

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY  
RELIEF ADMINISTRATION**

**HARRY L. HOPKINS**

**Federal Emergency Relief Administrator**

**UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS**

**OCTOBER 1933**

**REPORT NUMBER THREE**

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY  
RELIEF ADMINISTRATION**

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**FAMILY COMPOSITION**

**SHOWING FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES,  
BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, AND FOR PRINCIPAL  
CITIES THE FAMILY COMPOSITION OF THE CASES  
RECEIVING EMERGENCY RELIEF**



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL  
FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1935.

Sir: I transmit herewith the third report covering the Unemployment Relief Census of October 1933. This report deals specifically with the family composition of the cases receiving emergency relief during the month of October 1933. The data are presented for the United States, by States, by urban and rural areas in each State, and for cities having a population of 250,000 or more in 1930.

The analysis was made under the general supervision of Howard B. Myers, Assistant Director in charge of research. Thelma A. Dries directed the tabulations; Charles F. Beach and Mildred B. Parten served in an advisory capacity. This report was prepared by Dorothy S. Thomas. The services of others who participated are also acknowledged with appreciation.

Respectfully,  
CORRINGTON GILL,  
*Assistant Administrator*  
*Division of Research, Statistics and Finance.*

Hon. HARRY L. HOPKINS,  
*Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.*



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# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS, OCTOBER 1933

## INTRODUCTION

One of the first steps taken by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration after its establishment in the spring of 1933 was to organize a census of the persons accepted as eligible for unemployment relief. This census was nation-wide and was taken as of October 1933. Schedules covering 3,186,181 relief cases were collected by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in cooperation with State and local relief administrations. The data obtained in these schedules provided the minimum essentials for immediate relief administration and program planning, and were analyzed to show how many persons were involved in these relief cases, their race, sex and age, the size of the family groups represented by the cases, the different proportions in the several geographic divisions and States, in urban and rural areas, in the larger cities, and in the 3,000-odd counties. The principal results of these analyses were published in Report Number One in May 1934 and Report Number Two in November 1934.

This, the third report, attempts a different type of analysis of the Relief Census data. It has been prepared as a result of the increasing interest in social security and work programs and is directed towards problems of long-range planning rather than immediate emergency needs. So far as the data permit, it attempts an analysis of the family composition of the relief case, and endeavors to differentiate the various groups which will be involved in programs of rehabilitation and of relatively permanent care. This analysis has two aspects and attempts to answer the following questions:

- (1) To what extent are these relief cases composed of normal family groups, in regard to which the main problem of rehabilitation will be the provision of employment for the head or other members of such families?
- (2) To what extent are these relief cases composed of broken family groups, particularly women with dependent children, where provision of employment would be only a partial solution and where some additional or substitutive measures, such as mothers' pensions, are indicated?
- (3) To what extent are these relief cases composed of families or individuals whose occupational rehabilitation is extremely improbable, due chiefly to old age, and where permanent care needs to be provided?

The first aspect of this analysis was made possible by the facts that the relief *case* was the unit in which the data were assembled and that the head of this unit and the relationship of each member of the unit to the head were designated in the schedule. The relief case can, therefore, be described in terms of the family composition of the persons included in each case with the designated head as the point of reference. The following types are readily classifiable:

	<u>Designated Head</u>	<u>Other Persons in Relief Case</u>
1.	A man	His Wife and Their Children <u>1/</u>
2.	A man	His Wife <u>2/</u>
3.	A man	His Children <u>3/</u>
4.	A woman	Her Children <u>4/</u>
5.	A man	<u>5/</u>
6.	A woman	<u>6/</u>

The first two of these classes represent what is commonly called the normal family, the next two the broken family, and the last two the non-family person.

A great variety of other types could have been classified in terms of the relationship of various other persons (brothers, sisters, parents, in-laws, grandparents, grandchildren, etc.) to the head. A too detailed classification, however, would have been statistically insignificant and administratively unimportant. All such persons, therefore, were classified as a single group under each of the six preceding types and designated simply as "others," regardless of the degree of their relationship or lack of relationship to the head.

The second aspect of this analysis was made possible by disregarding both the head designated in the schedule and the relationship of the family members to the head and taking as a point of reference the age and sex of the persons in each case. Since it may be presumed undesirable, as a matter of social policy, to permit the employment of children under 16 years of age, and since the possibilities of reemployment for most persons 65 years of age or over are sharply limited, an analysis in terms of three age groups, i.e., under 16, 16 to 64, and 65 and over, shows roughly the extent of possible immediate occupational rehabilitation, in so far as age

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- 1/ Also referred to in this report as husband-wife-children type. All children of head, irrespective of age, are included.
- 2/ Also referred to in this report as husband-wife type.
- 3/ Also referred to in this report as man-children type. All children of head, irrespective of age, are included.
- 4/ Also referred to in this report as woman-children type. All children of head, irrespective of age, are included.
- 5/ Also referred to in this report as non-family man type.
- 6/ Also referred to in this report as non-family woman type.

and sex are the determining factors. Thus, cases 1/ containing persons 65 years of age and over, but containing no persons 16 to 64 years of age, represent to a large extent a problem of permanent care and point to the need for a system of old-age pensions. Cases containing children under 16, where the only person in the case 16 to 64 is a female, probably represent a problem of assistance in addition to, or as a substitute for, employment and point to the need for a system of mothers' pensions or a more general sort of subsidy. Cases containing both males and females 16 to 64 years of age probably represent, in the main, a class of cases definitely rehabilitable through employment or special work programs 2/.

Although this analysis is made on the basis of the relief population as of October 1933, the proportions of cases of various types are considered applicable to more recent relief totals. They also provide a basis for checking the generalizations for this Census by detailed current studies in special localities.

As explained in the section on method (pp. 101-107), the proportions of the various types of families were estimated on the basis of a random sample 3/ of 207,850 schedules, selected from the 3,178,089 4/ census schedules in such a way that each urban and rural area in every State would be represented by a minimum of about 1,500 schedules. An additional 124,568 5/ schedules were sampled to represent the principal cities.

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- 1/ *Case* and *family* are used interchangeably in this report. The analysis deals with the family composition of the relief case, and makes no attempt to break up a case into two or more families.
  - 2/ The October census did not secure data on physical or mental disabilities, however. Data from other studies indicate that some of these persons of employable age are so handicapped that they are unable to work.
  - 3/ See (pp. 105-106) for a discussion of the sampling procedure.
  - 4/ Excludes 8,092 cases for which no detailed information was available.
  - 5/ Excludes 4,567 cases for Washington, D. C. which had been sampled for the District of Columbia in the State analysis.

## SUMMARY

The normal family predominated in the cases on emergency relief rolls in October 1933, the most frequent type consisting of a husband, his wife and their children. One case in eight, however, was a broken family, and one case in six a non-family person or group. Relatively few of the normal families contained any other person than the spouse or children of the head, although a fourth of the broken and non-family types contained other related or unrelated persons in their household groups.

The problems of rehabilitation and continuing care indicated by this analysis are (1) reemployment, (2) care of the aged, and (3) special provision for women with dependent children. About 90 percent of all of these cases include at least one person (other than a woman needed to care for dependent children) 16 to 64 years of age, and thus appear to involve the problem of reemployment for one or more members of the household. For 10 percent of the cases, however, no question of reemployment is involved. Half of these consist of families where there are persons 65 years of age or older with no person of employable age in the household group. The other half involve women with dependent children under 16 years of age with no other person of employable age in the household. It must not be inferred, however, that this 10 percent represents the limits of the "problem-groups" on emergency relief. An appreciable proportion of the 90 percent contain persons 65 years of age or over, or consist of a woman head of a family with dependent children under 16 with perhaps only one older child of employable age. How far the employment of one member of these complicated households can be stretched to cover all their economic needs is a question that requires further investigation. The 10 percent may thus be taken as representing only the most serious aspect of the problem.

Broken families and non-family persons were more typical of the urban than of the rural emergency relief cases. The old-age problem was somewhat less severe, the woman-with-dependent-children problem somewhat more serious, in urban than in rural areas.

The broken family was especially frequent among Negroes as compared with whites, and the problem of women with dependent children was found twice as frequently in proportion among Negroes as among whites. The old-age problem, on the other hand, tended to be less serious among Negroes.

There was great variation among the 48 States and the District of Columbia, both in the family-types represented by the relief cases and in the problems involved. Normal families represented more than 80 percent of all cases in Kentucky, South Dakota, Louisiana and New York, but only 35 percent of all cases in Nevada. Broken families represented about 10 percent in North Dakota and five other States, but only about 4 percent in Minnesota. In Nevada, 57 percent of the cases were of the non-family types; in Tennessee, only 6 percent.

The extremes of the old-age problem were found on the one hand in the District of Columbia and Louisiana, where only 1 percent of the cases consisted of persons 65 years of age or older and had no persons of employable age in the household, and in Nevada and Oregon where these cases represented 21 percent and 12 percent of the total respectively. South Dakota represented the lower limit of the woman-with-dependents problem with only 1 percent of its cases consisting of a female with children under 16 and no person of employable age in the household, and Wyoming with 13 percent of such cases represented the upper limit.

The large cities also showed great variations, both in types of families on relief and in rehabilitation problems. In Oakland, 89 percent of the families were of normal types; in San Francisco, only 44 percent. In Birmingham, Atlanta, Houston and Baltimore well over 20 percent of the families were of broken types, while in Oakland but 5 percent were of these types. Four percent of the families in Jersey City were of non-family types, contrasted with 46 percent in San Francisco.

Richmond and Seattle represented the lower extremes of the old-age problem; Boston and Portland, Oregon, the upper extremes. The range was from one-half of 1 percent to 10 percent in the class of cases containing persons 65 years of age or over, but no person of employable age. The range for the most serious aspect of the female-with-dependents problem, as represented by cases containing children under 16 where the only person of employable age in the household was a woman, was from 1 percent in Kansas City and St. Paul to 15 percent in Birmingham.

GENERAL FINDINGS FOR THE UNITED STATESTypes of Families on Emergency Relief Roll

Most of the cases on public unemployment relief in October 1933 consisted of so-called normal families. The most numerous group (accounting for 52 percent of the total) was the type consisting of a man, his wife and their children. In an additional 4 percent, the case included not only a husband, wife and children but also other related or unrelated persons. Twelve percent of the cases consisted of a husband and wife without any children, and an additional 2 percent, of husband and wife with other persons. Thus, some 70 percent of all the cases included a married pair, usually with children, and relatively infrequently with any other persons in the family group. (Table 1).

The remaining 30 percent were made up of broken families (a man and his children or a woman and her children) and so-called "non-family" persons (a man or woman alone, without spouse or children, with or without other related or unrelated persons in the household). The woman-children type accounted for 8 percent of the total, contrasted with only 3 percent for the man-children type. An additional 1 percent each was accounted for by these two latter types in combination with other related or unrelated persons.

Contrasted with this broken-family group, the non-family groups were predominately the male-head types, no less than 9 percent of the total cases consisting of a man alone, and an additional 3 percent of a man with other related or unrelated persons <sup>1</sup>/ <sub>in his household. The corresponding percentages for female-head types were only 4 and 1, respectively.</sub>

Almost two-thirds of the family heads in the husband-wife-children type of family were under 45 years of age, and more than 80 percent were between the ages of 25 and 55. The proportions for the woman-children broken family type were very similar, but contrasted strongly with the man-children type where scarcely more than a third of the heads were under 45 years of age. The greatest proportion of younger persons as family heads was found for the non-family man type, i. e., 16 percent were under 25 years of age and 31 percent under 35, whereas only 6 percent of the heads in the non-family woman type were under 25 and only 15 percent under 35 years of age. In this latter type, no less than 29 percent of the heads were 65 and over, whereas only 16 percent of the heads in the man-alone type were in this age group. (Table 2).

As indicated by the type-analysis, most of the cases contained clearly defined family groups uncomplicated by other related or unrelated persons in the household. Only 12 percent of all cases had "others" involved in the household, such persons being found proportionately least frequently in the husband-wife-children

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<sup>1</sup>/ <sub>Hereafter, other related or unrelated persons are usually referred to simply as "others."</sub>

families, (8 percent of this type) and most frequently in the non-family man, non-family woman and man-children types, the percentages for these types being 22, 19 and 18, respectively. Most of the families containing "others" had only one such related or unrelated person but appreciable proportions (5 percent, 4 percent and 4 percent, respectively) of the three groups just mentioned contained two others, and in the non-family man type three others were found in 3 percent of the cases, four others in 2 percent of the cases, and five, six, and seven others in 1 percent each. The husband-wife type also showed a considerable range in the distribution of the number of "others" in the family group, 8 percent containing one other, 2 percent two others, and 1 percent each containing three and four others. (Table 3).

Thus, the following picture of the type of family composition of the relief case emerges: the normal family predominated, the most frequent type being a husband, his wife and their children; one in eight cases, however, consisted of a broken family, and one in six cases of a non-family person or group, the woman-children type accounting for three-fourths of the former, the man-alone type accounting for approximately two-thirds of the latter. Relatively few of the normal families contained any other person than the spouse or children of the head, but almost a fifth of the broken and non-family types contained other related or unrelated persons in their household groups. A large proportion of the husbands in the husband-wife-children and of the mothers in the woman-children types of families were well below middle age, whereas over half of the heads in the husband-wife, and man-children, and the non-family types were beyond middle age (i.e., 45 years or older). Almost a third of the non-family women heads were 65 years of age or over.

*Race Differences:* Negroes and the numerically less important group of "other races" (i.e., Chinese, Filipinos, etc.) showed striking differences in family type when compared with whites. Eighteen percent of the Negro cases contained broken families as contrasted with 10 percent of the whites. The family consisting of a husband, his wife and their children  $\frac{1}{2}$  accounted for only 38 percent of the Negro cases, whereas this type was found in 55 percent of the white cases. Negroes also had slightly greater proportions of husband-wife families and of all non-family types combined than did whites. The greatest differences between the two racial groups were the preponderance of broken families and the deficiency of husband-wife-children families among the Negroes. The excessive proportion of broken Negro families is accounted for almost entirely by the woman-children type, which comprised no less than 14 percent of all Negro cases, whereas the man-children type was found in no more than 4 percent of the cases. (Table 1).

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$\frac{1}{2}$  Unless specifically stated otherwise, comparisons between types are made in terms of the pure and mixed type combined, e.g., in this instance, husband-wife-children and husband-wife-children-"others" are combined.

Seventeen percent of the Negro families contained other related or unrelated persons, the corresponding percentage for whites being 9, and each of the six family types had other persons proportionately more frequently among Negroes than among whites. As with the whites, however, most of the Negro families with other related or unrelated persons contained only one such person, and the same types had larger numbers of other persons among Negroes as among whites.

There were proportionately slightly more young Negroes than young whites as heads of families, the percentage of family heads under 35 years of age being 33 and 27, respectively, for the two races. The age-distribution of heads for the two races, was, on the whole, not greatly dissimilar. (Table 2).

The greatest difference between "other races" and whites was in the proportion of families containing other related or unrelated persons, i.e., 20 percent of such families among "other races" as contrasted with 9 percent among the whites, the difference being most apparent in the non-family man type. The distribution of heads of "other races" by age conformed closely to that for Negroes, and differed slightly from the whites. The distribution of the number of "others" in families of "other races" differed somewhat from those for both whites and Negroes, the "other races" showing larger proportions of families containing four or more "others" than did either the Negroes or the whites, the difference, however, occurring almost entirely in the two non-family types.

The pictures of the Negro and of the white relief case show striking differences. The husband-wife-and-children type was more typical of the white than of the Negro case; the broken family, particularly the woman-children type, was more frequent proportionately among Negroes. The Negro family groups were more heterogeneous than the white, i.e., more frequently contained relatives other than the spouse or children of the head or an unrelated person.

*Urban-Rural Differences:* The greatest difference between family types in urban and in rural areas was in the larger proportion of husband-wife-children families in rural areas, 56 percent rural and 50 percent urban, excluding "others" from this type, or 62 percent rural and 54 percent urban, including "others." A corresponding deficiency of rural families in all other types was found rather consistently, though to a slight degree, in each of the "pure" types except the man-children type. The deficiency was especially clear cut in the woman-children and the non-family types. A larger proportion of the rural families contained other persons than did the urban families, the percentages being 15 and 10 respectively, this difference again reflecting a tendency found in both white and Negro families, 14 percent rural and 9 percent urban for whites, 23 percent rural and 16 percent urban for Negroes. (Table 1).

The Negro-white differences were maintained in rural as well as urban areas and the urban-rural differences were clear cut even after allowing for the racial factor.

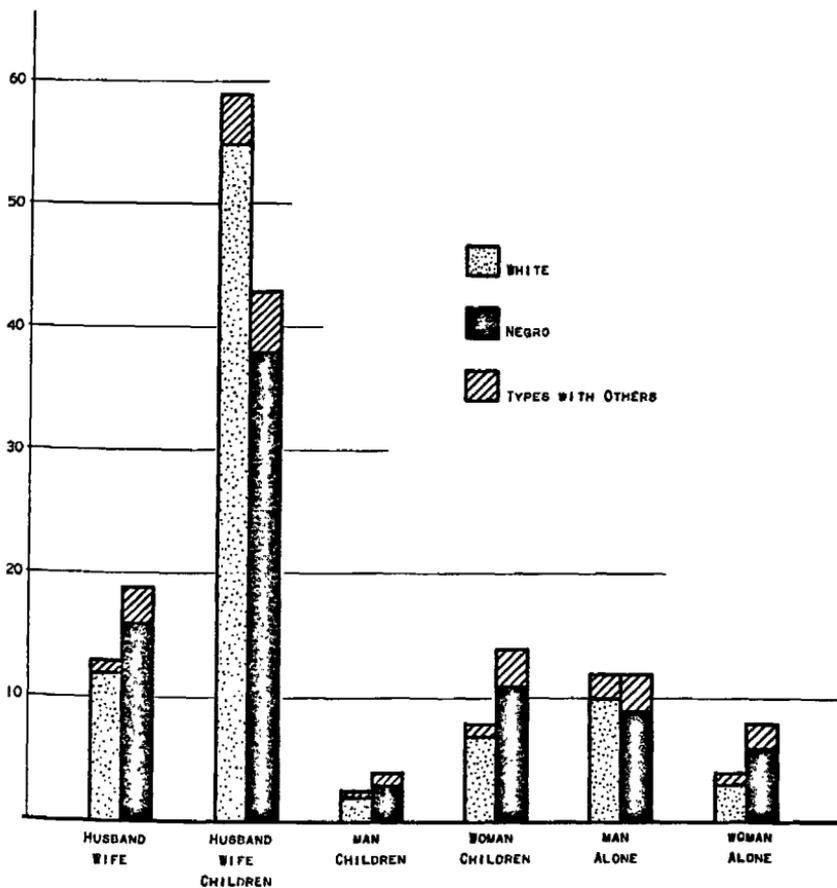


CHART I. UNITED STATES - ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE, FOR WHITES AND NEGROES

The rural relief case, then, is pictured as more frequently containing a married pair and their children than the urban family, and as being more heterogeneous in the sense that other persons were found in the family group more frequently. The urban relief case was more frequently a broken family or a non-family type than the rural.

Problems of Rehabilitation and of Permanent Care as Indicated by Family Composition of Cases on Emergency Relief Rolls

Instead of analyzing the relief cases according to the conventional types of normal families, broken families, and non-family groups, these cases can be examined from the point of view of the types of problems with respect to rehabilitation or old age and mothers' aid pensions which they present. How frequently is there apparently no problem other than that of reemployment, i. e., how often do the relief cases contain persons who, barring physical and mental disabilities, are clearly of the employable classes, whose main responsibility when they are removed from the relief rolls will be to take care of themselves and their immediate families? How often are the cases, although containing persons of employable ages 1/, complicated by the dependence of children 2/, or old people 3/, or both, where employment, except under very favorable circumstances, can scarcely solve all of the economic difficulties without the addition of some form of subsidy or pension? How often is the problem found in these cases not one of reemployment, for the most part, but of permanent care, i. e., cases of old persons with or without dependent children?

