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RESEARCH BULLETIN

CURRENT CHANGES IN THE URBAN RELIEF POPULATION

AUGUST 1935

Trend of Employable Persons on Relief in Thirteen Cities  
by Occupational Groups

January 15, 1936

Series I, No. 17

PREFACE

This is the eighth of a series of reports on relief accessions and separations in thirteen selected cities - Atlanta, Baltimore, Bridgeport, Butte, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Manchester, Omaha Paterson, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Wilkes-Barre. In accordance with the plan followed in the June-July number, the August bulletin (dealing with a comparatively limited range of topics) presents a continuous record since January 1935.

Employable persons in relief accessions and separations are reported by occupations in which they were usually engaged before coming on relief and also, in the case of separations, by occupations in which they were engaged at the time their cases were closed. This bulletin summarizes for the thirteen study-cities the changes in the employable relief population (1) by occupation of usual employment, all of the survey cities combined, (2) by cities, all occupations combined, and (3) by occupation of usual employment, for each of the survey cities. In addition, consideration is given to shifts from one occupational level to another and to the unemployment period prior to acceptance for relief. For the purpose of studying net changes in the load, those who are seeking work as well as those who are working are included in the compilations. As a means of indicating relative employment opportunities in the various occupational levels, further analysis is made of employed members of closed cases, by occupation in which engaged at the time of closing.

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SUMMARY

Employable persons<sup>1/</sup> on the relief rolls of the survey cities having a usual occupation decreased 5.1 percent from December 1934 to August 1935; this decline differed little from the reduction of the total case load in these cities (4.7 percent). Significant differences did occur, however, among the various occupational groups of workers. Skilled workers decreased most sharply (9 percent); unskilled workers came next; semi-skilled, next; while white collar workers decreased least.

Changes in the relief load of semi-skilled workers were different from those of the other occupational groups. Within the period covered by the study December was the peak month for semi-skilled workers, whereas February and March marked the high points for most of the occupational groups. Significant increases occurred in the number of semi-skilled workers on relief in July and August, while the other groups (with the exception of the white-collar workers in August) continued to decline. This unusual behavior of the semi-skilled group is largely a result of wide fluctuations in the Detroit load, caused in part by seasonal factors affecting the automobile industry.

1/ An employable person, for the purposes of this bulletin, is defined as one 16-64 years of age who is working or seeking work. An occupation of "usual" employment is one in which a person had work (exclusive of work relief) for at least 4 consecutive weeks within the last ten years, if he had experience in more than one occupation, that in which he had worked longest was chosen.

Employable white-collar workers on relief in the survey cities decreased 5 percent during the four months ending in July. This is true in spite of the fact that the white-collar proportion of the total employable relief load<sup>2/</sup> increased continuously during the first seven months of the year. From July to August there was a negligible decline in the proportion, although an increase in actual numbers.

The turnover of employable persons on relief<sup>3/</sup> is comparatively high among semi-skilled workers, and comparatively low among unskilled workers. The turnover of laborers is somewhat above average; that of servants, considerably below average.

Changes in the number of employable persons on relief ranged, among the survey cities, from a decrease (in eight months) of 41 percent in Atlanta to an increase of 51 percent in Manchester. The Atlanta employable relief load declined continuously from December to August. Except for a small increase in July, the trend in Butte was similar. In Manchester, on the other hand, increases occurred in each month except January; and in Paterson, in each month except January and August.

2/ The term "employable relief load" is used in this report to signify the number of employable persons on relief.

3/ Relief turnover, as the term is employed here, is the ratio of (a) the average number of workers in openings and closings to (b) the number of workers under care.

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While occupations of current employment were different in many instances from those of usual employment, shifts toward lower levels were somewhat more numerous than upward shifts. White-collar and semi-skilled jobs comprised approximately the same proportions of total jobs held at the time of closing (by members of June, July, and August closed cases) as white-collar and semi-skilled workers comprised of total workers. The percentage of skilled jobs to total jobs was smaller than the percentage of skilled workers to total workers, whereas the reverse obtained with respect to unskilled jobs and unskilled workers. This indicates that the shortage of skilled workers, if it exists, is a result of relatively greater opportunities for this group to find employment in other occupational levels than for other groups to obtain skilled jobs, and that it is not caused by relative increases in the number of skilled jobs available.

For members of June, July, and August closed cases who reported occupations of both usual and current employment, the number of white-collar jobs in current employment exceeded the number of employed workers who had usually been engaged in white-collar work in six of the thirteen cities. Without exception, unskilled jobs were more numerous than unskilled workers who had secured jobs. With only one exception - that of the semi-skilled in Bridgeport - both skilled and semi-skilled jobs were less numerous than were employed skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Employable skilled workers were accepted for relief in January and February in greater proportions (of the total employable workers ac-

cepted) than in July and August, whereas this group was comparatively less numerous in January and February closed cases than in July and August closed cases. The same was true in smaller degree of white collar workers; but for semi-skilled workers the movements were reversed. For unskilled workers the differences were negligible.

The unemployment period prior to acceptance for relief - longer for new than for reopened cases - was shorter for unemployed members of cases (new and reopened) coming on relief in July and August than for those of January, February, and March.

#### Changes in the Total Case Load

The number of cases on relief in the survey cities was greater in August than in July. Loss of job, as in July, accounted for the majority of the August openings, the percentage ranging in August from 36 (Chicago) to 82 (Detroit). Securing jobs caused about the same proportion of the closings in August as in July, the lowest percentage reported in August being 34 (Chicago) and the highest 82 (Wilkes-Barre). Unemployable cases, i.e., cases with no member 16-64 years of age working or seeking work, were more numerous in August openings than in August closings, similar to the situation in July. The proportion of new cases in total intake, after declining to a low point in June increased somewhat in July, and then declined slightly in August<sup>4/</sup>.

<sup>4/</sup> For further information concerning accessions and separations of relief cases, the reader is referred (without additional discussion in this report) to Tables 13, 14 and 15.

CURRENT CHANGES IN THE URBAN RELIEF POPULATION  
AUGUST 1935

Trend of Employable Persons on Relief in Thirteen Cities  
by Occupational Groups

The relief population of the survey cities contained, as of December 1934, approximately 500,000 workers 16-64 years of age who reported "usual" employment in specified occupations. Increases occurred, on the whole, during the first quarter of 1935, but there were marked decreases during the subsequent four months, followed by a small increase in August, with the result that this group of employable persons on relief was 5.1 percent less numerous in August than in December.

Changes in the relief load by occupational groups<sup>1/</sup>. Trends in the occupational characteristics of

the urban relief population should be interpreted with due regard to the relative importance of the various groups in the general population of urban centers. While 40 percent of the gainful workers in the general population (according to the 1930 Census) are white-collar people, only 17 or 18 percent of the employable persons on relief belong to the white-collar group. At the other extreme, between 35 and 40 percent of the relief load are unskilled workers, whereas the unskilled group in the general population constitutes only 20 or 21 percent of the total. As shown in Table 1, these facts obtain, in respect to the relief population, whether one refers

<sup>1/</sup> Occupational groups distinguished in the Urban Current Change Survey may be described briefly as follows: WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS consisting of (1) professional people - teachers (school), musicians and teachers of music, trained nurses, technical engineers, designers and draftsmen, clergymen, actors and showmen, and artists and sculptors; (2) proprietors, managers and officials - wholesale and retail dealers, builders and building contractors managers and officials (manufacturing), restaurant and lunch room keepers, and bankers and brokers; (3) clerks and kindred workers - salesmen and saleswomen, clerks (general), stenographers and typists, bookkeepers and accountants, telephone and telegraph operators, messengers and office boys, and real estate and insurance agents. SKILLED WORKERS - painters and varnishers (building), carpenters, mechanics, machinists and tool makers brick and stone masons, engineers (stationary), and electricians. SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS - operatives in manufacturing (iron and steel, textiles, clothing, food, and automobiles), chauffeurs and truck drivers, semi-skilled workers (building and construction), dressmakers and seamstresses, and deliverymen (bakeries, stores, and laundries). UNSKILLED WORKERS consisting of (1) laborers - other than manufacturing (mines, quarries, oil and gas wells, odd jobs, steam and street railroads, roads and streets, stores, and building and construction); manufacturing (iron and steel, machinery, and vehicles), furnace men and smelter men, and farm laborers; (2) servants - laundresses and launderers (not in laundries), waiters and waitresses, workers in hotels and boarding houses, cooks and chefs, charwomen and cleaners, janitors, and porters.

to the thirteen survey cities, the seventy-nine cities in which the 1934 Survey of Occupational Characteristics was conducted, or the urban situation as a whole<sup>2/</sup>.

The four main occupational groups on relief in the survey cities—white collar, skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled—shared in the decrease of the eight months ending in August. Skilled workers showed the greatest net decline (9 percent); white-collar workers, the least (1 percent). The proprietary group of white-collar workers on relief was somewhat larger in August than in December, whereas the professional group declined more than the white-collar average.

The turnover of semi-skilled workers on relief was greater than average; that of unskilled workers, less than average. The two groups of unskilled workers—laborers and servants—differed widely, however, in this regard, the turnover of laborers on relief being somewhat above average and that of servants considerably below average (Table 2).

<sup>2/</sup> The principal differences between the 13-city and the 79-city or total urban distributions of the employable relief population (by occupations of usual employment) occur in the skilled and semi-skilled groups, skilled workers comprising a smaller proportion of the total for 13 cities than for 79 cities or total urban, and semi-skilled workers a greater proportion. Among unskilled workers, there is comparative over-representation of servants in the thirteen cities and under-representation of laborers, with the proportions for total unskilled not far different.

It should be noted in this connection that the white-collar group, comprising 17 percent of all employable persons on relief in thirteen cities, accounted for only 16 percent of the employable members of closed cases, whereas skilled workers who constitute 15 percent of the total on relief comprised 17 percent of the total in closed cases. This may suggest that per capita employment opportunities are greater for skilled workers than for white collar workers. Because of possible differences in the number of employable persons per case, however, and the fact that the number of workers separated from the relief rolls per job obtained may be greater for skilled workers than for white-collar workers, these data are not conclusive on this point. The period of unemployment before acceptance for relief—longer for the white-collar group than for skilled workers, as pointed out in a subsequent paragraph—has some bearing upon the question also.

As shown in Chart 1, the trend of semi-skilled workers on relief contrasts sharply with the trends of the other occupational groups. In March, for example, the relief load of semi-skilled workers was 2 percent below the December level, whereas for each of the other occupational groups the March load was greater than the December load. The decline continued through June when semi-skilled workers on relief were 5 percent less numerous than in December. Small increases in the number of semi-skilled workers on relief occurred in July and August to a point 3 percent below December. During the four months subsequent to March, the skilled worker group de-

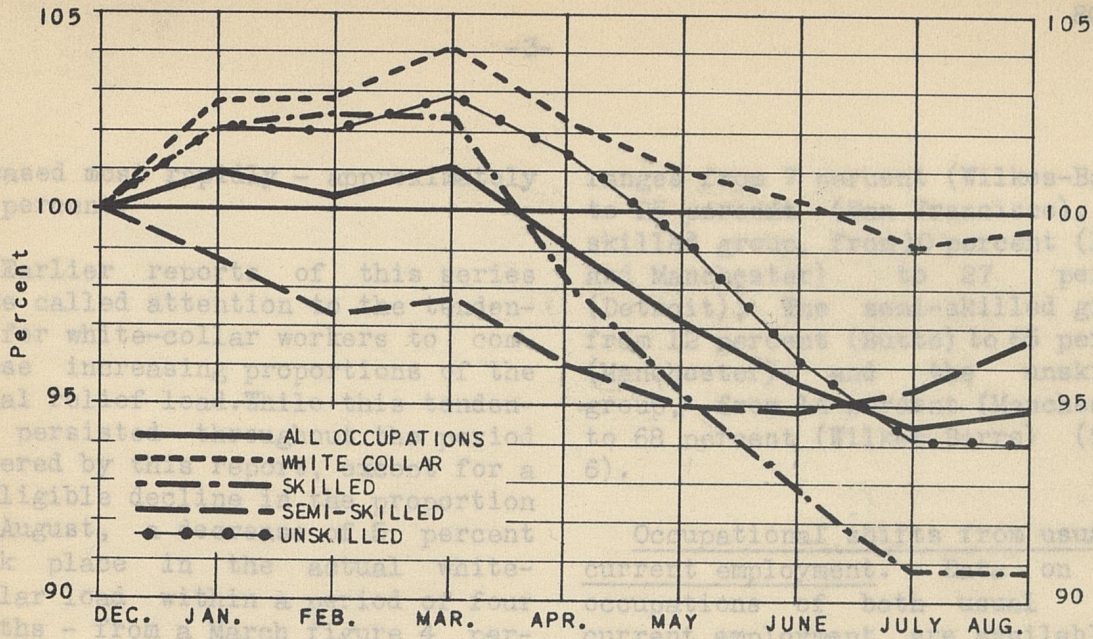


CHART 1 - TREND OF THE THIRTEEN-CITY AGGREGATE OF EMPLOYABLES ON RELIEF WHO REPORTED USUAL EMPLOYMENT, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(December 1934 thru August 1935: December 1934 = 100)

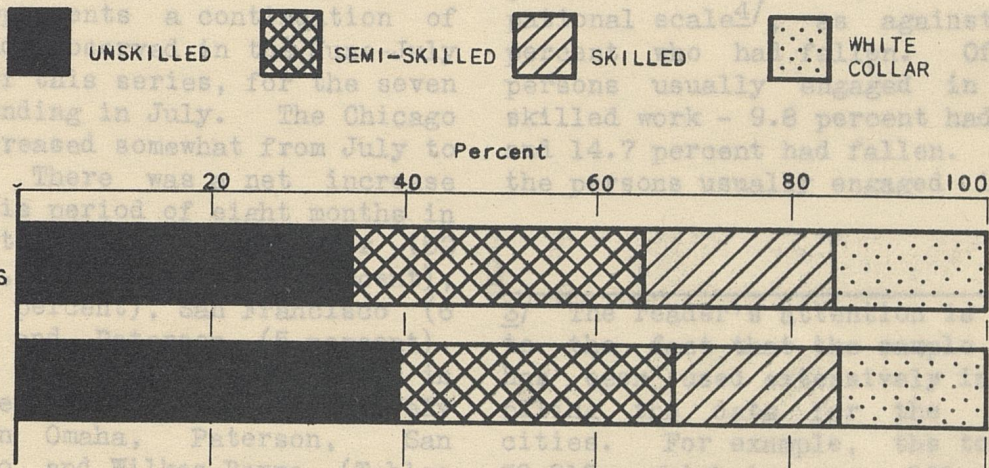


CHART 2 - DISTRIBUTION\* OF EMPLOYED MEMBERS OF JUNE-AUGUST CLOSED CASES BY USUAL OCCUPATION AND OF JOBS HELD AT CLOSING BY TYPE OF JOB

\*/ Including all workers reporting occupations of both usual and current employment

creased most rapidly - approximately 11 percent.

