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THE 1935 RELIEF POPULATION IN 13 CITIES: A CROSS-SECTION

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## THE 1935 RELIEF POPULATION IN 13 CITIES: A CROSS-SECTION

### Purpose

This bulletin is based upon the Survey of Relief and Employment Records of Present and Former Urban Relief Cases. The purposes of the survey were (1) to secure a sample of the 1935 urban relief population from which a smaller controlled sample could be drawn for an intensive month-to-month study, and (2) to provide a cross-section of the urban relief population with respect to composition, characteristics, relief history, and income. The study has served the first objective; approximately one-third of the cases included in it were selected for the month-to-month study, namely, the Survey of Trends in the Economic Status of Former Urban Relief Cases.

The present bulletin is intended to serve the second objective. Distributions of the relief load, pertaining to the following topics, are presented: family size; employability; private employment; sex, race and nativity, education, occupation of usual employment, industry of usual employment, and length of residence (in the city) of the head of the case; previous years on relief; number of relief periods; relief duration; and supplementation of private employment earnings.

Inasmuch as the data are intended primarily for reference use in connection with other studies, extensive discussion is considered unnecessary. Attention is called, however, to a significant downward trend in average size of case as shown by a comparison of data presented herein (table 1) with data drawn from the October 1933 Unemployment Relief Census and the

May 1934 Occupational Characteristics Survey. Thus, the median size of the relief case was 3.4 persons in urban United States in October 1933, 3.1 persons in 79 cities in May 1934, and 2.8 persons in 13 cities in May and in October 1935. Case-size distributions are available from the October 1933 census for 10 of the 13 cities included in the present survey and from the May 1934 survey for 12 of the 13 cities. The medians of these distributions closely approximate those shown above for October 1933 and May 1934. Increases in the proportions of one-person and two-person cases in the relief load are the chief cause of this downward trend.

Attention is called also to the tables on supplementation of private employment earnings—tables 13 to 17, inclusive—which summarize data on relief and private employment income for May 1935. Many of the cases which received relief and private employment income during the month did not receive income from these two sources concurrently, that is, they were admitted to relief toward the last of the month after loss of private jobs near the first of the month, or were separated from the relief rolls because of private employment after receiving relief grants earlier in the month. In the tables, such cases are shown separately from those which received relief and private employment income concurrently.

### Scope and Limitations

A brief outline of the scope and general limitations of the survey, intended to assist the reader in his use of the tables, is presented below.



In addition, special limitations applying to individual tables are described in footnotes to the respective tables.

(1) The study was conducted in 13 cities—Atlanta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., Bridgeport, Conn., Butte, Mont., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Houston, Tex., Manchester, N.H., Omaha, Neb., Paterson, N.J., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Statistical tests show that the relief population in these cities conforms to the total urban relief population with respect to age, sex, family size, and occupational backgrounds.

(2) The cases studied were taken at random from the October 1935 active case load and from cases closed during the period May through October 1935. The cases chosen varied from 1 percent of the total sampled in Chicago and 4 percent in Detroit and in St. Louis to approximately 10 percent in the smaller cities. The aggregate sample consisted of 18,409 cases, or 4 percent of the cases which received relief in the 13 cities during the period of the survey.

(3) Distributions are presented for both May and October 1935. Whenever available October data are shown, however, some items recorded specifically for May are presented for that month only. The sample of 18,409 cases yielded 14,174 cases active in May and 13,172 cases active in October, most of the May and October cases being active in both months. The distributions summarize the data for all cases

in the relief loads of the respective months.

(4) Since the cross-section of the urban relief load is of primary interest in the present bulletin, data for individual cities are not shown. Each city was assigned a weight based upon the relation of its relief load to the relief load of the 13 cities. The weights so determined for the 13 cities were then adjusted, by application of a constant factor, to yield a weighted aggregate of 10,000 cases.

(5) Inasmuch as information of this type is most often used in percentage form, the data are presented as percentage distributions.

(6) Data on characteristics apply only to the heads of the relief cases studied. The "head" of the case, as the term is used in this bulletin, is the person designated as head on the records of the relief agency.

(7) The data summarized herein were obtained from the records of the relief agencies and not by personal interviews. For this reason "not reporting" entries were more numerous than would otherwise have been the case. These "not reporting" entries are not included in the percentage distributions, but their magnitude in relation to total cases is shown in each table.