The most favorably situated group, from the point of view of this age and sex analysis, consists of cases where all the persons in the household were between the ages of 16 and 64. These accounted for no less than 28 percent of all the relief cases. Six out of ten of these contained both males and females, three out of ten contained males only, and the remaining one case out of ten, females only. The problem of this group is predominately one of male reemployment. (Table 4).

Fifty-nine percent of the cases, however, contained children under 16, and contained no person 65 years of age or older. In this group, nine cases out of ten contained both males and females of employable ages. Their problem, therefore, can be at least partially solved by reemployment, but the extent to which this can be effective will depend upon the number of dependents per employable adult.

Nine percent of the cases contained persons 65 or over and were not further complicated by the presence of children under 16. Only about half of this group, however, contained males or females

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1/ Employable ages are defined as the ages 16-64.

2/ Children here refer to persons under 16 years of age.

3/ Persons 65 years of age or older.

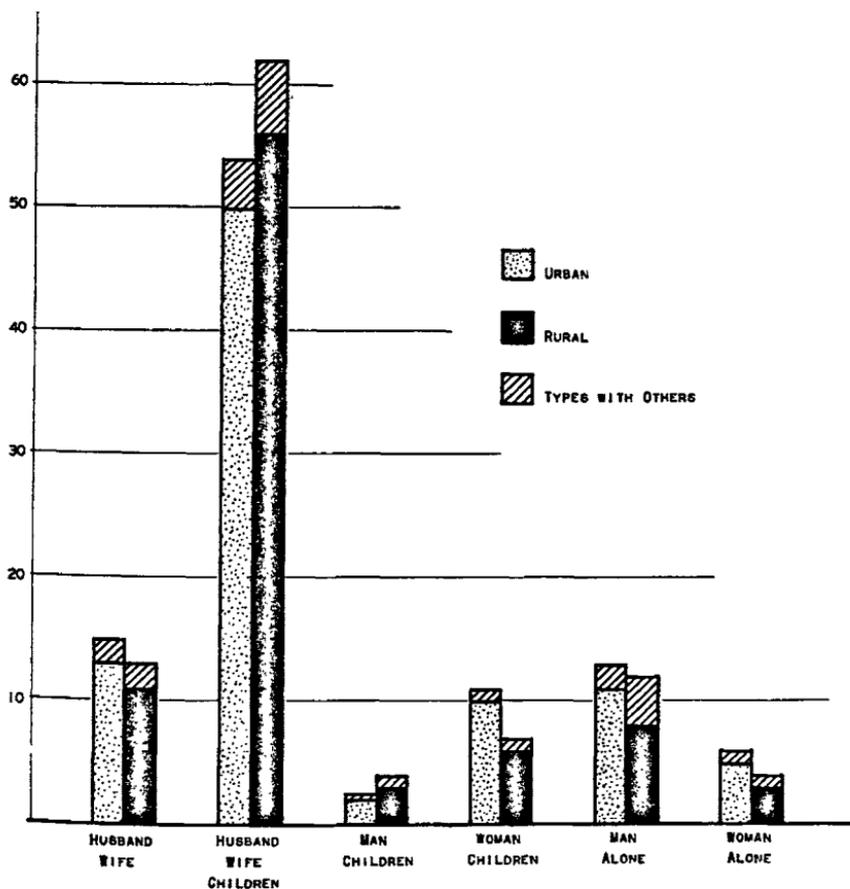


CHART 2. UNITED STATES - ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE, FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

of employable ages. The problem here is partly one of reemployment, almost equally a problem of male and female reemployment and partly one of subsidies or pensions for the cases containing no employable person or those where the extent of dependence is unusually severe.

The remaining seriously complicated group contained both children under 16 and persons 65 years or over and represented 3 percent of the total cases on relief. For every ten cases in this group, six contained both males and females of employable ages, one contained only males of employable ages, but the remaining three either contained no males of employable age (2 out of 10) or no persons at all of employable ages (1 out of 10). A composite picture of the old-age and female-with dependents problems represented in these emergency relief cases can be obtained from the following summary, derived from the basic tabulations.

#### *The Old-Age Problem*

The analysis by types indicates that in 9 percent of all cases the designated head of the family was 65 years of age or older.

The percentage of all cases containing persons 65 years of age or older was, however, considerably higher, amounting to 13 percent.

In 5 percent of all cases there were persons 65 years of age or older, but no persons of employable age.

#### *The Female-with-Dependents Problem*

The analysis by types indicates that in 14 percent of all cases the designated head of the family was a female.

In 11 percent of the cases the only person 16 to 64 years of age was a female.

In 5 percent of all cases there were children under 16 years of age, in families where the only person 16 to 64 years of age was a female.

Thus, although the old-age problem is involved to some extent in about 1 out of every 8 relief families, it predominates in only 1 out of every 20, in which cases there are no persons of the ages favorable to employment.

The problem of a female with dependents is apparently involved in 1 out of every 7 cases, and is predominant in 1 out of every 20 cases, where children of dependent ages are found in families containing no person but a female in the age-groups favorable to reemployment.

*Race Differences:* The Negro cases were in one respect more favorably situated than the white cases, 36 percent having neither children under 16 nor persons 65 years of age or older, compared with 27 percent for the whites. A larger proportion of the Negro cases, however, contained females only (17 percent for Negroes 10 percent for the whites), thus making the solution of the problems

to a greater extent reemployment for both sexes among the Negroes. (Table 4).

The cases containing children under 16, but no persons 65 or over, were less favorably situated among Negroes, for 16 percent contained only females of employable ages, compared with 6 percent for whites.

The group of cases containing persons 65 or over, but no children under 16, was quite similar for both races, but the seriously complicated group where there were both children and old people offered more of a problem among Negroes than among whites. Only four out of ten of this group contained males and females of employable ages, compared with 6 out of 10 among the whites. Furthermore, 3 out of 10 of the Negro cases contained employable females only, as against 2 out of 10 for the whites.

<u>The Old-Age Problem</u>		<u>The Female-with-Dependents Problem</u>	
<u>Comparable Percentages for:</u>		<u>Comparable Percentages for:</u>	
Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes
In 10 percent of the cases, the designated head was 65 years of age or older.	8	In 14 percent of the cases, the designated head was a female.	22
13 percent of all cases contained persons 65 years of age or older.	12	In 9 percent of the cases, the only persons 16 to 64 years of age were females.	17
In 5 percent of all cases, there were persons 65 years of age or older, but no persons 16 to 64 years of age.	4	In 5 percent of all cases, there were children under 16 in families where the only person 16 to 64 years of age was a female.	10

Thus, the Negro relief cases were slightly more favorably situated for rehabilitation than the whites as far as the old-age problem is concerned, but decidedly less favorably situated with regard to the female-with-dependents problem. Among the Negroes, 1 out of every 10 cases involves a female with dependent children with no other person of employable ages in her household, compared with 1 such case in every 20 for whites.

*Urban-Rural Differences:* Rural relief families contained children under 16 and persons 65 years of age and older more frequently than urban families. For example, families containing children under 16 but no persons aged 65 or older were represented

in 63 percent of the rural cases, compared with 57 percent of the urban. Similarly, the complicated class of families containing both children under 16 and persons 65 years of age or older was found in 5 percent of the rural cases and 2 percent of the urban. The proportion of cases containing persons 65 years of age or older but no children under 16 was 11 percent in rural areas and 9 percent in urban.

The least complicated type of case, that containing only persons of employable ages, was found less frequently in rural areas than in urban areas, 22 percent and 32 percent, respectively.

On the whole, the problems were somewhat more complicated in rural areas. There were consistently fewer cases with persons of employable ages in those types containing persons over 65 years of age. The families with children, however, showed up more favorably, in one respect, in rural areas, for 93 percent of those containing children but no persons 65 years of age or older also contained both males and females of employable ages, compared with only 88 percent in urban areas.

The urban-rural differences were most apparent for Negro families, only 26 percent of the Negro rural families having neither children nor old people, contrasted with 40 percent of such cases among Negro urban families

The old age problem falls consistently more heavily upon rural than upon urban areas; the female-with-dependents problem, however, is somewhat heavier in urban areas. The latter is particularly true with regard to Negroes, among whom 1 in 9 cases in urban areas represents a female with dependent children and no person of employable age in the household, compared with 1 in 17 cases in rural areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

THE FEMALE-WITH-DEPENDENTS PROBLEM

THE OLD-AGE PROBLEM

URBAN AREAS COMPARABLE PERCENTAGES FOR:	RURAL AREAS COMPARABLE PERCENTAGES FOR:			URBAN AREAS COMPARABLE PERCENTAGES FOR:			RURAL AREAS COMPARABLE PERCENTAGES FOR:					
	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
TOTAL	9	6	.11	11	14		14	25	10	9		15
In 8 per- cent of the cases, the desig- nated head was 65 years of age or older.	12	9	15	14	19		In 16 per- cent of the cases, the desig- nated head was a fe- male.	20	8			11
In 4 percent of all cases, there were children 65 years of age or older, but no per- sons 16 to 64 years of age.	4	3	5	5			In 6 percent of the cases there were children under 16 in family in which the only person 16 to 64 years of age was a female.	11	4	4		6

FINDINGS FOR THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES AND  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Types of Families on Emergency Relief Rolls

The predominant family-type in the emergency relief cases consisted of a man, his wife, and their children. The United States average including "others" was 56 percent for this type. This average was equalled or exceeded in slightly less than half of the States (23 out of 49). In all but fifteen states this type comprised more than 50 percent of all cases. The range, however, was very great, from 24 percent of such families in Nevada (23 percent "pure" type, 1 percent with "others") to 70 percent in Kentucky (60 percent "pure" type, 10 percent with "others"). Arkansas and Wyoming were next lowest to Nevada, averaging close to 40 percent husband-wife-children families, and New York, North and South Dakota and Tennessee had percentages almost as high as Kentucky (66-68 percent). The highest percentages of this type combined with "others" were found in the Southern States—10 percent in Kentucky and South Carolina; 9 percent in Alabama; 8 percent in Tennessee; and 7 percent in Louisiana and West Virginia.

There was less variation among States in the husband-wife types. Taking the pure and mixed groups together, the percentages in 31 States ranged from 10 to 14, and in 15 States from 15 to 18. Only New Mexico and North Dakota had percentages less than 10 (both of them were 9 percent). The four States with percentages as high as 18 were Florida, Indiana, Kansas, and Louisiana. The mixed type was again characteristic of certain Southern States. Four percent of all cases in Alabama and Louisiana were the husband-wife-others type.

The range for these types combined (representing the so-called "normal" families) <sup>1/</sup> was from 80 percent or over in Kentucky, South Dakota, Tennessee, Louisiana and New York to 35 percent in Nevada.

Broken families, particularly the woman-children type, were particularly numerous in North Carolina, Wyoming, Maryland, and New Mexico. In each of these states, woman-children families were found in 15 percent or more of the total cases. The lowest proportions of woman-children families (2 percent and 3 percent, respectively) were found in Minnesota and South Dakota. There was little variation in the percentage of man-children families, the range being from 2 to 5 percent only.

The so-called non-family groups ranged from 57 percent in Nevada to 6 percent in Tennessee. There were eight States having 20 percent or more non-family man types (man alone and man with "others"). Nevada had 50 percent, Montana 24 percent, and Oregon 23 percent. Maryland with 3 percent ranked lowest. There were 19 States with less than 5 percent non-family woman types and only four States with as high as 10 percent.

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<sup>1/</sup> See (p. 2) for an analysis of the composition of these types.

The families were least heterogeneous in Massachusetts and most so in South Carolina. In the former State only 3 percent of the families contained "others," in the latter, 25 percent. Wisconsin ranked next lowest to Massachusetts with 4 percent. In thirty-three States, the percentage of "others" ranged from 5 percent to 14 percent.

To summarize: The general findings for the United States indicated a predominance of the normal family in the cases on emergency relief rolls. This composite picture was reflected, with a wide range of variation, in the 48 States and the District of Columbia. More than four-fifths of the cases in Kentucky, South Dakota, Tennessee, Louisiana and New York represented normal families. Broken families reached their maximum proportion of around 20 percent in Wyoming, Maryland, New Hampshire and New Mexico. Nevada was an extreme deviate, with 57 percent of its cases of the non-family type and this type represented almost 30 percent of the families in Montana and Oregon. The relief cases were least heterogeneous in Massachusetts, where only 3 percent contained "others," and most so in South Carolina, where the corresponding proportion was 25 percent. (Table 7).

*Race Differences:* In twenty-three States and the District of Columbia the Negro population amounted to 100,000 or more in 1930. In eleven of these States and the District of Columbia a thoroughly reliable racial comparison of types can probably be made, for the sample of Negroes was in each case well over 1,000 (ranging from 1,305 in Arkansas to 2,579 in South Carolina). The most striking and consistent difference between the whites and Negroes was in the low percentage of husband-wife-children families found among Negroes compared with whites. The data on this point are indicated in the following summary table.

Table A. Estimated Percent of Total Families that are Husband-Wife-Children and Husband-Wife-Children-Others Types, for Whites and Negroes in Eleven Selected States and the District of Columbia

State	Husband-Wife-Children		Husband-Wife-Children-Others		Total Husband-Wife-Children	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alabama	61	40	8	10	69	50
Arkansas	42	27	4	4	46	31
District of Columbia	44	34	1	1	45	35
Florida	52	37	4	4	56	41
Georgia	58	36	4	4	62	40
Illinois	50	29	4	3	54	32
Louisiana	63	46	7	7	70	53
Maryland	62	48	4	3	66	51
Mississippi	55	36	6	5	61	41
North Carolina	53	38	5	6	58	44
South Carolina	50	43	11	9	61	52
Virginia	57	40	7	5	64	45

For these States the range for whites, in the pure husband-wife-children type was from 42 percent of all families to 63 percent of all families. In all but one State and the District of Columbia, the percentage was 50 or higher. The corresponding range for Negroes was from 27 percent to 48 percent and in all but 3 States the percentage was 40 or lower. In every State the percentage for whites was much higher than the percentage for Negroes.

The differences for two other types are interesting, i.e. the woman-children type and the non-family-man type. These are summarized below for each type including "others."

Table B. Estimated Percent of Total Families that are Woman-Children and Non-Family-Man Types (including "others") for Whites and Negroes in Eleven Selected States and the District of Columbia

State	Woman-Children		Non-Family Man	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alabama	7	14	6	8
Arkansas	9	9	17	21
District of Columbia	5	12	21	14
Florida	7	7	16	20
Georgia	7	12	12	15
Illinois	10	21	14	12
Louisiana	5	5	8	14
Maryland	12	21	4	2
Mississippi	9	13	8	13
North Carolina	15	20	5	8
South Carolina	10	13	9	11
Virginia	11	18	8	10

The situation is somewhat less consistent than for the husband-wife-children families, but there was a tendency for the Negroes to exceed the whites in the percentage both of woman-children and of non-family man types in most of the States.

Urban-Rural Differences: 1/ In the rural areas of 40 States, the husband-wife-children type of family was found in 50 percent or more of the relief cases. In urban areas, on the other hand, this type reached 50 percent of the total in only 25 States. High rural percentages tended to characterize the Southern States, while the northeast and central areas attained the highest proportions for urban areas. The woman-children type represented more than 10 percent of all cases in the urban areas in 29 States, but in the rural areas in only 10 States. In only three States (Nevada, Texas and Vermont) was there a greater proportion of woman-children families among relief cases in rural areas than in urban areas. There was a less consistent difference in the proportion of non-family man cases between rural and urban areas. In the urban areas

1/ In urban-rural State comparisons the District of Columbia, being wholly urban, is omitted.

of 19 States, this type represented 15 percent or more of all cases, compared with a similar situation in the rural areas of 15 States. (Table 7).

Although the average proportion of families containing "others" was markedly greater for rural than for urban areas, no constant tendency in this respect is found when the separate States are examined. In nineteen States, the rural proportion was somewhat greater than the urban, in twenty States somewhat less and in nine States there were equal proportions for urban and rural areas.

To summarize these urban-rural differences by States: The findings for the United States indicated a predominance of the husband-wife-children type and a corresponding deficiency of woman-children and non-family man types in rural areas as compared with urban. This average tendency was reflected in most of the forty-eight States.

The tendency noted for the rural cases to be more heterogeneous than the urban (indicated by the proportion of families containing "others"), however, was not reflected in most of the States; the average reflected unduly the influence of the situation in certain of the States with the largest populations.

#### Problems of Rehabilitation and of Permanent Care as Indicated by Family Composition of Cases on Emergency Relief Rolls

As indicated before, the most favorably situated group from the point of view of their probable self-sufficiency after leaving the relief rolls is the group of families containing no children under 16 and no persons 65 years of age or older. All the members of these families are between the ages of 16 and 64, and barring disabilities of various sorts, probably employable. There was great variation among States in the percentage of such families to total relief families. The highest percentages were found in Nevada, California and the District of Columbia, each of which had 45 percent or more of its relief families of this uncomplicated type. In Nevada, 7 out of every 10 of the families of this type contained males only, more than 2 out of 10 contained both males and females and less than 1 out of 10 females only. In California and the District of Columbia, the situation was quite different; in the former more than half of these families and in the latter slightly less than half, contained both males and females. Although this class of families represented only 28 percent of the relief families for the whole of the United States sample, contrasted with the 45 percent for these two States and the District of Columbia, almost two-thirds of the families in this group for the entire country contained both males and females.

As stated above, the most complicated group of families, from the point of view of the solution of their problem of dependency, is composed of families where there are both children under 16 and persons aged 65 and older. Whereas this group represented only

three percent of all the relief families in the United States, three States showed 7 percent: Kentucky, New Mexico, and South Carolina. In three-quarters of these Kentucky families there were both males and females of employable ages. In South Carolina the comparable proportion was somewhat less favorable, scarcely more than three-fifths of the cases containing males and females of employable ages, while New Mexico with but two-fifths was decidedly handicapped in this respect.

The States ranged from 27 percent (Nevada) to 71 percent (Tennessee) in the percent of families containing children under 16, but no persons over 65. Kentucky, with 69 percent, had proportionately almost as large a group as Tennessee. In both of these States, however, more than 9 out of every 10 of these families contained both males and females of employable ages. (Table 8)

Finally, as regards the group of families with old persons but no children under 16, in 22 of the States the percentage representing this class amounted to less than 10, and in only nine was it 15 or greater. Nevada with 24 percent reported the extreme and in 9 out of every 10 cases of this class there was neither a male nor a female of employable age. (Table 8).

The following summary indicates the range of variations found by States:

*The Old-Age Problem*

In 2 percent of the cases in the District of Columbia and 4 percent of the cases in Louisiana, the designated head was 65 years of age or older. As the other extreme, Nevada has 24 percent and New Mexico 20 percent.

Three percent of all cases in the District of Columbia contained persons 65 years of age or older as contrasted with 26 percent in Nevada and 23 percent in New Mexico.

In 1 percent of the cases in both the District of Columbia and Louisiana there were persons 65 years of age or older, but no persons 16 to 64 years of age. The upper extreme was represented by Nevada with 21 percent and Oregon with 12 percent, and New Mexico and New Hampshire with 11 percent each.

*The Female-with-Dependents Problem*

In 4 percent of the cases in South Dakota as contrasted with 26 percent in North Carolina and 24 percent in the District of Columbia and New Mexico, the designated head was a female.