Earlier reports of this series have called attention to the tendency for white-collar workers to comprise increasing proportions of the total relief load. While this tendency persisted throughout the period covered by this report, except for a negligible decline in the proportion in August, a decrease of 5 percent took place in the actual white-collar load within a period of four months - from a March figure 4 percent above December to a July figure 1 percent below (Table 3).

Changes in the relief load by cities. The December-August net drop in the relief load of employable persons who reported usual employment in specified occupations was greatest in Atlanta, Houston, Butte, and Chicago - approximately 41, 18, 8, and 7 percent, respectively. For the first three cities mentioned this represents a continuation of the trends observed in the June-July report of this series, for the seven months ending in July. The Chicago load increased somewhat from July to August. There was a net increase over this period of eight months in five of the cities - Manchester (52 percent), Wilkes-Barre (8 percent), Omaha (6 percent), San Francisco (6 percent), and Paterson (5 percent). Turnover was relatively low in Baltimore and Detroit; relatively high, in Omaha, Paterson, San Francisco, and Wilkes-Barre (Tables 2 and 4).

Wide differences exist, among the survey cities, in the usual occupations of employed members of closed cases. The white-collar proportion of total employed members

ranges from 7 percent (Wilkes-Barre) to 25 percent (San Francisco); the skilled group, from 10 percent (Butte and Manchester) to 27 percent (Detroit); The semi-skilled group, from 12 percent (Butte) to 65 percent (Manchester); and the unskilled group, from 14 percent (Manchester) to 68 percent (Wilkes-Barre) (Table 6).

Occupational shifts from usual to current employment. Data on the occupations of both usual and current employment are available on 38,915 members of June, July, and August closed cases who were working at the time of closing<sup>3/</sup>. Examination of these cases discloses a noticeable shift from usual type of occupation to current type of occupation. Twenty-eight percent of persons usually engaged in white-collar occupations were employed (at the time of closing) in "lower" occupational groups. Of the skilled workers, 5.4 percent had risen in the occupational scale<sup>4/</sup>, as against 20.2 percent who had fallen. Of the persons usually engaged in semi-skilled work - 9.8 percent had risen and 14.7 percent had fallen. And of the persons usually engaged in un-

<sup>3/</sup> The reader's attention is called to the fact that the sample method has been used extensively in compiling the data for the larger cities. For example, the total of 38,915 - which is on a 100 percent basis - has been derived from an actual count of 22,108 - a 57 percent sample of employed members of closed cases.

<sup>4/</sup> A shift from skilled to white-collar work, as the term is used in this report, is defined as upward.



skilled work, 11.7 percent had risen in the scale. As would be expected, the downward trend is greater on the whole than the upward trend; 12.8 percent of the total group moved downwards as against 8.1 percent who moved upwards in the scale Charts 2 and 3, and (Table A).

In general, the four groups are fairly stable, unskilled workers showing the least shift. The white-collar workers manifest least stability. And the skilled and semi-skilled groups exhibit roughly equal degrees of stability<sup>5/</sup>.

There were 1123 persons who reported a current occupation but who had never worked before and therefore were recorded as having no usual occupation. For this group the proportion with work in skilled occupations was very small, whereas white-collar jobs constituted a comparatively large proportion of the total. Although one-sixth of the jobs currently held by all workers in the study were in skilled occupations, only 6 (0.5 percent) of the 1123 persons holding their first jobs were in the skilled category. In contrast, the proportion of the 1123 persons who found white-collar jobs was nearly twice as great as the proportion of white-collar jobs in current employment (Table 5).

<sup>5/</sup> In view of the fact that the occupational categories presented here are broad and somewhat indefinite, it is probably reasonable to assume that varying degrees of skill exist within any one category, and that within the limits of each category, upward and downward shifts occurred. Evidence to prove this, however, is not available.

Among employed members of June, July, and August closed cases who reported occupations of both usual and current employment, skilled workers<sup>6/</sup> comprised a greater proportion of total workers than the skilled jobs held at the time of closing comprised of total jobs—19.3 percent of the workers belonged to the skilled group and 16.9 percent of the jobs were skilled jobs<sup>7/</sup>. This suggests that opportunities for other occupational groups to obtain employment in skilled work are comparatively meager, but that skilled workers, in considerable numbers, succeed in finding work in other occupations. It would appear, therefore, that the relative shortage of skilled workers, if it exists, is caused by the exodus of this group into other occupations (definitely exceeding the movement from other

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<sup>6/</sup> The term "skilled worker" is used in this report to signify one whose usual occupation was in the skilled category, regardless of the character of the job currently held. The terms "white-collar worker", "semi-skilled worker" and "unskilled worker" are used similarly.

<sup>7/</sup> Of all employed persons who reported usual occupations, 18.7 percent were skilled workers; and of all jobs for which occupations were indicated, including those held by persons who had no usual occupation, 16.4 percent were skilled jobs.

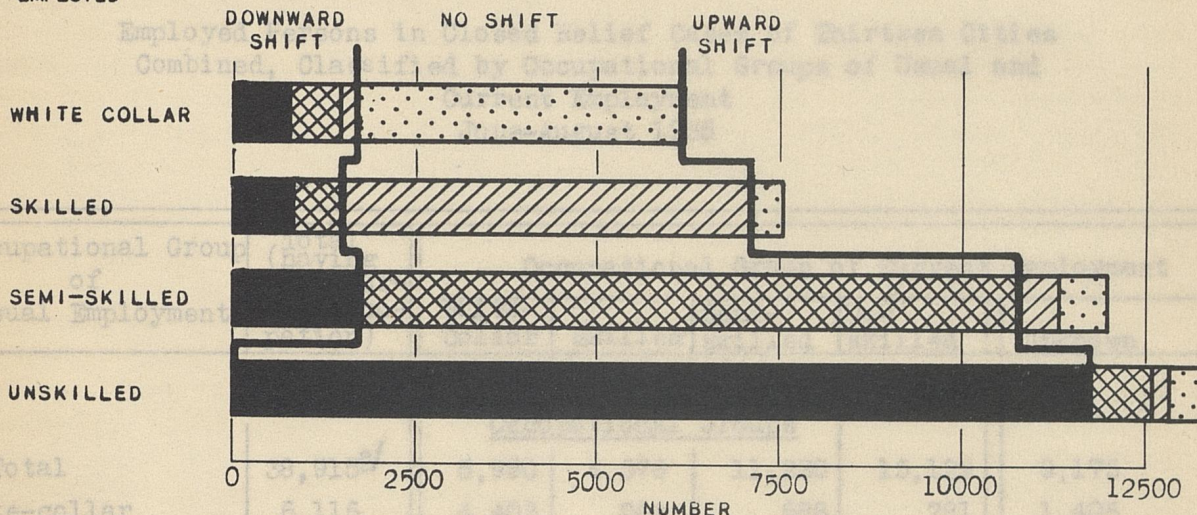
As further evidence of the difficulty encountered by other groups in obtaining skilled jobs, semi-skilled and unskilled workers got larger proportions of the white-collar jobs than of the skilled jobs (Table A, Section III).

TYPE OF JOB IN WHICH CURRENTLY EMPLOYED



TYPE OF JOB IN WHICH USUALLY EMPLOYED

NUMBER OF JOBS HELD



Occupational Group	Total	Downward Shift	No Shift	Upward Shift
White-collar	8,116	1,000	6,000	1,116
Skilled	7,809	1,000	6,000	809
Semi-skilled	11,976	1,000	10,000	976
Unskilled	13,314	1,000	11,000	1,314

TYPE OF JOB IN WHICH USUALLY EMPLOYED

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

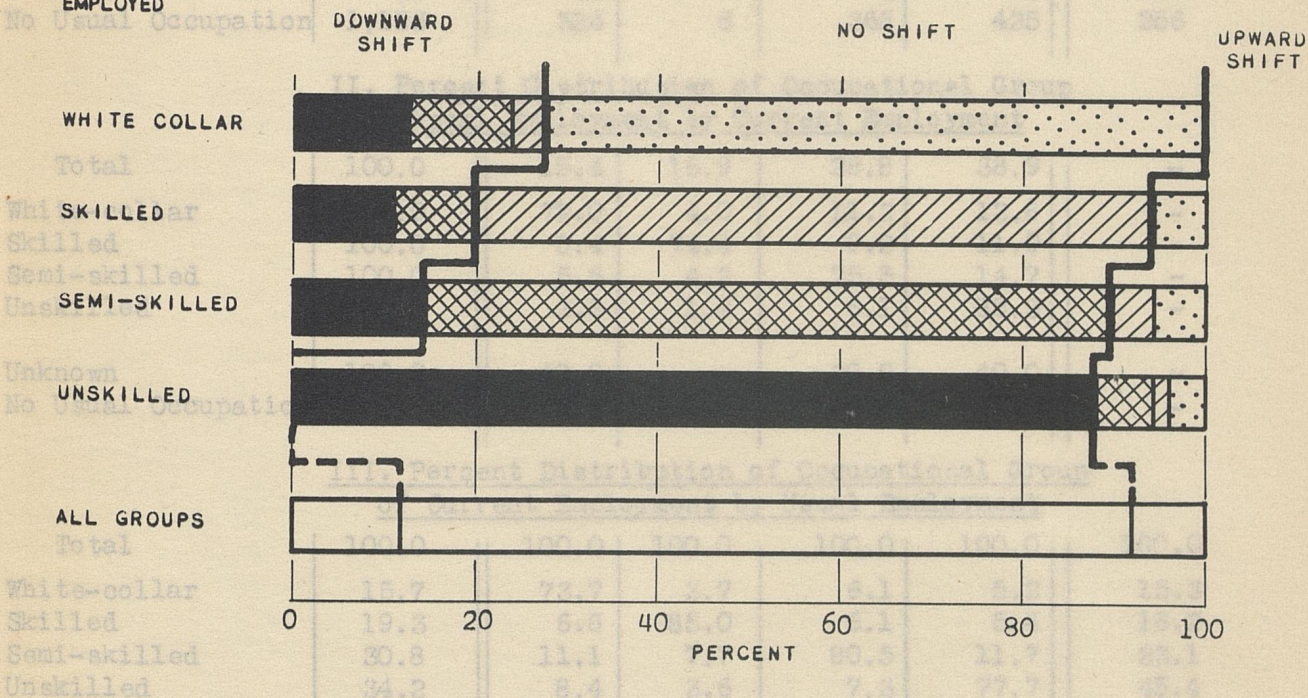


CHART 3. OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTS FROM TYPE OF JOB IN WHICH USUALLY EMPLOYED TO TYPE OF JOB HELD AT CLOSING BY EMPLOYED MEMBERS OF JUNE - AUGUST CLOSED CASES .

a/ Excludes "unknown" in both current and usual occupational groups as well as "no usual" employment.

Table A

Employed Persons in Closed Relief Cases of Thirteen Cities  
Combined, Classified by Occupational Groups of Usual and  
Current Employment  
June-August 1935

Occupational Group of Usual Employment	Total (Having known cur- rent occu- pation)	Occupational Group of Current Employment				
		White- Collar	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Un- skilled	Unknown
<u>I. Number of Employed Workers in Specified</u>						
<u>Occupational Groups</u>						
Total	38,915 <sup>a/</sup>	5,980	6,576	11,230	15,129	9,175
White-collar	6,116	4,403	244	688	781	1,406
Skilled	7,509	409	5,587	689	824	1,482
Semi-skilled	11,976	665	506	9,038	1,767	2,123
Unskilled	13,314	503	239	815	11,757	4,164
Unknown	45	18	-	9	18	471
No Usual Occupation	1,123	324	6	368	425	256
<u>II. Percent Distribution of Occupational Group</u>						
<u>of Usual Employment by Current Employment</u>						
Total	100.0	15.4	16.9	28.8	38.9	-
White-collar	100.0	72.0	4.0	11.2	12.8	-
Skilled	100.0	5.4	74.4	9.2	11.0	-
Semi-skilled	100.0	5.6	4.2	75.5	14.7	-
Unskilled	100.0	3.8	1.8	6.1	88.3	-
Unknown	100.0	40.0	-	20.0	40.0	-
No Usual Occupation	100.0	28.9	0.5	32.8	37.8	-
<u>III. Percent Distribution of Occupational Group</u>						
<u>of Current Employment by Usual Employment</u>						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar	15.7	73.7	3.7	6.1	5.2	15.3
Skilled	19.3	6.8	85.0	6.1	5.4	16.2
Semi-skilled	30.8	11.1	7.7	80.5	11.7	23.1
Unskilled	34.2	8.4	3.6	7.3	77.7	45.4
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Usual Occupation	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Excludes "unknown" in both current and usual occupational groups as well as "no usual" employment.

occupations into skilled work) and not by relative increases in the number of skilled jobs available. The number of employed skilled workers (that is, workers whose usual occupations were in the skilled category) among those who reported occupations of both usual and current employment exceeded the number of skilled jobs held at the time of closing, in each of the survey cities. With one exception - Bridgeport - the number of employed semi-skilled workers is greater than that of semi-skilled jobs held. Employed white-collar workers are more numerous than the white-collar jobs held in seven of the thirteen cities. As would be expected, it was in unskilled jobs that the bulk of the workers shifting from other groups found employment (Chart 4, and Table 5).