(8) Some of the distributions presented in the tables on supplementation by family size are based upon a limited number of cases. As a measure of the significance of the data, the total is shown for each distribution.



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Table 1. CASE SIZE—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CASE, MAY AND OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOADS, 13 CITIES

Persons in Case	May 1935				October 1935 <sup>a</sup>
	All Races	White	Negro	Other	All Races
Total cases	10,000 <sup>b</sup>	7,260	2,551	179	10,000
Cases not reporting	60 <sup>b</sup>	19	37	-	30
Cases reporting	9,940	7,241	2,514	179	9,970
<i>Percent Distribution</i>					
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person	22.7	24.0	18.8	26.3	23.6
2 persons	21.5	18.6	30.3	11.2	21.3
3 persons	17.4	17.2	17.9	14.0	17.4
4 persons	14.2	14.7	13.2	8.9	13.7
5 persons	10.1	11.0	7.4	12.8	9.9
6 persons	5.8	6.1	4.6	8.9	5.9
7 persons	3.5	3.6	3.2	6.7	3.5
8 persons	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.2
9 persons	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.0	1.2
10 persons or more	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.3
Median number of persons per case <sup>c</sup>	2.8 <sup>d</sup>	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.8 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Relief cases active in October are distributed according to the number of persons in the case in May or, if opened subsequent to May, according to the number of persons in the case on the date of opening. Net changes in case size from the date of record to October, for which month the actual data are not available, are considered inconsequential.

<sup>b</sup>The cases reporting race total 9,990. Of the 10 cases not reporting race, 4 did not report number of persons.

<sup>c</sup>Medians are computed using 0.5 as the lower limit of the one-person group, 1.5 as the lower limit of the two-person group, and so on.

<sup>d</sup>The median size of the relief case was 3.4 persons in urban United States in October 1933 and 3.1 persons in 79 cities in May 1934. See page 1, paragraph 3.

Table 2. PERSONS WORKING OR SEEKING WORK—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CASE 16-64, WORKING OR SEEKING WORK MAY AND OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOADS, 13 CITIES

Persons in Case Working or Seeking Work	May 1935	October 1935 <sup>a</sup>
Total cases	10,000	10,000
Cases not reporting	67	33
Cases reporting	9,933	9,967
<i>Percent Distribution</i>		
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0
None	11.1	12.1 <sup>b</sup>
1 person	60.6	60.5
2 persons	20.5	20.0
3 persons	5.7	5.4
4 persons	1.7	1.5
5 persons	0.3	0.4
6 persons	0.1	0.1
7 persons	*	*

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>a</sup>Relief cases active in October are distributed according to the number of persons in the case in May who were working or seeking work, or, if opened subsequent to May, according to the number of such persons in the case on the date of opening. Net changes in the number of persons working or seeking work in the case from the date of record to October, for which month the actual data are not available, are considered inconsequential.

<sup>b</sup>The proportion of cases having no persons 16-64 working or seeking work should not be confused with the proportion of cases having unemployable heads shown in tables 7 and 8. Approximately 3.2 percent of the cases on relief in October had unemployable heads but had one or more other persons working or seeking work.



Table 3. PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CASE 16-64, WITH NON-RELIEF EMPLOYMENT  
MAY 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES

Employed Persons in Case <sup>a</sup>	May 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	555
Cases reporting	9,445
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting	100.0
None	84.7
1 person	13.9
2 persons	1.3
3 persons	0.1
4 persons	*

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>a</sup>Persons are considered employed if they had non-relief employment at any time during the month. Some of the persons reported as employed did not receive relief and private employment income concurrently, but were admitted to relief after losing employment, or were separated from the relief rolls after securing employment.

