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UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW
YORK CITY, NEW YORK



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INTRODUCTION.

Trustworthy unemployment statistics do not exist in the United States. In England and Germany accurate information concerning the number of unemployed persons by industries and occupations has long been collected. The utility of such accurate information is recognized abroad. In order to reduce unemployment to the irreducible minimum it must be known how many persons are ordinarily idle from month to month and from season to season throughout the year and the particular industries and occupations in which this idleness occurs. Before the "problem of unemployment" can be solved it must first be stated. We must know how many machinists, carpenters, garment workers, unskilled laborers, etc., are out of employment before we can attempt intelligently to place these unemployed persons. The gathering of the statistics of unemployment is not the vain piling up of useless figures, as is sometimes alleged. The extent of unemployment and its serious social and economic consequences have not been sufficiently recognized in this country. In the main unemployment has been looked upon as entirely or almost entirely due to crises, depressions, and the laziness of some of the working people. The remedies proposed and put in operation when a depression is upon us are utterly inadequate. We come to each new crisis totally unprepared to deal with the inevitable fact of unemployment.

In fact, unemployment is a normal condition in many industries carried on to-day. The seasonal industries and industries supplying irregular demands take on and turn off large numbers of workers at brief intervals. The American people must be awakened to the great extent and evil influences of irregularity and uncertainty of employment. This is not a condition of recent growth. It has prevailed for a long period of years, but unfortunately we have no dependable statistics bearing on this condition. It is greatly to be hoped that the various State departments of labor and the State and municipal employment agencies will be able to remedy this defect in the future, so that we shall be able to judge more accurately whether irregularity and casualness of employment are on the in-

crease, as many think. The causes of unemployment, underemployment, and overemployment must also be studied in order to eliminate the unnecessary flow of labor through factories and workshops.

This report is the result of an investigation made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the extent of unemployment in the city of New York. The investigation was inaugurated to meet, in part, the widespread demand for information on the subject of unemployment throughout the United States. No accurate information as to conditions in New York City in former years was in existence. It was, therefore, necessary to make a study of unemployment in New York City, not only to ascertain the amount of unemployment at the time of the study but to establish, if possible, a reliable basis for comparison in future years. Many conflicting statements had appeared in the public press from time to time, and several investigations had been made by organizations in New York City, all of which indicated that the extent of unemployment in the city during the winter of 1914-15 was greater than in former years.

The committee on facts of the mayor's committee on unemployment of New York City obtained information giving the number of employees on the pay rolls of employers during the week ending December 19, 1914, and the number on the pay rolls during the corresponding week in 1913. Over 2,000 letters of inquiry were sent out, and responses were received from 602 establishments in all lines of trade and industry, employing during the week ending December 19, 1914, a total of 250,723 persons. Comparing these figures with the number of employed by these same firms during the corresponding week in 1913, the committee reported that the increase in the number unemployed, based on the decrease of employment, was about 8 per cent of the total workers employed in December, 1913. "With this as a basis, the committee estimated that slightly less than 200,000 more persons were unemployed in New York City in December, 1914, than in December, 1913."

At about the same time the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., cooperating with the mayor's committee on unemployment, undertook an investigation of unemployment by means of a census of the industrial policyholders of that company in Greater New York. The investigation was begun in January, 1915, and continued several weeks. The agents of the company visited the families of the policyholders and filled out the inquiry blanks supplied for the purpose with the information relating to unemployment furnished by the families. The investigation covered 155,960 families, in which 45,421 unemployed persons were found, or 18 per cent of all wage earners in those families.

According to the 1910 census, the number of persons in Greater New York 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was 2,152,433. This was 45.2 per cent of the total population at that time. Accepting the method adopted by the Bureau of the Census for estimating the increase in population year by year, i. e., assuming that the increase each year is equivalent to one-tenth of the total increase from 1900 to 1910, the number of wage earners at the present time, 1915, is about 2,455,000; then, applying to this number the per cent of unemployed (18 per cent) as shown in the above statement, the total number unemployed would be about 442,000.

The results of these two investigations indicated that there was an abnormally large number of unemployed wage earners in New York during the past season, and while each investigation may very closely approximate the exact extent of unemployment, yet, in order to establish an estimate that may be accepted as a safe basis for comparison in future, it was felt that an investigation should be made by still another method. It was decided, therefore, to make an intensive study of a large number of representative localities, including all the families of all races and industrial classes in those localities, so that there might be no doubt as to the representative character of the data secured.

It was impracticable for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make a complete census of the city in order to ascertain the amount of unemployment, owing to the lack of funds and of employees available for such service. It was decided, therefore, to make a sufficiently extensive study to represent satisfactorily the various racial and industrial elements of the city's population. By this method of sampling it was sought to test the accuracy of the figures of unemployment already obtained. If this sample census should corroborate the figures obtained by the mayor's committee and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., those figures could at once be accepted as substantially accurate. If the new census figures should contradict the figures already obtained, it would necessitate further careful investigation and analysis.

SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation included a complete census of 104 representative city blocks located in various sections of the city, the less populated as well as the more congested sections. The blocks were carefully selected with the purpose of including a representative number of families of the various nationalities and all classes of workers.

This study was supplemented by a further census of the families living in 3,703 individual tenement houses and residences covering a still wider range of distribution.

