

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RURAL RELIEF
AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

BY

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OF THE RURAL SECTION

RESEARCH MONOGRAPH

II

WASHINGTON
1935

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C., December 10, 1935

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report based on a survey of rural relief and non-relief households conducted in 47 counties in the major agricultural areas of the United States. The survey amplified, for selected rural relief households, the information obtained by the Unemployment Relief Census of October 1933. In addition it made possible social and economic comparisons of relief and non-relief households.

The survey was made during the winter of 1933-34. In its earlier stages the investigation was under the direction of *E. D. Tetreau*, with *Howard W. Beers* and *Rosalind Fough* assisting. The preliminary analysis of the data was made by *K. H. McGill*, *W. F. Daugherty*, *A. D. Edwards*, and *H. Kallin*, under the supervision of *T. C. McCormick*. This report was prepared by *T. C. McCormick*. Both the survey and the preparation of the report were under the general direction of *Howard B. Myers*, Assistant Director in charge of research under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Acknowledgement is due the men who acted as supervisors of the field work in the several states in which the survey was made.

CORRINGTON GILL
Assistant Administrator

Hon. HARRY L. HOPKINS
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SUMMARY

The present study was designed to show in what ways, if any, and to what extent the rural households receiving public emergency relief in October 1933 differed from their nearest neighbors who had not received such relief.

A number of differences were found. These differences not only pointed to larger families, greater unemployment and smaller incomes in the relief group, but also indicated possible explanations of why one group of families came to be in greater need than the other group. Differences were found as to age, educational attainments, stability, family composition, usual occupations and industries.

It must be stated, however, that the differences between the relief and non-relief households were not cleancut. In the case of every trait measured there was considerable overlapping, so that no sharp line could be drawn between the two groups. A considerable number of households in the non-relief group were so near the position of the relief group that it is not surprising that many who were not on relief in October 1933 have been obliged to go on relief since that time.

Unless specifically stated, in the summary that follows the differences mentioned are averages which existed not only between the total populations surveyed but also, in the majority of cases, between the same occupational classes in the relief and non-relief groups, often with other pertinent factors controlled.

Relief households with male heads had changed residence across county lines within the past ten years to a greater extent than had the corresponding non-relief households, a fact possibly indicating less stability among those who eventually came on relief.

Households receiving relief averaged about one person larger than non-relief households. The normal family of husband, wife, and children, and broken families of mother and children and father and children, occurred more often in the relief than in the non-relief population; but the reverse was true of the husband-wife family. The smallest type of household, however, - persons living alone - appeared about as often in one group as in the other.

The heads of relief households tended to be younger than those of non-relief households, especially among unemployed male and female heads. The differences were slight and inconsistent with regard to employed heads. There were more male heads under 25 years of age and over 64 years of age in the relief than in the non-relief group.

The relief group contained over a third more children under 15 years of age than the non-relief group; and this ratio would

have been little changed if the occupational distribution of the heads of households had been the same for relief and non-relief groups.

The relief population contained a larger percentage of females than the non-relief, the sex ratios being 104 and 111 respectively. Households with female heads comprised 13 percent of all relief households and 8 percent of all non-relief households.

The heads of relief households had less formal education than those of non-relief households, especially in the older age groups. Children of relief parents were also educationally handicapped in comparison with those of non-relief parents, but were somewhat less handicapped than the older heads.

As might be expected, the percentage of households with no employed workers was much greater in the relief (26 percent) than in the non-relief group (4 percent); and the same was true of the number of dependents per employed worker in households having such workers (relief 3.0, non-relief 1.8). The number of households that included neither worker nor potential worker was not large, but the proportion in the relief population (7 percent) exceeded that in the non-relief (4 percent).

Again as would be expected, fewer relief (66 percent) than non-relief households (92 percent), exclusive of farm operators, reported earnings in October 1933; and of households with such income, those on relief earned only a third as much (\$26) as those not on relief (\$82). Members other than the head contributed a larger part of the family earnings among relief (one fifth) than among non-relief households (one eighth).

Farmers on relief everywhere operated smaller farms than their non-relief neighbors. Even with size of farm held constant, about 10 percent more of the relief group, or a total of 34 percent, were without workstock.

Fewer relief than non-relief households owned cows and poultry.

Only half as many relief as non-relief households had no debts outstanding on January 1, 1934; but because of lack of credit the amount of indebtedness per indebted relief household was a third as great (\$500 compared to \$1,600). If the usual occupation and sex distributions of the heads of both groups had been the same as in the relief group, however, the latter ratio would have been changed from a third to nearly a half.

By last usual occupation, 28 percent of the male heads of households receiving relief were semi- and unskilled industrial laborers, 28 percent were farm tenants and croppers, 12 percent were farm owners, 11 percent were farm laborers, 8 percent were skilled laborers, 8 percent had no usual occupation, and 4 percent were "white collar" workers.

The occupational classes that least frequently resorted to relief were professionals, proprietors, clerical workers, farm owners, and skilled laborers, in order; while those with the largest proportions on relief rolls were share-croppers, farm laborers, semi- and unskilled industrial laborers, heads with no usual occupation, and farm tenants other than croppers.

Even if the occupational distribution in the non-relief group had been the same as in the relief group, between three and four times as many relief as non-relief male heads would have been unemployed in October 1933.

By last usual industry, 52 percent of the male heads of relief households were employed in agriculture, 16 percent in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 8 percent in miscellaneous industries, 8 percent in transportation and communication, 8 percent in no industry, 4 percent in trade, 2 percent in extraction of minerals, 1 percent in domestic and personal service, 0.5 percent in public service, and 0.5 percent in professional service.

Among the last usual industries reported by male heads of households receiving relief, those that furnished well above their quota to the relief population were the miscellaneous industries, forestry and fishing, and extraction of minerals, in the order given; whereas those that furnished markedly less than their quota were professional service, domestic and personal service, and trade. Agriculture, manufacturing and mechanical industries, and transportation and communication, which supplied the bulk of all relief cases, were represented in nearly the same proportions among the relief and non-relief samples.

Two thirds as many male relief as non-relief heads would have remained employed at their usual industries and occupations in October 1933 if the usual industrial and occupational distributions in the non-relief group had been the same as in the relief group.

During the six-year pre-depression period from November 1, 1923 through October 31, 1929, those male heads of households who were on relief in October 1933 would have been unemployed no more than their non-relief neighbors if the usual occupation and age distributions had been the same in the two groups. During the first four years of the depression, however, from November 1, 1929 through October 31, 1933, the male heads of households who were receiving relief in October 1933 would have been unemployed 2.5 times as much as the corresponding non-relief heads.

INTRODUCTION

As a follow-up of the Relief Census taken by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in October 1933, a need was felt for a survey that would describe in more detail a sample of the rural families receiving relief in the chief commercial farming regions of the country, and that would compare them with their nearest neighbors who had never received public relief.

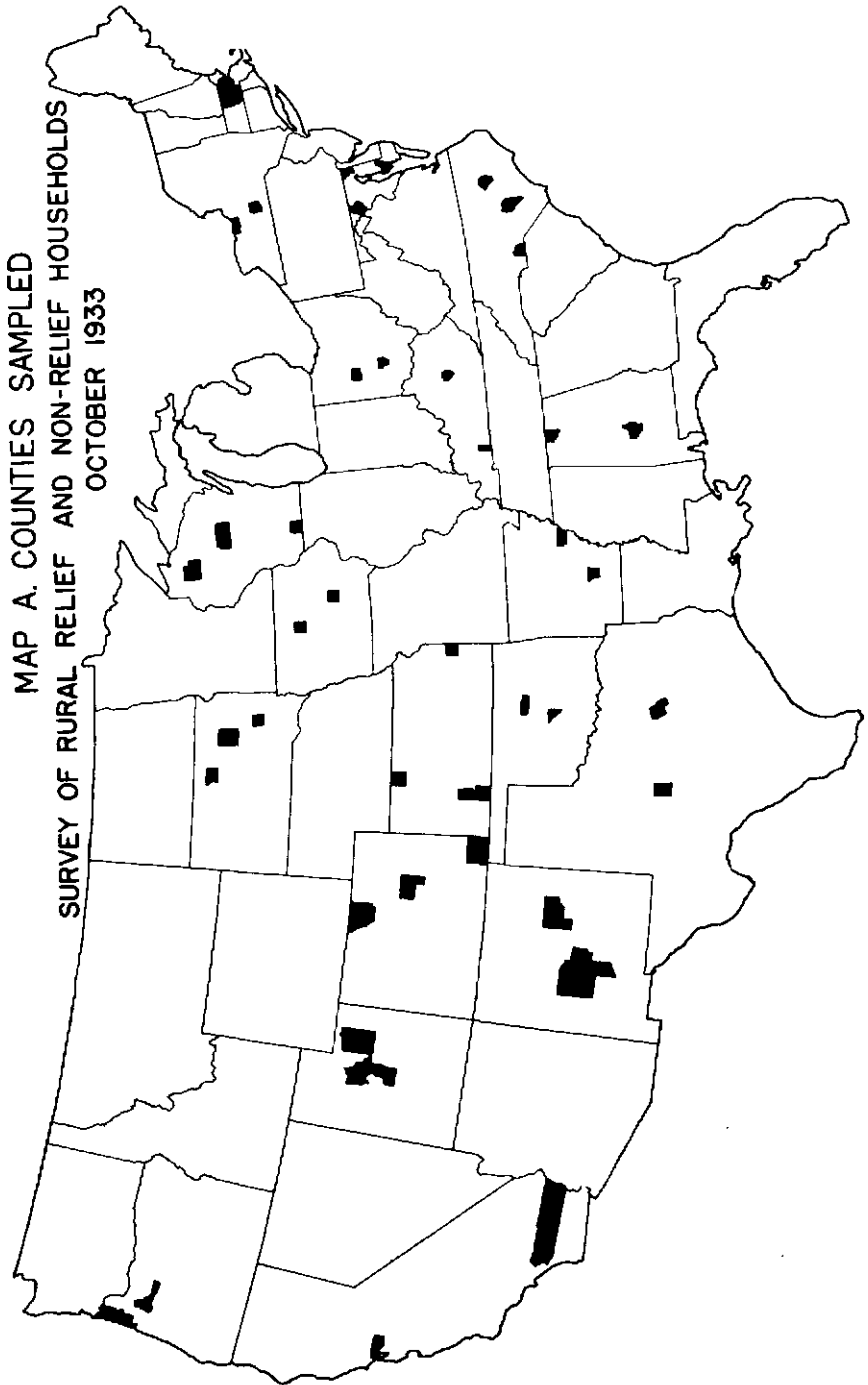
Accordingly, the Survey of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households was conducted as of October 1933 in 47 sample counties selected in 19 states and falling within 13 distinct types of farming areas. The sample counties alone are shown on Map A. Map B includes also the counties in the same types of farming areas that were found to resemble the sample counties rather closely with respect both to (1) basic economic and population factors and (2) proportion of the rural population receiving relief. Map C indicates all of the counties that were like the sample counties with respect to basic economic and population factors, whether or not they were like them in regard to the proportion of the population receiving relief.

It is apparent that the sample counties were too few in number to provide a reliable picture of the total rural population of the United States. Moreover, because of small area samples, it was necessary to avoid detailed analyses by separate areas. The chief value of the investigation, therefore, lies in the comparisons that it affords between fairly large relief and non-relief populations in certain rural areas in the month of October 1933.

As additional families were forced on relief after October 1933, it is probable that an increasing proportion of the upper economic classes was included. If so, the composition and characteristics of the relief population at later dates would differ somewhat from those found in this survey.

The sections on kinds and amounts of relief received, in which relief and non-relief comparisons do not appear, are offered chiefly as a preliminary to the comparisons that follow.

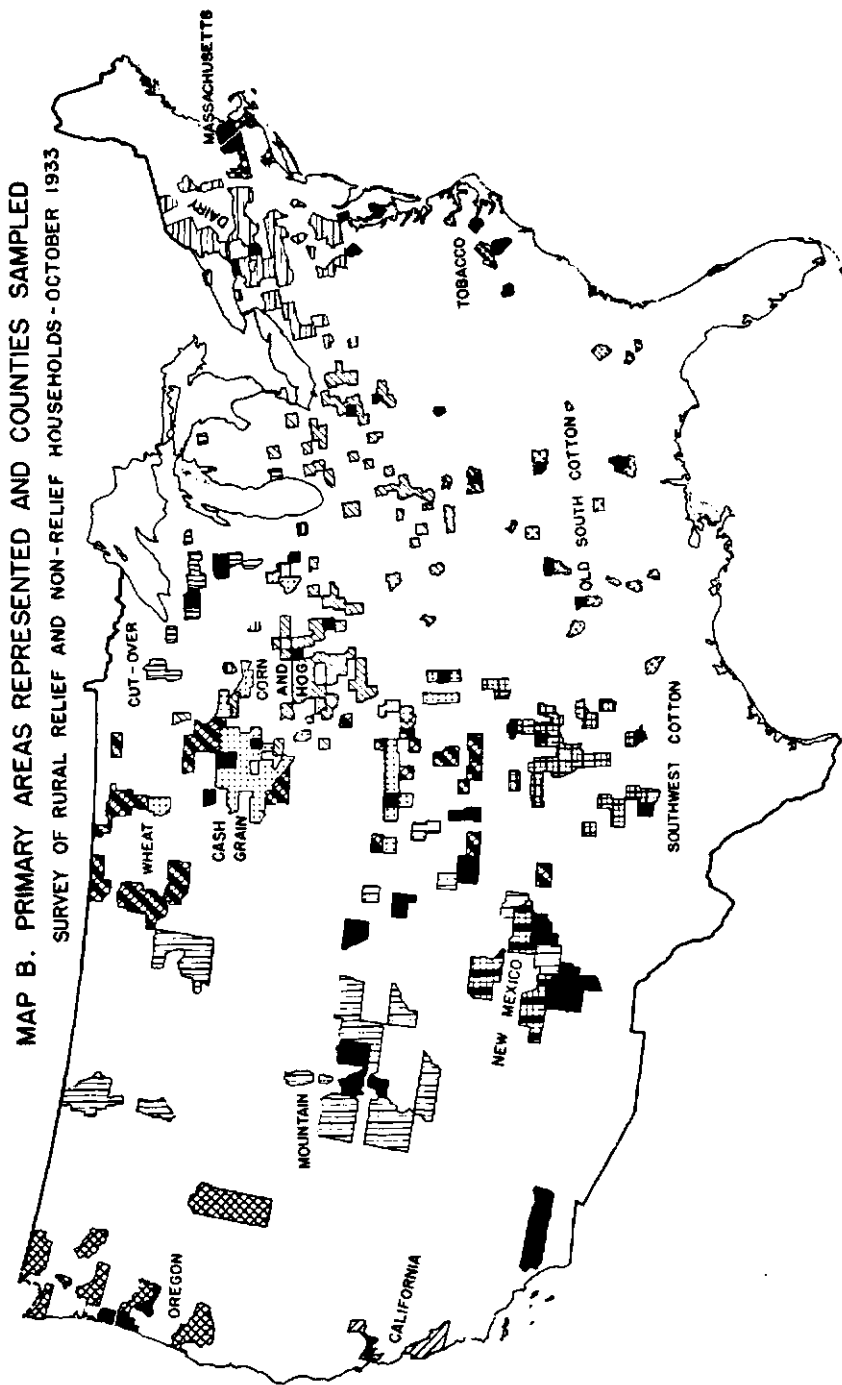
Although the essence of this study is a comparison of differences between the relief and non-relief populations, on account of the grossness of the data it has seemed pointless to employ refined statistical methods for testing the significance of the differences. Instead, these differences have simply been exhibited as they were found to exist. Several sections included in the original field schedule do not appear in this report as the data were found to be seriously lacking either in definition or reliability. These difficulties were due partly to the unavoidable use of untrained field visitors in some areas, partly to the widely scattered territory in which the survey was made.

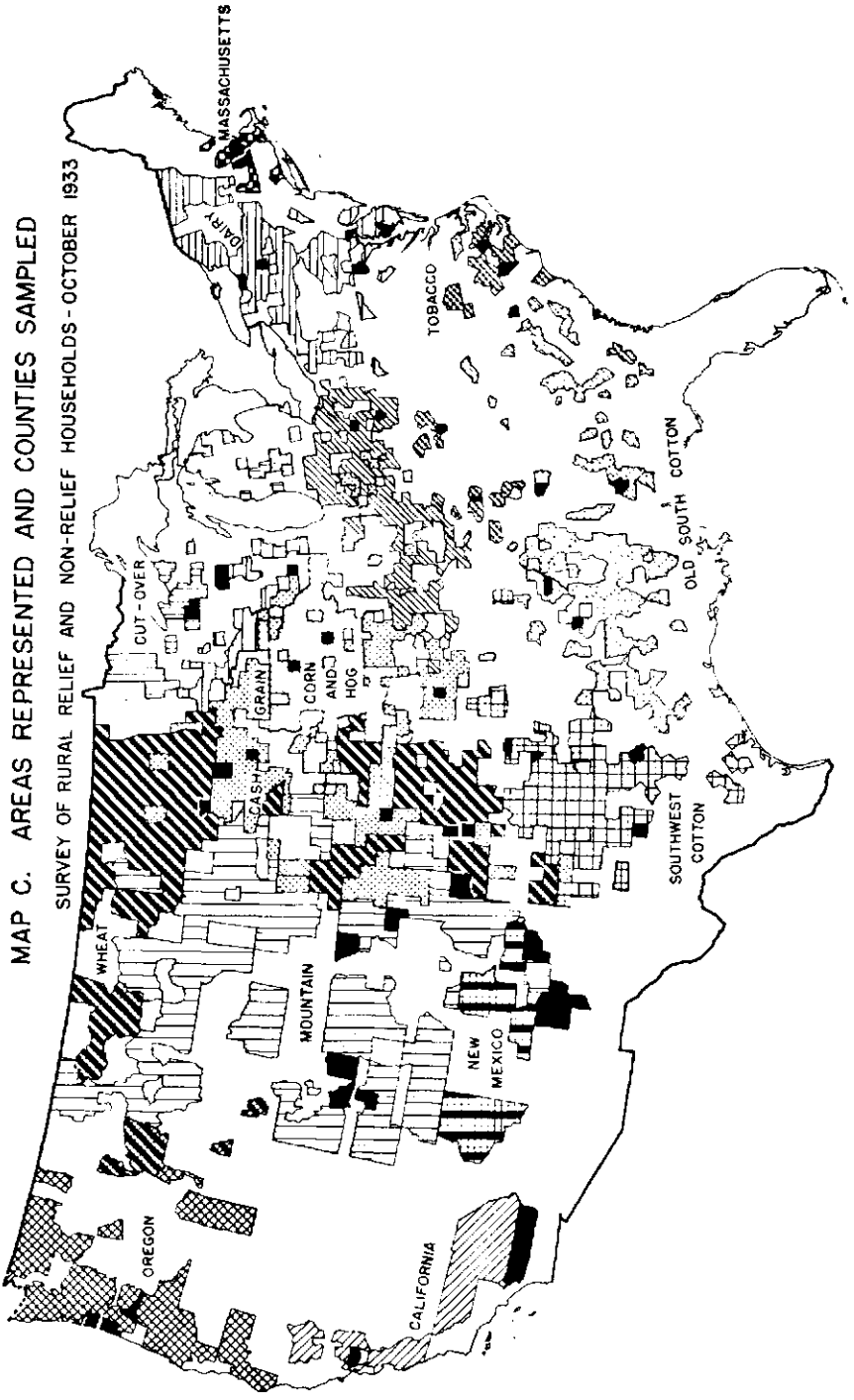


Interpretations have been confined rather closely to what could be drawn directly from the data. Further explanation requires special studies, some of which are now under way.

COUNTIES SURVEYED, BY AREAS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(I) Old South Cotton
 Dallas, Alabama
 Limestone, Alabama
 Cleveland, Arkansas
 Lee, Arkansas
 Anson, North Carolina</p> | <p>(VI) Tobacco
 Todd, Kentucky
 Madison, Kentucky
 Sampson, North Carolina
 Pitt, North Carolina</p> |
| <p>(II) Dairy
 Green, Wisconsin
 Cecil, Maryland
 Frederick, Maryland
 Tompkins, New York
 Wayne, New York
 Dorchester, Maryland</p> | <p>(VII) Massachusetts
 Middlesex, Massachusetts
 Worcester, Massachusetts</p> |
| <p>(III) Corn-and-Hog
 Wright, Iowa
 Poweshiek, Iowa
 Fayette, Ohio
 Logan, Ohio</p> | <p>(VIII) Cut-Over
 Marathon, Wisconsin
 Sawyer, Wisconsin</p> |
| <p>(IV) Wheat
 Meade, Kansas
 Gray, Kansas
 Baca, Colorado
 Spink, South Dakota
 Walworth, South Dakota</p> | <p>(IX) Cash Grain
 Miner, South Dakota
 Linn, Kansas
 Norton, Kansas</p> |
| <p>(V) Southwestern Cotton
 Hill, Texas
 Runnels, Texas
 Cleveland, Oklahoma
 Payne, Oklahoma</p> | <p>(X) Mountain
 Elbert, Colorado
 Larimer, Colorado
 Utah, Utah
 Sanpete, Utah
 Duchesne, Utah</p> |
| | <p>(XI) New Mexico
 Guadalupe, New Mexico
 Socorro, New Mexico</p> |
| | <p>(XII) Oregon
 Tillamook, Oregon
 Clatsop, Oregon
 Marion, Oregon</p> |
| | <p>(XIII) California
 Contra Costa, California
 Riverside, California</p> |





I. THE RURAL RELIEF SITUATION IN OCTOBER 1933

1. Kinds of Relief Received

Of the rural¹ households receiving relief in October 1933, almost one half received direct relief,² two fifths work relief,³ and one eighth both direct and work relief (Table A).

TABLE A. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF RELIEF RECEIVED IN OCTOBER 1933, AND BY COLOR, SEX, AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	ALL RACES				WHITE				NEGRO			
	TOTAL	DIRECT RELIEF	WORK RELIEF	DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF	TOTAL	DIRECT RELIEF	WORK RELIEF	DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF	TOTAL	DIRECT RELIEF	WORK RELIEF	DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF
ALL HEADS	100	47	41	12	100	48	40	11	100	29	46	25
MALE HEADS	100	42	46	12	100	42	45	13	100	29	43	28
AGRICULTURE	100	37	47	16	100	40	46	14	100	18	49	33
FARM OWNER	100	54	32	14	100	55	33	12	100	26	22	52
CROPPER	100	30	43	27	100	34	40	26	100	22	48	30
OTHER TENANT	100	25	59	16	100	27	59	14	100	7	61	32
FARM LABORER	100	62	28	10	100	63	27	10	100	71	4	25
NON-AGRICULTURE	100	37	51	12	100	37	52	11	100	38	33	29
UNEMPLOYED	100	48	41	11	100	49	40	11	100	29	61	10
FEMALE HEADS	100	89	8	3	100	90	7	3	100	71	21	8

There was, however, considerable variation from area to area in the proportions which obtained one or the other type of relief (Table 1). This was partly because local circumstances largely determined the form of relief given. In the Cash Grain, Wheat, Southwest Cotton, Old South Cotton, and Corn-and-Hog counties there was more work than direct relief, with as many as nine tenths of all cases in the Cash Grain counties having some work relief during October 1933. The counties in all of the remaining types of farming areas surveyed distributed more direct than work relief. Sections where the extent of work relief was particularly limited were the Cut-Over and Dairy areas, New Mexico, and Oregon, in which less than one fifth of the cases worked for some or all of their relief grant. Slightly more work relief was given to heads of households engaged in non-agricultural vocations and to farm tenants than to farm owners and laborers.

As would be expected, a much greater proportion of relief households headed by females than by males received direct relief. In general, work relief was granted to a larger percentage of Negro than of white relief households.

¹Outside of centers with 2,500 or more inhabitants.

²Relief in return for which no work was done nor repayment made.

³Relief given in return for work done.

2. Amounts of Relief Received

The average value of the relief grant per case in October 1933 was approximately the same for both direct and work relief - \$12 - but since some households received both types of relief, the average for all relief rose to about \$14. The ratio between the average value of work and direct relief grants, however, changed considerably from one type of farming area to another (Table B). In 9 out of 13 areas, grants for

TABLE B. AVERAGE VALUE OF DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF IN OCTOBER 1933, BY AREA

AREA	AVERAGE VALUE	
	DIRECT RELIEF ^A	WORK RELIEF ^B
ALL AREAS	\$ 12	\$ 12
OLD SOUTH COTTON	6	11
SOUTHWEST COTTON	5	7
TOBACCO	6	9
DAIRY	15	35
MASSACHUSETTS	26	27
CUT-OVER	15	12
CORN-AND-HOG	9	8
CASH GRAIN	11	13
WHEAT	11	12
MOUNTAIN	9	10
NEW MEXICO	5	6
OREGON	8	8
CALIFORNIA	17	15

A INCLUDES ALL CASES RECEIVING ANY DIRECT RELIEF.

B INCLUDES ALL CASES RECEIVING ANY WORK RELIEF.

work relief were greater than grants for direct relief.

Areas differed widely in the amount of total relief received per case during October 1933. In New Mexico, the average was \$5; in the Southwest Cotton counties \$7; in the Dairy counties \$20; in Massachusetts \$28 (Table 2). Ninety-nine out of every 100 cases obtained less than \$55, and approximately 9 out of 10 obtained less than \$30, 4 out of 5 less than \$20, and one half less than \$10 (Table 3).

Amount of Relief by Occupation, by Employment, and by Sex. Some variations in size of relief benefits appeared also in relation to occupation. Households whose heads were employed in private industry during October 1933 received an average of \$2 more if the heads were engaged in non-agricultural occupations than if engaged in agriculture, although this was not true in all areas (Table 4). In the non-agricultural group skilled workers obtained considerably larger relief grants than any other class, but this was partly because these workers tended to be concentrated in areas where high relief benefits prevailed. In the agricultural group, there was little difference by tenure. The low average for croppers was largely a result of their concentration in areas of small relief benefits for all clients.

The average value of all relief received by female heads was \$15, and by unemployed male heads \$17. Both of these

averages, in the case of whites, were above that for employed male heads. Among Negroes, however, female heads received less than the average for all heads, probably due in part to the fact that in the Negro relief group the women were as frequently and as profitably employed as the men. It should also be noted that households with male heads employed in private industry and in agriculture were given an average of only \$4 to \$6 less relief during October than were households with totally unemployed male heads, indicating the extreme meagerness of the earnings of the so-called "employed" men on relief rolls.

Amount of Relief by Race. In practically all areas and occupations, Negro households were given less relief than white households. The average in October for Negro households was \$8 and for white households \$14, with a greater proportion of Negroes receiving small amounts of relief. Including all occupational classes except croppers, the differential in favor of whites ran from \$3 to \$9, being especially large in the case of the unemployed, and reaching a maximum in the case of households with female heads. The average grant received by Negro croppers, however, though consistently smaller in every share-cropping area, was not usually much below that received by white croppers.

It should be recalled that Negroes were concentrated in the Cotton and Tobacco regions where relief allowances were below average for all clients, white and Negro. Moreover, a larger percentage of Negroes than whites had some private employment while on relief. A further point is that Negroes were largely confined to the lower occupational levels. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there was a differential operating against Negroes which over-rides all of these considerations.

Amount of Relief by Size of Household and by Income. The average amount of the relief grant increased with the size of the household from about \$8 for one-person households to about \$27 for households with 10 or more members (Table 5). There was, however, a decrease in the value of relief per person with the increase in size of household, the averages ranging from about \$8 per person in one-person households to about \$2 per person in households of 10 or more persons.

It might be anticipated that as the usual income of relief households (omitting farm operators) increased, there would be a decrease in the amount of relief granted. The figures show that this was the case within a limited range of incomes only, and there to but a small extent. Households that had less than \$10 income in October generally obtained slightly more relief than households that had incomes of \$10-\$19; but the data were too scanty to allow any comparisons with higher income groups. Among farm operator households there was no evidence that the amount of relief received decreased with increase in

size of farm, even when allowance was made for the fact that small farms were most concentrated in areas of low relief grants.

3. Relief History of Cases Receiving Relief in October 1933

The great bulk of the rural families receiving relief in October 1933 were unknown to local relief agencies, where any existed, before 1932. Very few rural families with male heads, who made up nearly nine tenths of the total rural relief load, had ever been public charges before the beginning of the present economic depression in 1929 - 30.¹ Only among the remaining 13 percent consisting of families with female heads was there an important proportion of cases with a relief record dating further back than 1930 (Table C). Of the latter

TABLE C. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OCTOBER 1933 RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAD RECEIVED RELIEF PRIOR TO, OR ONLY AFTER, JANUARY 1, 1930, BY SEX AND LAST USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD

SEX AND LAST USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	ALL HOUSEHOLDS		PERCENT WHO RECEIVED RELIEF	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	ONLY AFTER JANUARY 1, 1930	PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1930
ALL HEADS	5,333	100	94	5
MALE HEADS	4,635	100	95	5
AGRICULTURE	2,991	100	96	4
FARM OWNER	744	100	98	2
CROPPER	345	100	95	7
OTHER TENANT	874	100	98	2
FARM LABORER	628	100	95	7
NON-AGRICULTURE	1,584	100	95	5
PROFESSIONAL	19	100	100	0
PROPRIETARY	104	100	95	7
CLERICAL	81	100	98	2
SKILLED	314	100	96	4
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	1,166	100	94	6
NO LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	350	100	94	6
FEMALE HEADS	598	100	80	20

type of family, at least one in every five had received relief in 1929 or earlier. The number of years since January 1, 1930, during which the family obtained some relief was also much greater in the case of families with female heads (Table 6).

¹An exact figure is not justified here, because the replies of the families could not usually be checked against relief agencies' records before 1930. The truth of the general statement, however, is well established by the data.

These statements hold true for all except two or three of the 13 types of farming areas surveyed. It is quite probable, however, that a much larger proportion of families of all types would have had a relief record before 1930 if more adequate relief-giving facilities had existed in the rural areas at that time. This is suggested by the fact that the highest ratios of these chronic cases tended to occur in more progressive, urbanized areas. In most agricultural regions, before the advent of the Emergency Relief Administration, the principal organization for dealing with the destitute was the "poor farm" to which only the most hopeless indigents were admitted.

It is, nevertheless, quite clear that most of the relief families treated in this report were emergency rather than chronic cases. The few male heads of households that had received relief before 1930 were most often farm croppers and unskilled laborers by usual occupation,¹ and least often professionals and farm operators, but the differences by occupation were not great nor consistent among areas.

A larger proportion of cases living in villages than in the open country had obtained relief in as many as three or four calendar years since January 1, 1930 (22 and 14 percent, respectively), and this situation prevailed in most of the areas (Table 7). The greater proportion of families with female heads in the villages accounts for some of the difference. It is also a fact that families of all types in need of relief tended to move into the villages where it was usually simpler to get relief than in the open country.

One-person cases, especially among Negroes and foreign-born whites, had regularly obtained aid in a greater number of months during the past four years than households composed of two or more persons. A large proportion of these one-person cases were probably old people with no relatives able or willing to support them. There was also a tendency for very large families to be on relief in more months than smaller families (Table 9). Negroes in the South consistently reported fewer months on relief than the whites (Table 8).