Table 4. SEX—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO SEX OF HEAD OF CASE,  
OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES

Sex of Head of Case	October 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	28
Cases reporting	9,972
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting	100.0
Male	75.8
Female	24.2



Table 5. RACE AND NATIVITY—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO RACE AND NATIVITY OF HEAD OF CASE, OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES

Race and Nativity of Head of Case	October 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	141
Cases reporting	9,859
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting - all races	100.0
Native-born	73.0
Foreign-born	27.0
White	72.5
Native-born	46.4
Foreign-born	26.1
Negro	26.0
Native-born	25.8
Foreign-born	0.2
Mexican	1.2
Native-born	0.7
Foreign-born	0.5
Other	0.3
Native-born	0.2
Foreign-born	0.1



Table 6. EDUCATION—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO LAST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED BY HEAD OF CASE, OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES<sup>a</sup>

Last School Grade Completed by Head of Case	October 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	3,018
Cases reporting	6,982
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting	100.0
None	9.9
1st grade	1.4
2nd grade	4.5
3rd grade	7.4
4th grade	9.0
5th grade	7.6
6th grade	10.0
7th grade	8.4
8th grade	22.2
9th grade	4.1
10th grade	4.8
11th grade	1.8
12th grade	5.8
13th grade	0.6
14th grade	1.1
15th grade	0.4
16th grade	0.9
17th grade or more	0.1
Median grade completed <sup>b</sup>	7.0

<sup>a</sup>The distribution summarizes the data for 12 cities only. Information on last school grade completed by head of case was not reported for Manchester. All Manchester cases are included among the cases not reporting.

<sup>b</sup>The median is computed using 0.0 as the lower limit of the zero-grade group, 1.0 as the lower limit of the one-grade group, and so on.



Table 7. OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO USUAL OCCUPATION<sup>a</sup>  
OF HEAD OF CASE, OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES

Usual Occupation of Head of Case	October 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	88
Cases reporting	9,912
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting	100.0
White collar workers	12.6
Professional and technical workers	1.5
Proprietors, managers, and officials	3.7
Office workers	3.8
Salesmen and kindred workers	3.6
Skilled workers and foremen	13.5
Building and construction	8.1
Manufacturing and other industries	5.4
Semi-skilled workers	22.6
Building and construction	3.7
Manufacturing and other industries	18.9
Unskilled workers	32.7
Laborers	17.6
Domestic and personal service	15.1
Farm operators and laborers	0.8
Operators	0.3
Laborers	0.5
Inexperienced workers	2.5
Unemployable persons <sup>b</sup>	15.3

<sup>a</sup>A person's usual occupation is the one in which he has worked longest during the last 10 years. Work relief and works Program employment are disregarded in determining usual occupation. To be reported as having usual occupation, a person must have worked at some job at least 1 day each week for 4 consecutive weeks during the last 10 years. Occupations are classified in accordance with Index of Occupations, Works Progress Administration, Circular No. 2A, September 1935.

<sup>b</sup>Unemployable heads of cases include all heads who are neither working nor seeking work, and those whose ages are outside the limits 16-64, inclusive. Approximately 3.2 percent of the cases on relief in October had unemployable heads but had one or more other persons working or seeking work. See table 2.



Table 8. INDUSTRY—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO USUAL INDUSTRY<sup>a</sup>  
OF HEAD OF CASE, OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES

Usual Industry of Head of Case	October 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	105
Cases reporting	9,895
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting	100.0
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry	1.0
Extraction of minerals	2.7
Building and construction	10.0
Chemical and allied industries	0.9
Cigar and tobacco factories	0.3
Clay, glass, and stone	0.7
Clothing	1.3
Food and allied industries	3.6
Automobile factories and repair shops	5.4
Other iron and steel industries	5.2
Other metal industries	0.9
Leather	0.7
Lumber and furniture	1.1
Paper, printing, and allied industries	1.5
Textile	1.8
Electric machinery and supply factories	1.3
Electric light and power plants	0.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	1.8
Water transportation	1.0
Road and street transportation	4.7
Railroad transportation (steam and street)	3.4
Other transportation and communication	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	9.8
Other trade	1.9
Public service	1.0
Professional service	2.8
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	5.1
Laundries, cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops	1.4
Other domestic and personal service	8.9
Other industries and services not specified	1.1
Inexperienced	2.5
Unemployable <sup>b</sup>	15.3

<sup>a</sup> A person's usual industry is the one in which he has worked longest during the last 10 years. Work relief and Works Program employment are disregarded in determining usual industry. To be reported as having usual industry, a person must have worked at some job at least 1 day each week for 4 consecutive weeks during the last 10 years. Industries are classified in accordance with Alphabetical Index of Occupations, Bureau of Census, 1930.