For the purposes of the study all persons who had any employment whatever regular or irregular, full time or part time, at the time of the agent's visit, were recorded as employed.

This enumeration was begun January 30, 1915, and was finished February 17, 1915, a schedule being secured for each family visited.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The results of the investigation were as follows:

Number of families scheduled.....	54,849
Number of families having unemployed wage earners.....	11,723
Per cent of families having unemployed wage earners.....	21.4
Number of persons in families.....	229,428
Number of wage earners in families.....	95,443
Number of unemployed wage earners.....	15,417
Per cent of unemployed wage earners.....	16.2

Assuming that the number of wage earners is now 2,455,000, as before stated, and using this figure as the basis of our estimate and applying to it the rate of unemployment derived from the study, as shown above, the total number unemployed would be about 398,000. It will be seen that the general results of this study approximate the results of the investigation made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The difference between the two may to some extent be accounted for by the fact that the investigation conducted by the Bureau was made later in the season than that made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and the conditions of unemployment may have changed to some extent.

The above figure, however, does not fully measure the hardships resulting from the lack of employment. In practically all industries the distress due to complete unemployment is made much more serious because of the large amount of part-time employment or irregular employment. On account of the difficulty of getting information in regard to irregular or part-time employment, and finding out just what such reports meant, all persons who had any employment whatever, regular or irregular, full time or part time, at the time of the agent's visit, have been tabulated as employed.

THE HOMELESS.

Also, in addition to the number shown in the above statement, there was known to be considerable unemployment among the class designated as homeless—those without a fixed abode, who slept in cheap lodging houses, immigrant homes, lodging-house shelters, missions, employment agencies, back rooms of saloons, etc. At the request of the Bureau, the New York police department on the night of January 30, 1915, took a census of all such homeless persons and found 1,831 in the Municipal Lodging House; 269 at the Farm Colony of the

Department of Public Charities, Staten Island; 628 at Ellis Island Immigrant Station; 183 in immigrant homes; 19,486 in cheap lodging houses; 135 persons, including 17 women, sleeping in employment agencies; 1,520, including 130 women, in missions; 341, including one woman, in the rear rooms of saloons after closing hours; 320 persons, one of whom was a woman, were found in the bread line; and 23, three of whom were women, were found on public thoroughfares, bridges, docks, and in parks without shelter. It was impossible to ascertain how many of these had any employment, but it is safe to state that a very large proportion of these persons were without employment of any kind.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

In making the canvass of the unemployed an attempt was made to ascertain the exact occupation at which each unemployed wage earner last worked and the length of time that each had been out of work. Out of a total of 15,417 wage earners scheduled, this information was secured for 14,916. The following table shows the number of those found out of work on the day the investigation was made, classified by sex and periods of unemployment:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX, AND PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Duration of unemployment.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1 to 7 days.....	766	6.1	221	9.5	987	6.6
8 to 13 days.....	530	4.2	130	5.6	660	4.4
14 to 30 days.....	1,469	11.7	324	14.0	1,793	12.0
31 to 60 days.....	2,570	20.4	504	21.8	3,074	20.6
61 to 90 days.....	2,126	16.9	339	14.6	2,465	16.5
91 to 120 days.....	1,686	13.4	244	10.5	1,930	12.9
121 to 180 days.....	1,968	15.6	321	13.9	2,289	15.3
181 days and over.....	1,440	11.4	215	9.3	1,655	11.1
Unknown.....	46	.4	17	.7	63	.4
Total.....	12,601	100.0	2,315	100.0	14,916	100.0

It will be noted that the largest number and percentage of persons out of work, both male and female, had been out of work from 31 to 60 days—20.4 per cent of all the males and 21.8 per cent of all the females—and the next largest number had been out of work from 61 to 90 days—16.9 per cent of the males and 14.6 per cent of the females. The unemployment, therefore, began to be most acute in the late fall or early winter, a period when work in many outside industries under normal conditions is falling off, and this unemployment was undoubtedly due to a considerable extent to the usual slack season. It will be further noted that 15.6 per cent of the males and 13.9 per cent of the females had been out of work from 120 to 180

days, and that 11.4 per cent of the males and 9.3 per cent of the females had been out of work more than six months.

The figures of the above table presented in another form show the aggregate number and percentage of wageworkers out of employment each specified number of days.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WAGE EARNERS OUT OF WORK EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DAYS.

Duration of unemployment.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Over 180 days.....	1,440	11.4	215	9.3	1,655	11.1
Over 120 days.....	3,408	27.0	536	23.2	3,944	26.4
Over 90 days.....	5,094	40.4	780	33.7	5,874	39.3
Over 60 days.....	7,220	57.3	1,119	48.3	8,339	55.8
Over 30 days.....	9,790	77.7	1,623	70.1	11,413	76.4
Over 13 days.....	11,259	89.4	1,947	84.1	13,206	88.4
Over 7 days.....	11,789	93.6	2,077	89.7	13,866	92.8
1 day or more.....	12,601	100.0	2,315	100.0	14,916	100.0

This table shows that of all male and female workers combined 11.1 per cent were out of work for a period of over 180 days, 26.4 per cent over 120 days, 39.3 per cent over 90 days, 55.8 per cent over 60 days, 76.4 per cent over 30 days, 88.4 per cent over 13 days, and 92.8 per cent were out of work at least one week.

OCCUPATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED.

The next table presents the number unemployed, classified by sex, occupation, and by periods of unemployment.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Occupation.	Sex.	Number unemployed.	Number of persons at each specified period of unemployment.								
			1 to 7 days.	8 to 13 days.	14 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	91 to 120 days.	121 to 180 days.	181 days and over.	Un-known.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.											
Building trades:											
Bricklayers, stonemasons..	M.	247	9	13	31	51	43	28	49	23	.....
Carpenters.....	M.	516	31	35	72	143	92	53	65	24	1
Electricians.....	M.	90	3	5	11	18	6	13	17	16	1
Plasterers.....	M.	114	7	6	15	26	18	19	16	6	1
Painters, paperhangers.....	M.	705	36	25	59	182	178	116	70	37	2
Plumbers.....	M.	217	15	17	42	34	31	19	34	24	1
Other.....	M.	154	11	6	27	32	23	21	19	14	1
Total.....		2,043	112	107	257	486	391	269	270	144	7
Marble and stonecutters.....	M.	86	2	4	8	13	19	19	10	10	1
Operators on clothing.....	M.	1,565	74	38	145	292	296	258	280	179	3
	F.	216	21	5	16	48	42	25	38	18	3
Total.....		1,781	95	43	161	340	338	283	318	197	6

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT—Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Number unem- ployed.	Number of persons at each specified period of unemploy- ment.								Un- known.
			1 to 7 days.	8 to 13 days.	14 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	91 to 120 days.	121 to 180 days.	181 days and over.	
Manufacturing and me- chanical industries—Con.											
Hat makers.....	M. F.	34 11	2 1	2 1	2 2	6 1	4 3	6 2	7	5 1	..........
Total.....		45	3	3	4	7	7	8	7	6	.....
Bakers.....	M.	108	15	5	18	21	10	13	15	11	.....
Iron and steel workers:											
Machinists.....	M.	159	4	7	20	31	25	17	23	32	.....
Other.....	M.	224	18	18	33	50	37	24	23	20	.....
Leather and leather goods:											
Shoemakers.....	M.	100	5	2	11	20	15	5	26	16	.....
Other workers in leather..	M.	62	4	2	7	9	10	10	8	12	.....
Piano makers.....	M. F.	298 8	19	12	24 1	38 2	61 1	47 3	49 1	47.....	..........
Total.....		306	19	12	25	40	62	50	50	47	1
Carpenters.....	M.	116	11	8	21	15	9	12	22	18	.....
Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	M. F.	88 55	11 8	4 1	15 16	26 13	15 8	6 2	5 4	6 3	..........
Total.....		143	19	5	31	39	23	8	9	9	.....
Dressmakers, seamstresses.....	M. F.	26 362	..... 36	2 25	1 38	4 70	5 62	8 44	4 57	2 29	..........
Total.....		388	36	27	39	74	67	52	61	31	1
Furriers.....	M. F.	172 .....	..... 7	7 2	24 8	65 8	28 4	12 1	14 3	21 1	..........
Total.....		201	.....	9	32	73	32	14	17	22	2
Other workers, not specified...	M. F.	466 332	40 27	19 23	47 43	83 70	85 48	53 48	87 42	49 28	..........
Total.....		798	67	42	90	153	133	101	129	77	6
Transportation.											
Longshoremen, stevedores.....	M.	134	25	16	19	16	14	11	16	13	.....
Chauffeurs.....	M.	125	10	3	14	19	22	11	25	21	.....
Drivers, teamsters.....	M.	507	40	24	60	115	68	60	71	69	.....
Other.....	M. F.	100 7	8	6 1	14 1	19 3	15 1	9	15	14 1	..........
Total.....		107	8	7	15	22	16	9	15	15	.....
Trade.											
Bookkeepers and clerks.....	M. F.	543 202	20 19	20 14	54 32	123 34	79 28	56 18	87 34	99 22	..........
Total.....		745	39	34	86	157	107	74	121	121	6
Stenographers, typewriters.....	M. F.	16 119	2 7	1 7	1 11	2 23	3 13	1 18	1 23	5 15	..........
Total.....		135	9	8	12	25	16	19	24	20	2
Collectors, agents, peddlers.....	M. F.	143 8	14 1	7 1	26 1	27 1	21 1	20	18 1	9 2	..........
Total.....		151	15	8	27	28	22	20	19	11	1

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT—Concluded.