4. Public and Private Assistance, Other than Emergency Relief

In addition to emergency relief, the Federal and State governments distributed during 1933 various types of aid to both relief and non-relief households. Civil Works employment and, on a much smaller scale, Civilian Conservation Corps jobs were substitutes for emergency relief, and were largely confined to

¹The "usual" occupation was defined as the last occupation at which the head was employed before October 1, 1929, and for not less than three years within the period November 1, 1923, to October 31, 1933.

the relief group. Agricultural Adjustment and Farm Credit Administration benefits, designed to aid farm operator families in maintaining their status as producers, usually, although not always, benefited a greater proportion of non-relief than of relief cases. More permanently available forms of assistance - Old Age and Mothers' Pensions - reached a very small proportion of the population and went to a greater extent to households receiving emergency relief than to households not receiving such relief (Table D).

TABLE D. TYPES OF OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE^A RECEIVED BY RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS DURING 1933. BY OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD IN OCTOBER 1933

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE OTHER THAN EMERGENCY RELIEF, IN 1933	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO RECEIVED SPECIFIED TYPE OF ASSISTANCE									
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS ^D		FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS		FARM LABORER HOUSEHOLDS		NON-AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS		UNEMPLOYED HOUSEHOLDS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ANY OTHER ASSISTANCE ONLY ONE TYPE	57	24	66	32	61	13	54	11	52	23
MORE THAN ONE TYPE ^B	49	20	49	27	58	13	51	10	49	22
CIVIL WORKS EMPLOYMENT	8	4	17	6	3	•	3	1	3	1
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS	48	7	54	7	57	8	49	6	44	11
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION	3	1	2	1	2	•	4	1	2	2
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	6	11	16	19	•	2	•	1	•	•
MOTHERS' AID	5	3	9	6	•	1	•	•	•	•
OLD AGE PENSIONS	1(6) ^E	•(3) ^E	•	•	1	•	2	•	1	•
MISCELLANEOUS ^C	2	•	2	•	1	•	•	•	4	1
	3	5	1	4	3	2	2	4	4	9

^A LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

^B OTHER THAN EMERGENCY RELIEF.

^C NOT NECESSARILY SIMULTANEOUS.

^D INCLUDES VETERANS' COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS, LOANS ON ADJUSTED COMPENSATION CERTIFICATES, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION LOANS, AND OTHERS.

^E INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD WAS NOT ASCERTAINABLE.

^F PERCENTAGES IN PARENTHESES BASED ON TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEADS.

Private Relief. Only about 10 percent of all October 1933 relief households reported receiving private relief in addition to public emergency relief. In the Old South Cotton, Tobacco, New Mexico, and California counties, however, as many as 20 to 30 percent of the emergency relief clients were also receiving relief from non-governmental agencies. The value of these private grants was usually extremely small, and in many cases the aid consisted of supplies furnished by the Federal government but distributed by private agencies.

Civil Works Administration. Civil Works employment was available in only the last two months of 1933. About half of the October 1933 relief cases, but only seven percent of the non-relief households, obtained this form of assistance in that short time. The few non-relief families who received such aid were supposedly in difficult circumstances, and the C.W.A. job was given to keep them from having to apply for relief.

Partly because of the varying dates on which it became effective in different locations, there was considerable variation by areas in the extent of Civil Works employment. As small proportions as 16, 22, and 23 percent of the relief families in the New Mexico, Tobacco, and Dairy counties, respectively, and as large proportions as 84 and 85 percent in the Cash Grain and Wheat areas, obtained this type of aid during November and December 1933 (Table 10). On the other hand, nowhere, except in the Wheat and Cut-Over counties, were more than 10 percent of the households in the non-relief groups directly affected by the C.W.A. In the two regions mentioned, however, 18 and 50 percent, respectively, of the non-relief households had members employed at C.W.A. jobs.¹

There was no consistent variation in the extent of Civil Works employment obtained by persons of different occupations in October 1933, although in the relief population relatively more farm laborers than others tended to be benefited (Table D). Fifty-seven percent of farm laborers, and 54, 49, and 44 percent of farm operators, non-agricultural, and unemployed cases, respectively, were given C.W.A. jobs. In the non-relief group the unemployed received more Civil Works assistance than the employed. For both relief and non-relief households, tenants and croppers were somewhat more likely to be employed by the C.W.A. than were farm owners.

Civilian Conservation Corps. Enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps in all areas combined affected but three percent of the relief and one percent of the non-relief households. Only in the California and Dairy counties did as many as five percent of the relief cases have members enrolled in the Corps. In practically all areas more relief than non-relief households were represented in C.C.C. camps.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, set up to assist farm operators, benefited 16 percent of the relief and 19 percent of the non-relief operators (Table 11). In many areas there were few or no payments of this type in 1933. In the three regions most affected by this program - Old South Cotton, Southwest Cotton, and Wheat - 31, 41, and 19 percent, respectively, of the relief, and 62, 38, and 19 percent of the non-relief farm operators received crop limitation payments.

The difference between the percentages of relief and non-relief operators that participated in the A.A.A. program was

¹In the Cut-Over region the high proportion of non-relief households which received Civil Works employment is explained by the real need of even those households not on relief and by the uncertainty in the early days of the C.W.A. as to the extent to which the non-relief population should be assisted. Because of the varying lengths of time it took to set up the C.W.A. in different states, it is possible that in some cases the situation of the sample counties in 1933 was not very typical.

marked only in the Old South Cotton and Tobacco counties, where twice as large a proportion of the non-relief as of the relief farmers received these payments. In these two areas, where most croppers were located, a considerably smaller proportion of croppers than of other farm operators in the non-relief group reported crop or livestock payments. There was, however, little consistent difference between croppers and other operators in the relief group.

Farm Credit Administration. The Farm Credit Administration, also designed to assist farm operators, made advances to nine percent of the relief and six percent of the non-relief operators surveyed. In more than half of the areas, however, this type of aid was obtained by more non-relief than relief farmers. The largest proportions, from about 10 to 20 percent, of both relief and non-relief farmers receiving advances were found in the Old South Cotton, Tobacco, Cash Grain, and Wheat regions.

As with the A.A.A. benefits, in the Old South Cotton and Tobacco counties a greater percentage of operators in the non-relief than in the relief group received Farm Credit Administration aid. The non-relief proportion benefiting from the F.C.A. was also considerably larger in the Cut-Over, New Mexico, and Mountain areas. Though this was the case in most regions, the Cash Grain and Wheat areas were exceptions, as they were with respect to A.A.A. payments. The F.C.A. further resembled the A.A.A. in that share-croppers participated relatively little in its benefits.

Other Types of Governmental Assistance. Mothers' Aid and Old Age Pensions were received by only one and two percent of the relief cases, respectively, while only a fraction of one percent of the non-relief population was affected. However, six percent of the relief and three percent of the non-relief households with female heads reported some form of Mothers' Aid.

During 1933, three percent of the relief and five percent of the non-relief households reported still other types of governmental assistance, such as Veterans' Compensation and Pensions, loans on Adjusted Compensation Certificates, and Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

II. THE RESIDENCE, COMPOSITION, AND EDUCATION OF RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

1. Residence

Three fifths of the rural households that were receiving relief in October 1933 in the commercial farming counties surveyed in this study were residents of the open country,¹ while the other two fifths were located in villages of 50 or more inhabitants (1930 Census) (Table E).

By area, however, the percentage of relief cases living in the open country ran as high as 84 in the Old South Cotton and Cut-Over regions, and as low as 33 in the New Mexico and Corn-and-Hog counties. Other regions in addition to the two last named, where more than the average proportion of cases on the relief rolls came from the villages, were the Cash Grain, Mountain, and California areas (Table 12).

Since each relief case was matched with two non-relief households in the same place of residence, the distribution of non-relief households between village and open country was approximately the same as that of the relief. Only in Massachusetts, New Mexico, the Old South Cotton, and Dairy areas did the open country-village ratios differ much in the non-relief as compared with the relief population. The variation was due to a scarcity of non-relief families in the open country in Massachusetts and in the villages in the other three areas.

Place of Residence, by Sex of Head of Household. In both the relief and non-relief groups households with female heads tended to congregate in villages, more than half of them residing there, compared with about one third of all households with male heads² (Table E).

Place of Residence, by Occupation of the Male Head in October 1933. As would be expected, nearly 9 out of every 10 households whose male heads were engaged in agriculture in October 1933 lived in the open country. On the other hand, only about three fifths of those employed in non-agricultural pursuits were located in villages, indicating that open country residence does not necessarily imply agricultural pursuits. Households with unemployed male heads, however, like those with female heads, were found in villages more often than in the open country (Table E).

2. Changes in Residence

The greater frequency with which relief households with male heads had changed residence across county or state lines in the ten years prior to the survey indicates that they were somewhat

¹Outside centers with 50 or more inhabitants.

²Since only 13 percent of the relief households and 8 percent of the non-relief households had female heads, the analysis in this report is primarily based on households with male heads.

less stable than their non-relief neighbors. In every area, relief households with male heads were found to be somewhat

TABLE E. PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD

SEX, AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD	PERCENT			
	RELIEF		NON-RELIEF	
	VILLAGE	OPEN COUNTRY	VILLAGE	OPEN COUNTRY
ALL HEADS	59	61	56	54
MALE HEADS	57	63	54	66
AGRICULTURE	13	87	11	89
NON-AGRICULTURE	61	39	70	30
UNEMPLOYED	53	47	63	37
FEMALE HEADS	53	47	55	49

more mobile than the corresponding non-relief households in the same occupational class. For all areas and groups combined in the ten-year period from November 1, 1923, through October 31, 1933, 36 percent of the relief and 21 percent of the non-relief households with male heads reported changes in residence as defined above (Table F). In a majority of areas there was not much variation from these percentages; but in California the proportion of households in both groups that had changed the county of residence within ten years was twice as great as the average, and in Oregon almost twice as great. Mobility was least in the Tobacco and Massachusetts regions (Table 13).

Percentage of Households that Changed Residence, by Occupation of the Head. Relatively few relief and non-relief households with heads usually engaged as farm operators had made such moves, compared with those in other occupational classes. Fewer farm owners had changed residence than members of any other class. Farm laborers, on the other hand, were above the average in this respect. It is also interesting to note that there was little difference in mobility between farm laborers on and off relief.

Among non-agricultural households, the relationship between occupational level and mobility was the reverse from that among agricultural households. Households of higher socio-economic status, professional, proprietary, clerical, and skilled laboring classes, were more mobile than the semi- and unskilled workers. A mobility rate below the average characterized households in which the head had no usual occupation. This latter group, however, contained many young persons who had become heads late in the ten-year period, and for this reason is not strictly comparable with the others (Table F).

Frequency of Moves, by Area. The average interval between inter-county moves for the households that had changed residence

varied between five and six years. In every occupational class, and in 12 out of 13 areas, the interval was from 1 to 22 months shorter for the relief than for the non-relief households. In the Old South Cotton area, relief families moved at relatively short intervals, non-relief families at unusually long intervals. The difference between relief and non-relief households was also particularly marked in the Dairy region. The time between moves was short for both relief and non-relief families in the Wheat, Mountain, and Oregon counties. Moves were most infrequent in the Cut-Over, California, Southwest Cotton, and Massachusetts counties (Table 13). For all areas taken together, and in both relief and non-relief groups, agricultural and non-agricultural averages differed but slightly. Relief households headed by farm laborers, however, moved somewhat more frequently than other classes, in most of the areas surveyed.

TABLE F. INTER-COUNTY CHANGES OF RESIDENCE OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEADS, BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1, 1923 AND OCTOBER 31, 1933, BY LAST USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD

USUAL OCCUPATION	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS THAT CHANGED RESIDENCE, 1923-1933		AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS PER INTER-COUNTY MOVE FOR HOUSEHOLDS THAT CHANGED RESIDENCE 1923-1933	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL	36	21	5.1	5.7
AGRICULTURE	34	15	5.2	5.7
OWNER	26	9	5.4	6.3
TENANT ^A	36	23	5.2	5.5
LABORER	38	34	4.9	5.1
NON-AGRICULTURE	39	29	5.1	5.7
PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY & CLERICAL	47	30	5.1	5.6
SKILLED	42	30	4.8	5.7
SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED	37	28	5.2	5.0
NO USUAL OCCUPATION	33	19	4.7	5.6

A. INCLUDES CROPPERS.

Frequency of Moves by Periods, 1923-1929 and 1930-1933. The rate of change in residence was little affected by the period of depression. Neither relief nor non-relief households as a rule made inter-county moves more frequently during 1930-1933 than during 1923-1929 (Table 14). Among farm operators such moves appear even to have diminished during the later period. There was, indeed, an apparent increase in the mobility of heads with no usual occupation, but this was probably traceable to the presence in this group of many young heads who had reported no moves in the earlier period. By area, a noticeable

decline in mobility during the depression years was indicated among the relief groups in the Oregon and Mountain counties, and among both relief and non-relief households in California.

3. Race and Nativity

The method of choosing the non-relief sample that was used in this study, namely, the selection of the two nearest self-supporting neighbors of each relief case, resulted in such a strong tendency to equalize the proportions of racial and nativity groups between the relief and non-relief samples that comparisons between them would have little significance. Accordingly, only a descriptive sketch of the racial and nativity composition of the relief sample is given.

A great majority - 84 percent - of the heads of rural relief households were whites of native parentage (Table G).

TABLE G. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD

NATIVITY AND RACE	RELIEF
ALL RACES	100
WHITE	92
NATIVE	88
FOREIGN-BORN	8
NEGRO	7
OTHER RACES	1

Foreign-born whites constituted only eight percent of the sample, Negroes seven percent, and other races, mainly Mexicans, one percent.

In most areas, native whites comprised between eight and nine tenths of all relief cases (Table 15). In New Mexico, however, they accounted for less than one twentieth. In the Old South Cotton area, the relief sample was divided about equally, half native whites and half Negroes. In the Tobacco area Negroes made up about a fourth of all relief cases. Foreign-born whites were more prominent on relief rolls in the Massachusetts and California regions than elsewhere, forming about one fifth of all cases in California and one third in Massachusetts. Smaller but significant numbers appeared also in the Dairy, Cat-Over, Wheat, Mountain, and Oregon areas.

4. Type of Family and Household

Four out of five of the rural households on relief rolls in October 1933 were normal families, consisting of husband and wife, or of husband, wife, and children. The remaining one fifth was composed of non-family persons and broken families,

especially unattached men and the mother-and-children type. In contrast with relief households, their non-relief neighbors included fewer broken families and unattached persons, but also fewer families of husband, wife, and children and more families of only husband and wife (Table 16).

Normal Families. Among the normal families receiving relief the husband-wife-children type predominated, constituting approximately three fifths of all relief households and half of all non-relief households. It was, however, much less common among Negroes than among whites.

In only the Cash Grain region was there a greater proportion of normal families among relief than among non-relief households, though in the Corn-and-Hog and Wheat regions the proportions were about the same. There was an unusually low percentage of normal families, 56 percent, among the relief households in the New Mexico counties.

In the relief group, disregarding households with female heads, normal families with children occurred in about equal proportions among farmers and other employed heads, and to a less extent among unemployed heads. The non-relief population showed a slightly smaller percentage of such normal families among farmers than among other employed heads, and a relatively low percentage among the unemployed. The more advanced average age of farmers evidently influenced these results. Normal families with children were relatively more frequent in the relief than in the non-relief population in each of the broad occupational categories already mentioned.

The husband-wife family ranked second in importance among family types. It occurred in one out of every six of the relief households and in nearly one out of three of the non-relief. It was most prominent among the unemployed, both relief and non-relief, and least so among farm operators receiving relief. It was much more prominent among non-relief than relief households of all classes.

Broken Families and Non-Family Persons. Broken families and non-family persons each comprised approximately one tenth of all relief households, but one twenty-sixth and one ninth, respectively, of non-relief households. Three fourths of the broken families on relief consisted of mothers and children. This type of broken family was found three times as often in the relief as in the non-relief population. As would be expected, it constituted by far the largest group among relief households with female heads. Negro relief cases contained a much greater proportion of the mother-with-children type than did corresponding white households.

Broken households were most numerous among the relief cases of the Tobacco and New Mexico regions, amounting to one fifth of all cases.

Among non-family persons unattached men outnumbered unattached women nearly two to one. Non-family persons occurred in greatest numbers among the non-relief households of the Cash Grain area and the relief households of the New Mexico area, accounting for over one fifth and one fourth, respectively, of all cases in those regions.

Families Including Other Persons. One out of every three families receiving relief reported the presence in the household of some person or persons other than the husband, wife, and their minor children. These "other persons" were defined as adult own children, other adult relatives, minor children other than own children of husband and/or wife, and unrelated persons. Some of these households were families which had combined or "doubled-up" because of unemployment or underemployment; but the majority were combinations of normal families with unmarried or widowed adult children and disabled or elderly relatives, such as are common during normal times.

In comparison with the relief, the non-relief population contained somewhat more combined households, the proportion being two households out of five. This difference was probably due to the higher age level of non-relief families resulting in more children over 21 living at home, and to the fact that the non-relief families were better able to support dependent relatives.

In all but the Southwest Cotton and New Mexico areas, a larger proportion of relief than of non-relief cases were families living alone.

Among both relief and non-relief households with male heads, farm operator families included other persons more often than did non-farm or unemployed families. This was true of about two fifths of the non-relief farm households with male heads and of slightly fewer of the relief. However, households with female heads led in this respect, about half being combined families. Negro households, with relatively high percentages both of farm operators and of female heads, were more given to combination than were white households.

The normal family consisting of husband, wife, and minor children included non-family persons less often than any other type; whereas unattached women and fathers with children were most likely to be living with others.

5. Size of Household

Rural households receiving relief in October 1933 were larger than those of their non-relief neighbors, the average size being 4.8 and 4.0 persons, respectively¹ (Table 17). Moreover,

¹The relief and non-relief medians, less affected by extreme cases, were 4.0 and 3.0, respectively.

this held true for households with heads of the same age, with in every occupational class except professionals, for each race and nativity group except Mexicans, and in all areas except New Mexico (Tables H. 17. 18. 19)¹. There was a slightly larger

TABLE H. AVERAGE SIZE OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX AND USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD, OCTOBER 1933

SEX AND USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	4.8	4.2
MALE HEADS	4.9	4.1
AGRICULTURE	5.5	4.5
OWNER	5.1	4.1
CROPPER	5.7	4.7
OTHER TENANT	5.6	4.9
FARM LABORER	4.7	3.7
NON-AGRICULTURE	4.8	4.0
PROFESSIONAL	3.4	3.7
PROPRIETARY	4.1	3.7
CLERICAL	4.0	3.7
SKILLED LABORER	5.1	4.2
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED LABOR	4.9	4.1
NO USUAL OCCUPATION	3.7	2.9
FEMALE HEADS	3.9	2.6

proportion of one-person households in the relief than in the non-relief sample, however, probably indicating the frequent need for relief among old people living alone (Table 20 and Figure 1). Thus single-person households and households with five or more members occurred in the relief population relatively more often than in the non-relief, whereas the smaller families with two to four members were found more frequently among the non-relief. Almost one half of the non-relief families but little more than one third of the relief families consisted of three persons or less. About one fourth of the latter in contrast to only one eighth of the former households included more than six persons.

Size of Household by Area. Regional differences in size of household were related to variations in the prevailing occupational classes, in degree of urbanization, and in other factors. The two highly rural southern regions, Old South Cotton and Tobacco, had families of more than average size in both the relief and non-relief populations (Table 19). This was not true, however, of the Southwest Cotton area. Large families were also found in the Dairy, Massachusetts, and Cut-Over areas. Comparatively small average families were found in both relief and non-relief groups in the Corn-and-Hog and California areas.

Relief households were generally about one person larger than the non-relief. In the Mountain and Cut-Over areas the difference was quite small, while in the Tobacco and Cash Grain regions it amounted to 1.3 persons. Only in the New Mexico

¹The samples of professionals on relief and of Mexicans were small.

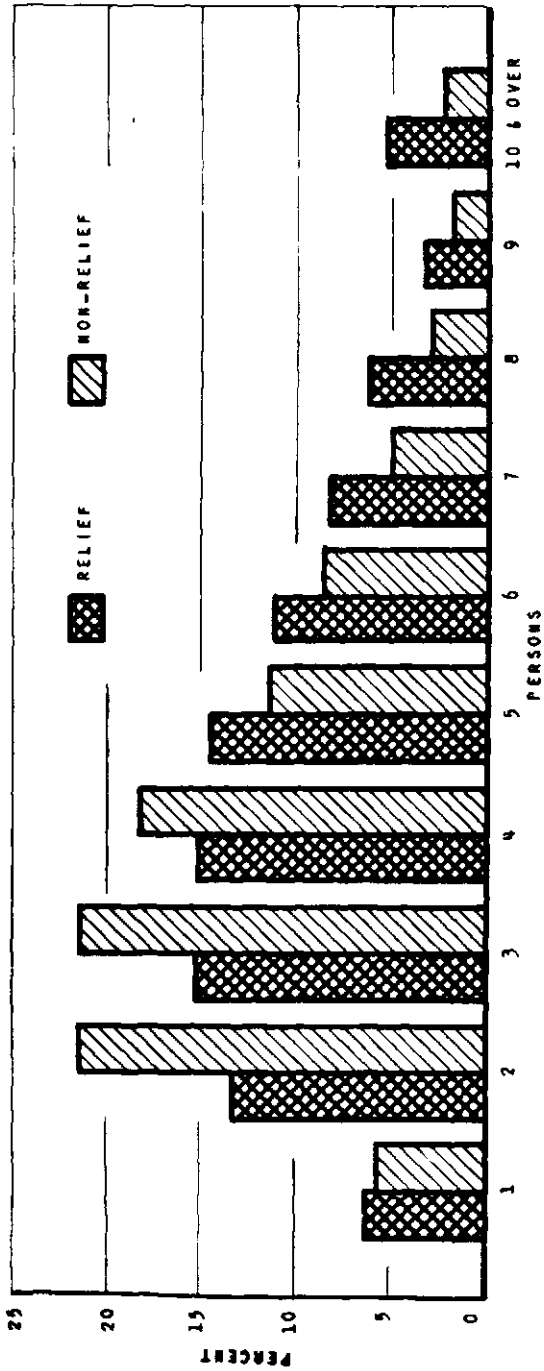


FIGURE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, OCTOBER 1933

counties were the non-relief households larger than the relief. This was partly due to the large number of broken families among the Mexicans on relief.

Occupational Variation in Size of Household. In both the relief and non-relief groups, households headed by males usually engaged as farm operators tended to be larger than those whose heads were not so employed (Table H). Among the farm operator classes, cropper and tenant families were consistently the largest, partly because their heads were younger than farm owners. Croppers were also concentrated in areas of large families. Skilled and semi- and unskilled industrial workers ranked next to farm operators in size of family, even exceeding farm laborers in this respect. The white collar group, from the limited evidence available, had families smaller than any others except those headed by females and by males with no usual occupation. Because of the disproportionate number of young men included in the latter group, however, it is not strictly comparable with the others. The small size of families headed by females is accounted for by the fact that they were largely broken families.

Size of Household by Nativity and Race of Head. For all areas combined, Negro households were larger than native white households (Table 18). In the case of the relief group, this resulted from the concentration of Negroes in areas where large families prevailed among both races. Thus in practically every instance Negro families on relief were not as large as white families on relief in the same area. The non-relief Negro families, however, were slightly larger than corresponding white families in the regions where Negroes were numerous; but this may have been due to occupational or other differences which were not controlled.

Foreign-born whites in the Massachusetts and Dairy areas had larger families than the native whites. Those scattered through the remaining areas had smaller families than the native whites in the relief population but not in the non-relief. In New Mexico a very large proportion of the cases included were Mexicans, and these had larger families than did the few native whites in the sample. When all areas were considered, however, the Mexican family on relief had fewer members than the average native white family.

Size of Household by Age of Head. Households with heads 35 to 44 years of age had the largest families, averaging 6.1 persons in the relief and 4.8 in the non-relief population (Table 17). There was a steady decrease in size of households as the head became older, the smallest families being found where the head was 65 years of age and over.

6. Age Distribution and Sex Ratio

Age of Heads of Households. Heads of households receiving relief tended to be younger than their non-relief neighbors, but this difference was largely associated with differences in occupation and sex between the two groups. The median age of all heads on relief was about 46 years compared to 49 years for those not on relief (Table I). The inequality was much less

TABLE I. MEDIAN AGE OF HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD

SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	45.9	49.0
MALE HEADS	45.1	49.2
EMPLOYED	44.5	47.7
FARM OWNER	40.2	53.0
CROPPER	37.1	46.9
OTHER FARM TENANT	42.3	45.0
FARM LABORER	42.2	44.3
NON-AGRICULTURE	44.4	45.9
UNEMPLOYED	46.4	50.5
FEMALE HEADS	49.4	50.9

between male heads engaged in the same occupation in October 1933; but relief heads were slightly younger in all occupational classes except among croppers and those employed in non-agricultural pursuits, where the reverse was the case. Especially large differences existed among unemployed male heads and female heads, those on relief averaging¹ fourteen and eleven years younger, respectively, than those not on relief, due to the number of retired old persons in the non-relief group.

The heads on relief were younger than those in the non-relief control group in 10 out of the 13 areas surveyed (Table 21). In general, the age differential tended to be greatest in regions of high average farm values, where more time would probably be needed to acquire land ownership. The median age of relief heads varied from 43 in the Wheat and Old South Cotton areas to over 50 in the Oregon, Mountain, and New Mexico counties. Among the non-relief heads the range was from nearly 43 in New Mexico to almost 54 in the Corn-and-Hog area. The differences were partly associated with unequal proportions of farm owners, unemployed male heads, and female heads in the populations of the several areas.

The oldest group among both relief and non-relief heads was that of farm owners, who averaged over 50 years of age; the youngest was that of share-croppers, whose median age was between 35 and 40 (Table II).

Extremes of youth and age seem to have been factors predisposing to relief. The most noticeable differences in the age

¹Medians are used in this section.

distribution of all relief and non-relief heads appeared in the groups under 25 years of age, the relief showing relatively more than twice as many heads in that age class as the non-relief (Table 22 and Figure 2). Moreover, in six out of a total of seven occupational and sex classes there were proportionately more very young heads of households in the relief than in the non-relief population. On the other hand, in four out of the seven classes there were larger percentages of very old heads among the relief than the non-relief.

Special interest attaches to male heads who were unemployed in October 1933. Less than a third of those on relief but nearly three fifths of those not on relief were 55 years of age or over; and relatively more than four times as many relief as non-relief heads without employment were under 25. Yet the proportion of relief heads 65 years of age and over was greater in the unemployed group than in any other except farm owners and female heads. Although old age made for unemployment in the non-proprietary occupations, it did not result in relief unless it was accompanied by absence of resources.

Negro relief cases in the Old South Cotton and the Tobacco areas contained unusually large numbers of elderly one-person families. This caused the heads of Negro relief households on the average to be older than the heads of white cases. The heads of Negro families not receiving relief, however, made up a relatively young group in comparison with those of white non-relief households.

Households with Children under 16 Years of Age and Persons 65 and Over. Nearly two thirds of all relief households, but less than half of the non-relief households, reported one or more children under 16 years of age. In every occupational class, also, the percentage of households of this type was greater among the relief. They occurred in the largest proportions among tenants, farm laborers, and skilled industrial laborers on relief, comprising nearly three fourths of all households.

Old people 65 years of age and over were found in 14 percent of the relief and 18 percent of the non-relief households. Relief households containing them were most common among the professional, proprietary, and farm owner classes. Very few households among croppers and other tenants included aged persons; but two out of every five non-relief households with unemployed male heads and with female heads contained them.

Only about 16 percent of all households on relief compared with 30 percent of those not on relief had neither children under 16 nor any person as old as 65 years.

Age of Members of Households Other Than Heads. More than half of all members other than heads of relief households were under 15 years of age, while this was true of less than two

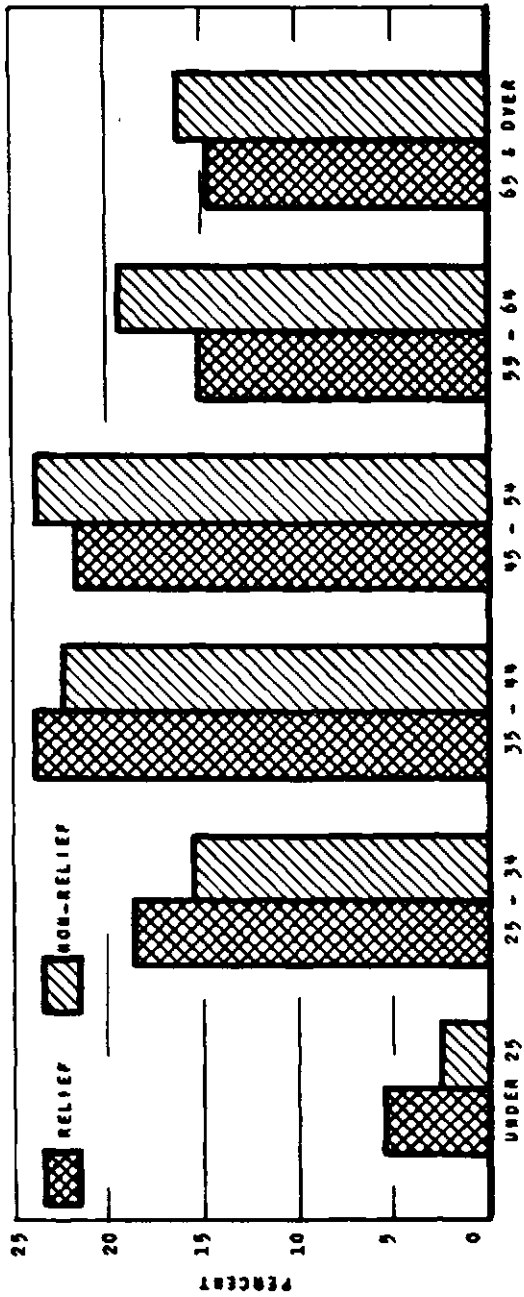


FIGURE 2 COMPARISON OF AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS
OCTOBER 1933

fifths in the case of non-relief households (Table 23). This difference was due to the presence on relief of a larger proportion of the lower economic classes which averaged more children per family, to the younger age of relief heads, and to other factors. On the other hand, the non-relief population was carrying a percentage of persons 55 years of age and over more than half again as large as that carried by the relief population. The non-relief population also included relatively more members of the most economically productive ages between 25 and 45 years than did the relief population.

In every occupational class, the proportion of children under 15 years of age was much greater in the relief than in the non-relief population. The highest percentage of members under 15 years of age occurred among share-croppers on relief, partly because croppers were a relatively young group, and partly because they were concentrated in areas of large families. The lowest percentages of children, on the other hand, were found in households with male heads who had no usual occupation. Non-relief households whose heads were usually employed in non-agricultural industries had a larger percentage of children than any agricultural class except croppers. Relief households, again excepting croppers, showed relatively little difference in this respect. The greater proportion of children among non-agricultural households, as compared with farm households, is probably explained by the more advanced age of farmers.

