9	21.6	19.9	43.9	45.3	57.7	57.7
Two members available	15.0	12.7	11.6	8.5	11.6	19.3	17.7	14.8	14.8
Three members available	7.5	5.8	6.7	3.0	6.7	9.4	9.6	7.9	7.9
Four or more members available	4.0	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.8	5.1	1.6	1.6

\* Includes 8,150 male family heads of which 5,313 have children.  
† Includes 1,850 female family heads of which 1,008 have children.

Over one-third of all relief families have two or more members available for work but only half of them have children.

One-eighth of the families have no one available for work, or around 20,000 families in the State relief load. Three-fourths of these families have children. Dependency among these families is discussed in the section on Extended Dependency.

### Dependents

In the families having one or more members available for employment, the family head generally is one of the available persons. This means that nearly four-fifths of the family heads are available.

In about one-tenth of the families the head is not available but some other member is available for employment. In the remaining one-eighth of the families no one is available for employment. These two groups are discussed in the section on Extended Dependency.

A little over one-third of all the *persons* in relief families are available for employment, and two-thirds are dependents. The dependents are mostly children, but one-third of them are adults.

The proportion of children to adult dependents varies considerably among various types of families. In families where the head is available for employment, nearly three-quarters of the dependents are children, while in the rest of the families the dependents are almost equally proportioned between children and adults.

### FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS AND MEMBERS AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

Members Available for Employment in 10,000 Families	Percentage Distribution				Dependents		
	Families	Total	Persons*		Total	Adults	Children†
			Avail-ables	Depen-dents			
Total	100.0	100.0	36.6	63.4	100.0	34.4	65.6
Family Heads Available	77.6	100.0	40.4	59.6	100.0	29.7	70.3
Family Head Not Available but Some Other Member Available	9.9	100.0	37.9	62.1	100.0	49.0	51.0
No Member Available	12.5	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	48.1	51.9

\* Includes 40,354 persons.

† Includes 16,797 children under 16 years of age.

### Age and Availability for Employment

Forty-three per cent of the family heads who are *not* available for employment are foreign-born, whereas only 34 per cent of the available family heads are foreign-born.

The older age range of the unavailable foreign-born family heads probably accounts for this situation.

Among the family heads who are available for employment the foreign-born also average older than the native white.

The age of family heads is discussed further in the sections on Re-employability and Extended Dependency.

### Time Since Last Regular Employment

Approximately half of the *male* family heads available for employment have been out of their regular employment about three years or more. The other half have been idle less time, mostly one to two years. These periods do not indicate complete idleness, as many workers have had odd jobs. The time intervals are measured up to January 1, 1935.

The length of idle time varies among the types of occupation. The longest unemployment is that of unskilled workers, where the median is nearly three years. The other medians are: White-collar 2 years, semi-skilled 2½ years, skilled 2¾ years.

On account of the relationship of race to occupation, these intervals of unemployment are reflected in varying degrees among different racial groups. Native whites show the shortest period, with a median of 2½ years; foreign-born the longest, 2⅞ years; and negroes, 2¾ years.

More than half of the male family heads who are not available for employment have been out of their last regular employment at least four years.

*Female* family heads, though mostly unskilled, generally held their jobs longer than male family heads. Among the females, negroes made the best showing.

### AGE AND SEX OF FAMILY HEADS BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND AVAILABILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT

Age and Sex of 10,000 Family Heads	Percentage Distribution							
	Available for Employment			Not Available for Employment				
	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Male Family Heads*.....	100.0	41.5	34.0	24.5	100.0	38.8	42.7	18.5
Comparative Distribu- tion.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 30.....	14.2	21.0	3.5	17.6	3.4	6.0	.5	4.2
30 to 39.....	29.3	33.5	21.9	32.4	11.5	13.8	7.6	15.7
40 to 49.....	31.0	25.2	41.7	26.0	21.5	16.7	27.4	18.1
50 to 59.....	17.7	12.9	24.2	16.8	15.3	12.9	17.7	14.4
60 to 69.....	7.8	7.4	8.7	7.2	17.8	17.8	18.8	15.7
70 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.4	32.8	27.7	31.9
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.3	.....
Female Family Heads†	100.0	35.1	21.2	43.7	100.0	34.2	29.9	35.9
Comparative Distribu- tion.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 30.....	4.4	2.2	.....	8.2	12.6	15.4	2.5	18.4
30 to 39.....	14.3	9.6	6.6	21.8	29.0	29.4	22.6	33.9
40 to 49.....	26.8	24.3	22.4	30.9	26.2	21.3	34.6	23.8
50 to 59.....	34.5	37.3	41.1	29.1	13.3	10.9	19.4	10.5
60 to 69.....	20.0	26.6	29.9	10.0	10.5	13.7	10.9	7.2
70 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.1	9.3	10.0	5.4
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....	.....	.8

\* Includes 8,150 male family heads of which 7,253 (89.0%) are available for employment.  
 † Includes 1,850 female family heads of which 504 (27.2%) are available for employment.

## TIME SINCE LAST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT OF FAMILY HEADS

### Percentage Distribution by Sex, Nativity, Color and Availability for Employment

Period Since Last Regular Employment of 10,000 Family Heads	Available for Employment				Not Available for Employment			
	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Male Family Heads*	100.0	41.5	34.0	24.5	100.0	38.8	42.7	18.5
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 year or less	17.2	18.5	17.2	15.0	5.1	7.2	4.2	3.0
1 to 2 years	20.5	23.4	16.1	21.9	11.4	14.4	8.6	11.4
2 to 3 years	18.7	19.7	18.8	17.1	14.6	17.2	12.8	13.3
3 to 4 years	18.4	18.8	19.1	16.7	14.8	15.8	14.1	14.5
4 to 5 years	12.5	10.1	14.9	13.0	14.8	15.8	13.3	16.3
5 years or more	11.2	7.9	13.0	14.5	30.7	23.9	36.3	31.9
No regular job	.6	.5	.5	.6	2.2	2.6	1.6	3.0
Never worked	.7	.9	.2	1.0	4.2	1.7	7.0	2.4
Unknown	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.2	1.4	2.1	4.2
Female Family Heads†	100.0	35.1	21.2	43.7	100.0	34.2	29.9	35.9
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 year or less	19.8	18.6	15.0	23.2	13.7	12.0	10.4	18.2
1 to 2 years	19.7	16.4	15.9	24.1	11.5	9.8	5.7	17.8
2 to 3 years	13.7	11.9	6.5	18.6	12.9	12.0	9.7	16.5
3 to 4 years	8.5	8.5	10.3	7.7	7.5	4.5	7.0	10.7
4 to 5 years	6.9	7.9	4.7	7.3	4.6	5.0	3.7	5.0
5 years or more	9.3	7.9	15.9	7.3	8.0	6.5	8.0	9.5
No regular job	3.4	5.1	.9	3.2	4.0	5.2	4.0	2.9
Never worked	18.3	23.2	29.9	8.6	37.2	44.1	51.3	18.8
Unknown	.4	.5	.9	.....	.6	.9	.2	.6

\* Includes 8,150 male family heads of which 7,253 are available for employment.

† Includes 1,850 female family heads of which 504 are available for employment.

## TIME SINCE LAST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT OF FAMILY HEADS

### Percentage Distribution by Sex, Occupation and Availability for Employment

Period Since Last Regular Employment of 10,000 Family Heads	Available for Employment						Not Available for Employment		
	Total	White- Collar Workers	Skilled Workers	Semi- skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers	Never Worked	Unknown	Reason Not Available— Illness, Old Age, or in Institution Homemaker	
Male Family Heads*	100.0	11.6	23.2	29.1	33.5	.7	1.9	100.0	100.0
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 year or less	17.2	28.6	15.3	19.2	13.9	.....	5.1	5.1	.....
1 to 2 years	20.5	23.6	20.6	21.9	18.8	.....	16.2	11.4	.....
2 to 3 years	18.7	21.0	19.0	18.6	18.7	.....	9.6	14.6	.....
3 to 4 years	18.4	13.3	19.8	19.8	18.5	.....	16.9	14.8	.....
4 to 5 years	12.5	7.1	12.7	12.4	14.6	.....	10.3	14.8	.....
5 years or more	11.2	6.3	12.2	7.9	14.5	.....	30.9	30.7	.....
No regular job	.6	.1	.3	.1	.9	.....	5.9	2.2	.....
Never worked	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	4.2	.....
Unknown	.2	.....	.1	.1	.1	.....	5.1	2.2	.....
Female Family Heads†	100.0	7.5	.4	23.2	48.8	18.3	1.8	100.0	36.4
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 year or less	19.8	39.5	.....	23.1	23.6	.....	.....	13.7	4.9
1 to 2 years	19.7	18.4	.....	18.8	28.5	.....	.....	11.5	9.2
2 to 3 years	13.7	13.2	50.0	17.9	16.3	.....	22.2	12.9	13.1
3 to 4 years	8.5	7.9	50.0	14.5	8.5	.....	11.1	7.5	8.6
4 to 5 years	6.9	2.6	.....	10.3	8.9	.....	.....	4.6	6.5
5 years or more	9.3	13.2	.....	12.8	10.1	.....	22.2	8.0	11.6
No regular job	3.4	5.2	.....	.9	4.1	.....	44.5	4.0	2.9
Never worked	18.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	37.2	42.4
Unknown	.4	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.6	.8

\* Includes 8,150 male family heads of which 7,253 are available for employment.

† Includes 1,850 female family heads of which 504 are available for employment.

‡ Professional, Proprietors, Managers, Officials, Clerks and Kindred Workers.

## SECTION II

### RE-EMPLOYABILITY OF RELIEF FAMILY HEADS

#### Summary

In 10,000 relief families covered in this Survey, four-fifths of all family heads are available for employment.

Nine-tenths of all *male* relief family heads are available for employment. Nearly two-thirds of the available male family heads are either unskilled or semi-skilled.

Less than one-third of the *female* relief family heads are available for employment (duties in the care of children, as well as health, are considered in the availability of female family heads). Only 6.5 per cent of the family heads now available for employment are females.

Prior to the tragedy of depression, the "availables" had regular work at representative pay. A few may have been shiftless but the data in this section reveal that economically, the relief family heads now available for employment are very close to a characteristic cross-section of society. While the relief rolls are concentrated in the direction of unskilled labor, they also include a number of workers who made \$5,000 a year or more in business and the professions.

Practically all occupations and all except the higher incomes are represented by relief family heads who are now available for employment. The distribution among occupations, however, differs from that of the census.

White-collar workers, representing one-eighth of the availables, are in smaller proportion on relief than in the census.

Skilled workers, representing about one-fifth of the availables, constitute about the same proportion of the relief total as in the census.

Semi-skilled workers, taking in one-quarter of the availables, and unskilled workers, taking in one-third of the availables, constitute larger proportions of the relief rolls than of the census.

The ages of workers on relief show little variation among the various kinds of occupation. However, there is a somewhat greater concentration of available relief family heads between the ages of 45 and 54, than exists in the general population.

Negroes constitute one-quarter of the family heads available for work, or about five times their proportion in the general population. Nearly two-thirds of them are unskilled.

One-eighth to one-third of the members of each occupational group changed their type of occupation in the period of 1930-34. These fractions apply to those who spent the major portion of their time in this five year period in a different type of work from the previous period. Such family heads may be considered as now having an alter-

nate type of occupation or skill. Many others changed for short periods but in these instances it is questionable whether they were in the alternate type of occupation sufficiently long to acquire any considerable amount of skill.

Since 1929 the changes in occupations show a greater number of relief family heads tending toward their own business ventures, agriculture and service types of occupation, away from manufacturing and building.

The most effective work relief program would employ each man on a job where he could apply his highest type of skill. As many of the relief workers come from factories, this ideal probably will prove difficult of accomplishment in the public works program.

In view of the adaptability of many of the relief workers, a temporary re-employment program does not need to embrace the same percentage of any type of skill as indicated in the list here given of prevailing occupations over the past 15 years. This statement is made in view of the fact, as shown in this Survey, that many men have worked at alternate types of occupation in the past five years, where a lower degree or different type of skill was involved than in their previous employment.

Any effort toward a more satisfactory and permanent placement of relief family heads should be planned with consideration of the occupational proportions here shown.

### Sex and Occupations

Only 6.5 per cent of the family heads available for employment are females. Half of the female "available" are unskilled, whereas only one-third of the male "available" are in this classification. A negligible number of female family heads are skilled, while one-quarter of

### PREVAILING OCCUPATIONS (1920-1934) OF FAMILY HEADS NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

#### Percentage Distribution by Sex

Occupations of 7757 Family Heads	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	93.5	6.5
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-Collar	11.4	11.6	7.5
Professional	.9	.8	1.2
Managers and Owners	5.9	6.1	2.4
Clerical	4.6	4.7	3.9
Skilled Workers	21.7	23.2	.4
Semi-skilled Workers	28.7	29.1	23.2
Unskilled Workers	34.5	33.5	48.8
Never Worked	1.8	.7	18.3
Unknown	1.9	1.9	1.8

the male family heads are skilled. In other occupational classifications the proportions of the male and female "available" show little difference.

### Color, Sex and Occupations

Among the relief-family heads available for employment, one-quarter of the males are negroes while nearly half of the females are negroes. In both sexes the negroes constitute large proportions of the unskilled workers and small proportions of the white-collar and skilled workers.

