

**THE LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYED
IN PHILADELPHIA
IN 1936**

**PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT AND
INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**

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FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

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Commissioner.

CORRINGTON GILL
Assistant Commissioner

NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT
on
Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes
in Industrial Techniques

DAVID WEINTRAUB
Director

In cooperation with

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE
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THE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1936

*A Study of the Chief Wage Earners
of Families on Relief or the Works Program
for Two Years Prior to August 1936*

by

Gladys L. Palmer

and

Janet H. Lewis

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION, NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT
In cooperation with
INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Report No. P-8

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 1939

**THE WPA NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ON REEMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND RECENT CHANGES
IN INDUSTRIAL TECHNIQUES**

Under the authority granted by the President in the Executive Order which created the Works Progress Administration, Administrator *Harry L. Hopkins* authorized the establishment of a research program for the purpose of collecting and analyzing data bearing on problems of employment, unemployment, and relief. Accordingly, the National Research Program was established in October 1935 under the supervision of *Corrington Gill*, Assistant Administrator of the WPA, who appointed the directors of the individual studies or projects.

The Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques was organized in December 1935 to inquire, with the cooperation of industry, labor, and governmental and private agencies, into the extent of recent changes in industrial techniques and to evaluate the effects of these changes on the volume of employment and unemployment. *David Weintraub* and *Irving Kaplan*, members of the research staff of the Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance, were appointed, respectively, Director and Associate Director of the Project. The task set for them was to assemble and organize the existing data which bear on the problem and to augment these data by field surveys and analyses.

To this end, many governmental agencies which are the collectors and repositories of pertinent information were invited to cooperate. The cooperating agencies of the United States Government include the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Social Security Board, the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Tariff Commission.

The following private agencies joined with the National Research Project in conducting special studies: the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania, the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., the Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota, and the Agricultural Economics Departments in the Agricultural Experiment Stations of California, Illinois, Iowa, and New York.

**FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION**

1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. C. HARRINGTON

COMMISSIONER OF WORK PROJECTS

August 3, 1939

Colonel F. C. Harrington
Commissioner of Work Projects

Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a report on *the Long-Term Unemployed in Philadelphia in 1936*. This study deals with the family composition and occupational characteristics of the chief wage earners in families which were on home or work relief for 2 years continuously prior to August 1936. After the inauguration of the Works Program all of these people were certified as eligible for assignment, and some of them were employed on WPA projects. These workers, who may be termed the "hard core" on relief, represented more than 20 percent of Philadelphia's relief load in August 1936.

From the standpoint of this Administration, the most significant findings of the study are those concerning the employability of persons who have been without jobs in private industry and dependent on relief or Works Program employment for a long period of time. It was found that there are few clear marks distinguishing this group from others on relief. With respect to sex, race, and usual occupation, for instance, they were similar to other chief wage earners on relief.

Pronounced differences were observed, however, between the long-term unemployed on relief and all unemployed in Philadelphia. Workers in the hard core were older than the average unemployed worker. A higher proportion of them were women, and a higher proportion were Negroes. They came in much higher proportions from unskilled occupations and less frequently from skilled, semiskilled, and clerical or professional jobs.

They had been out of work much longer than the average unemployed person in the city.

Nevertheless, by all the tests which the available data permit, workers in the hard core of the unemployed in 1936 were employable. They were out of work because, compared with other job seekers, they had specific disadvantages of age, sex, race, or type of occupational experience.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Corrington Gill". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

Corrington Gill
Assistant Commissioner

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PREFACE

The types of social problems that flow from the persistence of a large volume of unemployment vary in kind and in degree according to whether the unemployed are a continuously changing or a stagnant group. For example, the measures required for the relief of unemployment differ depending on whether an average of 10 million unemployed during every month of a year represents that number of persons who are chronically unemployed or an equal number of different persons who are only temporarily unemployed during one month of the year. Such evidence as there is seems to point to an increasing seriousness of one of the unemployment problems: the pool of able and willing job seekers who are chronically unemployed has grown greatly in recent years.

The processes by which workers are laid off and hired have been a strategic element in the relegation of certain individuals to this immobile reserve of long-term unemployed. The selection of workers from the available supply is largely based upon criteria which individual employers consider important from the standpoint of management controls and efficient production. In many establishments every job has been analyzed; "job specifications" set forth the qualities required of candidates. In general, however, these job requirements are flexible. If, for example, workers are wanted who have had experience on a particular type of machine, others with an allied occupational background or even completely untrained workers may be hired should there be a shortage of trained workers or should other considerations appear more important to the employer.

The degree of selectivity that an employer exercises depends only in part upon his standard of qualification; it is also affected by what the prevailing labor market situation will permit. When unemployment is widespread and affects the entire range of industries and occupations, as has been true over the last 10 years, the standards of qualification for employment are apt to rise; the job orders that flow into employment offices tend to specify desired qualifications in minute detail. The older worker, skilled or unskilled, though formerly employed for many years, finds difficulty regaining a foothold in industry once he loses a job. The worker whose major experience has been confined to a particular process or machine that has undergone

a technological change often finds himself passed over in favor of a completely untrained and inexperienced applicant. In addition, employers may exercise preferences that flow from such factors as the desire to change the existing wage levels rather than from the technical requirements of the work; the selective factors of age, sex, and race are often in this category. The passage of time - that is, long-term unemployment - itself proves to be a selective factor in the distribution of employment opportunity in that those longest unemployed are likely to have the least chances for jobs for that reason alone. Thus, in an economic setting characterized by a persistently large volume of unemployment, there are bound to result pools of unemployed whose opportunities for reemployment diminish as times goes on.

The present report is concerned with the characteristics of a group of such long-term unemployed workers. Other National Research Project reports have dealt with the operation of selective factors in lay-off, rehiring, and new hiring. The characteristics reported here reflect some of the effects of the functioning of such factors. The study analyzes the important occupational characteristics of Philadelphia residents who, as chief wage earners of families, were unemployed and continuously on relief or on emergency Works Program projects for 2 years or longer during a general recovery period. Their characteristics are compared with those of the unemployed in general, of applicants for jobs at the Philadelphia State Employment Office, and of other workers on relief or employed on Works Program projects.

This report completes the National Research Project's series of "Philadelphia Labor Market Studies." These studies, conducted in cooperation with the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania, have been directed to measuring and analyzing the volume and character of employment and unemployment in an industrially diversified, metropolitan labor market. The group of studies was conducted under the direction of Gladys L. Palmer, who with Janet H. Lewis prepared this report. The completed manuscript was edited and prepared for publication under the supervision of Edmund J. Stone.

For furnishing access to materials, special tabulations, and counsel on the interpretation of data, acknowledgement is gratefully made to the following agencies: The Pennsylvania Department

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of Public Assistance, the Philadelphia Department of Public Assistance (formerly the Philadelphia County Relief Board), the Pennsylvania State Employment Service and the Philadelphia State Employment Office, the Division of Research of the Work Projects Administration (formerly the Works Progress Administration), and the Pennsylvania Work Projects Administration.

DAVID WEINTRAUB

PHILADELPHIA

August 2, 1939

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Despite the existence of turn-over in the unemployed population, a considerable number of persons have been unemployed and on the relief rolls for long and frequently unbroken periods of time. The size of what may be called the "hard core" of unemployment in any particular community at a given time is the resultant of a complex set of factors. The volume of unemployment in the community is obviously a major factor. Perhaps more important are the incidence of that volume among families and individuals and the relative importance of long-term as opposed to short-term unemployment in the important local industries and occupations. Associated with these questions is the problem of the employability of workers in relation to the specifications for job openings in the industries which have offered new employment opportunities in recent years. In addition, although of less importance, the administrative regulations of the relief program and the emergency Works Program have undoubtedly affected the size and character of the hard core on relief rolls.

Philadelphia is characterized by diversified manufacturing industries and as a metropolitan community affords all types of employment in trade and in clerical and service occupations. Its labor supply is one of the most highly skilled in the country. Philadelphia's unemployment and relief problems have not been so severe as those of many other cities, particularly single-industry centers. Because of this fact, the city's experience with long-term unemployment and relief may be of more significance as a picture of the average industrial community of the country than would otherwise be the case.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

Though the year 1937 was the best recovery year in Philadelphia since 1932, a considerable proportion of the population was unemployed at the time. A sample survey of employment and unemployment in May 1937 showed that 25 percent of the employable population 16 years of age or over were looking for work or were employed on WPA or other emergency Works Program projects at the time.

Of this group, 32 percent had been out of a job for 3 years or more prior to the date of the survey.¹ It is significant to note that despite a considerably higher volume of general unemployment in the city in 1933 (46 percent), only 7 percent of the unemployed in that year had lost their last jobs (lasting 1 month or longer) 3 years or more prior to that survey.² In other words, despite a decline in the general volume of unemployment in the city from 1933 to 1937, there was an increase in the volume of long-term unemployment. When only persons who had been previously employed are taken into consideration, the size of the group who have been unemployed 3 years or more was almost five times as great in 1937 as in 1933.

Preliminary findings in an analysis of the incidence and character of long-term unemployment in Philadelphia over a period of years indicate that this is a very specific risk for certain groups of workers.³ Negroes, for example, have been out of work in relatively larger numbers and for longer periods of time than white persons in the city. The risk of unemployment for older workers in Philadelphia is specifically the risk of long-term unemployment. Long-term unemployment also tends to be concentrated in certain occupations and occupational groups, although the groups vary with fluctuations in the business cycle and the volume of general unemployment. Nevertheless, over a period of years there is some evidence of the banking up of a large proportion of the long-term unemployed in Philadelphia in certain occupations or occupational groups.

During the years in which long-term unemployment increased so rapidly in Philadelphia, the number of families receiving relief also rose. The combined load of direct relief (general assistance) and work relief⁴ rose from an average of 69,736 cases in May 1933, for example, to a peak of 107,322 cases in April

¹Gladys L. Palmer, *Recent Trends in Employment and Unemployment in Philadelphia* (WPA National Research Project in cooperation with Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania, Report No. P-1, Dec. 1937), p. 46, and file data.

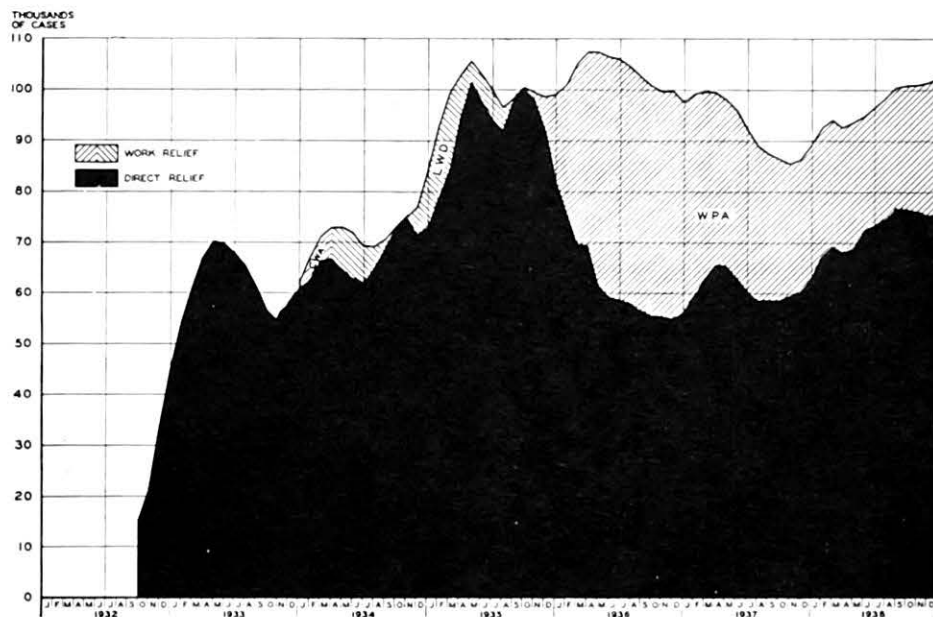
²*Ibid.*, p. 57.

³A study of this problem is under way at the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

⁴Work relief is used in this report to designate all aid extended in the form of work, regardless of the source of funds. From December 1933 through March 1934 work relief represents chiefly jobs provided for persons on relief rolls through the Civil Works Administration; from April 1934 through August 1935 it represents jobs provided by the Local Works Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; and from September 1935 to date it comprises jobs on projects of the Works Progress Administration or other agencies under the emergency Works Program that did not specify nonrelief personnel. Direct relief covers all other aid extended by the Philadelphia County Relief Board or Board of Public Assistance.

1936. Although this monthly average fell in the later months of 1936 and during 1937, by December 1938 it had again risen to over 100,000 cases (figure 1 and table C-1). During all these months some families were being added to the relief rolls and others were being dropped. The year 1936 was the only year in the period from 1932 through 1938 in which there was a net decrease in families on the rolls.

Figure 1.- AVERAGE NUMBER OF DIRECT- AND WORK-RELIEF CASES IN PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 1932 TO DECEMBER 1938



BASED ON TABLE C-1

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT - UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
AND WPA - NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT P-40

LONG-TERM RELIEF IN PHILADELPHIA

In the month of study - August 1936 - there were 102,483 cases on the combined direct- and work-relief load of Philadelphia. Approximately one-fourth of these had been on relief continuously for 2 years or more prior to that date. Comparable data are not available to indicate how representative this proportion is for other large cities at that time. A survey of duration of assistance for general-assistance (direct-relief) cases only in the State of Pennsylvania in August 1937, however, indicated that for the State as a whole 15 percent of the cases received assistance for 2 years or more.⁵ Philadelphia had the highest

⁵Data submitted by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance.

percentage (24.3) of any county next to that of Allegheny County, in which Pittsburgh is located, and in which 32.3 percent of the cases had been receiving general relief or assistance for 2 years or longer.

It is significant that much more is known about the people who have been on relief for relatively short periods than about those who have been on relief for long periods of time. Sample studies of Philadelphia cases closed in April and November 1937 and March 1938 because some member of the family received private employment, for example, indicate important differences between these cases and the general relief load.⁶ The most significant fact is that they have been on relief for relatively short periods of time; less than 10 percent, for example, had been on relief for as long as a year. Fewer Negroes were represented in this group in proportion to their numbers on Philadelphia relief rolls. A large proportion of the cases represents family rather than single-person cases, with a larger number of employable members per case than is found in the general-relief load. Men secured work more frequently than women. The chief wage earner of the family in most of these cases secured the employment which took the family off the relief rolls. The character of the employment secured was as widely diversified as the city's industries. From these data it may be inferred that the turn-over group on relief rolls in Philadelphia is composed of persons who are on relief because of illness, inadequate income, partial or short-term unemployment, or the exhaustion of unemployment benefits which compensate only for relatively short-term unemployment. These cases comprise the more employable families and probably include the more employable workers in the relief population.⁷

By contrast, little is known about the families and workers in the hard core on relief. It is the purpose of this study

⁶Summarized in Monthly Caseload Reports of the Philadelphia County Relief Board for April and November 1937, and an unpublished report by Samuel E. Marovitz.