Since female heads and male heads with no usual occupation were somewhat older than male heads who had a usual occupation, their children were also slightly older, resulting in larger percentages of members, other than heads, who were 15 years of age and over.

Sex Ratio. Households with female heads comprised 13 percent of relief households and 8 percent of non-relief households (Table 24). They were most numerous among "other races" (chiefly Mexicans) and Negroes, probably because of high rates of family desertion in those races, and were less frequent among native whites than among foreign-born whites.¹

In the total relief sample, including heads and all other members, the sex ratio, or proportion of males to females, was 104:100, and in the non-relief sample it was 111:100. It thus appears that the relief population contained a larger proportion of females than did the non-relief population.

¹See F.E.R.A. research bulletin "Female Heads of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households, October 1935" (G-6), June 7, 1936.

7. Education

Education of Heads of Households. The heads of rural households receiving relief in October 1933 had distinctly less schooling than their non-relief neighbors. Nearly eight percent of all relief heads surveyed had never attended school, in comparison with three percent of the heads of households not receiving relief (Tables J, K, and Figure 3). An additional 19

TABLE J. PERCENT OF HEADS OF OCTOBER 1933 RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WHO COMPLETED SPECIFIED GRADES IN SCHOOL, BY AGE AND RACE

NUMBER OF YEARS COMPLETED IN SCHOOL	Age Group																							
	ALL AGES			UNDER 25			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			65 AND OVER					
	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
NONE	7.5	5.4	28.3	2.1	1.3	7.9	2.9	1.8	17.5	4.2	2.8	33.7	8.9	6.4	32.1	11.5	9.4	29.2	16.6	10.7	43.8			
GRADE SCHOOL:																								
UNDER 5	19.2	17.6	36.9	10.3	3.6	57.4	13.1	11.2	33.5	17.0	15.7	35.4	16.8	14.7	36.8	24.2	22.9	56.9	32.4	32.9	30.4			
5-7	27.2	27.7	23.1	20.1	19.5	22.6	25.9	29.6	29.3	33.0	33.8	24.7	24.5	25.4	16.7	27.0	27.2	25.2	29.8	26.5	23.6			
COMPLETED	29.1	31.1	7.2	30.2	34.7	-	33.9	39.5	14.5	29.9	31.1	5.8	34.0	36.6	8.9	25.1	27.4	7.0	18.2	19.9	1.9			
HIGH SCHOOL:																								
1-2	9.4	10.0	3.8	17.6	18.5	11.6	14.2	15.1	4.4	10.5	10.9	0.4	8.1	8.7	3.3	5.7	3.8	5.7	4.1	4.8	-			
3	2.4	2.6	0.1	9.0	10.3	-	3.5	3.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	-	1.7	1.8	-	1.4	1.5	-	2.4	2.6	-			
COMPLETED	2.8	3.1	-	9.4	10.8	-	3.6	3.9	-	2.4	2.5	-	2.4	2.6	-	2.0	2.2	-	1.5	1.6	-			
COLLEGE:																								
1-2	1.8	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.7	-	2.6	2.8	-	1.4	1.5	-	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.5	-	0.6	0.6	0.3			
3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.9	1.0	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-			
COMPLETED	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.8	0.9	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-			
POST GRADUATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-			

A. INCLUDES "WHITE", "NEGRO", "OTHERS".

TABLE K. PERCENT OF HEADS OF OCTOBER 1933 RURAL NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WHO COMPLETED SPECIFIC GRADES IN SCHOOL, BY AGE AND RACE

NUMBER OF YEARS COMPLETED IN SCHOOL	Age Group																							
	ALL AGES			UNDER 25			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			65 AND OVER					
	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
NONE	2.9	1.4	29.2	1.1	-	5.3	0.9	0.5	8.3	1.4	0.9	11.2	4.0	1.4	30.5	4.2	2.2	32.2	3.8	2.2	65.8			
GRADE SCHOOL:																								
UNDER 5	11.4	9.1	44.5	11.3	3.1	57.9	7.0	3.7	46.3	8.7	6.1	31.4	13.5	10.5	47.7	13.3	11.6	37.0	14.1	13.9	13.2			
5-7	19.1	18.9	22.1	12.0	7.7	36.1	15.1	13.3	34.0	17.0	16.4	23.7	19.2	19.5	17.0	21.6	22.0	15.8	24.7	24.7	8.2			
COMPLETED	36.1	38.1	9.5	22.3	25.6	-	25.0	27.6	7.8	37.6	39.1	11.9	38.2	41.1	2.2	37.5	39.8	3.5	40.7	41.5	8.0			
HIGH SCHOOL:																								
1-2	11.9	12.6	1.6	19.4	23.0	0.7	15.5	17.7	2.0	13.3	14.3	1.6	11.3	11.1	0.6	11.6	12.1	3.1	5.8	5.9	1.6			
3	3.1	3.5	0.3	9.1	10.9	-	3.9	6.4	-	4.7	4.9	0.2	2.4	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	-	1.1	1.1	1.6			
COMPLETED	8.2	8.7	0.4	14.9	17.8	-	14.7	15.9	0.6	8.7	9.3	-	3.9	5.4	0.9	3.1	3.4	0.3	7.0	7.3	-			
COLLEGE:																								
1-2	3.5	3.7	0.2	7.0	8.4	-	3.6	5.1	-	4.3	4.5	-	2.5	2.8	0.3	2.5	2.6	0.3	2.0	2.1	-			
3	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	-	3.0	3.3	-	0.6	0.7	-	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	-	0.2	0.2	-			
COMPLETED	2.2	2.4	0.1	2.2	2.6	-	4.7	5.1	-	2.6	2.8	-	1.7	1.8	-	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	-			
POST GRADUATE	0.7	0.7	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.6	0.6	-	1.1	1.1	-	0.4	0.5	-	1.2	1.2	-	0.2	0.2	-			

A. INCLUDES "WHITE", "NEGRO", "OTHERS".

percent of the relief and 11 percent of the non-relief heads had not progressed as far as the fifth grade, having achieved little more than the bare ability to read and write. Less than half of the heads of relief households, compared with two thirds of their self-supporting neighbors had completed grade school or better.

As educational attainments advanced beyond those ordinarily acquired during the years of compulsory school attendance, the

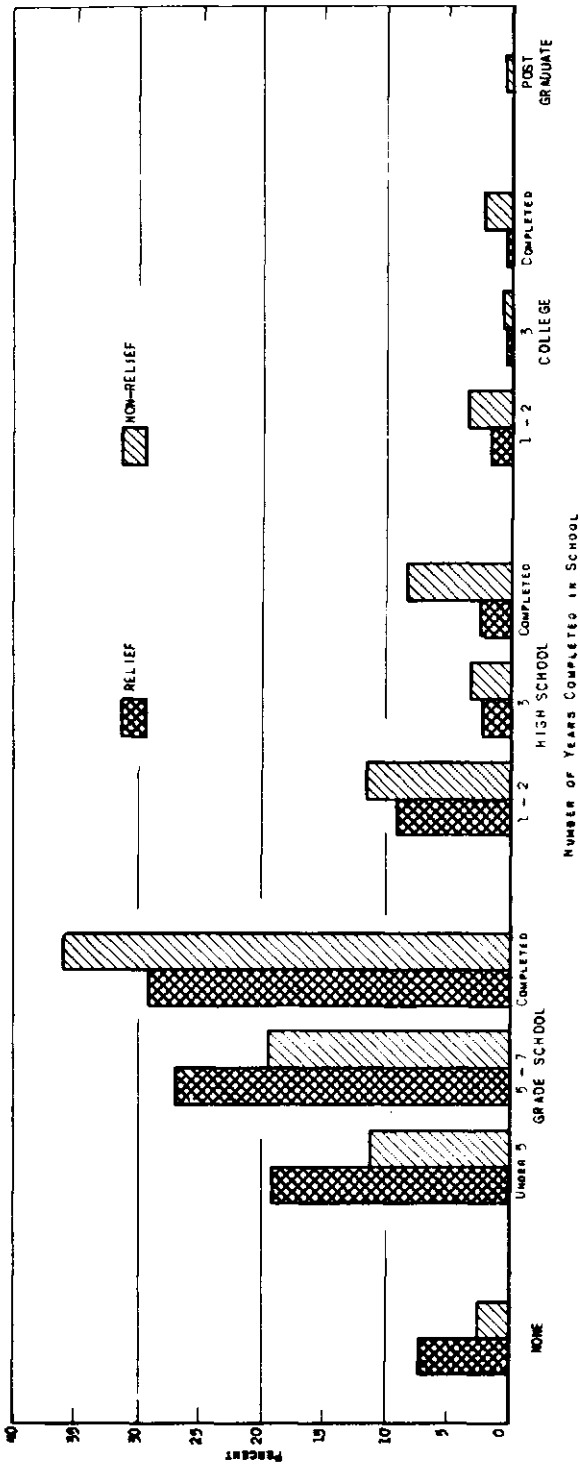


FIGURE 3. COMPARISON OF THE EDUCATION OF HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS
OCTOBER 1933

handicap of the heads of relief households became progressively greater. While only one out of every 20 relief heads had been graduated from high school, one out of six non-relief heads had progressed that far.

College training was relatively rare among both relief heads and their non-relief neighbors. Only three percent of the non-relief and less than one half of one percent of the relief heads were college graduates. In addition, somewhat less than one percent of the non-relief heads had post-graduate or professional training, while no relief heads had such training.

There were significant variations in the amount of schooling by areas, reflecting differences in educational opportunities in the various sections of the country. Areas with large numbers of Negroes and Mexicans¹ had particularly high rates of illiteracy. Regardless of variations from area to area in the average amount of schooling received, however, non-relief heads in each area had a decided advantage over relief heads with respect to educational attainments (Table 25). The consistently higher educational attainments of the non-relief heads has added significance in view of the fact that they were an older group, on the average, than the relief heads, and hence a larger proportion of them had the more limited educational opportunities of a generation ago.²

Education of Heads of Households, by Age. The younger heads in both relief and non-relief groups had had more schooling than the older, a difference to be expected from the extension of educational opportunities during recent decades (Tables J, K).

The proportion of illiteracy declined from 15 percent among relief heads 65 years of age and over to two percent among those under 25 years. Among non-relief heads, the corresponding decrease was from four percent to one percent. Moreover, the percentage completing grade school increased from 27 and 58 for heads 65 years of age and over to 68 and 76 for those under 25, in the relief and non-relief groups, respectively. About three percent of the relief heads 65 years of age and over had completed high school, in comparison with 11 percent of those under 25 years of age, the corresponding percentages for the non-relief heads being 10 and 25, respectively.

Although the amount of schooling was less among relief than non-relief heads in every age group, there was a marked tendency for the differences to diminish in the younger groups. This

¹Old South Cotton, Tobacco, New Mexico.

²With the tendency toward the inclusion of a larger proportion of the "white collar" class of workers on the relief rolls as the depression continues, it is probable that there will be a slight increase in average educational attainments of heads of households receiving relief.

undoubtedly reflects the general rise in educational opportunities and probably also the effects of the extension of compulsory school attendance laws.

Education of Heads of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households by Race. Negro heads not on relief showed less superiority over those on relief with respect to amount of schooling received than was the case among whites (Tables J,K). Twenty-eight percent of all Negro relief heads had had no formal schooling in comparison with 25 percent of the non-relief. In fact, a larger percentage of relief heads than of non-relief heads was reported as having completed grade school.¹ In neither group had as many as one percent of all heads been graduated from high school.

The proportion of Negro heads without schooling declined sharply in the younger age group, reflecting the recent advance in Negro education. The percentage of illiterate Negro heads ranged from 44 percent of the relief and 65 percent of the non-relief heads 65 years of age and over, to eight and five percent, respectively, of the heads under 25 years of age.

Table 26 gives a comparison of the extent of Negro and white education in the two areas in which large numbers of Negroes were included in the sample. It emphasizes the results of the greater educational opportunities for whites than for Negroes in the South.

Education of Children. Like their parents, children of relief households were handicapped educationally in comparison with those of non-relief households, but the difference was less than between heads 25 years of age and older. During the years of compulsory attendance only small percentages of both relief and non-relief children were not attending school.² Yet in view of the fact that less than one percent of the population is so handicapped mentally as to be unable to master the rudiments of education, too many children 7 to 13 years of age in each group were not attending school, a condition which is true of the population in general.

No data were obtained relative to regularity of attendance. As soon as the age of compulsory attendance was passed, however, relief children dropped out of school more rapidly than non-relief. For example, 70 percent of the non-relief but 55 percent of the relief children, 16 and 17 years of age, were in school (Table 27). Completion of grade school was fairly common, but the percentage was considerably larger for the non-relief (61 percent of all children 12 to 19 years of age) than for the relief (47 percent) (Table 28). The rate of

¹This was probably an accident of sampling.

²Five percent of the children in households receiving relief and three percent of the children in non-relief households.

graduation from high school differed still more widely between the relief and non-relief groups. Twenty-seven percent of the non-relief children 15 to 23 years of age had completed high school, compared with 11 percent, or less than half as many, of the relief children.¹

As was the case with heads of households, there was considerable variation by areas with respect to the educational attainments of rural youth. The southern areas had a low proportion of both grade school and high school graduates in comparison with other sections of the country, reflecting lower-than-average educational opportunities and also the presence of Negroes and Mexicans whose educational advancement as a group lags behind that of white children (Table 29). Whether the general educational standard in an area was above or below average, however, relief children consistently received less schooling than their non-relief neighbors. With respect to completion of grade school, the differences between the relief and non-relief groups tended to be greater in the areas with the lowest educational standards.

Education of Children, by Residence. Children living in villages received more schooling than those in the open country. In almost every age-group the proportion of children attending school was larger for those residing in the villages than for those in the open country, in the case of both relief and non-relief children, indicating the tendency toward better and more accessible schools in villages. In each type of residence, however, relief children were at a disadvantage compared with their non-relief neighbors (Table 27).

Approximately six in ten relief and seven in ten non-relief village children 12 to 19 years of age had completed grade school, as compared with only four in ten relief and six in ten non-relief children of the open country group (Table 28). The difference was even more marked with respect to high school. In relief families the percentage of village youth who had completed high school was twice as great as that of open country youth. Among non-relief youth the difference by residence, while less, was also important, indicating the much more adequate high school facilities to be found in villages.

Education of Children, by Race. In Negro as well as white families, the record of school attendance and of graduation from grade and high school was better among children of self-supporting parents than among children of parents receiving

¹For the United States as a whole, an average of about 30 percent of the children of a given age group reach the last year of high school. "Schools and Education" by W.H.Gaumnitz in *Economic and Social Problems and Conditions of the Southern Appalachians*, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Misc. Publication No. 205, p.105.

relief. As in the case of heads, however, there was a tendency for the differences between relief and non-relief to be greater among whites than among Negroes.

While Negro children had the advantage over their parents of increased educational opportunities, they were still at a definite disadvantage when compared with white children (Table 30).

8. Workers and Dependents

Percentage of Households without Workers. Although twice as large a proportion of relief as of non-relief households had no workers of either sex¹, in neither group was the proportion large (8 percent and 4 percent, respectively) (Table L).

Complete lack of workers occurred only in households with male heads unemployed in October 1933 and in households headed by females. Of the former, about one seventh of the relief but one third of the non-relief households had no workers. The lack of workers among the non-relief unemployed probably resulted from the number of retired persons in that group. Among households with female heads, about one fourth of both those on relief and their non-relief neighbors were without workers. Households with female heads, and to an even greater degree those with unemployed male heads, however, were more numerous in the relief than in the non-relief population.

TABLE L. PERCENT OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO WORKERS, WITH WORKERS BUT WITH NONE EMPLOYED, AND WITH NO WORKERS NOR POTENTIAL WORKERS, BY SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD

SEX AND EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO WORKERS		PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKERS BUT WITH NONE EMPLOYED		PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO WORKERS NOR POTENTIAL WORKERS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	8	4	28	6	7	4
MALE HEADS						
AGRICULTURE	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-AGRICULTURE	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNEMPLOYED	14	34	84	68	12	32
FEMALE HEADS	28	24	31	7	26	22

¹ Any person 16 years of age or over employed, or previously employed and seeking work, in October 1933, exclusive of unemployed persons 60 years of age and over, was considered a worker.

Among the households on relief, the percentage with no workers ranged from less than 5 in the Cash Grain, Old South Cotton, and Cut-Over areas to 15 in the Mountain area, 17 in Oregon, and 40 in New Mexico¹ (Table 31). These low and high percentages were related respectively to small and large numbers of cases with unemployed or female heads in the same areas. There was much more uniformity in the case of non-relief households. In only one area, the Corn-and-Hog counties, were more than four percent of the households without workers, and in only one area was the proportion less than two percent. In all areas except the Cash Grain the proportion of households without workers was greater in the relief than in the non-relief population. The areas in which there were small percentages of relief households without workers, however, showed only slight differences between the relief and non-relief groups in that respect.

The proportion of households with no workers was considerable greater among small than large households. Approximately three tenths of all persons constituting one-person households, relief and non-relief, were not workers. In the case of two-person households less than two tenths of the relief and one tenth of the non-relief had no workers. Practically no non-relief households, and only a small percent of relief households, containing more than four persons lacked a worker.

Number of Workers per Household. The number of workers per household with workers was 1.4 for the relief and 1.5 for the non-relief (Table M). The figure also remained a little smaller for relief than for non-relief households with the occupation and sex of the head held constant.

TABLE M. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS PER RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLD WITH WORKERS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER WORKER IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD

SEX AND EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD	NUMBER OF WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD		NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER WORKER	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.7
MALE HEADS	1.3	1.6	2.8	1.7
AGRICULTURE	1.4	1.6	2.7	1.7
NON-AGRICULTURE	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.8
UNEMPLOYED	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.8
FEMALE HEADS	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.8

Among both relief and non-relief cases headed by males, agricultural households averaged only slightly more workers

¹This high percentage in New Mexico is a result of an administrative policy of eliminating families containing employable male heads from the rolls during the summer months and of the system of contract labor whereby the male heads are employed in the harvest fields leaving the wives and children at home on relief.

per household than did those in other occupational classes. Households with unemployed male heads were at no appreciable disadvantage in this respect compared to households whose heads were engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Households headed by females, because of the usually more advanced age of the members, averaged as many or more workers than agricultural households with their relatively large numbers of children.

There was considerable variation among areas in the number of workers per household with workers (Table 32). The lowest ratio in the relief group was 1.1 in the Cat-Over area, and the highest was 1.8 in the Old South Cotton area; while in the non-relief group the range was from 1.3 to 2.1.

Number of Dependents per Worker. Of the households that contained one or more workers, those on relief averaged 2.6 dependents per worker, whereas those not on relief averaged only 1.7 and this ratio remained about the same for each occupational category (Table N). That the above difference was in the main a reflection of the larger families in the relief population is indicated by the slight variation in the number of workers per household. Households headed by females had about one less dependent per worker than did households headed by males. This was largely due to the smaller size of the former households. In nearly all areas relief households averaged about one more dependent per worker than did non-relief households (Table 32). Only in New Mexico, where there was more than the average number of dependents per worker among both relief and non-relief households, did no difference appear. Moreover, in most areas there tended to be but little variation from the average of all areas. The Old South Cotton area, however, had considerably fewer than the average number of dependents per worker, probably because of the extensive agricultural and Negro population.

Among the households with workers, the average number of dependents per worker increased steadily with the increase in size of household. In the relief population the increase was from 0.5 in the case of one-person households to a little over 4 in the case of households with 8 or more members; in the non-relief population it was from 0.4 to slightly over 3 dependents in similar households. This was true in spite of the fact that the number of workers per household likewise increased with size of household, ranging from 0.7 for one-person relief cases to 2.1 for cases of 10 or more persons, and from 0.7 to 2.6 for non-relief households of corresponding size.

Percentage of Households with No Employed Workers. Many of the households with female or unemployed male heads that contained workers had no workers employed in October 1933. Of the households headed by females that reported workers, 31 percent of those on relief and 7 percent of those not on relief were

without employed workers (Table L). As would be expected, the largest percentages of households with workers who were unemployed occurred among the households of unemployed male heads. In this group, 84 percent of the relief and 68 percent of the non-relief had no worker employed.

Number of Dependents per Employed Worker. The relief households with workers averaged 3.0 dependents per employed worker, compared with 2.6 dependents per worker (Tables 32 and 34). For the corresponding non-relief households, the figures were 1.8 and 1.7, respectively. In the case of relief households with unemployed male heads, the average number of dependents per worker was 2.8 and per employed worker was 3.3. The rates were somewhat lower for non-relief households (Tables M, 35).

The average number of dependents per employed worker in the relief households with workers varied from 2.4 in the Mountain area to 3.6 in the Cut-Over area, the southern, central, mountain, and California regions generally having lower rates than the northeastern and Oregon regions (Table 34). In every area surveyed except New Mexico the non-relief households with workers had fewer dependents per employed worker than did the relief.

Percentage of Households with Neither Workers nor Potential Workers. The proportion of households with neither workers nor potential workers¹ differed little from the proportion without workers (Table L). Only seven percent of all relief households and a little less than four percent of all non-relief households had no persons of either sex, 16 years of age and over, working or seeking work in October 1933.

The percentage of households with neither workers nor potential workers changed from area to area in practically the same way as the percentage of households with no workers (Table 31).

Percentage of Dependents Who Were Potential Workers. Only six percent of all dependents² in relief households and four percent in non-relief households were potential workers (Table 35). There was also little difference between relief and non-relief groups in the proportion of dependents who were potential workers when households were compared according to the occupation and sex of the head.

The proportions of dependents who were potential workers showed little variation by area, those in the relief group ranging from four to nine percent, and those in the non-relief group from about three to eight percent. In no area, however, was the percentage of dependents who were potential workers greater in the non-relief than in the relief sample.

¹Any person 16 years of age or over never employed but seeking work in October 1933 was considered a potential worker. Doing chores or helping with housework was not considered employment.

²Any member of a household who was not a worker, as previously defined, was regarded as a dependent.

III. EARNINGS AND OTHER ECONOMIC ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

1. Source of Earnings

Although a much smaller proportion of relief than of non-relief households had earnings in October 1933, 66 percent of the households receiving public relief in rural areas reported earnings from one or more sources (Table N). In two thirds of all cases, therefore, relief was given to supplement rather than to replace family earnings.

TABLE N. SOURCE OF EARNINGS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS IN OCTOBER 1933

SOURCE OF INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS IN OCTOBER 1933	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
NO EARNINGS	34.2	7.6
HOME FARM	37.5	39.8
OTHER FARM	5.6	3.3
NON-AGRICULTURE	22.8	34.1
HOME FARM AND OTHER FARM	2.0	3.4
HOME FARM AND NON-AGRICULTURE	3.5	10.2
HOME FARM, OTHER FARM, AND NON-AGRICULTURE	0.2	0.7
OTHER FARM AND NON-AGRICULTURE	1.2	0.9

If the sources of earnings are broadly defined as the home farm, other farms, and non-agricultural occupations, only 10 percent of the relief households who earned an income in October drew their earnings from more than one source, although 14 percent of the households had more than one member gainfully employed. The difference reflects frequent employment of more than one member on the home farm. A somewhat larger proportion (16 percent) of the corresponding non-relief households had diversified earnings, and a still larger proportion (30 percent) of them had two or more members employed.

The chief single source of earnings in both groups was the home farm, with non-agricultural occupations second in importance. It is interesting that more than twice as many non-relief as relief households with earnings combined farming with non-agricultural employment, although this was confined to only about one non-relief household in nine.

Source of Earnings, by Area. In most of the areas surveyed from one to two fifths of the relief families had no earnings. In New Mexico, however, and in the Massachusetts and Dairy areas, half of the relief households had no person employed. In New Mexico, one fourth of the non-relief households also

were without earnings; but in no other area did this ratio exceed one eighth of such households.

In most areas a smaller proportion of relief than of non-relief families reported income from the home farm, and the same held for non-agricultural earnings. In the majority of areas, however, more relief than non-relief households gave "other farm" as the source of earnings - that is, the members were employed as farm laborers. In the California counties, where part-time farming is important, more than one fifth of both relief and non-relief households received earnings from more than one source. In the Oregon and Mountain areas, and among the non-relief households of the New Mexico, Cut-Over, and Dairy regions, there was more than average diversification in source of earnings, again because of the prevalence of part-time farming. In every area the proportion of households that derived earnings from farming and non-agricultural employment combined was smaller in the relief than in the non-relief group.

2. Amount of Earnings

Male heads of relief households other than farm operators who were employed in October 1933 earned during that month less than one third as much as their non-relief neighbors, the average earnings being \$26 and \$82, respectively. The heads of the households that were on relief in October 1933 had also earned about 30 percent less than the heads of the non-relief households in October 1928 and October 1923. Differences in the age distribution of relief and non-relief heads had little effect on the differences in earnings (Table O).

Earnings of Male Heads in October 1923, 1928, and 1933. Especially among heads of relief households, average earnings in October 1933 were considerably lower than earnings in the corresponding month of the years 1923 and 1928. In most areas the average October 1933 earnings of heads on relief were approximately 40 to 50 percent of their October 1928 earnings, although in the Old South Cotton, Southwest Cotton, and the Corn-and-Hog regions, particularly, they fell even lower when compared with the 1928 level. Among the non-relief heads, earnings in 1933 were about 80 percent of those in 1928, although in New Mexico they were only half as large (Table 36).

In practically all regions earnings in October 1928 were slightly less than those in October 1923, the relief incomes being 5 to 10 percent less in most instances, and the non-relief about 5 percent less.

Variation in Earnings of Male Heads by Age Groups. Among both the relief and non-relief households, October 1933 earnings reached a maximum for male heads between 40 and 49 years

of age, with a steady increase from the younger groups, and a rather sharp decrease above that age interval.

Cumulative Distribution of Earnings of Employed Heads. More than half of all relief heads with earnings, including females, earned less than \$20 during October 1933, whereas less than one tenth of the non-relief heads received so small an income (Table 37). Almost two thirds of the non-relief and about one tenth of the relief heads had earnings of more than \$60. One

TABLE 6. AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF MALE HEADS, OTHER THAN FARM OPERATORS, WHO WERE EMPLOYED DURING OCTOBER 1923, 1928, AND 1933, BY AGE GROUPS

OCTOBER 1933 AGE OF HEAD	OCTOBER 1923		OCTOBER 1928		OCTOBER 1933	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AGES	\$ 80	\$ 111	\$ 73	\$ 104	\$ 26	\$ 32
UNDER 25	*	*	59	58	24	16
25 - 29	64	78	69	88	27	22
30 - 39	82	100	74	103	23	34
40 - 49	90	124	77	119	33	36
50 - 59	91	128	82	115	28	36
60 - 69	65	100	52	90	17	21
70 AND OVER	51	87	42	61	17	21

* LESS THAN TEN CASES. AVERAGE NOT COMPUTED.

third of the non-relief but extremely few of the relief heads earned more than \$100. A part of this difference in wages was occasioned by the larger proportion of low income groups - farm laborers, semi- and unskilled laborers, Negroes and female heads in the relief group.

Earnings of White and Negro Male Heads. Among both relief and non-relief households, approximately the same proportions of heads of Negro and white families, exclusive of farm operators, were employed in October 1933.

The average wage of employed Negro heads on relief was \$17 and of corresponding white heads \$25. Most of this difference, however, was due to regional rather than to racial differences. In the Old South Cotton and Tobacco areas, where most Negroes were located, the differential in favor of the whites was only one dollar.

For every area, on the other hand, there was a widespread difference between the average wage of the white and Negro heads not on relief (\$84 as compared to \$23). In the two southern areas mentioned above, there was practically no difference between the earnings of relief and non-relief Negro heads, which indicates the low economic status of that race in the rural South.

Earnings of Members of Households, Including Heads. Forty-five percent of relief and 83 percent of non-relief households other than farmers had some member gainfully employed during

October 1933. The average combined earnings of all members were \$31 for relief and \$94 for non-relief households. Comparing these earnings with those of heads alone, members other than the head of relief households were found to have contributed almost one fifth of the total earnings of the household, whereas other members of non-relief households contributed about one eighth. This was in spite of the fact that a greater proportion of non-relief members other than the head were employed. The greater proportion contributed by other members in relief households emphasizes the low earnings of relief heads. The effect of the earnings of other members was to decrease by a small percentage the proportion of households in the low earnings group and to increase correspondingly those in the higher groups.

Approximately equal proportions of white and Negro households had some member employed, but members other than the head of Negro relief and non-relief households contributed a greater share of the income of the family than did other members of white households. One fourth and one fifth of the average earnings of relief and non-relief Negro households, respectively, were added by other members, whereas the corresponding proportions for whites were about one fifth and one eighth.

Earnings by Size of Household. Among all households earnings increased considerably with increase in the size of household, and were largest among relief households of nine or more persons and among non-relief households of six to eight persons (Table 38 and Figure 4). The increase in earnings with increase in size of household is chiefly explained by the earnings of members other than the head.

Earnings in October 1933, by area. The earnings of heads and of all members varied considerably by Area. Part of this difference was the result of the unequal proportions of unskilled, skilled, professional, and farm workers in the several regions; but some of it resulted from local wage scales. Particularly low total earnings for October 1933 - \$20 or less for relief households, and \$70 or less for non-relief households, - were found in the Old South Cotton, New Mexico, and Corn-and-Hog regions (Table 39). Rather low earnings also prevailed in the Tobacco and Cut-Over areas. Average earnings of more than \$40 for relief and more than \$115 for non-relief families were reported in the Dairy, California, and Massachusetts regions. The Oregon and Wheat areas were the only others where the non-relief earnings were more than \$100. Earnings of heads alone varied in much the same way as did total earnings.

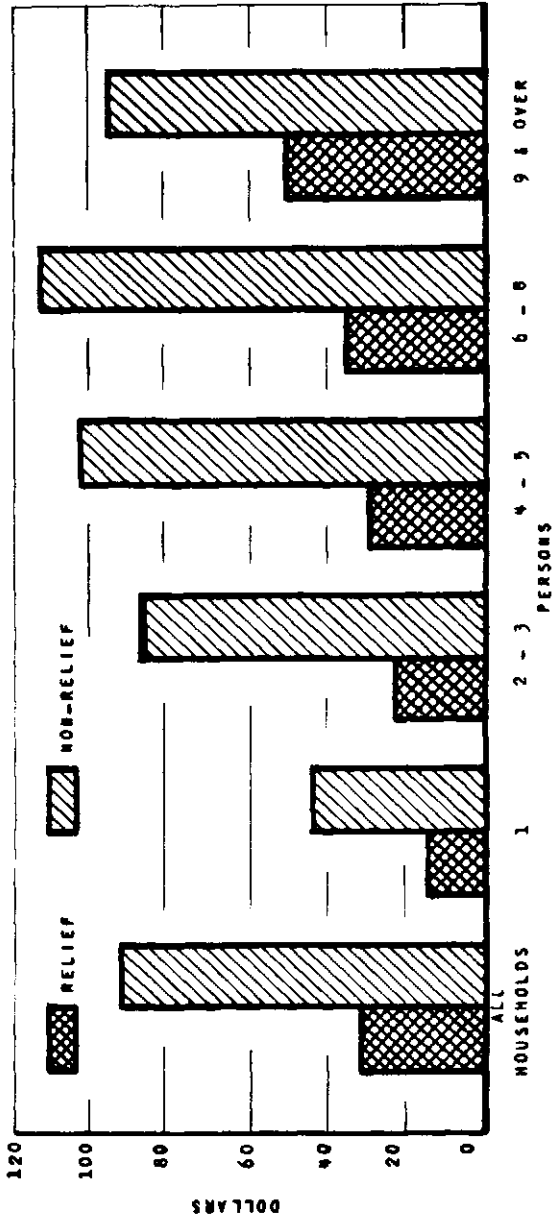


FIGURE 4 COMPARISON OF AVERAGE EARNINGS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS^a, WHOSE HEADS WERE NOT FARM OPERATORS, BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, OCTOBER 1933

^a With one or more persons employed.