<sup>b</sup> Unemployable heads of cases include all heads who are neither working nor seeking work, and those whose ages are outside the limits 16 to 64, inclusive. Approximately 3.2 percent of the cases on relief in October had unemployable heads but had one or more other persons working or seeking work. See table 2.



Table 9. **LENGTH OF RESIDENCE—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO DATE HEAD OF CASE BEGAN PRESENT PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY, OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES<sup>a</sup>**

Year Head of Case Last Came to City <sup>b</sup>	October 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	472
Cases reporting	9,528
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting	100.0
1935	0.3
1934	0.9
1933	1.5
1932	1.7
1931	2.0
1930	2.3
1928-1929	6.0
1926-1927	5.9
1921-1925	15.7
1916-1920	13.2
1906-1915	20.9
1896-1905	13.7
1895 and earlier	15.9
Median year	1915

<sup>a</sup> The distribution summarizes the data for 12 cities only. Information on year head of case last came to city was not reported for Manchester. All Manchester cases are included among the cases not reporting.

<sup>b</sup> Absences from the city of less than 1 year are not considered as breaking the period of residence.

Table 10. **PREVIOUS YEARS ON RELIEF<sup>a</sup>—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS YEARS IN WHICH RELIEF WAS RECEIVED—1932, 1933, 1934—OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES**

Years on Relief, 1932-1934	October 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	17
Cases reporting	9,983
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting	100.0
None of the 3 years	17.7
1934 only	21.4
1934 and 1933	25.5
1934, 1933, and 1932	32.6
1934 and 1932	0.7
1933 only	0.6
1933 and 1932	1.2
1932 only	0.3

<sup>a</sup> A case is considered on relief in a given year if it received one or more relief grants in that year.



Table 11. **NUMBER OF RELIEF PERIODS**—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PERIODS ON RELIEF, OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES

Number of Periods on Relief <sup>a</sup>	October 1935
Total cases	10,000
Cases not reporting	56
Cases reporting	9,944
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Cases reporting	100.0
No previous periods on relief	48.7
One or more previous periods on relief	51.3

<sup>a</sup>A relief period consists of all consecutive calendar months in which a case receives relief.

Table 12A. **RELIEF DURATION**—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CALENDAR MONTHS IN CURRENT RELIEF PERIOD, OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES

Number of Calendar Months in Current Relief Period	All Cases	Cases on Relief Only One Period	Cases on Relief More Than One Period
Total cases	9,944 <sup>a</sup>	4,840	5,104
Cases not reporting	99	63	36
Cases reporting	9,845	4,777	5,068
		<i>Percent Distribution</i>	
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 month	5.7	5.0	6.3
2 months	5.8	4.5	7.0
3 months	5.7	4.3	7.0
4-6 months	11.9	9.0	14.6
7-9 months	8.7	8.1	9.2
10-12 months	8.4	8.8	8.0
13-18 months	14.1	14.3	14.0
19-24 months	20.5	14.2	26.5
25-36 months	12.9	21.3	5.0
37 months and over	6.3	10.5	2.4
Median number of months <sup>b</sup>	13.6	16.3	11.2

<sup>a</sup> See table 11 for the relationship of this figure to the 10,000 case total.

<sup>b</sup> Medians are computed using 0.0 as the lower limit of the 1-month group, 1.0 as the lower limit of the 2-month group, and so on.



Table 12B. RELIEF DURATION—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CALENDAR MONTHS SINCE DATE OF ORIGINAL OPENING, OCTOBER 1935 RELIEF LOAD, 13 CITIES

Number of Calendar Months Since Original Opening	All Cases	Cases on Relief Only One Period	Cases on Relief More Than One Period
Total cases	9,944 <sup>a</sup>	4,840	5,104
Cases not reporting	355	63	292
Cases reporting	9,589	4,777	4,812
		<i>Percent Distribution</i>	
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 month	2.5	5.0	-
2 months	2.2	4.5	*
3 months	2.2	4.3	-
4-6 months	4.6	9.0	0.2
7-9 months	4.7	8.1	1.4
10-12 months	6.0	8.8	3.2
13-18 months	10.4	14.3	6.4
19-24 months	12.7	14.2	11.3
25-36 months	25.5	21.3	29.8
37 months and over	29.2	10.5	47.7
Median number of months <sup>b</sup>	25.9	16.3	35.1

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>a</sup> See table 11 for the relationship of this figure to the 10,000 case total.