⁷These findings for Philadelphia are substantiated by a sample study of workers in 13 cities who left relief rolls for private employment in the summer of 1935. See Joseph C. Bevis and Stanley L. Payne, *Former Relief Cases in Private Employment* (Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, 1939). During the summer of 1935 about 3 percent of the cases in the monthly relief load in the 13 cities studied were closed because some member of the case secured private employment. All the findings noted above for the turn-over group in Philadelphia were found to be characteristic of the workers and cases in the sample study of the 13 cities. In addition, the latter study shows that, in proportion to their numbers in the general-relief load, more younger workers than older workers and more skilled and semiskilled than unskilled workers were absorbed in private employment. It should be noted that in these cities approximately three-fifths of the workers whose histories were followed for a year were forced to seek assistance from public funds again within the year.

to see what light can be thrown upon the problem of long-term unemployment and relief in Philadelphia by an examination of the occupational and social characteristics of the chief wage earners in the families that have been on relief for a relatively long period in relation to those of other workers in the city. Because the incidence of unemployment according to size of families is an important aspect of the problem, the composition of the relief families studied, as well as the characteristics of the individual worker, must be taken into consideration.

Previous reports in this series of studies of the Philadelphia labor market have examined the relationship of the incidence of relief to the incidence of a given volume of unemployment among families and the incidence of general and long-term unemployment among persons with specific occupational or industrial experience or in given age groups. The selective factors characteristic of the Philadelphia labor market during the recovery years have been analyzed in relation to the employment and unemployment experience of workers attached to specific occupational or industrial labor markets, as well as to the experience of the average job seeker in the community. It is hoped that the characteristics of the hard core on relief may emerge more clearly against this background. In a good recovery year, such as 1936, they constituted the least mobile group in the entire labor supply of Philadelphia.

RELIEF CASES SELECTED FOR STUDY

Of the total of 204,747 cases⁸ on file with the Philadelphia County Relief Board in August 1936 which had at some time received public aid, 102,483 were on direct or work relief during the month. Of these, one-fourth, or 25,727 cases, had been dependent for their support upon public aid continuously during the 2 previous years. Of this group, cases which had no employable member during the 2 years were excluded from consideration in this study. Records were located for 20,152 cases which had had one or more employable members at some time during the 2-year period.⁹ These constituted one-fifth of the city's combined direct- and work-relief load for the month of August 1936.

Table 1 shows the total number of cases in the study, grouped according to whether or not some member had secured sufficient

⁸A relief case consists of one or several persons living together in a household as one family unit and receiving one relief grant.

⁹See appendix A for the procedure used in the selection of cases and priority workers.

WPA or other emergency Works Program employment to take the case off direct relief during the years studied. The table also shows the sex of the first priority worker¹⁰ who was to be given preference in assignment to the Federal Works Program. Women were certified as the first priority workers in 18.4 percent of the total cases studied.

Table 1.- TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES, BY TYPE OF CASE AND SEX OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKER^a

Type of case	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,152	100.0	16,443	100.0	3,709	100.0
Direct relief	6,615	32.8	4,883	29.7	1,732	46.7
Work relief	13,537	67.2	11,560	70.3	1,977	53.3

^aIn this and the following tables, cases with some work-relief or emergency Works Program employment during the 2 years studied have been classified as work-relief cases.

Since the inauguration of the Federal Works Program in July 1935 constituted a major change in relief policy during the 2-year period under consideration, the administrative regulations which were made at that time are important to consider. One of the chief functions of the Federal Works Program was to give preference in employment to persons from relief rolls who were certified as employable.¹¹ This study is therefore concerned with those cases in which one or more members had been certified by the Philadelphia County Relief Board as employable.¹² Such persons, as one of the requirements for eligibility on the Works Program, had to register at the Philadelphia State Employment Office unless

¹⁰The first priority worker was the eligible worker in the case who was to have first choice for employment on the Works Program. In general, this was the head of the family or chief wage earner. In this study the initial first priority worker assigned to the case is considered to represent the case. No data are presented for alternate first priority workers or second priority workers.

¹¹Any case which had been on relief in May 1935 or had been accepted for relief prior to August, 1936 was eligible for assignment to WPA or other emergency Works Program jobs. This included recipients of direct relief from the Philadelphia County Relief Board and those under the care of the Transient Bureau and the Shelter for Local Homeless Men.

¹²In general, the Philadelphia County Relief Board has considered a person employable if he is "physically and mentally capable of holding a job and . . . normally would be a wage earner, or is capable of replacing the normal wage earners in the family. A person whose contribution in service at home is of greater value to the family than his contribution as a wage earner, shall not be considered employable." (Secured from a letter dated June 30, 1938, from the Philadelphia Office of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance.)

they were ill, disabled, or needed at home. Claims for exemption from this regulation had to be substantiated by the individual claiming unemployability.

Data relating to the composition of the families in the hard core on relief in 1936 were secured from the files of original certification records located at the Philadelphia State Employment Office. These records describe the case as of the date of initial receipt of relief or certification for eligibility on the Works Program. The information for most of the cases included in this study is as of the summer and fall of 1935 when the majority of the certification records were issued.¹³ The data concern the number of persons in the case, the number of employable members, and their priority ranking for assignment to the Works Program. These are described in chapter II of this report.

Data relating to the employment characteristics of the first priority workers in the relief cases studied were secured from the registration records at the Philadelphia State Employment Office.¹⁴ These records describe the worker as of the date of his initial registration at the bureau. Many of the workers in these cases had registered prior to their certification for Works Program employment, some as early as 1929 or 1930; others registered after the Federal Works Program had gotten under way. In order to secure greater comparability between the three sets of official records used and to secure a homogeneous group of workers, the analysis of employment characteristics of individual workers has been limited to initial first priority workers in cases in which there was no change in priority worker and, within this group, to those who registered at the State Employment Office in 1934 or 1935. These totaled 15,834. The characteristics of the individual workers thus selected to represent the cases in the study are described in chapter III of this report.

¹³At that time the Philadelphia State Employment Office was responsible for all initial assignments to the Works Program in Philadelphia. Although all changes in the composition of a case were recorded on WPA Form #800, these changes were not always dated, so that a chronological study could not be made from them. Although not strictly comparable from the point of view of timing, data were collected from these forms in respect to such changes in employability composition of the cases as resulted from changes in the persons designated as first priority workers.

¹⁴United States Employment Service Forms #310, 311, and 312, of which transcriptions were made for this study on NRP Form #33. See appendix B.

CHAPTER II

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILIES ON RELIEF

In comparison with the composition of families in the general population and in the general relief load of Philadelphia during the years under review, the 20,152 families in the hard core showed certain distinguishing characteristics. They were larger than the average family in the city but had a smaller number of employable members per family.¹ Families in the group continuously on relief from 1934 to 1936, with an average of 4.0 persons, were also larger than the average family on relief rolls in the city in May 1935. These had 3.1 persons per case for all cases and 3.9 persons for family cases.² Both groups on relief had the same proportion (12.9 percent) of cases without employable members. The average number of employable persons in the families with employable members, however, was higher (1.4) for the smaller group studied than the average (1.2) for all employable cases in the general relief load in May 1935.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER CASE

The average family in the 20,152 Philadelphia cases continuously on relief from August 1934 to August 1936 had 4 persons, in a range of families consisting of from 1 to 12 persons (table C-2). If single-person cases are excluded from consideration, the average number of persons per family case becomes 4.5 persons for direct-relief (home-relief) cases and 4.4 for cases with some work-relief employment. The average is higher for cases in which a man was the first priority worker than for those in which a woman was assigned that role. It should also be noted that the proportion of single-person cases is greater in cases where women were the first priority workers.

¹The average household in a representative sample of Philadelphia households in May 1935 had 3.9 persons and 1.8 employable members. When the same sample was surveyed in the following year, it was found that the number of related persons per household was 3.8. The data are in the files of the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

²Data submitted by Sava S. Schwartz, Administrative Assistant of the Philadelphia County Board of Public Assistance.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS PER CASE

It will be recalled that all the cases studied in this report had at least one employable member at some time during the period covered. The average number of employable persons for all cases was 1.4 - 1.3 for direct-relief and 1.5 for work-relief cases (table C-3). Families with some work-relief or Works Program employment, however, reported a larger number of employable members, on the average, than families continuously on direct relief. There was also a difference in terms of the sex of the first priority worker assigned to the case. There were more employable members, on the average, in families in which men were the first priority workers.

RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKER TO SOCIAL HEAD

In most of the cases studied the person in the case who was to be given preference in Works Program employment was the social head of the family. Table 2 presents this information in detail.

Table 2.- RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKER TO SOCIAL HEAD OF CASE

Relationship to social head	Number	Percent
Total ^a	19,590	100.0
Social head	16,831	85.9
Husband or wife	866	4.4
Son or daughter	1,600	8.2
Brother or sister	106	0.5
Other male relatives	165	0.9
Other female relatives	22	0.1

^aExcludes 562 persons not reporting relationship.

CHANGES IN FIRST PRIORITY WORKERS

During the period studied, changes occurred in case composition and in the temporary employability of the persons designated for preference in employment on the Works Program. These changes were reflected in shifts in the designation of first priority workers. It is true that for a majority of cases no change was reported. In about one-fourth of the direct-relief cases and 7 percent of the cases with Works Program employment, changes took place,

sometimes more than once (table C-4). The initial first priority worker was removed in most of the cases of change. Workers were added to a smaller proportion of the cases with changes.

The reasons for the removal of the first priority workers in 737 of the 1,193 cases in which this occurred are given in table 3. These reasons represent the classifications given by the local County Relief Board when a claim for unemployability was substantiated. Physical disabilities and separations from cases account for the greatest proportion of these changes. Changes like these illustrate the constant fluctuation in the employability status of individuals and families on the relief rolls of a large city.

**Table 3.- REASON FOR REMOVAL OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKER
IN CASES WHERE SUCH CHANGES OCCURRED, BY SEX**

Reason for removal	Total		Men		Women	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
Total ^a	737	100.0	594	100.0	143	100.0
Physical disability	292	39.6	239	40.2	53	37.1
Temporary disability	120	16.3	105	17.7	15	10.5
Separation from case	190	25.8	166	28.0	24	16.8
Age handicap	30	4.0	27	4.5	3	2.1
Duty handicap	50	6.8	5	0.8	45	31.4
Deceased	39	5.3	36	6.1	3	2.1
Other reasons	16	2.2	16	2.7	0	-

^aExcludes 358 men and 98 women not reporting reason for removal.

In the following chapter, only those families are considered in which there was no change in the designation of the first priority worker by the local relief office and in which the first priority worker so designated had registered at the local public employment office in one of the years 1934 and 1935. It is this sample of 15,834 workers which in the balance of the report is analyzed as constituting the long-term unemployed - the hard core of unemployed - on relief in Philadelphia.

CHAPTER III

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHIEF WAGE EARNERS

The 15,834 workers who continued throughout the 2 years under consideration to act as first priority workers for cases on relief from 1934 to 1936 and who had also registered at the Philadelphia State Employment Office in 1934 and 1935 include a small proportion of persons who had had no previous gainful work experience. There were 132 men and 106 women in this group, predominantly younger persons or wives of household heads in families where the normal wage earner was temporarily or permanently out of the labor market.¹ The vast majority of the workers studied, however, were an experienced part of the city's labor supply. Their chief employment characteristics will be described and compared with those of three other groups in the Philadelphia labor market: (1) All first priority workers in a relief census taken in May 1935;² (2) the unemployed in a representative sample of households in the city surveyed in May 1935;³ and (3) new applicants 21 years or over registering at the Philadelphia State Employment Office in the quarter-months (January, April, July, and October) of 1934 and 1935.⁴ It should be noted that 40 percent of the first priority workers in the hard core had registered at the office in

¹There were, in addition, 46 women who had had previous employment but were classified by the Employment Office interviewers as "housewives"; in other words, their employment experience had not been recent enough to warrant their being classified for placement purposes in other occupational groups. In this study they are classified according to the occupation of the last or longest job.

²Data from the May 1935 Philadelphia Relief Labor Inventory taken by the Works Progress Administration include race, sex, and the occupation at which the worker had worked longest in the 10 years preceding the census, for all workers 16 to 64 years of age. The occupational data have been converted to the code used in this report. The basic data are in the files of the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania through the courtesy of the Division of Research of the Work Projects Administration.

³These data were compiled from the findings of State Emergency Relief Administration Project S22-F2-1026 and Works Progress Administration Projects 65-23-6883, 6014, and 16243. See Gladys L. Palmer, *Recent Trends in Employment and Unemployment in Philadelphia* (WPA National Research Project in cooperation with Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania, Report No. P-1, Dec. 1937), pp. 48-9, 54, 56. Basic data are in the files of the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

⁴Data were compiled for the years 1934 and 1935 from Gladys L. Palmer, *The Search for Work in Philadelphia, 1932-36* (WPA National Research Project in cooperation with Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania, Report No. P-7, May 1939), pp. 44-58. Basic data for 1934 are in the files of the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania and for 1935 in the files of the National Research Project of the Work Projects Administration

the same months. The proportions of new workers differ in the various groups cited for comparative purposes, and this may affect some of the comparisons made.

SEX, RACE, AND AGE

With respect to sex and race, the chief wage earners in the hard core on relief were typical of the general relief load but were less typical of the average unemployed worker in the city. Of the group of priority workers studied, 15 percent were women. The same proportion was found among all first priority workers certified as eligible for Works Program employment in Philadelphia in May 1935. Among the general unemployed of the city in the spring of 1935 and also among new applicants at the State Employment Office in 1934 and 1935, women constituted a higher proportion of the total.