3. Size of Farms

In each of the areas surveyed, farmers on relief operated smaller farms than their non-relief neighbors, the median total acreages being 93 and 119, respectively (Table 40).

Acreage by Area. A number of factors, such as type of farming and tenure, affect the size of farm. In the California, Oregon, New Mexico, Massachusetts, Old South Cotton, and Tobacco areas, acreages of operators receiving relief were much below the average, the median being 26 acres or less (Table 40). In the first four of these areas there was considerable truck and part-time farming, while in the last two the effect of share-cropping was evident. The farms of non-relief operators in the same areas were also small compared to farms of non-relief operators in the seven other areas. Particularly high acreages were found among both relief and non-relief farmers in the Wheat and Cash Grain areas. Nevertheless, regardless of type of farming, tenure, or area, farms operated by households on relief were consistently smaller than those operated by households not on relief.

Acreage by Tenure Groups. Compared to other tenure classes, share-croppers operated the smallest farms, averaging about 30 acres. There was, furthermore, no difference between relief and non-relief croppers in this respect. In the Old South Cotton and Tobacco areas, where most croppers were located, their farms averaged only about 20 acres. In these same regions other types of tenants on relief operated a somewhat larger average acreage than did croppers, and farm owners on relief operated farms about three times as large as the croppers. Among non-relief farmers the tenure differences were even greater.

There was no uniform relationship when the acreages of farm owners and of tenants other than croppers were compared.

Acreage by Race. Only in the Old South Cotton and Tobacco regions were there sufficient Negro farmers to make an acreage comparison with white farmers feasible. In these areas the median acreages of relief Negroes and whites were 19 and 33, respectively; of non-relief Negroes and whites, 30 and 74, respectively. A part of the difference was the result of the larger number of farm owners among the whites. The acreage data nevertheless are further evidence of the well-known inferior economic situation of the Negroes.

In the above mentioned regions more than half of the Negro farmers on relief and three tenths of those not on relief operated less than 20 acres, while the corresponding proportions for white farmers were three tenths and one tenth (Table 41). Practically all Negroes operated less than 50 acres, while one fourth of the white relief and six tenths of the white non-relief farmers operated more than that amount.

Acreage of Part-and Whole-time Farm Operators. Part-time farmers, most of them farm owners, averaged only 19 acres in the case of those receiving relief, and 44 acres in the case of those not receiving relief, as compared with 100 and 128 acres of the corresponding whole-time farmer groups. The acreage of whole-time operators in most cases was about double that of the part-time group; but in such areas as Oregon, California, Massachusetts, and New Mexico, where truck farmers were numerous, the difference, particularly among those on relief, was proportionally much less.

4. Ownership of Livestock

A. Workstock

Because of the nature of their contract with the landlord, croppers did not own workstock. Among the remaining farm operators, however, a majority of both those on relief and those not on relief owned one or more horses or mules, but the proportion was smaller in the case of relief than of non-relief operators. Workstock other than horses and mules was not reported although a few small farmers, particularly some of those on relief, used oxen and other cattle for work purposes.

Proportion of Farm Operators Other than Croppers without Workstock. Thirty-four percent of farm owners and tenants (other than croppers) on relief, compared with 18 percent of those not on relief, owned no workstock (Table P).

TABLE P. PERCENT OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF FARM OPERATORS OTHER THAN CROPPERS, WHO OWNED NO WORKSTOCK, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKSTOCK OWNED ON JANUARY 1, 1934, BY FARM OPERATORS WITH WORKSTOCK, BY ACREAGE GROUPS

ACREAGE	PERCENT OF FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS WITHOUT WORKSTOCK		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKSTOCK OWNED BY FARM OPERATORS WITH WORKSTOCK	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL ACREAGE GROUPS	34	18	3.6	4.2
UNDER 10 ACRES	80	72	1.6	1.6
10 - 19	71	52	1.4	1.5
20 - 49	48	39	1.9	2.1
50 - 99	29	19	2.3	2.9
100 - 174	19	12	3.2	3.7
175 - 299	13	6	4.5	4.4
300 - 579	12	7	5.0	3.9
580 - 999	9	9	6.8	7.2
1,000 - 749	35	15	6.4	8.7
750 - 999	25	10	9.1	9.9
1,000 - 4,999	"	12	"	11.7
5,000 AND OVER	"	"	"	"

* LESS THAN 10 CASES. AVERAGE NOT COMPUTED.

As many as eight tenths of the relief and seven tenths of the non-relief farmers who cultivated less than 10 acres did so without owning a horse or mule. With increase in the size of farm there was a steady increase, among both relief and non-

relief farmers, in the number with workstock, until in the larger acreage groups only one in twenty of the relief operators was without such animals. However, in the case of extremely large acreages there was some increase in the proportion of farmers lacking workstock, probably because of the substitution of tractors.

On practically all sizes of farms relatively more relief than non-relief farmers were without horses or mules.

In a majority of areas somewhat more farm owners than tenants (other than croppers) on relief were provided with work animals, but differences by tenure among non-relief operators were not consistent.

Average Number of Workstock Owned by Farm Operators Other than Croppers. Non-relief farmers who owned workstock averaged 4.2 horses and mules, whereas their relief neighbors averaged 3.6 (Table P). However, a few areas and farms with a great number of workstock make these averages less representative than the corresponding medians of 2.7 and 2.0.

Although in most acreage classes the relief operators with workstock owned smaller numbers of animals than did the non-relief operators, this was not always true, and the absolute differences were generally small.

Ownership of Workstock, by Area. There was considerable variation, depending on the prevalent type of farming and size of farm, in the proportion of farm operators without workstock from area to area. At least three fourths of the relief and half of the non-relief operators in the California, Oregon, and Massachusetts regions had no workstock, but in these regions there was considerable part-time or truck farming (Table 42). In the Wheat, Cash Grain, New Mexico, and Tobacco regions, on the other hand, less than one fifth of both relief and non-relief operators were without workstock.

Particularly in the Old South Cotton, Corn-and-Hog, Cut-Over, and Dairy regions, and to a less extent in the Oregon and Massachusetts areas, a much larger proportion of non-relief than of relief operators possessed such stock. In the Tobacco area there was little difference in the proportion of ownership of work animals by relief and non-relief operators.

Farm operators on relief in most areas who owned any workstock at all usually had one team. Only in the Mountain, Cash Grain, and Wheat areas did they average more than three animals each. In these same regions, and also in the Corn-and-Hog and Southwest Cotton areas, non-relief operators averaged four or more work animals apiece.

Generally, in areas where a high percentage of farm operators owned workstock the average number of animals owned was also large.

In a majority of areas non-relief operators owning work-stock averaged at least one head more than relief operators. Part of this difference was due to the larger farms of non-relief operators; but the concentration of relief farmers in the Cash Grain and Wheat regions reduced the average relief and non-relief difference for all areas combined to a little over half a head.

B. Other Livestock

Not only did a smaller proportion of relief than of non-relief households own such livestock as cows, hogs, and poultry, but the relief households, as a rule, owned them in smaller numbers than did the non-relief. More than two thirds of the relief households, compared with less than half of the non-relief households, had no cows (Table Q). There was less difference in the ownership of hogs, 72 percent of the relief and 65 percent of the non-relief households reporting none. Forty-five and thirty-four percent of the relief and non-relief households, respectively, had no poultry.

TABLE Q. PERCENT OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWNED NO LIVESTOCK, JANUARY 1, 1934, BY SEX OF HEAD AND BY OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF MALE HEAD

SEX OF HEAD AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF MALE HEAD	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	WITHOUT COWS		WITHOUT HOGS		WITHOUT POULTRY	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	68	47	72	65	45	34
MALE HEADS	65	45	69	63	42	33
FARM OWNER	31	13	53 ^A	45 ^A	17	9
CROPPER	50	54	40	39	20	10
OTHER TENANT	27	15	35	29	10	7
FARM LABORER	86	93	95	97	47	48
NON-AGRICULTURE	80	85	85	93	57	57
UNEMPLOYED	87	76	88	87	51	52
FEMALE HEADS	89	72	91	84	72	53

^A THE SMALLER PERCENTAGES FOR CROPPERS AND TENANTS THAN FOR OWNERS ARE DUE TO THE CONCENTRATION OF OWNERS IN AREAS WHERE FEW HOGS WERE KEPT, ESPECIALLY THE DAIRY AREA.

Area Variations in Ownership of Livestock. In almost every area, both the percentage of households owning cows, hogs, and poultry, and the average number of animals owned, were smaller among relief households than among their non-relief neighbors. The ownership of cows was more prevalent among both relief and non-relief households in the Southwest Cotton, Cut-Over, Wheat, and Mountain areas than elsewhere (Table 43). Hogs appeared most generally in the Old South Cotton, Southwest Cotton, and

Wheat areas, although even there they were owned less often than cows. The high proportion of relief households in the Corn-and-Hog area without hogs is due to the relatively small number of farm operators and the large number of unskilled laborers on relief. Poultry was relatively common, especially in the same areas as hogs. Massachusetts, New Mexico, and California had the fewest households keeping food animals. Hogs were unusually scarce in the Dairy area, while cows were noticeably rare in the Corn-and-Hog area.

The largest numbers of animals, per household having any, were found in the Wheat and Cash Grain areas in the case of cows, hogs, and poultry; and in the Southwest Cotton area in the case of hogs alone (Table 44). On the other hand, the smallest average numbers of cows and chickens appeared in the Tobacco and New Mexico areas, and the smallest number of hogs in the New Mexico and Cut-Over areas.

Ownership of Livestock by Farm Owners and Tenants. Approximately three tenths of the farm owners and tenants on relief owned no cows, but only one eighth of the corresponding non-relief operators were without them. No hogs were reported by 53 percent of relief and 45 percent of non-relief farm owners, whereas the percentages of tenants owning none were 35 and 29, respectively. Very few relief or non-relief operators lacked poultry - only 17 percent of relief owners and 12 percent of relief tenants, and less than 10 percent of the corresponding non-relief heads. Though these figures for all areas combined would indicate that relatively more tenants than owners were provided with livestock, in most areas, analyzed separately, the reverse was true. Greater concentration of tenants in areas where ownership of livestock was most common explains the apparent discrepancy.

The same factor explains the slightly higher average numbers of livestock owned by tenants than by farm owners among relief operators in all areas combined. Relief owners and tenants reporting such livestock averaged, respectively, 3.5 and 3.9 cows, 4.6 and 4.7 hogs, and 49 and 52 chickens (Table R). Non-relief operators owned more livestock of every kind than did relief operators of corresponding tenure.

Ownership of Livestock by Croppers. Fewer share-croppers than other farm operators in the South owned livestock, and the average number owned was smaller. Moreover, croppers not on relief were little better supplied with the various types of livestock than were those on relief. Approximately half of both relief and non-relief cropper households owned no cows (Table Q). The possession of hogs was not so limited, although about two fifths of both relief and non-relief croppers were without them. Ownership of poultry was most common, only one

fifth of the relief and one tenth of the non-relief cropper households reporting none.

Both the relief and non-relief cropper families owning chickens reported an average of about 25 (Table R). Non-relief families, however, had about two cows and four hogs, whereas relief families had about one cow and two or three hogs.

TABLE R. AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OWNED BY RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING SUCH LIVESTOCK, JANUARY 1, 1934, BY SEX OF HEAD AND BY OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF MALE HEAD

SEX OF HEAD AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF MALE HEAD	AVERAGE NUMBER OF COWS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOGS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF POULTRY	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	3.0	3.7	3.7	11.1	57	81
MALE HEADS	3.0	6.2	3.8	11.4	38	81
FARM OWNER	3.5	6.8	4.6	13.0	49	110
CROPPER	1.4	1.8	2.6	3.9	23	26
OTHER TENANT	3.9	5.8	4.7	10.8	32	79
FARM LABORER	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.9	32	34
NON-AGRICULTURE	1.4	1.9	2.1	6.0	23	32
UNEMPLOYED	1.4	2.4	1.9	4.3	27	40
FEMALE HEADS	2.2	4.2	2.5	8.2	25	66

Ownership of Livestock by Farm Laborers. The ownership of livestock was hardly more common among households whose heads were engaged as farm laborers than among non-agricultural workers. Relief status made little difference in this class. Between eight and nine tenths of all farm laborers owned no cows, approximately the same proportion had no hogs, and almost half were without poultry (Table Q).

The numbers of animals owned by farm laborers were considerably below those reported by farm owners and tenants. Farm laborers who had such livestock averaged less than two cows, between two and three hogs, and about 30 chickens (Table R).

Ownership of Livestock by Non-Agricultural Households. Few households whose heads were engaged in non-agricultural pursuits had any livestock, but slightly more of those on relief than of their non-relief neighbors had cows, pigs, or chickens, possibly the result of the efforts of such households to supplement their meager income. More than 80 percent of the households were without cows, between 80 and 90 percent had no hogs, and about one third had no poultry (Table Q).

Among the families possessing food animals, those not on relief had more (Table R). When relief households had such animals they consisted on the average of a cow or two, a couple of pigs, and two dozen hens.

Ownership of Livestock by Households with Female and Unemployed Male Heads. From 85 to 90 percent of the relief households having female or unemployed male heads owned no cows, and about the same proportion had no hogs (Table Q). The corresponding non-relief figures were 75 and 85 percent. Approximately 60 percent of the relief households with unemployed heads and 70 percent of those with female heads were without poultry, as compared to little more than half of the non-relief households of the same types.

The average numbers of livestock owned by relief households in these two groups who had livestock were consistently smaller than the numbers owned by non-relief households.

5. Indebtedness

Eighty-two percent of the relief and 64 percent of the non-relief households reported debts (Table S). The average amount

USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO INDEBTEDNESS		AVERAGE AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INDEBTEDNESS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	18	36	\$ 500	\$ 1,600
MALE HEADS	15	35	510	1,627
AGRICULTURE	14	32	670	1,920
FARM OWNER	8	35	1,340	2,600
CROPPER	25	44	150	340
OTHER TENANT	10	24	590	1,000
FARM LABORER	21	32	220	450
NON-AGRICULTURE	15	56	370	1,250
PROFESSIONAL	*	45	*	1,600
PROPRIETARY	12	37	780	2,430
CLERICAL	21	39	500	1,310
SKILLED	17	36	430	1,000
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	15	55	510	660
NO USUAL OCCUPATION	24	50	190	950
FEMALE HEADS	38	54	380	1,340

* LESS THAN 10 CASES. AVERAGE NOT COMPUTED.

outstanding per indebted household, however, was \$500 for the relief and \$1,600 for the non-relief. The larger proportion of property owners among the non-relief households accounts for the difference. The borrowings of both groups were evidently closely related to their credit ratings.

Almost one fourth of the indebted relief households had petty obligations of less than \$50, approximately half owed less than \$150, three fourths owed less than \$500, and only one eighth had incurred an indebtedness of more than \$1,000 (Table 45). Among the non-relief households with debts about one tenth owed as little as \$50, whereas nearly two fifths owed \$1,000 or more.

Area Variation in Extent and Amount of Indebtedness. In the relief population, the proportion of those without indebtedness

varied from around 5 percent in the Wheat and Cash Grain regions to more than 50 percent in New Mexico (Table 46). In most areas, however, the proportion was between 15 and 25 percent. There was less extreme variation among the non-relief households, about 35 percent in most areas being without liabilities, though the figure fell to some 20 percent in the Wheat and Mountain regions and rose to over 40 percent in the Dairy and Southwest Cotton areas.

Among both the relief and non-relief households, the amount of indebtedness also varied greatly. In the Old South and Tobacco regions the average obligation was less than \$225 for the indebted relief and \$800 for the indebted non-relief households; and in New Mexico the figures were still lower. This was partly a reflection of the large number of croppers or farm laborers in these areas. In the Cash Grain and California counties, on the other hand, the indebtedness averaged more than \$700 for the relief and over \$2,400 for the non-relief, and reached a maximum in the Wheat area with \$1,300 and \$3,300 for relief and non-relief, respectively. In the Cash Grain and Wheat regions large-scale farming accounted for the heavier indebtedness.

Areas with large proportions of the relief population in debt tended to have large debts per relief case. In the non-relief population this tendency was less marked.

Extent and Amount of Indebtedness by Usual Occupation of Head of Household. Particularly in the relief group, more farm owners and tenants than heads usually employed in other occupations reported indebtedness (Table S). The greater frequency with which non-relief farm owners and tenants other than croppers had indebtedness, compared to other classes, is somewhat obscured by the concentration of non-relief owners and tenants in a few areas in which indebtedness was quite limited. In most areas, about three fourths of the owners and tenants and a third or more of other heads were indebted. A comparatively large proportion of female heads, and to a less extent, male heads with no usual occupation, croppers, and farm laborers, had no obligations. In every occupational class there were relatively more relief than non-relief households with indebtedness.

The average amount of indebtedness per indebted household was usually largest among those occupational classes in which the largest proportions of households were indebted. In all classes the amount of indebtedness was several times greater in the case of the non-relief than of the relief households. The proprietary classes, both agricultural and non-agricultural, were the most heavily indebted. In the case of farm owners, the average indebtedness of relief heads was over \$1,300, and

of non-relief heads \$2,600. Tenants, also, had large amounts of indebtedness, as did the upper non-agricultural classes. In the non-proprietary occupations, those heads employed at the more skilled types of work, i.e., professionals, clerical workers, and skilled tradesmen, generally had the larger debts. The average debt of farm laborers, croppers, and semi- and unskilled industrial laborers was small. Though the indebtedness of female relief heads and male relief heads with no usual occupation was low, that of the corresponding non-relief groups was fairly high. The relatively high indebtedness in the non-relief group was probably caused by the high proportion of farm owners among employed female heads and by the presence of a number of retired heads among the male heads with no usual occupation.

IV. OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF MALE HEADS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

1. Usual Occupation of Male Heads

No characteristic of relief households is more fundamental than the usual occupation of their heads. The occupation is normally the source of self-support, and may be more responsible than the family itself when the latter is forced on public relief.

Occupational Distribution. In primarily agricultural counties it is somewhat surprising to find that only a small majority of male heads, in both relief and non-relief samples, were usually engaged in agriculture. The proportions from agricultural occupations were almost the same for the two groups, 52 percent for the relief and 56 percent for the non-relief. This similarity, however, was in part due to the method of sampling employed, whereby each relief case was matched by the two nearest non-relief neighbors (Table T and U and Figure 5).

TABLE T. USUAL OCCUPATION OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

USUAL OCCUPATION	ALL AREAS	NON-RELIEF	OREGON	WHEAT	CALI-FORNIA	TOBACCO	DAIRY	SOUTH-WEST COTTON	NEW MEXICO	MASSA-CHU-SETTS	CASH GRAIN	OLD SOUTH COTTON	COWA-ROD	CUT-OVER
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE	51.7	61.2	57.0	72.7	39.9	70.9	38.6	64.2	62.3	21.7	65.0	71.6	31.4	51.7
OWNER	12.4	22.6	22.7	22.5	20.2	15.4	14.8	14.5	10.0	9.5	6.6	5.4	5.3	31.7
CROPPER	5.5	0.8	2.4	-	1.8	32.5	-	9.4	-	-	0.6	30.9	1.3	-
TENANT	22.9	16.6	15.7	39.2	4.7	15.0	15.2	36.7	7.9	1.1	45.3	35.5	6.7	13.5
FARM LABORER	10.9	21.0	15.0	10.8	13.5	6.7	10.3	5.1	44.3	11.1	11.0	1.8	20.1	6.0
NON-AGRICULTURE	48.5	38.5	38.0	19.1	58.4	21.9	53.3	26.2	20.0	75.3	29.0	16.4	62.3	49.1
PROFESSIONAL	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	-	0.6
PROPRIETARY	2.1	2.6	5.6	2.9	3.8	1.1	0.2	2.0	-	2.6	2.2	0.7	3.7	0.7
CERICAL	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.6	3.0	0.6	1.1	1.6	-	4.7	3.2	1.3	2.9	1.4
SKILLED	7.9	4.6	4.4	3.0	11.6	3.2	10.7	5.5	2.1	21.3	8.6	2.0	9.6	4.9
SEMI- AND UN-SKILLED	26.4	21.8	26.1	12.4	38.3	16.8	41.3	17.1	17.6	46.1	15.2	12.0	46.1	37.5
NO LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	7.6	6.3	8.2	8.4	1.9	8.4	8.3	9.5	17.8	3.0	7.3	12.4	6.4	3.7

Within the agricultural group, most of the heads on relief were tenants other than croppers (23 percent), with farm owners second (12 percent), farm laborers third (11 percent), and share-croppers fourth (5.5 percent). When the proportions of these several agricultural classes in the relief group are compared with the non-relief, it is seen that, in spite of an unknown amount of matching when taking the non-relief sample, the relief rolls exerted a strong selective action on certain occupational classes. Farm owners were very much under-represented on relief, while each of the other classes was over-represented, particularly share-croppers, and to a somewhat less degree, farm laborers and tenants.

Passing to the 41 percent of all male heads of relief households who were employed in industries other than agriculture, the greatest part, 28 percent, were found to belong in the

RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

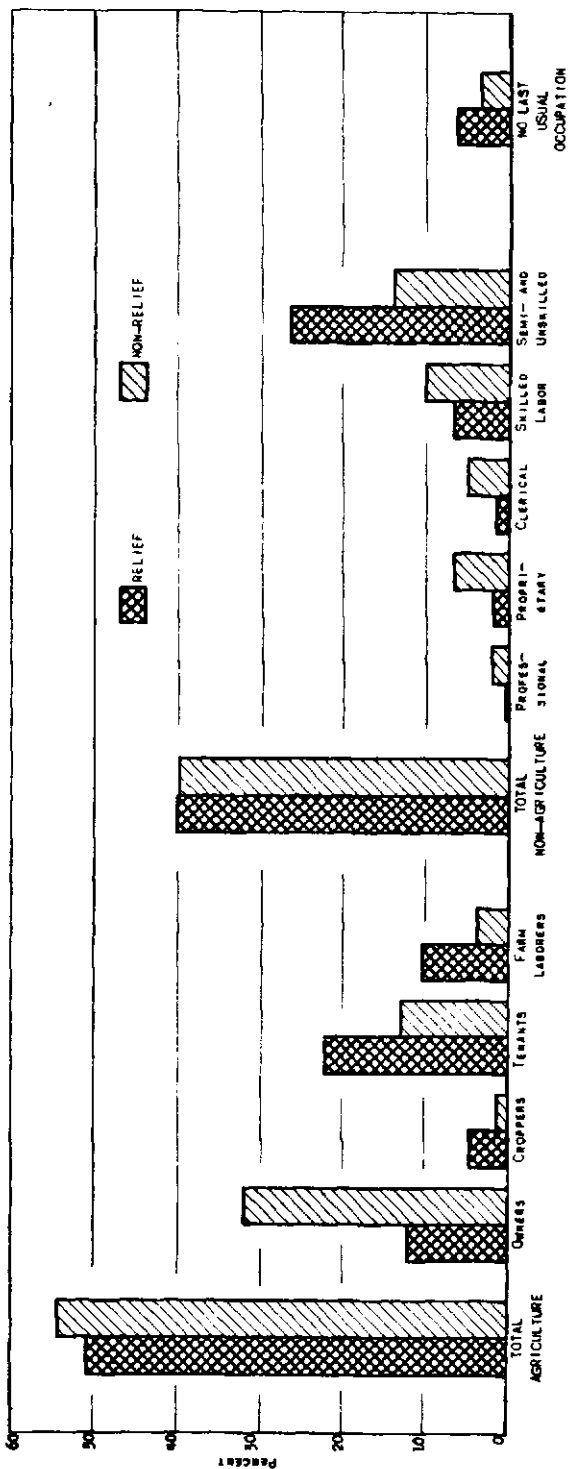


FIGURE 5 USUAL OCCUPATION OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, OCTOBER 1933

category of semi-skilled and unskilled laborers. The next largest group, eight percent, was made up of skilled laborers of various kinds. The so-called "white-collar" classes - clerical workers, proprietors, and professionals - composed only four percent of all male heads on relief. Here again, when the proportions of the non-agricultural occupational classes in the relief group were compared with those in the non-relief group, inequalities were found. The semi- and unskilled laborers occurred on relief rolls out of all proportion to their numbers in the non-relief population; but each of the other classes was under-represented on relief, the degree of under-representation diminishing from the higher socio-economic classes to the lower (Table V).

TABLE U. USUAL OCCUPATION OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

USUAL OCCUPATION	ALL AREAS	INDI-ANNA	OREGON	WHEAT	CALI-FORNIA	TO-BRADO	DAIRY	SOUTH- WEST COTTON	NEW MEXICO	MASSA- CHU- SETTS	CASH GRAIN	OLD SOUTH COTTON	CON- NECTICUT	OUT- OTHER
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE	55.5	57.7	46.8	69.5	53.8	66.0	53.8	68.8	56.4	17.2	52.2	75.3	38.5	67.7
OWNER	35.6	40.1	33.9	51.2	39.4	35.1	44.2	39.4	53.2	13.1	35.3	27.2	20.0	39.2
CROPPER	1.7	0.4	0.5	—	0.6	13.3	—	1.5	—	—	—	3.2	11.4	0.1
TEENANT	15.7	15.8	7.0	16.1	5.7	15.0	4.2	25.1	6.0	0.7	15.9	34.1	12.2	5.4
FARM LABORER	4.5	11.5	5.5	2.2	7.9	2.4	5.2	3.0	27.0	3.4	2.6	2.5	6.2	3.0
NON-AGRICULTURE	40.2	39.4	49.5	26.2	45.1	27.7	44.5	23.9	31.7	80.8	45.6	17.0	56.4	30.9
PROFESSIONAL	2.1	3.0	4.6	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.1	2.1	4.0	0.4	2.4	1.9
PROPRIETARY	7.9	7.7	13.7	10.3	6.4	6.3	5.7	4.8	1.4	9.7	17.5	3.6	9.4	5.2
CLERICAL	5.3	3.6	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.8	4.6	3.5	1.2	9.3	10.4	2.4	6.5	3.6
SKILLED	10.3	6.5	8.6	3.7	15.2	6.6	17.1	5.0	3.2	24.1	4.2	2.8	13.7	7.0
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	14.6	8.8	17.0	5.5	20.4	7.9	14.9	9.2	25.6	35.6	7.6	7.8	24.4	12.6
NO LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	4.4	2.9	3.8	4.3	1.5	6.5	1.9	7.5	2.1	2.0	4.2	8.0	5.1	1.5

Occupational Distribution, by Areas. Although all of the areas surveyed were commercial agricultural regions, considerable variation by area in the occupational distribution of the heads of households who were receiving relief would be expected because of differences in climate, crops, resources, and industries. Moreover, the usual occupational distribution of relief heads would be affected by still other factors. The use of October as the survey month would probably reduce the proportion of those engaged in agriculture, particularly those employed as farm laborers, but the reduction would be unequal in the several areas. Likewise varying administrative procedures would unquestionably influence the occupational composition of the relief population from state to state.

The distribution of the relief heads among the several occupational classifications mentioned above was found to be no more uniform from one area to another than the above considerations would suggest. The proportion usually employed in agriculture ranged from 22 percent in the urban Massachusetts counties to 73 percent in the counties of the great plains

Wheat region, being above average (52 percent) in the Mountain, Oregon, Wheat, Tobacco, Southwest Cotton, New Mexico, Cash Grain, and Old South Cotton areas, and below average in the remainder. In 8 out of the 13 areas surveyed, agriculturalists were under-represented on relief; in five (Oregon, Wheat, Tobacco, Massachusetts, and Cash Grain) they were over-represented.

When the agricultural group was analyzed by areas it was found that farm owners were relatively numerous on the relief rolls in Oregon, California, and the Cut-Over areas; farm owners and tenants other than croppers dominated in the Dairy area; farm owners and farm laborers in Massachusetts and the Mountain area; tenants other than croppers in the Wheat, Southwest Cotton, and Cash Grain areas; tenants and share-croppers in the Old South Cotton area; share-croppers in the Tobacco area; and farm laborers in New Mexico and the Corn-and-Hog area.

In some respects, however, consistency did appear. In every type of farming area surveyed, farm owners were under-represented in the relief group compared with the control group, this fact being especially striking in the Cash Grain, Old South Cotton, and Corn-and-Hog areas. Share-croppers were over-represented on relief in all areas where they occurred in any numbers. Tenants other than croppers were over-represented in 9 out of 13 areas, but to a notable extent only in the Wheat and Cash Grain areas. Farm laborers were over-represented in all but two areas.

The non-agricultural occupational group on relief, unlike the agricultural group, was everywhere dominated by a single class. Semi- and unskilled laborers made up the bulk of this group in each area, ranging from half in the Cash Grain area to nearly nine tenths in New Mexico. They also constituted not less than one third of all male heads receiving relief in 5 of the 13 areas, namely, California, the Dairy region, Massachusetts, the Corn-and-Hog area, and the Cut-Over area. Skilled labor was the second largest sub-class in the non-agricultural category receiving relief in all areas but one. The proportion varied by areas from one tenth to nearly three tenths of all non-agricultural relief households and was most important in the Cash Grain counties and Massachusetts.

The "white collar" classes (professionals, proprietors, and clericals) were most prominent on the relief rolls in California, Massachusetts, Oregon, the Corn-and-Hog area, and the Cash Grain area; but nowhere did they form as much as one tenth of the total male heads on relief. They were especially unimportant in New Mexico, the Dairy area, the Tobacco area, the Old South Cotton area, and the Cut-Over area, where they varied

from 0.3 percent to 2.7 percent of male relief heads. In all areas, professionals made up a smaller part of the male heads on relief than any other class, usually being considerably under one percent of the total, and never more than 1.7 percent (California).

In all areas except New Mexico, semi- and unskilled laborers formed a much larger proportion of the relief than of the non-relief group. On the other hand, skilled laborers were under-represented on relief in 11 out of 13 areas. The "white collar" classes were everywhere markedly under-represented in the relief group compared with the control group. This was also true of proprietors and clerical workers considered separately. Professionals were an exception in 3 out of the 13 areas, undoubtedly because of their small numbers in the samples taken.