Distributions of all employed workers who reported usual occupations, whether occupations of current employment were known or not, and of all jobs held in specified occupations, whether the workers had usual occupations or not, show the semi-skilled and unskilled proportions - workers and jobs - to have been more nearly in agreement than was true of the group which reported both usual and current occupations. In all cities, however, employed workers who had been usually engaged in skilled work constituted greater proportions of the total who reported occupations of usual employment than the skilled jobs held at the time of closing comprised of total jobs (Table 6).

Distribution of employable persons in openings and closings by occupation of usual employment<sup>8/</sup>. The June-July report showed that the proportion of employable persons in accessions and in separations, who belonged to a given industrial group varied widely from one month to another. As would be expected, since the seasonal factor is considered of less importance for occupational groups than for industrial groups, month-to-month variations are less marked for the former than for the latter. Variations of some significance, appear, however, in the occupational groups. For example, approximately 30 percent of the employable persons in cases opened during January, February, and March were semi-skilled workers, as compared with 38 percent in June, July, and August. On the other hand, semi-skilled workers comprised 38 percent of all employable persons in cases closed during the first three months of the period under study and 28 percent during the last three months. The skilled worker proportion for opened cases was lowest in April; and for closed cases it was highest in April. Throughout the six months ending August 31, skilled workers left the relief rolls in both relative and actual numbers exceeding

<sup>8/</sup> Employable persons, who designated occupations of usual employment, comprised approximately 88 percent of all employable persons in intake and 89 percent in closings. For details, see Table 6 of the June-July Urban Current Change report, Series I, No. 14.

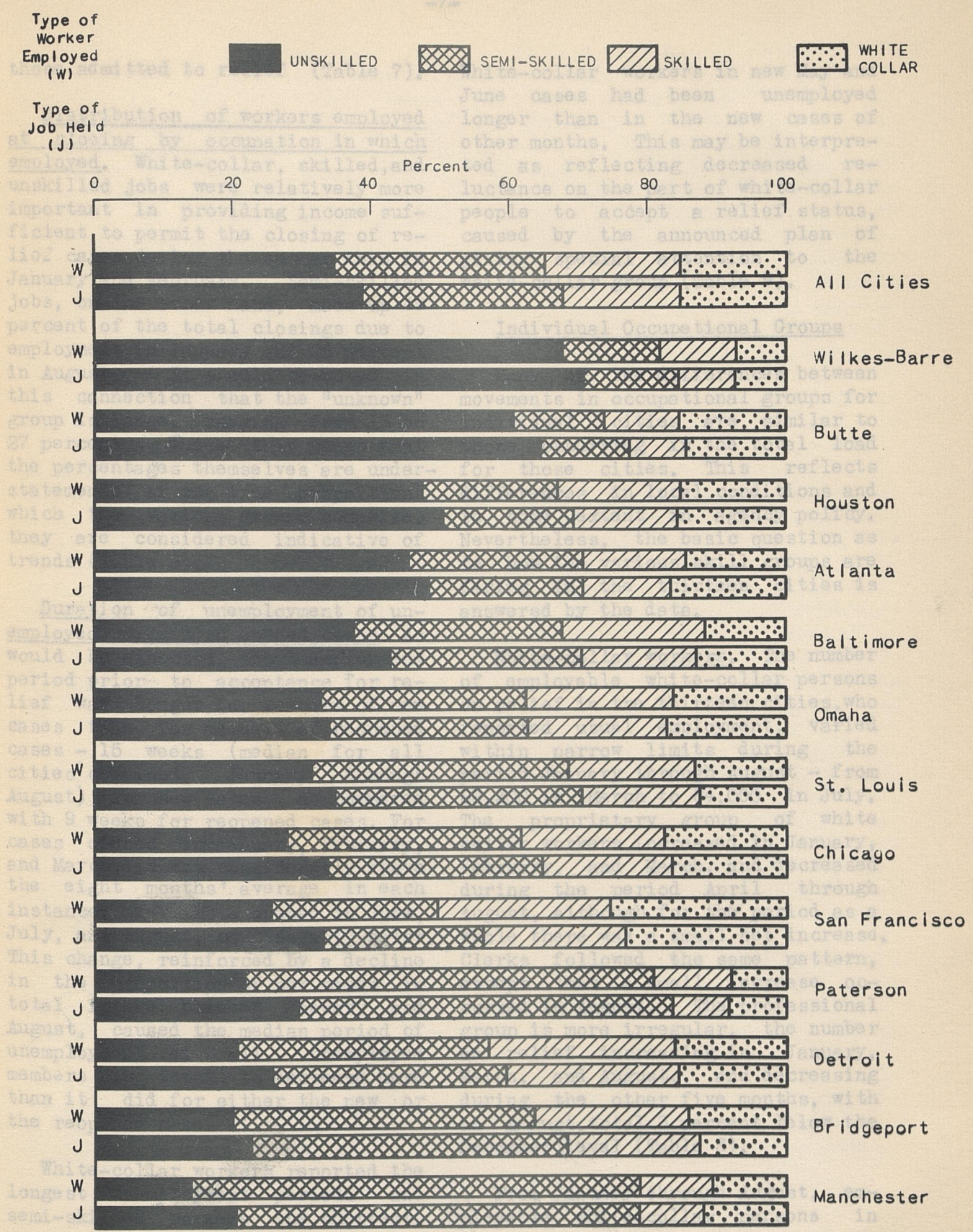


CHART 4. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED MEMBERS OF JUNE-AUGUST CLOSED CASES BY TYPE OF JOB HELD AT CLOSING AND BY TYPE OF WORKER EMPLOYED, BY CITIES

those admitted to relief (Table 7).

Distribution of workers employed at closing by occupation in which employed. White-collar, skilled, and unskilled jobs were relatively more important in providing income sufficient to permit the closing of relief cases during the summer than in January and February. Semi-skilled jobs, on the other hand, made up 49 percent of the total closings due to employment in January and 25 percent in August. It should be noted in this connection that the "unknown" group is large, ranging from 15 to 27 percent. While this means that the percentages themselves are understatement of the true proportions which the various groups comprise, they are considered indicative of trends (Table 8).

Duration of unemployment of unemployed workers in opened cases. As would be expected, the unemployment period prior to acceptance for relief was longer for members of new cases than for members of reopened cases - 15 weeks (median for all cities combined, January through August) for new cases, as compared with 9 weeks for reopened cases. For cases opened in January, February, and March, it was considerably above the eight months' average in each instance; for those opened in June, July, and August, considerably below. This change, reinforced by a decline in the proportion of new cases in total intake between January and August, caused the median period of unemployment of all unemployed members in intake to decrease more than it did for either the new or the reopened cases

White-collar workers reported the longest unemployment periods and semi-skilled workers the shortest.

White-collar workers in new May and June cases had been unemployed longer than in the new cases of other months. This may be interpreted as reflecting decreased reluctance on the part of white-collar people to accept a relief status, caused by the announced plan of giving special attention to the white-collar group (Table 9).

#### Individual Occupational Groups

Many of the differences between movements in occupational groups for individual cities are similar to those occurring in the total load for those cities. This reflects differences in local conditions and to some extent in agency policy. Nevertheless, the basic question as to how the various skill groups are faring in the thirteen cities is answered by the data.

White-collar workers. The number of employable white-collar persons on relief in the thirteen cities, who reported usual employment, varied within narrow limits during the period January through August - from 88,300 in March to 84,000 in July. The proprietary group of white collar workers increased in January, February, and March, and decreased during the period April through August, although for the period as a whole there was a small net increase. Clerks followed the same pattern, except that a small increase occurred in August. The professional group is more irregular, the number on relief increasing in January, March, and August, and decreasing during the other five months, with an August total 3 percent below the December level (Table 3).

From January through August, employable white-collar persons in

opened cases were relatively most numerous in San Francisco, Houston, and Chicago, and relatively least numerous in Wilkes-Barre and Paterson. White-collar jobs held at the time of closing (by members of closed cases) were most important, relative to total jobs, in San Francisco and Atlanta; least important in Wilkes-Barre, Paterson, and Manchester. As would be expected the trend in the proportion of white-collar workers among opened cases is the reverse in most instances of the trend for closed cases in the proportion of white-collar jobs. In Manchester, for example, 29 percent of the employable persons in January opened cases were white-collar workers, as compared with 5 percent in August; whereas 8 percent of the January jobs were white-collar jobs, as compared with 14 percent in August. In Atlanta, the trends are reversed, the August percentage of persons in opened cases being the greater, and of jobs held by members of closed cases, the smaller (Table 12)<sup>9/</sup>.

Skilled workers. The relief load of employable skilled workers increased in January and February, and decreased in each of the following six months, ranging from a February figure 2 percent above the December level to an August figure 9 percent below.

<sup>9/</sup> Tables 3 and 12 provide the basic data for the discussion of individual occupational groups in this and following sections, though they are referred to at this point only. Detailed city data on changes in the employable relief load by occupational groups are presented in Tables 10 and 11.

Skilled workers in opened cases were relatively most important in Baltimore, Bridgeport, Detroit, and San Francisco; relatively least important in Butte, Manchester, and Wilkes-Barre. Skilled jobs comprised largest proportions of total jobs held by members of closed cases in Detroit, Omaha, and San Francisco. The skilled group constituted 25 percent of the total in January opened cases in Bridgeport, as compared with 16 percent in August; whereas the skilled jobs held in Bridgeport by members of January closed cases were 5 percent of the total, compared with 18 percent in August.

Semi-skilled workers. Contrary to the general movement, the aggregate of employable semi-skilled workers on relief declined on the whole during the first quarter of the year and at no time from January through August was the total as great as in December. From a low point in June, 5 percent below December, an increase has taken place resulting in an August load 3 percent below December. March, July, and August are the only months in which increases occurred. Five of the cities - Manchester, Omaha, Paterson, San Francisco, and Wilkes-Barre - show net increases from January through August in the number of semi-skilled workers on relief.

An examination of the monthly record of individual cities shows that the Detroit data account, in the main, for the dissimilarity in trend between the semi-skilled and the other occupational groups. With seasonal expansion in the automobile industry in January and February, semi-skilled workers disappeared in

large numbers from the Detroit relief rolls. During the three months June, July, and August, many of them returned, with the result that semi-skilled workers on relief in Detroit were but slightly less numerous in August than in December (Table 11).

Semi-skilled workers in Detroit opened cases increased from 37 percent of the total in January to 53 percent in August, whereas semi-skilled jobs held in this city at the time of closing decreased from 69 percent of the total in January to 37 percent in August. Semi-skilled workers in opened cases were relatively most numerous in the textile manufacturing centers - Manchester and Paterson, and relatively least numerous in the mining centers - Butte and Wilkes-Barre. The same was true of semi-skilled jobs held by members of closed cases.

Unskilled workers. The unskilled group on relief in the survey cities - increasing in January and March, and decreasing in the other six months - follows the all-occupation pattern of month-to-month changes in all months except August. During the five months ending in August, a decline of approximately 9 percent

occurred - from a March load 3 percent above December to an August load 6 percent below. Laborers and servants - the two classes of unskilled workers - are similar in their monthly variations, March and August being the high and low months in each case. Relative to the December level, the servant group on relief maintains (throughout the period January through August) a position higher than that of laborers, but at no time does the difference exceed 2 percent. The servant load increased somewhat in February. With this exception, both laborers and servants follow the pattern (of monthly variations) of the unskilled group as a whole.