### PREVAILING OCCUPATIONS (1920-1934) OF FAMILY HEADS NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

#### Percentage Distribution by Color and Sex

Prevailing Occupations of 7757 Family Heads*	Occupational Distribution	Total	White	Negro
Male Family Heads	100.0	100.0	75.5	24.5
White-Collar Workers	11.6	100.0	87.8	12.2
Professional	.8	100.0	80.3	19.7
Managerial	6.1	100.0	83.3	16.7
Clerical	4.7	100.0	95.0	5.0
Skilled Workers	23.2	100.0	89.5	10.5
Semi-skilled Workers	29.1	100.0	83.6	16.4
Unskilled Workers	33.5	100.0	56.5	43.5
Miscellaneous Industries	28.1	100.0	60.9	39.1
Servants	5.4	100.0	33.4	66.6
Never Worked	.7	100.0	64.6	35.4
Unknown	1.9	100.0	40.4	59.6
Female Family Heads	100.0	100.0	56.0	44.0
White-Collar Workers	7.5	100.0	84.2	15.8
Professional	1.2	100.0	33.3	66.7
Managerial	2.4	100.0	83.3	16.7
Clerical	3.9	100.0	100.0	.....
Skilled Workers	.4	100.0	100.0	.....
Semi-skilled Workers	23.2	100.0	79.5	20.5
Unskilled Workers†	48.8	100.0	32.9	67.1
Never Worked	18.3	100.0	79.3	20.7
Unknown	1.8	100.0	11.1	88.9

\* Includes 7253 males, 504 females.

† Servants.

### Nativity, Color and Occupations

The three racial classes of male family heads available for work (native whites, foreign whites and negroes) differ widely in their distribution among the types of occupation.

Negroes constitute nearly half of the male unskilled but only one-tenth of the skilled.

Foreign whites show little variation among the various types of occupation.

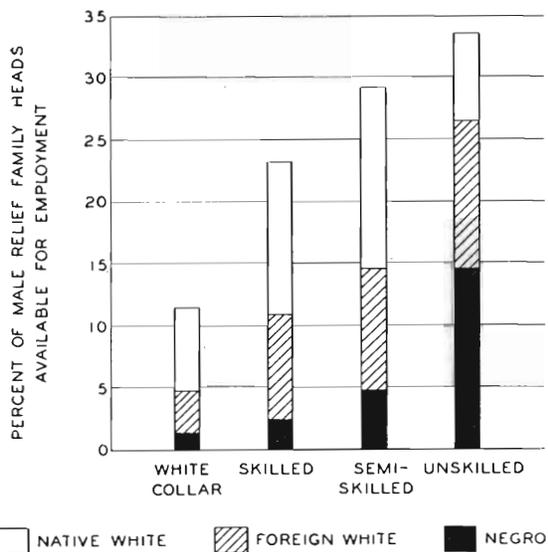
Native whites vary from over half of the white-collar "available" to one-fifth of the unskilled.

In the accompanying chart, the bars representing the four types of occupation are proportioned to depict the percentage of male "available" in each type. Each bar in turn is divided to show the fractions of the racial group in the type of skill represented by the bar.

### MALE RELIEF FAMILY HEADS AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

BY OCCUPATIONAL AND RACIAL GROUPS

	WHITE COLLAR	SKILLED	SEMI-SKILLED	UNSKILLED	UNKNOWN & NEVER WORKED
NATIVE WHITE	6.8	12.3	14.5	7.1	7
FOREIGN WHITE	3.4	8.5	9.8	11.9	5
NEGRO	1.4	2.4	4.8	14.6	1.3
OCCUPATIONAL TOTALS	11.6	23.2	29.1	33.6	2.5



Among the *female* family heads available for work, negroes make up two-thirds of the unskilled. Native whites constitute half of the semi-skilled. Of the family heads covered by the Survey, these are the only occupations having large numbers of females.

### Ages and Occupations—Male Family Heads

Relief family heads who are available for employment differ little in age range from family heads in the general State population.

However, relief family heads are not counted as available for employment when 70 or over. There is a somewhat greater concentration of "available" relief family heads between 45 and 54 than in the general population.

Median ages of male "available" are: Native white 39, foreign-born 46, and negro 40. (Median means that half are younger and half are older than the ages named.)

In age range, the various major divisions of skill show little variation.

Among the *white* workers on relief, one-eighth are under 30, a little over a half are 30 to 49 years old, one-fifth are 50 to 64 and about 5 per cent are 65 or over.

Professional workers differ in age distribution from the whole group of white male workers on relief in that a slightly larger proportion of the professional group is under 30 and none is over 64. On the other hand, managerial workers (including proprietors) show the oldest age range, with few in the youngest group and one-twelfth of this classification in the oldest group.

White skilled workers on relief are well distributed through the foregoing age ranges, with the exception that very few are in the youngest group. White semi-skilled workers, on the other hand, show a younger distribution than do skilled workers or relief workers as a whole. White unskilled workers show an older age range than do skilled workers or the relief group as a whole.

*Negro* workers on relief have a slightly younger age distribution than the whites. This is particularly true of unskilled and semi-skilled negroes. These two groups include nearly all of the workers of this race. On the other hand, the few skilled negroes show a decidedly older age distribution than either negro relief workers as a whole, or skilled white workers.

Among the various skilled trades of white workers on relief, the following show a large proportion over 50 years of age: Carpenters, masons, machinists, boiler makers, and foremen in various trades. Negro carpenters and plumbers also show a large proportion above 50 years of age.

Among wage earners it is probable that age beyond 50 offers a handicap to re-employment. The age question probably is more serious with manual workers than with white-collar workers. Several of the skilled trades show especially large proportions younger than 50 years of age. These classifications are mechanics, plasterers, electricians, structural iron workers, roofers, and compositors.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PREVAILING OCCUPATIONS (1920-1934) BY COLOR AND AGE  
MALE FAMILY HEADS NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT**

Occupations of 7253 Male Family Heads	Percentage Distribution										
	Total Per Cent	White 75.5%					Negro 24.5%				
		Total	Under 30	30 to 49	50 to 69	Total	Under 30	30 to 49	50 to 69		
Male Family Heads.....	100.0	100.0	13.1	60.9	26.0	100.0	17.6	58.3	24.1		
White-Collar Workers.....	11.6	100.0	14.1	62.7	23.2	100.0	14.6	58.2	27.2		
Professional.....	.8	100.0	16.3	75.5	8.2	100.0	25.0	41.7	33.3		
Managerial.....	6.1	100.0	9.5	62.6	27.9	100.0	13.5	56.8	29.7		
Clerical.....	4.7	100.0	18.9	60.9	20.2	100.0	11.8	76.4	11.8		
Skilled Workers.....	23.2	100.0	8.8	65.6	25.6	100.0	9.0	57.1	33.9		
Semi-Skilled Workers.....	29.1	100.0	17.4	60.2	22.4	100.0	23.1	61.6	15.3		
Unskilled Workers.....	33.5	100.0	10.2	56.6	33.2	100.0	16.3	58.2	25.5		
Miscellaneous Industries.....	28.1	100.0	9.5	56.9	33.6	100.0	14.8	59.6	25.6		
Servants.....	5.4	100.0	16.9	53.1	30.0	100.0	20.8	53.7	25.5		
Never Worked.....	.7	100.0	74.2	22.6	3.2	100.0	64.7	29.4	5.9		
Unknown.....	1.9	100.0	21.8	61.8	16.4	100.0	23.5	55.6	20.9		

**Ages and Occupations—Female Family Heads**

Very few of the female family heads who are now available for employment outside of the home come under the classifications of white-collar and skilled mechanical workers. Nearly all of those who are classified as white-collar workers are either owners of small business or clerks, and mostly over 50 years old.

Those classed as semi-skilled worked mostly in textile factories or operated boarding houses. By far the largest group of unskilled workers were domestics, while a few were charwomen and laundresses.

Unlike the male workers, more of the females are over 50 years old than younger. Median ages of female "availables" are: Native white 54, foreign-born 56, and negro 46. The younger female family heads generally are unavailable for work outside of the home on account of children under 16 years old.

**Prevailing Occupations—Male Family Heads**

Practically all occupations listed for male workers in New Jersey in the 1930 federal census are represented among male relief family heads now available for employment. The distribution of workers on relief among these various occupations, however, differs considerably from that of the census.

The workers covered in this part of Section II include only family heads, whereas the census of occupations includes all employed persons. The occupations section of the census includes many unmarried men without identifying them. Most of the latter, of course, are young, and therefore the distribution of types of occupation of all males probably differs from the distribution of married males. If unmarried workers on relief were included in the list here compiled, it is probable that larger proportions would be shown for the unskilled, semi-skilled and clerical occupations. In the light of these considerations, the following comparisons between relief and census data are not expected to show complete relationships but to indicate general tendencies.

Professional, managerial and clerical workers are in much smaller proportion among workers on relief than among all workers in the census. This is true not only of these groups as units, but of practically all the subdivisions under these groups, such as technical engineers, musicians, proprietors and managers of business, accountants, clerks, etc. The foregoing classifications, sometimes called white-collar workers, embrace one-eighth of the male family heads on relief who are available for employment.

Applied to the State relief load, this proportion means that over 14,000 male relief family heads are white-collar workers.

PREVAILING OCCUPATIONS (1920-1934) MALE FAMILY  
HEADS NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

Percentage Distribution by Types of Skill

	Per Cent of Males Available for Employment	
	White-Collar	All Occupations
TOTAL WHITE COLLAR WORKERS (843)	100.0	11.6
Owners (all lines of business)	34.3	3.98
Clerks in Stores (including salesmen)	15.6	1.82
Clerks (other than in stores)	13.2	1.53
Agents (all kinds)	7.1	.83
Managers—Retail Trades	5.1	.59
Managers—Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	4.6	.54
Others (managerial)	4.0	.45
Captains, Masters, Mates, Pilots	2.6	.30
Others (clerical)	2.1	.24
Others (professional)	2.0	.23
Musicians	1.5	.18
Managers—Transportation and Communication	1.4	.16
Accountants, Bookkeepers, Cashiers	1.3	.15
Technical Engineers	1.3	.15
Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Operators	.9	.11
Draftsmen, Designers, Inventors	.7	.08
Actors and Showmen	.6	.07
Bankers, Brokers, etc.	.6	.07
Artists and Architects	.4	.04
Chemists	.4	.04
Authors, Editors and Reporters	.2	.03
Teachers	.1	.01
	Skilled Workers	All Occupations
TOTAL SKILLED WORKERS (1683)	100.0	23.2
Carpenters	17.8	4.14
Painters, Paper Hangers, Glaziers	13.4	3.12
Brick and Stone Masons and Stone Cutters	8.1	1.89
Mechanics	8.0	1.85
Machinists, Millwrights, Toolmakers	7.0	1.63
Foremen, Overseers, Inspectors	6.5	1.52
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	4.4	1.03
Plasterers and Cement Finishers	4.2	.99
Molders, Founders, Casters	4.0	.94
Electricians	3.8	.88
Engineers, Cranemen and Hoistmen	2.4	.55
Tailors	2.4	.55
Blacksmith, Forgemen, Hammermen	2.2	.51
Structural Iron Workers	2.1	.48
Shoemakers, Cobblers	1.6	.39
Roofers, Slaters	1.5	.36
Tinsmiths and Coppersmiths	1.2	.27
Compositors and Type Setters	1.1	.25
Boiler-makers	1.0	.23
Locomotive Engineers and Firemen	1.0	.22
Cabinetmakers	1.0	.22
Municipal Employees (firemen, policemen, sheriffs)	.8	.18
Conductors (all kinds)	.7	.15
Jewelers, Watchmakers, Gold and Silversmiths	.7	.15
Others (n. o. s.)	3.1	.70

PREVAILING OCCUPATIONS—CONTINUED

	Per Cent of Males Available for Employment	
	Semi-skilled Workers	All Occupations
TOTAL SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS (2111)	100.0	29.1
Auto, Bus and Truck Drivers	20.6	6.00
Textile and Allied Operatives	8.5	2.53
Iron and Steel Operatives	8.4	2.52
Stone, Clay and Glass Operatives	8.0	2.33
Other Manufacturing Operatives	4.1	1.20
Chemical Operatives	3.5	1.01
Leather Operatives	3.2	.92
Deliverymen (all kinds)	3.1	.91
Rubber Operatives	2.8	.83
Painters, Enamellers, etc. (factory)	2.3	.68
Barbers, Hairdressers, Manicurists	2.3	.68
Filers, Grinders, Buffers, Polishers	2.1	.62
Brakemen, Trainmen	1.8	.51
Guards, Watchmen, Doorkeepers	1.5	.44
Bakers	1.5	.43
Switchmen, Flagmen, Yardmen	1.0	.29
Dyers	.9	.28
Soldiers, Sailors, Marines (U. S. Government)	.8	.23
Boatmen, Deckhands, Sailors	.6	.16
Oilers	.4	.12
Attendants, Pool Room Helpers, Theater Ushers	.2	.07
Apprentices (all kinds)	.2	.05
Boarding House, Hotel and Lodging House Keepers	.1	.01
Telephone and Telegraph Linemen	.1	.01
Others (operatives in various industries)	22.1	6.43
	Unskilled Workers	All Occupations
TOTAL UNSKILLED WORKERS (2432)	100.0	33.5
Laborers: (1805)	74.2	24.89
Building Trades	18.7	6.29
Farms	7.3	2.47
Iron and Steel	5.9	1.97
Road, Street and Bus Lines	5.9	1.97
Stone, Clay, Glass	5.1	1.70
Others (35 different industries)	31.3	10.49
Servants: (389)	16.0	5.36
Domestics	6.5	2.18
Waiters	3.1	1.03
Porters	2.5	.83
Janitors and Sextons	2.3	.77
Elevator Operators	.7	.23
Cleaners	.5	.18
Bootblacks	.4	.14
Miscellaneous Unskilled: (238)	9.8	3.28
Firemen, Furnacemen, Smeltermen	4.8	1.60
Longshoremen	1.7	.56
Draymen, Teamsters, etc.	1.5	.49
Garagemen (other than mechanics)	1.0	.36
Fishermen and Oystermen	.4	.14
Others (n. o. s.)	.2	.07
Hostlers and Stable Hands	.1	.03
Lumber Camp Employees	.1	.03
TOTAL NEVER WORKED (48)	.....	0.7
TOTAL UNKNOWN (136)	.....	1.9

Skilled workers constitute about the same proportion among male relief family heads as they do among all male workers in the State, or a little over one-fifth of the total. Semi-skilled and unskilled workers, on the other hand, constitute much larger proportions among the relief family heads than among all workers in the State. The semi-skilled are one-quarter of the relief total and the unskilled one-third.