2. Occupations of Male Heads in October 1933

Wide-spread loss of the usual occupation due to the depression led to a decrease in the proportion of heads of relief households who were employed in October 1933 in nearly every occupational class. Although unemployment was a comparatively minor factor in the non-relief population, a decline occurred there also (Table V). In both groups, however, the amount of

TABLE V. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LAST USUAL AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATIONS OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

OCCUPATION OF MALE HEADS	LAST USUAL OCCUPATION		OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL ^A	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE	51.7	55.5	43.4	59.7
OWNER	12.4	35.6	11.5	38.6
CROPPER	5.5	1.7	4.6	2.3
TENANT	22.9	13.7	22.2	14.9
FARM LABORER	10.9	4.5	5.1	3.9
NON-AGRICULTURE	40.5	40.2	20.5	33.1
PROFESSIONAL	0.2	2.1	-	1.8
PROPRIETARY	2.1	7.9	0.5	7.9
CLERICAL	1.9	5.3	0.2	4.3
SKILLED	7.9	10.3	2.0	6.3
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED LABOR	28.4	14.6	17.8	12.8
NO LAST USUAL OCCUPATION OR UNEMPLOYED	7.8	4.4	35.0	7.3

^A 9,883 RELIEF AND 11,093 NON-RELIEF MALE HEADS.

shrinkage differed from one occupation to another, so that the October occupational distribution departed considerably from

the distribution by last usual occupation. It is also certain that the employment of many of those who were working in October was temporary, often nothing more than odd jobs. The fact that a majority of the heads receiving relief were employed in October indicates the inadequacy of the employment.

Changes in the Proportion Employed in October 1933, by Usual Occupation. Farming was more stable than any other occupation, as judged by the proportion of heads employed in farming in October 1933 compared with the proportion usually so employed. The only occupational class among relief heads that maintained practically the same quota in October 1933 as usual was that of farm tenants other than croppers. It appears that relatively few tenants were dispossessed, and that their places were largely filled by the unemployed from other occupations. There were, indeed, actual increases in October 1933 in the proportion of farm tenants other than share-croppers in 8 out of the 13 regions surveyed. The decrease in farm owners and share-croppers from the number usually so employed was also small, 7 and 16 percent, respectively, and in four areas, particularly the Cut-Over, more heads reported the occupation of farm owner in October 1933 than gave this as their usual occupation.

Among non-relief heads, there was a slight increase in farm operators of all classes in October 1933 relative to the usual number in every area except the Corn-and-Hog Belt.

The "white collar" vocations, at which a small percentage of the heads on relief were formerly engaged, had been abandoned by most of these heads in October 1933. The same was true of skilled manual work, which normally claimed about eight percent of relief heads, but in October 1933 was reduced to only two percent. Similarly, the percentage of relief heads usually employed as farm laborers had declined more than half in October 1933, and increased only in the Old South Cotton counties. Semi- and unskilled industrial laborers decreased more than one third, in spite of a considerable drift into this class of the jobless from other classes. In the Corn-and-Hog area alone was the proportion working as laborers in October 1933 greater than usual.

In the case of the heads of households not on relief, the skilled labor class slumped more than any other in October 1933, about 40 percent of its members being unemployed or shifted to other occupations. The semi- and unskilled industrial labor class fell off 12 percent, the "white collar" classes not quite so much, and farm laborers 13 percent. All of these declines in employment, however, were more moderate than those experienced by the relief group.

Composition of the Occupational Groups in October 1939 in Terms of the Last Usual Occupation. The occupations which in October employed the smallest proportion of outsiders - men who were not usually engaged in those occupations - were skilled labor, the professions, and farm ownership (Tables 47A, 47B). On the other hand, farm labor, share-cropping, and, in the relief group, semi- and unskilled industrial labor, showed relatively high average percentages of new-comers, although this was not true of farm labor on relief in the Corn-and-Hog, New Mexico, and California areas, nor of industrial labor on relief in the Cut-Over and Oregon areas. The ranks of share-croppers were most heavily invaded in the Southwest Cotton area, where 43 percent of the croppers on relief were not croppers by last usual occupation. In the Old South Cotton counties 29 percent, and in the Tobacco counties only 20 percent of the croppers receiving relief in October were drawn from other occupations and from young men just starting. In each of these areas, a large proportion of the non-relief heads who were croppers in October also reported other usual occupations.

The sources of these new recruits varied with the occupation. Of the 17 percent of the farm owner class on relief in October that had recently entered it from other occupations, two thirds came from non-agricultural vocations or had no usual occupation, while one third were formerly farmtenants and farm laborers. In the Corn-and-Hog, Cash Grain, and New Mexico areas, however, no relief head not usually engaged in agriculture became a farm owner, and there was great irregularity in these proportions in the other areas. Just how much equity was involved in this recently acquired ownership is not known.

One third of all the heads of relief households who were share-croppers in October did not report share-cropping as their usual occupation, most of them being drawn from the ranks of those with no usual occupation, largely young men, semi- and unskilled industrial laborers, and tenants. Twenty-seven percent of farm tenants other than croppers were new recruits, most of them having formerly been semi- and unskilled industrial laborers, young heads and others with no usual occupation, and farm owners (5 percent). Skilled laborers resorted to farming as tenants in appreciable numbers in the Cut-Over, Cash Grain, and California counties.

Of the relief heads engaged as farm laborers, 40 percent had been employed in other occupations, or never usually employed, about 6 percent having been forced down from the position of farm owner and 11 percent from that of tenant, while 10 percent had been semi- and unskilled industrial laborers, and 7 percent had had no usual occupation.

More than one third of the relief heads employed at semi- and unskilled industrial labor in October had not long belonged to this class. Most of these were former farm laborers, tenants, and young men and others with no usual occupation, although an appreciable number were skilled artisans, especially in California and Massachusetts, and a few were farm owners. Skilled workers on relief showed few invaders, only 10 percent. These were drawn from unskilled laborers, farm tenants, and heads too young or too old to have a usual occupation. It is probable that some of those from the last two classes were once skilled artisans who were forced from farming or retirement back into their former trades.¹

Composition of the Unemployed Group in October 1933 in Terms of the Last Usual Occupation. Semi- and unskilled industrial labor contributed nearly 39 percent of all heads of relief households who were entirely unemployed in October. This was more than three times the contribution of the next occupation, farm labor, which was responsible for 12 percent of the idle. Skilled labor and the group with no usual occupation each supplied more than 11 percent of the jobless, and farm tenants 10 percent. Among non-relief heads, about 25 percent of the relatively small number of unemployed were traceable to the group with no usual occupation, 24 percent to semi- and unskilled industrial labor, 19 percent to skilled labor, and 9 percent to farm ownership, while the remaining 23 percent were scattered among the other occupations.

The above percentages do not apply in all areas, however. In the Old South Cotton counties share-croppers, rather than industrial laborers, furnished more (39 percent) unemployed heads of households on relief than did any other class. In Massachusetts, skilled laborers led with 25 percent; in the Cash Grain area, farm tenants were responsible for 25 percent; and in New Mexico farm laborers supplied 38 percent of the jobless. In the case of non-relief heads, most of the unemployed in October were drawn from semi- and unskilled industrial laborers in seven areas, and from those with no usual occupation in four. In only three areas was the chief source of the unemployed the same for the relief and non-relief groups.

3. Industries Employing Male Heads

*Usual Industries.*² Only eight percent of the male heads of rural relief households and four percent of their non-relief neighbors in October 1933 had not been usually employed in

¹The "white collar" classes - professional, proprietary, and clerical workers - are omitted from this discussion because of small samples.

²The "usual" industry was defined as the last industry at which the head was employed before October 1, 1929, and for not less than three years within the period November 1, 1923 to October 31, 1933.

some industry within ten years (Table W). Part of these small percentages was accounted for by natural causes such as age. Thus, with few exceptions, the rural relief clients of the Emergency Relief Administration were emergency unemployment cases or cases earning insufficient income.

Agriculture, manufacturing and mechanical industries, and transportation and communication formerly employed approximately three fourths of all male heads, with little difference between the distributions of the relief and non-relief groups. Among the remaining one fourth smaller proportions of relief than of non-relief heads had been engaged in professional service, public service, trade, and domestic and personal service.

TABLE W. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE HEADS OF RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY LAST USUAL AND OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY OF MALE HEADS	LAST USUAL INDUSTRY		OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRY	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL ^A	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE	51.7	55.5	15.4	59.7
FORESTRY AND FISHING	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.8
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL	15.7	14.3	3.5	9.4
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	7.7	7.5	2.7	6.1
TRADE	3.6	8.9	0.4	8.3
PUBLIC SERVICE	0.5	1.5	0.2	1.4
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	0.5	2.4	0.1	2.3
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	1.1	2.3	0.5	2.7
MISCELLANEOUS	8.5	1.5	17.7	2.2
NO USUAL INDUSTRY OR UNEMPLOYED	7.8	4.0	36.0	7.5

A 4,883 RELIEF AND 11,095 NON-RELIEF MALE HEADS.

The importance of the different industries naturally varied from one part of the country to another.

Industries in October 1933. In October 1933, after four years of the depression, the percentage of male heads employed in every industry had dropped sharply in the case of relief heads, and much less sharply or not at all in the case of non-relief heads (Table W). The highest rates of displacement from the usual industry among relief heads occurred in professional service, trade, public service, extraction of minerals, transportation and communication, and manufacturing and mechanical industries, in the order given, and the lowest rates occurred in agriculture,¹ domestic and personal service, and forestry

¹All heads reporting their occupation as farm operator were regarded as employed.

and fishing; but the first three and the last two industries mentioned involved relatively few households (Table 48 A). Among non-relief heads also, extraction of minerals and manufacturing and mechanical industries showed relatively high rates of displacement, and agriculture and domestic service, low rates; but in this group professional service, trade, and public service showed low rates as well (Table 48 B).

The proportion of male heads engaged in miscellaneous industries, usually odd jobs, showed some increase in October 1933 over the usual distribution; and the number of non-relief heads in agriculture was also a little larger.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. Sixteen and fourteen percent of male relief and non-relief heads, respectively, were usually employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, of which building, the manufacture of iron and steel machinery, and lumber and furniture were most important (Table 49).

There was extreme variation by area with respect to the importance of this group of industries. About half of the male heads in the Massachusetts area and almost a fourth in the Dairy and California regions had usually been occupied at manufacturing and mechanical work (Table 50). About one fifth of the relief heads but somewhat fewer non-relief heads in the Cut-Over and Corn-and-Hog regions were ordinarily engaged in these industries. In New Mexico there were practically none. Elsewhere the proportions varied from about one tenth to one twentieth of the heads on relief.

Of the heads usually working in this group of industries only 17 percent of the relief, but 57 percent of the non-relief, retained employment in their accustomed occupation in October 1933. About 60 percent of the relief and 14 percent of the non-relief heads were unemployed. Tenure of employment in manufacturing and mechanical industries was particularly low among the relief heads of the Old South Cotton and California areas. In the former area, of the relief heads usually occupied in these industries less than one tenth were so occupied in October. Total unemployment affected three fourths of the factory and mill workers on relief in the Old South Cotton and Massachusetts areas, and almost as many in the Dairy area. More than four fifths of the non-relief heads usually engaged in manufacturing, however, continued at work in these industries.

Only four percent of all the relief and nine percent of all the non-relief heads in the sample were employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries in October 1933. Except for 10 percent in Massachusetts, a negligible proportion of the heads in any of the areas surveyed were employed in these

industries at that time. The proportions were somewhat higher among the non-relief heads, particularly in the Massachusetts, Dairy, California, and Oregon areas.

Transportation and Communication. Transportation and communication industries usually employed about eight percent of rural male heads (Table 51). Only in the Massachusetts, New Mexico, Dairy, and Corn-and-Hog regions were more than a tenth of either relief or non-relief heads customarily occupied in these industries.

By October 1933 less than three percent of the relief and about six percent of the non-relief heads were still engaged in transportation and communication.

Trade. Trade formerly employed almost four percent of the relief and nine percent of the non-relief heads (Table 52). Smaller percentages occurred in the southern areas - Old South Cotton, Southwest Cotton, and Tobacco - and in the Cut-Over and New Mexico counties; whereas larger percentages were found in the Massachusetts and Corn-and-Hog counties, and among the non-relief heads of the Wheat and Cash Grain regions.

Practically none of the heads receiving relief were still employed in trade in October 1933; but there was little decline among the non-relief heads in this employment. In no area did the proportion of relief heads still engaged in trade exceed one percent, whereas only in California did the proportion of non-relief heads in trade decrease much below the proportion usually employed.

Service Industries. Public service, professional service, and domestic and personal service each formed the usual occupation of only about one percent of relief and about two percent of non-relief heads. Roughly about one half of the relief heads in these three groups were unemployed in October 1933. In the non-relief population, however, only about one seventh of the heads in public service and in domestic and personal service and about one twentieth in professional service, had no employment. At that date, also, less than one percent of all relief heads were engaged in these industries, but the proportion of the non-relief so engaged remained about the same as formerly.

Forestry and Fishing. The number of male heads usually engaged in forestry and fishing was too small to be significant except in the Oregon and Cut-Over areas. In both these areas more of the heads receiving relief than of those not receiving relief had usually been engaged in these industries and were employed in October 1933 (Table X).

Extraction of Minerals. The percentage of male heads usually engaged in the extraction of minerals in the areas surveyed was also slight. Although mining was of some importance in the Southwest Cotton, Mountain, and New Mexico areas, it employed very few heads in these areas in October 1933 (Table Y).

Miscellaneous Industries. Miscellaneous industries usually furnished work for about nine percent of all relief and two percent of all non-relief male heads. However, in the Corn-and-Hog area, more than one fourth of the relief heads were usually so engaged. In most regions one twentieth or less of relief heads and still fewer of the non-relief heads generally worked at miscellaneous industries.

TABLE X. PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, OCTOBER 1933, ENGAGED IN FORESTRY AND FISHING

AREA	PERCENT OF MALE HEADS ENGAGED IN FORESTRY AND FISHING			
	AS LAST USUAL INDUSTRY		AS OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRY	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
OREGON	8.0	4.5	3.7	2.1
CUT-OVER	5.7	1.3	2.5	1.0

Large numbers of the heads usually employed at miscellaneous industries continued so employed in October 1933, chiefly at odd jobs. This was true of seven tenths of the relief and two thirds of the non-relief. A little more than one fifth of the former and one twentieth of the latter in this group became totally unemployed.

TABLE Y. PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, OCTOBER 1933, ENGAGED IN MINERAL EXTRACTION

AREA	PERCENT OF MALE HEADS ENGAGED IN MINERAL EXTRACTION				CHIEF EXTRACTION INDUSTRIES
	AS LAST USUAL INDUSTRY		AS OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRY		
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	
SOUTHWEST COTTON	7.0	3.4	0.9	2.1	OIL
NEW MEXICO	6.6	12.6	1.8	0.5	COAL, OTHER
MOUNTAIN	3.8	1.8	0.1	1.2	COAL, OTHER

At the time of the survey almost 13 percent of all relief and 2 percent of all non-relief heads reported employment at miscellaneous industries. This increase over the proportion usually so employed in the relief group was not general, however, being most marked in the Corn-and-Hog area, where almost half of all the male heads interviewed had this type of employment.

4. Occupational Changes and Unemployment of Male Heads

Following the loss of their usual occupations, heads of relief households in October 1933 were generally found to be unemployed, or employed at occupations farther down the occupational ladder. Heads of non-relief households not only

showed greater stability of employment than did relief heads, but those who failed to hold their usual employment were more likely to obtain other employment, and in so doing, to improve their occupational status. Among all male heads reporting a usual occupation, about 49 percent of the relief and 79 percent of the non-relief retained their usual occupation in October. Approximately 35 percent of the relief and 6 percent of the non-relief heads were entirely unemployed during that month (Tables 54A and 54B).

A majority of the heads of households who were displaced from their usual vocations but were employed in October had turned or returned to farming, usually as tenants, but not infrequently as owners of farms. In the relief group, this was true of the "white collar" classes, semi- and unskilled industrial laborers, those with no usual occupation, and croppers and farm owners who changed their tenure status. On the other hand, non-agricultural occupations gave work to the largest number of relief heads who had formerly been farm tenants other than croppers, farm laborers, or skilled laborers. Among the displaced non-relief heads, only skilled laborers found less employment in agriculture than in industrial occupations.

Changes in Occupation. Farming, even when share-cropping is included, revealed less change of personnel and less unemployment than any other occupation. Among farm operators, owners rated highest in these respects. More than three fourths of the farm owners by usual occupation on relief were still farm owners in October 1933 and a majority of the remaining one fourth had obtained some employment, generally becoming farm tenants (Figure 6, Table 53A). Only one in ten farm owners by usual occupation on relief was without employment in October. Still fewer, or five percent, of the non-relief farm owners had left their farms, and less than two percent were without employment (Table 53B).

Tenants showed a little less stability than farm owners. Among those on relief about 28 percent failed to retain their usual occupation in October. A slight majority of these - some 16 percent of all tenants on relief - were unemployed, and the bulk of the others had dropped to the status of farm laborers and semi- and unskilled industrial workers. Among non-relief tenants, about 16 percent were not engaged at their usual occupation, but, with some exceptions, their tendency was toward an improvement in status, especially farm ownership.

Share-croppers showed a higher rate of occupational displacement than other farm operators, although less than that of farm laborers and the several non-agricultural classes. Some 45 percent of all croppers on relief rolls were no longer

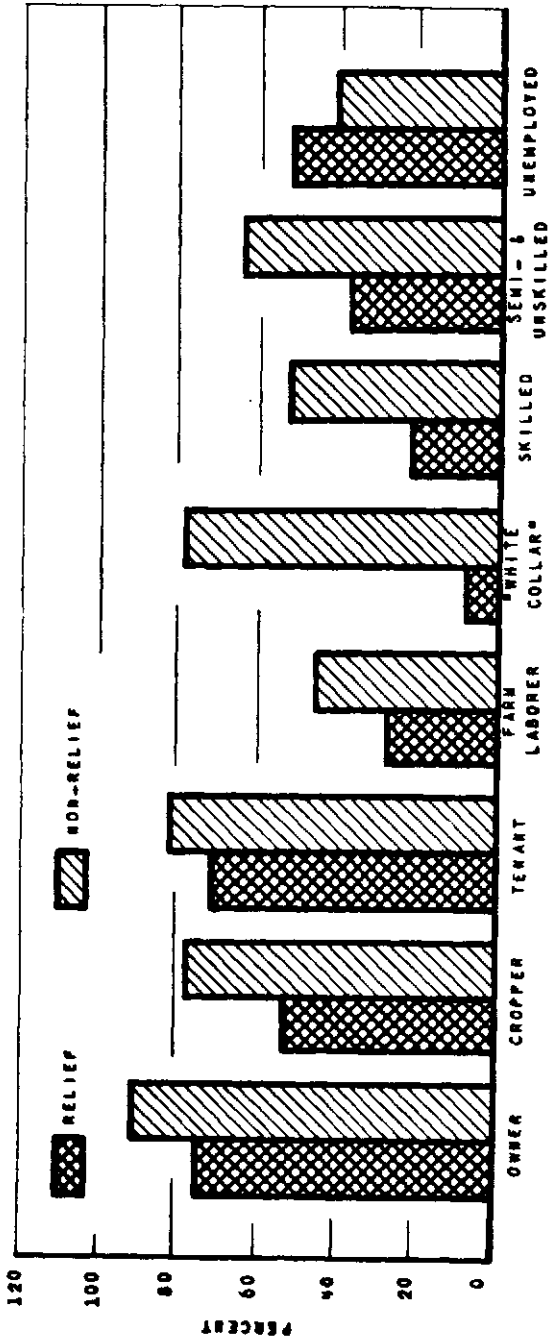


FIGURE 6 PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN THEIR USUAL OCCUPATION IN OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF OCCUPATION

occupied at share-cropping. Of these only one in five had obtained other employment, which was about equally divided between farm tenancy other than share-cropping, on the one hand, and farm and semi- and unskilled industrial labor on the other. Approximately 80 percent of the croppers in the non-relief sample continued as croppers in October. Moreover, practically all of those displaced had obtained other employment, some becoming tenants other than croppers, a few becoming farm owners, and others becoming farm laborers and semi- and unskilled workers. It is possible, however, that those who became tenants other than croppers were not far removed from cropper conditions.

Farm laborers in the relief and non-relief groups were at a disadvantage compared to farm operators of all tenures, but especially farm owners and tenants other than croppers, with respect both to retention of their usual occupation and to rate of unemployment. Nevertheless, a somewhat smaller proportion of farm laborers was unemployed than was true of most of the non-agricultural classes. About 72 percent of the relief heads who were usually occupied at farm labor had lost that employment. As many as 41 percent were totally unemployed in October 1933, while of the remaining 31 percent, about two thirds had become semi- and unskilled industrial laborers and one third farm operators, chiefly tenants. Slightly more than half of the non-relief farm laborers had left their usual employment, and nine percent were unemployed. A surprisingly large proportion of these non-relief former farm laborers - almost a third - had become farm operators (about equally divided between farm owners and tenants other than croppers), whereas less than one tenth had gone into common labor off the farm.

For convenience, the "white collar" classes - professional and clerical workers and non-agricultural proprietors - have been grouped together. The relatively few representatives of these classes on the relief rolls had higher rates of loss of usual occupation¹ (9 in 10) and of unemployment (more than 1 in 2) than any other occupational group. One fifth of those displaced became farm operators, usually tenants, while 14 percent accepted employment as semi- and unskilled non-agricultural laborers. Relatively few - about one in five - of the non-relief "white collar" workers were no longer employed at their usual occupations. Only seven percent were unemployed, and of those displaced who were reemployed, almost two out of three had become farm operators, largely owners.

Of all occupational classes on relief with the exception of

¹Any "white collar" worker changing to another section of that class (e. g., from clerical to professional work) was not considered to have changed his usual occupation.

"white collar" workers, skilled workers showed the heaviest loss of usual occupation and the greatest amount of unemployment. A little less than one fourth continued as skilled laborers while more than one half were unemployed. Those finding employment in other occupations went about equally into agriculture and unskilled industrial labor. Skilled workers made a relatively poor showing in the non-relief group also, where nearly one half were displaced from their usual occupation, although only 13 percent remained unemployed.

Seni- and unskilled industrial laborers, though retaining their usual occupation to a greater extent than skilled laborers, had nearly as much unemployment. In the relief group, 40 percent were still employed in their usual capacity, in the non-relief group, 66 percent. Forty-nine percent of those on relief were unemployed, compared with 12 percent of those not on relief. Most of the workers in both groups who obtained new employment went into agriculture as tenants, farm laborers, or, occasionally, owner-operators. In the non-relief group, a few of the former laborers had apparently managed to advance their status by entering skilled and "white collar" occupations. These for the most part were probably young men who had been working at common labor while preparing or waiting for something better.

In addition to including a number of very young heads of households, the class with no usual occupation contained a number of heads who were aged or incapacitated, or, principally in the non-relief groups, retired. It is therefore not surprising that more than half of those with no usual occupation on relief and two fifths of those not on relief were totally unemployed in October 1933. Most of the remainder who were working probably had only recently become old enough to enter an occupation, and had not been employed sufficiently long to be regarded as having a usual occupation under the definition used in this study.¹ Some older heads also, who could not meet the definition of being usually employed, had irregular work in October, or had had regular work for only a short time. Many of these were no doubt forced to find some work because of loss of income due to the depression. A majority of the relief and non-relief heads with no usual occupation who were employed in October had entered agriculture, usually as tenants.

Changes in Occupation, by Areas. From area to area the rates of displacement from the usual occupation, and the degrees of difference between relief and non-relief heads in

¹The "usual" occupation was defined as the last occupation at which the head was employed before October 1, 1929, for not less than three years within the period November 1, 1923, to October 31, 1933.

this respect, showed considerable variation. In the Southwest Cotton, Tobacco, and New Mexico regions, the displacement rates for relief and non-relief heads differed less than in the other areas. This was accounted for in the first two regions by relatively high occupational stability among the relief heads, and in New Mexico by relatively low stability in the non-relief groups also. The widest differences occurred in the Massachusetts, Dairy, and California regions, where relief heads had lost their usual employment to a much greater extent than non-relief heads (Tables 54A, 54B).

There was also little uniformity by areas in the proportion of male heads on relief who were unemployed in October 1933, the range being from about 8 percent in the Cut-Over area to 64 percent in Massachusetts. Areas where the rate of unemployment was much below the average included, besides the Cut-Over area, the Southwest Cotton, the Wheat area, and the Tobacco area. On the other hand, the rate was markedly above average only in New Mexico, Massachusetts, and the Dairy area. On the whole, there was some tendency for rates of unemployment to be higher in the most industrialized regions (Table 55).

The situation of farm owners on relief was apparently worse in the highly developed Corn-and-Hog area than elsewhere. Whereas in other areas from 15 to 35 percent of such owners were dispossessed or had left their farms in October, in the Corn-and-Hog region the percentage was 62. Also among farm owners not on relief, 18 percent had lost their owner status in this area, compared with less than 10 percent in others. About a third of the owner-operators by usual occupation on relief in the Corn-and-Hog counties were unemployed.

Retention of the usual occupation by tenants other than share-croppers on relief was also particularly low in the Corn-and-Hog area, where only about one fifth, and in the Dairy and California areas, where about one half continued as tenants. In the non-relief group from eight to nine tenths of the tenants retained their status except in the Corn-and-Hog, Cut-Over, and Mountain regions, where the proportion was seven tenths. Unemployment among relief tenants was between 10 and 20 percent in most regions, but rose to one fourth or more in the Corn-and-Hog, Dairy, and California regions. Tenants not on relief reported little unemployment, the maximum in any area being four or five percent.

Of the share-croppers receiving relief, about two fifths in the Old South Cotton area, two thirds in the Tobacco area, and seven eighths in the Southwest Cotton area remained in this occupation in October 1933. Corresponding figures for croppers not receiving relief varied from eight to nine tenths. More than half (53 percent) of all croppers on relief in the Old South Cotton area were without employment; but otherwise

the rates of unemployment among croppers were not high.

Only in the Corn-and-Hog, Tobacco, and New Mexico areas were more than two fifths of the farm laborers on relief still employed at their usual occupation. In the first two areas and in Massachusetts, from six to seven tenths of the non-relief farm laborers also retained their employment. Unemployment existed among three fourths of all farm laborers on relief in the Massachusetts region, however, and among more than half of such laborers in the Dairy and Old South Cotton regions. Elsewhere the range of unemployment was from practically none to 50 percent. Among the non-relief farm laborers about 10 percent were unemployed in most areas, and none in a few areas. It is not known to what extent seasonal factors entered into these changes, but in most regions they were probably of minor importance.

Less than one fourth of all skilled laborers on relief retained their usual occupation in October 1933. In the California area the proportion fell to about one twentieth, and in the Mountain, Massachusetts, and Wheat counties, to one tenth. On the other hand, in the Dairy, Tobacco, and Cash Grain areas one third were employed at their usual skills. As many as three fourths were unemployed in the Massachusetts area, but only one fourth in the Cut-Over region of Wisconsin. Among the skilled laborers not on relief the proportions employed ranged upward to two thirds in the Massachusetts and Cash Grain areas and to three fourths in the Wheat area. Usually about one eighth to one tenth of these men had no job, but in Massachusetts and the Cash Grain regions the rate was as high as one fifth.

While only 11 percent of the semi- and unskilled industrial laborers receiving relief in the New Mexico region and 15 percent in the Old South Cotton region, were employed at their customary occupation in October, this was true of one fifth to one fourth in the California, Mountain, Dairy, Massachusetts, and Southwest Cotton areas, and of three fourths in the Corn-and-Hog area. There was less variation by areas among non-relief laborers, the range being from five to seven tenths. Total unemployment overtook from four to six tenths of all semi- and unskilled laborers on relief in most areas; but in New Mexico four fifths, and in the Dairy and Massachusetts areas more than two thirds of the cases had no work. About one eighth of the common laborers not receiving relief were unemployed everywhere except in the New Mexico and Tobacco areas, where the rates were five eighths and one fifth, and in the Corn-and-Hog region, where it was only about one twentieth.

The "white collar" classes as a rule occurred on the relief rolls in such small numbers that ratios for this group by separate areas are not dependable.

5. Duration of Unemployment among Male Heads

Prior to 1930, there is no clear evidence in this survey that male heads on relief tended to be unemployed more than those not on relief. In the six-year pre-depression period from November 1, 1923 to October 31, 1929 the male heads of families receiving relief in October 1933 were unemployed an average of 1.4 months annually - about 12 percent of the time - but only two weeks more than the non-relief heads, who were unemployed about 8 percent of the time (Table 2). A difference in the same direction prevailed in 9 out of 13 areas. It was not, however, consistent by occupation. The amount of annual unemployment among farm operators by last usual occupation on relief was 0.5 month, compared to 0.3 month among those not on relief. Non-relief heads reporting other than agricultural occupations also had slightly less unemployment than relief heads similarly engaged, or 0.7 month against 0.8 month. On the other hand, in the case of farm laborers, those on relief were unemployed an average of 1.2 months, those not on relief 1.3 months. The same was true of heads with no usual occupation, the amount of annual unemployment for those on relief being 9.7 months, and for those not on relief 11.0 months. Moreover, even the small differences in favor of the non-relief group in the case of farmers and non-agricultural workers can be explained by the unequal ages of the relief and non-relief heads in these occupations, there being more young heads in the relief group who were not employed during the earlier part of the six-year period.

TABLE 2. PERCENT OF TIME MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WERE UNEMPLOYED DURING THE PERIODS NOVEMBER 1, 1923-OCTOBER 31, 1933; NOVEMBER 1, 1925-OCTOBER 31, 1929; NOVEMBER 1, 1929-OCTOBER 31, 1933

LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	PERCENT OF TIME MALE HEADS WERE UNEMPLOYED					
	Nov. 1, 1923- Oct. 31, 1933		Nov. 1, 1925- Oct. 31, 1929		Nov. 1, 1929- Oct. 31, 1933	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL CLASSES	16	7	12	8	22	7
FARM OPERATORS	7	2	5	3	9	1
FARM LABORERS	15	9	20	11	20	6
NON-AGRICULTURAL	16	6	7	5	29	8
NO USUAL OCCUPATION	70	78	80	92	95	95

In the depression period November 1, 1929 through October 31, 1933, however, relief heads suffered severely increased unemployment, being unemployed an average of 2.6 months annually, or roughly 22 percent of the time; whereas heads of non-relief

families reported, on the average, no increase in unemployment. This striking divergence between relief and non-relief heads since the beginning of the depression occurred in every usual occupation, although it was less in some occupations than in others. The widest spread appeared in the case of farm operators, those on relief being unemployed an average of 4.3 months annually and those not on relief 0.5 month. In the case of farm laborers, the amount of unemployment was 9.5 months for those on relief and 2.9 months for those not on relief; while in the case of heads engaged in non-agricultural occupations, the corresponding figures were 13.9 and 3.8 months. These differences are only slightly decreased when the age composition is equalized between the two groups.