The proportions of unskilled workers in opened cases were largest in Baltimore, Butte, Houston, Omaha, and Wilkes-Barre; and smallest in Manchester and Paterson. The same is true of unskilled jobs held at the time of closing by members of closed cases. Unskilled workers in Atlanta opened cases decreased from 40 percent of total workers in January to 20 percent in August, whereas unskilled jobs in Atlanta increased from 31 percent of total jobs to 43 percent



Table 1  
Occupational Distribution of Urban Workers 16-64 Years of Age in.  
General and Relief Populations

Occupational Group	General urban population April 1930 <sup>a/</sup>	Total urban relief pop. May 1934 <sup>b/</sup>	79-city relief pop. May 1934 <sup>b/</sup>	13-city relief pop. Dec. 1934 <sup>c/</sup>	13-city relief pop. Aug. 1935
Total workers	21,028,237	3,485,000	253,111 <sup>a/</sup>	503,400	477,699
	Percent Distribution				
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White collar	<u>40.8</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>17.6</u>
Professional	7.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
Proprietary	8.9	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.2
Clerical	24.9	10.2	11.7	12.1	12.6
Skilled	16.8	18.1	17.4	14.9	14.2
Semi-skilled	21.9	26.9	28.2	32.2	32.6
Unskilled	<u>20.5</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>37.2</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>35.6</u>
Laborers	11.7	23.3	20.6	17.8	17.4
Servants	8.8	15.4	16.6	18.2	18.2

a/ U. S. Census, 1930. Estimated number of persons in gainful occupations in cities of 25,000 or more population.

b/ Survey of Occupational Characteristics May 1934.

c/ See Table 2, footnote a/, of this report.

d/ Sample used in the Survey of Occupational Characteristics May 1934

Table 2  
Employable Workers on Relief in Thirteen Cities Reporting  
Usual Employment in Occupational Groups  
January-August 1935

Classification	Workers on Relief <sup>a</sup> / Dec. 1934	January-August 1935				Percent Distribution		
		Workers in Openings	Workers in Closings	Net Change	Percent Change from Dec. 1934	Workers on Relief	Workers in Openings	Workers in Closings
<u>All Occupations</u>	<u>503,400</u>	<u>159,856<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>185,557<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>-25,701<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>- 5.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White-collar	84,790	27,986	28,447	- 461	- 0.5	16.9	17.5	15.5
Professional	8,870	2,995	3,302	- 307	- 3.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
Proprietors	15,070	5,634	5,523	+ 111	+ 0.7	3.0	3.5	3.0
Clerks	60,850	19,357	19,622	- 265	- 0.4	12.1	12.1	10.7
Unskilled	75,190	23,728	30,666	- 6,938	- 9.2	14.9	14.9	16.8
Semi-skilled	161,970	54,169	59,460	- 5,291	- 3.3	32.2	34.0	32.5
Skilled	181,450	53,606	64,347	-10,741	- 5.9	36.0	33.6	35.2
Laborers	89,640	29,498	35,707	- 6,209	- 6.9	17.8	18.5	19.5
Servants	91,810	24,108	28,640	- 4,532	- 4.9	18.2	15.1	15.7
<u>All Cities</u>	<u>503,400</u>	<u>159,856</u>	<u>185,557</u>	<u>-25,701</u>	<u>- 5.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Atlanta	29,000	3,012	14,867	-11,855	-40.9	5.8	1.9	8.0
Baltimore	41,700	9,747	11,762	- 2,015	- 4.8	8.3	6.1	6.3
Bridgeport	6,300	1,740	2,153	- 413	- 6.6	1.3	1.1	1.2
Butte	7,000	1,491	2,061	- 570	- 8.1	1.4	0.9	1.1
Chicago	183,300	53,917	66,577	-12,660	- 6.9	36.3	33.7	35.9
Detroit	85,900	23,267	23,573	- 306	- 3.6	17.0	14.5	12.7
Houston	16,400	4,961	7,973	- 3,012	-18.4	3.3	3.1	4.3
Manchester	3,300	2,852	1,151	+ 1,701	+51.5	0.7	1.8	0.6
Omaha	12,800	8,119	7,375	+ 744	+ 5.8	2.5	5.1	4.0
Paterson	8,400	5,038	4,612	+ 426	+ 5.1	1.7	3.2	2.5
St. Louis	58,600	20,081	21,313	- 1,232	- 2.1	11.6	12.6	11.5
San Francisco	32,100	15,600	13,612	+ 1,988	+ 6.2	6.4	9.7	7.3
Wilkes-Barre	18,600	10,031	8,528	+ 1,503	+ 8.1	3.7	6.3	4.6

<sup>a</sup> An estimate derived from the December 1934 case load in each city by application of, first, the average number of workers per relief case, and then the occupational distribution in May 1934. While these data are approximations only, they are considered fair bases for an analysis of relative change.

<sup>b</sup> Totals include "Occupation not specified" which comprise 367 openings and 2637 closings with a net change of 2270 from December 1934 to August 1935.

Table 3  
Employable Persons a/ on the Relief Rolls b/ in the Thirteen Cities  
Classified by Occupational Group of Usual Employment  
January - August 1935

Occupational Group	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total Number of Employable Persons									
Total <u>c/</u>	503,400	508,390	505,587	508,697	498,701	489,641	481,345	475,658	477,699
White collar	84,790	87,089	87,172	88,308	86,709	85,635	85,067	83,987	84,329
Professional	8,870	9,058	8,834	8,921	8,721	8,633	8,563	8,495	8,563
Proprietors	15,070	15,834	15,969	16,363	16,128	15,809	15,529	15,228	15,181
Clerks	60,850	62,197	62,379	63,024	61,860	61,193	60,976	60,264	60,585
Skilled	75,190	76,738	76,911	76,906	73,922	71,718	69,851	68,296	68,252
Semi-skilled	161,970	159,923	157,748	158,292	155,412	153,879	153,753	154,553	156,679
Unskilled	181,450	185,253	185,063	186,621	184,251	180,156	174,572	170,964	170,709
Laborers	89,640	91,441	90,846	91,696	90,631	87,960	85,641	83,655	83,431
Servants	91,810	93,812	94,217	94,925	93,620	92,196	88,931	87,309	87,278
Relative Number of Employable Persons:- December 1934 = 100									
Total	100	101	100	101	99	97	96	94	95
White collar	100	103	103	104	102	101	100	99	99
Professional	100	102	99	100	98	97	97	96	97
Proprietors	100	105	106	109	107	105	103	101	101
Clerks	100	102	103	104	102	101	100	99	100
Skilled	100	102	102	102	98	95	93	91	91
Semi-skilled	100	99	97	98	96	95	95	95	97
Unskilled	100	102	102	103	102	99	96	94	94
Laborers	100	102	101	102	101	98	96	93	93
Servants	100	102	103	103	102	100	97	95	95
Relative Number of Employable Persons:- All Occupations = 100									
Total <u>d/</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White collar	16.8	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.6
Professional	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Proprietors	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Clerks	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6
Skilled	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2
Semi-skilled	32.3	31.4	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.8	32.3	32.6
Unskilled	36.0	36.4	36.5	36.8	36.8	36.7	36.1	35.8	35.6
Laborers	17.8	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.4
Servants	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.4	18.3	18.2

a/ Except those without "usual" employment.

b/ Derived by application of Current Change Survey data to estimated occupational distribution of workers on relief in December 1934. See Table 1, footnote a/.

c/ The discrepancy between the total and the summation of occupational groups coincides with the net difference between the number of openings and closings whose occupation of employment was not ascertainable. In each month the number of workers leaving the relief rolls, whose occupation of usual employment was not ascertainable, exceeded the number coming on relief. Decreases from each preceding month are:- January 613; February 694; March 123; April 163; May 154; June 151; July 244; August 128.

d/ "Unknown usual" excluded from total.

Table 4  
Employable Persons on the Relief Rolls Reporting Usual Employment  
Thirteen Cities  
January-August, 1935

City	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total Number of Employable Persons <sup>a/</sup>									
All Cities	503,400	508,390	505,587	508,697	498,701	489,641	481,345	475,658	477,699
Atlanta	29,000	28,511	27,403	26,736	25,794	24,860	20,082	18,201	17,145
Baltimore	41,700	42,802	43,961	44,096	42,622	42,395	40,870	40,165	39,685
Bridgeport	6,300	6,615	6,656	6,556	6,444	6,251	6,138	6,047	5,887
Butte	7,000	6,930	6,871	6,815	6,727	6,635	6,472	6,478	6,430
Chicago	183,300	190,220	187,924	191,632	184,519	176,641	175,355	168,775	170,640
Detroit	85,900	78,692	76,444	76,954	76,247	75,347	76,733	81,872	85,594
Houston	16,400	16,850	17,109	16,792	15,858	15,421	14,538	13,827	13,388
Manchester	3,300	3,129	3,174	3,238	3,523	3,871	4,275	4,715	5,001
Omaha	12,800	14,041	14,789	15,441	14,978	14,833	14,116	13,697	13,544
Paterson	8,400	7,170	7,291	7,588	7,679	7,921	8,446	8,877	8,826
St. Louis	58,600	60,043	59,375	58,075	58,692	59,437	58,580	57,739	57,368
San Francisco	32,100	33,841	34,917	34,925	34,267	34,970	34,820	34,821	34,088
Wilkes-Barre	18,600	19,546	19,673	19,849	21,351	21,059	20,920	20,444	20,103
Relative Number of Employable Persons :- December 1934 = 100									
All Cities	100	101	100	101	99	97	96	94	95
Atlanta	100	98	94	92	89	86	69	63	59
Baltimore	100	103	105	106	102	102	98	96	95
Bridgeport	100	105	106	104	102	99	97	96	93
Butte	100	99	98	97	96	95	92	93	92
Chicago	100	104	103	105	101	96	96	92	93
Detroit	100	92	89	90	89	88	89	95	100
Houston	100	103	104	102	97	94	89	84	82
Manchester	100	95	96	98	107	117	130	143	152
Omaha	100	110	116	121	117	116	110	107	106
Paterson	100	85	87	90	91	94	101	106	105
St. Louis	100	102	101	99	100	101	100	99	98
San Francisco	100	105	109	109	107	109	108	108	106
Wilkes-Barre	100	105	106	107	115	113	112	110	108
Relative Number of Employable Persons:-Thirteen-City Aggregate =100									
All Cities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Atlanta	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4
Baltimore	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Bridgeport	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butte	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago	36	37	37	38	37	36	37	36	36
Detroit	17	16	15	15	15	16	16	17	18
Houston	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manchester	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Omaha	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Paterson	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Louis	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
San Francisco	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Wilkes-Barre	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

<sup>a/</sup> Based on estimate described in Table 1, footnote, plus the application of relief turnover data from Current Change Survey.

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Table 4a

Employable Workers in Opened and Closed Relief Cases in Thirteen-City  
Aggregate Who Reported Usual Employment

January - August 1935

City	Eight Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>Workers in Opened Cases</u>									
All Cities	159,856	27,972	23,168	21,731	12,426	11,518	17,430	22,321	23,290
Atlanta	3,612	667	645	363	351	493	78	67	348
Baltimore	9,747	1,894	2,176	1,432	719	680	692	1,152	1,002
Bridgeport	1,740	462	217	177	181	162	172	221	148
Butte	1,491	198	179	128	191	170	182	256	187
Chicago	53,917	10,736	9,168	9,648	1,431	1,019	6,498	6,720	8,697
Detroit	23,267	2,558	1,551	2,141	1,195	1,171	2,721	6,560	5,370
Houston	4,961	1,051	968	656	553	573	232	510	418
Manchester	2,852	106	161	215	423	455	459	503	530
Omaha	8,119	1,615	1,223	1,208	896	911	660	752	854
Paterson	5,038	517	537	522	515	788	846	839	474
St. Louis	20,081	3,969	2,762	2,336	2,205	2,388	2,011	2,127	2,283
San Francisco	15,600	2,785	2,552	1,812	1,626	1,565	1,904	1,747	1,609
Wilkes-Barre	10,031	1,414	1,029	1,093	2,140	1,143	975	867	1,370
<u>Workers in Closed Cases</u>									
All Cities	185,557	22,982	25,971	18,621	22,422	20,578	25,726	28,008	21,249
Atlanta	14,867	1,156	1,753	1,030	1,293	1,427	4,856	1,948	1,404
Baltimore	11,762	792	1,017	1,297	2,193	907	2,217	1,857	1,482
Bridgeport	2,153	147	176	277	293	355	285	312	308
Butte	2,061	268	238	184	279	262	345	250	235
Chicago	66,577	3,816	11,464	5,940	8,544	8,897	7,784	13,300	6,832
Detroit	23,573	9,766	3,799	1,631	1,902	2,071	1,335	1,421	1,648
Houston	7,973	601	709	973	1,487	1,010	1,115	1,221	857
Manchester	1,151	277	116	151	138	107	55	63	244
Omaha	7,375	374	475	556	1,359	1,056	1,377	1,171	1,007
Paterson	4,612	1,747	416	225	424	546	321	498	525
St. Louis	21,313	2,526	3,430	3,636	1,588	1,643	2,868	2,968	2,654
San Francisco	13,612	1,044	1,476	1,804	2,284	862	2,054	1,746	2,342
Wilkes-Barre	8,528	468	902	917	638	1,435	1,114	1,343	1,711

Table 5

Employed Persons in Closed Relief Cases in Thirteen Cities, Classified by Occupational Group of Current and Usual Employment  
June - August 1935

City	Number of Employed Persons					Percent Distribution				
	All Occupations <sup>a/</sup>	White Collar	Skill- ed	Semi- skill- ed	Un- skill- ed	All Occupations <sup>a/</sup>	White Collar	Skill- ed	Semi- skill- ed	Un- skill- ed
Current Employment										
All Cities	38,915	5,980	6,576	11,230	15,129	100.0	15.4	16.9	28.8	38.9
Atlanta	3,667	613	459	833	1,762	100.0	16.7	12.5	22.7	48.1
Baltimore	2,468	321	410	686	1,051	100.0	13.0	16.6	27.8	42.6
Bridgeport	661	84	127	301	149	100.0	12.7	19.2	45.6	22.5
Butte	502	72	42	64	324	100.0	14.3	8.4	12.8	64.5
Chicago	12,698	2,150	2,342	3,972	4,234	100.0	16.9	18.4	31.3	33.4
Detroit	2,294	359	571	774	590	100.0	15.7	24.9	33.7	25.7
Houston	1,560	248	234	295	783	100.0	15.9	15.0	18.9	50.2
Manchester	183	22	17	107	37	100.0	12.0	9.3	58.5	20.2
Omaha	2,132	366	432	612	722	100.0	17.2	20.3	28.7	33.8
Paterson	829	67	69	451	242	100.0	8.1	8.3	54.4	29.2
St. Louis	5,394	682	912	1,928	1,872	100.0	12.7	16.9	35.7	34.7
San Francisco	3,322	770	692	766	1,094	100.0	23.2	20.8	23.1	32.9
Wilkes-Barre	3,205	226	269	441	2,269	100.0	7.1	8.4	13.7	70.8
Last Usual Employment										
All Cities	38,915	6,116	7,509	11,976	13,314	100.0	15.7	19.3	30.8	34.2
Atlanta	3,667	527	541	937	1,662	100.0	14.4	14.7	25.6	45.3
Baltimore	2,468	293	499	747	929	100.0	11.9	20.2	30.3	37.6
Bridgeport	661	93	149	288	131	100.0	14.1	22.5	43.6	19.8
Butte	502	79	53	66	304	100.0	15.7	10.6	13.1	60.6
Chicago	12,698	2,278	2,632	4,290	3,498	100.0	17.9	20.7	33.8	27.6
Detroit	2,294	370	619	840	465	100.0	16.1	27.0	36.6	20.3
Houston	1,560	239	276	303	742	100.0	15.3	17.7	19.4	47.6
Manchester	183	20	19	119	25	100.0	10.9	10.4	65.0	13.7
Omaha	2,132	352	456	631	693	100.0	16.5	21.4	29.6	32.5
Paterson	829	66	94	490	179	100.0	8.0	11.3	59.1	21.6
St. Louis	5,394	718	976	2,022	1,678	100.0	13.3	18.1	37.5	31.1
San Francisco	3,322	848	842	792	840	100.0	25.5	25.4	23.8	25.3
Wilkes-Barre	3,205	233	353	451	2,168	100.0	7.3	11.0	14.1	67.6

<sup>a/</sup> Excludes "unknown" current and usual occupation as well as "no usual" occupation.