Occupation.	Sex.	Number unem- ployed.	Number of persons at each specified period of unemploy- ment.								Un- known.
			1 to 7 days.	8 to 13 days.	14 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	91 to 120 days.	121 to 180 days.	181 days and over.	
Trade—Concluded.											
Messengers, errand boys.....	M. F.	106 7	2	6 1	21	18 3	15 1	17	15	12 2	
Total.....		113	2	7	21	21	16	17	15	14	
Store clerks and salesmen.....	M. F.	320 145	15 8	11 5	28 20	77 51	40 21	30 8	55 15	63 17	1
Total.....		465	23	16	48	128	61	38	70	80	1
Other.....	M.	136	13	4	14	27	20	13	16	29	
Public defense.											
Policemen, watchmen.....	M.	100	4	4	11	17	8	16	18	22	
Professional service.											
Actors and public entertainers.....	M. F.	97 21	15 4	8 4	15 4	19 7	8 1	9	12 1	11	
Total.....		118	19	12	19	26	9	9	13	11	
Other.....	M. F.	32 42	2 5	..... 1	1 4	3 7	8 4	4 7	6 5	7 8	1 1
Total.....		74	7	1	5	10	12	11	11	15	2
Domestic and personal service.											
Bartenders.....	M.	84	8	2	15	13	8	17	15	6	
Cooks.....	M. F.	160 65	9 6	4 5	24 10	40 8	21 10	18 10	20 12	24 4	
Total.....		225	15	9	34	48	31	28	32	28	
Domestic servants.....	M. F.	192 230	18 30	5 14	36 44	46 50	26 29	24 19	27 21	10 20	..... 3
Total.....		422	48	19	80	96	55	43	48	30	3
Elevator tenders.....	M.	77	5	2	22	12	7	12	9	8	
Laundry workers.....	M. F.	32 74	..... 12	3 5	5 11	9 18	3 7	3 3	7 8	2 10	
Total.....		106	12	8	16	27	10	6	15	12	
Waiters and waitresses.....	M. F.	189 51	11 7	6 1	31 9	35 18	28 9	20 4	36 3	18 3	..... 1
Total.....		240	18	7	40	53	37	24	39	21	1
Others.....	M.	97	8	1	6	21	21	23	9	8	
Miscellaneous.											
Porters.....	M.	174	12	11	25	43	23	17	29	14	
Laborers.....	M.	2,440	123	89	253	468	469	398	422	211	7
Others.....	M. F.	1,250 331	85 29	60 14	141 53	239 72	189 46	138 31	196 53	193 31	9 2
Total.....		1,581	114	74	194	311	235	169	249	224	11

This tabulation shows that the largest number of persons out of work were common laborers, workers in the building trades, and in

the clothing trades. The number of common laborers unemployed in all industries is shown to be 2,440; the number of workers in the building trades, 2,043; and in the clothing trades, not including dress-makers and seamstresses, 1,781. In this connection it should be repeated that this information was collected at a season of the year when operations in the building trades and clothing trades are normally slack, and that a considerable proportion of the unemployment in these trades is undoubtedly due to the slack season.

The following table is drawn to show approximately the total number of unemployed persons in each of certain specified occupations in Greater New York and the per cent that such number is of the total number of wage earners in that occupation. The figures are based on the assumption that the conditions of unemployment throughout the entire city are approximately the same as in the sections of the city canvassed in this study.

ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY AND PER CENT OF WAGE EARNERS IN CERTAIN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX.

Occupation.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Building trades:						
Bricklayers and stonemasons.....	5,854	32.5			5,854	32.5
Carpenters.....	12,229	25.9			12,229	25.9
Painters and paperhangers.....	16,709	43.9			16,709	43.9
Plasterers.....	2,702	37.1			2,702	37.1
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters.....	5,143	23.1			5,143	23.1
Total.....	42,637	32.1			42,637	32.1
Bakers.....	2,560	16.3			2,560	16.3
Bartenders.....	1,991	14.0			1,991	14.0
Chauffeurs.....	2,963	28.1			2,963	28.1
Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	2,086	18.3	1,304	13.1	3,390	15.9
Cooks.....	3,792	31.4	1,541	8.7	5,333	17.9
Dressmakers.....	616	50.9	8,579	19.4	9,195	20.2
Elevator tenders.....	1,825	21.2			1,825	21.2
Laborers.....	57,828	34.2			57,828	34.2
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	3,176	16.2			3,176	16.2
Machinists.....	3,768	13.1			3,768	13.1
Marble and stone cutters.....	2,038	47.3			2,038	47.3
Stenographers and typists.....	379	5.2	2,820	7.3	3,199	7.0
Waiters and waitresses.....	4,479	19.0	1,209	11.8	5,688	16.8
Grand total.....	130,138	28.3	15,453	12.8	145,591	25.1

In this table are included all occupations for which the data necessary to compute the percentages of unemployment were available. The estimated number of persons in the various occupations in the city of New York, which is used as the basis for computing the percentages, was secured from the reports of the Bureau of the Census, and the occupations here presented are the only ones of importance which were found to be classified on the same basis as the data secured in this investigation. For the others, therefore, it was impossible to determine a basis on which to make the computation.

This tabulation shows the highest percentages of unemployment among marble and stone cutters, in the building trades, and among common laborers. It shows that 47.3 per cent of all marble and stone cutters were out of work. Unemployment in the building trades was as follows: Bricklayers and stonemasons, 32.5 per cent; carpenters, 25.9 per cent; painters and paper hangers, 43.9 per cent; plasterers, 37.1 per cent; plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 23.1 per cent, or an average of 32.1 per cent of all workers in these several building trades. It also shows the percentages of unemployment in other occupations as follows: Bakers, 16.3 per cent; longshoremen and stevedores, 16.2 per cent;¹ machinists, 13.1 per cent; stenographers and typists, 7 per cent; and common laborers, combined without regard to industry, 34.2 per cent.

The percentage of unemployment in all occupations other than those named above, estimated on the same basis, is 13.9 per cent, and the percentage of all wage earners included in this canvass in all occupations combined, 16.2 per cent, as stated on page 8.