In 4 percent of the cases in Louisiana and South Dakota, and 21 percent in the District of Columbia and Wyoming, and 20 percent in North Carolina, the only person 16 to 64 years of age was a female.

In 1 percent of the cases in South Dakota and 2 percent in Louisiana there were children under 16 in families where the only person 16 to 64 years of age was a female. The upper extreme was represented by Wyoming with 13 percent and North Carolina with 12 percent.

The old-age problem was most acutely represented in relief cases in Nevada, Oregon and New Mexico. In the first of these States, the proportion of cases in which persons over 65 were involved, but where there were no persons of employable ages, was more than 1 in 5, contrasted with 1 in 20 for the country as a whole. The District of Columbia, at the other extreme, had only 1 such case for every 100. Wyoming and North Carolina, with approximately 1 in 8 cases representing females with dependent children under 16 years of age, contrasted with South Dakota where the proportions were 1 in 100 and with the United States average of 1 in 20 such cases.

*Race Differences:* As indicated above, a reliable racial comparison can be made for eleven States and the District of Columbia. Due to the thinning out of the data, however, a summary analysis of only the four main age-and-sex groupings can be made for whites and Negroes in these States, as shown in Table C. The percentages in the last column represent the most favorably situated group from the point of view of rehabilitation because all members are of employable ages. The proportion of these cases was greater among the Negroes than among the whites in all of the States except South Carolina. For the Negroes, the percentages ranged from 20 in North Carolina to 46 percent in the District of Columbia and Florida, and for the whites from 16 in North Carolina to 43 percent in the District of Columbia.

The families representing the most difficult rehabilitation problem are those containing both children under 16 and persons aged 65 and over. In general, the Negroes had a larger proportion of families in this group. The range for the whites extended from 1 percent in the District of Columbia to 6 percent in Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, while for the Negroes the comparable group ranged from less than 1 percent for the District of Columbia to 9 percent for South Carolina.

The situation for the group of cases containing children under 16 but no persons 65 and over was as follows: The whites had, in general, proportionately more cases than did the Negroes. This fact obtained in all States except the District of Columbia and South Carolina and in these the proportions for Negroes and whites were identical.

No important racial difference was shown by the percentages for families containing persons 65 years of age and over but with no children under 16. Larger proportions occurred among the Negro group in 7 States but in only one State (Mississippi) was the difference marked. The District of Columbia contained the smallest proportion of cases in the group, 1 in 25, while Arkansas had the largest, 1 in 7 cases. The comparable proportion for whites in these 2 States which also represented the extremes among the Negroes were 1 in 50 for the District of Columbia, and 1 in 5 for Arkansas.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE C. ESTIMATED PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS OF FAMILY MEMBERS FOR WHITES AND NEGROES IN ELEVEN SELECTED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATE	TOTAL		FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER		FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER		FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER		FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER		FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER	
	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO
Alabama	100	100	5	7	70	61	6	8	19	24	19	24
Arkansas	100	100	5	4	57	45	12	19	23	34	23	34
District of Columbia	100	100	1	1	52	41	7	2	43	46	43	46
Florida	100	100	3	3	65	51	7	5	31	39	31	39
Georgia	100	100	2	3	55	43	6	7	26	39	26	39
Illinois	100	100	2	2	59	43	12	7	31	44	31	44
Indiana	100	100	2	2	69	57	6	4	22	35	22	35
Michigan	100	100	2	2	68	66	8	3	21	28	21	28
Mississippi	100	100	6	7	63	50	10	17	21	28	21	28
North Carolina	100	100	6	6	67	62	11	12	16	20	16	20
South Carolina	100	100	6	9	60	60	8	10	25	31	25	31
Virginia	100	100	5	5	66	59	7	8	21	28	21	28

\*Less than .6 percent.

The extent of the racial differences in these twelve States may be shown more clearly in terms of the summaries of old-age and female-with-dependents problems which follow.

**The Old-Age Problem:** In these selected States the Negroes are decidedly less favorably situated than the whites in regard to the old-age problem. The extremes are indicated in Arkansas where in 1 case in 5 among the Negroes the head of the family was a person 65 years of age or older, where 1 case in 4 contained a person 65 years of age or older and where 1 case in 8 consisted of a person or persons 65 years of age or older with no persons of employable age in the household. In this same State, the comparable proportions for the whites were 1 in 6, 1 in 5, and 1 in 10 respectively.

The range for the whites in this group of States extended from 1 in 33 in the District of Columbia for heads 65 years of age or over to 1 in 6 in Arkansas while for Negroes, the comparable range was from 1 in 50 for the District of Columbia to 1 in 5 for Arkansas and Mississippi.

The proportion of families containing a person 65 years of age or older varied for whites from 1 in 20 in the District of Columbia to 1 in 5 for Arkansas. For Negroes, the percentages ranged from 1 in 33 in the District of Columbia to 1 in 4 for Arkansas and Mississippi.

The group of cases reflecting the most serious aspect of the old-age problem, i. e., cases where there were persons 65 years of age or older but no persons of employable age, ranged for the whites from 1 in 100 for Louisiana to 1 in 14 in Illinois, and for Negroes, from 1 in 100 in the District of Columbia, Louisiana and Maryland to 1 in 8 in Arkansas. (Table D).

**The Female-with-Dependents Problem:** As in the case of the previous problem, the female-with-dependents problem falls most heavily on the Negroes. The disparity between the Negroes and the whites is evident in all classes for all 11 States and the District of Columbia although Louisiana showed only a slight advantage for the whites in the four groups considered.

For the white families, a female was designated as the head in Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia in 1 out of every 10 cases, but in Arkansas and North Carolina in 1 out of every 5 cases. For the Negro families, the same States held the low range (less than 1 in 5 cases) while in Illinois and North Carolina 1 in 3 Negro cases was in this class.

For the families in which the only person of employable age was a female, the situation was very similar to that described above. Louisiana, Alabama, Florida and Georgia represented the low extremes for whites (less than 1 in 10) and North Carolina and Arkansas represented the upper limit of the range (1 in 6). For Negroes, the range was from less than 1 in 6 (Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama) to 1 in 4 (District of Columbia, Illinois, and North Carolina).

The most acute cases from the standpoint of employment—the group of families with children under 16 in which the only person of

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE D. ESTIMATED PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 55 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER FOR FAMILIES IN WHICH THE HEAD WAS A PERSON 55 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN ELEVEN SELECTED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATE	FAMILIES IN WHICH THE DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A PERSON 55 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER		FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER		FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 55 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND CONTAINING PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	
	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO
Alabama	7	10	11	15	2	4
Arkansas	16	21	20	23	0	13
District of Columbia	3	2	5	3	2	1
Florida	6	5	10	8	2	2
Georgia	5	7	9	10	2	3
Illinois	11	6	14	13	7	3
Louisiana	5	4	9	5	1	1
Maryland	9	25	16	24	4	11
Mississippi	12	15	16	18	6	18
North Carolina	13	14	15	18	6	5
South Carolina	8	14	14	13	2	5
Virginia	8	10	14	13	3	5

\* Less than .6 percent.

employable age was a female—showed consistent Negro-white differences throughout the whole group of States, with the Negroes decidedly more unfavorably situated than the whites. For the whites in this group the range was from 1 in 50 for Louisiana and 1 in 33 for Alabama to 1 in 10 for North Carolina. For the Negroes, the comparable range was from 1 in 33 for Louisiana to 1 in 7 for North Carolina.

*Urban-Rural Differences:* The urban-rural differences for the United States as a whole, noted on page 8, are found rather consistently when a state-by-state comparison is made. Thus, in the rural areas of 41 States, more than 55 percent of the cases contained children under 16 but no person 65 or older, whereas so large a proportion was found in the urban areas of only 28 States. In only 12 of the 48 States was the proportion of these cases greater in urban than in rural areas. (Table 8).

The class of families containing both children under 16 and persons 65 and over represented a small proportion in both urban and in rural areas. In the rural areas of 14 States and the urban areas of 2 States, however, this class represented 5 percent or more of all relief cases.

Families containing persons 65 or over, but no children under 16, were found in 15 percent or more of all cases in the rural areas of 16 States, but to that extent in the urban areas of only 4 States.

Families containing only persons of employable age (i.e., neither children under 16 nor persons 65 or over) were found disproportionately in urban areas. They represented 30 percent or more of all families in the urban areas of 27 States, but attained this percentage in the rural areas of only 5 States. In only 7 States was the rural proportion in this class greater than the urban.

*The Old-Age Problem:* In the findings for the United States as a whole, it was pointed out that the old age problem was more acute in rural areas than in urban areas. When a state-by-state comparison is made, this finding is in general upheld. (Table 9).

Thus, in 15 percent or more of the families in the rural areas of 20 States, the designated head of the family was 65 years of age or older, whereas this percentage was reached in the urban areas of only four States. Louisiana had the lowest percent of such heads in both rural (5 percent) and urban (3 percent) areas. New Hampshire with 28 percent in rural areas represented the other extreme; the comparable urban percentage for this State being 14 percent. Nevada had 27 percent in rural areas and 21 percent in urban areas.

A similar situation was found when the proportion of cases containing persons 65 years of age or over was examined. Fifteen percent or more of the cases in the rural areas of 32 States, but in the urban areas of only 15 States, contained persons in these older age groups. Louisiana and New York represented the lowest proportions, both for rural and urban areas (10 percent rural, 7 percent urban). New Hampshire (30 percent) and Nevada (29 percent) were again at the upper extreme in rural areas, and Nevada had the highest proportion in urban cases (23 percent).

TABLE E. ESTIMATED PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS IN WHITE FAMILIES WORKING FULLY FOR WAGES AND NEGROES IN ELEVEN SELECTED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATE	FAMILIES IN WHICH THE DEBARATED HEAD WAS A FEMALE		FAMILIES IN WHICH THE ONLY PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE WERE FEMALES		FAMILIES IN WHICH THE ONLY PERSONS 15 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WERE FEMALES		NEURO
	WHITE	NEURO	WHITE	NEURO	WHITE	NEURO	
Alabama	9	19	7	15	3	11	
Arkansas	19	23	17	23	9	19	
District of Columbia	10	13	13	21	4	10	
Florida	10	19	9	11	4	5	
Georgia	10	18	8	16	4	9	
Illinois	16	32	11	25	5	14	
Iowa	6	7	9	5	2	12	
Louisiana	6	27	10	12	6	11	
Maryland	16	34	16	24	10	15	
Mississippi	25	44	18	31	10	15	
North Carolina	16	20	11	13	5	9	
South Carolina	16	20	11	13	5	9	
Virginia	14	26	11	20	7	13	

The most seriously situated group of cases, i.e., those containing persons of 65 or over, but no persons of employable ages, occurred in 10 percent or more of the cases in the rural areas of 15 States, but to that extent in the urban areas of only 4 States. The lowest proportions were found in Louisiana, where this group represented only 1 in 100 cases, both in rural and in urban areas, while the highest proportions were found in Nevada (1 in 4 cases rural, 1 in 5 urban), New Hampshire (1 in 5 rural, 1 in 10 urban), and Oregon (1 in 7 rural, 1 in 10 urban).

The Female-with-Dependents Problem: For the United States as a whole, this problem attained greater prominence in urban than in rural areas. This general situation was reflected in the urban and rural areas of the majority of the 48 States. Thus, a female was designated as the family head in 15 percent or more of the cases in the urban areas of 31 States, but in the rural areas of only 13 States. The only person of employable age involved in the case was a female in 15 percent or more of the cases in the urban areas of 15 States, but in the rural areas of only 7. (Table 10).

Finally, the group of cases reflecting this dependency problem most acutely, i.e., cases where there were children under 16 and where the only persons of employable age in the family was a female, was found in at least 1 out of every 20 cases in the urban areas of 39 States, but in the rural areas of only 20 States.

The urban extremes were represented by Nevada and South Dakota with about 1 in every 33 cases, on the one hand, and by North Carolina and Wyoming with more than 1 in every 7 on the other. The comparable rural proportions for these same States were 1 in 25 for Nevada, 1 in 100 for South Dakota and 1 in 10 for North Carolina and Wyoming.

FINDINGS FOR THE 37 CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 250,000  
OR MORE IN 1930

Types of Families on Emergency Relief Rolls

Two-thirds of the large cities were below the United States average in their proportion of husband-wife-children families, i.e., less than 56 percent of their relief cases were of this type.

The husband-wife and husband-wife-children types combined, representing the so-called normal families, accounted for 50 percent or more of all relief families in all cities except San Francisco (44 percent). San Francisco had the lowest percent of husband-wife-children families (31 percent), Jersey City and Louisville the highest (74 percent and 73 percent respectively). These last two cities (along with Providence) had the lowest proportion of husband-wife families (10 percent). Oakland, with no less than 89 percent of all its relief families of the "normal" types (70 percent husband-wife-children and 19 percent husband-wife) ranked highest in this respect. (Table 11).

All but six of the cities equalled or exceeded the United States average in the proportion of woman-children families; man-children families, on the other hand, were somewhat under represented. Taking these two classes together, however, "broken families" were more typical of large cities than of the United States generally. Birmingham, Atlanta, Houston and Baltimore, each with well over a fifth of their cases of the broken family types, ranked highest in this respect. Oakland, with only one family in twenty of this type, ranked lowest.

There was an extremely large range from the lowest to the highest percent on non-family types, from 4 percent in Jersey City to 46 percent in San Francisco. For the cities as a whole, the non-family man type was much more frequent than the non-family woman type: 19 cities having more than 12 percent of the former and only 3 cities having more than 12 percent of the latter.

Taking the percentage of relief cases containing "others" as an indication of the heterogeneity of the family-groups, the larger cities were found to be more homogeneous than the average relief family for the United States as a whole. In Boston and Oakland there were no families containing "others," <sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> in Milwaukee 1 percent, St. Paul 2 percent, Detroit 3 percent and Minneapolis and Rochester 4 percent. The most notable exceptions were Memphis with 24 percent, Dallas with 22 percent and Houston with 21 percent of all families containing "others."

Thus, the relief family in the largest cities is shown to be predominately "normal," except for San Francisco. "Broken" families, particularly the woman-children types, however, are found somewhat

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<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> See Limitations of the Data and of the Analysis, p. 100, for a discussion of the effect of variations in administrative procedure in defining the case-unit.

more frequently than in other areas, and reach a high proportion in the four Southern cities of Birmingham, Atlanta, Houston and Baltimore. Non-family types represent about half of the families in San Francisco.

Problems of Rehabilitation and of Permanent Care as Indicated by Family Composition of Cases on Emergency Relief Rolls

The relief cases in the large cities were considerably more favorably situated for rehabilitation than those in other areas generally. For the United States as a whole, 28 percent of the relief cases contained neither children under 16 nor persons 65 years of age or over. All but 10 of the large cities had at least 28 percent of such cases; and 9 had 40 percent or more. San Francisco represented one extreme with 58 percent, Louisville the other with 12 percent. (Table 12).

The group containing children under 16 but no persons 65 or over varied from 34 percent in San Francisco to 80 percent in Louisville. Slightly more than half of these cities had less than 60 percent in this group, slightly less than half had more than 60 percent.

The group containing persons over 65 years of age, but no children under 16, varied from 3 percent of the total in Richmond and Washington to 14 percent in Boston and Portland, Oregon.

The complicated group containing both children under 16 and persons 65 and over represented a small proportion in all cities, varying from less than one half of 1 percent in Boston, Milwaukee and Washington, to 4 percent in Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Indianapolis, Louisville and Memphis.

*The Old-Age Problem:* The city differences in incidence of the old-age problem may be summarized as follows:

The designated head of the family was a person 65 years of age or over in only 2 percent of all cases in Richmond and Washington, but in 16 percent in Buffalo. (Table 13).

In Washington 3 percent and in Richmond 5 percent of all families contained persons 65 years of age or older. The percentage rose to 16 in Denver and Portland.

The real incidence of the old-age problem, as such, is best shown by the proportion of families containing persons 65 years of age or older but containing no persons of the employable ages, 16-64. In Richmond and Seattle this class represented less than 1 in 200 cases; in nine other cities, about 1 in 100 and in all but 6 cities less than 1 in 20. In Boston and Portland, however, it represented 1 in every 10 cases.

*The Female-with-Dependents Problem:* A female was designated as the family head in only 8 percent of the cases in Oakland, but in 30 percent of the cases in Birmingham. In 21 cities this class represented 15 percent or more of the total. (Table 14).

The only person in the family of employable age was a female in 2 percent of the cases in St. Paul, contrasted with 24 percent of the cases in Birmingham.

The most serious aspect of the female-with-dependents problem is shown by the proportion of families containing children under 16 in which the only family member of employable ages was a female. For the United States as a whole, this type of case represented 1 in every 20. In 22 of the 37 principal cities, the proportion was at least 1 in 20. The range was from 1 in 100 in Kansas City and St. Paul to 1 in 7 in Birmingham.

RACE DIFFERENCES AS SHOWN BY COMPARISONS OF WHITE AND  
NEGRO RELIEF CASES IN THE 15 CITIES HAVING A NEGRO  
POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE IN 1930

Fourteen of the cities discussed above and Richmond had a Negro population of at least 50,000 in 1930. These cities are a favorable group for a racial comparison of family types and rehabilitation problems.

Two types are especially significant from the point of view of Negro-white differences. As indicated above, they are the husband-wife-children type, in which the whites generally have larger proportions than the Negroes, and the woman-children type, which is usually more characteristic of the Negro relief case than of the white.

The husband-wife-children type showed clear-cut differences between Negro and white proportions in each of the fifteen cities. The highest proportions among the whites were in New York, 74 percent, and in Richmond, 70 percent. These two cities also had the largest Negro proportions of this type, but the percentages amounted only to 56 for Richmond and 52 for New York. In all of the cities the husband-wife-children type represented at least 47 percent of the white families, but in eleven of the fifteen cities, the proportion for Negro families fell below this percent. In St. Louis scarcely more than a quarter, and in Chicago only a third, of the Negro families were of the husband-wife-children type.

The woman-children family was much more characteristic of the Negro than of the white relief case in these cities. Birmingham with 16 percent represented the highest proportion among the whites, but in 10 cities the Negro proportion exceeded this percent. In three of these, Atlanta, Baltimore and Houston, one-quarter or more of all Negro cases were of the woman-children type, and in three additional cities, Birmingham, Chicago and Philadelphia, between one-quarter and one-fifth were of this type. (Table 11).

The Negro families in these cities were more heterogeneous than the white families, as indicated by the proportion of cases containing "others." In Atlanta, Houston and Memphis more than one-quarter of all Negro relief families contained "others," and in Birmingham, New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia and Richmond between one-sixth and one-fifth. This latter proportion was reached in only three cities for the white relief families, i. e., Memphis, Houston and New Orleans. In two cities, the proportion for white families was as low as 3 percent.

Problems of Rehabilitation and of Permanent Care

As found for the United States total, the Negro relief cases in these cities were more frequently composed of employable persons unhampered by dependent children or persons of older age levels than were the white relief cases. In Pittsburgh and St. Louis,

more than half the Negro relief families were of this class, compared with a third of the whites in the same cities. In five other cities, Cleveland, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans and Memphis, between 40 and 45 percent of the Negro families had this composition, whereas only in Washington did the percent of white families reach this level.

There was a less consistent race difference in the proportion of families containing children under 16, but no persons aged 65 or over. The highest percentages of total white families were for New York with 80 percent, and Richmond with 73 percent. In both of these cities, the Negro proportions were lower; New York, 63 percent, Richmond, 68 percent. Baltimore Negro families of this type, on the other hand, represented 70 percent, while the white proportion was slightly lower, 67 percent. In three cities, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, the Negro proportion was less than 50 percent, while the white proportion never fell to so low a percent. (Table 12 A).