Table 4.—SEX AND RACE OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKERS IN THE HARD CORE ON RELIEF AND IN THE RELIEF LABOR INVENTORY, OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN MAY 1935, AND OF NEW APPLICANTS AT THE STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE IN 1934 AND 1935

Sex and race	First priority workers in the hard core who registered in 1934 and 1935		First priority workers in the Relief Labor Inventory, May 1935 ^a		Unemployed in May 1935		New applicants at the State Employment Office, quarter-months of 1934 and 1935 ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Men, total ^c	13,429	100.0	67,352	100.0	18,446	100.0	75,357	100.0
White	7,616	56.7	39,098	58.1	14,538	78.8	57,938	76.9
Negro and other	5,813	43.3	28,254	41.9	3,908	21.2	17,419	23.1
Women, total ^c	2,391	100.0	12,228	100.0	7,722	100.0	25,321	100.0
White	802	33.5	3,596	29.4	5,402	69.9	17,771	70.2
Negro and other	1,589	66.5	8,632	70.6	2,320	30.1	7,550	29.8

^aPersons whose race is unknown are included with "Negro and other."

^bData cover the quarter-months of January, April, July, and October of each year.

^cExcludes the following number of persons not reporting race: 14 men in the hard core and 539 men and 206 women who were new applicants at the State Employment Office.

The proportion of Negroes to the total in the various groups studied is an important consideration. Among workers from cases which had been on relief continuously for 2 years, Negroes constituted 46.8 percent of the total, 43.3 percent of all men, and 66.5 percent of all women (table 4). They constituted approximately the same proportion of all first priority workers on

Table 5.- SEX AND AGE OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKERS IN THE
HARD CORE ON BELIEF, OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN MAY 1935,
AND OF NEW APPLICANTS AT THE STATE EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE, 1934 AND 1935

Sex and age in years	First priority workers in the hard core who registered in 1934 and 1935		Unemployed in May 1935		New applicants at the State Employment Office quarter-months of 1934 and 1935 ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Men, total ^b	13,438	100.0	18,405	100.0	75,803	100.0
Under 20	266	2.0	2,417	13.1	0	-
20-24	868	6.6	2,998	16.3	13,538	17.8
25-29	1,463	10.9	2,249	12.2	11,365	15.0
30-34	1,850	13.8	1,680	9.1	9,932	13.1
35-39	2,163	16.1	1,890	10.2	10,833	14.3
40-44	2,078	15.4	1,742	9.5	9,395	12.4
45-49	1,848	13.7	1,596	8.7	7,798	10.3
50-54	1,278	9.5	1,298	7.1	5,500	7.3
55-59	846	6.3	954	5.2	3,763	5.0
60-64	481	3.6	816	4.4	2,265	3.0
65 or over	277	2.1	767	4.2	1,393	1.8
Median age	40.2		34.6		36.4	
Women, total ^b	2,391	100.0	7,697	100.0	25,482	100.0
Under 20	115	4.8	2,176	28.3	0	-
20-24	270	11.3	1,793	23.3	7,994	31.4
25-29	350	14.6	928	12.0	4,364	17.1
30-34	411	17.2	689	8.9	3,344	13.1
35-39	399	16.7	698	9.1	3,363	13.2
40-44	320	13.4	471	6.1	2,461	9.7
45-49	227	9.5	365	4.7	1,661	7.3
50-54	170	7.1	267	3.5	1,098	4.3
55-59	74	3.1	140	1.8	583	2.3
60-64	41	1.7	104	1.4	274	1.1
65 or over	14	0.6	66	0.9	140	0.5
Median age	35.6		24.7		30.6	

^aData cover the quarter-months of January, April, July, and October of each year and include no applicants under 21 years of age.

^bExcludes the following number of persons not reporting age: 5 men in the hard core, 41 men and 25 women unemployed in May 1935, and 93 men and 45 women who were new applicants at the State Employment Office.

relief in the city in May 1935. These proportions were much higher, however, than the proportions which unemployed Negroes bore to the total unemployed in the city, both men and women, and also higher than the proportion of Negroes among job seekers registering at the State Employment Office during these years (table 4).

Workers in the hard core of unemployed on relief were, in general, older than the average unemployed worker in the city. The median age of men first priority workers was 40.2 years and of women 35.6 (tables 5, C-5, and C-6). The average unemployed man in the city in May 1935, on the other hand, was 34.6 years old and the average unemployed woman 24.7. Men registering for work at the State Employment Office in 1934 and 1935 averaged 36.4 years and women 30.6 (table 5). It should be noted that the latter group contained no persons under 21 years of age, and the averages are therefore higher than they would be if workers under 21 had also been included in the totals.

MARITAL STATUS, YEARS IN CITY, AND SCHOOLING

A very small proportion of the workers in the hard core on relief were single. These constituted only 13.6 percent of the total (12.6 percent of the men and 19.1 percent of the women). In contrast to this, 50.2 percent of the unemployed in the city were single - 45.2 percent of all unemployed men and 62.1 percent of unemployed women. Among applicants at the Philadelphia State Employment Office in 1934 and 1935, 33.8 percent were single - 30.4 percent of the total men and 43.9 percent of the women. It may be inferred from these comparisons that a larger proportion of the workers in the hard core of unemployed on relief had family responsibilities than among the unemployed in the city.

All but 2 percent of the workers in the hard core had resided in the city for more than 5 years (table C-7). A significant group, 26.5 percent, had been in residence since birth. It is worth noting that Negroes had been in residence for somewhat shorter periods, on the average, than white persons.

The extent of schooling reported by workers was, in general, less than that of the other comparative groups studied. Men in the hard core reported an average of 6.6 school grades completed and women 6.9 (table C-8). The average amount of schooling reported was undoubtedly influenced by the high proportion of

Negroes in the total; for these the average school grade completed was significantly lower than for white persons. In contrast to this, the average schooling reported by the average registrant at the State Employment Office was 7.7 for men and 8.6 for women. The proportion of persons reporting no formal education was considerably higher among workers in the hard core than among the other unemployed workers studied.

OCCUPATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE

The occupational entry on the Employment Service records which may be assumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, to correspond fairly closely to the average worker's concept of his usual occupation is that of the longest job. In the case of the first priority workers in the hard core of unemployed on relief, the occupation of this job corresponds fairly closely with that of the primary classification given these workers by the Employment Office interviewers when they registered.⁵ Since more data than the occupational classification are available concerning the experience on the longest job, these data and similar information for the last regular job⁶ recorded on the registration card have been used for analysis in this report. For many of the workers in the hard core, the major occupational group in which the last job fell was the same as that of the longest job recorded.⁷

THE LONGEST JOB

Almost three-fourths of the men who were chief wage earners among the long-term unemployed continuously on relief from 1934 to 1936 had worked in about equal proportions as unskilled laborers and as skilled and semiskilled workers in the manufacturing and

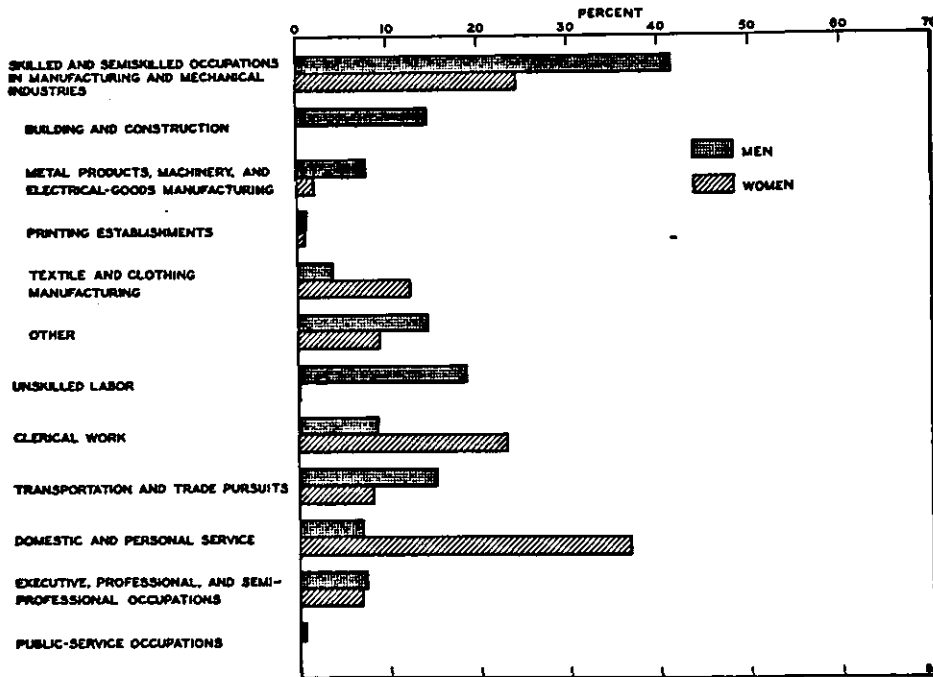
⁵ A special check on this relationship shows that in a series of 233 occupational code items, 65 percent of the men and 59 percent of the women were classified in the same occupation both for the longest job and for primary registration. Of those classified according to different occupational code numbers, approximately half were classified in the same major occupational group on both counts.

⁶ The last "regular" job was the last job at which the worker had been employed 1 month or more. Work-relief jobs under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration program and Works Progress Administration jobs were specifically excluded from consideration when the data were secured, and for all but a few persons in the study, this was a nonrelief job. These few were the 183 men whose last work had been in Civilian Conservation Corps camps; this was counted as the last "regular" job.

⁷ A check on this relationship shows that the occupational group of the last job was the same as that of the longest job for 79 percent of the men and 88.6 percent of the women first priority workers. This proportion was highest for skilled and semiskilled workers in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, of the seven occupational groups considered.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Figure 2.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LONGEST JOB OF NEW APPLICANTS AT THE STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, QUARTER-MONTHS OF 1934 AND 1935, BY SEX



BASED ON TABLE 6

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT - UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
AND WPA - NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT P-41

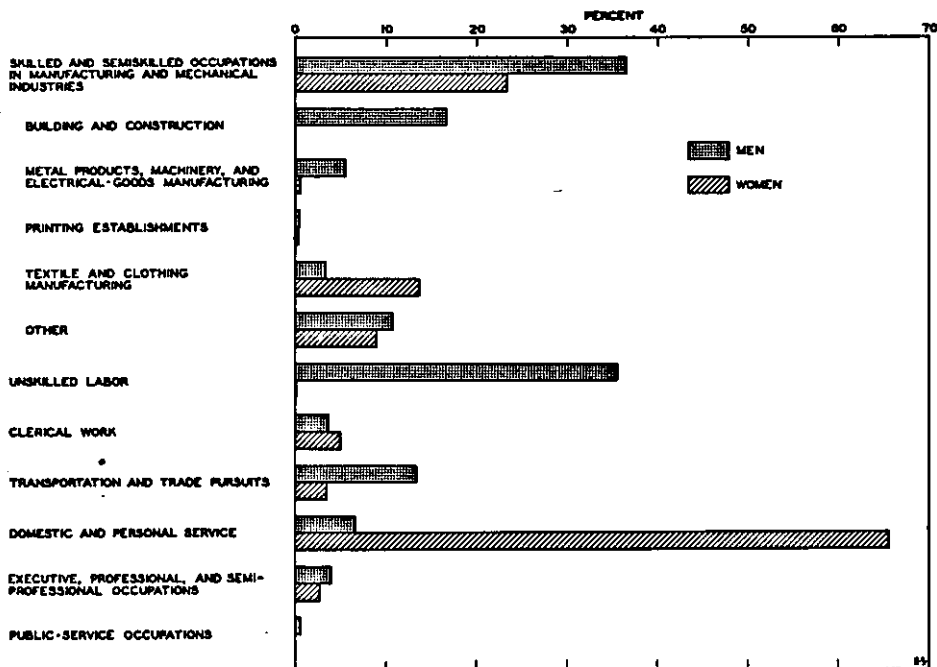
mechanical industries on their longest jobs (table 6). About two-thirds of the women had worked in domestic and personal service on their longest jobs. It is worth noting that the occupational distribution of all first priority workers on relief rolls in the city in May 1935 is similar to that of first priority workers who registered in 1934 and 1935 from cases with no change in priority worker. Job seekers at the State Employment Office, on the other hand, present a different distribution. More of the men within this group had worked at skilled and semiskilled jobs in the manufacturing and mechanical industries and fewer at unskilled labor. Among women, there were fewer domestic servants. There were more clerical workers, both men and women, registering at the Employment Office in 1934 and 1935 than in either group of first priority workers on relief.

Despite the representation of a wide variety of occupations in the background experience of workers in the hard core on relief, 48 percent of them had worked in 10 occupations. These data are presented in detail in table C-9. The 10 occupations in which the

largest numbers of persons in the hard core of unemployed workers on relief had worked longest are as follows (ranked in order of size): Laborers (building construction and other); deliverymen and truck drivers; day workers; domestic servants; carpenters; longshoremen; painters (construction); proprietors and owners; operatives not elsewhere classified, in miscellaneous manufacturing industries; and porters.