Applied to the State relief load as of the winter of 1934-35, the proportions of this Survey indicate the following numbers of male family heads available for employment: Skilled 28,000, semi-skilled 35,000, unskilled 40,000.

### Trades Most Affected

The following occupations of family heads show larger proportions on relief than in the State census of all occupations:

SKILLED	SEMI-SKILLED	UNSKILLED
Blacksmiths	Brakemen	Deliverymen
Boilermakers	Bus drivers	Firemen, smeltermen, etc.
Cabinetmakers	Chauffeurs	Laborers (common) in:
Carpenters	Grinders	Building construction
Glass blowers	Operatives in:	Clay, glass, stone
Masons	Chemicals	Garages
Molders	Clay, glass, stone	Farms
Painters, paper hangers	Iron and steel	Iron and steel
Plasterers	Leather	Longshoremen
Roofers	Rubber	Service industries, as:
Sawyers	Textile industries	Bootblacks
Shoemakers	Trainmen	Elevator operators
Structural iron workers	Truck drivers	Janitors
	Polishers	Servants, waiters
	Yardmen	Teamsters

### Trades Moderately Affected

Several trades, not listed in either the foregoing or the following table, show practically the same proportions on relief as in the State census. Among them are:

Attendants at amusements	Oilers	Tinsmiths
Boarding-house keepers	Pattern makers	Upholsterers
Hostlers	Pressmen and printers	

### Trades Least Affected

In addition to the white-collar workers, the following occupations show smaller proportions on relief than in the State census:

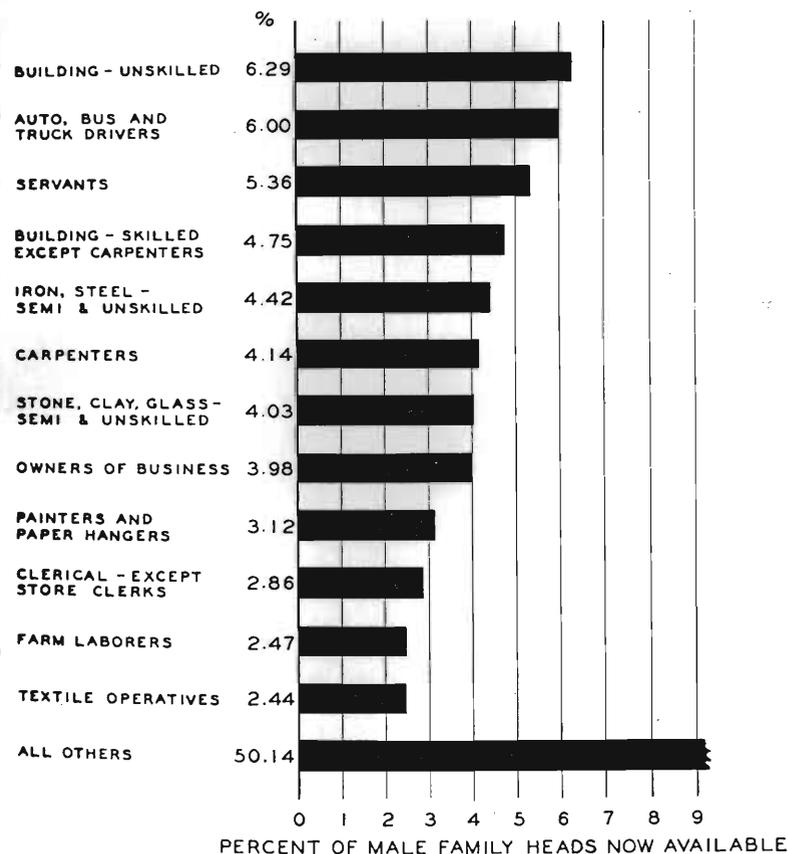
SKILLED	SEMI-SKILLED	UNSKILLED
Compositors	Foremen, inspectors, etc.	Bakers
Conductors	Locomotive engineers and firemen	Farm laborers
Coopers	Loom fixers	Fishermen
Electricians	Mechanics, machinists	
Engineers, cranemen, etc.	Municipal employees	
Engravers, jewelers	Plumbers	
	Tailors	

### Leading Occupations

Out of more than a hundred distinct occupations listed among workers on relief, twelve comprise a half of the male relief family heads.

These occupations range from 6.29 per cent of the workers for unskilled labor in building, to 2.44 per cent for textile operatives. The distribution of relief workers among these leading occupations is shown in the accompanying chart.

LEADING OCCUPATIONS IN 1920 - 34  
OF MALE RELIEF FAMILY HEADS



## Changes in Occupations—Male Family Heads

A high degree of regularity in the type of skill or occupation is indicated in the employment records of male relief family heads now available for employment. This regularity has both encouraging and discouraging aspects, as in some cases it is an asset, but in others it may indicate a lack of flexibility in meeting the problems of depression. Similarly, a change from one type of skill to another is not necessarily an indication of resourcefulness, but at any rate, it shows the relief client has at least one alternate type of skill. Such experience should broaden the possibilities of re-employment.

Among the various types of skill, one-half to three-quarters of the workers on relief pursued the same type of occupation in 1925-29, as in the previous five-year period. And in the past five years of depression, the same proportions of workers continued in the respective types of skill they had pursued in the last five years of boom. The others were divided between those who went to different types of occupation and those who were *entirely* unemployed in 1930-34. This completely unemployed group, however, constitutes only about 5 per cent of the family heads now available for employment.

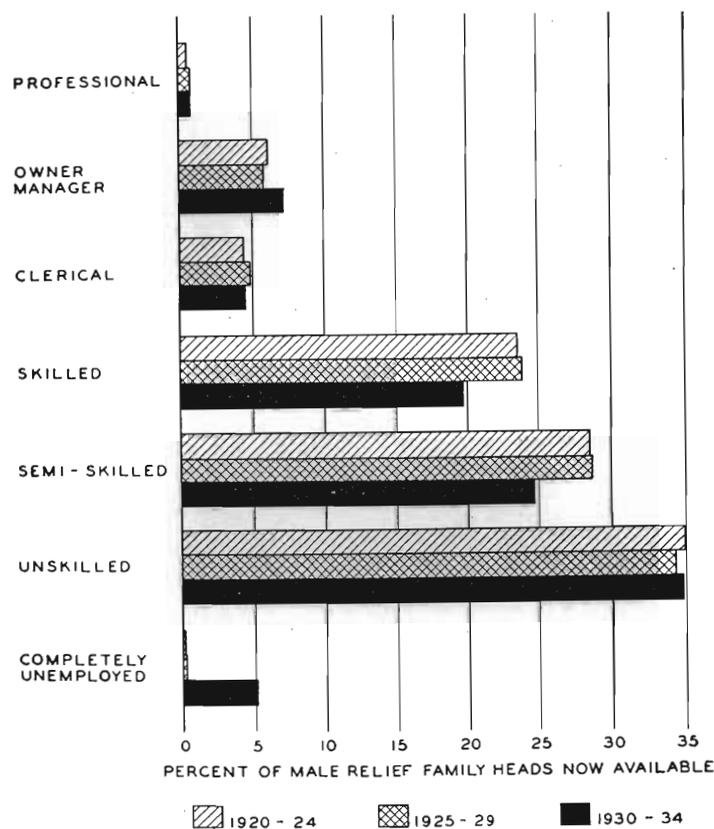
In the effort to overcome unemployment in the past few years, workers now on relief showed a trend toward unskilled work and ownership of small enterprises. These two classifications increased, while the number engaged in skilled and semi-skilled types of occupation in the past five years decreased. Meanwhile, the number of professional and clerical workers showed very little change.

Among those who were classified as skilled workers in 1925-29, only about one-eighth came from the ranks of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the previous five-year period. A somewhat larger fraction returned to unskilled and semi-skilled work in the past five years. The latter change undoubtedly was made as a last resort in staving off unemployment. The relatively limited change on the part of unskilled workers from the first period to the second period appears to indicate a lack of progress by this class.

## Alternate Types of Occupation

This report does not reveal the extent to which workers moved from one job to another within any one major type of occupation. It does indicate, however, that one-eighth to one-third of the workers were employed in different types of occupation in the past five-year period, from their respective types in 1925-29. In other words, a number of

CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONS OF MALE RELIEF FAMILY HEADS\*  
NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT



\* EXCLUDES UNKNOWN OCCUPATIONS

those who were clerks in 1925-29 became skilled or unskilled manual workers in 1930-34, and similarly some of those who were unskilled and skilled manual workers in 1925-29, later became clerks, proprietors of small businesses, and so forth. As previously indicated there also were numerous adjustments from unskilled to skilled work and vice versa.

CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONS OF MALE FAMILY HEADS NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

Percentage Distribution

1930-34 Occupational Groups by Occupations Followed in 1925-29

Prevailing Occupations (1930-34) of 7253 Family Heads	Per Cent	Total	Professional	Proprietors, Managers, Officials	Clerks, Kindred Workers	Skilled Workers	Semi-skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers	Unemployed	Prior to Work Record	Unknown
Male Family Heads.....	100.0	100.0	.7	5.3	4.4	21.7	26.2	31.2	.2	9.0	1.3
Professional.....	.7	100.0	67.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	15.0	.....
Proprietors, Managers and Officials.....	7.2	100.0	.4	46.9	5.0	8.0	13.7	19.3	.2	6.1	.4
Clerks and Kindred Workers.....	4.6	100.0	.9	6.1	59.9	6.7	10.9	4.9	.....	10.3	.3
Skilled Workers.....	19.7	100.0	.3	1.5	1.3	79.3	6.5	3.9	.1	7.0	.1
Semi-skilled Workers.....	24.6	100.0	.2	1.6	1.7	5.6	70.0	8.4	.1	11.9	.6
Unskilled Workers.....	34.8	100.0	.....	1.7	1.3	6.1	12.6	69.5	.2	7.8	.8
Completely Unemployed.....	5.2	100.0	.5	2.7	2.4	22.9	21.0	35.4	2.4	11.7	1.0
Unknown.....	3.2	100.0	.4	5.2	1.3	15.2	20.0	24.4	.....	9.1	24.4

Changes of this kind give the workers what is sometimes called an alternate type of occupation as well as a prevailing type. The possession of an alternate type of skill should afford a worker not only more numerous opportunities of re-employment, but a greater variety of choices among types of work.

While many skilled and semi-skilled workers were compelled by circumstances in the past few years to work at manual occupations requiring less than their accustomed skill, the unskilled workers had to look farther afield in order to avoid unemployment. In other words, as skilled workers stepped down the ladder, they crowded many unskilled workers out of manual labor. A curious result is that a higher percentage of unskilled workers than of skilled workers became proprietors of business.

In the accompanying table on changes in type of occupation, large numbers of relief workers are classified as "prior to work record". The classification of some of these workers as of 1920-24 was changed to definite occupations in 1925-29, and the balance was similarly changed in 1930-34. Many worked in the earlier period but their records were not studied because they were not at that time the heads of families. In the changes from "prior" to definite classifications, these workers were distributed among the various occupations in about the same proportions as the relief workers already classified in the respective occupations.

The accompanying statistical data show changes from one type of occupation to another only in those instances where the new occupation was pursued a longer time within any one five-year period than the previous occupation. Many additional changes are known to have been made for short periods. A large proportion of the workers on relief are known to have been employed mainly at "odd jobs" since about 1930 or 1931, and even such work has been intermittent.

Stability of Occupation

Male family heads over 50 years old showed slightly greater stability in type of employment than did younger men. But this stability may indicate lack of adaptability to changing conditions. Moreover, a higher percentage of the older than of the younger men were unskilled. A larger proportion of the older men also have been entirely unemployed since 1929.

## CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONS OF FAMILY HEADS NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

### Percentage Distribution by Five-Year Periods

Prevailing Occupations in Each Period of 7757 Family Heads by Age and Sex	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34
Male Family Heads Now Under 50.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional .....	.8	1.0	.8
Proprietors, Managers and Officials.....	6.0	5.6	7.2
Clerks and Kindred Workers.....	4.9	5.2	4.8
Skilled Workers .....	23.7	23.9	20.1
Semi-skilled Workers .....	30.6	30.7	26.7
Unskilled Workers .....	32.2	31.9	33.5
Completely Unemployed .....	.2	.2	3.7
Unknown .....	1.6	1.5	3.2
Number Classified Each Period—(100%).....	3495	4765	5404
Number Not Classified—Prior to Work Record.....	1909	639	.....
Total Now Available for Employment.....	5404	5404	5404
Male Family Heads Now 50 to 69.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional .....	.3	.4	.4
Proprietors, Managers and Officials.....	6.7	6.2	7.4
Clerks and Kindred Workers.....	3.3	3.8	3.9
Skilled Workers .....	23.6	23.8	18.7
Semi-skilled Workers .....	24.5	23.8	18.5
Unskilled Workers .....	40.0	40.5	38.7
Completely Unemployed .....	.2	.3	9.5
Unknown .....	1.4	1.2	2.9
Number Classified Each Period—(100%).....	1796	1838	1849
Number Not Classified—Prior to Work Record.....	53	11	.....
Total Now Available for Employment.....	1849	1849	1849
Female Family Heads Now Under 50.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional .....	2.0	2.5	1.7
Proprietors, Managers and Officials.....	2.0	.....	1.3
Clerks and Kindred Workers.....	6.9	4.3	2.2
Skilled Workers .....	1.0	.....	.9
Semi-skilled Workers .....	23.8	24.9	18.3
Unskilled Workers .....	56.4	58.4	55.5
Completely Unemployed .....	3.0	6.2	14.9
Unknown .....	4.9	3.7	5.2
Number Classified Each Period—(100%).....	101	161	229
Number Not Classified—Prior to Work Record.....	128	68	.....
Total Now Available for Employment.....	229	229	229
Female Family Heads Now 50 to 69.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional .....	.6	.5	.7
Proprietors, Managers and Officials.....	2.5	3.4	2.9
Clerks and Kindred Workers.....	5.7	6.3	4.7
Skilled Workers .....	.....	.....	.....
Semi-skilled Workers .....	26.4	28.6	22.5
Unskilled Workers .....	47.8	40.8	37.5
Completely Unemployed .....	15.7	19.9	29.5
Unknown .....	1.3	.5	2.2
Number Classified Each Period—(100%).....	159	206	275
Number Not Classified—Prior to Work Record.....	116	69	.....
Total Now Available for Employment.....	275	275	275

## Changes in Occupations of Female Family Heads

Female family heads who are available for employment changed their types of occupation in a manner very similar to the changes by the males.

### Changes in Types of Business—Male Family Heads

Just as most relief family heads who are now available for employment showed little change in type of occupation or skill through the past 15 years, so most of them showed little change in type of business. However, in most of the business classifications, one-eighth to one-third of these workers changed from one distinct type to another in this interval.

The "type of business" classification is used to indicate occupational function, as distinguished from the preceding part of this section where occupations are classified mainly according to degree of skill.

Since the beginning of the depression, the trend among family heads now on relief has been away from building, manufacturing, transportation and communication, toward agriculture, trade, public service, domestic and personal service, and professional types of business. The number in clerical work has shown little change. The number entirely unemployed through the past five-year period, as compared with the previous five-year period, increased from .2 per cent to 5 per cent.

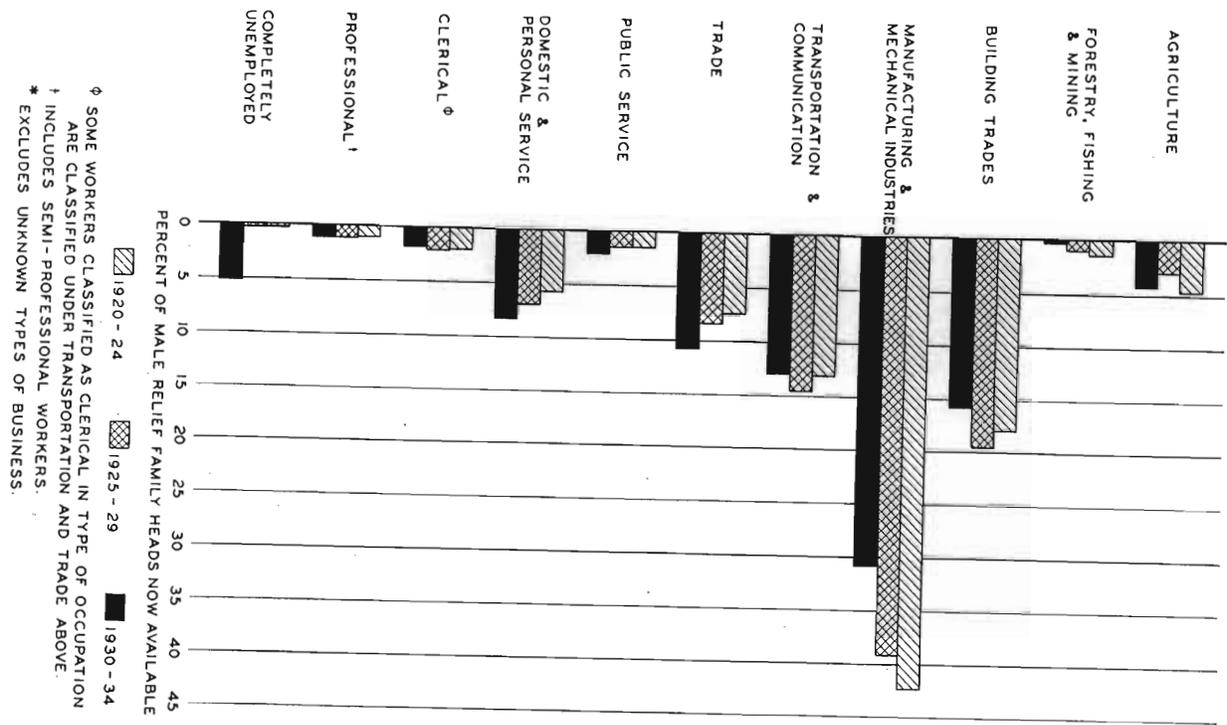
Those who went into agriculture in the depression period came largely from building, manufacturing, and transportation and communication.

While there was a falling off in the number of relief family heads engaged in building, a considerable number of other relief family heads went into building from manufacturing, and a few from other trades.

Similarly in manufacturing, while many went to different types of business, many others entered manufacturing from building, and transportation and communication. The manufacturing classification includes a few mechanical workers from other kinds of business where mechanical work is incidental rather than the main function.

The increased number of relief family heads in trade, public service, and domestic and personal service, in the past five years was due largely to those leaving building, manufacturing, and transportation and communication. The new-comers probably did not mean a net gain in the number employed at any one time but were accounted for through a large turn-over. Moreover, many relief family heads engaged in small ventures of their own when employment failed. These

CHANGES IN TYPES OF BUSINESS OF MALE RELIEF FAMILY HEADS\*  
NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT



◇ SOME WORKERS CLASSIFIED AS CLERICAL IN TYPE OF OCCUPATION  
ARE CLASSIFIED UNDER TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE ABOVE.  
† INCLUDES SEMI-PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.  
\* EXCLUDES UNKNOWN TYPES OF BUSINESS.

CHANGES IN TYPES OF BUSINESS OF MALE FAMILY HEADS  
NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT  
Percentage Distribution

1930-34 Business Groups by Business Followed in 1925-29

Prevailing Types of Business (1930-34) of 7253 Family Heads	Per Cent	1925-29 Business Groups											Prior to Work Record	Unknown	
		Total	Agriculture	Forestry, Fishing, Mining	Building Trades	Mfg. and Mechanical Industries	Transpor- tation, Communic.	Trade	Public Service	Domestic and Personal Service	Clerical	Professional			Completely Unemployed
Male Family Heads.....	100.0	100.0	2.6	.9	17.7	35.6	13.3	7.6	1.4	6.4	1.9	1.0	.2	9.0	2.4
Agriculture .....	4.2	100.0	<b>36.8</b>	2.3	11.5	22.7	10.9	2.3	.7	1.3	1.0	.....	.....	9.5	1.0
Forestry, Fishing and Mining .....	.3	100.0	.....	<b>62.5</b>	4.2	8.3	4.2	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.6	.....
Building Trades .....	15.8	100.0	1.2	.2	<b>73.8</b>	10.5	3.3	1.3	.6	1.0	.4	.5	.....	6.8	.4
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries .....	30.7	100.0	1.1	.9	3.9	<b>78.2</b>	3.7	1.2	.4	.9	.6	.3	.1	7.5	1.2
Transportation and Communication .....	13.0	100.0	.2	.6	5.1	12.9	<b>61.5</b>	3.7	.8	1.9	.6	.1	.3	10.8	1.5
Trade .....	10.8	100.0	1.1	.4	7.1	15.5	9.9	<b>48.0</b>	1.3	2.7	1.8	.9	.....	10.4	.9
Public Service .....	2.1	100.0	2.0	2.0	8.6	28.3	11.8	4.6	<b>31.6</b>	3.3	1.3	.....	.....	5.2	1.3
Domestic and Personal Service .....	8.3	100.0	1.2	.3	5.1	14.8	4.8	5.0	.3	<b>53.2</b>	.7	.5	.2	11.4	2.5
Clerical .....	1.8	100.0	.....	.8	.8	12.3	4.6	6.2	.8	1.5	<b>65.3</b>	.....	.....	7.7	.....
Professional .....	1.1	100.0	.....	.....	4.9	8.6	1.2	4.9	.....	2.4	1.2	<b>57.3</b>	1.2	17.1	1.2
Completely Unemployed.....	<b>5.2</b>	100.0	1.6	.3	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	.8	.5	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Unknown .....	6.7	100.0	3.1	.4	16.4	23.8	12.8	4.8	1.5	8.7	.2	.6	.2	9.1	18.4

enterprises in turn failed to furnish support for any great length of time and were followed by applications for relief.

All of this changing about is evidence of a desperate effort to stave off unemployment.

A change from one type of business to another may not mean a change in the type of skill. For instance, a carpenter might apply the same type of skill in working for a manufacturing company as in working for a construction company. So in these changes many workers undoubtedly moved from one type of business to another without changing the type of skill, while others went to something totally new. These changes, of course, succeeded in holding off dependency, but the process could not continue, due to lack of employment opportunities, as indicated by the fact that these family heads are on relief, and most of them have been on for a considerable period.

For these reasons it is difficult to tell the extent that changes from one type of business to another afford an alternate type of skill. And this is particularly true when the changes were among such classifications as building, manufacturing, and transportation and communication.

However, there were numerous changes from various types of business into agriculture and from mechanical industries into clerical work and trade, and vice versa, where the kind of work would seem to be entirely different from that previously pursued. Such changes indicate that at least one-eighth and perhaps one-quarter of the family heads on relief have had an alternate type of business experience as well as a prevailing type within the past 10 years. The reference here is only to changes where the alternate type covered a considerable portion of time. And in many other cases there have been one or more alternate types for short periods, a few weeks to a year or so. It is not practicable to determine in this report the degree of skill acquired through these changes.

### Changes in Types of Business—Female Family Heads

Female family heads on relief who are available for work outside the home were employed in fewer types of business than males, the number being extremely small outside of manufacturing and domestic and personal service. Their changes in types were similar to those of male workers. However, a much larger proportion of female heads than of males had no work record prior to 1930. A large proportion also has been completely unemployed since 1929, many being from the ranks of those who had no previous work record. The tendency toward un-

## CHANGES IN TYPES OF BUSINESS OF FAMILY HEADS NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

Percentage Distribution by Five-Year Periods			
Prevailing Types of Business in Each Period of 7757 Family Heads by Age and Sex	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34
<b>Male Family Heads Now Under 50</b> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture .....	4.3	2.4	3.7
Forestry, Fishing and Mining.....	1.3	.9	.4
Building Trades .....	17.6	19.0	15.7
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.....	42.0	38.8	31.1
Transportation and Communication.....	14.2	16.2	14.5
Trade .....	7.7	8.7	11.1
Public Service .....	1.4	1.2	1.7
Domestic and Personal Service.....	5.2	6.5	8.2
Clerical .....	2.2	2.2	1.9
Professional .....	1.2	1.3	1.3
Completely Unemployed .....	.2	.2	3.7
Unknown .....	2.7	2.6	6.7
Number Classified Each Period—(100%).....	3495	4765	5404
Number Not Classified—Prior to Work Record.....	1909	639	.....
<b>Total Now Available for Employment</b> .....	<b>5404</b>	<b>5404</b>	<b>5404</b>
<b>Male Family Heads Now 50 to 69</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture .....	5.6	4.2	5.6
Forestry, Fishing and Mining.....	1.7	1.1	.2
Building Trades .....	18.7	20.7	16.0
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.....	42.9	40.0	29.6
Transportation and Communication.....	10.8	10.5	8.6
Trade .....	7.0	7.6	9.7
Public Service .....	1.7	2.4	3.2
Domestic and Personal Service.....	6.8	8.2	8.7
Clerical .....	1.6	1.7	1.5
Professional .....	.5	.7	.8
Completely Unemployed .....	.2	.3	9.5
Unknown .....	2.5	2.6	6.6
Number Classified Each Period—(100%).....	1796	1838	1849
Number Not Classified—Prior to Work Record.....	53	11	.....
<b>Total Now Available for Employment</b> .....	<b>1849</b>	<b>1849</b>	<b>1849</b>
<b>Female Family Heads Now Under 50*</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.....	18.8	18.6	14.4
Trade .....	3.0	2.5	2.6
Domestic and Personal Service.....	63.4	64.6	59.4
Clerical .....	4.9	1.9	.9
Professional .....	2.0	2.5	1.7
Completely Unemployed .....	3.0	6.2	14.9
Unknown .....	4.9	3.7	5.2
Number Classified Each Period—(100%).....	101	161	229
Number Not Classified—Prior to Work Record.....	128	68	.....
<b>Total Now Available for Employment</b> .....	<b>229</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Female Family Heads Now 50 to 69*</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.....	17.0	14.5	10.9
Trade .....	4.4	6.3	6.2
Domestic and Personal Service.....	58.5	55.8	49.1
Clerical .....	2.5	1.5	1.1
Professional .....	.6	.5	.7
Completely Unemployed .....	15.7	19.9	29.5
Unknown .....	1.3	1.0	2.5
Number Classified Each Period—(100%).....	159	206	275
Number Not Classified—Prior to Work Record.....	116	69	.....
<b>Total Now Available for Employment</b> .....	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>

\* No females in several types; under 1% each in agriculture and transportation.

employment has been greater among those over 50 years old than among the younger females.