In not one of the fifteen cities did the class of families containing persons over 65, but no children under 16, attain a greater proportion than 7 percent among the Negroes, but in three cities the white proportion was 10 percent or more, i. e., Houston, St. Louis and Chicago.

The most complicated group of families, i. e., that containing children under 16 and persons 65 or over, showed no significant or consistent difference for the two racial groups and did not amount to more than 5 percent for the Negroes or 4 percent for the whites.

*The Old-Age Problem:* These cities, with their large Negro populations, showed the least acute rehabilitation situation so far as old age is a factor, and the situation was somewhat less acute for the Negroes than for the whites.

In only 2 of these cities, Houston and St. Louis, did the proportion of white cases where the designated head was 65 or over reach 10 percent, and Houston, with 11 percent, was the only city where the comparable Negro proportion exceeded 5 percent. (Table 13 A).

In each of these 15 cities, at least 5 percent of the white families contained persons in these older age-groups, but in five cities, Baltimore, Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, the proportion among Negro cases did not reach 5 percent.

In only two cities, Chicago and St. Louis, did the proportion of white families containing persons 65 years of age or older, but no persons of employable age, attain the United States average proportion of 1 in 20. In no city was the Negro proportion greater than 1 in 33 and in seven of the fifteen cities it was 1 in 100 or less.

*The Female-with-Dependents Problem:* There was a definite and clear-cut race difference in the problem connected with female heads of families and female-with-dependent-children.

In St. Louis almost one-half and in Houston, Birmingham and Atlanta over one-third of the Negro families had females designated as the family heads. In these same cities, the comparable proportion for whites was approximately one-fifth. (Table 14 A).

In one-fifth to one-third of the Negro families in nine of these fifteen cities the only person of employable ages was a female, and in only one city (New Orleans) was the proportion less than 1 in 8. Among white families, on the other hand, the proportion exceeded 1 in 8 in 4 cities, Birmingham, Washington, St. Louis, and Memphis.

Thus, the rehabilitation problems in these cities are more largely connected with female dependency than with old age and the female-dependency problem ordinarily represents a Negro, rather than white, relief situation.



TABLE 1. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE													
			TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE		NORMAL		BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
			TOTAL	ESTIMATED	HUSBAND-WIFE	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN	MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS
United States	3,179,099	207,850	100	12	52	3	8	9	4	2	4	1	1	3	2	1
White	2,545,500	170,092	100	12	55	2	7	10	3	1	4	1	1	3	2	1
Negro	577,300	33,231	100	16	28	3	11	9	6	2	5	2	2	3	3	2
Other Races	55,300	4,527	100	8	50	4	8	9	2	2	6	2	2	3	7	1
Urban Areas	2,022,122	113,540	100	13	50	2	10	11	5	2	4	1	1	3	2	1
White	1,576,300	87,601	100	12	53	2	9	11	4	1	4	1	1	3	3	1
Negro	409,600	23,790	100	17	37	3	13	9	7	3	4	1	1	3	2	2
Other Races	57,200	2,149	100	7	50	4	8	9	2	1	6	2	2	3	7	1
Rural Areas	1,154,957	94,310	100	11	56	3	6	8	3	2	6	1	1	1	4	1
White	969,200	82,491	100	11	58	3	5	7	3	2	4	1	1	1	3	1
Negro	167,700	9,441	100	13	42	3	6	8	4	4	8	1	1	3	6	1
Other Races	18,100	2,378	100	9	51	4	8	8	2	2	7	1	1	1	6	1

\* Less than .65 in this class.

† The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 3 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 2. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, AND BY COLOR OR RACE, SEX, AND AGE OF HEAD

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY AGE OF HEAD								
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	ALL AGES	UNDER 18 YEARS	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65 AND OVER	
United States -----	3,178,089	207,850	100	*	7	22	27	22	13	9	
White -----	2,545,500	170,092	100	*	6	21	27	22	13	10	
Negro -----	577,300	33,231	100	*	9	24	26	21	11	8	
Other Races -----	55,300	4,547	100	*	10	29	25	19	10	7	
Families with Male Heads -----	2,691,500	174,042	100	*	7	23	27	22	12	8	
Husband-Wife -----	439,700	26,142	100	*	10	18	16	19	18	19	
Husband-Wife-Children -----	1,773,800	111,900	100	✓	5	27	32	23	10	4	
Man-Children -----	98,900	6,603	100	✓	1	10	24	30	21	14	
Non-family Man -----	379,000	27,297	100	2	14	15	18	20	16	16	
Families with Female Heads -----	442,100	30,058	100	*	5	17	24	22	16	15	
Woman-Children -----	292,200	19,433	100	*	5	21	30	24	12	8	
Non-family Woman -----	150,000	10,625	100	1	5	9	14	19	22	29	
Type Unknown -----	44,500	3,750									
White -----	2,545,500	170,092	100	*	6	21	27	22	13	10	
Families with Male Heads -----	2,200,900	145,051	100	*	7	22	27	22	13	9	
Husband-Wife -----	326,300	21,556	100	*	10	17	14	18	20	20	
Husband-Wife-Children -----	1,497,300	95,808	100	*	5	26	32	23	10	4	
Man-Children -----	75,700	5,155	100	*	1	9	24	30	21	15	
Non-family Man -----	301,700	22,532	100	1	12	14	18	21	17	17	
Families with Female Heads -----	311,200	21,880	100	*	4	15	24	23	17	16	
Woman-Children -----	208,900	14,361	100	*	4	18	30	26	13	9	
Non-family Woman -----	102,300	7,469	100	1	5	8	11	18	25	32	
Type Unknown -----	33,400	3,161									
Negro -----	577,300	33,231	100	*	8	24	26	21	11	8	
Families with Male Heads -----	442,800	25,219	100	*	9	25	25	22	11	7	
Husband-Wife -----	106,300	6,190	100	*	9	22	22	22	14	11	
Husband-Wife-Children -----	245,200	13,715	100	✓	7	29	29	22	10	4	
Man-Children -----	20,400	1,211	100	✓	3	16	23	31	16	11	
Non-family Man -----	69,000	4,103	100	3	19	19	17	18	12	12	
Families with Female Heads -----	123,400	7,441	100	*	7	22	26	20	12	12	
Woman-Children -----	77,500	4,525	100	*	6	28	30	19	8	6	
Non-family Woman -----	45,900	2,916	100	1	5	12	21	23	17	22	
Type Unknown -----	11,100	571									
Other Races -----	55,300	4,527	100	-	10	29	25	19	10	7	
Families with Male Heads -----	47,700	3,771	100	*	10	30	25	18	9	7	
Husband-Wife -----	5,100	395	100	1	14	28	18	16	10	13	
Husband-Wife-Children -----	31,300	2,378	100	✓	5	34	30	20	8	4	
Man-Children -----	2,900	238	100	✓	2	15	26	28	17	12	
Non-family Man -----	8,400	760	100	2	31	23	13	10	7	14	
Families with Female Heads -----	7,500	738	100	*	6	19	24	25	16	10	
Woman-Children -----	5,700	518	100	*	7	22	29	23	15	4	
Non-family Woman -----	1,800	220	100	*	6	9	9	28	18	29	
Type Unknown -----	100	18									

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 2. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, AND BY COLOR OR RACE, SEX, AND AGE OF HEAD

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY AGE OF HEAD							
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	ALL AGES	UNDER 18 YEARS	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65 AND OVER
Urban Areas -----	2,023,132	113,541	100	.	6	22	28	23	13	8
Families with Male Heads -----	1,670,200	92,580	100	.	6	23	29	23	12	7
Husband-Wife -----	287,700	15,971	100	.	8	18	18	21	19	16
Husband-Wife-Children -----	1,071,500	57,914	100	.	5	26	34	23	9	3
Man-Children -----	58,000	3,361	100	✓	2	10	25	32	19	13
Non-family Man -----	253,000	15,334	100	✓	1	10	15	21	23	17
Families with Female Heads -----	327,200	19,203	100	.	6	19	25	23	15	3
Woman-Children -----	216,700	12,495	100	.	6	23	30	23	11	7
Non-family Woman -----	110,500	6,708	100	✓	5	10	16	21	22	24
Type Unknown -----	25,800	1,758								
White -----	1,576,300	87,601	100	.	6	21	29	24	13	9
Families with Male Heads -----	1,336,400	73,356	100	.	5	21	29	24	13	8
Husband-Wife -----	205,000	11,238	100	.	8	16	16	20	21	20
Husband-Wife-Children -----	888,100	47,582	100	✓	4	25	35	24	9	3
Man-Children -----	43,300	2,461	100	✓	1	8	24	33	20	14
Non-family Man -----	199,900	12,075	100	✓	1	8	13	21	24	18
Families with Female Heads -----	223,000	12,919	100	.	4	16	24	23	17	15
Woman-Children -----	150,000	8,603	100	.	4	20	30	25	13	8
Non-family Woman -----	73,000	4,316	100	✓	1	5	8	13	20	28
Type Unknown -----	16,900	1,326								
Negro -----	409,600	23,790	100	.	8	27	28	21	10	6
Families with Male Heads -----	301,800	17,437	100	.	8	27	28	22	10	5
Husband-Wife -----	79,600	4,569	100	✓	7	24	25	24	13	7
Husband-Wife-Children -----	162,400	9,219	100	✓	6	32	32	20	8	2
Man-Children -----	12,700	785	100	✓	3	18	27	28	16	7
Non-family Man -----	47,100	2,864	100	✓	2	17	20	20	19	12
Families with Female Heads -----	99,000	5,931	100	.	8	24	28	20	11	8
Woman-Children -----	62,600	3,640	100	.	9	31	30	18	8	4
Non-family Woman -----	36,400	2,291	100	✓	6	14	24	24	16	16
Type Unknown -----	8,800	422								
Other Races -----	37,200	2,149	100	.	9	30	26	20	9	6
Families with Male Heads -----	32,000	786	100	.	10	32	26	19	7	6
Husband-Wife -----	3,200	163	100	✓	2	14	33	17	8	9
Husband-Wife-Children -----	20,900	1,113	100	✓	4	35	30	21	7	3
Man-Children -----	2,000	115	100	✓	*	14	29	30	16	10
Non-family Man -----	5,900	395	100	.	31	25	15	10	6	13
Families with Female Heads -----	5,200	653	100	.	7	19	25	26	16	7
Woman-Children -----	4,000	252	100	.	7	21	29	23	17	3
Non-family Woman -----	1,200	101	100	✓	5	11	11	26	16	21
Type Unknown -----		10								

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 2. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, AND BY COLOR OR RACE, SEX, AND AGE OF HEAD

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY AGE OF HEAD							
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	ALL AGES	UNDER 18 YEARS	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65 AND OVER
Rural Areas -----	1,154,857	94,309	100	•	9	22	23	20	13	11
Families with Male Heads -----	1,021,300	81,462	100	•	9	23	23	20	13	10
Husband-Wife -----	152,000	12,171	100	•	14	17	11	14	18	25
Husband-Wife-Children -----	702,400	53,966	100	•	7	27	28	22	11	5
Man-Children -----	40,900	3,242	100	•	2	10	22	28	22	16
Non-family Man -----	126,100	12,063	100	3	21	15	12	14	14	20
Families with Female Heads -----	114,900	10,855	100	1	4	12	22	21	17	22
Woman-Children -----	75,500	6,938	100	•	4	16	30	26	14	11
Non-family Woman -----	39,400	3,917	100	1	4	5	7	13	25	44
Type Unknown -----	18,700	1,992								
White -----	969,200	82,491	100	-	9	23	24	20	13	11
Families with Male Heads -----	864,600	71,694	100	•	9	24	24	20	13	11
Husband-Wife -----	121,300	10,318	100	•	15	17	10	13	18	26
Husband-Wife-Children -----	609,200	48,276	100	✓	6	27	29	22	11	5
Man-Children -----	32,900	2,694	100	✓	1	10	24	27	23	16
Non-family Man -----	101,700	10,457	100	2	20	15	13	15	15	20
Families with Female Heads -----	86,200	8,961	100	1	4	12	22	22	18	21
Woman-Children -----	58,900	5,788	100	•	4	15	30	27	14	10
Non-family Woman -----	29,200	3,173	100	1	5	6	7	12	26	43
Type Unknown -----	16,500	1,835								
Negro -----	167,700	9,441	100	1	10	19	20	22	14	14
Families with Male Heads -----	141,000	7,782	100	1	11	20	20	22	14	12
Husband-Wife -----	28,700	1,621	100	✓	12	18	15	18	15	22
Husband-Wife-Children -----	82,800	4,496	100	✓	8	23	24	24	14	7
Man-Children -----	7,700	426	100	✓	3	12	17	34	17	18
Non-family Man -----	21,800	1,239	100	5	24	15	11	15	10	18
Families with Female Heads -----	24,400	1,510	100	✓	4	12	22	20	15	27
Woman-Children -----	14,900	885	100	✓	5	17	30	22	12	14
Non-family Woman -----	9,600	625	100	1	2	4	8	17	20	48
Type Unknown -----	2,200	149								
Other Races -----	18,100	2,378	100	1	10	26	24	17	12	10
Families with Male Heads -----	15,700	1,965	100	1	11	27	24	16	12	9
Husband-Wife -----	2,000	232	100	✓	13	20	21	14	14	18
Husband-Wife-Children -----	10,400	1,265	100	✓	6	30	29	17	12	5
Man-Children -----	900	123	100	✓	5	18	18	24	19	16
Non-family Man -----	2,500	365	100	6	32	20	9	9	8	16
Families with Female Heads -----	2,300	345	100	✓	5	18	24	21	14	18
Woman-Children -----	1,700	266	100	✓	5	22	30	24	11	8
Non-family Woman -----	600	119	100	✓	7	7	6	14	22	45
Type Unknown -----	1	8								

• Less than .6% in this class.  
 ✓ No cases in sample in this class.  
 † Less than 51 cases estimated.



## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 3. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY RURAL

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		TOTAL FAMILIES
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	
United States-----	3,178,089	207,850	100
White-----	2,545,500	170,092	100
Negro-----	577,300	33,231	100
Other Races-----	55,300	4,527	100
Husband-Wife-----	439,700	28,142	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	1,773,800	111,900	100
Man-Children-----	98,900	6,603	100
Woman-Children-----	292,200	19,433	100
Non-family Man-----	379,000	27,397	100
Non-family Woman-----	150,000	10,625	100
Type Unknown-----	44,500	3,750	-----
White-----	2,545,500	170,092	100
Husband-Wife-----	326,300	21,556	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	1,497,300	95,808	100
Man-Children-----	75,700	5,155	100
Woman-Children-----	208,900	14,391	100
Non-family Man-----	301,700	22,532	100
Non-family Woman-----	102,300	7,489	100
Type Unknown-----	33,400	3,161	-----
Negro-----	577,300	33,231	100
Husband-Wife-----	108,300	6,190	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	245,200	13,715	100
Man-Children-----	20,400	1,211	100
Woman-Children-----	77,500	4,525	100
Non-family Man-----	69,000	4,103	100
Non-family Woman-----	45,900	2,916	100
Type Unknown-----	11,100	571	-----
Other Races-----	55,300	4,527	100
Husband-Wife-----	5,100	395	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	31,300	2,378	100
Man-Children-----	2,900	238	100
Woman-Children-----	5,700	518	100
Non-family Man-----	8,400	760	100
Non-family Woman-----	1,800	220	100
Type Unknown-----	100	18	-----
Urban Areas-----	2,023,132	113,541	100
Husband-Wife-----	287,700	15,971	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	1,071,500	57,914	100
Man-Children-----	58,000	3,361	100
Woman-Children-----	216,600	12,495	100
Non-family Man-----	253,000	15,334	100
Non-family Woman-----	110,500	6,708	100
Type Unknown-----	25,800	1,759	-----
White-----	1,576,300	87,601	100
Husband-Wife-----	205,000	11,238	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	888,100	47,562	100
Man-Children-----	43,300	2,461	100
Woman-Children-----	150,000	8,603	100
Non-family Man-----	199,900	12,075	100
Non-family Woman-----	73,000	4,316	100
Type Unknown-----	16,900	1,326	-----

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TYPE OF FAMILY, PRESENCE OF "OTHERS" IN FAMILY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND AREAS

ESTIMATED PERCENT							
FAMILIES CONTAINING							
NO OTHERS**	ONE OTHER	TWO OTHERS	THREE OTHERS	FOUR OTHERS	FIVE OTHERS	SIX OTHERS	SEVEN OR MORE OTHERS
88	7	3	1	1	•	•	•
90	6	2	1	•	•	•	•
83	10	4	2	1	•	•	•
80	9	4	2	2	•	1	1
88	8	2	1	1	•	•	•
92	5	2	1	•	•	•	•
82	11	4	2	1	•	•	•
86	9	3	1	•	•	•	•
78	9	5	3	2	1	1	1
81	12	4	1	1	•	•	•
90	6	2	1	•	•	•	•
89	7	2	1	•	•	•	•
93	5	2	•	•	•	•	•
83	10	3	2	1	•	•	•
89	7	2	1	•	•	•	•
80	8	5	3	2	1	1	1
82	11	4	3	1	•	•	•
83	10	4	2	1	•	•	•
84	10	3	1	1	•	•	•
89	7	2	1	•	•	•	•
77	13	5	3	1	1	•	•
81	12	4	2	1	•	•	•
73	11	7	3	2	2	1	1
77	14	6	2	1	•	•	•
81	9	4	2	2	1	1	1
83	11	2	1	2	•	•	•
89	7	3	1	•	•	•	•
70	19	5	3	2	•	•	1
78	12	7	3	•	•	•	•
57	8	7	8	10	3	3	4
72	10	7	4	2	•	3	1
90	6	2	1	•	•	•	•
90	7	2	1	1	•	•	•
93	5	1	•	•	•	•	•
84	10	3	2	•	•	•	•
87	8	3	1	•	•	•	•
83	7	4	2	2	1	•	•
82	11	4	1	1	•	•	•
91	5	2	1	•	•	•	•
91	6	2	1	•	•	•	•
94	4	1	•	•	•	•	•
86	9	3	2	•	•	•	•
90	7	2	1	•	•	•	•
86	7	4	2	1	1	•	•
84	11	3	1	1	•	•	•

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 3. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY RURAL

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		TOTAL FAMILIES
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	
<b>(Urban Areas-Continued)</b>			
Negro-----	409,600	23,790	100
Husband-Wife-----	79,600	4,569	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	162,400	9,219	100
Man-Children-----	12,700	785	100
Woman-Children-----	62,600	3,640	100
Non-family Man-----	47,100	2,864	100
Non-family Woman-----	36,400	2,291	100
Type Unknown-----	8,800	422	-----
Other Races-----	37,200	2,149	100
Husband-Wife-----	3,200	163	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	20,900	1,113	100
Man-Children-----	2,000	115	100
Woman-Children-----	4,000	252	100
Non-family Man-----	5,900	395	100
Non-family Woman-----	1,200	101	100
Type Unknown-----	1	10	-----
Rural Areas-----	1,154,957	94,309	100
Husband-Wife-----	152,000	12,171	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	702,400	53,986	100
Man-Children-----	40,900	3,242	100
Woman-Children-----	75,500	6,938	100
Non-family Man-----	126,100	12,053	100
Non-family Woman-----	39,400	3,917	100
*Type Unknown-----	18,700	1,992	-----
White-----	969,200	82,491	100
Husband-Wife-----	121,300	10,318	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	609,200	48,226	100
Man-Children-----	32,300	2,694	100
Woman-Children-----	58,900	5,788	100
Non-family Man-----	101,700	10,457	100
Non-family Woman-----	29,200	3,173	100
Type Unknown-----	16,500	1,835	-----
Negro-----	167,700	9,441	100
Husband-Wife-----	28,700	1,621	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	82,800	4,496	100
Man-Children-----	7,700	426	100
Woman-Children-----	14,900	885	100
Non-family Man-----	21,800	1,239	100
Non-family Woman-----	9,600	625	100
Type Unknown-----	2,200	149	-----
Other Races-----	18,100	2,378	100
Husband-Wife-----	2,000	232	100
Husband-Wife-Children-----	10,400	1,265	100
Man-Children-----	900	123	100
Woman-Children-----	1,700	266	100
Non-family Man-----	2,500	365	100
Non-family Woman-----	600	119	100
Type Unknown-----	1	8	-----