When all first priority workers are classified according to the occupations at which they had worked longest in the 10 years preceding May 1935, all but 3 of the occupations listed as important for workers in the hard core recur. These occupations are, in order of size, as follows: Laborers (building construction and other); deliverymen and truck drivers; operatives not elsewhere classified, in miscellaneous manufacturing; operatives not elsewhere classified, in textile manufacturing; painters (construction); carpenters; domestic servants; sales clerks; day workers; and operatives not elsewhere classified, in iron and steel manufacturing. About half of all first priority workers

Figure 3.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LONGEST JOB OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKERS AMONG THE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED ON RELIEF WHO REGISTERED IN 1934 AND 1935, BY SEX



BASED ON TABLE 6

Table 6.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LONGEST JOB OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKERS IN THE HARD CORE ON RELIEF AND IN THE RELIEF LABOR INVENTORY AND OF NEW APPLICANTS AT THE STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE IN 1934 AND 1935, BY SEX^a

Occupational group	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First priority workers in the hard core who registered in 1934 and 1935				
Total^b	13,312	100.0	2,267	100.0
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,817	36.5	527	23.3
Building and construction	2,197	16.6	0	-
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	787	5.9	11	0.5
Printing establishments	52	0.4	7	0.3
Textile and clothing manufacturing	434	3.3	308	13.6
Other	1,407	10.7	201	8.9
Unskilled labor	4,696	35.5	2	0.1
Clerical work	473	3.6	112	4.9
Transportation and trade pursuits	1,760	13.3	76	3.4
Domestic and personal service	874	6.6	1,487	65.6
Executive, professional, and semiprofessional occupations	510	3.9	61	2.7
Public-service occupations	88	0.6	0	-
First priority workers in the Relief Labor Inventory, May 1935				
Total^b	61,499	100.0	7,324	100.0
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	23,496	38.2	1,792	24.5
Building and construction	10,055	16.3	0	-
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	3,988	6.5	20	0.3
Printing establishments	420	0.7	28	0.3
Textile and clothing manufacturing	2,686	4.4	1,030	14.1
Other	6,848	10.3	716	9.8
Unskilled labor	19,981	32.5	49	0.7
Clerical work	2,352	3.8	529	7.2
Transportation and trade pursuits	6,890	11.2	372	5.1
Domestic and personal service	4,632	7.5	4,426	60.4
Executive, professional, and semiprofessional occupations	2,013	3.3	156	2.1
Public-service occupations	135	0.2	0	-
New applicants at the State Employment Office, quarter-months of 1934 and 1935^c				
Total^b	74,302	100.0	23,823	100.0
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	30,901	41.6	5,813	24.4
Building and construction	10,789	14.5	0	-
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	5,705	7.7	451	1.9
Printing establishments	696	1.0	305	0.9
Textile and clothing manufacturing	2,919	3.9	2,979	12.5
Other	10,792	14.5	2,178	9.1
Unskilled labor	19,885	26.7	58	0.2
Clerical work	6,621	8.9	5,517	23.2
Transportation and trade pursuits	11,266	15.2	1,982	8.3
Domestic and personal service	5,298	7.1	6,765	28.4
Executive, professional, and semiprofessional occupations	5,790	7.7	1,660	7.0
Public-service occupations	511	0.7	6	*

^aOccupational group of the longest job of first priority workers in the hard core and of new applicants at the State Employment Office, and of the longest job within the past 10 years of first priority workers in the Relief Labor Inventory.

^bExcludes the following number of persons not reporting occupation: 89 men and 16 women in the hard core on relief; 5,453 men and 4,371 women in the Relief Labor Inventory; and 279 men and 266 women who were new applicants at the State Employment Office. Excludes also the following number of new workers: 182 men and 106 women in the hard core on relief; 400 men and 633 women in the Relief Labor Inventory; and 1,816 men and 1,459 women who were new applicants at the State Employment Office.

^cData cover the quarter-months of January, April, July, and October of each year.

*Less than 0.05 percent.

certified as eligible for Works Program employment in Philadelphia in May 1935 had worked in these 10 occupations or occupational groups. Sales clerks and iron and steel and textile factory operatives were relatively more important from the point of view of their numbers among all first priority workers eligible for Works Program employment than among workers in the hard core of unemployed on relief.

The industries represented in the background experience of the workers in the hard core were varied. There was concentration, however, in the building and construction and manufacturing industries for men, and in textile and clothing manufacture, service industries, and work for private families for women (table C-10).

The length of service reported on the longest job reflects the maximum of work-record stability (tables C-11 and C-12). Men averaged 7.4 years and women 4 years in the length of time they had worked on their longest jobs. These averages are higher than the average length of service on similar types of jobs reported by new applicants at the State Employment Office in 1934 and 1935.

THE LAST REGULAR JOB

Data relating to the last job are of special interest in understanding the industrial background of the chief wage earners in the hard core. Table 7 presents the occupational grouping of the last jobs for these workers compared with that of a representative sample of unemployed workers in the city in May 1935. Fewer workers in the hard core had had recent experience at skilled and semiskilled jobs in the manufacturing and mechanical industries; among these is found a higher proportion of building and construction occupations. There were fewer unskilled laborers and many fewer domestic servants among the unemployed in the city than there were among workers in the hard core.

The 10 occupations in which the largest numbers of the first priority workers studied had most recently worked correspond closely to this ranking for the occupations of the longest jobs. The only difference is that operatives in miscellaneous manufacturing industries in the latter ranking are replaced by hucksters and peddlers. Over half of all the workers studied had recently worked in these 10 occupations. Many, although not all, of the occupations represented in large numbers in the hard core are occupations in which large numbers of persons are normally

Table 7.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LAST REGULAR JOB OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKERS IN THE HARD CORE ON RELIEF AND OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN MAY 1935, BY SEX

Occupational group	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First priority workers in the hard core who registered in 1934 and 1935				
Total^a	13,267	100.0	2,281	100.0
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,388	33.1	441	19.3
Building and construction	2,192	16.5	0	-
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	604	4.6	17	0.7
Printing establishments	39	0.3	5	0.2
Textile and clothing manufacturing	372	2.8	262	11.5
Other	1,181	8.9	157	6.9
Unskilled labor	5,258	39.6	2	0.1
Clerical work	416	3.1	92	4.0
Transportation and trade pursuits	1,704	12.8	78	3.4
Domestic and personal service	1,002	7.6	1,621	71.1
Executive, professional, and semiprofessional occupations	451	3.4	47	2.1
Public-service occupations	48	0.4	0	-
Unemployed in May 1935				
Total^a	15,970	100.0	5,625	100.0
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	6,779	42.4	1,640	29.1
Building and construction	2,258	14.1	0	-
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	1,256	7.9	16	0.3
Printing establishments	262	1.6	91	1.6
Textile and clothing manufacturing	999	6.3	891	15.8
Other	2,004	12.5	640	11.4
Unskilled labor	3,486	21.8	43	0.8
Clerical work	952	6.0	796	14.2
Transportation and trade pursuits	2,219	13.9	423	7.5
Domestic and personal service	1,202	7.5	2,481	44.1
Executive, professional, and semiprofessional occupations	1,257	7.9	242	4.3
Public-service occupations	75	0.5	0	-

^aExcludes the following number of persons not reporting occupation of last regular job: 44 men and 4 women in the hard core and 21 men and 12 women unemployed in May 1935. Excludes also the following number of new workers: 132 men and 106 women in the hard core and 2,456 men and 2,086 women unemployed in May 1935.

employed in the city and in which the volume of unemployment has been high.⁶

Several inferences may be drawn from the listing of these 10 occupations in which 51 percent of the chief wage earners in the hard core had last worked. The presence of several occupations characterized by highly irregular and casual employment should

⁶The 10 occupations which the largest numbers of unemployed persons reported as their last jobs in the Philadelphia Survey Sample in May 1935 were (in order of size): Laborers (building construction and other); domestic servants; operatives n.e.c., in miscellaneous manufacturing industries; deliverymen and truck drivers; sales clerks; operatives n.e.c., in textile factories; operatives n.e.c., in clothing factories; carpenters; proprietors and owners; and apprentices to the skilled trades. Approximately 45 percent of all unemployed persons in the Philadelphia Survey Sample in May 1935 had recently worked in these occupations. The first 6 occupations listed and carpenters were among the 10 largest for unemployed workers reporting in this survey sample in May 1935.

be noted. This is particularly characteristic of laborers, truck drivers, day workers, and longshoremen. The work of carpenters and construction painters is highly seasonal, and these trades have also been characterized by a large volume of unemployment since the early stages of the depression. The group of proprietors and owners and hucksters and peddlers represent primarily the owners of small businesses or persons who, when they lost their factory or commercial jobs, tried small business ventures, only to end eventually on public relief rolls.

The building and construction industries were about equally represented with manufacturing industries in the recent experience of the first priority workers studied (table C-10). One-quarter of the total number of men had worked in each of these major industry groups. Over half the women had been employed by private families on their last jobs.

The length of service reported for these jobs ranged widely from a few months to over 20 years (table C-13). Men averaged 4.2 years and women 2.5 years. The shortest average duration was reported by men in domestic and personal service and by women in transportation and trade pursuits.

The dates reported for the loss of the last job in private industry of a duration of 1 month or more ranged over a long period (tables C-14 and C-15). Ninety-five percent of the men's jobs had been lost between 1929 and 1934. A fourth of the men's jobs had been lost in 1933 and 1934, approximately 43 percent in 1931 and 1932, and over one-fourth in 1929 and 1930. The remainder had been lost prior to 1929. Eighty-nine percent of the women's jobs had been lost between 1929 and 1934. Forty-three percent were reported as lost in 1933 and 1934, 30 percent in 1931 and 1932, and 16 percent in 1929 and 1930. A slightly higher percentage of women than of men reported losing their last jobs in years prior to 1929. This difference may reflect the reentrance of these workers to the labor market as the result of depression contingencies.

There are noteworthy differences in the dates reported for the loss of the last jobs by workers in different industries (tables C-14 and C-15). Four-fifths of the men from the building and construction industries, for example, had lost their last regular jobs between 1929 and 1932, while two-thirds of the men from the manufacturing industries had lost their last jobs between

1931 and 1934. Over half the women from domestic- and personal-service jobs in private families, on the other hand, had lost their last jobs in 1933 and 1934. Women factory workers had become unemployed at various stages of the depression in about equal proportions.

Data on the age at which the workers in the hard core lost their last jobs are presented in table C-16. The average age of men rises consistently in the earlier years reported. The average age of women, on the other hand, fluctuates without relation to the date of loss of the last job reported.

Among a representative group of unemployed Philadelphia workers who reported the date of loss of their last regular jobs in the employment and unemployment survey in May 1935, one-half of the men and two-thirds of the women had last been employed in 1933, 1934, and 1935. Only 3 percent of the workers had last been employed in private industry prior to 1929. In general, unemployed white workers had last lost their jobs more recently than Negroes, and younger workers more recently than older workers. It should be noted that the average unemployed worker in the city had been out of a job for shorter periods than was true for the average chief wage earner in the hard core of unemployed. Workers from 6 of the 10 occupations of greatest relative importance in this group had been unemployed for longer periods than the average unemployed worker in the city.

EMPLOYABILITY OF WORKERS IN THE "HARD CORE" OF UNEMPLOYED ON RELIEF

Many questions have recently been raised concerning the employability of workers on relief rolls and the extent to which they have been in the past, and will be in the future, a functioning group in the labor market. It is difficult to answer these questions with respect to conditions in a metropolitan labor market. Nevertheless, certain of the findings of this study may throw some light on this question insofar as it concerns the least mobile group of Philadelphia workers, those who had been on relief continuously for 2 years prior to August 1936. *

The vast majority of the persons designated as chief wage earners for the relief families studied had previously been gainfully employed. The small number of "new workers", so designated, were the most employable members of the families available for work at the time, and most of them may be expected to continue to be

active in the labor market. Of the group who had had previous employment, 291, or 1.8 percent of the total, were over 65 years of age. An additional group of 772 workers under 65 years of age had lost their last jobs in private employment prior to 1929. Assuming that this represents a date before which loss of private employment was so distant as to constitute a bar to reemployment now, an additional group of 4.9 percent of the total studied might be assumed to be unable to meet the conditions of securing a job in the present labor market.

There were, in addition, 2,347 workers who were under 65 years of age and had been employed at some time since 1929 (14.8 percent of the total), who when they registered at the State Employment Office indicated that they had some physical disability. The ailments might have been minor but were noted by the interviewers. No check was made on medical records to test the reliability of this information, and no detailed data are presented with regard to this point. It should be noted that these disabilities were not considered by the local relief office of sufficient importance to warrant a status of unemployability for the worker concerned. It is reasonable to expect that there might be a difference of opinion as to the employability of a given worker as between a local relief office and a local employment bureau. There is no doubt but that these disabilities might constitute a bar to successful reemployment on the average type of job, unless the placements were made on a specially planned rehabilitation basis.

In any event, if one counts the workers over 65 years of age and all persons who had lost their last jobs prior to 1929 and all persons who reported any physical disability when registering for work, 21.5 percent of the total would be excluded. This figure is, however, definitely biased in the direction of excluding many persons who have successfully held jobs before and will doubtless do so again. It is an "outside" figure for possible exclusions from the labor market among workers in the least mobile section of the relief population in 1936.

The remaining group, over three-fourths of the chief wage earners in the hard core, had worked in private employment more recently; they reported no physical disabilities, and they were under 65 years of age. They had had relatively more experience in their occupations than the average applicant at a public employment bureau. They are certainly as employable as the next person in their respective age and occupational groups insofar as this

can be measured in statistical terms. That they were so considered by the Employment Office interviewers who registered them is evidenced in the comments which were made with regard to the possibilities of placing them.⁹

A white man, 28 years old, with experience as a construction laborer was cited as "active, strong, and healthy." A Negro laborer, 36 years old, was described as a "good type, well-built, active, steady worker, capable of heavy work." An auto mechanic, a white man who was 47 years old, was described as "strong, healthy, with a good record, 28 years at the trade." An odd-job worker, a white man, 24 years old, was cited as "intelligent, strong, active, willing, good type." A punch-press operator (white), 35 years of age, was cited as "willing to take anything." A textile carder and comber (white), who was 53 years old, was described as "strong, active, willing to take a labor job." A different attitude toward work was expressed in the comment concerning a Negro farm hand of 57 years of age, "strong, but not so anxious for any work." A rigger (white), 44 years old, was described as "big, strong, active, not afraid to climb." A male sales clerk (white), 34 years old, was described as "nice-looking, clean-cut, intelligent."

The comments concerning women's employability are equally noteworthy. A white woman, 35 years old, who had worked as a shaker and folder in laundries was described as "very foreign, strong, healthy, and clean; would make a good office cleaner." A white woman of 30 who had worked as an examiner in dress factories was described as "earnest, responsible, a good factory worker, eager for work." A Negro woman cook, 47 years of age, was described as "agreeable, spunky, initiative, good restaurant type." A Negro woman, 29 years old, who had worked as a kitchen helper was described as "very likeable, clean; would make a good restaurant worker." A white woman, 34 years of age, who had worked as a factory assembler was described as having a "nice appearance, intelligent, adaptable; could work as a sales person." A white woman, 52 years of age, who had done housework was described as "not really employable because of age, but might take a light job as a practical nurse."

⁹The records from which these comments are quoted were selected at random.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It is clear from this analysis that families among the long-term unemployed on relief in Philadelphia differ from other families and that the chief wage earners in these families also have certain important characteristics. The employable cases in the long-term or hard core of unemployed represented between one-fifth and one-fourth of the total Philadelphia relief case load in August 1936. Two-thirds of these cases had had some work-relief or Works Program employment during the period from August 1934 to August 1936. Women were designated as eligible for priority assignment to the Works Program in 18 percent of the cases, and men were so designated in the greater majority of cases. The relief families in this study were larger than the average family in the city but had a smaller average number of employable members per family. They were also larger than the average family in the total relief case load in May 1935. Families with the maximum of social responsibilities therefore appear to be heavily represented in the hard core of unemployed on relief rolls.