The table on page 10 shows that the number of unemployed workers in the clothing trades was larger than in any other industry scheduled except in the building trades and among common laborers. That industry, however, has not been included in the above presentation because of the fact that the classification of the clothing trade occupations in the report of the Bureau of the Census, which is used as the basis for computing percentages, is made on a different basis from that on which the data in this study have been classified. Therefore, it is impossible to compute accurately a percentage of unemployment for this industry.

The highest percentage shown for any occupation is for male dressmakers, which shows that a little more than 50 per cent were out of work. The percentage of female dressmakers unemployed, however, was only 19.4 per cent, making an average for the whole trade, both male and female, of 20.2 per cent. The percentages of unemployment for all trades and occupations included in this table were 28.3 per cent for males and 12.8 per cent for females, making an average of 25.1 per cent for both sexes.

INVESTIGATIONS BY OTHER AGENCIES.

While it is recognized that absolutely accurate results as to unemployment could not be obtained except by a complete census of all families in the city, it is believed that the estimate based on the

¹ In connection with the percentage of unemployment shown for longshoremen and stevedores, it should be noted that the figures refer to Greater New York only. They do not, therefore, purport to represent conditions in Hoboken and vicinity, where the great German lines have their terminals and where because of the discontinuance of the business of those lines an unusual amount of unemployment among longshoremen and stevedores may prevail. In New York City the shipping business had at the time of this survey improved over the conditions prevailing late in 1914.

census of so large a proportion of the city's population as is included in this report gives a fairly adequate idea of the extent of unemployment at the time the survey was made. However, as additional information derived from any other reliable source is of further significance, the results of investigations made by other agencies are here given.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

As stated in the introduction, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., in order to secure information regarding unemployment, made a census of all the families in which industrial policies were held in that company in Greater New York. The investigation was made by the agents of the company who were furnished with inquiry blanks and who secured the facts of unemployment from each family visited. The following is a summary of that canvass:

Total number of families.....	155,960
Number of families with unemployment.....	37,064.
Total number of wage earners in families.....	252,912
Number of unemployed wage earners.....	45,421
Per cent of wage earners unemployed.....	18

Of these 45,421 unemployed persons, the sex and occupation of 40,143 were secured. These data have been tabulated and are presented in the following table:

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN GREATER NEW YORK, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, AS SHOWN BY INQUIRY OF METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Industry and occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.</i>			
Gardeners.....	86		86
Other workers in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	82		82
Total.....	168		168
<i>Manufacturing and mechanical industries.</i>			
Building trades:			
Bricklayers.....	606		606
Carpenters.....	1,513		1,513
Cement and concrete workers.....	78		78
Electricians.....	432		432
House wreckers.....	73		73
Painters, paper hangers, and decorators.....	1,596		1,596
Plasterers.....	365		365
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters.....	943		943
Roofers.....	87		87
Stonemasons.....	288		288
Structural ironworkers.....	410		410
Tile layers.....	53		53
Other building workers.....	66		66
Total.....	6,510		6,510
Chemicals and allied products			
Clay, glass, and stone products:	90		90
Cut-glass makers.....	83		83
Stone and marble cutters and polishers.....	272		272
Other clay, glass, and stone workers.....	24		24
Total.....	379		379

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN GREATER NEW YORK, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, AS SHOWN BY INQUIRY OF METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Continued.

Industry and occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.			
Clothing manufacture:			
Cutters.....	119		119
Glove makers.....		52	52
Hat makers (kind not stated).....	65		65
Machine operators.....	268	178	446
Pressers.....	165		165
Shirt and collar makers.....	84		84
Tailors.....	1,473	148	1,621
Waist makers.....		166	166
Other workers in clothing manufacture.....	81	102	183
Total.....	2,255	646	2,901
Food and kindred products:			
Bakers.....	225		225
Candy makers.....	109		109
Other food preparers.....	40		40
Total.....	374		374
Iron and steel products:			
Iron-foundry workers.....	92		92
Wire-mill workers.....	28		28
Ship and boat builders.....	50		50
Wagon, carriage, and automobile workers.....	15		15
Industry not stated—			
Blacksmiths.....	142		142
Boiler makers.....	45		45
Machinists and tool makers.....	775		775
Machine operators.....	160	191	351
Metal polishers.....	63		63
Other workers in iron and steel (trade not stated).....	147	48	195
Total.....	1,517	239	1,756
Leather and its finished products:			
Shoemakers and shoe-factory workers.....	294		294
Other leather-product workers.....	93		93
Total.....	387		387
Liquors and beverage workers.....			
	46		46
Lumber and its remanufacture:			
Coopers.....	48		48
Furniture makers.....	41		41
Piano and organ makers.....	112		112
Saw and planing mill workers.....	68		68
Wood carvers, turners, and polishers.....	100		100
Upholsterers.....	71		71
Other workers in lumber and its remanufacture.....	15		15
Total.....	455		455
Metal products (except iron and steel):			
Brass workers.....	60		60
Gold and silver workers.....	43		43
Tinsmiths and tinware workers.....	172		172
Other metal-products workers.....	25		25
Total.....	300		300
Printing and bookbinding:			
Bookbinders.....	115	113	228
Printers.....	529		529
Lithographers and stereotypers.....	58		58
Other workers in printing and bookbinding industry.....	12	5	17
Total.....	714	118	832
Textile manufacturers:			
Lace and embroidery workers.....		107	107
Silk-mill workers.....	59	91	150
Textile dyers.....	63		63
Other textile operators (weavers, etc.).....	54	78	132
Total.....	176	276	452

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN GREATER NEW YORK, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, AS SHOWN BY INQUIRY OF METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Continued.