### Annual Income—1925-29

Relief family heads who worked in 1925-29 and are now available for employment, had a median annual income in those five years of \$1,270. This figure is only a few dollars less than the average industrial income for the population of the country at large in 1926 as reported by Paul H. Douglas in "Real Wages in the United States, 1890 to 1926."

In the relief study of incomes, 10 per cent of the family heads were in the white-collar class, whereas the average industrial income with which comparison is made, covered only manual workers. The relief group as a whole, however, appears to be roughly comparable with the industrial group for purpose of income study, as the white-collar group is very small and its median income was slightly less than that of skilled relief family heads. Moreover, the inclusion of white-collar workers tends to be balanced with the inclusion of a larger proportion of unskilled or low-income workers on relief than in the general population.

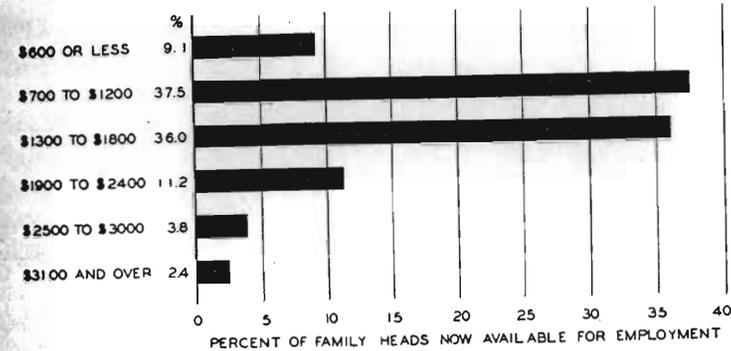
On this basis, the 1925-29 incomes of relief family heads who are now available for employment, appear to be approximately representative of the general industrial population.

Another test of the representative character of relief families as to income is furnished in a comparison of the data of the Survey of 10,000 Families with figures in "America's Capacity to Consume", by the Brookings Institution (basis 1929). The latter study covers all families in the country. As the Survey data are based only on incomes of family heads, and three-eighths of the relief families have at least one other member available for work, the incomes here reported necessarily average somewhat lower than family incomes. The Brookings data are the estimated total incomes for all members of the families.

Despite this difference, the two reports show similar proportions in the lower-income brackets. In both studies the greatest concentration of incomes is between \$1,000 and \$1,500 a year. In the Brookings study, 21 per cent of the families in the country had incomes of less than \$1,000 in 1929, whereas in this Survey 26 per cent of the family heads now available for work had the same average range in 1925-29. In the Brookings report, more than 42 per cent of the families had incomes of less than \$1,500, whereas this Survey shows a little over 62 per cent of the family heads in this class.

The Brookings data indicate that 21 per cent of the families had incomes of \$3,000 and up, whereas only 3 per cent of family heads in this study were in this class. As many relief families had supplementary incomes of at least a few hundred dollars from members other than the heads, it is readily seen that relief families compare more favorably with other families than indicated in the foregoing figures alone. Data on supplementary incomes of relief families have not yet been compiled.

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOMES IN 1925-29 OF MALE RELIEF FAMILY HEADS



Female family heads are included in the data of the foregoing discussion. The median income of female relief family heads was only \$492 a year. The scantiness of this income apparently is due to the fact that many worked only part of the time, and a large number were servants.

The accompanying table shows the incomes of only male relief family heads. The number of female family heads who reported incomes in 1925-29 was so small that it reduced the median and distribution figures for all family heads only slightly from the figures for male family heads.

The data of this report are based on definite income reports from 64 per cent of the heads in 10,000 relief families.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOMES IN 1925-29 OF MALE RELIEF FAMILY HEADS  
NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT**

Annual Earnings of 6099 Male Family Heads*	Percentage Distribution by Occupation							Unknown
	Total	Profes- sional	Mana- gerial	Clerical	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	
Occupational Distribution	100.0	.8	5.2	4.7	24.9	29.7	33.8	9
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$300 or less	2.6	15.3	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.9	4.0	17.5
\$400 to \$600	6.5	10.9	6.0	2.1	2.6	4.2	11.3	26.3
\$700 to \$900	14.0	10.9	11.2	5.6	8.5	12.1	21.3	19.3
\$1000 to \$1200	23.5	13.0	13.5	19.8	15.0	26.5	29.4	22.8
\$1300 to \$1500	21.9	13.0	21.9	21.9	18.2	27.1	20.8	7.0
\$1600 to \$1800	14.1	13.0	14.4	18.7	18.7	16.7	7.9	5.3
\$1900 to \$2100	7.1	4.4	6.0	11.5	13.4	6.2	3.1	.....
\$2200 to \$2400	4.1	13.0	6.0	6.6	8.5	2.7	1.5	.....
\$2500 to \$2700	2.7	4.4	6.2	3.8	5.9	1.5	.5	.....
\$2800 to \$3000	1.1	.....	1.3	2.1	3.2	.4	.....	.....
\$3100 and over	2.4	13.0	9.7	6.9	5.0	.7	.....	.....
Calculated Median in Dollars	\$1297	\$1500	\$1464	\$1550	\$1626	\$1308	\$1085	\$746

\* Includes only definitely known incomes. Actual incomes were averaged for the five year period (1925-29) and coded to nearest hundred dollars. Thus the range \$1300-\$1500 covers all incomes falling in range \$1250-\$1549.

In calculating medians the latter range was used.

**SECTION III**

**EXTENDED DEPENDENCY AND QUASI-SECURITY FAMILIES**

**Summary**

The tragedy of relief is greatest among those families that have become dependent through disease, old age, or the loss of breadwinners. In these families, embracing over one-fifth of the entire relief load, or about 37,000 families, the head is not available for employment. The depression, with loss of means of support, is of secondary consideration in the present plight of most of these families.

Over half of these families have no one who is available for employment, and are called in this report the "extended dependency group". In each of the remaining families, though the head is not available, at least one other member is available for employment. These families are in a class called the "quasi-security group".

**Extended Dependency Families**

The families in the first of the two groups are expected to have "extended dependency" because in all probability most of them will remain as public charges for an indefinite number of years. This group includes one-eighth of the entire relief load or about 20,000 families.

A few of the male family heads in the extended dependency group may later regain sufficient health to support their families. Also, in a number of other cases there are children (less than 16 years old) who may, within a few years, be able to gain sufficient livelihood to carry the family responsibilities. It is to be kept in mind that none of the families in this group now has at home any children over 16 years of age who are able to work. In some cases where mothers are now considered as not available for employment on account of having children (under 16) to care for, provision may be made which will enable them to work for the support of the family.

These are developments that can not be counted on for the immediate future. At present it appears altogether unlikely that any considerable portion of these families now having no one available for employment will return to normal economic status with the end of the depression. In this respect they differ radically from most of the relief families, who need only the opportunities expected to come with recovery in business to become self-sustaining again.

The unhopeful predicament of these families is shown not only in high percentages of disease and old age among the male heads, but

in numerous other respects. Nearly half of the extended dependency family heads are females with children under 16, the husbands being dead, or absent on account of desertion, etc.

Foremost among other evidences of the abject situation of this group is the lack of education among their family heads. Nearly one-fifth have had no schooling and only one-eighth have completed grammar school. The majority of the extended dependency families have poor bath and toilet facilities. Still larger proportions have debts, and no insurance. Even in 1925-29 the male family heads had average annual earnings of several hundred dollars a year less than earnings of male relief family heads who now are available for employment. The female family heads now in the extended dependency group, who worked at that time, also had relatively low earnings.

Dependency has been of longer duration among families in this group than among relief families at large. Yet only 5 per cent of the group report public aid prior to 1930.

A little over half of the foreign-born family heads in the extended dependency group are non-citizens. This is equivalent to one-eighth of all extended dependency family heads. Three-fourths of the non-citizens are from southern and eastern Europe. Two-thirds of all the foreign-born family heads in the extended dependency group are from southern and eastern Europe.

#### Quasi-Security Families

Closely akin to this "extended dependency group" is the "quasi-security group", embracing about one-tenth of the relief load, or over 16,000 families. In this one-tenth, the head is unavailable for employment, but one or more other members are available. These other members generally are sons or daughters, frequently young and as yet of meagre earning capacity. For that reason, this group is on the border line of extended dependency. Some of its families may shift into the extended dependency group, due to the possibility of young people leaving home to be married or for other reasons. Others may find supplementary relief necessary. Most of these families, however, probably will regain an uncertain security.

Over half of these families have one person each who is available for employment. The rest have two or more persons available, and so appear to have a greater probability of self-support than the others.

Over three-quarters of the family heads in the quasi-security group are citizens. Over half of the foreign-born family heads in the group are non-citizens. One-quarter of the quasi-security family heads are foreign-born. Three-quarters of the immigrant family heads are from southern and eastern Europe.

#### A Community Aid to Mothers

In both the extended dependency group and the quasi-security group the female family heads are unavailable for employment mainly on account of duties at home in the care of children. The same situation also applies to many mothers in families where the male head is unable to work. If the removal of such families from relief to self-support is a primary object, ways might be found to release able-bodied mothers for part of the time from the care of children.

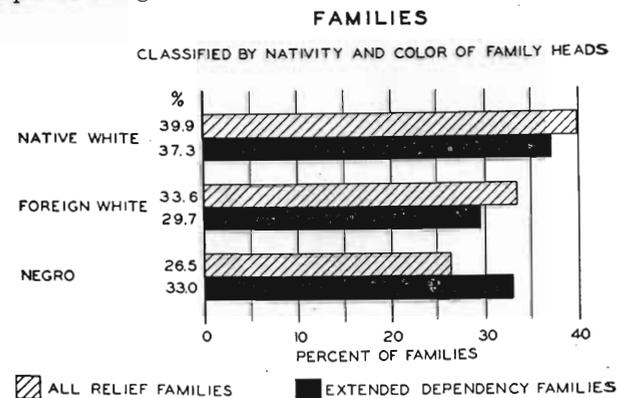
This objective might be attained through the use of the day nursery and other arrangements for the care of children. Child-care agencies offer an opportunity for community interests to help solve this phase of the relief problem.

Some authorities on social work contend, however, that these mothers should be kept with their children through support by the State Board of Children's Guardians.

### EXTENDED DEPENDENCY FAMILIES

#### Sex, Nativity and Color

One-eighth of all families on relief have no member available for employment. For that reason, these families appear to be in a group where dependency will be prolonged. The application of the above proportion to the average State relief load in the winter of 1934-35 indicates that about 20,000 families are expected to continue indefinitely as public charges.



Negroes constitute one-third of the families in this group, while native-born white families are somewhat more numerous than families with foreign-born heads. Negro families make up a larger proportion and foreign-born a smaller proportion of the extended dependency group than of the entire relief load.

Three-fifths of the families in this group have female heads. Among the native-born families female heads are slightly in the majority and among foreign-born families they are slightly in the minority, while among the negroes, females constitute three-quarters of the family heads.

### SEX, NATIVITY AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEADS

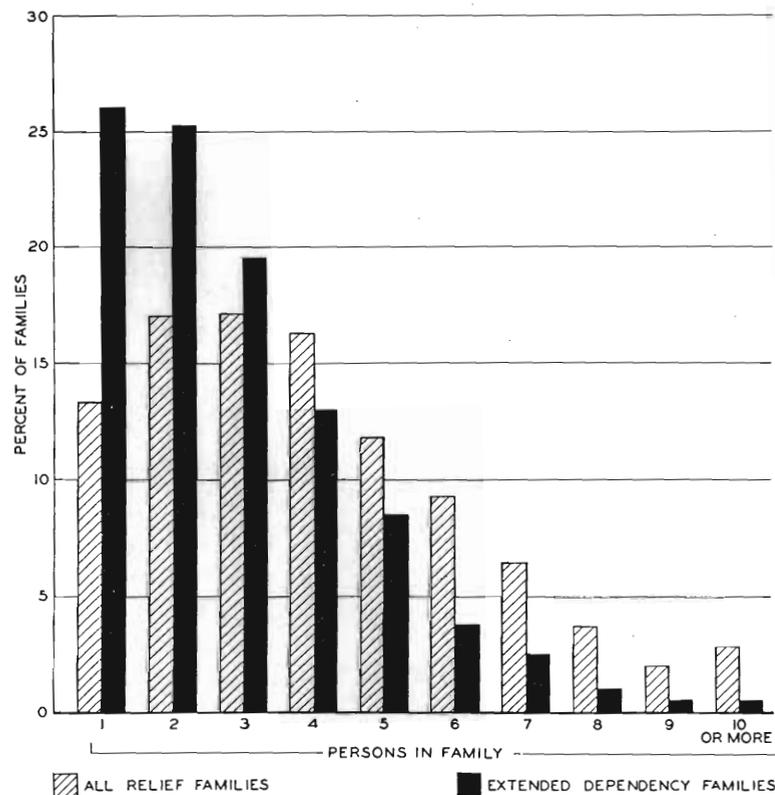
#### Percentage Distribution

Sex of 1254 Family Heads	Distribution by Sex	Distribution by Nativity and Color			
		Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	100.0	37.3	29.7	33.0
Male .....	39.2	100.0	41.1	38.5	20.4
Female .....	60.8	100.0	34.9	24.0	41.1

### Size of Family

While relief families in general are somewhat larger than families throughout the State, families in the extended dependency group run

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SIZE



only about three-quarters as large as those in the entire State. The difference is due to the high percentages of one-person families, broken families, and aged family heads.