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

43

TYPE OF FAMILY, PRESENCE OF "OTHERS" IN FAMILY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND AREAS

ESTIMATED PERCENT							
FAMILIES CONTAINING							
NO OTHERS	ONE OTHER	TWO OTHERS	THREE OTHERS	FOUR OTHERS	FIVE OTHERS	SIX OTHERS	SEVEN OR MORE OTHERS
86	9	3	1	1	.	.	.
86	9	3	1	1	.	.	.
91	7	2	1	.	.	.	.
81	12	4	2	1	.	.	.
83	11	4	2	.	.	.	.
77	11	6	3	2	1	1	1
79	13	6	1	.	.	.	.
-----							
80	9	4	2	2	1	1	1
84	10	1	.	4	2	✓	✓
89	7	3	1	1	.	.	.
68	22	3	3	3	✓	.	1
75	15	7	3	3	✓	✓	✓
57	9	5	8	11	3	2	5
72	10	6	5	1	.	4	.
-----							
86	8	3	1	1	.	.	.
84	10	4	1	1	.	.	.
90	6	2	1	.	.	.	✓
78	13	5	2	1	.	1	.
83	11	3	1	1	.	.	.
67	12	8	5	3	2	1	2
76	13	6	2	1	1	1	.
-----							
87	7	3	1	1	.	.	.
86	9	3	1	1	.	.	.
91	6	2	1	.	.	.	✓
80	12	4	2	1	.	✓	.
86	9	3	1	.	.	1	.
68	12	8	5	3	2	2	2
78	12	5	2	1	1	.	.
-----							
78	12	5	2	1	1	.	1
77	14	5	2	1	1	.	.
85	9	4	1	1	.	.	.
71	16	7	4	2	1	1	1
72	17	5	2	1	1	2	.
64	12	9	5	3	3	.	3
71	17	7	3	1	1	.	.
-----							
82	8	4	2	2	1	.	1
81	12	4	2	1	.	.	.
89	7	2	1	1	.	✓	✓
73	14	8	4	1	✓	.	.
86	6	5	2	1	1	✓	.
56	8	10	7	8	4	3	4
73	10	9	3	5	✓	✓	1

\* Less than .6% in this class.  
 ✓ No families in sample in this class.  
 † Less than 51 cases estimated.  
 \*\* Slight discrepancies between the percentages for families with no "others" in this column and Table 1 are due to the adding of rounded percentages.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 4. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		TOTAL FAMILIES	ESTIMATED PERCENT			
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE		FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS			
				FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
United States -----	3,178,089	207,850	100	3	59	9	28
White -----	2,545,500	170,092	100	3	60	10	27
Negro -----	577,300	33,231	100	4	52	8	36
Other Races -----	55,300	4,527	100	6	65	7	23
Urban Areas -----	2,023,132	113,540	100	2	57	9	32
White -----	1,576,300	87,601	100	2	58	10	30
Negro -----	409,600	23,790	100	3	52	6	40
Other Races -----	37,200	2,149	100	6	65	6	23
Rural Areas -----	1,154,957	94,310	100	5	63	11	22
White -----	969,200	82,491	100	4	64	10	22
Negro -----	167,700	9,441	100	7	55	12	26
Other Races -----	18,100	2,378	100	6	65	8	21

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

45

PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

ESTIMATED PERCENT

FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER

TOTAL	CONTAINING BOTH MALES AND FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING MALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING FEMALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING NEITHER MALES NOR FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
100	59	8	26	8
100	62	7	24	6
100	44	11	34	12
100	61	14	20	4
100	56	9	28	6
100	63	7	25	5
100	39	13	38	10
100	64	13	19	4
100	59	8	25	9
100	62	7	23	8
100	52	9	27	13
100	55	17	22	6

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 4—CONTINUED. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER  
RURAL

	ESTIMATED PERCENT				
	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS				
	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER				
	TOTAL	CONTAINING BOTH MALES AND FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING MALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING FEMALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING NEITHER MALES NOR FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
United States -----	100	90	2	8	"
White -----	100	92	2	6	"
Negro -----	100	81	3	16	"
Other Races -----	100	89	3	8	✓
Urban Areas -----	100	88	2	10	"
White -----	100	90	2	8	"
Negro -----	100	78	3	19	✓
Other Races -----	100	89	3	8	✓
Rural Areas -----	100	93	2	5	"
White -----	100	93	2	4	"
Negro -----	100	89	3	8	"
Other Races -----	100	89	4	8	✓

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

47

1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND AREAS

ESTIMATED PERCENT				
FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS				
FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16				
TOTAL	CONTAINING BOTH MALES AND FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING MALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING FEMALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING NEITHER MALES NOR FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
100	16	17	21	46
100	15	18	20	46
100	19	13	17	46
100	23	12	15	50
100	14	19	21	45
100	14	20	21	46
100	19	14	25	43
100	26	11	13	50
100	18	15	19	47
100	18	16	19	47
100	19	12	21	48
100	18	14	18	50

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 4—CONTINUED. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

	ESTIMATED PERCENT			
	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS			
	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16, NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER			
	TOTAL	CONTAINING BOTH MALES AND FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING MALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING FEMALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
United States -----	100	61	27	11
White -----	100	61	29	10
Negro -----	100	62	21	17
Other Races -----	100	60	32	8
Urban Areas -----	100	59	28	13
White -----	100	58	30	11
Negro -----	100	62	20	18
Other Races -----	100	58	33	9
Rural Areas -----	100	66	26	8
White -----	100	67	27	7
Negro -----	100	65	24	10
Other Races -----	100	63	30	7

\* Less than .6% in this class.

✓ No families in sample in this class.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 5. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) AGED HEADS, (B) AGED PERSONS, AND (C) AGED PERSONS WITHOUT OTHER ADULTS, BY COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A PERSON 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER BUT CONTAINING NO PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
United States -----	3,178,089	207,850	9	13	5
White -----	2,545,500	170,092	10	13	5
Negro -----	577,300	33,231	8	12	4
Other Races -----	55,300	4,527	7	12	3
Urban -----	2,023,132	113,540	8	11	4
White -----	1,576,300	87,601	9	12	4
Negro -----	409,600	22,790	6	9	3
Other Races -----	37,200	2,149	6	12	3
Rural -----	1,154,957	94,310	11	15	5
White -----	969,200	82,491	11	14	5
Negro -----	167,700	9,441	14	19	7
Other Races -----	18,100	2,378	10	14	4

<sup>1</sup> The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 3 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 6. UNITED STATES SUMMARY: PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) FEMALE HEADS, (B) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE, (C) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE BUT WITH CHILDREN, BY COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES CONTAINING CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE
United States -----	3,178,089	207,850	14	11	5
White -----	2,545,500	170,092	12	9	5
Negro -----	577,300	33,231	22	17	10
Other Races -----	55,300	4,527	14	9	7
Urban -----	2,023,132	113,540	16	12	6
White -----	1,576,300	87,601	14	7	5
Negro -----	409,600	23,790	25	20	11
Other Races -----	37,200	2,149	14	9	6
Rural -----	1,154,957	94,310	10	8	4
White -----	969,200	82,491	9	7	4
Negro -----	167,700	9,441	15	11	6
Other Races -----	18,100	2,378	13	9	6

<sup>1</sup> The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 3 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.



## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAN

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND- WIFE	HUSBAND- WIFE- CHILDREN
Alabama-----	98,648	4,930	100	11	53
White-----	58,000	2,900	100	9	61
Negro-----	40,500	2,028	100	12	40
Other Races-----	1	2	**		
Urban Areas-----	29,470	1,469	100	11	43
White-----	13,100	654	100	9	54
Negro-----	16,300	815	100	13	35
Other Races-----	1	1	100	1	1
Rural Areas-----	69,178	3,461	100	10	57
White-----	44,800	2,246	100	9	64
Negro-----	24,200	1,213	100	12	44
Other Races-----	1	2	**		
Arizona-----	20,427	4,082	100	10	40
White-----	10,600	2,116	100	13	40
Negro-----	1,000	205	100	23	27
Other Races-----	8,800	1,761	100	5	42
Urban Areas-----	9,058	1,814	100	9	35
White-----	4,000	804	100	13	33
Negro-----	600	122	100	23	23
Other Races-----	4,400	888	100	4	39
Rural Areas-----	11,369	2,268	100	11	45
White-----	6,600	1,312	100	13	44
Negro-----	400	83	100		
Other Races-----	4,400	873	100	7	46
Arkansas-----	48,331	4,828	100	12	38
White-----	35,200	3,520	100	11	42
Negro-----	13,100	1,305	100	14	27
Other Races-----	1	3	**		
Urban Areas-----	18,918	1,886	100	13	33
White-----	11,300	1,122	100	12	37
Negro-----	7,700	763	100	13	25
Other Races-----	1	1	**		
Rural Areas-----	29,415	2,942	100	12	42
White-----	24,000	2,398	100	10	45
Negro-----	5,400	542	100	16	29
Other Races-----	1	2	**		
California-----	118,264	3,720	100	16	45
White-----	100,400	3,166	100	17	44
Negro-----	6,400	141	100	20	36
Other Races-----	11,500	413	100	6	57
Urban Areas-----	101,152	2,016	100	16	44
White-----	85,700	1,709	100	17	43
Negro-----	6,300	125	100	19	36
Other Races-----	9,100	182	100	6	57
Rural Areas-----	17,112	1,704	100	18	51
White-----	14,600	1,457	100	20	50
Negro-----	200	16	**		
Other Races-----	2,300	231	100	4	60

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

BY SEX, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
2	8	4	2	4	9	1	2	3	1
2	6	3	1	3	8	1	1	3	1
3	11	4	3	5	10	2	3	4	2
3	15	4	4	4	7	1	3	2	3
2	10	5	2	2	7	1	2	3	2
3	20	3	5	5	6	1	3	1	4
2	5	3	1	4	10	2	2	3	1
2	5	2	1	3	9	1	1	2	1
3	5	5	2	5	12	2	3	5	1
4	7	14	3	2	7	1	2	8	2
3	5	18	3	2	6	1	1	6	1
3	8	14	9	4	2	1	1	4	3
4	10	9	2	2	8	2	3	10	2
4	9	15	4	3	7	1	2	9	2
4	7	20	5	3	5	1	1	6	2
5	11	16	7	5	2	1	1	3	4
4	11	9	3	2	9	2	3	12	2
3	6	13	2	2	7	1	2	7	1
3	4	17	3	2	6	1	1	6	1
4	9	8	1	2	8	2	3	9	2
3	8	8	7	3	4	2	2	11	4
3	8	7	6	2	4	2	1	10	4
3	7	9	12	4	4	2	2	12	4
2	7	8	7	4	4	1	2	14	6
2	8	7	5	3	4	1	2	14	5
2	7	10	10	5	4	2	2	14	6
4	8	7	7	2	4	2	1	8	3
3	8	7	6	2	4	2	1	8	3
4	7	9	14	3	4	1	2	9	2
3	7	17	4	1	3	•	1	3	1
3	7	18	4	1	2	•	•	3	1
3	10	10	8	5	6	1	•	2	•
5	5	13	1	1	7	1	3	1	•
3	7	18	4	1	3	•	1	2	1
3	7	19	5	1	2	•	•	2	1
3	10	10	8	5	6	1	•	2	•
5	4	14	1	1	7	2	3	2	•
2	4	12	2	2	3	•	•	4	•
2	3	13	2	2	3	•	•	4	•
4	10	8	2	2	7	•	•	4	•

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAMILY

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND-WIFE	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN
Colorado	22,815	3,609	100	12	45
White	19,000	2,997	100	13	44
Negro	1,100	112	100	16	27
Other Races	2,800	500	100	7	54
Urban Areas	17,043	1,695	100	13	45
White	14,200	1,414	100	13	44
Negro	1,000	102	100	16	28
Other Races	1,800	179	100	8	56
Rural Areas	5,772	1,914	100	12	44
White	4,800	1,583	100	13	43
Negro	2	10	100		
Other Races	1,000	321	100	5	
Connecticut	23,961	4,245	100	11	56
White	22,600	4,052	100	11	57
Negro	1,400	193	100	16	41
Other Races					
Urban Areas	19,302	1,920	100	11	56
White	18,100	1,796	100	11	57
Negro	1,200	124	100	16	4
Other Races					
Rural Areas	4,659	2,325	100	11	57
White	4,500	2,256	100	11	58
Negro	100	69	100		
Other Races					
Delaware	5,862	3,498	100	14	42
White	3,800	2,335	100	11	51
Negro	2,100	1,163	100	20	26
Other Races					
Urban Areas	4,726	2,362	100	14	42
White	2,900	1,474	100	11	52
Negro	1,800	888	100	20	26
Other Races					
Rural Areas	1,136	1,136	100	13	43
White	900	861	100	11	48
Negro	300	275	100	16	30
Other Races					
District of Columbia	12,228	4,567	100	16	36
White	2,700	2,671	100	10	44
Negro	9,500	1,896	100	18	34
Other Races					
Urban Areas	12,228	4,567	100	16	36
White	2,700	2,671	100	10	44
Negro	9,500	1,896	100	18	34
Other Races					
Florida	102,432	5,109	100	16	45
White	53,700	2,678	100	13	52
Negro	48,700	2,431	100	19	37
Other Races					
Urban Areas	55,474	2,761	100	18	37
White	24,000	1,197	100	15	42
Negro	31,400	1,564	100	20	34
Other Races					
Rural Areas	46,958	2,348	100	14	53
White	30,100	1,481	100	12	60
Negro	16,800	867	100	18	42
Other Races					
Georgia	69,588	3,466	100	14	48
White	37,300	1,857	100	11	58
Negro	32,300	1,609	100	18	36
Other Races					

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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ITY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE

BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
2	9	15	6	2	4	•	2	2	1
2	10	16	6	2	4	•	1	1	1
4	8	25	10	1	4	1	3	2	2
5	10	7	5	2	2	1	2	5	2
2	9	15	6	1	4	•	2	2	1
1	10	16	6	2	4	•	2	1	1
4	8	25	9	1	4	1	3	2	1
5	9	6	4	1	2	2	2	4	1
3	10	14	8	2	3	•	1	3	2
3	✓	16	8	2	3	•	1	3	1
4	11	7	7	3	3	1	•	6	3
3	11	8	3	1	3	•	1	1	1
1	11	8	3	1	3	•	1	1	1
2	12	7	6	5	4	✓	2	1	1
3	12	8	3	1	3	•	1	1	1
3	12	8	3	1	3	✓	1	1	1
2	12	6	8	6	4	✓	2	1	2
3	7	12	3	1	2	•	1	2	1
3	7	12	3	1	2	•	1	2	1
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	8	10	4	3	5	3	3	3	2
3	8	8	3	2	6	3	2	4	2
3	11	13	7	5	5	1	5	2	3
2	9	11	5	3	5	1	4	2	2
2	7	10	4	2	6	1	3	1	3
2	12	14	8	4	5	1	5	1	3
4	5	4	2	3	7	9	1	9	1
5	5	3	1	2	6	11	1	8	1
5	7	7	4	6	7	4	3	10	3
2	10	14	11	1	1	•	1	2	1
1	5	20	9	1	1	•	•	1	1
2	11	12	11	1	1	✓	1	2	2
2	10	14	11	1	1	•	1	2	1
1	5	20	9	1	1	•	1	2	1
2	11	12	11	1	1	✓	1	2	2
3	6	12	4	2	4	1	1	7	1
2	6	9	3	2	4	1	1	7	1
4	6	14	5	2	4	1	1	6	1
3	8	13	5	2	4	1	1	6	2
4	8	13	5	2	4	1	2	7	2
4	7	13	6	2	3	✓	✓	7	2
3	3	10	1	2	4	1	•	7	•
4	6	6	2	2	5	✓	•	8	•
4	16	✓	✓	2	4	1	1	5	1
3	8	8	4	2	4	1	2	5	1
3	6	7	2	1	4	1	1	5	1
3	10	10	6	4	4	1	2	5	1

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAN

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND-WIFE	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN
<b>(Georgia-Continued)</b>					
Urban Areas	34,098	1,692	100	16	42
White	13,300	662	100	13	54
Negro	20,800	1,030	100	18	34
Other Races					
Rural Areas	35,490	1,774	100	13	54
White	23,900	1,195	100	11	60
Negro	11,600	579	100	17	40
Other Races					
Idaho	5,433	5,434	100	13	44
White	5,400	5,370	100	13	45
Negro		46			
Other Races		18			
Urban Areas	2,667	2,667	100	14	46
White	2,600	2,610	100	14	47
Negro		46			
Other Races		11			
Rural Areas	2,766	2,767	100	12	43
White	2,800	2,760	100	12	43
Negro					
Other Races		7			
Illinois	227,896	9,082	100	13	47
White	188,500	7,518	100	12	50
Negro	38,100	1,519	100	18	29
Other Races	1,400	55			
Urban Areas	192,899	7,699	100	13	46
White	155,900	6,222	100	12	50
Negro	35,600	1,422	100	19	29
Other Races	1,400	55			
Rural Areas	35,097	1,393	100	13	51
White	32,700	1,286	100	13	53
Negro	2,400	97			
Other Races					
Indiana	76,649	4,352	100	16	45
White	66,900	3,951	100	16	48
Negro	9,600	396	100	16	30
Other Races	100	3			
Urban Areas	54,884	2,187	100	16	43
White	45,400	1,810	100	17	46
Negro	9,400	374	100	16	30
Other Races	100	3			
Rural Areas	21,765	2,165	100	15	51
White	21,500	2,141	100	13	51
Negro	200	24			
Other Races					
Iowa	35,051	4,545	100	12	60
White	33,800	4,417	100	12	61
Negro	1,000	109	100	16	46
Other Races	200	19			
Urban Areas	24,368	2,423	100	12	58
White	23,300	2,312	100	12	58
Negro	900	94			
Other Races	200	17			
Rural Areas	10,683	2,122	100	12	67
White	10,600	2,105	100	12	67
Negro	100	15			
Other Races		2			
Kansas	46,221	4,619	100	16	53
White	39,600	3,953	100	15	55
Negro	6,000	604	100	21	39
Other Races	600	62			
Urban Areas	27,189	2,718	100	18	49
White	21,300	2,128	100	17	52
Negro	5,300	533	100	22	32
Other Races	600	57			