Industry and occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Concluded.			
Miscellaneous industries:			
Cabinetmakers	113		113
Cigar makers	221	166	387
Dressmakers and seamstresses	81	930	1,011
Furriers	99		99
Jewelers	55		55
Milliners		158	158
Paper-products workers		61	61
Rubber factory operatives	60		60
Other workers in mechanical industries	419	243	662
Total	1,048	1,558	2,606
Transportation.			
Telegraph and telephone:			
Telephone operators		137	137
Other telegraph and telephone workers	43	6	49
Total	43	143	186
Water transportation:			
Stevadores and longshoremen	802		802
Other marine workers	125		125
Total	927		927
Roads, streets, and bridge transportation:			
Street cleaners	74		74
Other workers on roads, streets, and bridge transportation	67		67
Total	141		141
Livery stablemen	106		106
Garage workers	86		86
Street railway employees	306		306
Subway and elevated railway employees	41		41
Railroad employees	186		186
Other forms of transportation:			
Chauffeurs	463		463
Drivers	2,846		2,846
Total	3,309		3,309
Trade.			
Real estate and insurance	44		44
Wholesale and retail trade—Merchants and dealers	286		286
Employees in wholesale and retail trade:			
Bookkeepers, clerks, and cashiers	2,527	972	3,499
Journeyman butchers	230		230
Messenger boys and errand girls	277		277
Shipping clerks	295		295
Solicitors, canvassers, and collectors	78		78
Stenographers and typists	80	643	723
Store clerks and salesmen	1,049	879	1,928
Other employees	96	50	146
Total	4,632	2,544	7,176
Public defense and maintenance of law and order.			
Detectives, policemen, and watchmen	413		413
Other public service	66		66
Total	479		479
Professional service.			
Public entertainment:			
Musicians	237		237
Other theatrical workers	112	45	157
Total	349	45	394

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN GREATER NEW YORK, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, AS SHOWN BY INQUIRY OF METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Concluded.

Industry and occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Professional service—Concluded.</i>			
Other professional service:			
Trained nurses.....		149	149
Other workers in professional services.....	204	42	246
Total.....	204	191	395
<i>Domestic and personal service.</i>			
Maintenance of buildings:			
Elevator conductors.....	277		277
Janitors and cleaners.....	135	93	228
Total.....	412	93	505
Domestic servants.....	61	1,200	1,261
Hotel servants:			
Cooks.....	150		150
Waiters and waitresses.....	309	73	382
Other hotel workers.....	64	7	71
Total.....	523	80	603
Personal services:			
Barbers and hairdressers.....	190		190
Bartenders.....	317		317
Laundry workers.....	68	383	451
Washerwomen (day work).....		126	126
Other personal service.....	36	38	74
Total.....	611	547	1,158
Workers in unspecified manufacturing and mechanical industries:			
Laborers (unspecified).....	3,078		3,078
Packers.....	109	113	222
Porters.....	664		664
Quarry workers.....	29		29
Stationary engineers.....	224		224
Stationary firemen.....	135		135
Other unspecified workers.....	497	449	946
Total.....	4,736	562	5,298
Grand total.....	31,901	8,242	40,143

This table is of considerable interest in connection with the study of the table on page 10, as the data in the two tables are in a general way largely corroborative. Many of the differences between the two reports may be accounted for by the fact that the two investigations were made nearly a month apart, during which time the conditions of unemployment might have changed materially. Other differences may be explained by the fact that the information was secured through two different sources and the classification of occupations may not have been exactly the same, in which case the data would not be entirely comparable.

Supplementary to its investigation made in Greater New York, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. made a canvass of the families of its policyholders in northeastern New Jersey, including the several districts in which the following-named cities are located: Bayonne, Bloomfield, Newark, Hoboken, Irvington, Jersey City, Orange, and Union Hill.

This canvass was made because of the fact that a great many of the residents of these cities are normally employed in New York City,

and it was believed that the conditions of unemployment in this section would have an important bearing upon the conditions in New York. The results of this canvass were as follows:

Total number of families.....	61,201
Number of families with unemployment.....	11,821
Total number of wage earners in families.....	97,026
Number of unemployed wage earners.....	14,314
Per cent of wage earners unemployed.....	14.8

It will be noted that the percentage of unemployment in families in this locality is shown to be about 3.2 per cent less than is shown by the study made in Greater New York. These cities, although located in New Jersey, are sometimes included in the so-called metropolitan district of New York, and if we combine these data with those secured for New York we have the following showing:

Total number of families.....	217,161
Number of families with unemployment.....	48,885
Total number of wage earners in families.....	349,938
Number of unemployed wage earners.....	59,735
Per cent of wage earners unemployed.....	17.4

The following table shows the results of this canvass of families in northeastern New Jersey classified by sex and occupation:

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN CITIES OF NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, AS SHOWN BY INQUIRY OF METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Industry and occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	86	6	92
<i>Manufacturing and mechanical industries.</i>			
<i>Building trades:</i>			
Bricklayers and stonemasons.....	298		298
Carpenters.....	524		524
Electricians.....	149		149
Painters and paperhangers.....	448		448
Plumbers and steam fitters.....	240		240
Other building trades workers.....	91		91
Total.....	1,750		1,750
Chemicals and allied products workers.....	86	10	96
Clay, glass, and stone products workers.....	80	1	81
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Hatters (wool and felt).....	97	24	121
Other workers in clothing trades.....	111	67	178
Total.....	208	91	299
<i>Food and kindred products:</i>			
Bakers.....	89		89
Other workers in food products.....	32	11	43
Total.....	121	11	132
<i>Iron, steel, and their products:</i>			
Blacksmiths.....	52		52
Boiler makers.....	60		60
Iron foundry workers.....	149	1	150
Polishers, grinders, and filers.....	40	1	41
Machinists and toolmakers.....	464		464
Other workers in iron and steel.....	197	11	208
Total.....	962	13	975

NUMBER OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN CITIES OF NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, AS SHOWN BY INQUIRY OF METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Concluded.

Industry and occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Concluded.			
Leather products workers.....	167	9	176
Wood products workers.....	129	2	131
Metals and metal products (other than iron and steel):			
Jewelers and watchmakers.....	166	20	186
Other workers in metal products.....	93	19	112
Total.....	259	39	298
Workers in paper products.....	9	10	19
Printers and bookbinders.....	139	6	145
Textile workers.....	129	280	409
Miscellaneous industries:			
Cigar, cigarette, and tobacco workers.....	44	79	123
Dressmakers and milliners.....	3	108	111
Engineers and firemen.....	138	.....	138
Laborers.....	1,538	8	1,546
Other workers in unspecified industries.....	733	489	1,222
Total.....	2,496	684	3,180
Total, manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	6,535	1,156	7,691
Transportation.			
Chauffeurs and drivers.....	1,098	.....	1,098
Garage workers.....	29	.....	29
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	257	.....	257
Steam railway employees.....	192	.....	192
Street railway employees.....	52	.....	52
Other forms of transportation and communication.....	75	18	93
Total.....	1,703	18	1,721
Trade.			
Agents, canvassers, and solicitors.....	37	2	39
Merchants and storekeepers.....	118	2	120
Office clerks.....	966	269	1,235
Stenographers.....	123	87	215
Store clerks and sales people.....	318	167	485
Other persons in trade.....	50	5	55
Total.....	1,617	532	2,149
Domestic and personal service.			
Domestic servants.....	55	360	415
Personal service:			
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	47	9	56
Elevator conductors and building employees.....	115	4	119
Laundry workers.....	21	69	90
Saloon keepers and bartenders.....	110	.....	110
Waiters and restaurant employees.....	39	5	44
Other forms of personal service.....	1	2	3
Total, personal service.....	333	89	422
Total, domestic and personal service.....	388	449	837
Professional service.....			
Public entertainment.....	38	46	84
Policemen and watchmen.....	51	6	57
Persons not in industry occupations unclassified.....	100	.....	100
.....	43	7	50
Total, all occupations.....	10,561	2,220	12,781

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

The investigation made by the mayor's committee on unemployment, referred to in the first part of this report, does not purport to show the number of persons out of employment, but estimates the increase in unemployment for the week ending December 19,

1914, over the number unemployed in the corresponding week of December, 1913.

The reports show that for all industries and lines of trade combined there was an increase of unemployment equal to about 8 per cent of the total workers in December, 1913. With this as a basis, the committee estimates that slightly less than 200,000 more persons were unemployed in New York City in December, 1914, than in December, 1913.

The committee's preliminary report contains the following analysis of the data secured:

"Replies from 404 factories employing a total of 77,270 persons show that for the given week the increased unemployment among factory workers only in 1914 over 1913 was equal to 13.5 per cent of the total number employed in December, 1913. In the building and hand trades, figures covering 80,042 employees (one-third of the estimated total number employed in the industry), show that there is an increase in unemployment amounting to 20 per cent of those employed last year.

One hundred and fifty-six replies from employers engaged in general trade, i. e., banking, brokerage, insurance, real estate, wholesale and retail business, grain elevators, warehouses, etc., employing 35,058 persons, show an increase of nearly 4 per cent in the number of persons employed for the week ending December 19, 1914, as compared with the corresponding week in 1913.

Replies from 31 large transportation and public-utility companies covering a total of 57,000 persons, show about 1 per cent increase in the number of persons employed over 1913.

Among factory employees the increased unemployment among wage earners only in the given week of December, 1914, as compared with the given week in December, 1913, is 12 per cent in the case of male employees and 17 per cent in the case of women workers. The total percentages in factory workers are as follows:

Factories.	Number of replies received.	Number of employees represented by replies.	Per cent of decrease in number of employees represented by replies, December, 1914, over December, 1913.
1. Stone, clay, and glass.....	9	1,007	13.2
2. Metals, machinery, and vehicles.....	74	16,668	14.0
3. Wood manufacturers.....	44	6,993	15.0
4. Furs, leather, and rubber.....	25	3,892	8.9
5. Chemicals, oils, and paints.....	18	4,445	10.5
6. Paper.....	2	345	1.7
7. Printing and paper goods.....	35	9,039	4.9
8. Textiles.....	19	3,356	15.8
9. Clothing, millinery, etc.....	132	17,005	18.5
10. Foods, liquors, and tobacco.....	23	7,371	10.6
Late replies, not distributed by groups.....	23	7,149	11.0
Total, factories.....	404	77,270	² 13.5

¹ Increase.