The greatest increase of unemployment in the depression period occurred among those usually employed at non-agricultural work, and this was true for both relief and non-relief heads (Table Z). In this occupational group the proportion of time unemployed was over four times as great after 1929 as before in the case of relief heads, and over one and a half times as great in the case of non-relief heads. Also, the amount of time unemployed in the depression period was greater in this class than in any other, except heads with unusual occupation.

In the pre-depression period, 1923 through 1929, high rates of unemployment prevailed in the southern regions among the heads who were not receiving relief in October 1933 (Table 56). In these regions both the heads mentioned and those who later came on relief were about equally unemployed. In the New Mexico area the heads of the future relief households were out of work one fifth of the time, a greater amount than anywhere else. Particularly low rates of unemployment occurred among relief and non-relief heads in the Massachusetts, Cut-Over, and California regions, where all heads were unemployed only about one twentieth of the six-year period.

Between November 1, 1929 and November 1, 1933, however, the trend in unemployment for those found on relief rolls in October 1933 was upward, compared with the preceding period, everywhere except in the Old South Cotton area, the most violent changes occurring in Massachusetts and California. Among the heads who never came on relief before November 1, 1933, on the contrary, the amount of unemployment increased in only 4 out of 13 areas, and actually declined in six areas. The New Mexico counties, which showed the highest rate of unemployment before 1929 for heads who later came on relief, also had the largest amount of unemployment among both relief and non-relief heads in the depression period. Massachusetts ranked next to New Mexico in this respect.

As would be expected, regions less rural in character, or closer to urbanized sections, tended to be most affected by

unemployment, although there were exceptions. The smallest amount of unemployment, as well as increase in unemployment, was experienced in the Cut-Over region of Wisconsin. Unemployment in the Wheat region, previously about average, changed little and hence was comparatively low in the 1930-1933 period.

6. Comparison of Occupations and Occupational Changes of White and Negro Male Heads

In every occupation in which both white and Negro male heads on relief were usually employed in the Old South Cotton and Tobacco areas, where Negroes were an important part of the population, proportionately more whites than Negroes were unemployed in October 1933 (Table 57). The same was true of heads not on relief, except in the class of semi- and unskilled labor. Moreover, relatively more Negroes than whites remained employed at their usual occupation in October, and this applied to each occupation in the case of relief heads, and to each occupation except semi- and unskilled industrial labor in the case of non-relief heads. The occupations which were the most stable for the Negroes, however, were also the most stable for the whites.

The greater occupational stability of Negroes than of whites in time of severe economic depression in the two types of farming regions where the bulk of Negroes was found is possibly accounted for in part by the personal responsibility commonly assumed by landlords in the South toward Negro croppers and tenants on their plantations, and in part by the willingness of southern Negroes to accept inferior employment and lower wages than whites.

Among both relief and non-relief heads, proportionally more Negroes than whites were usually engaged in agricultural pursuits. Whites were farm owners more often than Negroes, however. Relatively more whites than Negroes in the relief group were croppers by usual occupation, but the reverse was true of those in the non-relief group, so that a white cropper was over three and a half times more likely to appear on the relief rolls than a Negro cropper. Very few Negroes either on or off relief reported "white collar" or skilled industrial occupations (Table 58).

7. Occupations, Industries, and Employment of Persons 16 Years of Age and Over, Other than Heads of Households, in October 1933

About one seventh of the households receiving relief reported some member or members 16 years of age and over, other than the head, gainfully employed in October 1933. The available occupational data for other members are very similar to those given for heads of households.

Prevailing Age of Other Members. Most of the other members as defined above were under 25 years of age. This was especially true of those who were gainfully employed.

Workers and Potential Workers. Of the male members other than heads in the specified age classification (16 years and over) in the relief population, half were men or boys of some experience who were working or seeking work (called "workers"), more than one fifth were seeking work but had never worked ("potential workers"), and nearly three tenths were neither working nor seeking work (Table AA). In the corresponding non-relief group there were proportionally about one third more workers, half as many potential workers, and slightly fewer males who were neither working nor seeking work.

Occupations and Industries of Other Members. In October 1933 more than half (57 percent) of the male workers other than heads in the relief group, and three fifths of those in the non-relief group, were or had been employed in agriculture (Table AA). Of the few female workers in both groups, most were engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

STATUS AS WORKERS AND OCTOBER 1933 EMPLOYMENT	MALE AND FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
			RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WORKERS	25.3	30.5	49.5	63.9	12.6	17.0
EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	7.5	13.9	19.7	35.9	2.5	5.1
UNEMPLOYED, BUT PREVIOUSLY IN AGRICULTURE	5.5	1.1	8.3	2.9	1.6	0.3
EMPLOYED IN NON-AGRICULTURE	6.8	11.8	10.6	17.4	5.2	9.5
UNEMPLOYED, BUT PREVIOUSLY IN NON-AGRICULTURE	5.4	3.7	10.2	7.7	3.2	2.1
POTENTIAL WORKERS	12.3	5.7	21.7	9.7	8.5	4.1
NEITHER WORKERS NOR POTENTIAL WORKERS	60.4	63.8	28.8	26.4	78.9	78.9
UNEMPLOYED, BUT PREVIOUSLY IN AGRICULTURE	2.3	0.7	3.0	1.5	2.1	0.4
UNEMPLOYED, BUT PREVIOUSLY IN NON-AGRICULTURE	4.0	6.9	2.1	2.1	6.0	8.9
NEVER EMPLOYED	57.2	56.2	23.7	22.8	70.8	69.6

More than 90 percent of the males other than heads on relief who were employed in agriculture in October were working as farm laborers, largely on the home farm, and more than 70 percent of those occupied in non-agricultural occupations were semi- and unskilled laborers (Table BB). In the non-relief group the proportion of common laborers was about the same in the case of agriculture, but somewhat less (58 percent) in non-agriculture.

Domestic and personal service ranked second to agriculture in the proportion of members of both sexes employed in relief

and non-relief groups alike (Table 59). Trade was much more prominently represented among non-relief than relief members. The female non-relief group, which was the only one in which professional employment was important, apparently included a relatively large number of rural school teachers.

The percentages of members engaged in the various industries and occupations differed from area to area. Agriculture employed from two percent of the relief and four percent of the non-relief members in Massachusetts to more than 20 percent of each in the Tobacco area and 20 percent of the relief and 46 percent of the non-relief members in the Old South Cotton area. Manufacturing and mechanical industries were unimportant except in the Massachusetts, Oregon, and California areas.

TABLE BB. OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, OTHER THAN HEADS, OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX

OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MALE		FEMALE	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL ^{a/}	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EMPLOYED OCTOBER 1933	30.2	53.3	7.7	14.5
AGRICULTURE	19.7	35.9	2.6	5.0
FARM OPERATOR	1.5	2.2	-	0.1
FARM LABORER	18.4	33.7	2.6	4.9
NONE FARM	11.3	24.7	1.9	4.6
OTHER FARM	7.1	9.0	0.7	0.3
NON-AGRICULTURE	10.5	17.4	5.1	9.5
PROFESSIONAL	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.3
PROPRIETARY	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5
CLERICAL	1.7	3.0	0.5	2.3
SKILLED	0.8	2.6	0.1	-
UNSKILLED	7.5	11.0	4.2	4.2
UNEMPLOYED	69.8	46.7	92.3	85.5
SEEKING WORK	41.0	20.3	13.4	6.6
NOT SEEKING WORK	28.8	26.4	78.9	78.9

* LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

^{a/} 2,479 RELIEF AND 6,005 NON-RELIEF MALE MEMBERS; 6,477 RELIEF AND 14,974 NON-RELIEF FEMALE MEMBERS.

Extent of Unemployment among Other Members. Approximately 70 percent of all males 16 years of age and over other than heads of households in the relief group were unemployed in October 1933, compared with 47 percent in the non-relief group (Table BB). Relatively more of the relief than of the non-relief unemployed members, however, were seeking work.

That the earnings of females helped to keep a small percentage of families off relief is suggested by the fact that nearly 15 percent of the females 16 years of age and over in the non-relief population were gainfully employed, whereas this was true of less than 8 percent in the relief population.

Of the members of both sexes on relief usually engaged in agriculture who were working or seeking work in October, nearly

a third were without employment, whereas almost half of such members engaged in non-agricultural pursuits were unemployed and looking for a job (Table 60). Among similarly defined members of households not on relief, less than one tenth of the agricultural and about one fourth of the non-agricultural groups were unemployed and seeking work. The minimum amount of unemployment in both relief and non-relief groups occurred in the case of members who were farm operators, and the maximum in the case of skilled and semi- and unskilled industrial laborers.

Agriculture showed a smaller percentage of members who were unemployed and seeking work in October than any other industry, whether the relief or non-relief group is considered; whereas manufacturing and mechanical industries showed the highest percentages, except that in the non-relief group they were slightly exceeded by transportation and communication.

More than four fifths of the male members in both the relief and non-relief groups who were neither working nor seeking work in October 1933 had never been employed (Table AA). A large proportion of these were youths who had not yet entered gainful employment.

Nearly four fifths of all females other than heads in the specified age classes were neither working nor seeking work. Of these, between eight and nine tenths had never been gainfully employed, a large proportion being housewives. There was little difference between the relief and non-relief groups in this respect.

More than half of both the relief and non-relief members who were unemployed and seeking work were without occupational experience (Table 61). Moreover, only 5 percent of the relief and 10 percent of the non-relief members had experience in occupations other than manual labor.

APPENDIX A

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

TABLE 1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF RELIEF RECEIVED IN OCTOBER 1933, BY AREA

AREA	TYPE OF RELIEF			
	TOTAL	DIRECT	WORK	DIRECT AND WORK
ALL AREAS COMBINED	100	47	41	12
OLD SOUTH COTTON	100	24	47	29
SOUTHWEST COTTON	100	21	61	18
TOBACCO	100	43	11	46
DAIRY	100	84	10	6
MASSACHUSETTS	100	64	28	8
CUT-OVER	100	95	1	4
CORN-AND-HOG	100	45	50	7
CASH GRAIN	100	9	78	13
WHEAT	100	29	61	10
MOUNTAIN	100	49	48	3
NEW MEXICO	100	81	18	"
OREGON	100	82	10	8
CALIFORNIA	100	71	24	5

* LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL RELIEF RECEIVED BY RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS IN OCTOBER 1933, BY RACE AND AREA

AREA	AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL RELIEF		
	ALL RACES	WHITE	NEGRO
ALL AREAS COMBINED	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 8
OLD SOUTH COTTON	12	15	8
SOUTHWEST COTTON	7	7	7
TOBACCO	10	11	8
DAIRY	20	21	15
MASSACHUSETTS	28	28	*
CUT-OVER	15	16	*
CORN-AND-HOG	9	9	8
CASH GRAIN	14	14	7
WHEAT	13	13	*
MOUNTAIN	10	10	*
NEW MEXICO	5	6	5A/
OREGON	8	8	*
CALIFORNIA	17	19	20

* LESS THAN 10 CASES. AVERAGES NOT COMPUTED.
 A/ AVERAGE FOR MEXICANS.

RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 3. CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF ALL RELIEF RECEIVED BY RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS IN OCTOBER 1933 BY SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL RELIEF	SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD											
	ALL HEADS	MALE HEADS										FEMALE HEADS
		AGRICULTURE					NON-AGRICULTURE					
		TOTAL	FARM OWNER	CROPPER	OTHER TENANT	FARM LABORER	TOTAL	SKILLED	SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	UNEMPLOYED		
LESS THAN \$ 5	18	20	23	26	17	22	26	16	28	12	14	
" " 10	48	58	52	72	59	54	54	44	56	36	39	
" " 15	68	79	73	88	79	80	70	51	72	56	60	
" " 20	79	89	81	96	91	89	79	67	80	71	70	
" " 25	87	94	90	97	95	93	83	67	85	82	81	
" " 30	91	96	93	97	96	97	92	87	92	86	85	
" " 35	94	98	96	98	98	98	94	90	95	91	94	
" " 40	96	99	98	100	99	99	95	90	95	92	96	
" " 45	97	99	98	100	99	99	98	99	98	95	98	
" " 50	98	99	99	100	99	99	98	99	98	97	99	
" " 55	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	99	99	97	99	
" " 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

*/ TOTAL INCLUDES PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY, AND CLERICAL WORKERS. TOO SMALL NUMBERS IN THE SAMPLE TO ANALYZE SEPARATELY.

TABLE 4. AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL RELIEF RECEIVED BY RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS IN OCTOBER 1933, BY RACE, SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL RELIEF		
	ALL RACES	WHITE	NEGRO
ALL HEADS	\$ 14	\$ 10	\$ 8
MALE HEADS	13	14	9
AGRICULTURE	11	11	8
FARM OWNER	12	13	7
CROPPER	9	9	8
OTHER TENANT	11	11	8
FARM LABORER	11	11	7
NON-AGRICULTURE	13	13	9
PROFESSIONAL	"	"	"
PROPRIETARY	17	12	"
CLERICAL	14	14	"
SKILLED	17	17	"
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	12	13	9
UNEMPLOYED	17	17	12
FEMALE HEADS	15	16	7

* LESS THAN 10 CASES. AVERAGE NOT COMPUTED.

TABLE 5. VALUE OF ALL RELIEF RECEIVED BY RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS DURING OCTOBER 1933, BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	VALUE OF RELIEF PER HOUSEHOLD	VALUE OF RELIEF PER MEMBER
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	\$ 14	\$ 3
1 PERSON	8	8
2-3 PERSONS	12	5
4-5 PERSONS	15	3
6-7 PERSONS	18	3
8-9 PERSONS	20	2
10 PERSONS AND OVER	27	2

TABLE 6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCTOBER 1933 RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX AND LAST USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD AND NUMBER OF YEARS IN WHICH ANY RELIEF WAS RECEIVED BETWEEN 1930 AND 1933, INCLUSIVE

SEX AND LAST USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN 1930 AND 1933 IN WHICH ANY RELIEF WAS RECEIVED				
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS				
	TOTAL	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS
ALL HEADS	100	55	28	9	8
MALE HEADS	100	57	28	9	6
AGRICULTURE	100	59	28	8	5
FARM OWNER	100	65	27	8	2
CROPPER	100	60	26	7	7
OTHER TENANT	100	67	24	7	2
FARM LABORER	100	41	35	11	13
NON-AGRICULTURE	100	53	31	9	7
PROFESSIONAL	100	76	24	-	-
PROPRIETARY	100	49	31	14	6
CLERICAL	100	98	23	12	7
SKILLED	100	98	27	7	8
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	100	51	33	9	7
NO LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	100	62	24	7	7
FEMALE HEADS	100	58	28	12	22

TABLE 7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY AREA, RESIDENCE, AND NUMBER OF YEARS IN WHICH RELIEF WAS RECEIVED FROM 1930 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE

AREA	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN 1930 AND 1933 IN WHICH RELIEF WAS RECEIVED									
	VILLAGE					OPEN COUNTRY				
	TOTAL	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	TOTAL	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS
ALL AREAS COMBINED	100	48	30	13	9	100	59	27	7	7
OLD SOUTH COTTON	100	78	11	4	7	100	70	17	7	6
SOUTHWEST COTTON	100	78	13	5	4	100	86	11	2	1
TOBACCO	100	63	33	2	2	100	38	55	4	3
DAIRY	100	36	30	26	8	100	55	25	9	13
MASSACHUSETTS	100	36	33	15	16	100	36	32	13	19
CUT-OVER	100	50	46	4	-	100	46	52	2	*
CORN-AND-HOG	100	36	33	14	17	100	31	41	10	18
CASH GRAIN	100	52	30	15	3	100	53	34	12	1
WHEAT	100	58	33	2	7	100	69	29	2	*
MOUNTAIN	100	40	46	8	6	100	35	56	7	2
NEW MEXICO	100	51	41	5	3	100	78	22	-	-
OREGON	100	76	21	1	2	100	63	34	2	1
CALIFORNIA	100	45	38	12	5	100	77	16	5	2

* LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

TABLE 8. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN WHICH OCTOBER 1933 RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS HAD RECEIVED ANY RELIEF BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1930 AND DECEMBER 31, 1933, BY AREA, AND BY RACE AND NATIVITY

AREA	ALL RACES	RACE AND NATIVITY		
		NATIVE WHITE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE	NEGRO
ALL AREAS COMBINED	11	11	12	8
OLD SOUTH COTTON	9	10	*	8
SOUTHWEST COTTON	5	5	*	8
TOBACCO	9	9	*	8
DAIRY	14	15	10	7
MASSACHUSETTS	18	18	18	*
CUT-OVER	9	10	8	*
CORN-AND-HOG	16	15	22	20
CASH GRAIN	7	7	10	11
WHEAT	6	6	9	*
MOUNTAIN	11	11	12	*
NEW MEXICO	9	8	*	*
OREGON	8	8	8	*
CALIFORNIA	10	9	12	17

* LESS THAN 10 CASES. AVERAGE NOT COMPUTED.

TABLE 9. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN WHICH OCTOBER 1933 RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVED RELIEF BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1930 AND DECEMBER 31, 1933, BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, RACE AND NATIVITY

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	ALL RACES	RACE AND NATIVITY		
		NATIVE WHITE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE	NEGRO
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	11	11	12	8
1 PERSON	14	15	20	15
2-3 PERSONS	10	10	10	8
4-5 PERSONS	11	11	11	7
6-7 PERSONS	10	10	15	7
8-9 PERSONS	12	12	13	8
10 PERSONS AND OVER	12	13	9	10

TABLE 10. PERCENT OF ALL RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBERS EMPLOYED BY THE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION, AND ENROLLED IN THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, DURING 1933, BY AREA

AREA	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBER EMPLOYED IN			
	CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION		CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	48	7	5	1
OLD SOUTH COTTON	41	1	2	2
SOUTHWEST COTTON	69	*	1	*
TOBACCO	22	10	2	1
DAIRY	23	6	5	5
MASSACHUSETTS	48	10	4	1
CUT-OVER	Δ	50	5	5
CORN-AND-HOG	50	5	5	1
CASH GRAIN	84	5	*	*
WHEAT	85	18	1	1
MOUNTAIN	37	10	1	1
NEW MEXICO	16	7	1	1
OREGON	46	4	4	1
CALIFORNIA	55	9	7	1

* LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

Δ/ CUT-OVER RELIEF SAMPLE TAKEN BEFORE C.W.A. HAD BEGUN OPERATION.

TABLE 11. PERCENT OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATIONS DURING 1933, BY AREA

AREA	PERCENT OF FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED BY			
	AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION		FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	16	19	9	6
OLD SOUTH COTTON	31	62	9	14
SOUTHWEST COTTON	41	38	5	1
TOBACCO	4	9	9	13
DAIRY	-	2	-	1
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	4	-
CUT-OVER	-	-	1	9
CORN-AND-HOG	-	3	-	*
CASH GRAIN	9	7	13	5
WHEAT	19	19	21	18
MOUNTAIN	1	1	1	12
NEW MEXICO	-	-	2	11
OREGON	-	1	14	5
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	1

* LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 12. PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	PERCENT					
	RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS			NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS		
	TOTAL	VILLAGE	OPEN COUNTRY	TOTAL	VILLAGE	OPEN COUNTRY
ALL AREAS COMBINED	100	39	61	100	36	64
OLD SOUTH COTTON	100	16	84	100	8	92
SOUTHWEST COTTON	100	27	73	100	25	75
TOBACCO	100	29	71	100	31	69
DAIRY	100	34	66	100	20	80
MASSACHUSETTS	100	31	69	100	68	32
CUT-OVER	100	16	84	100	18	82
CORN-AND-HOG	100	67	33	100	69	31
CASH GRAIN	100	52	48	100	47	53
WHEAT	100	32	68	100	34	66
MOUNTAIN	100	47	53	100	47	53
NEW MEXICO	100	67	33	100	59	41
OREGON	100	39	61	100	37	63
CALIFORNIA	100	49	51	100	47	53

TABLE 13. INTER-COUNTY CHANGES OF RESIDENCE OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, WITH MALE HEADS, BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1, 1923 AND OCTOBER 31, 1933, BY AREA

AREA	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS THAT CHANGED RESIDENCE 1923-1933		AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS PER INTER-COUNTY MOVE FOR HOUSEHOLDS THAT CHANGED RESIDENCE, 1923-1933	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
	ALL AREAS COMBINED	36	21	5.1
OLD SOUTH COTTON	30	18	4.6	6.4
SOUTHWEST COTTON	40	21	5.7	5.8
TOBACCO	19	11	5.5	5.8
DAIRY	57	18	4.9	6.3
MASSACHUSETTS	23	13	5.3	6.2
CUT-OVER	48	30	5.8	6.3
CORN-AND-HOG	34	23	5.0	5.5
CASH GRAIN	32	20	6.0	5.4
WHEAT	34	25	4.4	5.3
MOUNTAIN	40	29	4.6	5.4
NEW MEXICO	28	20	5.1	6.3
OREGON	61	36	4.6	5.1
CALIFORNIA	71	30	5.6	6.0

TABLE 14. AVERAGE ANNUAL INTER-COUNTY MOVES PER ONE HUNDRED RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEADS, 1923-1929 AND 1930-1933, BY USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD

USUAL OCCUPATION	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INTER-COUNTY MOVES MADE ANNUALLY PER ONE HUNDRED HOUSEHOLDS			
	1923-1929		1930-1933	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL	8	8	7	8
AGRICULTURE	8	5	6	5
OWNER	6	2	3	1
TENANT ^{A/}	9	5	6	8
FARM LABORER	10	7	8	10
NON-AGRICULTURE	9	6	9	6
PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY, & CLERICAL	10	7	11	6
SKILLED	9	5	10	7
SEMI-SKILLED AND UNBILLED	9	6	8	5
NO USUAL OCCUPATION	5	5	12	5

^{A/} INCLUDES CROPPERS.

TABLE 15. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD AND BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION				
	ALL RACES	NATIVE WHITE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER RACES
ALL AREAS COMBINED	100	84	8	7	1
OLD SOUTH COTTON	100	51	-	49	-
SOUTHWEST COTTON	100	92	-	7	-
TOBACCO	100	75	-	27	-
DAIRY	100	87	10	2	-
MASSACHUSETTS	100	65	34	1	-
CUT-OVER	100	82	16	-	2
CORN-AND-HOG	100	96	2	2	-
CASH GRAIN	100	90	9	1	-
WHEAT	100	90	10	-	-
MOUNTAIN	100	85	10	-	5
NEW MEXICO	100	4	-	-	96
OREGON	100	82	17	-	1
CALIFORNIA	100	72	20	6	2

* LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 16. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS AND OF THOSE LIVING ALONE BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND SEX AND OCTOBER OCCUPATION OF HEAD, OCTOBER 1955

Type of Household	All Classes			Male Heads						Female Heads ^{1/2}	
	Percent of Households	Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}		Farm Operators		Non-Farm Operators		Unemployed		Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}	Percent of Households
		Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}	Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}	Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}	Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}	Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}	Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}	Percent of Households Living Alone ^{1/2}			
All Types	100.0	67.6	100.0	64.4	100.0	72.4	100.0	71.9	100.0	55.5	48.0
Relief	100.0	62.0	100.0	96.5	100.0	69.4	100.0	66.2	100.0	48.0	48.0
Non-Relief	17.5	7.5	16.9	7.5	19.5	12.5	21.8	13.9	3.4	-	-
Husband-Wife	51.4	17.4	55.9	17.6	31.2	18.7	45.1	29.5	4.7	-	-
Relief	52.1	46.7	72.7	52.0	72.2	75.7	71.4	51.4	5.6	-	-
Non-Relief	55.2	37.5	97.6	37.2	60.6	46.0	88.5	29.5	2.8	-	-
Husband-Wife-Children	2.2	1.1	3.4	1.2	2.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	-	-
Relief	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.4	-	-
Non-Relief	7.5	4.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	95.0	32.8	32.8
Mother-Children	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	-	27.6	14.2	14.2
Relief	7.1	5.8	6.7	5.4	0.2	3.2	9.7	6.1	4.9	-	-
Non-Relief	7.4	5.1	6.8	2.9	6.7	5.4	14.9	7.2	7.9	-	-
Man	5.8	2.5	4	-	4	-	0.3	-	29.7	20.0	20.0
Woman	4.1	2.4	4	-	4	-	-	-	25.6	33.2	33.2
Children	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-
Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/2} THE NUMBER OF ALL RELIEF OR NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS IS THE BASE FOR THE PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED HOUSEHOLDS.

^{2/2} IF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD WAS A FEMALE, HEAD WAS ARBITRARILY ASSIGNED IN DETERMINING TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD.

^{3/2} ROUND UP OR DOWN TO NEAREST PERCENT.

TABLE 17. AVERAGE SIZE OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, OCTOBER 1933

AGE OF HEAD	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AGES	4.8	4.0
Under 25	3.6	3.1
25-34	4.9	3.8
35-44	6.1	4.8
45-54	5.5	4.5
55-64	4.0	3.6
65 AND OVER	2.9	2.7

TABLE 18. AVERAGE SIZE OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR ALL AREAS, AND FOR THE OLD SOUTH COTTON AND TOBACCO AREAS, OCTOBER 1933
ALL AREAS

NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL RACES	4.8	4.0
WHITE		
NATIVE	4.8	3.9
FOREIGN-BORN	5.2	4.2
NEGRO	5.0	4.5
OTHER RACES	4.1	4.4

Old South Cotton

NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL RACES	5.2	4.5
WHITE		
NATIVE	5.1	4.4
FOREIGN-BORN	5.1	4.4
-	-	3.5
NEGRO	5.1	4.4
OTHER RACES	-	-

Tobacco

NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL RACES	5.6	4.5
WHITE		
NATIVE	5.8	4.2
FOREIGN-BORN	5.8	4.2
-	-	4.4
NEGRO	4.8	4.5
OTHER RACES	6.5	6.7

TABLE 19. AVERAGE SIZE OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	4.8	4.0
OLD SOUTH COTTON	5.2	4.5
SOUTHWEST COTTON	4.7	3.9
TOBACCO	5.5	4.3
DAIRY	5.1	4.2
MASSACHUSETTS	5.1	4.2
CUT-OVER	4.8	4.4
CORN-AND-HOG	4.4	3.5
CASH GRAIN	4.8	3.5
WHEAT	4.6	4.0
MOUNTAIN	4.6	4.4
NEW MEXICO	3.9	4.8
OREGON	4.4	3.8
CALIFORNIA	4.3	3.6

TABLE 20. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, OCTOBER 1933

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0
1 PERSON	6.4	5.6
2 PERSONS	13.3	21.7
3 PERSONS	15.1	21.5
4 PERSONS	15.1	18.0
5 PERSONS	14.9	11.8
6 PERSONS	11.3	8.9
7 PERSONS	8.8	5.0
8 PERSONS	6.5	3.0
9 PERSONS	3.6	1.9
10 PERSONS AND OVER	5.2	2.2

TABLE 21. AVERAGE AGE OF HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY AREA, OCTOBER 1935

AREA	AVERAGE AGE OF HEADS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	45.8	49.0
OLD SOUTH COTTON	43.3	45.9
SOUTHWEST COTTON	46.6	47.7
TOBACCO	45.9	49.1
DAIRY	44.6	49.1
MASSACHUSETTS	46.0	50.0
CUT-OVER	44.6	47.4
CORN-AND-HOG	47.7	55.8
CASH GRAIN	44.7	49.5
WHEAT	42.9	48.0
MOUNTAIN	51.2	49.4
NEW MEXICO	50.2	42.6
OREGON	51.4	49.6
CALIFORNIA	48.4	48.6

TABLE 22. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD, OCTOBER 1935

SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD		ALL AGES	UNDER 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 AND OVER
ALL HEADS	RELIEF	100.0	5.5	18.8	23.9	21.8	15.2	14.8
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	2.6	15.4	22.5	23.8	19.4	16.3
MALE HEADS	RELIEF	100.0	5.8	19.8	24.2	21.1	14.7	14.4
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	2.8	16.3	23.2	24.3	19.1	14.5
EMPLOYED	RELIEF	100.0	5.6	20.5	25.3	20.7	15.1	12.8
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	2.9	16.3	24.0	25.3	19.2	12.3
FARM OWNER	RELIEF	100.0	0.6	7.4	22.8	26.2	19.5	23.5
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	0.5	6.3	20.6	28.6	25.4	18.6
CROPPER	RELIEF	100.0	14.1	30.9	21.7	17.3	9.4	6.6
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	13.5	32.2	23.6	19.1	8.1	3.5
OTHER FARM TENANT	RELIEF	100.0	5.5	22.9	29.6	20.1	13.6	8.3
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	5.3	20.2	30.7	25.9	15.9	4.0
FARM LABORER	RELIEF	100.0	7.6	19.7	27.0	25.0	12.3	10.4
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	10.1	24.0	17.0	22.4	15.8	10.7
NON-AGRICULTURE	RELIEF	100.0	5.9	23.1	22.4	18.6	16.2	13.8
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	2.9	24.1	25.7	22.0	15.6	9.5
UNEMPLOYED	RELIEF	100.0	6.2	18.5	22.3	21.9	14.0	17.1
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	1.4	15.3	13.6	11.4	17.7	48.6
FEMALE HEADS	RELIEF	100.0	4.1	11.6	21.3	26.2	18.6	18.2
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	1.2	4.5	14.5	17.7	21.9	40.2

RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 23. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS, OTHER THAN HEADS, OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX AND USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD, OCTOBER 1933

USUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD		MEMBERS OTHER THAN HEADS							
		ALL AGES	UNDER 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 AND OVER
ALL HEADS	RELIEF	109.0	52.7	21.4	8.6	5.1	4.5	3.4	3.2
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	38.8	23.5	10.9	9.9	7.1	6.0	4.7
MALE HEADS	RELIEF	105.0	52.5	23.5	9.8	5.5	4.8	3.5	3.3
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	38.9	23.3	10.8	9.0	7.3	5.0	4.7
FARM OWNER AND TENANT	RELIEF	100.0	52.5	21.5	7.2	7.1	5.8	3.0	2.9
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	37.0	25.2	9.3	9.3	8.5	6.4	4.5
CROPPER	RELIEF	100.0	62.0	15.7	9.4	4.9	2.6	2.0	2.4
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	43.5	24.9	9.0	9.1	3.7	2.1	1.9
FARM LABORER	RELIEF	100.0	54.4	19.8	9.1	6.1	4.1	3.3	3.2
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	39.1	24.4	14.2	6.5	4.8	6.1	4.9
NON-AGRICULTURE	RELIEF	100.0	53.7	18.7	9.4	5.7	4.5	4.0	3.0
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	42.8	19.5	12.4	9.3	6.5	5.6	3.9
NO USUAL OCCUPATION	RELIEF	100.0	47.3	25.8	7.6	5.2	3.3	6.6	3.6
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	35.0	32.3	8.7	4.3	4.3	6.5	8.9
FEMALE HEADS	RELIEF	100.0	51.5	30.6	6.5	1.1	2.3	2.0	2.9
	NON-RELIEF	100.0	35.9	35.4	14.4	8.4	4.1	4.5	2.5

TABLE 24. PERCENT FEMALE HEADS WERE OF ALL HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY RACE AND NATIVITY, OCTOBER 1933

RACE AND NATIVITY	PERCENT FEMALE HEADS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL RACES	13	8
WHITE		
NATIVE	11	7
FOREIGN-BORN	13	8
NEGRO	15	17
OTHER RACES (CHIEFLY MEXICAN)	50	21

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

TABLE 25. EDUCATION OF HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	PERCENT OF ALL HEADS					
	WITH NO SCHOOLING		WHO COMPLETED GRADE SCHOOL		WHO COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	3	3	46	61	5	16
OLD SOUTH COTTON	27	16	25	25	2	6
SOUTHWEST COTTON	4	1	38	61	2	11
TOBACCO	21	11	14	59	2	10
DAIRY	3	1	50	75	4	17
MASSACHUSETTS	3	3	59	75	7	18
CUT-OVER	5	5	43	55	4	9
CORN-AND-HOG	3	1	55	77	8	16
CASH GRAIN	1	*	57	78	7	23
WHEAT	2	2	52	73	6	15
MOUNTAIN	7	2	47	73	7	22
NEW MEXICO	44	11	5	10	0	1
OREGON	3	1	35	75	3	22
CALIFORNIA	6	2	56	68	14	20

* LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

TABLE 26. EDUCATION OF HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	RACE	PERCENT OF HEADS HAVING NO SCHOOLING		PERCENT OF HEADS WHO COMPLETED GRADE SCHOOL		PERCENT OF HEADS WHO COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL	
		RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL ^A	WHITE	20	8	21	45	3	11
	NEGRO	36	23	7	8	*	9
OLD SOUTH COTTON:	WHITE	19	7	23	44	3	11
	NEGRO	35	25	6	7	-	*
TOBACCO:	WHITE	22	9	15	46	3	12
	NEGRO	59	18	10	12	1	1

^A LIMITED TO WHITES AND NEGROES IN OLD SOUTH COTTON AND TOBACCO AREAS.
* LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT

TABLE 27. EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE AND RESIDENCE, OCTOBER 1933

AGE OF CHILDREN (YEARS)	PERCENT OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL					
	TOTAL		VILLAGE		OPEN COUNTRY	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
5-25	68	68	72	75	66	69
5	16	12	28	11	10	13
6	66	73	64	75	67	71
7-13	95	97	97	99	95	96
14-15	83	90	91	96	78	88
16-17	55	70	65	87	49	64
18-20	17	27	22	37	14	23
21-24	2	7	2	11	2	9

TABLE 28. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF CHILDREN OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY RESIDENCE, OCTOBER 1933

RESIDENCE	PERCENT OF CHILDREN 5-25 YEARS OF AGE STILL IN SCHOOL		PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12-19 YEARS OF AGE WHO COMPLETED GRADE SCHOOL		PERCENT OF CHILDREN 15-23 YEARS OF AGE WHO COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL	68	68	47	61	11	27
VILLAGE	72	73	55	65	17	37
OPEN COUNTRY	66	65	42	59	8	24

TABLE 29. EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	PERCENT OF CHILDREN 5-25 YEARS OF AGE STILL IN SCHOOL		PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12-19 YEARS OF AGE WHO COMPLETED GRADE SCHOOL		PERCENT OF CHILDREN 15-23 YEARS OF AGE WHO COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	68	68	47	61	11	27
OLD SOUTH COTTON	51	58	11	26	4	8
SOUTHWEST COTTON	67	70	46	68	12	28
TOBACCO	98	60	10	40	1	15
DAIRY	73	71	51	69	9	28
MASSACHUSETTS	72	70	53	65	13	29
CUT-OVER	69	66	49	51	12	11
ORCHARD-HOG	72	70	55	68	13	57
CASH GRAIN	69	66	58	67	17	33
WHEAT	68	65	58	68	19	33
MOUNTAIN	68	68	59	59	12	30
NEW MEXICO	68	69	14	28	1	6
OREGON	77	67	46	64	7	36
CALIFORNIA	78	74	65	72	20	33

TABLE 30. EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF WHITE AND NEGRO RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	RACE	PERCENT OF CHILDREN 5-25 YEARS OF AGE STILL IN SCHOOL		PERCENT OF CHILDREN 12-19 YEARS OF AGE WHO COMPLETED GRADE SCHOOL		PERCENT OF CHILDREN 15-25 YEARS OF AGE WHO COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL	
		RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL ^{A/} :	WHITE	55	60	14	45	4	15
	NEGRO	50	57	6	10	1	3
OLD SOUTH COTTON:	WHITE	54	59	17	44	7	14
	NEGRO	49	57	6	9	1	3
TOBACCO:	WHITE	58	61	10	48	1	19
	NEGRO	58	54	8	15	0	4

^{A/} LIMITED TO WHITES AND NEGROES IN THE OLD SOUTH COTTON AND TOBACCO AREAS.