The chief wage earners in the hard core in Philadelphia in 1936 were typical in several important respects of all chief wage earners in the general relief load, but they differed in these respects from other unemployed workers in the city. With regard to sex, race, and general occupational distribution, for example, they were similar to all chief wage earners who were on relief in Philadelphia in May 1935. As compared with other unemployed workers, however, they included relatively fewer women and many more Negroes. The hard core had relatively greater numbers of unskilled workers and fewer skilled, semiskilled, and clerical or professional workers. The chief wage earners in these long-term unemployed were also older, on the average, than other unemployed workers for whom comparable data were available. There was an especially heavy concentration in the age group 30 to 55 years among the first priority workers in this study.

Twenty-eight percent of the workers in the hard core of unemployed on relief had lost their last jobs in private industry in 1933 and 1934, and 41 percent in 1931 and 1932. They had been out

of work for longer periods than other unemployed workers studied. This in and of itself is a characteristic, the importance of which is well stated in a recent publication: "Long unemployment tends to be self-generating . . . [it] (in addition to age, a home in a depressed district, and connexion with a contracting industry) is in itself a bar to re-employment."¹

The findings of this study indicate some of the major social and economic reasons why a significant proportion of the total relief load in Philadelphia has remained on relief for a relatively long period of time. There is no question but that in a metropolitan community of diversified manufacturing and commercial interests, like Philadelphia, the hard core of the unemployed on relief is the resultant of the volume of general unemployment and its incidence in relation to family composition and the volume and incidence of long-term unemployment in relation to the occupation, race, and age characteristics of unemployed workers.

Some of the chief wage earners in the hard core in Philadelphia are there because of inadequate earnings in relation to the size of their families. Others come from highly casual types of employment, such as truck driving, longshore work, and other kinds of unskilled labor jobs generally characterized by great insecurity of work and income. The skilled workers in the group come predominantly from the building trades, and it is possible that they have stayed on relief in order to be sure of some income during a relatively long period in which there have been few opportunities for jobs in private construction. The scattered workers in the hard core from occupations in declining industries are of less importance in a metropolitan community like Philadelphia than these other groups, although their specific problems of economic adjustment are nonetheless important.

The outstanding facts about the wage earners in the hard core in Philadelphia in 1936 are the relative predominance of older workers, of unskilled workers, and, perhaps as a corollary of the latter, of Negroes. The importance of age and of the lack of specialized work experience or skill as handicaps to reemployment have been attested to in numerous studies. That these constitute predominant factors in long-term unemployment has been specifically noted in several recent studies. The significance of the

¹*Men Without Work: A Report to the Pilgrim Trust* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1938), p. 24.

lack of skill as a major factor in long-term unemployment is emphasized in an English study of this specific problem entitled *Men Without Work*. It should be noted that to date it is not known whether a high degree of skill reduces the general risks of unemployment or whether there is a greater demand for skilled and semiskilled workers in the industries which have recently expanded, or whether a combination of both of these factors is involved.

The findings of English studies, of the studies of the Philadelphia labor market, and of other National Research Project studies indicate that age is no bar to the continued holding of a job but is a serious handicap to reemployment once a worker becomes unemployed. The passage of time enhances rather than solves the problems of workers in the long-term unemployed group, not the least of which is the self-generating character of long-term unemployment itself.

APPENDIXES

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In appendix C the first table includes all relief cases in Philadelphia and the next three cover the total number of cases included in the study. The remainder of the tables (C-5 through C-16), however, cover only the 15,834 workers who continued throughout the 2 years under consideration to act as first priority workers for cases on relief from 1934 to 1936 and who had also registered at the Philadelphia State Employment Office in 1934 and 1935.

APPENDIX A

PROCEDURE USED TO DETERMINE WORKERS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

In order to locate at the Philadelphia State Employment Office the registration cards of first priority workers in cases which were on relief continuously for the 2-year period, August 15, 1934, to August 15, 1936, three major steps were necessary - namely: (a) The determination of the cases which had been on continuous direct and/or work relief for the 2-year period, August 15, 1934, to August 15, 1936; (b) the selection of the first priority worker to be studied in those cases which had employable members; (c) the location of the registration cards for the first priority workers.

DETERMINATION OF CASES ON RELIEF FOR 2-YEAR PERIOD

The alphabetical master file of the Relief Order Department of the Philadelphia County Relief Board was the basic file used. The complete file of 204,747 cases was searched in order to obtain the name, address, and case number of each case that had been receiving relief continuously for the 2-year period from August 15, 1934, to August 15, 1936. In addition, the dates of all closings due to a member's having secured a work-relief job and the dates of the subsequent reopenings were copied. The following types of cases were considered to have been on relief continuously for the 2-year period:

1. Cases that showed no discontinuance of direct relief during the period under consideration.
2. Cases that showed discontinuance of direct relief for periods of 3 consecutive weeks or less.
3. Cases that showed closings because some member secured a job either on local work-division projects, on WPA projects, with the Public Works Administration or with the Civilian Conservation Corps or any other emergency Works Program job. Cases showing closings due to WPA were not cleared further to determine the duration of the WPA employment. The study included cases which had been closed because some member

secured a WPA job and which had not returned to direct relief by August 1936.

As a result of searching the master file, 25,727 cases were found which, within the definitions set up by the study, were receiving relief continuously during the 2-year period from August 1934 to August 1936.

SELECTION OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKER IN CASES SELECTED FOR STUDY

In order to eliminate cases which had no employable member at any time during the 2-year period and to determine the first priority worker of the cases with employable members, it was necessary to secure information regarding the employability composition of the 25,727 cases under review. This information was most readily available from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration Form #600 file.

The FERA Form #600 cards, filed at the State Employment Office, were originally prepared by the Philadelphia County Relief Board for each case actively on the relief rolls at the time the Federal Works Program was started. While the exact dates of the preparation of these cards are not known, it may be assumed that for the cases under consideration in this study they were prepared as soon after July 1935 as was possible in view of the clerical work involved.

The records on FERA Form #600, filed according to case name, contain information regarding the number of persons in the case, the number of employable members, the name and occupation of registration of each employable member, an indication of which member was designated as the first priority worker, and a notation when the case was receiving supplementary relief. Whenever changes in case composition occurred, the County Relief Board notified the State Employment Office, and these changes were recorded on FERA Form #600.

As a result of clearing the 25,727 cases that were receiving relief continuously from August 1934 to August 1936 with the FERA Form #600 file, 3,327 cases were eliminated because they had no employable members at any time between July 1935 and August 1936. Because of discrepancies in postings for the State Employment Office and County Relief Board files, an additional 642 cases could not be located in the FERA Form #600 file at the time that this check was made.

For the remaining 21,758 cases the name of the first priority worker and his occupation of primary registration were copied.¹ When there had been a change in first priority worker, the person originally designated was selected for study. If the case had no employable member when the initial FERA Form #600 was prepared but acquired one at a later date, the name of this person was copied as the first priority worker.

LOCATION OF THE REGISTRATION CARDS OF THE FIRST PRIORITY WORKERS

The State Employment Office registration cards for first priority workers studied were filed by occupation. Of the group of 21,758 first priority workers secured through the clearance of the original case names with the FERA Form #600 file, it was found that the records for 1,606 priority workers could not be located in the registration files. There were 20,152 individuals, representing as many cases, for whom information was secured, who were the initial first priority workers in cases which had been on continuous direct and/or work relief for the 2-year period from August 1934 to August 1936. Transcriptions of their registration cards were made.

FURTHER LIMITATIONS MADE IN THE COURSE OF THE STUDY

As was stated earlier, the first priority workers in the cases chosen for study had not necessarily been first priority workers for the entire period for which this assignment of status was known, July 1935 to August 1936. In cases with no employable members at the time of the general issue of certification records, a first priority worker may have been added after that time. In other instances, he may have been removed or replaced by another first priority worker prior to August 1936, the control date of this study. Of the 20,152 first priority workers located, 2,808 had not continued in this capacity during the entire period. These were eliminated from the final study.

The remaining 17,344 had first registered at the State Employment Office over a period of several years; a large majority, however, had registered in 1934 or 1935. To facilitate comparisons of their employment characteristics, the 1,510 who had

¹At the same time some additional information was copied - namely: (1) The number of persons in the case as of the date the initial FERA Form #600 was prepared, (2) the number of employable persons in the case at that time, and (3) a record of the changes in first priority worker.

not registered in 1934 or 1935 were eliminated from the study. The group of 15,834 individuals from cases which had been on continuous home and/or work relief from August 1934 to August 1936 were, therefore, the first priority workers in these cases from July 1935 to August 1936, and they had first registered in the Philadelphia State Employment Office in 1934 or 1935.

RECAPITULATION

The disposition of the 25,727 cases which were on relief continuously from August 15, 1934, to August 15, 1936, as used in this study of first priority workers, was as follows:

Type of case	Number
Total	<u>25,727</u>
Eliminated from study	<u>9,893</u>
No employable members	3,327
Not located in FERA Form #600 file	642
First priority worker not identified	1,608
Change in first priority worker	2,808
First priority worker registered in years other than 1934 and 1935	1,510
Included in study	15,834

STUDY NO. _____

SCHEDULE NO. _____

STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE EMPLOYMENT RECORD
for
RELIEF SAMPLE

CLERK'S NO. _____

DATE COPIED _____

C. R. B. CASE NO. _____

S. E. O. REGISTRATION NO. _____

SEX	AGE	RACE	BIRTHPLACE	YEARS IN CITY	MARITAL STATUS	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION OF PRIMARY REGISTRATION	DATE OF REGISTRATION

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	NAME OF EMPLOYER	LENGTH OF SERVICE	DATE LEFT	RATE OF PAY
LAST REGULAR JOB					
LONGEST JOB					

REFERRAL AND PLACEMENT RECORD

OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	DURATION	RATE OF PAY	RESULT

HRP FORM #33

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT- UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SCHEDULES AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

SCHEDULE

APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Description of Cases

Direct-Relief Cases: The cases for which the relief records showed no interruption in the receipt of direct relief for more than 3 consecutive weeks at any time during the 2-year period, August 15, 1934, to August 15, 1936, were classified in this study as direct-relief cases.

Work-Relief Cases: The cases for which the relief records showed that some member of the case had had work-relief or Works Program employment for one or more periods between August 15, 1934, and August 15, 1936, were classified in this study as work-relief cases.

Employable Persons: Members of cases were classified as employable or unemployable by the Philadelphia County Relief Board. In general, a person has been considered employable who is "physically and mentally capable of holding a job and . . . normally would be a wage earner, or is capable of replacing the normal wage earners in the family. A person whose contribution in service at home is of greater value to the family than his contribution as a wage earner, shall not be considered employable." (Secured from a letter dated June 30, 1938, from the Philadelphia Office of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance.)

For this study the number of employable persons in the case was copied from the files of FERA Form #600.¹

First Priority Worker: For each case the one eligible worker who was to have first choice for employment on the Works Program was designated by the Philadelphia County Relief Board as the first priority worker.

For this study the name of the first priority worker was copied from the files of FERA Form #600.²

Number of Changes in First Priority Worker: Whenever the Philadelphia County Relief Board had made a change in the first priority worker of a case - either substituting one person for another, designating a first priority worker in a case that previously was considered to have no employable persons, or removing

¹This information was copied as of the date the FERA Form #600 had been originated (in or after July 1935). Subsequent changes in the number of employable persons were disregarded.

²The person originally designated on the FERA Form #600 as first priority worker was selected. Subsequent changes in the first priority worker were disregarded.

the first priority worker from the case - this information was recorded on the FERA Form #600.

For this study all such changes that occurred between the time FERA Form #600 was originated (in or after July 1935) and August 1936 were copied.

Characteristics of First Priority Workers

Data were transcribed from the Philadelphia State Employment Office's registration cards for the first priority workers studied. These registration cards were prepared when the person first applied for work at the Employment Office. Unless otherwise indicated, the following items were copied from these records, and were used in the analysis for this report:

Age: The applicant's age on his last birthday prior to the date of his first registration for work was recorded. If in the opinion of the interviewer this was not reported correctly, an estimate was added. This did not occur frequently, but in this study the interviewer's estimate was used in preference to the applicant's statement whenever both appeared on the application card.

Race: The race was copied as it appeared on the registration card.

Years in City: The number of years the individual had lived in Philadelphia was copied as it appeared on the registration card.

Education: The applicant's report of the number of grades he had completed in elementary school, high school, or college was recorded. Vocational courses, such as nurse's training and business school, were recorded on the registration card; but if they did not lead directly to a school or college diploma, such courses were not considered in this study.

Relationship to Head: The relationship of the first priority worker to the social head of the case was copied from FERA Form #600.

Last Regular Job: The registration card contains the applicant's work history as reported at the time of initial registration. The entire work history was copied, and data concerning the last job³ of 1 month or longer were selected for analysis.

³In effect this was a nonrelief job as persons were not employed on work-relief projects until they had registered for work at the Employment Office. Of the persons covered in this study, 183 were last employed in CCC camps; this was counted as the last regular job.

Longest Job: From the applicant's work history as copied from the registration card, the longest job was also selected for analysis.

Occupation: The occupations of the last job and of the longest job, which were copied exactly as they appeared on the registration card, were coded according to Bulletin #3, Occupation Code, Works Progress Administration, National Research Project in cooperation with the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania (mimeo., April 1936).

Industry: The industries of last regular job and of the longest job, which were copied exactly as they appeared on the registration card, were coded according to Bulletin #4, Industry Code, Works Progress Administration, National Research Project in cooperation with the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania (mimeo., April 1936).

Length of Service: The number of years and months that the applicant had been employed on his last regular job and on his longest job were copied from the registration card.

Year of Leaving Last Regular Job: The year that the applicant had left his last regular job was copied from the registration card.