<sup>b</sup> Medians are computed using 0.0 as the lower limit of the 1-month group, 1.0 as the lower limit of the 2-month group, and so on.



Table 13A. PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT SUPPLEMENTATION—DISTRIBUTION OF MAY CASES WITH AND WITHOUT NON-RELIEF EARNINGS BY SIZE OF CASE, 13 CITIES

Persons in Case	All May Cases			Cases on Relief Throughout May			Cases on Relief Part of May		
	Total	Supple-mented <sup>a</sup>	Non-supple-mented	Total	Supple-mented	Non-supple-mented	Total	Supple-mented <sup>a</sup>	Non-supple-mented
Total cases	10,000	1,448	7,997	8,934	1,148	7,428	1,066	300	569
Cases not reporting supplementation status	555	-	-	358	-	-	197	-	-
Cases reporting	9,445	1,448	7,997	8,576	1,148	7,428	869	300	569
<i>Percent Distribution</i>									
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person	22.9	8.4	25.5	22.4	7.7	24.7	27.6	11.3	36.2
2 persons	21.3	19.0	21.7	21.5	19.7	21.8	19.8	16.3	21.6
3 persons	17.3	18.8	17.0	17.2	18.9	16.9	18.0	18.4	17.9
4 persons	14.2	17.3	13.7	14.4	17.3	13.9	12.8	17.0	10.6
5 persons	10.1	13.1	9.6	10.3	12.5	9.9	8.6	15.3	5.1
6 persons	5.8	8.4	5.3	5.8	8.4	5.4	5.2	8.3	3.5
7 persons	3.6	5.5	3.2	3.6	5.2	3.3	3.6	6.7	1.9
8 persons	2.1	3.5	1.9	2.1	3.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9
9 persons	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1
10 persons or more	1.4	3.4	1.0	1.4	3.6	1.1	1.0	2.7	0.2
Median number of persons in case <sup>b</sup>	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.9	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.7	2.1

<sup>a</sup> Cases receiving relief are considered supplemented if they had non-relief employment at any time during the month. Some of the supplemented cases shown here did not receive relief and private employment income concurrently, but were admitted to relief toward the end of the month after loss of private jobs near the first of the month, or were separated from the relief rolls because of private employment after receiving relief grants earlier in the month.

<sup>b</sup> Medians are computed using 0.5 as the lower limit of the one-person group, 1.5 as the lower limit of the two-person group, and so on.



Table 13B. PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT SUPPLEMENTATION—DISTRIBUTION OF MAY CASES WITH AND WITHOUT NON-RELIEF EARNINGS FOR EACH SIZE OF CASE, 13 CITIES

Supplementation Status	Persons in Case										
	All Cases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More
<b>All May cases:</b>											
Total cases	9,940 <sup>a</sup>	2,257	2,134	1,727	1,412	1,005	572	352	212	133	136
Cases not reporting	495	93	121	96	69	51	27	17	11	7	3
Cases reporting	9,445	2,164	2,013	1,631	1,343	954	545	335	201	126	133
<i>Percent Distribution</i>											
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Supplemented <sup>b</sup>	15.3	5.6	13.7	16.7	18.6	19.9	22.2	23.9	25.4	30.2	36.8
Non-supplemented	84.7	94.4	86.3	83.3	81.4	80.1	77.8	76.1	74.6	69.8	63.2
<b>Cases on relief throughout May:</b>											
Total cases	8,895	1,970	1,923	1,536	1,282	913	516	318	191	120	126
Cases not reporting	319	46	82	62	50	34	16	14	8	5	2
Cases reporting	8,576	1,924	1,841	1,474	1,232	879	500	304	183	115	124
<i>Percent Distribution</i>											
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Supplemented	13.4	4.6	12.3	14.7	16.2	16.4	19.2	19.7	24.0	28.7	33.1
Non-supplemented	86.6	95.4	87.7	85.3	83.8	83.6	80.8	80.3	76.0	71.3	66.9
<b>Cases on relief part of May:</b>											
Total cases	1,045	287	211	191	130	92	56	34	21	13	10
Cases not reporting	176	47	39	34	19	17	11	3	3	2	1
Cases reporting	869	240	172	157	111	75	45	31	18	11	9
<i>Percent Distribution</i>											
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Supplemented <sup>b</sup>	34.5	14.2	28.5	35.0	45.9	61.3	55.6	64.5	38.9	45.5	88.9
Non-supplemented	65.5	85.8	71.5	65.0	54.1	38.7	44.4	35.5	61.1	54.5	11.1

<sup>a</sup> See table 1 for the relationship of this figure to the 10,000 case total.