The median size of extended dependency families is only 2.5 persons. The largest single group is that of one-person families, embracing one-quarter of the extended dependency families. From this percentage the proportion of families in relation to size tapers off rapidly to 0.4 per cent of the families containing 10 or more persons.

Families headed by females with children, comprising nearly half of the families in the extended dependency group, have a representative size of only three members. These female family heads are distinctly young, being mostly in the age range of 20 to 40 years.

Male family heads with children have by far the largest families in the extended dependency group, the median size being about 4½ persons. These family heads are largely in the age range of 30 to 50 years.

Over half of the male family heads without children are one-person families, while two-fifths are living with their wives. In only a negligible number of these families are there more than two persons. Male family heads without children are decidedly an old-age group.

Families of foreign-born and of native white heads are of about the same median size, 2.6 members, while negro families have a median size of only 2.3 members.

A number of families have added members on account of the depression, but in the data here presented these added members are not considered.

### SIZE OF FAMILIES BY NATIVITY AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEAD

#### Percentage Distribution

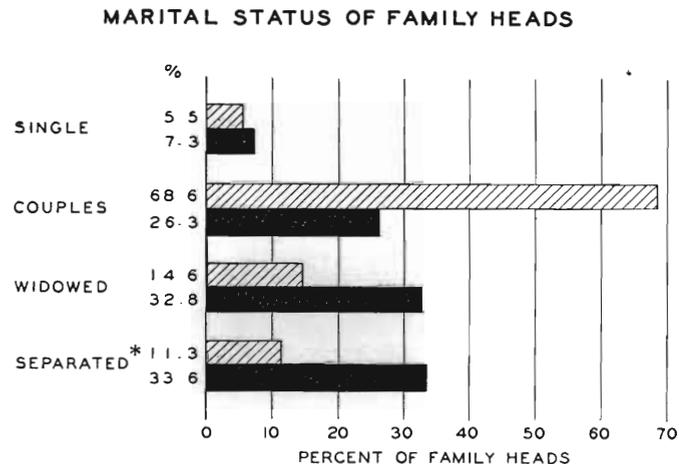
Size of 1254 Families	Total Families	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	37.3	29.7	33.0
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 .....	26.0	27.1	29.8	21.2
2 .....	25.2	20.9	19.1	35.5
3 .....	19.5	22.7	14.3	20.5
4 .....	12.9	13.5	14.3	11.1
5 .....	8.5	8.5	11.3	6.1
6 .....	3.7	4.1	4.6	2.7
7 .....	2.4	1.9	4.0	1.4
8 .....	1.0	1.1	1.3	.5
9 .....	.4	.2	.5	.5
10 or more .....	.4	.....	.8	.5

## Marital Status

Only one-quarter of the families in the extended dependency group are normal families (couples with or without children) whereas more than two-thirds of all relief families are of this type. Another one-quarter of the families are headed by widows, while nearly all the others are headed by separated or deserted persons. Separations and desertions are especially high among the negroes.

Families headed by males with children are practically all normal families, and constitute less than one-fifth of the extended dependency group.

Among the families headed by males without children, less than half include a married couple; one-quarter of the heads are widowers, and the rest are separated or deserted. These families constitute over one-fifth of the group. Their heads are mostly aged, and more than half of them are one-person families.



▨ ALL RELIEF FAMILY HEADS    ■ EXTENDED DEPENDENCY FAMILY HEADS

\* INCLUDES DIVORCED AND DESERTED FAMILY HEADS

Families headed by females, making up nearly two-thirds of the extended dependency group, are practically all broken families (father not living with family). Nearly half of these female family heads are separated or deserted, and an equal proportion are widows. The rest are single or divorced.

Broken families, headed by females, constitute a majority of the families having children in the extended dependency group. Negroes are a large element in these broken families with children.

Families headed by females without children at home, constitute only a little over one-eighth of the extended dependency families and are distinctly an old age group. They are now nearly all one-person families and mostly widows.

## MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY HEADS BY NATIVITY AND COLOR

Percentage Distribution

Marital Status of 1254 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total	100.0	37.3	29.7	33.0
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Couples	26.3	28.4	36.2	15.0
Single	7.3	8.6	6.5	6.5
Widowed	32.8	28.2	37.9	33.3
Divorced	1.8	3.6	.....	1.2
Separated	13.3	13.9	7.3	18.1
Deserted	18.5	17.3	12.1	25.9

## Children and Adults

Five-eighths of the extended dependency families have children under 16, at home. This means that in the State *over 13,000 relief families with children have no one available for employment*. A little less than half of the families headed by males have children, and three-quarters of the families headed by females have children.

Slightly more than half of the *persons* in the extended dependency group are children (under 16). This percentage is somewhat larger than in relief families as a whole and nearly twice as large as the proportion of children in the entire State population.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES AND PER CENT UNDER 16 YEARS

Percentage Distribution by Size of Family

Size of 1254 Families*	Per Cent	
	Persons in Families	Persons under 16
Total	100.0	51.9
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0
1	9.2	.....
2	17.8	10.7
3	20.6	21.0
4	18.2	21.9
5	15.0	19.3
6	7.9	11.0
7	5.9	8.2
8	2.7	3.9
9	1.3	1.9
10 or more	1.4	2.1

\* Comprising 3556 persons.

This large proportion of children is due to the fact that this group is largely one of broken families, in which only one parent is living with the family. As previously indicated, families in this group are of smaller average size than relief families as a whole, and smaller even than the average of families through the State. The extended dependency families average only 1.3 adults per family, or decidedly less than the general State average.

Families with children average 2.3 children per family.

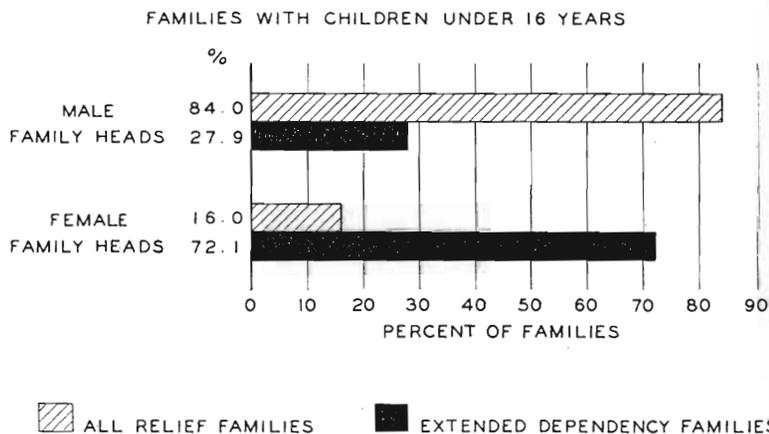
Families headed by males with children have an average of 2.7 children per family, and generally have two adults. A few have only one adult. Over half of the families headed by males are without children, the majority being one-person families.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS

Size of 1254 Families	Per Cent			Average Number of Children in Families with Children
	Total Families	Families without Children	Families with Children	
Total	100.0	36.4	63.6	.....
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3
1	26.0	71.5	.....	.....
2	25.2	26.1	24.7	1.0
3	19.5	2.0	29.4	1.6
4	12.9	.2	20.2	2.5
5	8.5	.2	13.3	3.3
6	3.7	.....	5.9	4.3
7	2.4	.....	3.8	5.0
8	1.0	.....	1.5	6.0
9	.4	.....	.6	7.0
10 or more	.4	.....	.6	7.8

Families headed by females, which constitute about five-eighths of the group, generally have only one adult. Three-quarters of these families have children and average better than two children per family. Those without children are largely one-person families.

### SEX OF FAMILY HEADS



The number of children per family in the entire group runs up to eight.

When the average data of the Survey are applied to the State relief load, the extended dependency group includes nearly 57,000 persons in

20,000 families. Of this total, over 30,000 are children in 13,000 families.

Only 5 per cent of the extended dependency families, as covered in the Survey, are receiving payments from the State Board of Children's Guardians.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS

Percentage Distribution by Sex, Nativity and Color of Family Head

Sex of 1254 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total	100.0	37.3	29.7	33.0
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families with Children				
Male Family Heads	17.8	20.7	23.9	8.9
Female Family Heads	45.8	41.9	32.3	62.6
Families without Children				
Male Family Heads	21.4	22.4	26.9	15.2
Female Family Heads	15.0	15.0	16.9	13.3

### Health and Institutional Status

A variety of handicaps appear to prevent the family heads in the extended dependency group from being available for employment. Whether or not professional diagnosis would classify all of these afflictions in the same way that family heads reported them to the Survey, the statements of disease at least reflect the mental state of relief family heads.

### HEALTH AND INSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF FAMILY HEADS

Percentage Distribution by Nativity and Color

Status of 1254 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total	100.0	37.3	29.7	33.0
Comparative Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not afflicted	38.8	35.0	30.9	50.0
Afflicted at home	56.5	60.5	63.2	45.9
In institutions	4.7	4.5	5.9	4.1

Three conditions render the male family heads unavailable for employment. First, nearly two-thirds of them have diseases or injuries (including only the afflicted who are under 70 years). Second, one-third of the extended dependency male family heads are 70 or older, and third, 5 per cent are in prison. Those in prison are nearly all under 40 years, and have children under 16.

Among the younger male family heads the most prevalent disorders are of the heart, respiratory, digestive, and nervous systems. The most common difficulties of the older male family heads are injuries, poisonings of various kinds, rheumatism, heart trouble, ruptures, and handicaps of eyes and ears.

Disease is a minor factor among the female heads in this group. Most of them are unavailable for employment only because of the presence of children. Less than half of the female family heads are afflicted. Those who are diseased are mostly in the older age ranges and have no children at home. A smaller proportion of females than of males is 70 years or over. Afflictions of the female family heads are largely rheumatism and disorders of the heart and circulatory system.

### TYPES OF DISORDERS AFFECTING FAMILY HEADS LIVING AT HOME

#### Percentage Distribution by Sex

Types of Disorders of 1254 Family Heads	Per Cent of Family Heads		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Family Heads.....	100.0	39.2	60.8
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Heads Not Afflicted*.....	43.5	22.6	57.0
Family Heads Afflicted.....	56.5	77.4	43.0
Body† .....	19.9	23.4	15.9
Heart and circulatory system.....	16.0	13.4	18.9
Musculo-skeletal system‡.....	13.1	8.9	18.0
Injuries .....	9.6	12.9	5.8
Nervous system .....	8.9	11.9	5.5
Respiratory system .....	7.6	9.2	5.8
Digestive system .....	6.8	5.3	8.5
Eyes and ears.....	5.4	6.6	4.0
Uro-genital system .....	4.8	3.4	6.4
Ductless glands, skin, lymphatic system .....	2.4	1.6	3.3
Unknown and indefinite disorders..	5.5	3.4	7.9

\* Includes 60 family heads in prisons, asylums, sanitariums, etc.

† Includes mainly senility and ruptures, but also some cases of diabetes and poisonings.

‡ Largely rheumatism.

Nearly half of the family heads report they have been afflicted at least five years. Generally, males have been afflicted somewhat longer than females. These data are in accord with the fact that one-quarter of the male family heads in the extended dependency group lost their last regular employment even prior to 1929.

In addition to heads of families, many other members are afflicted. A little over one-quarter of the total *persons* in the extended dependency group are afflicted at home, and represent nearly two-thirds of the *families*. Among the families affected, an average of 1.3 persons per family are afflicted. Diseases are more frequent among the members of families headed by males than by females, probably due to the older age and larger number of adults in the families headed by males.

Six per cent of the extended dependency families have members in institutions, the head generally being the one affected. Most of these families are headed by males and include children.

Among the native whites affected, the institutions are largely prisons, while among the foreign-born they are insane asylums. Among the

negroes affected, half are in prison and the others scattered among various institutions.

### TIME SINCE ONSET OF DISORDERS AFFECTING FAMILY HEADS LIVING AT HOME

#### Percentage Distribution by Sex

Duration of Disorders 1254 Family Heads	Per Cent of Family Heads		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Family Heads.....	100.0	39.2	60.8
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Heads Not Afflicted.....	43.5	22.6	57.0
Family Heads Afflicted.....	56.5	77.4	43.0
Three months or less.....	5.7	5.3	6.1
Four to 11 months.....	4.4	3.9	4.9
1 year .....	13.9	14.4	13.1
2 years .....	10.7	9.7	11.9
3 years .....	8.6	6.6	11.0
4 years .....	6.6	8.2	4.9
5 to 9 years.....	22.2	24.0	20.1
10 to 14 years.....	9.3	7.9	11.0
15 years and over.....	11.3	12.4	10.0
Unknown duration .....	7.3	7.6	7.0

### Education

Nearly one-fifth of the family heads in the extended dependency group never have attended school. Nearly one-quarter have had four years or less and nearly one-half have had five to eight years in school. Only one-twelfth have had nine or more years.