Table 6  
 Employed Workers in Closed Relief Cases, Classified by Occupational  
 Group of Last Usual Employment and of Current Employment  
 June-August 1935

City	Usual Employment <sup>a/</sup>					Current Employment <sup>b/</sup>				
	All Types	White Collar	Skill- ed	Semi- skill- ed	Un- skill- ed	All Types	White Collar	Skill- ed	Semi- skill- ed	Un- skill- ed
<b>Number of Workers</b>										
All Cities	48,090	7,522	8,992	14,098	17,478	40,083	6,322	6,582	11,607	15,572
Atlanta	3,738	540	566	953	1,679	3,737	634	459	862	1,782
Baltimore	2,501	296	509	753	943	2,586	348	410	730	1,098
Bridgeport	675	96	151	293	135	681	88	127	314	152
Butte	611	86	60	72	393	522	82	42	65	333
Chicago	19,236	3,198	3,596	5,658	6,784	13,156	2,282	2,342	4,124	4,408
Detroit	3,057	487	815	1,127	628	2,426	402	574	817	633
Houston	1,571	245	277	305	744	1,623	268	234	308	813
Manchester	186	20	19	120	27	187	22	17	109	39
Omaha	2,227	367	465	660	735	2,192	389	433	624	746
Paterson	954	76	109	545	224	842	68	69	457	248
St. Louis	5,404	718	976	2,026	1,684	5,458	696	912	1,950	1,900
San Francisco	4,618	1,150	1,082	1,120	1,266	3,440	808	694	798	1,140
Wilkes-Barre	3,312	243	367	466	2,236	3,233	235	269	449	2,280
<b>Percent Distribution</b>										
All Cities	100.0	15.6	18.7	29.3	36.4	100.0	15.8	16.4	29.0	38.0
Atlanta	100.0	14.4	15.1	25.5	45.0	100.0	17.0	12.3	23.1	47.6
Baltimore	100.0	11.8	20.4	30.1	37.7	100.0	13.5	15.8	28.2	42.5
Bridgeport	100.0	14.2	22.4	43.4	20.0	100.0	12.3	18.6	46.2	22.3
Butte	100.0	14.1	9.8	11.8	64.3	100.0	15.7	6.0	12.5	63.8
Chicago	100.0	16.6	18.7	29.4	35.3	100.0	17.3	17.8	31.4	33.4
Detroit	100.0	15.9	26.7	36.9	20.5	100.0	16.6	23.7	33.7	26.0
Houston	100.0	15.6	17.6	19.4	47.4	100.0	16.5	14.4	19.0	50.1
Manchester	100.0	10.8	10.2	64.5	14.5	100.0	11.8	9.1	58.3	20.8
Omaha	100.0	16.5	20.9	29.6	33.0	100.0	17.7	19.8	28.5	34.0
Paterson	100.0	8.0	11.4	57.1	23.5	100.0	8.1	8.2	54.3	29.4
St. Louis	100.0	13.3	18.1	37.4	31.2	100.0	12.8	16.7	35.7	34.8
San Francisco	100.0	24.9	23.4	24.3	27.4	100.0	23.5	20.2	23.2	33.1
Wilkes-Barre	100.0	7.3	11.1	14.1	67.5	100.0	7.3	8.3	13.9	70.5

<sup>a/</sup> Totals exclude those for whom occupation is "Unknown" and those who report "No Usual Occupation".  
<sup>b/</sup> Excludes "Unknown" occupation.

Table 7.

Distribution of Workers in Opened and Closed Relief Cases by  
Occupational Group of Last Usual Employment

January - August 1935

Occupational Group	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Workers in Opened Cases	27,972	23,168	21,731	12,427	11,519	17,439	22,322	23,290
	Percent Distribution							
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White Collar	19.3	18.7	18.9	15.9	16.5	18.2	15.6	15.6
Professional	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8
Proprietors	4.4	3.5	4.5	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7
Clerks	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.4	11.8	12.7	11.0	11.1
Skilled	16.9	17.2	14.6	12.1	12.6	13.6	14.0	14.7
Semi-Skilled	30.4	29.4	30.8	31.0	37.4	37.7	39.8	36.6
Unskilled	33.0	34.4	35.6	40.8	33.2	30.3	30.5	33.0
Laborers	17.4	17.6	19.6	25.6	19.2	16.8	16.5	18.6
Servants	15.6	16.8	16.0	15.2	14.0	13.5	14.0	14.4
Unknown	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Workers in Closed Cases	22,982	25,971	18,621	22,422	20,578	25,726	28,007	21,249
	Percent Distribution							
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White Collar	13.4	16.4	16.0	15.9	14.5	14.5	16.3	15.5
Professional	1.7	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7
Proprietors	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.2
Clerks	9.7	11.0	11.3	11.5	9.8	9.4	11.2	10.6
Skilled	13.8	14.7	17.0	20.0	17.8	16.5	16.7	16.3
Semi-Skilled	45.9	34.6	33.0	30.0	28.4	26.1	28.9	30.1
Unskilled	23.7	31.3	33.2	33.2	38.4	42.2	37.2	37.4
Laborers	13.4	17.9	18.3	18.9	23.7	20.4	20.2	21.5
Servants	10.3	13.4	14.9	14.3	14.7	21.8	17.0	15.9
Unknown	3.2	3.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7



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Table 8

Employed Persons in Closed Relief Cases, Classified by  
Occupational Group of Current Employment  
January - August 1935

Occupational Group	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>Number of Employed Persons</u>	<u>17,545</u>	<u>18,503</u>	<u>12,866</u>	<u>16,471</u>	<u>14,879</u>	<u>17,388</u>	<u>19,009</u>	<u>14,468</u>
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Percent Distribution							
White Collar	<u>8.3</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>12.4</u>
Professional	0.6	1.0	0.6	6.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Proprietors	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.7	2.7
Clerks	6.7	7.0	7.8	8.7	6.8	7.6	8.4	8.6
Skilled	9.0	9.2	12.3	14.6	13.8	13.4	13.5	12.5
Semi-skilled	48.7	32.9	30.7	26.5	23.0	21.4	23.8	24.7
Unskilled	<u>19.4</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>31.0</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>32.8</u>
Laborers	11.7	15.6	16.2	16.7	18.2	17.1	17.5	20.9
Servants	7.7	9.1	10.5	10.1	8.6	13.9	13.3	11.9
Unknown	14.6	23.6	20.0	20.5	26.6	21.7	18.8	17.6

Table 9  
Duration of Unemployment<sup>a/</sup> of Unemployed Persons in Relief Intake of  
Thirteen-city Aggregate, Classified by Occupational  
Group of Usual Employment

January - August 1935  
(Number of weeks)

Occupational Group	Eight Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Persons in Total Intake									
All occupations	12.2	14.4	14.8	15.2	13.4	11.6	9.6	8.3	9.4
White-collar	16.4	16.7	17.1	16.9	17.0	19.0	18.8	14.0	13.7
Skilled	11.0	12.4	13.8	15.4	12.9	10.3	8.4	7.2	8.8
Semi-skilled	9.7	13.5	14.2	15.2	10.3	8.8	7.8	7.4	9.0
Unskilled	13.1	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.0	12.4	13.0	9.3	9.5
Persons in New Cases									
All occupations	14.9	16.2	15.8	16.4	14.7	15.1	14.3	11.6	13.1
White-collar	17.1	17.4	16.8	16.3	17.2	20.7	19.8	16.4	16.4
Skilled	14.8	15.2	15.3	18.9	15.2	15.9	11.9	9.1	14.0
Semi-skilled	13.8	14.7	16.5	16.9	13.5	13.0	12.5	10.2	11.6
Unskilled	14.7	16.9	14.8	15.5	13.7	14.2	14.1	12.1	12.7
Persons in Reopened Cases									
All occupations	9.4	12.2	13.8	13.7	11.4	8.9	8.2	7.2	8.4
White-collar	15.2	15.4	17.7	18.1	16.5	16.5	17.4	10.1	9.8
Skilled	9.0	9.9	12.9	13.4	10.3	8.1	7.4	6.4	7.8
Semi-skilled	8.2	12.2	11.8	13.1	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.4	8.1
Unskilled	11.1	12.4	14.8	12.5	14.3	10.2	11.9	8.5	8.6

<sup>a/</sup> In terms of median weeks.

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Table 10

Net Eight-Month Change in the Number of Employable Persons on Relief  
in Thirteen Cities Reporting Usual Employment,  
Classified by Occupational Groups

January - August 1935

City	All occupa- tions	White-Collar				Skill- ed	Semi- skill- ed	Unskilled			Un- known
		Total	Pro- fess ional	Props. Mgrs. etc.	Clrks.			Total	Labor- ers	Ser- vants	
ALL CITIES	-25,701	-461	-307	+111	-265	-6938	-5291	-10,741	-6209	-4532	-2270
Atlanta	-11,855	-1393	-187	-459	-747	-1795	-2819	-5,772	-1001	-4771	-76
Baltimore	-2,015	-96	-10	+44	-130	-336	-389	-1,179	-760	-419	+15
Bridgeport	-413	-8	-2	-7	+1	-161	-155	-68	-62	-6	-21
Butte	-570	-46	-8	-6	-32	-36	-34	-428	-446	+18	-26
Chicago	-12,660	+69	+450	+49	-430	-3231	-3840	-5,018	-3662	-1356	-640
Detroit	-306	+180	-138	+130	+188	-244	-396	+463	-47	+510	-309
Houston	-3,012	-391	-42	-65	-194	-836	-479	-1,387	-846	-541	-9
Manchester	+1,701	+157	+26	+6	+125	+120	+1211	+224	+157	+67	-11
Omaha	+744	+192	+2	+11	+179	-209	+628	+196	-7	+203	-63
Paterson	+426	+111	+23	+28	+60	+121	+113	+86	-24	+110	-5
St. Louis	-1,232	-124	-460	+244	+92	-536	-52	+543	-324	+867	-1063
San Francisco	+1,988	+549	-6	+80	+475	+158	+552	+782	+121	+661	-53
Wilkes-Barre	+1,503	+249	+45	+56	+148	+77	+369	+817	+692	+125	-9

Table 11

Net Change in Employable Persons on Relief Classified by Occupational Group of Usual Employment