<sup>b</sup> Cases receiving relief are considered supplemented if they had non-relief employment at any time during the month. Some of the supplemented cases shown here did not receive relief and private employment income concurrently, but were admitted to relief toward the end of the month after loss of private jobs near the first of the month, or were separated from the relief rolls because of private employment after receiving relief grants earlier in the month.



Table 14. RELIEF INCOME OF NON-SUPPLEMENTED CASES—DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RELIEF INCOME OF CASES ON RELIEF THROUGHOUT MAY 1935 WITH NO PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, BY SIZE OF CASE, 13 CITIES

Relief Income (nearest dollar)	Persons in Case										
	All Cases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More
Total cases	7,428 <sup>a</sup>	1,836	1,615	1,257	1,033	735	404	244	139	82	83
Cases not reporting	20	3	5	1	4	1	5	1	-	-	-
Cases reporting	7,408	1,833	1,610	1,256	1,029	734	399	243	139	82	83
		<i>Percent Distribution</i>									
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$ 4 or less	2.5	7.6	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	13.8	41.0	10.0	2.9	4.6	3.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	-	-
10 - 14	11.2	20.2	15.0	8.8	6.2	2.5	4.8	1.2	1.5	2.4	-
15 - 19	12.0	10.0	27.5	11.1	5.2	5.0	4.5	0.8	5.0	3.7	3.6
20 - 24	11.3	8.4	13.6	23.9	9.4	4.9	6.3	2.5	0.7	1.2	-
25 - 29	12.0	5.7	9.8	18.6	27.5	10.1	3.5	4.5	4.3	1.2	-
30 - 34	8.5	4.9	8.7	8.7	12.1	16.1	6.5	6.2	1.5	8.5	1.2
35 - 39	6.1	1.1	4.4	6.4	6.8	16.8	11.8	8.6	7.9	4.9	1.2
40 - 44	4.8	0.3	2.4	6.2	6.0	10.6	15.3	9.9	5.8	2.4	-
45 - 49	4.1	0.2	2.5	4.0	6.0	7.1	10.0	16.9	5.0	4.9	4.8
50 - 54	3.2	0.2	1.3	2.6	3.9	5.9	9.0	15.2	11.5	7.3	1.2
55 - 59	2.7	0.1	1.4	1.3	3.7	4.4	7.3	9.5	15.8	15.9	4.8
60 - 69	3.5	0.1	0.6	2.9	3.7	6.1	8.8	11.1	15.8	17.1	36.2
70 - 79	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.5	3.4	6.3	7.0	10.8	15.8	15.7
80 - 89	1.0	-	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.5	7.9	4.9	15.7
90 - 99	0.6	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.7	6.0
100 - 109	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	3.7	2.4
110 - 119	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	2.4
120 - 129	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.4
130 - 139	*	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
140 - 149	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
150 and over	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.2	1.2
Median <sup>b</sup> relief income (\$)	24.10	9.80	18.70	25.30	28.90	37.00	43.10	49.20	56.20	58.70	68.70
Mean <sup>b</sup> relief income <sup>c</sup> (\$)	28.10	13.10	22.00	28.70	33.30	40.20	44.40	51.00	56.20	60.10	73.10

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>a</sup> See table 13a for the relationship of this figure to the 10,000 case total.

<sup>b</sup> Inasmuch as the median and the mean are frequently used in the analysis of income data, both of these averages are shown.

<sup>c</sup> The mid-value assigned by inspection to the \$150 and over class is \$174.50.