APPENDIX C

TABLES

Table C-1.- AVERAGE NUMBER OF DIRECT- AND WORK-RELIEF CASES IN PHILADELPHIA.
SEPTEMBER 1932 THROUGH DECEMBER 1935^a

Year and month	Total	Direct relief	Work relief ^b
1932			
September	14,680	14,680	
October	21,172	21,172	
November	33,810	33,810	
December	45,040	45,040	
1933			
January	54,090	54,090	
February	61,064	61,064	
March	66,966	66,966	
April	70,156	70,156	
May	69,736	69,736	
June	67,893	67,893	
July	65,434	65,434	
August	61,298	61,298	
September	56,492	56,492	
October	54,472	54,472	
November	58,052	58,052	
December	61,925	60,796	1,129
1934			
January	66,974	62,236	4,738
February	71,108	66,232	4,876
March	72,974	66,657	6,317
April	73,087	64,282	8,805
May	71,965	62,572	9,393
June	69,191	61,406	7,785
July	69,104	64,815	4,289
August	70,674	68,777	1,897
September	72,848	72,738	110
October	74,900	74,560	340
November	76,887	71,168	5,719
December	84,154	72,711	11,443
1935			
January	92,877	78,501	14,376
February	99,259	84,040	15,219
March	102,942	94,302	8,640
April	105,694	101,367	4,327
May	103,065	97,411	5,654
June	99,927	94,003	5,924
July	96,486	91,740	4,746
August	98,035	97,836	199
September	100,356	99,916	440
October	99,484	97,880	1,604
November	98,594	91,976	6,618
December	99,118	81,736	17,382

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.- AVERAGE NUMBER OF DIRECT- AND WORK-RELIEF CASES IN PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 1932 THROUGH DECEMBER 1938^a - Continued

Year and month	Total	Direct relief	Work relief ^b
1936			
January	100,923	75,646	25,277
February	104,908	69,585	35,323
March	107,321	69,266	38,055
April	107,322	61,443	45,879
May	106,393	59,213	47,180
June	106,010	58,409	47,601
July	104,399	57,880	46,519
August	102,483	56,202	46,281
September	100,703	55,392	45,311
October	99,702	55,270	44,432
November	98,849	54,766	44,083
December	97,409	56,188	41,221
1937			
January	99,157	59,186	39,971
February	99,752	63,058	36,694
March	99,448	65,514	33,934
April	98,122	65,323	32,799
May	95,896	63,024	32,872
June	92,365	60,209	32,156
July	88,981	58,369	30,612
August	87,310	58,569	28,741
September	86,241	58,505	27,736
October	85,316	59,396	25,920
November	86,269	60,233	26,036
December	89,069	62,895	26,174
1938			
January	92,698	67,253	25,445
February	94,078	69,191	24,887
March	92,619	67,992	24,627
April	93,712	68,869	24,843
May	94,766	72,158	22,608
June	96,553	73,386	23,167
July	98,244	74,442	23,802
August	100,318	76,681	23,637
September	100,811	76,471	24,340
October	100,904	76,034	24,870
November	101,463	75,160	26,303
December	102,251	75,790	26,461

^aData submitted by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance. The Bureau now usually refers to direct relief as general assistance.

^bThere was no work relief in Philadelphia from September 1932 to December 1933. Work relief was administered by the Civil Works Administration from December 1933 through March 1934, by the Local Works Division of the Emergency Relief Administration from April 1934 through August 1935, and by the Works Progress Administration from September 1935 to date. Beginning with May 1938, inadequate WPA wages were supplemented by general-assistance grants, and the total has been adjusted to correct for resulting duplication.

Table C-2.- NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CASE, BY TYPE OF CASE AND SEX OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKER

Number of persons in case	Total				Men				Women			
	Direct relief		Work relief		Direct relief		Work relief		Direct relief		Work relief	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
Total ^a	6,612	100.0	13,529	100.0	4,880	100.0	11,552	100.0	1,732	100.0	1,977	100.0
1	1,004	15.2	1,823	13.5	590	12.1	1,278	11.1	414	23.9	545	27.6
2	1,402	21.2	2,858	21.1	951	19.5	2,278	19.7	451	26.0	580	29.3
3	963	14.6	2,167	16.0	645	13.2	1,764	15.3	318	18.4	403	20.4
4	891	13.5	1,931	14.3	668	13.7	1,727	14.9	223	12.9	204	10.3
5	717	10.8	1,642	12.1	581	11.9	1,529	13.2	136	7.8	113	5.7
6	594	9.0	1,104	8.2	519	10.6	1,039	9.0	75	4.3	65	3.3
7	405	6.1	807	6.0	350	7.2	774	6.7	55	3.2	33	1.7
8	280	4.2	551	4.1	256	5.2	534	4.6	24	1.4	17	0.8
9	177	2.7	318	2.3	150	3.1	309	2.7	27	1.6	9	0.5
10 or more	179	2.7	328	2.4	170	3.5	320	2.8	9	0.5	8	0.4
Average number of persons	4.0		4.0		4.3		4.2		3.0		2.6	

^aExcludes three men in direct-relief cases and eight men in work-relief cases not reporting number of persons in case.

Table C-3.- NUMBER OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS IN CASE, BY TYPE OF CASE AND SEX OF FIRST PRIORITY WORKER

Number of employable persons in case	Total				Men				Women			
	Direct relief		Work relief		Direct relief		Work relief		Direct relief		Work relief	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total	6,615	100.0	13,537	100.0	4,883	100.0	11,560	100.0	1,732	100.0	1,977	100.0
None ^a	571	8.6	199	1.5	228	4.7	134	1.2	343	19.8	65	3.3
1	4,032	60.9	8,185	60.5	2,937	60.1	6,630	57.3	1,095	63.2	1,555	78.6
2	1,587	24.0	3,902	28.8	1,359	27.8	3,610	31.2	228	13.2	292	14.8
3	343	5.2	890	6.6	291	6.0	841	7.3	52	3.0	49	2.5
4	71	1.1	279	2.1	57	1.2	267	2.3	14	0.8	12	0.6
5	10	0.2	73	0.5	10	0.2	69	0.6	0	-	4	0.2
6	1	*	7	*	1	*	7	0.1	0	-	0	-
7	0	-	2	*	0	-	2	*	0	-	0	-
Average number of employable persons ^b	1.3		1.5		1.4		1.5		1.0		1.2	

^aThese cases were originally certified as having no employable members, but employables were added during the period covered by the study.

^bAverage computed on basis of total including "None."

*Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table C-4.- NUMBER OF CHANGES IN FIRST PRIORITY WORKER,
BY TYPE OF CASE

Number of changes in first priority worker	Direct relief		Work relief	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total cases	6,615	100.0	13,537	100.0
No change	4,737	71.6	12,607	93.1
1 change	451	6.8	366	2.7
2 changes	10	0.2	18	0.1
First priority worker removed	846	12.8	347	2.6
First priority worker added	571	8.6	199	1.5
Total cases with change in first priority worker	1,878	100.0	930	100.0
1 change	451	24.0	366	39.4
2 changes	10	0.5	18	1.9
First priority worker removed	846	45.1	347	37.3
First priority worker added	571	30.4	199	21.4

Table C-5.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LAST REGULAR JOB, BY AGE OF MEN

Occupational group	Total		Age in years																				Median age		
			16-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64			65 or over	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent		Num-ber	Per-cent
Total ^a	13,262	100.0	164	1.2	860	6.5	1,456	11.0	1,838	13.8	2,158	16.3	2,070	15.6	1,841	13.9	1,275	9.6	844	6.4	481	3.6	275	2.1	40.4
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,388	100.0	18	0.4	161	3.7	376	8.6	548	12.5	736	16.8	803	18.3	691	15.7	474	10.8	301	6.8	185	4.2	95	2.2	42.2
Building and construction	2,192	100.0	1	*	25	1.1	150	6.8	269	12.3	413	18.9	429	19.6	369	16.8	239	10.9	157	7.2	88	4.0	52	2.4	42.8
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	604	100.0	2	0.3	22	3.7	58	9.6	87	14.4	104	17.2	96	15.9	93	15.4	63	10.4	43	7.1	24	4.0	12	2.0	41.5
Printing establishments	39	100.0	0	-	3	7.7	6	15.4	7	17.9	5	12.6	5	12.8	4	10.3	5	12.8	2	5.1	1	2.6	1	2.6	39.0
Textile and clothing manufacturing	372	100.0	7	1.9	20	5.4	37	9.9	35	9.4	48	12.9	51	13.7	63	16.9	56	15.0	24	6.5	20	5.4	11	3.0	43.9
Other	1,181	100.0	8	0.7	91	7.7	125	10.6	150	12.7	166	14.0	222	18.8	162	13.7	111	9.4	75	6.4	52	4.4	19	1.6	41.1
Unskilled labor	5,256	100.0	97	1.8	408	7.8	594	11.3	714	13.6	812	15.4	754	14.3	736	14.0	484	9.2	356	6.8	187	3.6	114	2.2	40.0
Clerical work	416	100.0	11	2.6	55	13.2	65	15.7	66	15.9	69	16.6	42	10.1	40	9.6	34	8.2	18	4.3	11	2.6	5	1.2	35.8
Transportation and trade pursuits	1,703	100.0	23	1.4	143	8.4	234	13.7	305	17.9	291	17.1	245	14.4	185	10.9	132	7.7	70	4.1	50	2.9	25	1.5	37.5
Domestic and personal service	1,000	100.0	14	1.4	80	8.0	150	15.0	146	14.6	160	16.0	121	12.1	111	11.1	92	9.2	63	6.3	36	3.6	27	2.7	38.5
Executive, professional, and semiprofessional occupations	451	100.0	1	0.2	11	2.4	29	6.5	52	11.5	82	18.2	95	21.1	75	16.6	52	11.5	34	7.6	11	2.4	9	2.0	42.7
Public-service occupations	48	100.0	0	-	2	4.1	8	16.7	7	14.6	8	16.7	10	20.8	3	6.3	7	14.6	2	4.1	1	2.1	0	-	39.7

^aExcludes 5 men not reporting age, 44 not reporting occupation of last regular job, and 132 new workers.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Table C-6.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LAST REGULAR JOB, BY AGE OF WOMEN

Occupational group	Total		Age in years																				Median age		
			16-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64			65 or over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total*	2,281	100.0	59	2.6	253	11.1	342	15.0	406	17.8	392	17.2	313	13.7	222	9.7	167	7.3	72	3.2	41	1.8	14	0.6	36.0
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	441	100.0	24	5.4	55	12.5	65	14.7	79	17.9	70	15.9	61	13.8	28	6.4	29	6.6	17	3.9	8	1.8	5	1.1	34.9
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	17	100.0	2	11.8	4	23.6	3	17.6	3	17.6	2	11.8	3	17.6	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	#
Printing establishments	5	100.0	0	-	0	-	1	20.0	0	-	3	60.0	0	-	1	20.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	#
Textile and clothing manufacturing	252	100.0	14	5.3	26	9.9	24	9.2	53	21.0	39	14.9	40	15.3	20	7.6	22	8.4	12	4.6	6	2.3	4	1.5	36.6
Other	157	100.0	8	5.1	25	15.9	37	23.6	21	13.4	26	16.6	18	11.5	7	4.4	7	4.4	5	3.2	2	1.3	1	0.6	32.1
Unskilled labor	2	100.0	0	-	0	-	1	50.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	50.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	#
Clerical work	92	100.0	2	2.2	9	9.8	20	21.7	17	18.5	21	22.8	9	9.8	8	8.7	5	5.4	1	1.1	0	-	0	-	34.6
Transportation and trade pursuits	78	100.0	5	6.4	16	20.5	8	10.3	14	17.9	12	15.4	7	9.0	8	10.3	4	5.1	3	3.8	1	1.3	0	-	33.8
Domestic and personal service	1,621	100.0	28	1.7	168	10.4	241	14.9	290	17.9	280	17.3	229	14.1	174	10.7	124	7.6	48	3.0	31	1.9	8	0.5	36.5
Executive, professional, and semiprofessional occupations	47	100.0	0	-	3	10.6	7	14.9	6	12.8	9	19.2	7	14.9	3	6.4	5	10.6	3	6.4	1	2.1	1	2.1	38.3

*Excludes 4 women not reporting occupation of last regular job and 106 new workers.

#Median not calculated for fewer than 25 cases.

Table C-7.- YEARS IN CITY, BY RACE AND SEX

Race and sex	Total		Years in city											
			Under 5 yr.		5-9 yr., 11 mo.		10-14 yr., 11 mo.		15-19 yr., 11 mo.		20 yr., or over		Since birth	
	Number	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
Total ^a	15,463	100.0	304	2.0	1,657	10.7	2,588	16.7	2,125	13.7	4,699	30.4	4,090	26.5
White	8,217	100.0	86	1.0	338	4.1	681	8.3	563	6.9	3,077	37.4	3,472	42.3
Men	7,428	100.0	69	0.9	306	4.1	638	8.6	522	7.0	2,880	38.8	3,013	40.6
Women	789	100.0	17	2.2	32	4.0	43	5.4	41	5.2	197	25.0	459	58.2
Negro and other	7,246	100.0	218	3.0	1,319	18.2	1,907	26.3	1,562	21.6	1,622	22.4	618	8.5
Men	5,686	100.0	157	2.8	1,019	17.9	1,527	26.8	1,263	22.2	1,273	22.4	447	7.9
Women	1,560	100.0	61	3.9	300	19.2	380	24.3	299	19.2	349	22.4	171	11.0

^aExcludes 329 men and 42 women not reporting race or years in city.