The native whites make the best showing and the foreign-born the poorest, with the negroes in an intermediate position. The lack of schooling is more noticeable among the male family heads than among the females. Family heads without children, which are distinctly an old age group, are especially lacking in education.

### EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEADS BY NATIVITY AND COLOR

#### Percentage Distribution

School Years Completed by 1254 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	37.3	29.7	33.0
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None .....	18.3	6.4	36.0	15.9
1 to 4.....	23.7	18.4	20.2	32.9
5 to 8.....	45.5	60.5	32.0	40.6
9 to 12.....	7.7	10.9	4.3	7.0
13 and over.....	.7	1.0	.5	.5
Unknown .....	4.1	2.8	7.0	3.1

## Ages

Family heads in the extended dependency group are characterized by unusually large proportions of relatively young and very old persons. Nearly one-third of the family heads are under 35 and almost one-fifth are 70 or over. The older group is especially large in comparison both with the population in general and the entire relief load.

The older family heads are largely males and the younger family heads are largely females. Both among the males and the females foreign-born family heads average a little older than the native white family heads.

### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HEADS BY SEX, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age of 1254 Family Heads	Total	Percentage Distribution					
		Male			Female		
		Native White	Foreign White	Negro	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	16.1	15.1	8.0	21.2	14.6	25.0
Comparative Distribution..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 ....	5.0	3.0	.....	1.0	7.1	1.1	10.8
25 to 29.....	9.3	5.0	1.1	4.0	16.2	4.4	15.6
30 to 34.....	14.7	8.4	2.6	8.0	21.0	14.8	22.6
35 to 39.....	14.0	12.4	10.6	10.0	15.0	18.0	15.0
40 to 44.....	9.6	8.9	13.2	6.0	6.8	13.6	9.2
45 to 49.....	8.0	5.9	11.6	7.0	5.3	10.4	8.3
50 to 54.....	5.8	3.0	5.3	11.0	6.4	7.1	5.1
55 to 59.....	4.0	6.9	4.8	5.0	2.6	4.9	2.2
60 to 64.....	5.1	5.4	7.9	5.0	6.8	4.9	1.9
65 to 69.....	6.1	6.9	6.9	11.0	6.4	6.6	3.2
70 and over	18.2	34.2	36.0	32.0	6.4	14.2	5.1
Unknown ..	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0

The younger family heads are very largely those with children. The majority of male family heads with children are within the range from 30 to 49 years, while the majority of females with children are within the range of 25 to 39 years. As explained in the section on health, disease generally accounts for the disability of the relatively young male family heads for employment.

Family heads without children are distinctly an old age group, nearly one-half of them being 70 years or older. Only a little more than one-eighth are under 50 years.

Less than 5 per cent of the family heads who are 70 years or older report that they have received old-age pensions.

These data mean that in the entire State relief load, the 20,000 extended dependency families contain over 3,600 family heads who are 70 or older.

## QUASI-SECURITY FAMILIES

### Sex, Nativity and Color

In about one-tenth of the relief families the head is not available for employment but at least one other member is available. With recovery in business, the employable members in these families generally should be able to find work. However, since a family usually cannot rely on support by other family members with the same degree of certainty as when supported by the family head, these families are termed the "quasi-security group".

The proportion of quasi-security families shown by this Survey indicates that there are over 16,000 of these families in the State relief load.

In color and nativity these families are divided approximately in the same way as all relief families: Three-quarters white, one-quarter negro.

Nearly two-thirds of the families in this group are headed by females. Among the negroes alone, the fraction is nearly three-quarters.

### SEX, NATIVITY AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEADS

Sex of 989 Family Heads	Distribution by Sex	Percentage Distribution			
		Distribution by Nativity and Color			
		Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	100.0	34.4	41.8	23.8
Male .....	41.1	100.0	36.0	47.8	16.2
Female .....	58.9	100.0	33.3	37.6	29.1

### Size of Families

Families in the quasi-security group have a representative size of four members, about the same as relief families in general. For the purpose of this comparison, the *one-person families are not counted* in the general relief group, due to the fact that they are by definition eliminated from the quasi-security group.

### SIZE OF FAMILIES BY NATIVITY AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEAD

Size of 989 Families	Percentage Distribution			
	Total Families	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	34.4	41.8	23.8
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 .....	18.6	25.6	11.9	20.3
3 .....	19.8	17.6	17.7	26.7
4 .....	18.1	18.5	18.4	17.0
5 .....	15.0	14.1	16.9	12.7
6 .....	11.4	12.1	12.6	8.5
7 .....	7.9	4.4	10.7	8.1
8 .....	3.7	2.9	4.8	2.5
9 .....	2.4	1.2	3.4	2.5
10 or more.....	3.1	3.6	3.6	1.7

The largest single number of families is that with three members, while the range extends up to 12 members.

Among families with children, those headed by females have a representative size of about five persons, and those headed by males, at least six. Three-quarters of the female family heads have children, while less than half of the male family heads have children.

### Marital Status

Families in the quasi-security group are equally divided between two predominant types, normal families (couples with or without children), and those headed by widows. Each type contains a little over one-third of the families in this group.

#### MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY HEADS BY NATIVITY AND COLOR

Marital Status of 989 Family Heads	Percentage Distribution			
	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	34.4	41.8	23.8
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Couples .....	37.3	37.1	44.1	25.8
Single .....	2.4	3.2	.5	4.7
Widowed .....	38.6	39.7	37.5	39.0
Divorced .....	.9	2.1	.....	.9
Separated .....	7.3	7.0	6.3	9.3
Deserted .....	13.5	10.9	11.6	20.3

Negro families are distinct in that the proportion of deserted family heads is much larger than among the whites. Nearly three-quarters of the families with children are broken families (widowed, divorced, separated, and deserted).

### Children and Adults

About two-thirds of the quasi-security families have children under 16, or over 10,000 families in the State relief load.

Whereas, 42 per cent of all persons on relief are children, only 31.7 per cent of the persons in this quasi-security group are under 16. The latter percentage is about the same as in the State population at large.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS

Percentage Distribution by Sex, Nativity and Color of Family Head				
Sex of 989 Family Heads	Total	Native White	Foreign White	Negro
Total .....	100.0	34.4	41.8	23.8
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families with Children				
Male Family Heads.....	18.5	16.8	26.2	7.6
Female Family Heads.....	43.8	38.5	39.2	59.3
Families without Children				
Male Family Heads.....	22.5	26.2	20.8	20.4
Female Family Heads.....	15.2	18.5	13.8	12.7

Families in this special group average 1.4 children and 3.1 adults. This makes a general average of 4.5 persons per family. In the families with children the average is 2.3 children per family.

In families headed by females with children the average is about two children and three adults.

In families headed by males with children the representative size is two or three children and three or four adults.

### Dependents

More than half of the families in the quasi-security group have only one person available for employment and that person is some one other than the family head.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS BY EMPLOYABLE MEMBERS

Members Available for Employment in 989 Families	Percentage Distribution					Average Dependents per Worker
	Families	Persons	Dependents			
			Children	Adults not Available	Adults Available	
Total .....	100.0	100.0*	31.7	30.4	37.9	.....
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.6
Families having—						
One member available .....	54.7	44.5	50.7	53.8	31.9	2.7
Two members available .....	27.4	28.7	26.1	27.3	32.0	1.4
Three members available .....	11.9	16.7	15.3	13.0	20.9	1.1
Four or more mem- bers available.....	6.0	10.1	7.9	5.9	15.2	.8

\* 4470 persons.

These families average nearly three dependents to each available worker. The average family consists of four members, of whom one is an available worker, two are adults unavailable for work, and one a child.

The rest of the quasi-security families are considerably better situated in the relationship of available workers to dependents.

The greatest proportion of children to adults is in families with one available worker. Families with children have nearly three times as many dependents in relation to available workers as families without children.

### Health and Institutional Status

One-fifth of the persons in the quasi-security group are afflicted at home. One-half of those afflicted are family heads.

Two-thirds of the families have at least one member afflicted, and in these families an average of 1.4 persons are afflicted. Nearly all of

the male family heads under 70 years are the victims of disease or injury. A few are in prison. These situations account for their inability to work, although many of them are comparatively young.

Disorders of the male family heads include injuries, ruptures, rheumatism, heart trouble, disorders of the digestive system, and numerous other but less frequent troubles.

The representative length of affliction among the male family heads is four years; among female family heads at least five years. A smaller proportion of the females are afflicted, however, than of the males. The care of children generally is the reason that female family heads are not available for employment.

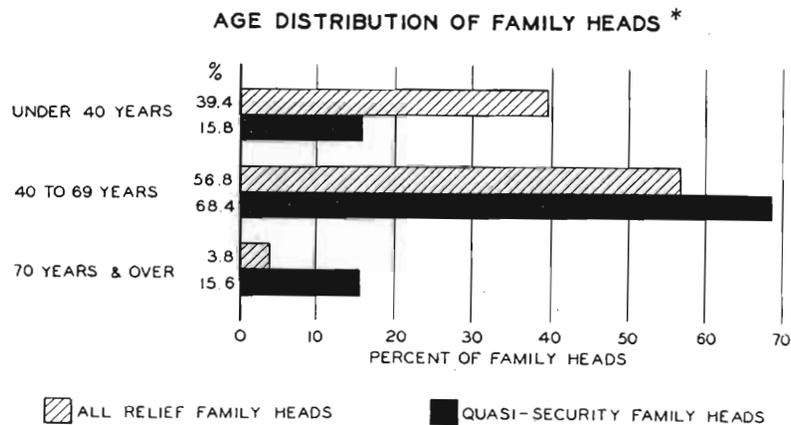
Approximately 7 per cent of the families in the quasi-security group have members in institutions. More than half of the family members in institutions are family heads, largely with children. The institutions to which family heads have been committed are chiefly prisons, secondly insane asylums, and next, tuberculosis sanitariums.

### Education

Nearly one-quarter of the family heads in the quasi-security group have had no schooling at all, and another quarter have had only one to four years. Two-fifths have had five to eight years in school. Less than 7 per cent have had more than eight years.

### Ages

Family heads in the quasi-security group show a trend toward older ages than either family heads in the population at large, or relief family heads in general.



\* EXCLUDES 0.2% UNKNOWN IN QUASI-SECURITY FAMILIES

Most of the quasi-security family heads with children are between 35 and 50 years. Those without children are distinctly an old-age group, one-third being above 70 years.

### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HEADS ACCORDING TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS

Age Distribution of 989 Family Heads	Per Cent		
	Total	with Children	without Children
Total .....	100.0	62.3	37.7
Comparative Distribution .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 40 .....	15.8	23.0	3.8
40 to 69 .....	68.4	72.4	61.9
70 and over .....	15.6	4.6	33.8
Unknown .....	.2	.....	.5

Male family heads in this group range distinctly older than females. More than half of the males are over 60 years. Foreign-born male family heads show a much larger proportion under 60 than do the native white.

## APPENDIX

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	State Census	Relief	Relief Per Cent of State Census
Persons .....	4,041,334	609,000*	15.1
Families .....	985,636	165,000*	16.7
Family Heads (%) :.....	100.0§	100.0	.....
Native White .....	58.5	39.9	11.4
Foreign White .....	36.4	33.6	15.4
Negro .....	4.9	26.5	90.0
Median Family Size.....	3.47	3.67	+5%
Average Family Size.....	3.82	4.01	+5%
Children Under 16, Per Cent of Persons .....	28.9	41.6	14.3
Per Cent of Families with Chil- dren Under 16.....	‡	63.2	.....
Sex of Family Heads (%) :			
Male Family Heads.....	87.4	81.5	15.6
Female Family Heads.....	12.6	18.5	24.4
Workers (%) :			
Families Having No One Available for Work†.....	5.2	12.5	40.2
Families Having One or More Available for Work†	94.8	87.5	15.4
Ages of Male Family Heads (%) :			
Under 45.....	55.8	55.1	15.4
45 to 64.....	36.5	37.8	16.1
65 or over¶.....	7.6	7.0	14.3

\* Average relief load in December, January and February, 1934-35. Remaining items in this column are percentages derived from the Survey of 10,000 Relief Families, except the two items on median and average family size.

‡ Not given in census.

† The census considers all persons who usually work at a gainful occupation as workers whether or not employed at time of census. This Survey considers all persons between 16 and 70 years as available for work unless afflicted; females are considered unavailable if needed at home to care for children.

§ 0.1% of other races than white and negro. In relief a negligible number of other races included with foreign-born.

¶ In addition 0.1% unknown in census and relief.

## DEFINITIONS

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

### Eligibility for Relief

A person is eligible for relief when unable to maintain himself or those dependent upon him.\* Inability to provide the necessities of life is the only qualification which entitles a family to receive public aid in New Jersey.

### Family

The term family means people living under the same roof, eating at the same table and living together from choice and convenience rather than from causes due to the depression.