Table 15. RELIEF INCOME OF SUPPLEMENTED CASES—DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RELIEF INCOME OF CASES ON RELIEF THROUGHOUT MAY 1935 WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, BY SIZE OF CASE, 13 CITIES

Relief Income (nearest dollar)	Persons in Case										
	All Cases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More
Total cases	1,148 <sup>a</sup>	88	226	217	199	144	96	60	44	33	41
Cases not reporting	6	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cases reporting	1,142	87	226	215	198	143	95	60	44	33	41
	<i>Percent Distribution</i>										
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$ 4 or less	1.9	11.5	1.8	2.8	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	11.6	52.9	15.5	8.4	9.1	7.7	3.2	1.7	2.3	-	-
10 - 14	12.4	21.8	19.9	9.8	16.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	9.1	15.2	2.5
15 - 19	15.2	4.6	27.4	20.0	14.2	15.4	10.5	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.5
20 - 24	12.2	3.4	14.2	24.6	12.1	3.5	8.4	11.7	6.8	6.1	4.9
25 - 29	10.9	3.4	8.8	15.8	14.2	14.0	8.4	5.0	13.6	6.1	-
30 - 34	8.9	1.2	7.1	8.8	9.6	17.5	7.4	8.3	6.8	15.1	4.9
35 - 39	6.8	-	1.8	3.3	6.6	19.5	14.7	11.7	4.5	-	7.3
40 - 44	5.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	4.5	7.0	18.9	11.7	9.1	12.1	7.3
45 - 49	3.1	-	0.9	2.3	2.5	1.4	6.3	11.7	4.5	3.0	12.2
50 - 54	3.5	-	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.1	6.3	16.6	11.3	6.1	12.2
55 - 59	2.2	-	0.4	0.5	3.5	0.7	3.2	5.0	11.4	9.1	2.4
60 - 69	2.9	-	-	0.9	2.5	2.8	4.2	3.3	9.1	12.1	19.5
70 - 79	1.1	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.3	3.0	7.3
80 - 89	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.1	3.3	2.3	6.1	7.3
90 - 99	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
100 - 109	0.5	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	2.3	-	4.9
110 - 119	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	2.4
120 - 129	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	3.0	-
130 - 139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 - 149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median <sup>b</sup> relief income (\$)	23.10	8.10	16.80	21.30	23.90	30.40	36.80	41.60	42.00	41.40	53.00
Mean <sup>b</sup> relief income (\$)	27.20	9.90	18.30	22.30	27.60	29.70	35.80	41.30	43.50	44.00	57.00

<sup>a</sup> See table 13a for the relationship of this figure to the 10,000 case total.

<sup>b</sup> Inasmuch as the median and the mean are frequently used in the analysis of income data, both of these averages are shown.



Table 16. NON-RELIEF EARNINGS OF SUPPLEMENTED CASES—DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO NON-RELIEF EARNINGS OF CASES ON RELIEF THROUGHOUT MAY 1935 WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, BY SIZE OF CASE, 13 CITIES

Non-relief Earnings (nearest dollar)	Persons in Case										
	All Cases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More
Total cases	1,148 <sup>a</sup>	88	226	217	199	144	96	60	44	33	41
Cases not reporting	51	5	8	6	10	6	8	3	2	3	-
Cases reporting	1,097	83	218	211	189	138	88	57	42	30	41
		<i>Percent Distribution</i>									
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$ 4 or less	10.5	28.9	15.5	13.3	4.3	8.0	4.5	5.3	4.7	-	2.4
5 - 9	17.4	27.7	26.0	19.0	16.0	8.7	15.9	10.5	4.7	10.0	9.8
10 - 14	16.9	24.1	23.2	18.0	19.1	9.4	11.4	14.0	11.9	3.3	7.3
15 - 19	9.7	6.1	9.6	11.8	9.0	13.8	4.5	14.0	2.4	6.7	9.8
20 - 24	9.9	3.6	7.8	12.3	11.7	9.4	11.4	7.0	11.9	20.0	7.3
25 - 29	6.2	4.8	6.8	7.1	5.3	7.3	8.0	5.3	4.7	-	4.9
30 - 34	6.4	1.2	1.8	5.7	5.3	8.7	12.5	19.3	11.9	-	9.8
35 - 39	4.4	2.4	1.8	3.3	4.3	7.2	4.5	3.5	11.9	13.4	4.9
40 - 44	2.8	-	0.9	1.0	3.7	7.2	2.3	3.5	4.8	3.3	7.3
45 - 49	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	3.2	2.2	6.8	3.5	2.4	13.3	2.4
50 - 54	2.5	-	0.5	1.9	4.3	5.8	5.7	-	4.8	-	-
55 - 59	1.4	-	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.7	4.8	10.0	4.9
60 - 69	4.8	-	2.3	1.4	9.0	8.0	5.7	5.3	14.3	6.7	2.4
70 - 79	1.4	-	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.3	3.5	-	3.3	14.6
80 - 89	1.2	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	1.1	1.8	4.8	10.0	4.9
90 - 99	0.5	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
100 - 109	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	4.9
110 - 119	0.4	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.1	-	-	-	-
120 - 129	0.4	-	-	1.4	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
130 - 139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 - 149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median <sup>b</sup> non-relief earnings (\$)	17.20	8.30	11.30	14.40	20.20	25.00	25.90	23.90	33.50	38.30	33.90
Mean <sup>b</sup> non-relief earnings (\$)	24.20	10.50	16.00	19.90	27.10	30.30	29.70	28.80	36.00	40.20	42.10