January - August 1935

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>White Collar</u>	+2,299	÷ 83	÷1,136	-1,599	-1,074	- 568	-1,080	÷ 342
Atlanta	- 125	- 179	- 99	- 127	- 102	- 476	- 230	- 55
Baltimore	÷ 162	÷ 178	÷ 52	- 179	- 42	- 150	- 62	- 55
Bridgeport	÷ 59	÷ 12	- 5	- 12	- 24	- 10	÷ 4	- 32
Butte	÷ 18	- 8	- 0	÷ 3	0	- 23	- 19	- 6
Chicago	÷1,684	- 80	÷1,012	-1,048	-1,127	÷ 242	- 985	÷ 371
Detroit	- 435	- 155	÷ 133	- 28	- 102	÷ 64	÷ 359	÷ 344
Houston	÷ 75	÷ 73	- 59	- 103	- 42	- 115	- 63	- 67
Manchester	÷ 11	÷ 23	÷ 27	- 7	÷ 12	÷ 66	÷ 27	- 2
Omaha	÷ 157	÷ 131	÷ 118	- 44	- 3	- 103	- 76	÷ 12
Paterson	- 28	÷ 51	÷ 22	- 18	÷ 20	÷ 34	÷ 25	÷ 5
St. Louis	÷ 101	- 348	- 82	÷ 130	÷ 179	- 23	- 62	- 19
San Francisco	÷ 458	÷ 309	÷ 14	- 227	÷ 157	- 85	÷ 30	- 107
Wilkes-Barre	÷ 162	÷ 76	÷ 9	÷ 61	0	÷ 16	- 28	- 47
<u>Professional</u>	÷ 188	- 234	÷ 97	- 200	- 88	- 71	- 67	÷ 68
Atlanta	- 18	- 14	- 4	- 17	- 17	- 69	- 36	- 12
Baltimore	÷ 8	÷ 11	0	- 3	- 2	- 7	- 15	- 2
Bridgeport	÷ 11	- 4	- 7	÷ 4	- 2	÷ 1	÷ 5	- 10
Butte	÷ 1	- 5	- 2	÷ 3	- 3	- 1	- 4	÷ 3
Chicago	÷ 233	÷ 32	÷ 104	- 63	- 94	÷ 60	÷ 35	÷ 140
Detroit	- 31	- 18	÷ 25	- 11	- 6	- 23	- 67	- 7
Houston	÷ 3	÷ 38	- 33	- 8	- 10	- 11	- 7	- 14
Manchester	÷ 3	÷ 6	÷ 1	÷ 1	÷ 2	÷ 10	÷ 6	- 3
Omaha	÷ 9	÷ 6	÷ 9	- 8	- 4	- 11	÷ 3	- 2
Paterson	0	÷ 5	- 1	÷ 2	÷ 7	÷ 3	÷ 5	÷ 2
St. Louis	- 140	- 339	÷ 18	÷ 6	÷ 15	- 8	- 7	- 5
San Francisco	÷ 74	÷ 39	- 12	- 110	÷ 26	- 22	÷ 14	- 15
Wilkes-Barre	÷ 32	÷ 9	- 1	÷ 4	0	÷ 7	÷ 1	- 7
<u>Proprietors</u>	÷ 764	÷ 135	÷ 394	- 235	- 319	- 280	- 301	- 47
Atlanta	- 35	- 45	- 34	- 22	- 33	- 178	- 73	- 39
Baltimore	÷ 68	÷ 62	÷ 16	- 23	- 14	- 48	- 8	- 9
Bridgeport	÷ 12	÷ 2	0	0	- 4	- 1	- 3	- 13
Butte	÷ 5	÷ 3	- 2	0	0	- 7	- 1	- 4
Chicago	÷ 412	- 32	÷ 328	- 157	- 260	- 20	- 270	÷ 48
Detroit	÷ 7	- 9	÷ 55	- 13	- 39	- 14	÷ 98	÷ 45
Houston	÷ 33	÷ 8	- 18	- 29	- 5	- 34	- 7	- 13
Manchester	- 3	÷ 4	÷ 1	- 4	÷ 2	÷ 11	- 1	- 4
Omaha	÷ 44	÷ 14	÷ 17	- 6	- 4	- 27	- 20	- 7
Paterson	÷ 4	÷ 18	÷ 10	- 8	÷ 3	÷ 3	÷ 2	- 4
St. Louis	÷ 102	÷ 55	÷ 6	÷ 37	÷ 18	÷ 31	- 21	÷ 16
San Francisco	÷ 77	÷ 41	÷ 3	- 14	÷ 16	÷ 7	÷ 10	- 60
Wilkes-Barre	÷ 38	÷ 14	÷ 12	÷ 4	÷ 1	- 3	- 7	- 3

Table 11  
Net Change (cont'd.)

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>Clerks</u>	+1,347	+ 182	+ 645	-1,164	- 667	- 217	- 712	+ 321
Atlanta	- 72	+ 120	- 61	- 88	- 52	- 229	- 121	- 4
Baltimore	+ 86	+ 105	+ 36	- 153	- 26	+ 95	- 39	- 44
Bridgeport	+ 36	+ 14	+ 2	- 16	- 18	- 10	+ 2	- 9
Butte	+ 12	- 6	- 2	0	+ 3	- 20	- 14	- 5
Chicago	+1,036	- 80	+ 580	- 828	- 773	+ 202	- 750	+ 183
Detroit	- 411	- 128	+ 53	- 4	- 57	+ 101	+ 328	+ 306
Houston	+ 39	+ 27	- 8	- 66	- 27	- 70	- 49	- 40
Manchester	+ 11	+ 13	+ 25	- 4	+ 8	+ 45	+ 22	+ 5
Omaha	+ 104	+ 111	+ 92	- 30	+ 5	- 65	- 59	+ 21
Paterson	- 32	+ 28	+ 13	- 12	+ 10	+ 28	+ 18	+ 7
St. Louis	+ 139	- 64	- 106	+ 87	+ 146	- 46	- 34	- 30
San Francisco	+ 307	+ 229	+ 23	- 103	+ 115	- 70	+ 6	- 32
Wilkes-Barre	+ 92	+ 53	- 2	+ 53	- 1	+ 12	- 22	- 37
<u>Skilled</u>	+1,548	+ 173	- 5	-2,984	-2,204	-1,867	-1,555	- 44
Atlanta	- 71	- 211	- 173	- 192	- 230	- 477	- 268	- 173
Baltimore	+ 228	+ 252	- 1	- 320	- 86	- 310	- 145	- 84
Bridgeport	+ 87	- 3	- 52	- 41	- 45	- 40	- 28	- 39
Butte	+ 8	- 11	- 14	+ 3	- 10	- 23	+ 11	0
Chicago	+1,212	- 72	+ 304	-1,620	-1,325	- 606	-1,340	+ 216
Detroit	- 976	- 268	+ 137	- 216	- 309	+ 124	+ 733	+ 531
Houston	+ 54	- 28	- 91	- 282	- 101	- 160	- 183	- 45
Manchester	- 19	+ 7	+ 23	+ 30	+ 11	+ 30	+ 29	+ 9
Omaha	+ 172	+ 76	+ 73	- 163	- 88	- 160	- 95	- 24
Paterson	+ 7	+ 64	+ 35	- 24	- 37	+ 24	+ 34	+ 18
St. Louis	+ 317	+ 62	- 292	- 36	- 85	- 239	- 135	- 128
San Francisco	+ 368	+ 198	+ 28	- 160	+ 128	- 75	- 67	- 262
Wilkes-Barre	+ 161	+ 107	+ 18	+ 37	- 27	- 55	- 101	- 63
<u>Semi-skilled</u>	-2,047	-2,175	+ 544	-2,880	-1,533	- 126	+ 800	+2,126
Atlanta	- 146	- 355	- 217	- 237	- 129	-1,056	- 433	- 246
Baltimore	+ 328	+ 279	- 13	- 401	+ 3	- 285	- 183	- 117
Bridgeport	+ 108	+ 14	- 42	- 43	- 75	- 30	- 30	- 57
Butte	+ 14	+ 2	- 10	+ 8	- 12	- 22	0	- 14
Chicago	+2,152	-1,112	+ 952	-2,327	-2,292	+ 68	-1,995	+ 714
Detroit	-4,927	-1,517	+ 47	- 283	- 268	+1,055	+3,307	+2,190
Houston	+ 84	+ 2	- 70	- 130	- 27	- 175	- 127	- 36
Manchester	- 113	- 7	- 3	+ 191	+ 285	+ 256	+ 327	+ 275
Omaha	+ 420	+ 277	+ 232	- 18	+ 46	- 179	- 84	- 66
Paterson	-1,224	- 30	+ 195	+ 151	+ 322	+ 455	+ 348	- 104
St. Louis	+ 668	- 22	- 490	+ 198	+ 397	- 283	- 292	- 228
San Francisco	+ 409	+ 235	- 39	- 159	+ 191	- 12	+ 50	- 123
Wilkes-Barre	+ 180	+ 59	+ 2	+ 170	+ 26	+ 82	- 88	- 62
<u>Unskilled</u>	+3,803	- 190	+1,558	-2,370	-4,095	-5,584	-3,608	- 255
Atlanta	- 137	- 348	- 176	- 381	- 461	-2,741	- 949	- 579
Baltimore	+ 371	+ 445	+ 98	- 569	- 103	- 881	- 315	- 225
Bridgeport	+ 68	+ 18	- 1	- 12	- 45	- 31	- 35	- 30
Butte	- 109	- 39	- 20	- 97	- 64	- 87	+ 12	- 24
Chicago	+1,900	- 936	+1,480	-2,065	-3,017	- 898	-2,100	+ 618
Detroit	- 779	- 278	+ 197	- 128	- 230	+ 152	+ 813	+ 716
Houston	+ 240	+ 211	- 97	- 419	- 267	- 427	- 338	- 290
Manchester	- 41	+ 23	+ 19	+ 71	+ 40	+ 52	+ 56	+ 4
Omaha	+ 498	+ 268	+ 234	- 217	- 82	- 267	- 163	- 75
Paterson	+ 15	+ 39	+ 47	- 15	- 63	+ 12	+ 24	+ 27
St. Louis	+ 823	+ 181	- 388	+ 333	+ 254	- 312	- 352	+ 4
San Francisco	+ 510	+ 341	+ 18	- 106	+ 232	+ 24	- 4	- 233
Wilkes-Barre	+ 444	- 115	+ 147	+1,235	- 289	- 180	- 257	- 168

Table 11  
Net Change (cont'd.)

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>Laborers</u>	+1,801	- 595	+ 850	-1,065	-2,671	-2,319	-1,986	- 224
Atlanta	- 20	- 93	- 67	- 91	- 103	- 311	- 192	- 124
Baltimore	+ 212	+ 263	- 7	- 417	- 44	- 387	- 205	- 175
Bridgeport	+ 45	+ 13	- 1	- 15	- 40	- 27	- 26	- 11
Butte	- 116	- 45	- 26	- 84	- 64	- 89	+ 9	- 31
Chicago	+ 856	- 769	+ 844	-1,182	-1,909	- 712	-1,215	+ 416
Detroit	- 547	- 191	+ 96	- 83	- 125	+ 85	+ 388	+ 330
Houston	+ 157	+ 68	- 47	- 272	- 178	- 258	- 152	- 164
Manchester	- 24	+ 16	+ 7	+ 47	+ 31	+ 27	+ 40	+ 13
Omaha	+ 318	+ 185	+ 153	- 162	- 88	- 208	- 113	- 92
Paterson	- 25	+ 6	+ 38	- 23	- 41	- 5	+ 10	+ 16
St. Louis	+ 359	+ 1	- 262	+ 92	+ 83	- 236	- 254	- 107
San Francisco	+ 211	+ 87	- 13	- 71	+ 91	- 8	- 23	- 153
Wilkes-Barre	+ 375	- 145	+ 135	+1,196	- 284	- 190	- 253	- 142
<u>Servants</u>	+2,002	+ 405	+ 708	-1,305	-1,424	-3,265	-1,622	- 31
Atlanta	- 117	- 255	- 109	- 290	- 358	-2,430	- 757	- 455
Baltimore	+ 159	+ 182	+ 105	- 152	- 59	- 494	- 110	- 50
Bridgeport	+ 23	+ 5	0	+ 3	- 5	- 4	- 9	- 19
Butte	+ 7	+ 6	+ 6	- 13	0	+ 2	+ 3	+ 7
Chicago	+1,044	- 176	+ 636	- 883	-1,108	- 186	- 885	+ 202
Detroit	- 232	- 87	+ 101	- 45	- 105	+ 67	+ 425	+ 386
Houston	+ 83	+ 143	- 50	- 147	- 89	- 169	- 186	- 126
Manchester	- 17	+ 7	+ 12	+ 24	+ 9	+ 25	+ 16	- 9
Omaha	+ 180	+ 83	+ 81	- 55	+ 6	- 59	- 59	+ 17
Paterson	+ 40	+ 33	+ 9	+ 8	- 22	+ 17	+ 14	+ 11
St. Louis	+ 464	+ 180	- 126	+ 241	+ 171	- 76	- 98	+ 111
San Francisco	+ 299	+ 254	+ 31	- 35	+ 141	+ 32	+ 19	- 86
Wilkes-Barre	+ 69	+ 30	+ 12	+ 39	- 5	+ 10	- 4	- 26
<u>Unknown</u>								
Atlanta	- 613	- 694	- 123	- 163	- 154	- 151	- 244	- 128
Atlanta	- 10	- 15	- 2	- 5	- 12	- 28	- 1	- 3
Baltimore	+ 13	+ 5	- 1	- 5	+ 1	+ 1	- 0	+ 1
Bridgeport	- 7	0	0	- 4	- 4	- 2	- 2	- 2
Butte	- 1	- 3	- 6	- 5	- 6	- 3	+ 2	- 4
Chicago	- 28	- 96	- 40	- 53	- 117	- 92	- 160	- 54
Detroit	- 91	- 30	- 4	- 52	+ 9	- 9	- 73	- 59
Houston	- 3	+ 1	0	0	0	- 6	0	- 1
Manchester	- 9	- 1	- 2	0	0	0	+ 1	0
Omaha	- 6	- 4	- 5	- 21	- 18	- 8	- 1	0
Paterson	0	- 3	- 2	- 3	0	0	0	+ 3
St. Louis	- 466	- 541	- 48	- 8	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	- 4	- 7	- 13	- 6	- 5	- 2	- 8	- 8
Wilkes-Barre	- 1	0	0	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 1

Table 11a  
 Employable Persons in Opened Relief Cases Classified by Occupational  
 Group of Usual Employment