² Corrected "weighted" average.

Among persons employed in general trade, i. e., banking, brokerage, insurance, real estate, wholesale and retail business, grain elevators, warehouses, etc., the figures are as follows:

Trade.	Number of replies received.	Number of employees represented by replies.	Per cent of increase in number of employees represented by replies, December, 1914, over December, 1913.
Banking, brokerage, insurance, real estate.....	16	5,686	7.8+
Wholesale and retail.....	129	26,956	2.8+
Grain elevators, warehouses, etc.....	11	2,416	3.9+
Total, trade.....	156	35,058	3.7+

The figures for transportation and other public utilities (exclusive of subway contractors) are as follows:

Transportation and other public utilities.	Number of replies received.	Number of employees represented by replies.	Per cent of decrease in number of employees represented by replies, December, 1914, over December, 1913.
Steam railroads.....	4	7,807	3.2
Electric and street railways.....	4	15,555	112.2
Transfer and drayage.....	5	102	27.1
Water transportation.....	4	3,756	11.1
Electric light and power plants.....	7	11,231	4.3
Gas plants.....	6	5,533	11.9
Telephone and telegraph.....	1	13,018	1.7
Total, transportation, etc.....	31	57,002	11.1

¹ Increase.

It must be understood that these figures are based upon replies representing a trifle less than 12½ per cent, or about one-eighth of the total estimated number of persons gainfully employed in trade and industry in New York City. The replies received, however, have been from carefully selected establishments which the committee considers to be fully representative of their various lines. Estimates made by the committee of the total number of persons, 10 years and over, employed in gainful occupations in the city of New York on January 1, 1915, based upon the United States census reports of occupations for 1910, and taking into account the census method of estimating the normal increase in population for the intervening period, indicate that the total number of persons employed in the trades and industries covered by the committee would be, if there were no more unemployment than in 1910, 2,017,000, which is 80.7 per cent of the estimated total number of persons, 10 years and over, gainfully employed. The remaining 19.3 per cent are public employees, professional men, etc., which, for the purposes of the committee's study, have been disregarded.

Full time and part time.—The analysis of the figures shows that while in 404 factories there was a decrease of 13.5 per cent in the total number of employees in December, 1914, over that for December, 1913, the decrease in the number of employees on full time was 22.8 per cent, while the number of employees on part time was nearly trebled.

An increase in the extent of unemployment naturally increases the financial hardships to be borne by the families of wage earners in that community. Such hardships are reflected, in some measure at least, by the extent to which families ask for credit at groceries and other stores at which they deal. In order to secure information on this subject, the committee made an investigation through the workers in 17 of the social settlements in New York. The report covers a canvass of the small retail stores in these various sections of the city and shows a comparative statement of the credit accounts carried by these stores. The following is an extract from that report:

The workers of the Friendly House Society, Harrison Street, on the Lower East Side, Manhattan, made inquiry among 70 small food stores. Fifty-two of these report being asked for more credit, both by people to whom credit had formerly been given, and by people who had never before asked for it. Credit was generally refused. The butchers in this section have an agreement among themselves not to grant more than seven days' credit except where collection is certain. The people are buying cheaper meat.

The Warren Goddard House reports having interviewed 29 butchers and grocers on Second Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-eighth Streets and on Thirty-fourth Street between Third Avenue and the East River. These merchants report requests for twice as much credit as last year. Credit is given to only a few of their oldest customers. The East Side Settlement House, Seventy-sixth Street and the East River, interviewed 33 small merchants in its vicinity, who report carrying more credits than last year, 30 of the stores carrying twice as many credits and three of them carrying three times as many as last year. These merchants report people asking for credit who have never asked for credit before. The East Side Branch of the Henry Street Settlement reports for 36 merchants on Avenue A, First and Second Avenues, and cross streets between Seventy-eighth and Eighty-first Streets, showing that 19 stores report an increase in requests for credit; 7 stores estimated the increase from 10 per cent to five times the usual number; 15 stores reported requests for credit where their customers usually pay cash.

The workers of Union Settlement, East One-hundred-and-fourth Street, interviewed 32 small butchers and grocers, who report in a similar vein. Hartley House, Ninth Avenue, East Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Streets, reports that 14 dealers in its vicinity say that business is normal or better than last year, though two merchants report themselves as carrying more credits than last year. This section is the only exception to those reporting a general increase in credits and less cash business than last year. The Doe Ye Nexte Thyng Society workers interviewed 40 merchants, 17 of whom reported a decrease in business, but no increase in credits; because the merchants generally

refused to do credit business. Thirty-three report more requests for credit and the purchase of less and poorer food by their customers.

Settlement workers in Brooklyn report a decrease in sales in the Greenpoint section. Credit is not given for fear of inability to collect.

There is no way of determining to what extent these conditions are due to an increase of unemployment. The evidence supplied by the butchers and grocers interviewed seems, however, to indicate that a much larger number of wage earners were out of work in December, 1914, than formerly.