TABLE 31. PERCENT OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO WORKERS AND WITH NEITHER WORKERS NOR POTENTIAL WORKERS, BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO WORKERS		PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NEITHER WORKERS NOR POTENTIAL WORKERS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	8	4	7	4
OLD SOUTH COTTON	3	1	3	1
SOUTHWEST COTTON	5	4	5	3
TOBACCO	8	4	7	4
DAIRY	11	3	9	3
MASSACHUSETTS	10	4	10	4
CUT-OVER	4	2	4	2
CORN-AND-HOG	10	8	8	8
CASH GRAIN	2	4	1	4
WHEAT	6	4	4	4
MOUNTAIN	15	5	13	3
NEW MEXICO	40	5	32	3
OREGON	17	5	16	2
CALIFORNIA	9	3	9	3

TABLE 32. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS PER RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLD WITH WORKERS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER WORKER IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA, OCTOBER 1933

AREA	AVERAGE WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD		AVERAGE DEPENDENTS PER WORKER	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.7
OLD SOUTH COTTON	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.9
SOUTHWEST COTTON	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.1
TOBACCO	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.7
DAIRY	1.4	1.6	2.9	1.6
MASSACHUSETTS	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.7
CUT-OVER	1.1	1.4	3.4	2.1
CORN-AND-HOG	1.4	1.4	2.5	1.6
CASH GRAIN	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.5
WHEAT	1.2	1.5	2.9	1.8
MOUNTAIN	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.1
NEW MEXICO	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.8
OREGON	1.3	1.4	2.5	1.7
CALIFORNIA	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.7

TABLE 33. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER EMPLOYED WORKER IN RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKERS, BY SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD

SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER EMPLOYED WORKER	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	3.0	1.8
MALE HEADS	3.2	1.9
AGRICULTURE	3.1	1.8
NON-AGRICULTURE	3.2	2.0
UNEMPLOYED	3.3	1.9
FEMALE HEADS	2.2	0.9

TABLE 34. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER EMPLOYED WORKER IN RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKERS IN OCTOBER 1933, BY AREA

AREA	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER EMPLOYED WORKER	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	3.0	1.8
OLD SOUTH COTTON	2.5	1.5
SOUTHWEST COTTON	2.8	2.1
TOBACCO	2.8	1.8
DAIRY	3.2	1.8
MASSACHUSETTS	3.1	1.8
CUT-OVER	3.6	2.4
CORN-AND-HOG	2.8	1.8
CASH GRAIN	2.7	1.6
WHEAT	3.1	1.8
MOUNTAIN	2.4	2.1
NEW MEXICO	3.0	3.3
OREGON	3.1	1.8
CALIFORNIA	2.7	1.9

TABLE 35. PERCENT OF DEPENDENTS IN RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE POTENTIAL WORKERS, BY SEX AND OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF HEAD

SEX AND EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD	PERCENT OF DEPENDENTS WHO WERE POTENTIAL WORKERS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HEADS	6	4
MALE HEADS	6	4
AGRICULTURE	6	4
NON-AGRICULTURE	4	5
UNEMPLOYED	6	4
FEMALE HEADS	6	7

TABLE 36. AVERAGE OCTOBER EARNINGS OF EMPLOYED RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF MALE HEADS OTHER THAN FARM OPERATORS IN OCTOBER 1925, 1928, AND 1933, BY AREA

AREA	AVERAGE EARNINGS					
	OCTOBER 1925		OCTOBER 1928		OCTOBER 1933	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS	\$ 80	\$ 111	\$ 75	\$ 104	\$ 26	\$ 82
OLD SOUTH COTTON	67	75	62	76	20	61
SOUTHWEST COTTON	93	114	85	110	29	84
TOBACCO	50	91	48	90	25	68
DAIRY	88	128	84	120	43	99
MASSACHUSETTS	95	112	98	116	48	102
CUT-OVER	74	99	68	98	25	72
CORN-AND-NEG	66	90	55	80	14	57
CASH GRAIN	74	109	67	100	30	90
WHEAT	72	113	79	111	29	94
MOUNTAIN	71	102	62	92	30	78
NEW MEXICO	44	79	41	71	25	57
OREGON	102	152	80	129	52	100
CALIFORNIA	120	147	115	136	42	107

TABLE 37. CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF NON-FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD OR MEMBERS EMPLOYED IN OCTOBER 1933, BY THE EARNINGS IN THAT MONTH OF HEADS AND OF ALL MEMBERS INCLUDING HEADS

OCTOBER 1933 EARNINGS	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EMPLOYED NON-FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS BY EARNINGS OF			
	HEAD		ALL MEMBERS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
LESS THAN \$ 10	26	3	22	3
" " 20	53	9	46	9
" " 30	72	15	65	15
" " 40	78	22	72	21
" " 50	85	30	79	28
" " 60	89	37	84	34
" " 70	94	45	89	42
" " 80	96	54	92	50
" " 90	97	62	94	56
" " 100	97	66	95	60
" " 125	99	83	98	77
" " 150	99	90	99	84
" " 175	100	94	100	90
" " 200	100	96	100	93
" " 400	100	100	100	100

TABLE 38. AVERAGE OCTOBER 1933 EARNINGS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS^{A/} WHOSE HEADS WERE NOT FARM OPERATORS, BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	AVERAGE EARNINGS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	\$ 31	\$ 94
1 PERSON	15	45
2 - 3 PERSONS	23	88
4 - 5 PERSONS	29	102
6 - 8 PERSONS	36	114
9 PERSONS AND OVER	52	95

^{A/} WITH ONE OR MORE PERSONS EMPLOYED.

TABLE 39. AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HEADS AND OF ALL MEMBERS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF NON-FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS EMPLOYED IN OCTOBER 1933, BY AREA

AREA	NON-FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS ^{A/} CLASSIFIED BY OCTOBER 1933 EARNINGS OF			
	HEADS ^{B/}		ALL MEMBERS ^{C/}	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	\$ 24	\$ 82	\$ 31	\$ 94
OLD SOUTH COTTON	17	59	18	69
SOUTHWEST COTTON	28	85	38	90
TOBACCO	24	63	25	75
DAIRY	38	104	44	118
MASSACHUSETTS	47	101	58	121
CUT-OVER	24	71	25	79
CORN-AND-HOG	14	52	20	60
CASH GRAIN	29	89	30	96
WHEAT	28	93	30	103
MOUNTAIN	28	77	38	87
NEW MEXICO	18	37	20	40
OREGON	30	102	36	114
CALIFORNIA	41	112	52	130

^{A/} INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES.
^{B/} HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH NO HEAD WAS A FARM OPERATOR.
^{C/} HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH NO MEMBERS, INCLUDING HEAD, WERE FARM OPERATORS.

TABLE 40. MEDIAN ACREAGE OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS ON JANUARY 1, 1934, BY AREA

AREA	MEDIAN ACREAGE	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	93	119
OLD SOUTH COTTON	24	39
SOUTHWEST COTTON	114	151
TOBACCO	26	80
DAIRY	72	101
MASSACHUSETTS	13	31
CUT-OVER	44	81
CORN-AND-HOG	19 ^{A/}	116
CASH GRAIN	262	288
WHEAT	358	559
MOUNTAIN	79	92
NEW MEXICO	9	18
OREGON	16	41
CALIFORNIA	8	13

^{A/} SMALL SAMPLE.

TABLE 41. CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF WHITE AND NEGRO FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS, BY ACREAGE OPERATED DECEMBER 31, 1933

OLD SOUTH COTTON AND TOBACCO AREAS				
ACREAGE	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF FARM OPERATOR HOUSEHOLDS			
	WHITE		NEGRO	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
LESS THAN 10 ACRES	4	2	18	6
" " 20 "	31	10	94	30
" " 50 "	76	38	94	90
" " 100 "	93	63	96	96
" " 175 "	99	82	98	99
" " 260 "	100	91	100	100
" " 380 "	100	95	100	100
" " 500 "	100	97	100	100
" " 750 "	100	99	100	100
" " 1,000 "	100	100	100	100

TABLE 42. PERCENT OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF FARM OPERATORS OTHER THAN DROPPERS, WHO OWNED NO WORKSTOCK AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OWNED ON JANUARY 1, 1934, BY AREA

AREA	PERCENT OF FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS WITHOUT WORKSTOCK		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKSTOCK OWNED ^{A/}	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	54	18	3.6	4.2
OLD SOUTH COTTON	99	18	1.8	2.7
SOUTHWEST COTTON	21	13	2.5	4.4
TOBACCO	14	15	1.6	3.5
DAIRY	99	19	1.8	2.7
MASSACHUSETTS	87	56	*	*
CUT-OVER	57	24	1.7	2.1
CORN-AND-MOG	56	19	2.4	4.0
CASH GRAIN	7	8	4.9	6.1
WHEAT	17	24	5.2	8.3
MOUNTAIN	38	27	3.3	4.4
NEW MEXICO	16	12	2.1	2.7
OREGON	74	47	3.7	2.6
CALIFORNIA	86	61	1.9	3.2

^{A/} AVERAGES BASED ON THOSE WHO OWNED SOME WORKSTOCK.

* LESS THAN 10 CASES. AVERAGE NOT COMPUTED.

TABLE 43. PERCENT OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWNED NO LIVESTOCK, JANUARY 1, 1934, BY AREA

AREA	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	WITHOUT COWS		WITHOUT HOGS		WITHOUT POULTRY	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	68	47	72	65	45	30
OLD SOUTH COTTON	61	32	45	28	19	11
SOUTHWEST COTTON	40	21	49	30	25	18
TOBACCO	75	48	65	47	28	19
DAIRY	86	49	95	78	64	33
MASSACHUSETTS	95	89	97	97	80	71
CUT-OVER	58	30	86	76	53	41
CORN-AND-HOG	88	66	84	73	59	51
CASH GRAIN	52	30	59	38	41	40
WHEAT	38	31	48	47	22	24
MOUNTAIN	58	38	72	68	35	26
NEW MEXICO	94	69	91	71	80	30
OREGON	64	45	87	78	45	42
CALIFORNIA	84	75	96	94	47	34

TABLE 44. AVERAGE NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK OWNED BY RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, REPORTING SUCH LIVESTOCK, JANUARY 1, 1934, BY AREA

AREA	AVERAGE NUMBER OF COWS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOGS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF POULTRY	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	3.0	5.7	3.7	11.1	37	81
OLD SOUTH COTTON	1.5	2.7	2.5	5.7	15	29
SOUTHWEST COTTON	2.5	5.5	3.7	9.0	34	100
TOBACCO	1.3	2.6	3.4	7.5	19	33
DAIRY	1.4	7.6	2.6	3.6	35	87
MASSACHUSETTS	2.5	5.2	3.0	2.7 ^{1/2}	49	64
CUT-OVER	2.6	6.2	1.9	2.5	31	43
CORN-AND-HOG	1.6	5.0	2.7	26.0	23	78
CASH GRAIN	4.8	7.0	5.9	21.6	66	125
WHEAT	5.3	7.2	4.8	11.0	61	94
MOUNTAIN	2.8	4.4	2.3	4.8	44	82
NEW MEXICO	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	16	19
OREGON	2.0	4.0	1.9	7.3	30	52
CALIFORNIA	1.2	7.8	1.6	4.5	39	198

^{1/2} SEVERAL NON-TYPICAL CASES WHICH RAISED THE AVERAGE AVERAGE WERE EXCLUDED.

100 RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 45. CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS ON JANUARY 1, 1934

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS ^{A/}	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
LESS THAN \$ 25	13	5
" " 50	23	11
" " 75	32	16
" " 100	37	19
" " 150	49	26
" " 200	55	31
" " 250	62	36
" " 300	66	39
" " 400	71	44
" " 500	75	47
" " 600	79	52
" " 700	81	55
" " 800	83	58
" " 900	85	60
" " 1,000	87	61
" " 2,000	94	76
" " 3,000	97	85
" " 4,000	98	90
" " 5,000	99	92
" " 10,000	100	100

^{A/} DOES NOT INCLUDE THE 18 PERCENT OF THE RELIEF AND THE 36 PERCENT OF THE NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAD NO INDEBTEDNESS.

TABLE 46. EXTENT AND AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS ON JANUARY 1, 1934, BY AREA

AREA	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO INDEBTEDNESS		AVERAGE AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS ^{A/}	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	18	36	\$ 900	\$ 1,600
OLD SOUTH COTTON	23	53	140	790
SOUTHWEST COTTON	17	44	400	1,560
TOBACCO	21	51	220	790
DAIRY	22	42	350	1,310
MASSACHUSETTS	16	39	620	1,710
CUT-OVER	26	51	460	1,210
CONG-AND-MOG	19	37	280	1,390
CASH GRAIN	7	32	710	2,450
WHEAT	4	20	1,580	3,310
MOUNTAIN	15	23	640	1,960
NEW MEXICO	55	56	100	270
OREGON	30	58	490	1,830
CALIFORNIA	22	40	1,060	2,440

^{A/} AVERAGE VALUE OF INDEBTEDNESS BASED ON THOSE WHO HAD SOME INDEBTEDNESS.

TABLE 47 A. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF MALE RURAL RELIEF HEADS BY USUAL OCCUPATION

LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION									
	OWNER	CROPPER	TENANT	FARM LABORER	PRO-FESSIONAL	PRO-PIETARY	CLERICAL	SKILLED	SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	UNEMPLOYED
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OWNER	82.5	0.3	5.0	5.7	-	-	-	0.4	1.6	3.7
CROPPER	0.1	64.2	1.2	2.3	-	-	-	0.2	0.8	5.5
TENANT	3.3	4.8	73.2	11.2	-	35.8	-	2.9	7.4	10.4
FARM LABORER	2.2	3.1	3.6	80.3	-	-	-	-	11.9	12.4
PROFESSIONAL	0.1	-	*	0.4	84.2	-	-	-	*	0.4
PROPRIETARY	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	-	45.3	9.2	-	2.1	2.7
CLERICAL	1.3	*	1.3	*	-	-	77.0	1.1	1.2	3.0
SKILLED	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.7	-	0.5	-	89.8	5.5	11.5
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	5.2	8.8	7.2	10.2	15.8	1.9	10.4	2.8	63.5	38.8
NO LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	2.5	16.1	5.2	7.5	-	16.5	3.4	2.8	6.0	11.8

* LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

TABLE 47 B. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF MALE RURAL NON-RELIEF HEADS BY USUAL OCCUPATION

LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION									
	OWNER	CROPPER	TENANT	FARM LABORER	PROFESSIONAL	PROPRIETARY	CLERICAL	SKILLED	SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	UNEMPLOYED
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OWNER	87.4	1.1	4.2	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.1	8.8
CROPPER	0.2	58.5	1.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
TENANT	2.1	7.4	78.8	9.0	0.9	2.5	1.1	1.9	1.9	3.7
FARM LABORER	1.7	4.8	4.5	55.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	3.2	5.6
PROFESSIONAL	0.3	0.9	0.3	-	86.7	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	3.8
PROPRIETARY	1.1	0.1	1.0	-	0.4	78.4	9.5	1.1	1.6	6.3
CLERICAL	1.1	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	4.8	79.7	2.7	2.4	4.1
SKILLED	2.7	1.0	2.7	7.1	1.0	4.3	4.4	86.6	9.8	18.7
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	2.4	8.1	3.9	14.3	1.1	6.1	2.7	3.8	78.5	28.0
NO LAST USUAL OCCUPATION	0.6	15.3	4.8	7.9	8.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	4.1	24.7

102 RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 4B A. CHANGES BETWEEN LAST USUAL AND OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRIES OF MALE HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

LAST USUAL INDUSTRY	OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRY											
	TOTAL	AGRI-CULTURE	FORESTRY AND FISHING	EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL	TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	TRADE	PUBLIC SERVICE	PRO-FES-SIONAL	DOMESTIC AND PER-SONAL SERVICE	MIS-CELLANEOUS	UNEMPLOYED
TOTAL	100.0	43.5	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	12.6	35.0
AGRICULTURE	100.0	89.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.9	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	4.7	22.2
FORESTRY AND FISHING	100.0	25.8	30.2	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	5.8	39.2
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	100.0	25.5	-	9.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	16.2	50.2
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL	100.0	10.5	0.1	-	35.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	10.9	59.7
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	100.0	35.2	-	-	0.6	34.4	0.2	-	-	0.3	9.7	59.6
TRADE	100.0	14.9	0.8	0.9	8.1	2.8	7.1	0.2	-	-	8.5	56.7
PUBLIC SERVICE	100.0	32.7	-	-	3.4	-	2.0	8.8	-	-	2.4	50.7
PROFESSIONAL	100.0	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	0.9	62.4
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	100.0	18.5	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4	0.6	30.9	1.4	45.8
MISCELLANEOUS	100.0	5.5	-	-	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	71.7	22.5
NO USUAL INDUSTRY	100.0	32.2	-	-	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	10.8	52.5

* LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

TABLE 4B B. CHANGES BETWEEN LAST USUAL AND OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRIES OF MALE HEADS OF NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

LAST USUAL INDUSTRY	OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRY											
	TOTAL	AGRI-CULTURE	FORESTRY AND FISHING	EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL	TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	TRADE	PUBLIC SERVICE	PRO-FES-SIONAL	DOMESTIC AND PER-SONAL SERVICE	MIS-CELLANEOUS	UNEMPLOYED
TOTAL	100.0	39.5	0.5	0.8	9.4	6.0	8.4	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	7.3
AGRICULTURE	100.0	94.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	*	0.2	0.4	2.4
FORESTRY AND FISHING	100.0	27.4	40.5	-	1.3	5.7	4.1	-	3.2	0.3	-	8.5
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	100.0	22.5	0.1	42.1	6.2	1.8	2.3	-	-	2.6	8.4	35.0
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL	100.0	16.4	0.5	0.1	57.2	2.6	3.1	0.5	0.2	1.5	3.5	14.4
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	100.0	14.2	0.1	0.5	2.9	63.5	6.6	0.6	*	0.5	2.2	8.9
TRADE	100.0	9.3	-	-	3.1	1.0	73.7	3.4	1.1	1.3	2.0	5.1
PUBLIC SERVICE	100.0	7.4	-	-	4.2	2.8	2.2	71.4	-	0.5	0.2	11.5
PROFESSIONAL	100.0	6.2	-	-	-	0.6	1.0	1.0	84.3	0.7	0.4	5.8
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	100.0	8.4	-	1.7	2.1	0.1	2.6	0.4	-	70.1	0.2	14.4
MISCELLANEOUS	100.0	17.7	0.5	-	0.4	4.7	3.4	0.8	0.5	2.7	63.8	5.7
NO USUAL INDUSTRY	100.0	36.9	0.1	1.1	5.6	3.9	5.3	0.1	5.6	"	2.2	47.2

* LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

TABLE 49. PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, OCTOBER 1933, USUALLY ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES	PERCENT OF MALE HEADS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL ^{1/}	15.7	14.3
BUILDING	6.2	4.6
FOOD INDUSTRY	0.5	1.1
IRON AND STEEL MACHINERY	2.0	2.4
AUTO FACTORY AND REPAIR	1.2	0.9
LUMBER AND FURNITURE	1.4	1.1
PAPER AND PRINTING	0.5	0.6
TEXTILE INDUSTRY	0.7	1.0
OTHER	3.2	2.6
^{1/} 661 RELIEF AND 1,378 NON-RELIEF MALE HEADS.		

TABLE 50. PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, OCTOBER 1933, ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES, BY AREAS

AREA ^{1/}	PERCENT OF MALE HEADS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES				PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL SUB-INDUSTRIES
	AS LAST USUAL INDUSTRY		AS OCTOBER 1933 INDUSTRY		
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	
ALL AREAS COMBINED	15.7	14.5	3.5	9.4	BUILDING, IRON AND STEEL MACHINERY
MASSACHUSETTS	47.4	48.7	10.0	35.4	BUILDING, TEXTILE
DAIRY	24.9	21.5	6.4	12.4	BUILDING, IRON AND STEEL MACHINERY
CALIFORNIA	25.4	24.5	2.8	15.9	BUILDING, IRON AND STEEL MACHINERY
CUT-OVER	20.2	9.5	4.2	5.1	BUILDING - RELIEF TEXTILE - NON-RELIEF
CORN-AND-HOG	18.6	14.6	3.6	9.7	BUILDING, AUTO FACTORY AND REPAIR
CASH GRAIN	11.7	7.2	3.1	6.7	BUILDING
OREGON	11.2	15.9	1.7	12.0	BUILDING - RELIEF LUMBER AND FURNITURE - NON-RELIEF
TOBACCO	8.2	9.9	2.4	5.7	LUMBER AND FURNITURE - RELIEF BUILDING - NON-RELIEF
MOUNTAIN	7.5	7.6	4.3	4.7	BUILDING - RELIEF FOOD - NON-RELIEF
SOUTHWEST COTTON	7.5	6.6	0.9	4.1	BUILDING
OLD SOUTH COTTON	6.1	4.8	0.5	2.7	LUMBER AND FURNITURE
WHEAT	4.6	4.2	1.4	3.7	BUILDING
NEW MEXICO	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.9	NONE

^{1/} AREAS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO IMPORTANCE IN FIRST COLUMN.

TABLE 51. PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, OCTOBER 1935, ENGAGED IN THE TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY, BY AREAS

AREA ^{1/}	PERCENT OF MALE HEADS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION				PRINCIPAL TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION INDUSTRIES
	AS LAST USUAL INDUSTRY		AS OCTOBER 1935 INDUSTRY		
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	
ALL AREAS COMBINED	7.7	7.6	2.7	6.1	STREETS - RELIEF RAILROADS - NON-RELIEF
DAIRY	13.7	5.1	5.0	4.0	STREETS - RELIEF RAILROADS - NON-RELIEF
MASSACHUSETTS	13.2	10.8	3.1	9.2	RAILROADS
NEW MEXICO	10.6	12.3	-	4.7	RAILROADS
MOUNTAIN	3.4	5.4	1.1	4.3	RAILROADS - RELIEF STREETS - NON-RELIEF
CORN-AND-HOG	8.3	15.5	5.0	13.4	RAILROADS
CALIFORNIA	7.2	6.5	0.9	5.9	RAILROADS
CASH GRAIN	6.8	7.2	2.1	7.1	RAILROADS
WHEAT	5.1	5.7	2.1	5.8	RAILROADS RAILROADS - RELIEF
CUT-OVER	4.9	5.8	1.8	4.0	GARAGES - NON-RELIEF
OREGON	5.9	8.6	1.7	6.0	RAILROADS RAILROADS - RELIEF
SOUTHWEST COTTON	3.9	4.1	0.6	3.8	GARAGES - NON-RELIEF STREETS - RELIEF
OLD SOUTH COTTON	3.0	3.7	1.0	2.6	RAILROADS - NON-RELIEF
TOBACCO	2.9	5.0	4.6	2.9	RAILROADS

^{1/} AREAS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE IN FIRST COLUMN.

TABLE 52. PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, OCTOBER 1935, ENGAGED IN TRADE, BY AREAS

AREA	PERCENT OF MALE HEADS ENGAGED IN TRADE			
	AS LAST USUAL INDUSTRY		AS OCTOBER 1935 INDUSTRY	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	3.6	9.0	0.4	8.3
OLD SOUTH COTTON	1.4	4.3	0.2	4.1
SOUTHWEST COTTON	2.3	4.8	-	4.0
TOBACCO	1.8	8.4	0.6	7.1
DAIRY	4.2	6.9	0.2	6.8
MASSACHUSETTS	9.8	11.7	0.6	12.5
CUT-OVER	1.5	4.6	-	3.2
CORN-AND-HOG	6.3	12.9	0.7	12.6
CASH GRAIN	3.2	18.4	0.9	17.6
WHEAT	2.7	10.3	0.1	9.5
MOUNTAIN	2.2	8.5	0.9	5.7
NEW MEXICO	-	1.5	-	0.7
OREGON	3.8	9.9	0.3	7.9
CALIFORNIA	9.5	6.0	0.8	1.2

TABLE 55 A. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY LAST USUAL OCCUPATION AND BY OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION

OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION	LAST USUAL OCCUPATION							
	OWNER	CROPPER	TENANT	FARM LABORER	"WHITE COLLAR" ^{A/}	SKILLED	SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	NO USUAL OCCUPATION
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OWNER	75.9	0.2	1.6	2.3	5.5	3.3	2.1	3.6
CROPPER	0.1	54.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	9.4
TENANT	8.9	4.8	71.7	7.4	13.9	6.0	5.6	14.5
FARM LABORER	2.3	2.2	2.5	29.4	1.6	1.1	1.8	4.7
"WHITE COLLAR" ^{A/}	-	-	0.7	-	9.9	-	0.1	1.1
SKILLED	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.5	29.3	0.2	0.7
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	2.2	2.5	5.8	19.4	14.2	12.4	39.6	13.5
UNEMPLOYED	10.6	35.7	16.4	41.2	53.3	32.9	49.1	32.5

^{A/} PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY, AND CLERICAL WORKERS.

TABLE 55 B. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY LAST USUAL OCCUPATION AND BY OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION

OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION	LAST USUAL OCCUPATION							
	OWNER	CROPPER	TENANT	FARM LABORER	"WHITE COLLAR" ^{A/}	SKILLED	SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	NO USUAL OCCUPATION
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OWNER	94.9	3.5	6.0	14.7	6.1	9.9	6.5	5.3
CROPPER	0.1	79.3	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	8.1
TENANT	1.8	9.7	83.7	19.8	2.0	4.0	4.0	16.4
FARM LABORER	0.3	4.2	2.6	47.9	0.3	2.7	3.9	7.0
"WHITE COLLAR" ^{A/}	0.4	-	1.7	1.2	79.3	5.3	4.3	8.4
SKILLED	0.3	-	0.9	1.1	1.6	92.6	1.6	1.6
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	0.4	2.1	1.8	9.0	3.4	12.1	66.3	11.9
UNEMPLOYED	1.8	1.2	2.0	8.9	6.8	13.2	12.1	41.3

^{A/} PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY, AND CLERICAL WORKERS.