Thirteen Cities

January - August 1935

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
<u>White Collar</u>	5,378	4,338	4,108	1,974	1,904	3,170	3,485	3,629
Atlanta	95	87	47	68	98	20	12	107
Baltimore	256	299	204	97	87	81	153	136
Bridgeport	83	44	36	30	10	29	46	29
Butte	37	26	17	31	30	20	33	30
Chicago	2,360	1,800	2,088	296	196	1,482	1,345	1,503
Detroit	446	248	319	190	170	261	644	594
Houston	174	221	121	113	109	67	122	72
Manchester	31	28	42	21	23	68	34	29
Omaha	234	203	192	158	179	120	132	157
Paterson	70	75	43	39	76	57	72	53
St. Louis	657	474	434	367	408	365	356	377
San Francisco	735	708	486	445	424	495	454	463
Wilkes-Barre	200	125	79	119	94	105	82	79
<u>Professional</u>	586	490	375	185	212	385	343	419
Atlanta	6	12	7	13	14	3	4	14
Baltimore	17	21	9	11	3	8	8	13
Bridgeport	13	2	-	5	-	4	7	1
Butte	4	1	2	6	4	4	1	5
Chicago	272	176	160	25	18	180	135	180
Detroit	42	26	37	19	20	23	36	42
Houston	18	54	9	13	10	10	13	5
Manchester	4	6	1	2	4	10	6	3
Omaha	19	19	14	21	19	15	22	15
Paterson	6	9	4	6	14	6	8	9
St. Louis	33	38	36	14	27	24	19	25
San Francisco	118	110	90	38	72	84	74	97
Wilkes-Barre	34	16	6	12	7	14	10	10
<u>Proprietors</u>	1,220	812	985	375	338	579	697	628
Atlanta	13	17	11	19	23	6	3	14
Baltimore	81	87	53	26	19	15	37	32
Bridgeport	15	7	5	4	5	4	9	5
Butte	8	3	1	2	4	2	5	3
Chicago	552	304	576	75	41	276	280	296
Detroit	108	67	81	30	32	36	140	93
Houston	58	38	26	27	27	15	30	15
Manchester	3	5	6	1	3	11	4	2
Omaha	49	28	35	30	32	16	24	31
Paterson	19	20	12	7	14	9	18	5
St. Louis	168	128	104	82	74	97	77	82
San Francisco	106	85	57	60	50	81	58	42
Wilkes-Barre	40	23	18	12	14	11	12	8

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
<u>Clerks</u>	3,572	3,036	2,748	1,414	1,354	2,206	2,445	2,582
Atlanta	76	58	29	36	61	11	5	79
Baltimore	158	191	142	60	65	58	108	91
Bridgeport	55	35	31	21	5	21	30	23
Butte	25	22	14	23	22	14	27	22
Chicago	1,536	1,320	1,352	196	137	1,026	930	1,027
Detroit	296	155	201	141	118	202	468	459
Houston	98	129	86	73	72	42	79	52
Manchester	24	17	35	18	16	47	24	24
Omaha	166	156	143	107	128	89	86	111
Paterson	45	46	27	26	48	42	46	39
St. Louis	456	308	294	271	307	244	260	270
San Francisco	511	513	339	347	302	330	322	324
Wilkes-Barre	126	86	55	95	73	80	60	61
<u>Skilled</u>	4,728	3,979	3,167	1,499	1,457	2,364	3,119	3,415
Atlanta	118	81	52	48	51	11	4	57
Baltimore	358	424	221	97	99	102	186	180
Bridgeport	115	36	26	36	33	33	34	23
Butte	17	17	9	32	17	8	31	20
Chicago	1,776	1,728	1,360	168	124	834	900	1,312
Detroit	532	340	457	247	241	470	1,056	873
Houston	182	129	88	70	94	55	66	79
Manchester	14	16	30	43	29	37	36	37
Omaha	219	156	169	100	118	109	109	145
Paterson	90	94	65	45	64	64	79	58
St. Louis	513	324	236	205	217	219	261	274
San Francisco	589	471	364	292	291	341	293	280
Wilkes-Barre	205	163	90	116	79	81	64	77
<u>Semi-skilled</u>	8,511	6,815	6,687	3,851	4,306	6,581	8,897	8,521
Atlanta	188	164	112	129	226	32	26	113
Baltimore	549	567	394	221	221	213	329	322
Bridgeport	163	76	68	70	68	74	102	69
Butte	34	25	16	27	20	19	24	21
Chicago	3,432	2,880	2,936	441	326	2,100	2,025	2,822
Detroit	926	537	854	477	519	1,507	3,736	2,862
Houston	213	150	123	109	114	47	106	89
Manchester	44	72	100	272	334	292	365	418
Omaha	506	395	354	294	314	194	225	211
Paterson	204	259	314	338	554	614	563	234
St. Louis	1,290	842	784	752	978	751	746	772
San Francisco	694	662	461	427	411	494	472	421
Wilkes-Barre	268	186	171	294	221	244	178	167
<u>Unskilled</u>	9,236	7,957	7,734	5,073	3,822	5,282	6,804	7,698
Atlanta	266	313	152	106	118	15	25	71
Baltimore	715	874	607	304	272	295	484	363
Bridgeport	99	57	47	44	51	36	39	27
Butte	110	111	86	101	103	135	166	116
Chicago	3,160	2,752	3,264	519	371	2,070	2,450	3,046
Detroit	594	396	487	265	219	469	1,112	1,032
Houston	482	467	324	261	256	63	216	178
Manchester	17	45	43	86	66	60	66	46
Omaha	656	469	493	344	300	237	286	341
Paterson	153	109	100	93	94	111	125	126
St. Louis	1,476	1,100	878	877	785	676	764	860
San Francisco	767	709	500	462	438	570	528	445
Wilkes-Barre	741	555	753	1,611	749	545	543	1,047





Table 11b  
 Employable Persons in Closed Relief Cases Classified by  
 Occupational Group of Usual Employment  
 Thirteen Cities  
 January - August 1935

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>White Collar</u>	3,079	4,255	2,972	3,573	2,978	3,738	4,565	3,287
Atlanta	220	266	146	195	200	496	242	162
Baltimore	94	121	152	276	129	231	215	191
Bridgeport	24	32	41	42	34	39	42	61
Butte	19	34	23	28	30	48	52	36
Chicago	676	1,880	1,076	1,344	1,323	1,240	2,330	1,132
Detroit	881	403	186	218	272	197	285	250
Houston	99	148	180	216	151	182	185	139
Manchester	20	5	15	28	11	2	7	31
Omaha	77	72	74	202	182	223	208	145
Paterson	98	24	21	57	56	23	47	48
St. Louis	556	822	516	237	229	388	418	396
San Francisco	277	399	472	672	267	580	424	570
Wilkes-Barre	38	49	70	58	94	89	110	126
<u>Professional</u>	398	724	278	385	300	456	410	351
Atlanta	24	26	11	30	31	72	40	26
Baltimore	9	10	9	14	5	15	23	15
Bridgeport	2	6	7	1	2	3	2	11
Butte	3	6	4	3	7	5	5	2
Chicago	36	144	56	88	112	120	100	40
Detroit	73	44	12	30	26	46	103	49
Houston	15	16	42	21	20	21	20	19
Manchester	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	6
Omaha	10	13	5	29	23	26	19	17
Paterson	6	4	5	4	7	3	3	7
St. Louis	173	377	18	8	12	32	26	30
San Francisco	44	71	102	148	46	106	60	112
Wilkes-Barre	2	7	7	8	7	7	9	17
<u>Proprietors</u>	456	677	591	610	657	859	998	675
Atlanta	48	62	45	41	56	184	76	53
Baltimore	13	25	37	49	33	63	45	41
Bridgeport	3	5	5	4	9	5	12	18
Butte	3	-	3	2	4	9	6	7
Chicago	140	336	248	232	301	296	550	248
Detroit	101	76	26	43	71	50	42	48
Houston	25	30	44	56	32	49	37	28
Manchester	6	1	5	5	1	-	5	6
Omaha	5	14	18	36	36	43	44	38
Paterson	15	2	2	15	11	6	16	9
St. Louis	66	73	98	45	56	66	98	66
San Francisco	29	44	54	74	34	74	48	102
Wilkes-Barre	2	9	6	8	13	14	19	11

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>Clerks</u>	2,225	2,854	2,103	2,578	2,021	2,423	3,157	2,261
Atlanta	148	178	90	124	113	240	126	83
Baltimore	72	86	106	213	91	153	147	135
Bridgeport	19	21	29	37	23	31	28	32
Butte	13	28	16	23	19	34	41	27
Chicago	500	1,400	772	1,024	910	824	1,680	844
Detroit	707	283	148	145	175	101	140	153
Houston	59	102	94	139	99	112	128	92
Manchester	13	4	10	22	8	2	2	19
Omaha	62	45	51	137	123	154	145	90
Paterson	77	18	14	38	38	14	28	32
St. Louis	317	372	400	184	161	290	294	300
San Francisco	204	234	316	450	187	400	316	356
Wilkes-Barre	34	33	57	42	74	68	82	98
<u>Skilled</u>	3,180	3,806	3,172	4,483	3,661	4,231	4,674	3,459
Atlanta	189	292	225	240	281	488	272	230
Baltimore	130	172	222	417	185	312	331	264
Bridgeport	28	39	78	77	78	73	62	62
Butte	9	28	23	29	27	31	20	20
Chicago	564	1,800	1,056	1,788	1,449	1,440	2,240	1,096
Detroit	1,508	608	320	463	550	346	323	342
Houston	128	157	179	352	195	215	249	124
Manchester	33	9	7	13	18	7	7	28
Omaha	47	80	96	263	206	269	204	169
Paterson	83	30	30	69	101	40	45	40
St. Louis	196	262	528	241	302	458	396	402
San Francisco	221	273	336	452	163	416	360	542
Wilkes-Barre	44	56	72	79	106	136	165	140
<u>Semi-skilled</u>	10,558	8,990	6,143	6,731	5,839	6,707	8,097	6,395
Atlanta	334	519	329	366	355	1,088	459	359
Baltimore	221	288	407	622	218	498	512	439
Bridgeport	55	62	110	113	143	104	132	126
Butte	20	23	36	19	32	41	24	35
Chicago	1,280	3,992	1,984	2,768	2,618	2,032	4,020	2,108
Detroit	5,853	2,054	807	760	787	452	429	672
Houston	129	148	193	239	141	222	233	125
Manchester	157	79	103	81	49	36	38	143
Omaha	86	118	122	312	268	373	309	277
Paterson	1,428	289	119	187	232	159	215	338
St. Louis	622	864	1,274	554	581	1,034	1,038	1,000
San Francisco	285	427	500	586	220	506	422	544
Wilkes-Barre	88	127	169	124	195	162	266	229
<u>Unskilled</u>	5,433	8,147	6,176	7,443	7,917	10,866	10,412	7,953
Atlanta	403	661	328	487	579	2,756	974	650
Baltimore	344	429	509	873	375	1,176	799	588
Bridgeport	31	39	48	56	96	37	74	57
Butte	219	150	106	198	167	222	154	140
Chicago	1,260	3,688	1,784	2,584	3,388	2,968	4,550	2,428
Detroit	1,373	674	290	393	449	317	299	316
Houston	242	256	421	680	523	490	554	468
Manchester	58	22	24	15	26	8	10	42
Omaha	158	201	259	561	382	504	449	416
Paterson	138	70	53	108	157	99	101	99
St. Louis	653	919	1,266	544	531	988	1,116	856
San Francisco	257	368	482	568	206	546	532	678
Wilkes-Barre	297	670	606	376	1,038	725	800	1,215

Table 11 (cont'd.)

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>Laborers</u>	\$,070	4,659	3,397	4,242	4,884	5,239	5,655	4,561
Atlanta	82	160	103	113	136	316	201	142
Baltimore	193	233	306	577	217	555	477	353
Bridgeport	22	27	37	44	75	51	49	32
Butte	214	138	98	169	149	197	132	126
Chicago	680	2,152	916	1,428	2,093	1,840	2,470	1,208
Detroit	827	361	142	218	229	157	128	147
Houston	137	165	219	395	305	292	286	260
Manchester	29	12	13	9	14	6	5	21
Omaha	91	106	136	333	248	316	268	277
Paterson	102	49	26	74	92	67	59	59
St. Louis	280	431	606	272	265	512	584	474
San Francisco	132	198	226	268	73	250	252	338
Wilkes-Barre	281	627	569	342	988	680	744	1,124
<u>Servants</u>	2,363	3,488	2,779	3,201	3,033	5,627	4,757	3,392
Atlanta	321	501	225	374	443	2,440	773	508
Baltimore	151	196	203	296	158	621	322	235
Bridgeport	9	12	11	12	21	16	25	25
Butte	5	12	8	29	18	25	22	14
Chicago	580	1,536	868	1,156	1,295	1,128	2,080	1,220
Detroit	546	313	148	175	220	160	171	169
Houston	105	91	292	285	218	198	268	208
Manchester	29	10	11	6	12	2	5	21
Omaha	67	95	123	228	134	188	181	139
Paterson	36	21	27	34	65	32	42	40
St. Louis	373	488	600	272	266	476	532	382
San Francisco	125	170	256	300	133	296	280	340
Wilkes-Barre	16	43	37	34	50	45	56	91
<u>Unknown</u>	732	773	158	192	183	184	260	155
Atlanta	10	15	2	5	12	28	1	3
Baltimore	3	7	7	5	-	-	-	-
Bridgeport	9	4	-	5	4	2	2	2
Butte	1	3	6	5	6	3	-	4
Chicago	36	104	40	50	119	104	160	68
Detroit	151	60	28	68	13	23	85	68
Houston	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
Manchester	9	1	2	1	3	2	1	-
Omaha	6	4	5	21	18	8	1	-
Paterson	-	3	2	13	-	-	-	-
St. Louis	499	563	52	12	-	-	-	-
San Francisco	4	9	14	6	6	6	8	8
Wilkes-Barre	1	-	-	1	2	2	2	1

Table 12  
Occupational Distribution of Workers in Opened Cases Reporting  
Usual Employment and in Closed Cases Currently Employed  
Thirteen Cities