1. A normal family is one with husband and wife, with or without children.
2. A broken family is one in which there are children and the head is divorced, separated, deserted, widowed, or single with illegitimate child.
3. Lone persons are also considered as families.

### Family Head

A family head is a person responsible for carrying on a home. The husband usually is the family head. In the case of his death or separation, the wife generally becomes the family head. In a few instances a single person is the head of a home in which relatives or friends live. Lone persons also are considered family heads.

### Adults

Persons 16 years and over are considered adults in this report.

### Children

Persons under 16 years of age are considered as children, unable to work and dependent upon the head of their family for support. School attendance up to 16 years is a legal requirement.

### Home Maker

The female member of a family responsible for the care of the home and family is considered the home maker. Hired housekeepers are not considered as home makers.

\* Chapter 132, P. L. 1924.

### Marital Status

Couples include persons of either legal or common law marriage. Widowed includes both widowers and widows.

### Education

In this report education is measured by the highest grade completed in school. Those persons who received *all* of their education in a foreign country are included in the "unknown" group because of the difficulties in correlating foreign school systems with those of the United States.

### Afflictions

A disease or disorder (reported as an unusual health condition by the relief family) which offers serious handicap to re-employment is considered as an affliction.

### Availability for Work

In this report, all persons between the ages of 16 and 70 years who are not in institutions and not physically or mentally afflicted, are considered available for employment. However, the following rules have been considered in classifying certain persons as being "not available" for employment.

1. Female family heads with children under 16 years of age, though able to work, are not considered "available".
2. Wives of male family heads in families with children under 16 years are not considered "available".
3. Homemakers in homes of widowers, separated, divorced, or deserted male family heads with children are not considered "available".
4. Unattached women living alone are considered "available" if not afflicted or too old.

### Work Record

Employment records of family heads, as compiled for this report, cover the period of 1920-34. Only family heads are covered in this report. Where male family heads were not married until after 1930 the employment records date from the assumption of family responsibility (marriage).

In the case of female family heads the work records, if not extending back to 1920, are begun with the time when the female became the family head (death or separation of husband).

### Prior to Work Record

This item is made necessary in some tables because work records begin with the year 1920 and at the same time limit the data to family heads. Accordingly, there are two situations under which family heads are listed in this classification for part of their work record:

- (1.) Those who became family heads after 1920.
- (2.) Those who never worked until after 1920.

Since this report deals mostly with married men, the "prior" classification generally covers a period in which family heads worked but their employment before marriage is not studied at this time.

### Regular Work

Regular work (or job) is defined in this report as steady employment by one employer, for at least three months, and providing a relatively secure means of livelihood. Included in regular work are certain types of business that are by nature intermittent or seasonal, where workers shift readily from one employer to another but remain in the same type of skill. Building, mining and domestic service are of this type.

### Odd Jobs

An odd job is considered in this report as one lasting three months or less, with the exception cited under "regular work".

### Prevailing Occupation and Business

The prevailing type of occupation (or skill) of each family head is that in which he spent the most time in any period under consideration.

The prevailing type of business of each family head is determined in similar manner.

In establishing these prevailing types, this report excludes all relief employment, such as C. W. A. and C. C. C. In determining prevailing types no distinction was made between regular work and odd jobs, and full time or part time.

## METHODS

### Field Methods

The Survey obtained its information through calls in the homes of relief families. These calls were made by a staff of 50 research visitors carefully selected for their personality and experience. The Survey visitors were distinct from the case workers who represent the local administration of relief.

Before starting the field work, Survey visitors met with the field supervisor on several days for instructions on the objectives of the Survey and the technique in interviewing relief families. The visitors were instructed not to discuss the operation of relief with the families interviewed, but to confine their activities to obtaining information on the family's history and circumstances. They were further instructed to verify as much information as possible by seeing passports, citizenship papers, building and loan books, insurance policies, bills (including tax bills), and other similar documents.

The visitors were divided into groups and assigned to districts in the various municipalities where the Survey was conducted. Each group was supervised by a member selected on account of previous experience and ability. The field supervisor held frequent meetings of each group during the Survey to discuss various problems that arose in obtaining information. Local case workers were also consulted.

In preparation for their visits, the Survey visitors first read the case records in the local relief offices. The visitors were given a schedule for each family to be visited, and on this form they transcribed pertinent facts from the local records, to be used as an entrée in calling on the relief families.

In approaching relief families the visitor explained the nature of the Survey and stated that all information was voluntary. There was no attempt to question the family head unless the latter was willing. Refusals were rare. Practically all families responded to the friendly and co-operative approach of the visitor, often indicating that they were glad to talk over their troubles with some one who understood. On account of the amount of information to be obtained, visits lasted from one to three hours. The family's history generally was recorded by the visitor as told by the family head, but frequently other members supplemented the family head's memory, or acted as interpreters where the head could not speak English.

Visitors returned their completed schedules to the group supervisor each day to be checked. In some instances this check necessitated a second visit to adjust inconsistencies or verify some doubtful point. When completed, the schedules were sent to headquarters for coding and analysis.

In the smaller municipalities, nearly all of the families currently on relief were visited. In the larger cities approximately 25 per cent of the current case load was covered by the Survey. In these cities families were selected at random, a definite percentage being drawn from each relief district in the city.

### **Coding Methods**

While the field work was in progress, a comprehensive tabulating code was developed at the headquarters office for use with a punch card system. This code relates primarily to the *heads of families*, since it was impossible to include all information on the schedule in one punch card.

In the development of the code, documents were procured from the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, for use in the preparation of the occupational section of the code.

Instructions in the use of the code were prepared, and 20 clerks employed to code the items of the schedule. Before the coding operations were started, all schedules were edited to co-ordinate the data. The first coding operation was on forms filled in by hand, and each of these was checked against its original schedule. Then the punch cards were completed and each one verified.

These cards were tabulated on counting machines, in accordance with plans previously developed. This report is based on the analysis of these tabulations.

### **Methods of Analysis**

As the welfare of any family is largely determined by the abilities and circumstances of the family head as the provider, this report is based primarily on data relating to the characteristics of relief family heads.

Most of the information in this report also is arranged in relation to the nativity and color of family heads, because the racial status of a family usually has much to do with its standards of living and position in the community. Persons of unknown nativity and of races other than white and negro, being of negligible proportions, were included with foreign-born in all tables.

The data in the tables are presented in percentages rather than in the basic figures, in order to facilitate comparisons. The total count of families, or of family heads, on which each table is based, however, is given in connection with each table.

So far as possible, the data are arranged in such way as to make ready comparison with the data in the United States Census. It is recognized that conditions have changed since 1930, but it is believed

that for practical purposes there has been no important change in the census data to which reference is made in this report.

Where averages are used in the text they are simple arithmetical averages. In some instances medians are used, especially on the sizes of families, because they give truer pictures of conditions. These medians are calculated by the same method as used in the census.

## **SCHEDULE USED IN SURVEY**

In the development of the schedule used in this Survey, valuable assistance was obtained from recognized authorities in the fields of economics and sociology. Reference was also made to schedules used in other social and economic studies. Field tests first were made in two municipalities, and the schedule then was revised to the form shown on the following pages. This form was used in obtaining practically all the data of the Survey.

DATE APPLIED FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF		MUNICIPALITY		COUNTY	
COUNTRY OF BIRTH		FATHER COUNTRY OF BIRTH		MOTHER COUNTRY OF BIRTH	
NO. TIMES MARRIED	FIRST MARRIAGE AGE	FIRST MARRIAGE DATE	LAST MARRIAGE AGE	LAST MARRIAGE DATE	
WIDOW	DATE	WIDOWER	DATE	DIVORCED	DATE
SEPARATED	DATE	DESERTED	DATE		
COMBINED OR DOUBLED-UP FAMILY: NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/>		DATE OF COMBINATION		ROOMER: NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/>	
LINE NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5
RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HEAD	HEAD				
SEX					
YEAR OF BIRTH					
NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN (N. OR F.B.)					
YEAR CAME TO U.S.					
YEAR OF NATURALIZATION (Fin. Papers)					
FIRST PAPERS?					
ABLE TO WORK?					
NO. OF YEARS IN SCHOOL					
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	GRADE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE	GRAD. WORK	VOCATIONAL
YEARS OF SPECIAL COURSES	BUSINESS	PROFESSIONAL			
MEMBERS STILL IN SCHOOL?					
NO. OF DEPENDENTS INCLUDING FAMILY HEAD	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
NO. WORKING INCLUDING FAMILY HEAD	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOW AWAY FROM HOME	NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEAD		YEARS OF DEATH		
UNUSUAL HEALTH CONDITION OF MEMBERS AT HOME	RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HEAD	DATE BIRTH	NATURE OF AFFLICTION	YEAR AFFLICTED	HOW LONG AFFLICTED
					ATTENDED BY DOCTOR, HOSPITAL OR CLINIC
NONE <input type="checkbox"/>					

MEMBERS OF FAMILY IN INSTITUTIONS	RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HEAD	DATE BIRTH	TYPE OF INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED	WHY THERE	WHEN EXPECTED TO LEAVE	
NONE <input type="checkbox"/>							
WHICH MEMBERS OF FAMILY ARE VETERANS	RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HEAD	DATE BIRTH	WHICH WAR	MONTHS SERVICE ABROAD	AMT. VET. COMPENS.	DATE FIRST REC'D	DATE DICED
NONE <input type="checkbox"/>							
PRESENT RESIDENCE	ONE FAMILY <input type="checkbox"/>	HOW MANY ROOMS <input type="checkbox"/>	BATH TOILET <input type="checkbox"/>	COMMON TOILET <input type="checkbox"/>	KITCHENETTE <input type="checkbox"/>	NO. SINGLE BEDS <input type="checkbox"/>	NO. DOUBLE BEDS <input type="checkbox"/>
RESIDENCE OF FAMILY HEAD BEFORE MARRIAGE	STATE LIVED IN	STATE YEARS FROM TO	CITY, FARM OR VILLAGE	NO. TIMES MOVED			
RESIDENCE OF FAMILY HEAD AFTER MARRIAGE	MUNICIPALITY	STATE YEARS FROM TO	CITY, FARM OR VILLAGE	REASON FOR MOVING			
AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
YEAR PURCHASED							
PURCHASE PRICE							
TYPE	ONE FAR. <input type="checkbox"/>	MULTI-FAR. <input type="checkbox"/>	ONE FAR. <input type="checkbox"/>	MULTI-FAR. <input type="checkbox"/>	ONE FAR. <input type="checkbox"/>	MULTI-FAR. <input type="checkbox"/>	ONE FAR. <input type="checkbox"/>
AMT 1ST MORTGAGE							
AMT 2ND MORTGAGE							
PRESENT STATUS	OWN <input type="checkbox"/>	SOLD <input type="checkbox"/>	LOST <input type="checkbox"/>	OWN <input type="checkbox"/>	SOLD <input type="checkbox"/>	LOST <input type="checkbox"/>	OWN <input type="checkbox"/>
YEAR TERMINATED							
INSURED? AMOUNT							
YEAR CAR PURCHASED							
NEW OR USED							
MAKE OF CAR							
INSURED?							
CAR STILL OWNED							

FAILURE			
BUSINESS FAILURE			
PROPERTY LOSSES			
ACCIDENTS, ILLNESSES, OPERATIONS			
CURRENT DEFUALTS			
PRESENT INSURANCE	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	LAPSED INSURANCE	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>
AMOUNT OF PRESENT INDEBTEDNESS	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>		
TOTAL FACE VALUE		TOTAL FACE VALUE	
DATE LAPSED			
FOOD		TAXES	
RENT		MORTGAGE OR BLDG. & LOAN	
FUEL		PERSONAL DEBTS	
GAS & LIGHT		OTHER (SPECIFY)	
FURNITURE			
DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL			
PENSIONS	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	AMOUNTS PER MONTH	MONTHS REC'D
YEARS RECEIVED			
WORKMENS COMPENSATION	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	AMOUNT	WEEKS RECEIVED
DATE OF ACCIDENT			
NATURE OF ACCIDENT			
HOW WAS FAMILY SUPPORTED FROM LAST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT TO DATE OF RECEIVING EMERGENCY RELIEF	SAVINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	SALE OF FURNITURE <input type="checkbox"/>	HELP FROM RELATIVES <input type="checkbox"/>
	BORROWED MONEY <input type="checkbox"/>	SALE OF AUTOMOBILE <input type="checkbox"/>	HELP FROM FRIENDS <input type="checkbox"/>
	CASHED-IN INSURANCE <input type="checkbox"/>	ODD JOBS <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER (SPECIFY) <input type="checkbox"/>
GENERAL REMARKS:			

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD OF FAMILY HEAD													
ACCOUNT FOR EVERY YEAR SINCE DATE OF FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT OR 1920													
DO NOT FILL IN COLUMN—"ACTUAL ANNUAL EARNINGS."													
DATE OF FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT FOR WAGES:													
PERIOD	NO. OF MONTHS	NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION		NATURE OF BUSINESS	OCCUPATION OR TRADE	REGULARITY OF WORKING TIME			EARNINGS		RELIEF HISTORY	
			MUNICIPALITY	STATE			FULL TIME	PART TIME	SEASONAL	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE	ACTUAL ANNUAL EARNINGS	YEARS RECEIVED RELIEF	NO. OF MONTHS EA. TR.
											1934		
											1933		
											1932		
											1931		
											1930		
											1929		
											1928		
											1927		
											1926		
											1925		
											1924		
											1923		
											1922		
											1921		
											1920		