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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SEX, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
3	11	8	6	2	4	1	2	4	2
3	8	8	4	1	3	1	1	3	2
2	13	8	8	3	4	1	3	4	2
3	5	8	1	2	5	1	1	6	1
3	4	7	1	1	5	1	1	6	1
4	6	12	2	4	5	1	2	7	1
3	9	18	5	1	2	1	*	4	1
3	9	17	5	1	2	1	*	4	1
3									
3	9	13	4	1	2	1	1	4	1
3	10	12	4	1	2	1	1	4	1
2	9	22	5	1	1	*	*	3	1
2	9	22	5	1	1	*	*	3	1
2	10	13	5	1	4	*	2	2	1
2	9	13	4	1	4	*	1	1	1
2	17	10	8	3	3	1	4	2	3
2	11	13	5	1	3	*	2	1	1
2	10	14	4	1	3	*	2	1	1
2	17	10	9	2	3	1	4	2	3
3	7	9	5	2	4	1	1	3	1
3	7	8	5	2	5	1	1	3	1
2									
2	9	9	5	2	5	1	2	2	1
2	8	9	5	2	5	1	1	2	1
2	15	10	9	3	5	2	4	1	2
2	10	9	5	2	5	1	2	2	1
3	9	9	5	1	5	1	1	2	3
2	15	10	10	4	5	2	4	1	3
2	6	8	5	2	5	1	1	2	1
2	6	8	6	2	5	1	1	3	1
3									
3	5	8	1	1	4	1	1	3	*
2	5	8	1	1	4	1	1	3	*
4	10	12	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	6	9	1	1	5	1	1	3	*
3	6	9	1	1	4	1	1	3	*
1									
2	3	4	1	1	3	1	*	4	*
2	3	4	1	1	3	1	*	4	*
3	5	9	2	2	4	*	1	4	1
3	4	8	2	2	4	*	1	5	1
3	8	8	4	4	5	1	2	4	1
3	6	8	3	3	5	1	1	4	1
3	5	8	2	2	5	1	1	4	2
3	9	8	4	4	4	1	2	4	2

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAM

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND- WIFE	HUSBAND- WIFE- CHILDREN
<b>(Kansas-Continued)</b>					
Rural Areas-----	19,032	1,901	100	14	58
White-----	18,300	1,825	100	13	59
Negro-----	700	71	..	..	..
Other Races-----	2	5	..	..	..
Kentucky-----	98,833	3,437	100	10	60
White-----	91,200	2,868	100	9	62
Negro-----	7,700	569	100	16	39
Other Races-----	2	..	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	18,340	1,830	100	13	50
White-----	13,100	1,311	100	11	54
Negro-----	5,200	519	100	17	39
Other Races-----	2	..	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	80,543	1,607	100	9	63
White-----	78,000	1,557	100	9	64
Negro-----	2,500	50	..	..	..
Other Races-----	2	..	..	..	..
Louisiana-----	76,751	3,827	100	14	55
White-----	41,400	2,063	100	10	63
Negro-----	35,200	1,757	100	18	46
Other Races-----	100	7	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	38,766	1,930	100	16	48
White-----	14,500	720	100	12	56
Negro-----	24,200	1,206	100	19	44
Other Races-----	100	4	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	37,985	1,897	100	11	62
White-----	26,900	1,343	100	10	67
Negro-----	11,000	551	100	14	51
Other Races-----	100	3	..	..	..
Maine-----	8,884	3,623	100	10	57
White-----	8,800	3,608	100	10	57
Negro-----	2	11	..	..	..
Other Races-----	2	4	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	4,052	2,018	100	10	58
White-----	4,000	2,009	100	10	58
Negro-----	2	7	..	..	..
Other Races-----	2	2	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	4,832	1,605	100	10	56
White-----	4,800	1,599	100	10	56
Negro-----	2	4	..	..	..
Other Races-----	2	2	..	..	..
Maryland-----	31,817	4,300	100	12	57
White-----	20,300	2,988	100	10	62
Negro-----	11,500	1,312	100	16	48
Other Races-----	2	..	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	26,991	2,695	100	13	56
White-----	16,200	1,613	100	11	62
Negro-----	10,800	1,082	100	16	48
Other Races-----	2	..	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	4,826	1,605	100	9	61
White-----	4,100	1,375	100	9	63
Negro-----	700	230	100	8	45
Other Races-----	2	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts-----	89,848	3,598	100	11	48
White-----	86,400	3,476	100	11	48
Negro-----	3,400	118	100	13	38
Other Races-----	100	4	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	84,066	1,674	100	11	48
White-----	80,800	1,609	100	11	49
Negro-----	3,200	64	..	..	..
Other Races-----	2	1	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	5,782	1,924	100	11	47
White-----	5,600	1,867	100	11	47
Negro-----	200	54	..	..	..
Other Races-----	2	3	..	..	..

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

ITY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
8	3	9	2	1	3	*	*	5	*
2	3	9	2	1	3	*	*	5	*
3	5	2	1	3	10	1	1	4	1
3	5	2	1	3	10	1	1	4	1
3	7	6	3	4	9	1	5	5	2
3	7	5	2	4	8	1	2	4	1
3	6	4	2	5	8	1	2	4	1
3	9	7	4	4	8	1	2	5	2
3	4	1	1	3	10	1	1	4	1
3	4	1	1	3	10	1	1	4	1
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	4	6	1	4	7	1	1	5	1
2	4	4	1	3	7	1	1	4	1
2	4	8	1	5	7	1	1	6	1
2	5	8	2	4	6	1	1	5	1
2	6	7	2	3	7	1	1	5	1
2	5	9	2	5	5	1	1	5	1
2	3	3	-	3	8	1	1	5	*
2	3	2	*	3	7	1	1	4	*
2	3	6	1	5	11	1	1	7	*
2	10	9	4	1	3	1	1	2	1
2	10	9	4	1	3	1	1	2	1
3	11	6	4	1	4	1	2	1	1
3	11	6	4	1	4	1	2	1	1
2	9	13	4	1	3	1	*	2	1
2	9	13	4	1	3	1	*	2	1
3	14	2	4	1	4	*	1	1	1
3	11	3	1	1	4	*	1	1	1
3	19	1	3	1	3	*	2	1	1
3	15	2	4	1	3	*	1	1	1
3	12	3	4	1	3	*	2	1	1
3	20	1	5	1	2	*	2	1	1
2	7	3	2	2	9	1	2	3	1
2	6	4	1	3	6	1	3	2	1
5	10	3	3	3	13	2	3	3	2
3	12	13	10	*	1	*	*	1	1
3	13	13	10	*	*	*	*	1	1
5	9	17	13	✓	1	✓	3	1	*
3	12	13	10	*	1	*	*	1	1
3	13	13	10	*	*	*	*	1	1
3	12	14	8	*	1	✓	*	2	1
3	12	15	8	*	1	✓	*	2	1

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAN

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND-WIFE	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN
Michigan-----	152,679	4,474	100	13	57
White-----	138,400	4,156	100	13	58
Negro-----	13,500	290	100	16	50
Other Races-----	800	28	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	104,200	2,069	100	13	58
White-----	91,100	1,809	100	12	59
Negro-----	12,700	252	100	15	50
Other Races-----	400	8	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	48,479	2,405	100	13	54
White-----	47,300	2,347	100	13	55
Negro-----	800	38	..	..	..
Other Races-----	400	20	..	..	..
Minnesota-----	45,358	3,672	100	10	51
White-----	44,500	3,627	100	10	51
Negro-----	700	35	..	..	..
Other Races-----	100	10	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	35,844	1,780	100	10	49
White-----	35,000	1,740	100	10	50
Negro-----	700	35	..	..	..
Other Races-----	100	5	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	9,514	1,892	100	9	56
White-----	9,500	1,887	100	9	56
Negro-----	1	1	..	..	..
Other Races-----	1	5	..	..	..
Mississippi-----	54,559	4,802	100	11	47
White-----	31,200	2,471	100	10	55
Negro-----	23,300	2,330	100	13	36
Other Races-----	1	1	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	14,163	2,837	100	11	37
White-----	6,400	1,261	100	9	48
Negro-----	7,800	1,576	100	13	27
Other Races-----	1	1	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	40,396	1,965	100	11	51
White-----	24,800	1,210	100	10	57
Negro-----	15,600	754	100	13	41
Other Races-----	1	1	..	..	..
Missouri-----	57,156	4,878	100	15	45
White-----	41,400	3,987	100	13	52
Negro-----	15,600	881	100	18	25
Other Races-----	200	10	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	43,607	2,170	100	15	40
White-----	28,600	1,422	100	14	48
Negro-----	14,900	740	100	19	24
Other Races-----	200	8	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	13,558	2,708	100	12	59
White-----	12,800	2,565	100	12	60
Negro-----	700	141	100	18	41
Other Races-----	1	2	..	..	..
Montana-----	18,882	3,755	100	11	45
White-----	18,600	3,697	100	11	45
Negro-----	1	7	..	..	..
Other Races-----	300	51	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	9,019	1,804	100	11	37
White-----	8,900	1,781	100	11	37
Negro-----	1	6	..	..	..
Other Races-----	100	17	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	9,863	1,951	100	11	52
White-----	9,700	1,916	100	12	52
Negro-----	1	1	..	..	..
Other Races-----	200	34	..	..	..
Nebraska-----	13,844	4,077	100	14	58
White-----	12,700	3,839	100	13	60
Negro-----	1,100	224	100	22	33
Other Races-----	100	14	..	..	..

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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ITY, COLOR OF RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>2</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
3	7	9	3	1	3	1	1	2	.
3	6	9	3	1	3	1	1	2	.
3	15	5	4	1	2	*	1	2	2
4	8	8	3	1	2	.	1	2	1
4	7	8	3	1	2	.	1	1	1
3	15	5	4	1	2	*	1	2	2
3	4	11	3	1	3	1	.	4	.
3	4	12	3	1	3	1	.	4	.
2	1	20	4	1	2	.	1	1	.
2	1	20	4	1	2	.	1	1	.
2	8	22	4	1	2	.	1	1	.
2	8	22	3	1	2	.	1	1	.
3	7	15	4	1	3	1	.	1	1
3	6	15	4	1	3	1	.	1	1
3	8	6	6	3	6	1	2	4	2
3	7	5	4	2	6	1	2	3	2
3	10	6	9	5	5	1	3	5	3
3	11	8	10	3	5	1	3	5	3
2	9	7	6	3	6	1	3	4	3
3	13	10	13	3	3	1	3	6	4
3	7	5	5	3	6	1	2	3	2
3	7	4	4	2	7	1	2	3	1
3	8	7	6	6	6	1	3	4	3
2	10	9	7	2	4	1	2	2	2
2	9	9	5	2	4	1	1	2	1
2	14	10	14	2	3	*	4	2	4
2	11	11	9	2	4	1	2	2	2
2	9	11	5	2	4	1	1	2	1
2	15	10	15	2	4	*	4	2	4
2	7	6	3	2	4	1	1	3	1
2	7	5	3	2	4	1	1	3	1
2	6	13	8	2	2	1	1	1	4
2	8	21	4	1	3	.	.	3	1
2	8	21	4	1	3	.	.	3	1
2	10	25	6	1	3	.	1	2	1
2	10	25	6	1	3	.	1	2	1
3	6	17	3	1	2	.	.	4	1
3	6	17	3	1	2	.	.	4	1
2	8	9	4	1	2	.	.	1	.
2	7	9	3	1	2	.	.	1	.
1	19	10	9	2	.	.	1	1	1

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAM

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND-WIFE	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN
<b>(Nebraska-Cont'd)</b>					
Urban Areas-----	9,432	1,879	100	15	57
White-----	8,300	1,648	100	15	60
Negro-----	1,100	221	100	22	33
Other Races-----	2	10	..		
Rural Areas-----	4,412	2,198	100	11	60
White-----	4,400	2,191	100	11	60
Negro-----	2	3	..		
Other Races-----	2	4	..		
Nevada-----	2,946	2,946	100	10	23
White-----	2,700	2,699	100	10	23
Negro-----	2	21	..		
Other Races-----	200	226	100	10	25
Urban Areas-----	1,300	1,275	100	10	24
White-----	1,200	1,218	100	10	24
Negro-----	2	11	..		
Other Races-----	2	46	..		
Rural Areas-----	1,700	1,671	100	9	22
White-----	1,500	1,481	100	9	22
Negro-----	2	10	..		
Other Races-----	200	180	100	12	24
New Hampshire-----	5,030	3,134	100	10	51
White-----	5,000	3,127	100	10	51
Negro-----	2	5	..		
Other Races-----	2	2	..		
Urban Areas-----	3,791	1,893	100	10	54
White-----	3,800	1,891	100	10	54
Negro-----	2	2	..		
Other Races-----	2	2	..		
Rural Areas-----	1,239	1,241	100	12	43
White-----	1,200	1,236	100	12	43
Negro-----	2	3	..		
Other Races-----	2	2	..		
New Jersey-----	64,452	5,105	100	11	55
White-----	68,200	4,195	100	10	59
Negro-----	16,100	910	100	19	39
Other Races-----	2	2	..		
Urban Areas-----	73,198	2,862	100	11	55
White-----	58,800	2,303	100	9	59
Negro-----	14,400	559	100	19	39
Other Races-----	2	2	..		
Rural Areas-----	11,254	2,243	100	12	51
White-----	9,500	1,892	100	11	54
Negro-----	1,800	351	100	18	38
Other Races-----	2	2	..		
New Mexico-----	6,587	4,524	100	7	48
White-----	6,000	4,129	100	8	48
Negro-----	2	21	..		
Other Races-----	600	374	100	6	48
Urban Areas-----	2,485	2,477	100	7	47
White-----	2,300	2,277	100	7	47
Negro-----	2	16	..		
Other Races-----	200	184	100	4	50
Rural Areas-----	4,102	2,047	100	8	48
White-----	3,700	1,852	100	8	48
Negro-----	2	5	..		
Other Races-----	400	190	100	7	47
New York-----	305,252	7,108	100	12	64
White-----	276,900	6,492	100	11	65
Negro-----	27,800	596	100	18	48
Other Races-----	600	20	..		
Urban Areas-----	270,754	5,396	100	11	64
White-----	244,100	4,864	100	11	66
Negro-----	26,300	524	100	18	48
Other Races-----	400	8	..		

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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MILY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
1	8	10	3	1	2	*	1	1	*
1	7	10	3	1	2	*	*	1	*
1	19	10	9	2	*	*	1	1	1
3	8	9	4	1	2	*	*	2	*
3	8	9	4	1	2	*	*	2	*
2	5	48	6	1	1	*	1	2	1
2	4	50	5	1	1	*	1	2	1
1	6	33	8	1	4	2	2	2	5
2	3	49	5	1	2	*	*	2	*
2	3	49	5	1	2	*	*	2	*
2	5	48	6	1	1	*	1	2	1
2	5	50	6	1	1	*	1	2	1
2	6	31	6	1	4	2	3	2	6
2	12	11	6	1	2	1	1	1	1
2	12	11	7	*	2	1	1	1	1
2	12	9	6	*	3	*	1	1	1
2	12	9	6	*	3	*	1	1	1
2	12	17	8	1	2	1	1	1	1
2	12	16	8	1	2	1	1	1	1
3	9	7	4	2	4	1	1	1	1
3	9	7	3	2	4	1	1	1	1
3	13	7	5	2	5	1	2	1	2
3	10	7	4	2	4	1	1	1	1
3	9	6	3	2	4	1	1	1	1
3	14	6	6	2	5	1	2	1	2
2	7	10	3	2	5	2	1	3	1
2	6	9	2	2	5	2	1	3	1
2	7	13	5	2	3	4	3	2	3
4	13	8	7	2	4	1	2	2	3
4	13	8	7	2	4	1	2	2	3
5	13	8	4	2	6	2	3	2	2
3	14	7	7	2	5	1	2	1	3
3	14	7	7	2	5	1	2	1	3
4	9	10	*	2	6	2	3	2	*
4	12	8	7	2	4	1	2	2	3
4	12	9	7	2	4	*	1	2	3
5	15	7	2	3	6	2	3	3	2
2	8	5	3	1	3	*	1	1	*
2	7	5	3	1	3	*	1	1	*
2	14	4	6	1	2	*	2	2	1
2	8	4	3	1	3	*	1	1	*
2	8	4	3	1	3	*	1	1	*
2	15	3	6	1	2	*	3	2	*

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAN

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND- WIFE	HUSBAND- WIFE- CHILDREN
<b>(New York—Cont'd)</b>					
Rural Areas-----	34,498	1,712	100	13	59
White-----	32,800	1,628	100	13	60
Negro-----	1,400	72	**	**	**
Other Races-----	200	12	**	**	**
North Carolina-----	56,041	3,844	100	9	47
White-----	31,900	2,028	100	8	53
Negro-----	24,000	1,810	100	9	38
Other Races-----	100	6	**	**	**
Urban Areas-----	21,091	2,105	100	10	40
White-----	8,800	878	100	9	48
Negro-----	12,300	1,226	100	10	35
Other Races-----	?	1	**	**	**
Rural Areas-----	34,950	1,739	100	8	51
White-----	23,100	1,150	100	8	56
Negro-----	11,700	584	100	8	40
Other Races-----	100	5	**	**	**
North Dakota-----	10,020	3,329	100	9	64
White-----	9,900	3,296	100	9	65
Negro-----	?	7	**	**	**
Other Races-----	100	26	**	**	**
Urban Areas-----	1,669	1,668	100	8	71
White-----	1,700	1,657	100	8	71
Negro-----	?	6	**	**	**
Other Races-----	?	5	**	**	**
Rural Areas-----	8,951	1,661	100	9	63
White-----	8,200	1,639	100	9	63
Negro-----	?	1	**	**	**
Other Races-----	100	21	**	**	**
Ohio-----	202,865	5,436	100	14	50
White-----	165,100	4,603	100	13	53
Negro-----	37,500	826	100	18	36
Other Races-----	300	7	**	**	**
Urban Areas-----	155,784	3,098	100	14	48
White-----	120,800	2,402	100	13	52
Negro-----	34,700	691	100	18	36
Other Races-----	300	5	**	**	**
Rural Areas-----	47,081	2,338	100	14	55
White-----	44,300	2,201	100	14	56
Negro-----	2,700	135	100	17	41
Other Races-----	?	2	**	**	**
Oklahoma-----	107,237	3,094	100	13	53
White-----	92,800	2,618	100	13	55
Negro-----	12,300	419	100	15	38
Other Races-----	2,100	57	**	**	**
Urban Areas-----	32,434	1,612	100	14	41
White-----	26,100	1,295	100	14	43
Negro-----	5,900	291	100	15	33
Other Races-----	500	26	**	**	**
Rural Areas-----	74,803	1,482	100	13	58
White-----	66,800	1,323	100	13	60
Negro-----	6,500	128	100	14	42
Other Races-----	1,600	31	**	**	**
Oregon-----	16,666	4,664	100	14	41
White-----	16,500	4,614	100	14	41
Negro-----	100	22	**	**	**
Other Races-----	100	28	**	**	**
Urban Areas-----	12,224	2,443	100	13	38
White-----	12,100	2,418	100	13	38
Negro-----	100	15	**	**	**
Other Races-----	?	10	**	**	**
Rural Areas-----	4,442	2,221	100	16	48
White-----	4,400	2,196	100	16	49
Negro-----	?	7	**	**	**
Other Races-----	?	18	**	**	**

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

ILLY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
2	6	10	3	1	3	1	"	2	1
2	6	9	2	1	3	1	"	2	1
N	3	4	6	2	5	1	3	2	2
	4	3	5	2	5	2	2	2	2
	3	5	8	3	6	2	4	3	3
	3	5	9	3	5	1	2	3	3
	3	5	9	3	5	1	5	3	3
	4	4	6	2	5	1	3	2	2
	4	3	5	1	5	2	2	2	2
	3	6	7	3	6	2	4	3	3
N	3	10	3	"	2	1	"	2	"
	3	10	2	"	2	1	"	2	"
	2	4	2	"	1	"	"	"	"
	2	4	2	"	1	"	"	"	"
	3	11	3	"	2	1	"	2	"
	3	11	3	"	2	1	"	2	"
O	3	13	4	1	4	"	1	1	1
	3	7	3	1	4	"	1	2	1
	3	13	7	2	3	"	2	1	1
	3	15	2	2	3	"	2	1	1
	3	14	4	1	3	"	1	1	1
	3	8	4	1	3	"	2	1	2
	3	14	8	2	3	"	2	1	2
	4	9	3	2	5	1	1	3	"
	4	9	2	2	5	1	1	3	"
	5	16	5	3	2	1	1	2	2
O	3	8	4	2	5	1	"	5	1
	3	8	2	2	5	1	"	4	1
	3	9	7	4	6	2	1	5	1
	3	9	6	2	4	1	1	5	1
	4	14	12	2	4	1	1	4	2
	4	8	12	2	3	1	2	4	2
	3	7	2	2	6	1	"	4	"
	3	7	2	2	5	"	"	4	"
	4	10	2	6	9	3	1	5	1
O	2	21	5	2	4	1	1	2	1
	2	21	5	2	4	1	1	2	1
	1	24	6	1	4	"	1	2	1
	1	8	6	1	4	"	1	2	1
	2	12	3	2	4	1	1	2	1
	2	7	3	2	4	1	1	2	1