January - August 1935

Classification	Opened Cases								Closed Cases							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>White Collar</u>																
Atlanta	14%	13%	13%	19%	20%	26%	18%	31%	21%	22%	20%	21%	16%	18%	16%	15%
Baltimore	14	14	14	13	13	12	13	14	14	11	11	12	12	15	15	11
Bridgeport	13	21	20	17	6	17	21	20	19	20	13	11	8	14	12	13
Butte	19	15	13	16	18	11	13	16	7	14	10	10	12	17	16	14
Chicago	22	20	22	21	19	23	20	17	14	13	13	14	15	17	18	17
Detroit	18	16	15	16	15	10	10	11	6	7	8	10	10	13	20	17
Houston	17	23	18	20	19	29	24	17	17	19	14	12	14	18	16	16
Manchester	29	17	20	5	5	15	7	5	8	4	3	6	11	5	13	14
Omaha	14	17	16	18	20	18	18	18	17	16	16	17	18	15	20	19
Paterson	14	14	8	8	10	7	9	11	4	5	6	14	9	8	9	7
St. Louis	17	17	19	17	17	18	17	17	20	15	12	13	14	13	11	14
San Francisco	26	28	27	27	27	26	26	29	28	28	26	26	28	27	23	21
Wilkes-Barre	14	12	7	6	8	11	9	6	7	4	6	8	5	7	8	7
<u>Professional</u>																
Atlanta	1	2	2	4	3	4	6	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Baltimore	1	1	1	2	*	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	1	1	1
Bridgeport	3	1	-	3	-	2	3	1	3	6	2	1	*	2	2	3
Butte	2	1	2	3	2	2	*	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Detroit	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1	1	5	2
Houston	2	6	1	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Manchester	4	4	*	*	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Omaha	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
Paterson	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	*	*	1	2	1	*	-	*
St. Louis	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	*	1	2	1	1
San Francisco	4	4	5	2	5	4	4	6	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	2
Wilkes-Barre	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	*	1	1
<u>Proprietors</u>																
Atlanta	2	3	3	5	5	8	5	4	6	6	6	5	6	10	8	6
Baltimore	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	7	4	3
Bridgeport	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	5	2
Butte	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	*	1	2	3	3	4	3	3
Chicago	5	3	6	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	3
Detroit	4	4	4	3	3	1	2	2	*	1	1	2	3	4	5	5
Houston	6	4	4	5	5	7	6	4	3	3	4	3	3	5	4	1
Manchester	3	3	3	*	1	2	1	*	1	1	-	3	3	2	9	2
Omaha	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	1	3	4	3	3	4	5	4
Paterson	4	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	*	1	-	3	2	2	3	3
St. Louis	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
San Francisco	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	5	2	4
Wilkes-Barre	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

Table 12 (cont'd.)

Classification	Opened Cases								Closed Cases							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>Clerks</u>																
Atlanta	11%	9%	8%	10%	12%	14%	7%	23%	14%	14%	12%	14%	9%	7%	8%	7%
Baltimore	8	9	10	8	10	8	9	9	12	9	9	9	8	7	9	7
Bridgeport	12	16	18	12	3	12	14	16	14	11	9	10	6	8	6	8
Butte	13	12	11	12	13	8	11	12	5	10	6	7	8	12	12	10
Chicago	14	14	14	14	13	16	14	12	11	10	11	12	11	11	11	13
Detroit	12	10	9	12	10	8	7	9	5	6	7	8	7	8	11	11
Houston	9	13	13	13	13	18	15	12	11	14	10	8	9	11	11	13
Manchester	23	11	16	4	4	10	5	5	6	3	3	4	6	2	4	11
Omaha	10	13	12	12	14	13	11	13	14	11	11	12	14	10	13	13
Paterson	9	9	5	5	6	5	5	8	3	4	6	10	6	5	6	4
St. Louis	12	11	13	12	13	12	12	12	15	11	9	9	10	8	7	10
San Francisco	18	20	19	21	19	17	18	20	22	22	18	18	21	19	18	14
Wilkes-Barre	9	8	5	4	6	8	7	4	6	3	5	6	3	6	6	5
<u>Skilled</u>																
Atlanta	18	13	14	14	10	14	6	16	14	16	24	11	24	10	14	17
Baltimore	19	20	15	13	15	15	16	18	14	15	18	19	19	14	17	15
Bridgeport	25	17	15	20	20	19	15	16	5	13	22	19	16	23	15	18
Butte	9	9	7	17	10	4	12	11	3	9	10	8	6	7	10	8
Chicago	17	19	14	12	12	13	15	15	12	13	18	20	20	22	18	14
Detroit	21	22	22	21	21	17	16	16	11	12	14	20	25	25	24	22
Houston	17	13	13	13	16	24	13	19	18	15	16	17	17	16	16	10
Manchester	13	10	14	10	6	8	7	7	7	5	5	5	24	15	2	10
Omaha	14	13	14	11	13	17	14	17	10	14	18	20	20	22	17	20
Paterson	17	18	12	9	8	8	9	12	2	3	9	13	19	10	9	6
St. Louis	13	12	10	9	9	11	12	12	10	9	14	15	21	17	15	18
San Francisco	21	18	20	18	19	18	17	17	17	17	13	18	18	19	20	22
Wilkes-Barre	14	16	8	5	7	8	7	6	11	4	6	10	6	9	9	7
<u>Semi-skilled</u>																
Atlanta	28	25	31	37	46	41	39	32	34	36	41	32	27	23	22	25
Baltimore	29	26	28	31	33	31	29	32	29	33	35	31	27	24	28	31
Bridgeport	35	36	38	39	42	43	46	47	45	45	45	51	48	41	45	52
Butte	17	14	13	14	12	10	9	11	8	8	14	7	9	14	10	13
Chicago	32	31	30	31	32	32	30	33	36	40	39	37	38	29	32	33
Detroit	37	35	40	40	45	56	57	53	69	63	58	44	39	36	27	37
Houston	20	16	19	20	20	20	21	21	25	27	24	18	16	23	20	13
Manchester	42	45	46	64	74	64	73	79	67	72	75	82	45	56	59	59
Omaha	31	32	29	33	34	29	30	25	31	29	22	19	27	30	29	26
Paterson	39	48	60	66	70	73	67	50	91	79	61	47	43	45	49	63
St. Louis	33	31	34	34	41	37	35	34	39	44	41	39	33	35	36	37
San Francisco	25	26	25	26	26	26	27	26	28	33	28	26	24	22	23	25
Wilkes-Barre	19	18	16	14	19	25	21	12	17	14	18	20	10	14	17	11

Table 12 (cont'd.)

Classification	Opened Cases								Closed Cases							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
<u>Unskilled</u>																
Atlanta	40%	49%	42%	30%	24%	19%	37%	20%	31%	26%	16%	29%	33%	49%	48%	43%
Baltimore	38	40	43	42	40	43	42	36	44	41	36	38	42	48	40	43
Bridgeport	22	27	27	24	31	21	18	18	31	23	20	18	28	22	28	17
Butte	56	62	67	53	61	74	65	62	83	70	66	74	72	63	64	65
Chicago	29	30	34	36	36	32	36	35	37	34	31	29	27	32	33	36
Detroit	24	26	23	22	19	17	17	19	14	18	20	25	26	26	28	24
Houston	46	48	49	47	45	27	42	43	40	39	46	53	53	43	48	62
Manchester	16	28	20	20	15	13	13	9	19	19	17	6	19	24	26	17
Omaha	41	38	41	38	33	36	38	40	42	41	45	44	34	33	35	34
Paterson	30	20	19	18	12	13	15	27	4	13	23	25	30	36	32	24
St. Louis	38	40	38	40	33	34	36	38	32	32	32	33	31	35	37	31
San Francisco	28	28	28	28	28	30	30	28	28	23	33	30	30	32	34	33
Wilkes-Barre	52	54	69	75	66	56	63	76	65	77	70	62	79	70	66	75
<u>Laborers</u>																
Atlanta	9	10	10	6	7	6	13	5	6	5	5	7	10	8	11	10
Baltimore	22	23	21	22	25	24	24	18	25	24	23	27	28	23	25	30
Bridgeport	15	19	20	16	22	14	10	14	20	14	16	15	24	18	17	11
Butte	49	52	56	45	50	59	56	51	81	65	60	65	63	54	56	57
Chicago	14	15	18	17	18	17	19	19	19	22	17	17	18	22	17	19
Detroit	11	11	11	11	9	9	8	9	10	12	14	15	14	15	13	12
Houston	28	24	26	22	22	15	26	23	23	29	27	34	32	27	27	37
Manchester	5	17	9	13	10	7	9	6	10	11	10	4	10	17	13	10
Omaha	25	24	24	19	18	16	21	22	20	19	23	26	22	19	18	21
Paterson	15	10	12	10	6	7	8	16	3	8	11	16	17	24	20	14
St. Louis	16	16	15	17	15	14	16	16	10	11	14	17	17	18	20	18
San Francisco	12	11	12	12	10	13	13	12	12	10	14	17	12	16	18	19
Wilkes-Barre	46	47	64	72	62	50	57	72	60	74	67	57	77	67	62	71
<u>Servants</u>																
Atlanta	31	38	32	24	17	13	24	15	25	20	11	22	23	42	37	33
Baltimore	17	17	22	20	15	18	18	18	18	17	14	10	14	25	15	13
Bridgeport	7	8	6	8	10	7	7	4	10	9	13	4	4	4	11	6
Butte	6	10	11	8	11	15	10	11	2	5	6	9	9	8	8	8
Chicago	15	15	16	19	18	15	18	16	18	13	14	12	10	10	16	17
Detroit	13	15	12	11	10	8	9	10	4	6	6	10	12	11	16	12
Houston	18	24	23	25	23	13	16	20	17	10	19	20	21	16	21	24
Manchester	11	11	11	7	5	6	4	2	8	8	7	3	10	7	13	7
Omaha	15	15	17	19	15	20	17	18	22	22	22	18	12	14	16	13
Paterson	15	10	7	8	5	6	7	11	1	5	13	10	13	12	12	10
St. Louis	21	24	23	23	18	20	20	22	22	21	18	16	14	17	17	14
San Francisco	15	17	16	16	18	17	17	16	16	13	20	13	18	17	17	13
Wilkes-Barre	6	7	4	3	4	6	6	5	5	4	3	5	2	3	4	4

\* Less than one-half of one percent.

Table 13  
Reasons for Opening and Closing Relief Cases  
August 1935

Classification	Atlanta	Baltimore	Bridgeport	Butte	Chicago	Detroit	Houston	Manchester	Omaha	Paterson	St. Louis	San Francisco	Wilkes-Barre
Case load, August 1935	15,163	23,343	4,275	3,610	136,101	43,125	10,219	3,566	12,557	6,378	38,688	34,601	13,342
Accessions													
(Rate	2	4	3	6	6	11	4	9	7	7	5	5	9
(Number	302	897	128	213	8,438	4,632	452	319	829	420	1,943	1,641	1,144
Separations													
(Rate	8	5	6	7	5	4	7	5	8	7	6	7	10
(Number	1,159	1,249	245	246	6,344	1,505	757	177	968	418	2,258	2,304	1,308
	Percent Distribution												
All reasons-opening	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Loss of job	53	71	62	57	36	82	64	78	62	55	57	70	80
Decreased hours or pay	7	6	12	3	6	4	2	5	13	11	9	3	5
Strike	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	*	*	-
Depletion of resources	8	8	9	15	13	7	11	15	7	11	8	12	10
Increased needs	1	1	2	2	1	*	1	1	2	1	1	*	-
Other reasons	31	14	15	23	44	7	22	1	15	22	25	15	5
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All reasons-closing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Job secured	35	57	66	51	34	45	43	35	49	61	35	58	82
Increased hours or pay	13	6	4	4	7	3	3	4	6	12	13	2	4
Strike ended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
Client failed to report	14	10	1	11	10	18	31	2	19	8	10	15	2
Decreased needs	-	*	1	1	*	*	-	-	1	*	1	-	-
Resources discovered by agency	1	2	8	4	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	1
Other reasons	37	25	20	29	46	33	22	56	23	17	29	22	11
Unknown	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Less than one-half of one percent.



Table 14  
 Opened and Closed Relief Cases Having No Employable Members  
 August 1935

	Opened Cases			Closed Cases		
	Total	Unemployable		Total	Unemployable	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	21,356	1,982	9	18,938	1,779	9
Atlanta	302	8	3	1,159	152	13
Baltimore	897	91	10	1,249	133	11
Bridgeport	128	10	8	245	18	7
Butte	213	32	15	246	32	13
Chicago	8,438	1,219	14	6,344	764	12
Detroit	4,632	159	3	1,505	73	5
Houston	452	52	12	757	73	10
Manchester	319	10	3	177	10	6
Omaha	829	59	7	968	72	7
Paterson	420	43	10	418	24	6
St. Louis	1,943	171	9	2,258	188	8
San Francisco	1,641	113	7	2,304	194	8
Wilkes-Barre	1,142	15	1	1,308	46	4

Table 15  
 Percent of Households in Relief Intake Receiving  
 First Public Relief  
 January-August 1935

City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Atlanta	48%	54%	50%	43%	39%	30%	26%	27%
Baltimore	43	47	48	42	35	32	26	31
Bridgeport	41	32	19	20	15	35	39	33
Butte	44	32	34	23	25	19	22	27
Chicago	44	45	51	53	25	36	45	41
Detroit	42	42	39	30	31	22	26	28
Houston	43	47	46	46	49	53	51	45
Manchester	59	51	49	27	40	46	53	52
Omaha	63	69	69	66	66	52	46	45
Paterson	55	50	44	40	33	35	38	52
St. Louis	59	61	58	58	54	53	46	50
San Francisco	60	62	60	63	50	47	49	46
Wilkes-Barre	50	57	41	35	49	61	65	38
High.....	63	69	69	66	66	61	65	52
Low.....	41	32	19	20	15	19	22	27
Median.....	48	50	48	42	39	36	45	41