Table C-8.- SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED, BY SEX AND RACE

Sex and race	Total		School grade completed																Median grade
			No formal education		1-3		4-6		7-8		9-11		12		13-15		16 or over		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Men, total ^a	12,892	100.0	1,135	8.8	1,782	13.8	4,033	31.3	4,214	32.7	1,161	9.0	418	3.2	100	0.8	49	0.4	6.6
White	7,272	100.0	507	7.0	700	9.6	1,986	27.3	2,899	39.9	771	10.6	303	4.2	68	0.9	38	0.5	7.3
Negro and other	5,620	100.0	628	11.2	1,082	19.3	2,047	36.4	1,315	23.4	390	6.9	115	2.0	32	0.6	11	0.2	5.6
Women, total ^a	2,343	100.0	131	5.6	283	12.1	793	33.8	736	31.4	273	11.7	106	4.5	20	0.9	1	*	6.9
White	785	100.0	41	5.2	51	6.5	201	25.6	305	38.9	120	15.3	60	7.6	7	0.9	0	-	7.7
Negro and other	1,558	100.0	90	5.8	232	14.9	592	38.0	431	27.7	153	9.8	46	2.9	13	0.8	1	0.1	6.3

^aExcludes 551 men not reporting race and/or education and 48 women not reporting education.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Table C-9.-- OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB, BY SEX

Occupation	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total^a	13,212	100.0	2,267	100.0
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,817	36.5	527	23.3
Building and construction	2,197	16.6	0	-
Bricklayers, brickmasons	111	0.8	0	-
Cabinetmakers	30	0.2	0	-
Carpenters, joiners	365	2.8	0	-
Cement finishers	166	1.3	0	-
Concrete mixers and workers	119	0.9	0	-
Crane, dredge, hoist, and steam-shovel operators	67	0.4	0	-
Electricians	81	0.6	0	-
Foremen (building and construction)	156	1.2	0	-
Lathers	36	0.3	0	-
Ornamental-iron workers	7	0.1	0	-
Painters (except sign and factory)	332	2.5	0	-
Paperhangers	58	0.4	0	-
Pipe coverers, asbestos insulators	6	*	0	-
Plasterers	125	0.9	0	-
Plumbers, pipe, gas, and steam fitters	135	1.0	0	-
Riggers	45	0.3	0	-
Road-machine and n.e.c. construction-plant operators	25	0.2	0	-
Rodmen, chainmen	3	*	0	-
Roofers, slaters, timbers	67	0.5	0	-
Stonecutters	30	0.2	0	-
Stonemasons, stone and marble setters, curb setters	113	0.9	0	-
Structural-iron and -steel workers	23	0.2	0	-
Tilomasons, terra-cotta setters	8	0.1	0	-
Timbermen, shorers	10	0.1	0	-
Skilled and semiskilled workers in building and construction n.e.c.	91	0.7	0	-
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	727	5.5	11	0.5
Blacksmiths, forgers, hammermen	52	0.4	0	-
Boilermakers, layers-out	13	0.1	0	-
Buffers, filers, grinders (metal)	39	0.3	1	0.1
Casters, molders, foundrymen	22	0.2	0	-
Clockmakers and watchmakers, jewelers	5	*	0	-
Coppersmiths, tinsmiths	3	*	0	-
Coremakers (foundry)	12	0.1	0	-
Instrument makers	1	*	0	-
Machine fixers (other than loom)	4	*	0	-
Machinists	49	0.4	0	-
Mechanics, automobile and aircraft	84	0.6	0	-
Mechanics, other	61	0.5	0	-
Operatives n.e.c., electrical goods	23	0.2	2	0.1
Operatives n.e.c., iron and steel industries	188	1.4	1	*
Operatives n.e.c., other metal industries	18	0.1	2	0.1
Platers, enamelers	4	*	0	-
Reamers, drillers, bolters (shipyard)	11	0.1	0	-
Riveters	18	0.1	0	-
Sheet-metal workers	19	0.2	0	-
Smelters, heaters, puddlers	36	0.3	0	-
Storage-battery workers (coil winders, solderers)	13	0.1	5	0.2
Tool makers, millwrights, die setters	14	0.1	0	-
Welders	38	0.3	0	-
Printing establishments	52	0.4	7	0.3
Bookbinders	2	*	1	*
Compositors, printers, linotype and monotype operators	28	0.2	0	-
Engravers, lithographers	4	*	0	-
Operatives n.e.c., printing establishments	18	0.2	6	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table C-9.- OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB, BY SEX - Continued

Occupation	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries - Continued				
Textile and clothing manufacturing	434	3.3	308	13.6
Beamers, twistors	12	0.1	5	0.2
Burlers, menders	0	-	11	0.5
Dressmakers, furriers (not in factory)	0	-	12	0.5
Dyers (industrial)	26	0.2	0	-
Finishers (clothing)	5	*	30	1.3
Fitters (clothing)	1	*	0	-
Hatters	1	*	0	-
Knitters, full-fashioned hosiery	8	0.1	0	-
Knitting-machine operatives	7	0.1	4	0.2
Loom fixers	2	*	0	-
Loopers, boarders, toppers	8	0.1	6	0.3
Milliners (not dealers), millinery workers	1	*	7	0.3
Piecers, yarn spinners	16	0.1	12	0.5
Power-machine (sewing) operatives	21	0.2	68	3.0
Pressers (factory)	39	0.3	40	1.8
Shoe workers (factory)	26	0.2	6	0.3
Tailors	47	0.3	0	-
Weavers	78	0.6	7	0.3
Winders, spoolers	1	*	29	1.3
Wool scourers and sorters	3	*	3	0.1
Operatives n.e.c., clothing factories	52	0.4	29	1.3
Operatives n.e.c., textile factories	60	0.6	39	1.7
Other skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,407	10.7	201	8.9
Apprentices to skilled trades	76	0.6	0	-
Assemblers	38	0.3	5	0.2
Bakers (industrial)	27	0.2	0	-
Barrel makers, coopers	11	0.1	0	-
Butchers	22	0.2	0	-
Cabinet (radio) and furniture workers	40	0.3	0	-
Candy workers	20	0.1	4	0.2
Cigar makers (hand)	1	*	0	-
Cigarette and tobacco workers (machine and n.o.s.)	15	0.1	56	2.5
Cobblers, shoe repairmen	62	0.5	0	-
Cutters	36	0.3	4	0.2
Engineers n.e.c., firemen (stationary)	169	1.3	0	-
Finishers n.e.c. (in manufacturing)	22	0.2	6	0.3
Fishermen, oystermen	1	*	0	-
Foremen	154	1.2	7	0.3
Gardeners (greenhouses)	26	0.2	0	-
Glass blowers	2	*	1	*
Glaziers	3	*	0	-
Inspectors, examiners (factory)	34	0.3	17	0.7
Labelers, pasters, packers (factory)	45	0.3	57	2.5
Leather workers (other than shoe)	39	0.3	2	0.1
Linemen	10	0.1	0	-
Maintenance men	35	0.3	0	-
Miners, mine operatives	30	0.2	0	-
Motion-picture operators	2	*	0	-
Oilers of machinery	15	0.1	0	-
Operatives n.e.c., on food	66	0.5	8	0.4
Piano and organ tuners and builders	3	*	0	-
Quarrymen (except stonecutters)	9	0.1	0	-
Radio repairmen and installation men	7	*	0	-
Testers	3	*	2	0.1
Upholsterers	14	0.1	0	-
Varnishers, painters in factory	49	0.4	1	*
Operatives n.e.c., other manufacturing industries	193	1.4	31	1.4
Other n.e.c. skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	132	1.0	0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-9.- OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB, BY SEX - Continued

Occupation	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unskilled labor	4,696	35.5	2	0.1
Apprentices n.e.c., helpers	129	1.0	0	-
City street cleaners	18	0.1	0	-
Dairymen, farm hands	171	1.3	1	*
Dock hands, longshoremen	333	2.5	0	-
Garage workers (unskilled)	112	0.8	0	-
Gas-station attendants	11	0.1	0	-
Handymen	39	0.3	0	-
Hod carriers	49	0.4	0	-
Laborers, building and construction	1,468	11.1	0	-
Laborers, manufacturing and other	875	6.6	0	-
Porters	198	1.5	0	-
Watchmen, guards	73	0.6	0	-
Other laborers n.e.c.	1,220	9.2	1	0.1
Clerical work	473	3.6	112	4.9
Accountants, auditors	11	0.1	1	*
Bookkeepers	16	0.1	13	0.6
Cashiers (except bank)	3	*	15	0.7
Clerks, bank	1	*	1	*
Clerks, filing, mail, general-office	123	0.9	33	1.5
Estimators, appraisers	7	0.1	0	-
Messengers, office boys and girls	51	0.4	1	*
Operators, office appliances	2	*	2	0.1
Operators, telephone and telegraph	5	0.1	17	0.8
Paymasters, timekeepers, pay-roll clerks	39	0.3	1	*
Production clerks, time-study clerks	2	*	0	-
Secretaries	4	0.1	2	0.1
Shipping and receiving clerks	123	0.9	0	-
Statistical clerks	1	*	0	-
Stenographers	1	*	10	0.5
Stenographers-bookkeepers	1	*	3	0.1
Stock clerks	70	0.5	5	0.2
Typists	0	-	7	0.3
Other clerical workers n.e.c.	13	0.1	1	*
Transportation and trade pursuits	1,760	13.3	78	3.4
Adjusters, claim agents	4	*	0	-
Agents, advertising	4	*	0	-
Agents, freight and ticket	6	*	0	-
Agents, insurance and real estate	38	0.3	0	-
Agents, purchasing and buyers	3	*	1	*
Agents, sales, salesmen	56	0.4	1	*
Canvassers	24	0.2	6	0.3
Collectors, credit men	10	0.1	0	-
Conductors, motorman (street car)	35	0.3	0	-
Decorators, window dressers	2	*	0	-
Deliverymen, truck drivers	1,008	7.6	0	-
Demonstrators	1	*	3	0.1
Detectives (private), investigators	24	0.2	0	-
Booksters, peddlers, junkmen	182	1.4	0	-
Marine engineers	5	*	0	-
Packers, wrappers (store)	13	0.1	3	0.1
Railroad switchmen, flagmen, yardmen	12	0.1	0	-
Railroad trainmen, firemen, conductors, engineers	67	0.5	0	-
Sales clerks, shoppers (store)	132	1.0	58	2.5
Taxi and bus drivers	66	0.5	0	-
Other trade pursuits n.e.c.	34	0.3	8	0.4
Other transportation pursuits n.e.c.	33	0.3	0	-
Domestic and personal service	874	6.6	1,487	65.6
Barber- and beauty-shop workers	80	0.6	11	0.5
Bartenders	17	0.1	0	-
Butlers, housemen (domestic)	38	0.3	0	-
Chauffeurs (domestic)	82	0.6	0	-
Cleaning- and dyeing-shop workers	16	0.1	7	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-9.- OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB, BY SEX - Continued

Occupation	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Domestic and personal service - Continued				
Cooks, chefs (not domestic)	102	0.8	30	1.3
Counter- and cafeteria-station workers	10	0.1	3	0.1
Day workers, laundresses (domestic)	0	-	468	20.7
Day workers (not domestic), office cleaners	16	0.1	98	4.3
Elevator operators	54	0.4	5	0.2
Gardeners (servants)	24	0.2	0	-
Governesses, child's nurses, tutors	0	-	25	1.1
Hostesses, head waiters, stewards	8	0.1	0	-
Housekeepers	0	-	7	0.3
Janitors, caretakers	141	1.1	4	0.2
Kitchenworkers, dishwashers, pantry workers, housemen (not domestic)	99	0.8	48	2.1
Laundry workers (not domestic)	27	0.2	142	6.3
Maids (domestic)	0	-	15	0.7
Maids (not domestic), hotels, institutions	0	-	77	3.4
Matrons, house mothers (institutions)	0	-	7	0.3
Orderlies, hospital attendants	16	0.1	0	-
Practical nurses, companions	0	-	6	0.3
Servants, domestic (live-in)(live-out)	0	-	480	21.1
Soda dispensers	6	*	2	0.1
Ushers, doormen, checkroom attendants	15	0.1	0	-
Waiters, waitresses (domestic)	0	-	8	0.4
Waiters, waitresses (not domestic)	53	0.4	44	1.9
Other domestic and personal service n.e.c.	70	0.5	0	-
Executive, professional, and semiprofessional occupations				
	510	3.9	61	2.7
Apprentices and assistants in professional and recreational pursuits n.e.c.				
Artists, teachers of art	7	0.1	5	0.2
Chemists	9	0.1	3	0.1
Clergymen	2	*	0	-
Dentists	4	*	0	-
Designers	1	*	0	-
Draftsmen	3	*	1	0.1
Editors, authors, reporters	6	0.1	0	-
Engineers (technical), surveyors	1	*	1	0.1
Entertainers, actors	4	*	0	-
Laboratory assistants and technicians	12	0.1	2	0.1
Managers, officials	2	*	1	*
Musicians, teachers of music	111	0.9	2	0.1
Nurses, graduate	46	0.4	6	0.3
Pharmacists	0	-	10	0.5
Photographers	3	*	0	-
Physicians, surgeons	8	0.1	0	-
Proprietors, owners, contractors, dealers	1	*	0	-
Social workers, welfare workers	264	2.0	19	0.8
Teachers, athletics, dancing, vocational subjects; playground and recreational workers	1	*	1	*
Teachers, college	4	*	1	*
Teachers, school (except college)	1	*	0	-
Professional and semiprofessional workers n.e.c.	5	*	9	0.4
Executives n.e.c.	5	*	0	-
Recreational workers n.e.c.	6	0.1	0	-
	4	*	0	-
Public-service occupations				
	82	0.6	0	-
Firemen	1	*	0	-
Mailmen, mail clerks	11	0.1	0	-
Sailors, soldiers, marines (U. S.)	37	0.3	0	-
Watchmen, policemen, guards (public)	24	0.2	0	-
Other public service n.e.c.	9	*	0	-

*Excludes 99 men and 18 women not reporting occupation of longest job and 132 men and 106 women who were new workers.

*Less than 0.1 percent.

N.e.c., not elsewhere classified; n.o.s., not otherwise specified.

Table C-10.- INDUSTRIAL GROUP OF LONGEST AND LAST REGULAR JOBS, BY SEX

Industrial group	Longest job				Last regular job			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total ^a	11,372	100.0	1,629	100.0	12,690	100.0	2,266	100.0
Manufacturing	3,374	29.7	456	28.0	3,352	26.4	429	18.9
Food products	392	3.4	36	2.2	425	3.3	38	1.7
Textile and clothing products	506	4.4	258	15.8	515	4.0	242	10.6
Metal products	528	4.6	4	0.2	495	3.9	5	0.2
Lumber and timber products	183	1.6	0	-	151	1.2	0	-
Leather products	99	0.9	11	0.7	91	0.7	12	0.5
Rubber products	21	0.2	1	0.1	12	0.1	0	-
Paper and printing	203	1.8	40	2.5	211	1.7	39	1.7
Chemicals	315	2.8	18	1.1	358	2.8	11	0.5
Tobacco products	53	0.5	53	3.3	39	0.3	39	1.7
Stones, clay, and glass products	143	1.3	4	0.2	127	1.0	1	0.1
Machinery	312	2.7	15	0.9	402	3.2	23	1.0
Musical instruments	9	0.1	0	-	7	0.1	0	-
Transportation equipment	467	4.1	1	0.1	375	3.0	7	0.1
Other manufacturing industries	143	1.3	15	0.9	144	1.1	18	0.8
Building and construction (private)	2,866	25.2	4	0.2	3,276	25.8	2	0.1
Trade	1,286	11.2	125	7.7	1,493	11.8	141	6.2
Wholesale	185	1.6	6	0.4	197	1.6	10	0.4
Retail	1,101	9.6	119	7.3	1,296	10.2	131	5.8
Public utilities and transportation	1,480	13.0	22	1.4	1,502	11.8	13	0.6
Government agencies ^b	335	3.0	17	1.1	509	4.0	29	1.3
Insurance, finance, business, and professional offices	209	1.9	48	2.9	269	2.1	59	2.6
Institutions	116	1.0	79	4.8	184	1.5	107	4.7
Service industries	557	4.9	235	14.4	717	5.7	267	11.8
Miscellaneous industries	1,149	10.1	643	39.5	1,388	10.9	1,219	53.8
Self-employed	489	4.3	8	0.5	727	5.7	14	0.6
Private family	137	1.2	628	38.6	151	1.3	1,189	52.5
All other	352	3.1	7	0.4	576	4.4	16	0.7

^aExcludes 1,939 men and 656 women not reporting industry of longest job, 621 men and 19 women not reporting industry of last regular job, and 132 men and 106 women who were new workers.