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1953, BY TYPE OF FAN

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND- WIFE	HUSBAND- WIFE- CHILDREN
Pennsylvania-----	324,461	6,457	100	11	54
White-----	282,100	5,614	100	9	57
Negro-----	42,200	839	100	19	38
Other Races-----	200	4	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	207,872	4,143	100	11	52
White-----	170,500	3,398	100	10	55
Negro-----	37,200	741	100	19	37
Other Races-----	200	4	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	116,589	2,314	100	9	59
White-----	111,600	2,216	100	9	60
Negro-----	4,900	98	..	..	..
Other Races-----	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island-----	10,684	2,590	100	10	59
White-----	10,200	2,462	100	10	60
Negro-----	500	123	100	16	45
Other Races-----	..	5	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	10,114	2,017	100	11	60
White-----	9,600	1,923	100	10	61
Negro-----	500	90	..	..	..
Other Races-----	..	4	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	570	573	100	18	45
White-----	500	539	100	18	45
Negro-----	..	33	..	..	..
Other Races-----	..	1	..	..	..
South Carolina-----	89,326	4,685	100	9	46
White-----	40,600	2,106	100	8	50
Negro-----	48,700	2,579	100	9	43
Other Races-----	..	..	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	25,695	2,567	100	10	39
White-----	11,300	1,132	100	9	41
Negro-----	14,400	1,435	100	11	37
Other Races-----	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	63,631	2,118	100	8	49
White-----	29,300	974	100	6	53
Negro-----	34,400	1,144	100	8	45
Other Races-----	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota-----	22,382	3,872	100	12	64
White-----	22,300	3,853	100	12	64
Negro-----	100	15	..	..	..
Other Races-----	..	4	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	4,144	2,065	100	13	54
White-----	4,100	2,054	100	13	54
Negro-----	..	10	..	..	..
Other Races-----	..	1	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	18,238	1,807	100	11	66
White-----	18,200	1,799	100	11	66
Negro-----	..	5	..	..	..
Other Races-----	..	3	..	..	..
Tennessee-----	39,312	3,930	100	10	60
White-----	30,800	3,081	100	9	64
Negro-----	8,500	848	100	15	46
Other Races-----	..	1	..	..	..
Urban Areas-----	16,094	1,611	100	13	50
White-----	9,100	906	100	12	54
Negro-----	7,000	703	100	16	44
Other Races-----	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Areas-----	23,218	2,319	100	7	68
White-----	21,800	2,173	100	7	69
Negro-----	1,500	145	100	9	54
Other Races-----	..	1	..	..	..

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

ILY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
3	8	10	3	1	6	*	2	2	1
3	7	10	2	1	6	*	1	2	1
2	10	12	5	3	6	*	4	1	1
2	9	10	3	1	6	-	2	1	1
2	9	10	3	1	6	-	2	2	1
2	11	12	6	2	6	-	4	1	1
3	5	10	2	1	5	1	1	3	1
3	5	10	1	1	5	1	1	3	1
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	8	7	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
4	8	8	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
5	14	5	8	1	2	✓	✓	*	3
4	8	7	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
3	8	7	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
3	5	20	1	2	3	1	*	3	✓
3	5	19	1	2	3	1	*	3	✓
3	8	6	4	3	10	1	3	5	3
2	8	5	4	3	11	1	2	4	2
3	9	6	✓	3	9	1	4	5	3
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	12	7	6	3	7	1	4	6	3
2	11	8	6	2	9	1	4	6	2
2	12	7	6	4	6	1	5	6	4
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	7	5	4	3	11	1	3	4	3
2	6	4	3	3	12	1	2	3	2
4	8	6	4	✓	11	1	4	5	3
3	3	9	1	1	4	*	*	3	*
3	3	9	1	1	4	*	*	3	*
3	5	13	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
3	5	13	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
3	2	8	*	*	4	*	*	2	*
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	6	1	1	3	8	*	1	4	1
2	6	1	1	2	8	*	1	4	1
3	7	2	2	8	7	2	3	5	1
2	8	2	2	5	8	*	2	4	1
3	8	3	2	2	10	1	2	3	1
2	8	✓	✓	✓	7	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	5	*	*	2	7	*	1	4	*
2	5	*	*	2	7	*	1	5	*
4	3	4	*	7	9	3	1	4	*

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAM

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND-WIFE	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN
Texas-----	105,045	3,022	100	12	44
White-----	60,900	1,831	100	12	46
Negro-----	21,400	551	100	15	34
Other Races-----	22,700	640	100	8	51
Urban Areas-----	73,898	1,482	100	12	43
White-----	40,300	801	100	12	44
Negro-----	17,300	352	100	15	34
Other Races-----	16,300	329	100	8	48
Rural Areas-----	31,147	1,540	100	12	48
White-----	20,700	1,030	100	13	48
Negro-----	4,200	199	100	14	34
Other Races-----	6,300	311	100	10	56
Utah-----	16,954	4,019	100	9	52
White-----	16,100	3,958	100	9	52
Negro-----	100	22	..		
Other Races-----	200	39	..		
Urban Areas-----	10,701	2,137	100	10	48
White-----	10,500	2,087	100	10	48
Negro-----	100	20	..		
Other Races-----	200	30	..		
Rural Areas-----	5,453	1,882	100	8	60
White-----	5,600	1,871	100	8	60
Negro-----	..	2	..		
Other Races-----	..	9	..		
Vermont-----	2,817	2,820	100	10	59
White-----	2,800	2,818	100	10	59
Negro-----	..	2	..		
Other Races-----	..	..	..		
Urban Areas-----	1,600	1,664	100	12	59
White-----	1,700	1,663	100	12	59
Negro-----	..	1	..		
Other Races-----	..	..	..		
Rural Areas-----	1,157	1,156	100	8	58
White-----	1,200	1,155	100	8	58
Negro-----	..	1	..		
Other Races-----	..	..	..		
Virginia-----	14,983	4,603	100	11	49
White-----	8,200	2,821	100	10	57
Negro-----	6,700	1,779	100	12	40
Other Races-----	..	3	..		
Urban Areas-----	9,627	1,925	100	12	48
White-----	4,300	863	100	11	57
Negro-----	5,300	1,062	100	13	40
Other Races-----	..	..	..		
Rural Areas-----	5,356	2,678	100	8	51
White-----	3,900	1,958	100	8	56
Negro-----	1,400	717	100	8	37
Other Races-----	..	3	..		
Washington-----	37,877	3,666	100	15	47
White-----	37,400	3,631	100	14	47
Negro-----	300	21	..		
Other Races-----	100	14	..		
Urban Areas-----	25,987	1,289	100	14	45
White-----	25,600	1,271	100	14	45
Negro-----	300	15	..		
Other Races-----	100	3	..		
Rural Areas-----	11,810	2,377	100	15	53
White-----	11,800	2,360	100	15	53
Negro-----	..	6	..		
Other Races-----	100	11	..		

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

ILLY, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILD-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
3	10	8	5	2	6	*	3	6	2
3	9	10	4	2	6	4	2	5	1
2	14	7	9	2	4	5	3	3	4
3	8	5	2	2	7	2	3	9	1
3	10	9	5	2	6	*	3	6	2
3	9	11	4	2	7	*	2	5	3
2	15	7	9	1	4	*	5	3	4
3	9	5	3	2	7	2	3	10	1
3	8	7	4	3	5	*	2	6	1
2	9	7	4	2	6	*	2	5	1
3	10	9	11	7	2	2	3	5	4
4	5	5	1	2	6	2	1	7	*
2	11	11	6	1	4	*	1	1	1
2	12	11	6	1	4	*	1	1	1
2	12	14	6	1	4	*	1	1	1
2	13	*	6	1	4	*	1	1	1
3	10	5	7	1	*	*	1	1	1
3	10	5	7	1	3	*	1	1	1
3	8	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	*
3	8	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	*
3	8	9	1	1	3	1	*	2	*
3	8	9	1	1	3	1	*	2	*
3	8	12	3	1	3	1	1	1	*
3	8	12	3	1	3	1	1	1	*
3	11	5	3	2	6	1	3	5	2
2	9	3	2	2	7	1	2	5	1
3	15	6	6	3	5	1	3	4	3
2	13	4	4	2	5	1	2	4	2
2	10	3	1	2	7	1	2	4	1
3	15	4	6	3	4	1	3	4	2
3	9	5	3	2	7	1	3	6	2
3	8	3	2	2	7	1	2	7	1
2	12	9	6	5	9	1	5	3	5
3	6	17	3	2	4	*	1	2	1
3	6	17	3	2	4	*	1	3	1
2	7	19	4	2	3	*	1	2	1
2	7	19	4	2	3	*	1	2	1
3	4	11	2	2	4	1	1	3	*
3	4	11	2	2	4	2	1	3	*

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE OF FAMILY

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND- WIFE	HUSBAND- WIFE- CHILDREN
West Virginia-----	88,342	4,714	100	11	55
White-----	80,700	4,303	100	11	56
Negro-----	5,700	410	100	17	35
Other Races-----	?	1	..		
Urban Areas-----	21,055	2,103	100	13	42
White-----	18,000	1,797	100	13	44
Negro-----	3,100	306	100	14	33
Other Races-----	?	?	?	?	?
Rural Areas-----	65,287	2,611	100	10	59
White-----	62,700	2,506	100	10	60
Negro-----	2,600	104	100	20	37
Other Races-----	?	1	..		
Wisconsin-----	67,352	4,266	100	11	56
White-----	64,900	4,115	100	11	57
Negro-----	1,800	89	..		
Other Races-----	700	62	..		
Urban Areas-----	48,936	2,437	100	11	54
White-----	47,000	2,342	100	10	55
Negro-----	1,700	86	..		
Other Races-----	200	9	..		
Rural Areas-----	18,416	1,829	100	11	62
White-----	17,900	1,773	100	11	63
Negro-----	?	3	..		
Other Races-----	500	53	..		
Wyoming-----	1,482	1,482	100	11	40
White-----	1,400	1,416	100	10	41
Negro-----	?	23	..		
Other Races-----	?	43	..		
Urban Areas-----	709	709	100	12	38
White-----	700	651	100	11	38
Negro-----	?	22	..		
Other Races-----	?	36	..		
Rural Areas-----	773	773	100	10	43
White-----	800	765	100	10	43
Negro-----	?	1	..		
Other Races-----	?	7	..		

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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BY SEX, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE									
BROKEN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN-CHILDREN	WOMAN-CHILDREN	MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND-WIFE-OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	WOMAN-CHILDREN-OTHERS	MAN-OTHERS	WOMAN-OTHERS
3	7	7	2	2	7	•	2	2	•
3	7	7	2	2	7	•	1	2	•
4	12	14	5	2	3	1	2	3	2
3	10	13	5	2	6	•	2	2	•
3	10	12	4	2	7	•	2	2	•
4	13	17	6	3	3	1	2	2	1
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	6	6	2	2	7	•	1	3	•
3	6	5	2	2	7	•	1	3	•
4	10	9	5	2	3	1	2	5	3
2	7	16	3	•	1	•	•	1	1
2	7	16	3	•	1	•	•	1	1
2	8	18	3	•	1	•	1	1	1
2	8	17	3	•	1	•	1	1	1
2	4	11	4	1	2	•	1	1	1
2	4	11	4	1	2	•	1	1	1
2	15	21	5	1	1	✓	1	1	•
2	16	21	5	1	1	✓	1	1	•
2	17	22	5	1	1	✓	1	1	1
2	18	21	6	1	1	✓	1	1	1
3	13	20	5	1	2	✓	•	2	•
3	13	20	5	1	2	✓	•	2	•

<sup>1</sup>The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 3 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on basis of known types only.

•Less than 5% cases estimated.

✓Less than .6% in this class.

•Percentage omitted because there are less than 100 cases.

•No cases in sample in this class.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1935, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		TOTAL FAMILIES	ESTIMATED PERCENT			
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE		FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
Alabama-----	98,648	4,930	100	6	66	7	21
White-----	58,000	2,900	100	5	70	6	19
Negro-----	40,600	2,028	100	7	61	8	24
Other Races- 2			..				
Urban Areas--	29,470	1,469	100	4	63	6	28
Rural Areas--	69,178	3,461	100	7	67	7	19
Arizona-----	20,427	4,082	100	4	56	9	31
White-----	10,600	2,116	100	3	49	12	36
Negro-----	1,000	205	100	2	39	7	52
Other Races- 8,800	1,761	100	5	66	6	23	
Urban Areas--	9,058	1,814	100	4	53	9	34
Rural Areas--	11,369	2,268	100	4	58	9	29
Arkansas-----	48,331	4,828	100	5	54	16	26
White-----	35,200	3,520	100	5	57	15	23
Negro-----	13,100	1,305	100	4	43	19	34
Other Races- 2	3	..					
Urban Areas--	18,918	1,886	100	4	50	12	35
Rural Areas--	29,415	2,942	100	5	56	19	20
California-----	118,264	3,720	100	2	47	7	45
White-----	100,400	3,166	100	1	45	7	47
Negro-----	6,400	141	100	2	44	9	44
Other Races- 11,500	413	100	5	66	4	25	
Urban Areas--	101,152	2,016	100	2	46	6	46
Rural Areas--	17,112	1,704	100	2	52	10	36
Colorado-----	22,815	3,609	100	3	52	16	30
White-----	19,000	2,997	100	3	51	16	31
Negro-----	1,100	112	100	2	41	14	44
Other Races- 2,800	500	100	6	64	13	17	
Urban Areas--	17,043	1,695	100	2	52	14	32
Rural Areas--	5,772	1,914	100	4	52	20	24
Connecticut-----	23,861	4,245	100	2	64	10	24
White-----	22,600	4,052	100	2	64	10	24
Negro-----	1,400	193	100	4	56	8	33
Other Races- 2	2	..					
Urban Areas--	19,302	1,920	100	2	65	9	24
Rural Areas--	4,659	2,325	100	2	61	12	26
Delaware-----	5,862	3,499	100	3	55	8	34
White-----	3,800	3,499	100	4	61	7	28
Negro-----	2,100	1,163	100	3	44	9	44
Other Races- 2	2	..					
Urban Areas--	4,727	2,363	100	3	54	7	36
Rural Areas--	1,135	1,136	100	6	61	11	22
District of Col.	12,228	4,567	100	-	51	3	45
White-----	2,674	2,671	100	1	51	4	43
Negro-----	9,546	1,896	100	2	51	2	46
Other Races- 2	6	..					
Urban Areas--	12,228	4,567	100		51	3	45
Florida-----	102,432	5,109	100	3	53	6	38
White-----	53,700	2,678	100	3	58	7	31
Negro-----	48,700	2,431	100	3	47	5	46
Other Races- 2	2	..					
Urban Areas--	55,474	2,761	100	2	47	6	45
Rural Areas--	46,958	2,348	100	4	59	7	31

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT				
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
Georgia -----	69,588	3,466	100	3	59	6	32
White -----	57,300	1,857	100	3	65	6	26
Negro -----	32,300	1,609	100	3	51	7	39
Other Races -----	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	34,098	1,692	100	2	54	6	38
Rural Areas -----	35,490	1,774	100	4	63	6	27
Idaho -----	5,433	5,433	100	2	53	15	29
White -----	5,400	5,370	100	2	54	15	29
Negro -----	✓	48	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other Races -----	✓	16	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	2,669	2,667	100	3	55	16	26
Rural Areas -----	2,766	2,766	100	2	51	14	33
Illinois -----	227,998	9,092	100	3	53	11	33
White -----	188,500	7,518	100	2	55	12	31
Negro -----	38,100	1,519	100	6	43	7	44
Other Races -----	1,400	55	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	192,899	7,699	100	3	53	10	34
Rural Areas -----	35,097	1,393	100	4	55	16	26
Indiana -----	76,849	4,352	100	3	55	15	27
White -----	66,900	3,951	100	3	56	16	25
Negro -----	9,600	398	100	3	51	10	36
Other Races -----	100	3	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	54,884	2,187	100	3	54	14	29
Rural Areas -----	21,765	2,165	100	4	57	18	20
Iowa -----	35,051	4,545	100	3	63	9	25
White -----	33,800	4,417	100	3	64	9	25
Negro -----	1,000	109	100	4	43	25	29
Other Races -----	200	19	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	24,368	2,423	100	2	61	9	28
Rural Areas -----	10,683	2,122	100	3	68	10	19
Kansas -----	48,222	4,619	100	3	56	13	28
White -----	39,600	3,953	100	3	57	13	27
Negro -----	6,000	604	100	4	47	12	37
Other Races -----	600	62	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	27,189	2,718	100	3	54	13	30
Rural Areas -----	19,032	1,901	100	3	59	13	25
Kentucky -----	98,883	3,437	100	7	69	8	16
White -----	91,200	2,868	100	7	71	7	15
Negro -----	7,700	569	100	14	43	12	31
Other Races -----	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	18,340	1,830	100	4	61	9	26
Rural Areas -----	80,543	1,607	100	8	70	8	14
Louisiana -----	76,751	3,827	100	3	64	5	28
White -----	41,400	2,063	100	3	69	6	22
Negro -----	36,200	1,757	100	3	57	4	35
Other Races -----	100	7	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	38,768	1,930	100	3	58	4	35
Rural Areas -----	37,985	1,897	100	4	70	6	20
Maine -----	8,884	3,623	100	4	65	14	18
White -----	8,800	3,608	100	4	65	14	18
Negro -----	✓	11	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other Races -----	✓	4	**	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Areas -----	4,082	2,018	100	4	66	12	19
Rural Areas -----	4,832	1,605	100	4	64	15	17

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE B. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>a</sup>

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT				
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
Maryland -----	31,917	4,300	100	2	67	6	24
White -----	20,300	2,988	100	2	68	8	21
Negro -----	11,500	1,312	100	2	66	3	28
Other Races							
Urban Areas--	26,992	2,695	100	2	67	6	26
Rural Areas--	4,826	1,605	100	5	71	9	16
Massachusetts ..	89,848	3,598	100	1	56	13	30
White -----	86,400	3,476	100	1	56	13	30
Negro -----	3,400	118	100	2	43	13	42
Other Races	100	4					
Urban Areas--	84,066	1,674	100	1	56	13	30
Rural Areas--	5,782	1,924	100	2	55	15	27
Michigan -----	192,679	4,474	100	3	59	14	23
White -----	138,400	4,156	100	2	60	15	23
Negro -----	13,500	290	100	11	52	5	32
Other Races	800	28					
Urban Areas--	104,200	2,069	100	3	61	15	21
Rural Areas--	48,479	2,405	100	3	55	13	28
Minnesota -----	45,358	3,672	100	2	52	12	33
White -----	44,500	3,627	100	2	53	13	33
Negro -----	700	35					
Other Races	100	10					
Urban Areas--	35,844	1,780	100	1	51	11	37
Rural Areas--	9,514	1,892	100	3	59	20	18
Mississippi ---	54,559	4,802	100	6	57	13	23
White -----	31,100	2,471	100	6	63	10	21
Negro -----	23,400	2,330	100	7	50	17	26
Other Races		1					
Urban Areas--	14,163	2,637	100	4	51	12	32
Rural Areas--	40,396	1,965	100	7	60	14	20
Missouri -----	57,165	4,878	100	2	54	11	33
White -----	41,400	3,987	100	2	58	13	27
Negro -----	15,600	881	100	3	42	7	48
Other Races	200	10					
Urban Areas--	43,607	2,170	100	2	51	11	37
Rural Areas--	13,558	2,708	100	3	64	12	20
Montana -----	18,882	3,755	100	2	51	15	33
White -----	18,600	3,697	100	2	51	15	33
Negro -----		7					
Other Races	300	51					
Urban Areas--	9,019	1,804	100	2	45	14	40
Rural Areas--	9,863	1,951	100	2	56	15	27
Nebraska -----	13,844	4,077	100	3	60	11	26
White -----	12,700	3,639	100	3	61	11	24
Negro -----	1,100	224	100	1	48	8	43
Other Races	100	14					
Urban Areas--	9,432	1,879	100	3	59	8	30
Rural Areas--	4,412	2,198	100	3	63	16	18
Nevada -----	2,946	2,946	100	2	27	24	47
White -----	2,700	2,699	100	2	26	24	49
Negro -----		21					
Other Races	200	226	100		35	21	40
Urban Areas--	1,275	1,275	100	1	27	21	50
Rural Areas--	1,671	1,671	100	2	27	26	45