TABLE 50 A. PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS EMPLOYED AT THEIR USUAL OCCUPATION IN OCTOBER 1933, BY OCCUPATION AND AREA

AREA	PERCENT OF MALE HEADS EMPLOYED AT USUAL OCCUPATION															
	ALL MALE HEADS/		FARM OWNER		CROPPER		TENANT		FARM LABORER		WHITE COLLAR ^{2/}		SKILLED LABORER		SEMI- AND UN- SKILLED LABORER	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	49	73	76	75	55	79	72	84	23	44	10	79	23	55	40	66
OLD SOUTH	50	45	75	76	40	79	75	93	35	44	17	74	-	79	35	44
COTTON	64	30	40	75	85	88	85	84	25	35	-	54	13	47	27	54
FOREST	53	45	81	78	67	95	76	88	44	68	-	79	35	60	44	55
TOMATO	57	77	85	74	-	-	47	95	19	57	6	79	53	51	23	57
DAIRY																
MASSACHUSETTS	25	75	88	77	-	-	-	-	10	60	6	74	12	68	25	77
CUT-STEM	58	81	98	76	-	-	70	70	29	12	-	80	20	41	41	52
WHEAT	51	74	53	82	-	-	21	75	44	75	5	75	17	45	75	93
CORN-AND-HOG	22	70	67	73	-	-	72	84	12	58	12	96	35	67	42	72
CASH GRAIN	50	83	56	75	-	-	35	84	17	20	14	83	10	80	51	64
WHEAT																
MOUNTAIN	47	74	77	72	-	-	73	75	53	55	25	71	11	52	24	55
NEW MEXICO	42	55	57	91	-	-	65	92	44	42	-	50	14	41	11	20
OREGON	46	75	79	71	-	-	80	81	55	45	18	75	-	43	40	50
CALIFORNIA	52	70	84	76	-	-	93	92	15	53	6	48	5	43	22	60

^{2/} ALL MALE HEADS WITH A USUAL OCCUPATION.

^{3/} PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY, AND CLERICAL WORKERS.

TABLE 54 B. PERCENT OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED IN OCTOBER 1933, BY USUAL OCCUPATION, BY AREA

AREA	PERCENT OF MALE HEADS UNEMPLOYED, BY USUAL OCCUPATION																	
	ALL MALE HEADS		FARM OWNER		CROPPER		TENANT		FARM LABORER		WHITE COLLAR ^{a/}		SKILLED LABORER		SEMI- AND UN- SKILLED LABORER			
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF		
ALL AREAS COMBINED	35	6	11	2	56	1	15	2	41	9	55	7	53	13	49	12		
Old South Cotton	40	2	18	1	53	-	19	1	58	-	50	9	88	-	63	9		
Southeast Cotton	19	5	5	2	5	2	11	4	25	8	35	4	49	13	44	12		
Tobacco	19	6	4	-	14	5	10	4	28	18	70	9	35	14	59	21		
Dairy	51	7	9	-	-	-	51	-	57	11	25	8	94	14	71	14		
MASSACHUSETTS	54	12	8	1	-	-	-	-	78	4	72	12	76	18	67	14		
Cut-over	8	5	4	1	-	-	5	-	5	5	29	5	25	9	10	12		
Corn-and-hoe	30	7	35	8	-	-	24	-	22	5	55	11	51	11	23	5		
Cash grain	54	2	26	4	-	-	20	-	49	7	71	1	35	17	52	14		
Wheat	20	2	7	1	-	-	6	5	49	4	47	5	30	1	90	10		
MOUNTAIN	34	7	10	2	-	-	19	5	47	15	47	5	98	15	50	18		
NEW MEXICO	48	28	30	2	-	-	-	2	48	25	-	22	-	82	80	62		
OREGON	15	7	24	3	-	-	18	4	59	-	45	10	52	9	41	12		
CALIFORNIA	41	8	8	1	-	-	27	5	44	14	61	14	41	13	56	18		

^{a/} PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY, AND CLERICAL WORKERS.
^{b/} LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

TABLE 55. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION, BY AREA

Area	Total	AGRICULTURE						NON-AGRICULTURE						SEMI- AND UN-SKILLED	UNEMPLOYED	
		OWNER			LABORER			PROFESSIONAL			PROPRIETARY					SKILLED
		Owner	Cropper	Tenant	LABORER	Tenant	LABORER	PROFESSIONAL	PROPRIETARY	CLERICAL	PROPRIETARY	CLERICAL				
ALL AREAS COMBINED	100.0	43.4	11.5	4.6	22.2	5.1	20.5	-	0.4	0.2	2.0	17.8	36.0	17.8	7.5	
Old South Cotton	100.0	59.7	58.6	2.5	34.9	5.9	33.1	1.8	7.9	4.3	5.3	12.8	41.7	12.8	7.5	
Non-Relief	100.0	54.9	5.0	17.4	30.0	2.5	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	3.0	-	3.0	41.7	
Relief	100.0	85.0	29.9	15.5	35.6	4.0	12.6	0.4	3.5	2.0	2.2	9.7	2.4	9.7	2.4	
Non-Relief	100.0	71.9	14.8	14.0	41.1	1.6	8.6	-	-	-	1.4	7.2	19.9	7.2	19.9	
Relief	100.0	79.3	41.7	2.5	26.8	2.3	18.3	1.2	4.0	2.4	2.6	8.1	6.4	8.1	6.4	
Non-Relief	100.0	63.3	13.8	27.1	15.2	6.2	15.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	13.7	21.0	13.7	21.0	
Relief	100.0	71.7	37.1	13.8	16.6	5.6	21.2	2.5	6.5	2.8	3.9	5.5	7.1	5.5	7.1	
Non-Relief	100.0	27.3	13.5	0.1	8.4	2.3	19.3	-	-	0.1	4.0	15.8	52.8	4.0	15.8	
Relief	100.0	60.0	50.0	0.2	6.2	3.6	32.4	1.5	3.0	4.8	9.9	11.2	7.6	11.2	7.6	
Non-Relief	100.0	16.5	19.4	-	3.8	2.3	18.9	-	-	0.5	2.7	15.7	64.6	15.7	64.6	
Relief	100.0	19.2	15.7	-	1.2	2.3	67.6	1.9	8.0	7.4	17.6	32.4	35.2	17.6	32.4	
Non-Relief	100.0	47.2	-	-	21.0	2.8	20.6	-	-	-	1.6	19.0	8.4	1.6	19.0	
Relief	100.0	75.0	66.9	-	7.7	0.4	21.2	1.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	8.6	3.8	5.1	8.6	
Non-Relief	100.0	15.6	1.8	0.1	2.8	17.9	54.4	1.6	0.9	0.1	1.6	51.8	30.0	1.6	51.8	
Relief	100.0	37.9	18.6	0.4	10.5	8.6	52.2	1.8	9.7	5.6	7.6	27.5	9.9	7.6	27.5	
Non-Relief	100.0	47.3	5.3	0.2	39.2	2.6	16.2	-	1.3	0.7	3.0	11.2	36.5	3.0	11.2	
Relief	100.0	51.4	36.9	0.1	13.5	1.1	43.9	4.4	21.4	7.9	3.9	6.3	4.7	7.9	6.3	
Non-Relief	100.0	66.8	16.5	-	46.5	3.8	30.8	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.4	8.1	22.4	1.4	8.1	
Relief	100.0	70.2	53.1	-	16.7	0.4	29.2	2.0	11.8	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.6	3.5	4.6	
Non-Relief	100.0	52.3	20.1	1.5	29.7	19.0	11.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	9.1	36.7	0.7	9.1	
Relief	100.0	70.0	44.6	0.2	17.8	7.4	22.0	2.2	7.0	2.5	3.2	7.1	8.0	2.5	7.1	
Non-Relief	100.0	39.9	8.0	-	7.0	24.9	3.7	-	-	-	0.9	2.8	56.4	0.9	2.8	
Relief	100.0	60.5	36.3	-	9.7	14.5	11.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	8.7	28.3	0.8	8.7	
Non-Relief	100.0	44.6	14.7	1.7	21.5	6.7	16.5	-	1.0	0.3	1.0	13.9	36.9	1.0	13.9	
Relief	100.0	54.8	38.2	1.1	10.8	4.7	36.9	4.3	12.4	3.9	4.0	12.3	8.3	3.9	12.3	
Non-Relief	100.0	42.4	25.5	2.2	11.1	3.6	16.1	0.5	-	0.5	0.6	14.5	41.5	0.6	14.5	
Relief	100.0	64.2	49.2	1.9	8.6	4.5	27.2	1.0	4.2	0.5	5.9	15.2	8.6	5.9	15.2	
Non-Relief	100.0	42.4	25.5	2.2	11.1	3.6	16.1	0.5	-	0.5	0.6	14.5	41.5	0.6	14.5	

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

TABLE 56. PERCENT OF TIME MALE HEADS OF OCTOBER 1933 RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WERE UNEMPLOYED DURING THE PERIODS NOVEMBER 1, 1923-OCTOBER 31, 1933; NOVEMBER 1, 1923-OCTOBER 31, 1929; NOVEMBER 1, 1929-OCTOBER 31, 1933, BY AREA

AREA	Nov. 1, 1923- Oct. 31, 1933		Nov. 1, 1923- Oct. 31, 1929		Nov. 1, 1929- Oct. 31, 1933	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL AREAS COMBINED	16	7	12	8	22	7
OLD SOUTH COTTON	16	10	18	15	14	4
SOUTHWEST COTTON	13	10	15	12	15	8
TOBACCO	11	10	11	13	13	6
DAIRY	22	8	13	4	34	5
MASSACHUSETTS	21	7	6	4	38	11
CUT-OVER	6	4	6	6	7	3
CORN-AND-HOG	14	9	10	9	18	9
CASH GRAIN	16	6	12	7	22	4
WHEAT	13	6	13	8	14	5
MOUNTAIN	16	7	11	6	25	7
NEW MEXICO	30	15	21	9	45	25
OREGON	17	7	15	8	26	8
CALIFORNIA	12	4	4	4	25	6

110 RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 37 A. CHANGES FROM LAST USUAL OCCUPATION TO OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS (OLD SOUTH COTTON AND TOBACCO AREAS)

OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION	LAST USUAL OCCUPATION ^{A/}						
	OWNER	CROPPER	TENANT	FARM LABORER	SKILLED	SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	NO USUAL OCCUPATION
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OWNER	73.8	0.4	2.9	1.0	3.5	0.2	6.8
CROPPER	2.3	42.5	1.4	2.0	2.7	14.1	9.8
TENANT	5.3	3.2	51.1	7.1	0.8	-	5.5
FARM LABORER	0.6	2.0	3.8	36.8	2.7	0.5	3.1
"WHITE COLLAR" ^{B/}	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
SKILLED	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	-
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	4.0	2.7	4.5	7.1	6.2	18.3	3.1
UNEMPLOYED	14.0	49.2	26.3	46.0	72.6	66.1	71.7
				NEGRO			
TOTAL ^{A/}	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
OWNER	90.7	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
CROPPER	-	56.2	3.6	6.8	-	15.5	27.5
TENANT	5.6	7.6	81.0	-	-	10.5	39.9
FARM LABORER	-	3.4	2.5	45.7	-	1.4	1.5
SKILLED	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	-	1.5	0.3	11.9	-	31.8	2.5
UNEMPLOYED	3.7	30.7	12.3	39.6	-	40.8	28.6

^{A/} 100 PER CASES IN THE "WHITE COLLAR" GROUP FOR COMPUTATION.

^{B/} PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY AND CLERICAL WORKERS.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

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TABLE 57 B. CHANGES FROM LAST USUAL OCCUPATION TO OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALE HEADS OF RURAL NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS (OLD SOUTH COTTON AND TOBACCO AREAS)

OCTOBER 1933 OCCUPATION	LAST USUAL OCCUPATION							
	OWNER	CROPPER	TENANT	FARM LABORER	*WHITE COLLAR**	SKILLED	SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	NO USUAL OCCUPATION
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OWNER	95.5	7.7	8.9	7.5	9.7	10.8	11.5	3.8
CROPPER	0.4	78.3	4.2	17.9	1.1	4.5	10.5	18.2
TENANT	2.3	7.2	84.6	4.5	3.8	3.8	2.3	26.3
FARM LABORER	0.2	3.7	0.1	44.8	-	1.6	0.9	4.3
*WHITE COLLAR**	0.4	-	0.7	-	75.8	1.6	3.2	20.1
SKILLED	0.4	-	-	4.5	1.7	58.7	-	5.3
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	0.1	1.8	0.3	10.4	-	12.2	63.9	0.7
UNEMPLOYED	0.7	1.3	1.2	10.4	8.9	6.8	7.7	27.8
					NEGRO			
TOTAL ^{1/}	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
OWNER	99.2	0.5	1.5	0.4	-	-	5.7	1.0
CROPPER	0.4	82.2	2.5	22.6	-	-	24.2	42.6
TENANT	-	8.4	92.1	20.1	-	-	15.2	19.3
FARM LABORER	-	6.0	2.7	82.3	-	-	12.4	21.0
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	0.4	2.1	-	1.3	-	-	24.6	10.2
UNEMPLOYED	-	0.8	1.2	3.3	-	-	17.9	5.9

^{1/} PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY AND CLERICAL WORKERS.

** TOO FEW CASES IN THE *WHITE COLLAR* AND SKILLED GROUPS FOR COMPUTATION.

TABLE 58. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LAST USUAL AND OCTOBER 1935 OCCUPATION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALE HEADS OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

(OLD SOUTH COTTON AND TOBACCO AREAS)

OCCUPATION	LAST USUAL OCCUPATION				OCTOBER 1935 OCCUPATION			
	WHITE		NEGRO		WHITE		NEGRO	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL CLASSES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE	68.9	67.8	74.0	79.8	46.2	74.4	71.6	58.7
OWNER	9.8	38.5	4.8	16.0	8.9	42.3	4.6	17.2
CROPPER	56.8	7.6	25.7	38.0	19.2	9.4	20.4	25.2
TENANT	19.0	20.8	42.8	41.0	14.9	21.5	45.0	45.5
FARM LABORER	3.3	0.9	2.7	4.8	3.2	1.2	3.6	7.8
NON-AGRICULTURE	20.5	26.3	13.5	10.2	6.9	21.6	5.4	5.3
PROFESSIONAL	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.4
PROPRIETARY	1.0	6.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	6.4	-	0.8
CLERICAL	2.0	4.9	-	0.5	0.3	3.7	-	0.2
SKILLED	3.7	6.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.4
SEMI- AND UNSKILLED	13.3	7.5	12.6	8.2	5.8	5.9	5.2	3.5
NO USUAL OCCUPATION OR UNEMPLOYED	10.6	9.9	12.5	10.0	46.9	4.0	25.0	3.0

TABLE 59. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCTOBER 1935 INDUSTRY OF MEMBERS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, OTHER THAN HEADS, OF RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS

OCTOBER 1935 INDUSTRY	MEMBERS OTHER THAN HEADS	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL ^{A/}	100.0	100.0
EMPLOYED	14.3	25.6
AGRICULTURE	7.5	13.9
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	2.6	2.7
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL	1.7	2.4
TRADE	0.9	2.5
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	0.9	1.1
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	0.2	2.1
OTHER INDUSTRIES	0.5	0.9
UNEMPLOYED	85.7	74.4
SEEKING WORK	21.3	10.5
NOT SEEKING WORK	64.4	63.9

^{A/} 8,956 RELIEF AND 20,985 NON-RELIEF MEMBERS OTHER THAN HEADS, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

TABLE 60. PERCENT OF MEMBERS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, OTHER THAN HEADS, IN RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED AND SEEKING WORK IN OCTOBER 1933, BY USUAL INDUSTRY

USUAL INDUSTRY	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED AND SEEKING WORK ^{A/}	
	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
ALL INDUSTRIES	60	29
AGRICULTURE	31	8
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL	56	32
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	39	35
TRADE	41	21
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	37	18
MISCELLANEOUS	55	18
NEVER EMPLOYED	100	100

^{A/} MEMBERS USUALLY ENGAGED IN THE SPECIFIED INDUSTRY WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED AND SEEKING WORK IN OCTOBER, 1933, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL MEMBERS USUALLY ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY WHO WERE WORKING OR SEEKING WORK IN OCTOBER.

TABLE 61. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, OTHER THAN HEADS, IN RURAL RELIEF AND NON-RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS, WHO WERE SEEKING WORK IN OCTOBER 1933, BY USUAL OCCUPATION

USUAL OCCUPATION	RELIEF	NON-RELIEF
TOTAL	100	100
AGRICULTURE	17	11
FARM OPERATORS	1	
FARM LABORERS	16	11
NON-AGRICULTURE	25	35
LABORERS ^{A/}	21	25
MISCELLANEOUS ^{B/}	4	10
NEVER EMPLOYED	58	54

^{A/} LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

^{B/} INCLUDES SKILLED, SEMI- AND UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS.

^{C/} INCLUDES PROFESSIONAL, PROPRIETARY, AND CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.

APPENDIX B

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The chief problem arising in the analysis of this study related to the reliability of the sample. The method employed in obtaining the sample was as follows:

Twenty states were selected because of their importance from the point of view of commercial agriculture. States in the corn-and-hog belt, the cotton belt of the Southwest, and the wheat belt were obvious choices. The final selection of the states and of the counties within each state, in which the survey was made, however, was necessarily made partly for reasons of expediency. Within the counties (see Map A) samples of relief cases of varying size were taken at random from the files of the County Emergency Relief Administration office as of October 1933, eliminating all cases residing in towns and cities of 2,500 or more population. For unavoidable reasons, the survey was made in the Texas and Kentucky counties as of November rather than October 1933. Each relief case taken in the sample was visited by an interviewer. A control group was secured by filling schedules for the two nearest non-relief neighbors of each relief case seen. Approximately 5,600 rural relief households were included.

Adequate attention was not given to the problems of sampling in the brief time allowed for putting the survey in the field. As a consequence, when the schedules were in and analysis was under way, the question at once arose as to the universe represented. In the effort to answer this question many difficulties were encountered. The variable to be measured was multiple rather than single, being the composition and characteristics of the population receiving relief, compared with the surrounding non-relief population. Evidently, a sample that would be representative with respect to some traits would not be representative with respect to others. As one way out, the counties surveyed were first grouped according to the prevailing type of farming, except that counties which belonged in one geographical area (e.g. the Southeast) were not combined with those in another (e.g. California), even when the type of farming seemed to be the same; and, second, certain population factors (e.g. percent of population rural, percent of farm tenancy) were considered. After eliminating a few counties that did not fit in any of the groups formed in this way, 13 fairly homogeneous areas, as listed below, resulted. The assumption then was that since the chief factors that would affect the proportion and composition of the rural population on relief were alike among the sample counties in the same group, the characteristics of the population receiving relief would also tend to be similar. Actual tests did not show as much homogeneity as was desired, but much of this uncontrolled variability was certainly due to differences in administrative policies among state and county relief officials, which were not reckoned with in the study.

After the sample counties were grouped, the next step was to discover what other counties were sufficiently like them to be entitled to inclusion in the universe represented. Maps B and C resulted. Map B shows all counties which resembled each group of sample counties in respect both to basic economic and social factors and the proportion of the rural population receiving relief. In this relatively sparse universe, which attempts in a rough way to control both background factors and administrative policies of relief officials, the number of relief cases in the total sample forms about 4.5 percent of the total rural relief load in the universe. It is, therefore, open to serious question as to its adequacy. This deficiency is, of course, aggravated in the more ample universe pictured in Map C, which included all counties that resembled the sample counties fairly closely with respect to background factors only, without regard to the proportion of the rural population on relief in October 1933. In this latter case, the number of relief households in the sample is a little less than two percent of the total relief population in the shaded areas.

In combining the data for the sample counties by groups or areas, the figures for each sample county were weighted in accordance with the ratio of the relief sample taken in the county to the total rural relief load of the counties that resemble it in both background factors and relief load, as shown on Map B. The weights obtained from the counties in Map B were correlated to some extent ($r=.53$) with those that were calculated for purposes of comparison for the larger number of counties in Map C. The list of the sample counties is repeated below with these weights attached. The wide variation in the size of the weights, even within the same group of counties, means simply that some of the sample counties happened to be representative of many counties and large relief populations, while others were found to be representative of little besides themselves.

SAMPLE COUNTIES AND WEIGHTS BY AREAS

Area and County	Weight	Area and County	Weight
(II) Old South Cotton		(III) Corn-and-Hog	
Dallas, Alabama	22	Wright, Iowa	4
Limestone, Alabama	11	Poweshiek, Iowa	20
Cleveland, Arkansas	5	Fayette, Ohio	5
Lec, Arkansas	3	Logan, Ohio	40
Anson, North Carolina	4		
(V) Southwestern Cotton		(IX) Cash Grain	
Hill, Texas	3	Miner, South Dakota	29
Runnels, Texas	10	Lin, Kansas	7
Cleveland, Oklahoma	21	Norton, Kansas	8
Payne, Oklahoma	16		
(VI) Tobacco		(IV) Wheat	
Todd, Kentucky	7	Meade, Kansas	2
Madison, Kentucky	1	Gray, Kansas	2
Sampson, North Carolina	3	Baca, Colorado	9
Pitt, North Carolina	2	Spink, South Dakota	19
		Walworth, South Dakota	7
(II) Dairy		(XI) Mountain	
Green, Wisconsin	2	Fibert, Colorado	1
Cecil, Maryland	3	Larimer, Colorado	9
Frederick, Maryland	11	Utah, Utah	1
Tompkins, New York	81	Saapete, Utah	3
Wayne, New York	7	Duchesne, Utah	4
Dorchester, Maryland	1		
(VII) Massachusetts		(XI) New Mexico	
Middlesex, Massachusetts	6	Guadalupe, New Mexico	3
Worcester, Massachusetts	8	Socorro, New Mexico	1
(VIII) Cut-Over		(XII) Oregon	
Marathon, Wisconsin	1	Tillamook, Oregon	4
Sawyer, Wisconsin	7	Clatsop, Oregon	4
		Marion, Oregon	9
		(XIII) California	
		Contra Costa, California	3
		Riverside, California	2

APPENDIX C

BULLETINS BASED ON SURVEY

BULLETINS BASED ON THE SURVEY¹

- Bulletin G-1. The Ownership of Livestock by Rural Relief and Non-Relief Families, October 1933, by H. Kailin
- Bulletin G-2. Average Monthly Earnings of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households Whose Heads Were Not Farm Operators, October 1923, 1928, 1933, by W. F. Daugherty
- Bulletin G-3. Employment and Residential Mobility of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households, 1923-1933
- Bulletin G-4. The Unemployment of Male Heads of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households in 47 counties, by K. H. McGill and T. C. McCormick
- Bulletin G-5. Industries and Occupation of Male Heads of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households, October 1933, by A. D. Edwards and T. C. McCormick
- Bulletin G-6. Female Heads of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households, October 1933, by A. D. Edwards
- Bulletin G-7. Education of Heads and Children of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households, by A. D. Edwards and Ellen Winston

¹Issued by the Division of Research, Statistics and Finance, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

F.F.R.A. Form F.R.S.-6C

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
HARRY L. HOPKINS, *Administrator*

**SURVEY OF RURAL FAMILIES RECEIVING
RELIEF IN OCTOBER 1933**

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
CORNINGTON GILL, *Director*

SURVEY OF RURAL FAMILIES RECEIVING RELIEF IN OCTOBER 1933

- I. Identification and Composition of Household.
 - II. Occupational History, Farm Tenure, and Mobility of Head of Household.
 - III. Employment Status of Members of Household Other Than Head.
 - IV. Economic Status of Household.
 - V. Types and Sources of Public and Private Relief and Other Extraordinary Forms of Aid.
-

This survey is intended to amplify, for selected rural households, the information obtained by the Unemployment Relief Census conducted throughout the country. It will furnish bases for determining the types of rural households receiving relief from public funds and for appraising the occupational and economic resources of these households. It will show also the extent to which rural relief families have been affected by various Federal, State, and local forms of assistance.

I. IDENTIFICATION AND COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD

1. Schedule No. _____ Date of interview _____ Field agent _____
2. Full name of head of household _____
3. Residence: (a) State _____ (b) County _____ (c) Village _____
(d) If this family does not live in any village, check (✓) here (.....).
4. Color (or race) of head of household (check (✓) one of the following):
 (a) White..... (b) Mexican..... (c) Japanese..... (d) Filipino.....
 (e) Negro..... (f) Chinese..... (g) American Indian..... (h) Other.....
(Specify)
5. Members of household during October 1933.

Line No.	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX (M or F)	AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY	NATIVITY OR FOREIGN BORN (N. or F.B.)	IF FOREIGN BORN, YEARS LIVED IN UNITED STATES	NUMBER YEARS COMPLETED			WAS MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD JANUARY 1, 1930? (Yes or No)	WAS MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD FEBRUARY 1, 1930? (Yes or No)
						Grade School	High School	College		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Head									
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										

6. If household was formed after January 1, 1930, give date of its formation _____
7. (a) Did October household include a combined or "doubled-up" family? Yes (.....) No (.....)
 (b) If October household included a combined or "doubled-up" family, answer the following:
 (1) Did this combination take place after January 1, 1930? Yes (.....) No (.....)
 (2) If so, give line numbers of persons shown in question 5 who joined the family of head after January 1, 1930 _____
 (3) Reasons for combination _____
- (c) If any members of October household did not receive relief in October 1933, give line numbers shown in question 5 _____

IV. ECONOMIC STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

11. Land and livestock, January 1, 1934.

ITEM	NUMBER	ITEM	NUMBER
(a) Acres owned.....		(e) Other cattle.....	
(b) Acres rented.....		(f) Hogs.....	
(c) Horses and mules.....		(g) Sheep.....	
(d) Milk cows.....		(h) Poultry.....	

12. Total outstanding indebtedness of head of household January 1, 1934.

13. Increase in indebtedness from January 1, 1930 (or from formation of household, if after January 1, 1930), to January 1, 1934.

ITEM	TOTAL	COMMENT
(a) Increase in mortgage indebtedness:		
(1) Farm land and buildings.....		
(2) Chattel indebtedness.....		
(3) House and lot in village.....		
(4) Business in village.....		
(b) Taxes unpaid.....		
(c) Other debts (specify).....		

14. Decreases in reserves from January 1, 1930 (or from formation of household, if after January 1, 1930), to January 1, 1934.

ITEM	TOTAL	COMMENT
(a) Drawn on savings.....		
(b) Decrease in chattel.....		
(c) Decrease in land and buildings.....		
(d) Forfeited installment payments.....		
(e) Decreases in life insurance.....		
(f) Borrowed on life insurance.....		
(g) Other (specify).....		

15. Losses or extraordinary expenses. Include all losses from January 1, 1930 (or from formation of household, if after January 1, 1930), to January 1, 1934.

ITEM	TOTAL	COMMENT
(a) Bank failures.....		
(b) Losses in stocks and bonds.....		
(c) Bad debts.....		
(d) Failure of cooperatives or other farmers' organizations.....		
(e) Losses of livestock.....		
(f) Crop failures.....		
(g) Medical care:		
(1) Doctor bills.....		
(2) Hospital bills.....		
(3) Childbirths.....		
(h) Funerals.....		
(i) Personal injuries.....		
(j) Other losses (specify).....		

F.F.R.A. Form D.R.S.-16

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
HARRY L. HOPKINS, *Administrator*

SURVEY OF RURAL NONRELIEF FAMILIES

THIS SCHEDULE SHOULD BE FILLED ONLY AFTER ENUMERATOR HAS BECOME THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (F.F.R.A. FORM D.R.S.-17) PROVIDED FOR THIS SURVEY. A COPY OF F.F.R.A. FORM D.R.S.-17 SHOULD BE IN THE POSSESSION OF EACH ENUMERATOR AT ALL TIMES

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
CORBRINGTON GILL, *Director*

SURVEY OF RURAL NONRELIEF FAMILIES

- I. Identification and Composition of Household.
 - II. Occupational History, Farm Tenure, and Mobility of Head of Household.
 - III. Employment Status of Members of Household Other Than Head.
 - IV. Economic Status of Household.
 - V. Extraordinary Forms of Aid.
-

This survey, conducted as of October 1933, is intended to furnish information for a control group of selected rural households comparable to those included in the Survey of Rural Families Receiving Relief in October 1933. It will provide bases for comparisons between nonrelief households and those which have been receiving relief from public funds.

I IDENTIFICATION AND COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD

1. Schedule No. _____ Date of interview _____ Field agent _____
2. Full name of head of household _____
3. Residence: (a) State _____ (b) County _____ (c) Village _____
 (d) If this family does not live in any village, check (✓) here (....).
4. Color (or race) of head of household (check (✓) one of the following):
 (a) White... (....) (c) Mexican... (....) (e) Japanese... (....) (g) Filipino... (....)
 (b) Negro... (....) (d) Chinese... (....) (f) American Indian... (....) (h) Other... (Specify) _____
5. Members of household during October 1933.

Line Number	Relationship to Head of Household	Sex (M. or F.)	Age at Last Birthday	Native or Foreign Born (N. or F.B.)	If Foreign Born, Years Lived in United States	Highest Grade Completed			Was Member 1812 in School? (Yes, No)	Was Member in Household January 1, 1930? (Yes, No)
						Grade School	High School	College		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
1.	Head									
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										
11.										
12.										
13.										
14.										
15.										

6. If household was formed after January 1, 1930, give date of its formation _____
7. (a) Did October household include a combined or "doubled-up" family? Yes (....) No (....)
- (b) If October household included a combined or "doubled-up" family, answer the following:
 (1) Did this combination take place after January 1, 1930? Yes (....) No (....)
 (2) If so, give line numbers of persons shown in question 5 who joined the family of head after January 1, 1930 _____
 (3) Reasons for combination _____

IV. ECONOMIC STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

11. Land and Livestock January 1, 1934.

Item	Number	Item	Number
(a) Acres owned.....		(e) Other cattle.....	
(b) Acres rented.....		(f) Hogs.....	
(c) Horses and mules.....		(g) Sheep.....	
(d) Milk cows.....		(h) Poultry.....	

12. Total outstanding indebtedness of head of household January 1, 1934.....
 13. Increase in indebtedness from January 1, 1930 (or from formation of household, if after Jan. 1, 1930), to January 1, 1934.

Item	Total	Comments
(a) Increase in mortgage indebtedness:		
(1) Farm land and buildings.....		
(2) Chattel indebtedness.....		
(3) House and lot in village.....		
(4) Business in village.....		
(b) Taxes unpaid.....		
(c) Other debts (specify).....		

14. Decreases in reserves from January 1, 1930 (or from formation of household, if after Jan. 1, 1930), to January 1, 1934.

Item	Total	Comments
(a) Drawn on savings.....		
(b) Decrease in chattels.....		
(c) Decrease in land and buildings.....		
(d) Forfeited installment payments.....		
(e) Decreases in life insurance.....		
(f) Borrowed on life insurance.....		
(g) Other (specify).....		

15. Losses or extraordinary expenses. Include all losses from January 1, 1930 (or from formation of household, if after Jan. 1, 1930), to January 1, 1934.

Item	Total	Comments
(a) Bank failures.....		
(b) Losses in stocks and bonds.....		
(c) Bad debts.....		
(d) Failure of cooperatives or other farmers' organizations.....		
(e) Losses of livestock.....		
(f) Crop failures.....		
(g) Medical care:		
(1) Doctor bills.....		
(2) Hospital bills.....		
(3) Childbirths.....		
(h) Funerals.....		
(i) Personal injuries.....		
(j) Other losses (specify).....		