^bExcludes FERA work relief and WPA and other Works Program jobs, but for last regular job includes CCC employment.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Table C-11.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LONGEST JOB OF MEN, BY LENGTH OF SERVICE

Occupational group	Total	Length of service in years						Median number of years
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 or over	
Total ^a	13,008	396	3,867	4,617	2,211	1,045	873	7.4
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,757	76	1,066	1,762	928	482	443	8.5
Building and construction	2,161	38	471	822	399	237	196	8.5
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	721	8	137	283	149	77	67	8.8
Printing establishments	52	1	14	14	11	8	4	9.1
Textile and clothing manufacturing	451	6	92	140	88	49	56	9.2
Other	1,392	25	352	503	281	111	120	8.2
Unskilled labor	4,616	249	1,786	1,529	598	255	199	5.9
Clerical work	472	15	153	176	86	26	16	6.9
Transportation and trade pursuits	1,737	20	450	668	337	162	100	8.0
Domestic and personal service	850	29	320	296	122	46	37	6.3
Executive, professional, and semi-professional occupations	496	7	75	149	121	67	77	10.7
Public-service occupations	81	0	17	37	19	7	1	8.2

^aExcludes 283 men not reporting occupation of longest job and/or length of service, 19 reporting irregular or seasonal work only, and 132 new workers.

Table C-12.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LONGEST JOB OF WOMEN, BY LENGTH OF SERVICE

Occupational group	Total	Length of service in years						Median number of years
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 or over	
Total ^a	2,212	277	1,107	555	152	80	41	4.0
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	520	52	282	136	32	23	15	4.2
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	11	1	8	1	0	1	0	†
Printing establishments	7	0	4	2	0	0	1	†
Textile and clothing manufacturing	302	26	158	81	18	14	8	4.2
Other	200	25	95	52	14	8	6	4.2
Unskilled labor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	†
Clerical work	111	4	55	34	12	8	0	4.8
Transportation and trade pursuits	75	10	32	22	4	7	0	4.5
Domestic and personal service	1,451	207	741	347	91	42	23	3.8
Executive, professional, and semi-professional occupations	54	4	17	15	13	2	3	7.2

^aExcludes 64 women not reporting occupation of longest job and/or length of service, 9 reporting irregular or seasonal work only, and 106 new workers.

†Median not calculated for fewer than 25 cases.

Table C-13.- OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF LAST REGULAR JOB, BY LENGTH OF SERVICE AND SEX

Occupational group	Total	Length of service in years						Median number of years
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 or over	
Men, total^a	12,601	1,926	5,530	2,919	1,238	519	469	4.2
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,281	536	1,664	1,103	505	235	238	4.9
Building and construction	2,124	260	838	545	242	129	110	4.8
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	594	80	207	161	72	37	37	5.3
Printing establishments	58	2	14	8	11	2	1	7.2
Textile and clothing manufacturing	387	47	128	96	44	25	29	5.5
Other	1,168	147	477	293	136	44	61	4.6
Unskilled labor	4,921	926	2,365	1,046	348	137	99	3.6
Clerical work	412	56	187	84	56	16	13	4.2
Transportation and trade pursuits	1,571	182	684	397	172	76	60	4.5
Domestic and personal service	942	165	469	190	69	17	14	3.5
Executive, professional, and semi-professional occupations	427	36	145	87	79	35	45	6.9
Public-service occupations	47	7	16	12	9	3	0	5.4
Women, total^a	2,052	671	963	287	69	42	20	2.6
Skilled and semiskilled occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries	422	150	208	56	14	7	7	2.6
Metal products, machinery, and electrical-goods manufacturing	17	8	7	1	0	1	0	#
Printing establishments	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	#
Textile and clothing manufacturing	261	79	118	38	8	3	5	2.6
Other	150	43	79	17	6	3	2	2.6
Unskilled labor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	#
Clerical work	88	19	37	18	9	5	0	3.8
Transportation and trade pursuits	71	29	30	9	1	2	0	1.9
Domestic and personal service	1,432	488	675	198	37	27	12	2.4
Executive, professional, and semi-professional occupations	38	9	13	6	8	1	1	4.2

^aExcludes 662 men and 215 women not reporting occupation of last regular job and/or length of service, 48 men and 18 women reporting irregular or seasonal work only, and 132 men and 106 women who were new workers.

[#]Median not calculated for fewer than 25 cases.

Table C-14.- DATE OF LOSS OF LAST REGULAR JOB OF MEN, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP OF LAST REGULAR JOB

Industrial group	Total		Date of loss of last regular job													
			1914 or earlier		1915-24		1925-26		1927-28		1929-30		1931-32		1933-34	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ^a	11,490	100.0	1	*	76	0.7	65	0.7	467	4.1	5,078	26.8	4,909	42.7	2,874	25.0
Manufacturing	5,236	100.0	1	*	29	0.9	33	1.0	142	4.4	883	27.5	1,364	42.9	754	23.6
Food products	408	100.0	1	0.2	0	-	4	1.0	18	4.4	98	24.0	169	39.0	128	31.4
Textile and clothing products	463	100.0	0	-	5	1.0	6	1.3	20	4.1	120	24.8	218	45.0	116	23.9
Metal products	463	100.0	0	-	4	0.8	3	0.6	21	4.4	144	29.8	228	47.2	83	17.2
Lumber and timber products	146	100.0	0	-	3	2.1	2	1.4	4	2.7	38	26.0	66	45.2	33	22.6
Leather products	91	100.0	0	-	1	1.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	19	20.9	42	46.1	27	29.7
Rubber products	11	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	9.1	2	18.2	2	18.2	6	54.5
Paper and printing	200	100.0	0	-	1	0.5	3	1.5	4	2.0	41	20.5	93	46.5	28	29.0
Chemicals	349	100.0	0	-	3	0.9	3	1.4	18	5.2	116	33.2	130	37.2	77	22.1
Tobacco products	38	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	7.9	10	26.3	14	36.9	11	28.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	122	100.0	0	-	1	0.8	1	0.8	9	7.4	38	31.1	55	45.1	18	14.8
Machinery	395	100.0	0	-	3	0.8	4	1.0	7	1.8	108	27.3	192	48.6	81	20.5
Musical instruments	7	100.0	0	-	2	28.6	0	-	1	14.3	2	28.6	1	14.3	1	14.3
Transportation and equipment	361	100.0	0	-	6	1.7	2	0.6	27	7.5	111	30.7	121	33.5	94	26.0
Other manufacturing industries	140	100.0	0	-	0	-	2	1.4	8	5.7	36	25.7	63	45.0	31	22.2
Building and construction (private)	3,083	100.0	0	-	17	0.6	22	0.7	146	4.7	1,022	33.1	1,403	45.6	411	13.3
Trade	1,345	100.0	0	-	2	0.1	6	0.4	38	2.8	237	19.1	593	44.1	450	33.5
Wholesale	129	100.0	0	-	0	-	1	0.5	6	3.2	33	17.6	87	46.3	61	32.4
Retail	1,157	100.0	0	-	2	0.2	4	0.3	32	2.8	224	19.4	506	43.7	389	33.6
Public utilities and transportation	1,341	100.0	0	-	11	0.8	8	0.6	69	5.1	382	28.5	572	42.7	299	22.3
Government agencies ^b	401	100.0	0	-	3	1.2	2	0.5	14	3.5	63	15.7	137	34.2	100	44.9
Insurance, finance, business, and professional offices	250	100.0	0	-	1	0.4	3	1.2	7	2.8	48	19.2	109	43.6	82	32.8
Institutions	168	100.0	0	-	0	-	1	0.6	4	2.4	35	20.8	75	44.7	33	31.5
Service industries	635	100.0	0	-	4	0.6	6	0.9	19	2.9	124	18.9	266	40.6	236	36.1
Miscellaneous	1,011	100.0	0	-	7	0.7	5	0.5	29	2.8	204	20.2	568	56.4	399	39.4
Self-employed	426	100.0	0	-	4	0.9	2	0.5	10	2.3	71	16.7	130	30.5	208	49.1
Private family	142	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	2.8	23	16.2	65	45.8	50	35.2
All other	443	100.0	0	-	3	0.7	3	0.7	14	3.2	110	24.8	173	39.0	140	31.6

^aExcludes 1,821 men not reporting industry or date of loss of last regular job and 132 new workers.

^bExcludes FEBA work relief and WPA and other Works Program jobs, but includes OCC employment.

Table C-15.- DATE OF LOSS OF LAST REGULAR JOB OF WOMEN, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP OF LAST REGULAR JOB

Industrial group	Total		Date of loss of last regular job													
			1914 or earlier		1915-24		1925-26		1927-28		1929-30		1931-32		1933-34	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ^a	1,539	100.0	12	0.7	66	4.0	37	2.3	64	3.9	237	15.7	497	30.3	706	45.1
Manufacturing	395	100.0	9	2.3	25	6.3	10	2.5	16	4.0	68	22.3	116	29.4	131	33.2
Food products	34	100.0	2	5.9	2	5.9	1	2.9	3	8.8	8	23.5	7	20.6	11	32.4
Textile and clothing products	221	100.0	5	2.7	15	6.8	6	2.7	8	3.6	47	21.3	62	28.1	77	34.6
Metal products	4	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	25.0	3	75.0
Leather products	10	100.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	-	0	-	3	30.0	2	20.0	3	30.0
Paper and printing	38	100.0	0	-	1	2.6	3	7.9	5	7.9	6	15.8	13	34.2	12	31.6
Chemicals	11	100.0	0	-	2	18.2	0	-	0	-	1	9.1	3	27.3	5	45.4
Tobacco products	37	100.0	0	-	2	5.4	0	-	2	5.4	12	32.5	11	29.7	10	27.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	100.0	0	-	1	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Machinery	21	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	38.1	7	33.3	6	28.6
Other manufacturing industries	18	100.0	0	-	1	5.6	0	-	0	-	3	16.7	10	55.6	4	22.2
Building and construction (private)	2	100.0	0	-	0	-	1	50.0	0	-	1	50.0	0	-	0	-
Trade	115	100.0	1	0.9	10	8.7	4	3.5	6	5.2	10	8.7	39	33.9	45	39.1
Wholesale	9	100.0	1	11.1	3	33.4	0	-	0	-	2	22.2	2	22.2	1	11.1
Retail	105	100.0	0	-	7	6.6	4	3.8	6	5.7	8	7.5	37	34.9	44	41.5
Public utilities and transportation	12	100.0	0	-	5	25.0	1	8.4	0	-	1	8.3	6	50.0	1	8.3
Government agencies ^b	22	100.0	0	-	1	4.5	0	-	0	-	2	9.1	7	31.8	12	54.6
Insurance, finance, business, and professional offices	42	100.0	0	-	5	11.9	4	9.5	3	7.1	8	19.1	13	31.0	9	21.4
Institutions	92	100.0	0	-	5	5.4	2	2.2	5	5.7	14	15.2	42	45.7	21	22.8
Service industries	232	100.0	2	0.9	3	1.3	7	3.0	11	4.7	45	19.4	69	29.7	95	41.0
Miscellaneous	727	100.0	0	-	14	1.9	6	1.1	20	2.8	68	12.1	205	28.2	392	53.9
Self-employed	6	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	50.0	3	50.0
Private family	710	100.0	0	-	14	2.0	8	1.1	20	2.8	65	12.0	197	27.7	386	54.4
All other	11	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	27.3	5	45.4	3	27.3

^aExcludes 646 women not reporting industry or date of loss of last regular job and 106 new workers.

^bExcludes FERA work relief and WPA and other Works Program jobs.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Table C-16.- AGE, BY DATE OF LOSS OF LAST REGULAR JOB AND SEX^a

Age in years	Total	Date of loss of last regular job						
		1914 or earlier	1915-24	1925-26	1927-28	1929-30	1931-32	1933-34
Men, total ^b	11,698	1	77	84	471	3,101	4,954	3,010
16-19	99	0	0	0	0	3	21	75
20-24	718	0	0	0	5	94	283	336
25-29	1,266	0	2	6	28	265	541	424
30-34	1,652	0	4	8	63	406	708	463
35-39	1,921	0	9	13	70	527	838	464
40-44	1,839	0	17	12	74	539	773	424
45-49	1,629	0	10	12	71	458	749	329
50-54	1,136	0	11	8	55	347	495	219
55-59	771	1	12	12	46	245	303	153
60-64	421	0	8	7	30	132	156	88
65 or over	247	0	4	6	30	85	87	35
Median age	40.5 ^c	#	48.5	46.5	44.7	42.4	40.6	37.2
Women, total ^b	1,652	12	66	37	64	257	499	715
16-19	44	0	0	0	0	1	9	34
20-24	191	0	0	0	6	15	57	113
25-29	257	0	4	12	8	49	81	103
30-34	304	0	17	9	17	46	82	133
35-39	282	0	17	2	14	55	83	111
40-44	212	4	16	6	4	35	66	81
45-49	161	1	6	2	7	23	51	71
50-54	111	5	5	1	2	21	41	36
55-59	51	2	1	4	4	7	13	20
60-64	32	0	1	0	2	4	12	13
65 or over	7	0	1	1	0	1	4	0
Median age	35.5 ^c	#	39.0	33.9	35.5	36.6	36.3	34.1

^aAge is as of last birthday prior to date of initial registration.

^bExcludes 1,608 men and 633 women not reporting date of loss of last regular job, 5 men not reporting age and date of loss of last regular job, and 132 men and 106 women who were new workers.

^cIf median is computed on all reporting age (including those noted in ftm. b) it is 40.2 for men and 35.8 for women. If median is computed for previously employed only, it is 40.4 for men and 36.0 for women.

[#]Median not calculated for fewer than 25 cases.

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