<sup>a</sup>See table 13a for the relationship of this figure to the 10,000 case total.

<sup>b</sup>Inasmuch as the median and the mean are frequently used in the analysis of income data, both of these averages are shown.



Table 17. **COMBINED INCOME OF SUPPLEMENTED CASES**—DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO COMBINED RELIEF INCOME AND NON-RELIEF EARNINGS OF CASES ON RELIEF THROUGHOUT MAY 1935 WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, BY SIZE OF CASE, 13 CITIES

Combined Income (nearest dollar)	Persons in Case										
	All Cases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More
Total cases	1,148 <sup>a</sup>	88	226	217	199	144	96	60	44	33	41
Cases not reporting	55	6	8	8	11	6	8	3	2	3	-
Cases reporting	1,093	82	218	209	188	138	88	57	42	30	41
		<i>Percent Distribution</i>									
Cases reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$ 4 or less	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	1.0	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	2.0	17.1	2.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	6.0	30.5	12.8	3.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	-	2.4	-	-
20 - 24	6.8	14.7	13.7	9.6	3.7	2.2	2.3	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	8.1	9.8	14.7	11.0	9.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.4	-	-
30 - 34	9.6	7.3	20.2	14.3	8.0	5.1	2.3	1.7	-	-	-
35 - 39	8.9	2.4	15.1	14.8	9.6	5.8	2.3	5.3	-	-	-
40 - 44	8.2	1.2	6.4	16.3	12.8	10.9	-	1.8	2.4	-	-
45 - 49	6.8	1.2	4.6	7.7	8.5	8.0	15.9	5.3	4.8	-	2.4
50 - 54	5.1	-	2.3	4.3	5.3	7.3	5.7	14.0	11.9	10.0	2.4
55 - 59	5.7	-	0.5	5.3	7.4	12.3	9.1	10.5	-	3.3	9.8
60 - 69	10.9	1.2	3.2	3.3	12.8	22.5	30.8	17.5	11.9	13.3	7.3
70 - 79	7.2	1.2	2.3	3.8	9.0	10.9	10.2	12.3	19.0	13.3	12.2
80 - 89	4.4	-	0.5	1.0	4.2	4.3	6.8	10.5	23.7	13.3	12.2
90 - 99	3.5	-	0.5	-	2.7	2.9	5.7	10.5	9.5	30.1	9.8
100 - 109	1.6	-	-	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	3.5	-	6.7	14.7
110 - 119	1.6	-	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	4.8	6.7	7.3
120 - 129	1.1	-	-	1.4	0.5	-	1.1	1.8	4.8	-	9.8
130 - 139	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	0.7	1.1	-	2.4	3.3	2.4
140 - 149	0.4	-	-	-	0.5	1.4	-	-	-	-	2.4
150 and over	0.6	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	1.8	-	-	7.3
Median <sup>b</sup> relief income (\$)	44.10	17.70	31.10	37.80	47.60	57.70	62.50	65.00	77.00	87.00	93.30
Mean <sup>b</sup> combined income <sup>c</sup> (\$)	50.60	20.10	33.50	41.50	53.90	59.30	64.40	69.70	76.10	84.30	96.70

<sup>a</sup>See table 13a for the relationship of this figure to the 10,000 case total.

<sup>b</sup>Inasmuch as the median and the mean are frequently used in the analysis of income data, both of these averages are shown.

<sup>c</sup>The mid-value assigned by inspection to the \$150 and over class is \$174.50.