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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TABLE B. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT				
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
New Hampshire--	5,030	3,134	100	2	60	17	21
White-----	5,000	3,127	100	2	60	17	21
Negro-----	2	5	**				
Other Races	2	2	**				
Urban Areas--	3,791	1,893	100	2	63	14	21
Rural Areas--	1,239	1,241	100	3	52	27	18
New Jersey-----	84,452	5,105	100	2	64	7	26
White-----	68,400	4,195	100	2	66	8	24
Negro-----	16,100	910	100	2	56	5	37
Other Races	-----	J	J	J	J	J	J
Urban Areas--	73,198	2,862	100	2	65	7	26
Rural Areas--	11,254	2,243	100	3	59	10	28
New Mexico-----	6,587	4,524	100	7	61	15	16
White-----	6,000	4,129	100	7	61	16	16
Negro-----	2	21	**				
Other Races	600	374	100	6	68	14	12
Urban Areas--	2,485	2,477	100	6	64	12	18
Rural Areas--	4,102	2,047	100	8	59	18	15
New York-----	305,252	7,108	100	2	66	6	26
White-----	276,900	6,492	100	2	67	6	26
Negro-----	27,800	596	100	1	59	3	36
Other Races	600	20	**				
Urban Areas--	270,754	5,396	100	2	67	6	26
Rural Areas--	34,498	1,712	100	2	61	8	29
North Carolina--	56,041	3,844	100	6	65	11	18
White-----	31,900	2,028	100	6	67	11	16
Negro-----	24,000	1,810	100	6	62	12	20
Other Races	100	6	**				
Urban Areas--	21,091	2,105	100	4	64	8	24
Rural Areas--	34,950	1,739	100	7	65	13	15
North Dakota---	10,020	3,329	100	2	67	11	19
White-----	9,900	3,296	100	2	67	11	19
Negro-----	2	7	**				
Other Races	100	26	**				
Urban Areas--	1,669	1,668	100	2	75	6	16
Rural Areas--	8,351	1,661	100	3	66	12	20
Ohio-----	202,865	5,436	100	3	53	11	33
White-----	165,100	4,603	100	2	55	12	31
Negro-----	37,500	826	100	3	45	6	31
Other Races	300	7	**				
Urban Areas--	155,784	3,098	100	2	52	10	36
Rural Areas--	47,081	2,338	100	4	58	13	25
Oklahoma-----	107,237	3,094	100	3	61	9	26
White-----	92,800	2,618	100	3	62	9	25
Negro-----	12,300	419	100	3	53	9	35
Other Races	2,100	57	**				
Urban Areas--	32,434	1,612	100	3	52	9	35
Rural Areas--	78,803	1,482	100	3	65	9	23
Oregon-----	16,668	4,664	100	3	45	17	35
White-----	16,500	4,614	100	3	45	17	35
Negro-----	100	22	**				
Other Races	100	28	**				
Urban Areas--	12,224	2,443	100	2	42	16	40
Rural Areas--	4,442	2,221	100	4	54	20	22

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		TOTAL FAMILIES	ESTIMATED PERCENT			
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE		FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
Pennsylvania -----	324,461	6,457	100	2	62	8	28
White -----	282,100	5,614	100	3	63	8	26
Negro -----	42,200	829	100	1	51	3	44
Other Races -----	200	4	**				
Urban Areas -----	207,872	4,143	100	2	60	7	30
Rural Areas -----	116,589	2,314	100	2	64	9	25
Rhode Island -----	10,684	2,590	100	3	65	6	26
White -----	10,200	2,462	100	3	65	6	25
Negro -----	500	123	100	4	54	14	32
Other Races -----	1	5	**				
Urban Areas -----	10,114	2,017	100	3	66	6	25
Rural Areas -----	570	573	100	3	45	13	39
South Carolina -----	89,326	4,685	100	7	60	9	23
White -----	40,500	2,106	100	6	60	8	25
Negro -----	48,700	2,579	100	9	60	10	21
Other Races -----	1	1	**				
Urban Areas -----	25,685	2,567	100	4	57	7	32
Rural Areas -----	63,631	2,118	100	8	61	11	20
South Dakota -----	22,382	3,872	100	3	66	8	23
White -----	22,300	3,853	100	3	66	8	23
Negro -----	100	15	**				
Other Races -----	1	4	**				
Urban Areas -----	4,144	2,065	100	2	57	9	31
Rural Areas -----	18,238	1,807	100	3	68	8	22
Tennessee -----	39,313	3,830	100	5	71	6	19
White -----	30,800	3,081	100	5	73	5	16
Negro -----	8,500	848	100	4	61	6	29
Other Races -----	1	1	**				
Urban Areas -----	16,094	1,611	100	3	64	5	27
Rural Areas -----	23,218	2,319	100	6	75	6	13
Texas -----	105,045	3,022	100	6	57	11	26
White -----	60,700	1,831	100	6	56	12	27
Negro -----	21,600	551	100	6	53	11	31
Other Races -----	22,700	640	100	7	66	8	19
Urban Areas -----	73,898	1,482	100	6	57	9	28
Rural Areas -----	31,147	1,540	100	6	58	14	22
Utah -----	16,354	4,019	100	3	60	14	24
White -----	16,100	3,958	100	3	60	14	24
Negro -----	100	22	**				
Other Races -----	200	39	**				
Urban Areas -----	10,701	2,137	100	2	57	13	28
Rural Areas -----	5,653	1,882	100	3	66	15	17
Vermont -----	2,817	2,820	100	4	65	8	24
White -----	2,800	2,818	100	4	65	8	24
Negro -----	1	2	**				
Other Races -----	1	1	**				
Urban Areas -----	1,660	1,664	100	3	64	7	26
Rural Areas -----	1,157	1,156	100	5	65	10	20
Virginia -----	14,983	4,603	100	5	64	7	24
White -----	8,200	2,821	100	5	68	7	21
Negro -----	6,700	1,779	100	5	59	8	28
Other Races -----	1	3	**				
Urban Areas -----	9,627	1,925	100	3	64	6	27
Rural Areas -----	5,356	2,678	100	8	62	11	19

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS <sup>1</sup>

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			ESTIMATED PERCENT			
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
Washington-----	37,877	3,666	100	3	50	10	37
White-----	37,400	3,631	100	3	50	11	37
Negro-----	300	21	**				
Other Races--	100	14	**				
Urban Areas--	25,967	1,289	100	2	48	10	40
Rural Areas--	11,910	2,377	100	3	55	12	29
West Virginia-----	86,342	4,714	100	5	62	9	23
White-----	80,700	4,303	100	6	64	9	22
Negro-----	5,700	410	100	3	47	9	41
Other Races--	?	1	**				
Urban Areas--	21,055	2,103	100	4	51	10	35
Rural Areas--	65,287	2,611	100	6	66	9	19
Wisconsin-----	67,352	4,266	100	1	58	10	31
White-----	64,900	4,115	100	1	58	10	30
Negro-----	1,800	89	**				
Other Races--	700	62	**				
Urban Areas--	48,936	2,437	100	1	56	8	35
Rural Areas--	18,416	1,829	100	2	62	15	20
Wyoming-----	1,482	1,482	100	2	55	14	29
White-----	1,400	1,416	100	2	56	14	28
Negro-----	?	23	**				
Other Races--	?	43	**				
Urban Areas--	709	709	100	1	55	12	31
Rural Areas--	773	773	100	2	55	16	27

<sup>1</sup> The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 3 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

?

\* Less than 51 cases estimated.

\*\* Less than .6% in this class.

\*\*\* Percentage omitted because there are less than 100 cases.

\*\*\*\* No cases in sample in this class.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 8A. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED

	ESTIMATED PERCENT			
	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS			
	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65			
	TOTAL	CONTAINING BOTH MALES AND FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING MALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING FEMALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
Alabama-----	100	63	8	24
Arizona-----	100	61	15	20
Arkansas-----	100	41	7	39
California-----	..	..	..	..
Colorado-----	100	48	10	23
Connecticut-----	100	55	11	24
Delaware-----	100	63	7	22
District of Columbia-----	..	..	..	..
Florida-----	100	53	8	30
Georgia-----	100	54	5	35
Idaho-----	100	36	19	30
Illinois-----	100	41	6	48
Indiana-----	100	48	9	33
Iowa-----	100	55	11	27
Kansas-----	100	60	7	27
Kentucky-----	100	75	6	15
Louisiana-----	100	71	9	18
Maine-----	100	47	11	35
Maryland-----	100	54	4	31
Massachusetts-----	..	..	..	..
Michigan-----	100	74	8	13
Minnesota-----	..	..	..	..
Mississippi-----	100	48	6	33
Missouri-----	100	39	13	33
Montana-----	..	..	..	..
Nebraska-----	100	54	7	28
Nevada-----	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire-----	100	41	4	47
New Jersey-----	100	73	7	15
New Mexico-----	100	41	7	30
New York-----	100	58	10	29
North Carolina-----	100	45	9	32
North Dakota-----	..	..	..	..
Ohio-----	100	48	23	18
Oklahoma-----	..	..	..	..
Oregon-----	100	57	2	31
Pennsylvania-----	100	69	6	19
Rhode Island-----	100	55	5	38
South Carolina-----	100	61	9	22
South Dakota-----	100	76	2	19
Tennessee-----	100	62	12	24
Texas-----	100	48	9	36
Utah-----	100	57	4	29
Vermont-----	100	50	10	36
Virginia-----	100	46	11	30
Washington-----	100	59	4	28
West Virginia-----	100	68	6	19
Wisconsin-----	100	57	4	27
Wyoming-----	..	..	..	..

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

PERSONS AND CHILDREN AND BY PRESENCE OF PERSONS 16-64 YEARS OF AGE BY STATES<sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT					
FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS					
AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER				
CONTAINING NEITHER MALES NOR FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	TOTAL	CONTAINING BOTH MALES AND FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING MALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING FEMALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING NEITHER MALES NOR FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
5	100	90	3	8	.
5	100	36	4	10	.
13	100	33	3	13	.
19	100	91	3	7	.
10	100	87	2	11	.
8	100	90	2	8	.
8	100	87	2	11	.
8	100	80	2	17	.
6	100	89	4	7	.
6	100	88	3	8	.
14	100	86	3	11	.
5	100	88	2	11	.
10	100	88	2	10	.
7	100	93	2	5	.
5	100	93	2	5	.
4	100	93	2	5	.
2	100	95	2	3	.
7	100	88	2	9	.
11	100	85	2	12	.
11	100	84	3	13	.
5	100	90	3	7	.
12	100	91	3	7	.
14	100	87	3	11	.
14	100	85	3	13	.
14	100	89	2	9	.
11	100	90	2	8	.
11	100	85	4	11	.
9	100	87	1	11	.
4	100	89	2	8	.
22	100	82	3	14	.
3	100	93	1	6	.
14	100	81	3	16	.
10	100	93	2	5	.
10	100	89	2	9	.
10	100	90	3	6	.
10	100	94	3	3	.
7	100	92	3	6	.
2	100	92	2	5	.
8	100	89	2	8	.
3	100	97	2	1	.
3	100	93	2	5	.
8	100	84	3	13	.
10	100	88	2	10	.
4	100	91	2	6	.
13	100	85	2	13	.
9	100	90	3	7	.
7	100	93	2	5	.
12	100	92	2	6	.
12	100	77	2	22	.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 8A. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1953, BY PRESENCE OF AGED

	ESTIMATED PERCENT			
	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS			
	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER BUT NO CHILDREN			
	TOTAL	CONTAINING BOTH MALES AND FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING MALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING FEMALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
Alabama-----	100	28	13	25
Arizona-----	100	17	15	17
Arkansas-----	100	12	8	23
California-----	100	18	17	25
Colorado-----	100	9	8	20
Connecticut-----	100	15	17	16
Delaware-----	100	24	19	23
District of Columbia-----	100	8	16	38
Florida-----	100	25	15	26
Georgia-----	100	22	17	27
Idaho-----	100	9	10	16
Illinois-----	100	13	14	20
Indiana-----	100	11	13	22
Iowa-----	100	20	29	20
Kansas-----	100	16	17	26
Kentucky-----	100	32	14	23
Louisiana-----	100	38	24	17
Maine-----	100	9	12	14
Maryland-----	100	17	21	21
Massachusetts-----	100	7	10	17
Michigan-----	100	9	45	11
Minnesota-----	100	11	11	14
Mississippi-----	100	15	10	21
Missouri-----	100	11	16	23
Montana-----	100	3	19	12
Nebraska-----	100	13	11	22
Nevada-----	100	3	5	6
New Hampshire-----	100	8	11	16
New Jersey-----	100	15	14	21
New Mexico-----	100	11	10	16
New York-----	100	20	20	26
North Carolina-----	100	11	9	27
North Dakota-----	100	19	17	12
Ohio-----	100	14	16	25
Oklahoma-----	100	16	13	20
Oregon-----	100	17	14	21
Pennsylvania-----	100	19	21	19
Rhode Island-----	100	18	31	11
South Carolina-----	100	30	15	21
South Dakota-----	100	19	19	20
Tennessee-----	100	30	19	25
Texas-----	100	13	14	24
Utah-----	100	10	10	14
Vermont-----	100	9	19	23
Virginia-----	100	19	15	27
Washington-----	100	16	14	18
West Virginia-----	100	21	17	22
Wisconsin-----	100	11	15	14
Wyoming-----	100	7	8	37

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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PERSONS AND CHILDREN AND BY PRESENCE OF PERSONS 16-64 YEARS OF AGE BY STATES<sup>1</sup>

ESTIMATED PERCENT				
FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS				
UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER			
CONTAINING NEITHER MALES NOR FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	TOTAL	CONTAINING BOYS MALES AND FEMALES 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING MALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE	CONTAINING FEMALES ONLY 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
34	100	76	14	10
51	100	52	39	9
58	100	61	19	20
40	100	53	37	11
62	100	51	36	14
53	100	60	28	12
35	100	59	27	14
38	100	46	30	24
33	100	61	29	10
34	100	64	24	12
64	100	49	41	10
53	100	55	32	13
54	100	65	23	12
32	100	71	24	5
41	100	80	15	5
31	100	84	10	6
20	100	75	21	4
64	100	60	29	11
41	100	75	8	17
66	100	46	33	21
35	100	77	16	7
64	100	43	48	9
54	100	65	17	19
50	100	57	23	20
66	100	44	48	9
54	100	62	29	10
86	100	25	68	7
65	100	51	30	18
49	100	64	24	12
62	100	50	26	25
34	100	72	15	13
53	100	60	15	25
52	100	57	37	6
45	100	55	34	10
51	100	62	26	12
49	100	67	27	6
41	100	56	35	8
41	100	64	27	9
34	100	63	21	16
42	100	67	30	2
26	100	85	7	8
50	100	61	24	14
66	100	53	34	13
49	100	58	36	6
38	100	71	16	14
51	100	53	38	9
40	100	65	27	9
59	100	48	44	8
48	100	41	47	12

<sup>1</sup>The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 3 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

\*Less than .6% in this class.

\*\*Percentage omitted because there are less than 100 cases.

No cases in sample in this class.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 9. PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) AGED HEADS, (B) AGED PERSONS, AND (C) AGED PERSONS WITHOUT OTHER ADULTS, BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A PERSON 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER BUT CONTAINING NO PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
Alabama -----	98,648	4,930	8	12	3
Urban -----	29,470	1,469	6	9	3
Rural -----	69,178	3,461	9	14	3
Arizona -----	20,427	4,082	8	13	5
Urban -----	9,058	1,814	8	13	4
Rural -----	11,369	2,268	9	13	6
Arkansas -----	48,331	4,828	17	21	10
Urban -----	18,916	1,886	12	16	6
Rural -----	29,415	2,942	21	24	12
California -----	118,264	3,720	6	8	3
Urban -----	101,152	2,016	6	8	2
Rural -----	17,112	1,704	8	12	4
Colorado -----	22,815	3,609	16	18	10
Urban -----	17,043	1,695	14	17	9
Rural -----	5,772	1,914	18	24	14
Connecticut -----	23,961	4,245	10	12	5
Urban -----	19,302	1,920	10	12	5
Rural -----	4,659	2,325	11	14	7
Delaware -----	5,862	3,439	6	11	3
Urban -----	4,727	2,363	5	10	3
Rural -----	1,135	1,136	11	16	5
District of Columbia -	12,228	4,567	2	3	1
Urban -----	12,228	4,567	2	3	1
Florida -----	102,432	5,109	6	9	2
Urban -----	55,474	2,761	5	8	2
Rural -----	46,958	2,348	7	10	2
Georgia -----	69,588	3,466	6	9	2
Urban -----	34,088	1,692	6	9	2
Rural -----	35,490	1,774	6	10	2
Idaho -----	5,433	5,433	14	17	10
Urban -----	2,667	2,667	16	19	10
Rural -----	2,766	2,766	12	16	10
Illinois -----	227,996	9,092	10	13	6
Urban -----	192,899	7,699	9	12	5
Rural -----	35,097	1,393	17	19	9
Indiana -----	76,649	4,352	16	18	8
Urban -----	54,884	2,187	14	16	7
Rural -----	21,765	2,165	20	23	12
Iowa -----	35,051	4,545	8	12	3
Urban -----	24,366	2,423	7	11	3
Rural -----	10,683	2,122	9	13	4
Kansas -----	46,221	4,619	12	16	5
Urban -----	27,189	2,718	11	16	5
Rural -----	19,032	1,901	12	16	6
Kentucky -----	98,883	3,437	9	15	3
Urban -----	18,340	1,830	9	13	3
Rural -----	80,543	1,607	9	16	3
Louisiana -----	76,751	3,827	4	8	1
Urban -----	38,786	1,930	3	7	1
Rural -----	37,965	1,897	5	10	1
Maine -----	3,884	3,623	14	17	9
Urban -----	4,052	2,018	12	15	6
Rural -----	4,832	1,605	16	19	12

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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TABLE 9. PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) AGED HEADS, (B) AGED PERSONS, AND (C) AGED PERSONS WITHOUT OTHER ADULTS, BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A PERSON 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER BUT CONTAINING NO PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
Maryland	31,817	4,300	7	9	3
Urban	26,891	2,695	6	8	3
Rural	4,826	1,605	10	13	4
Massachusetts	89,848	3,598	13	14	9
Urban	84,068	1,674	13	14	9
Rural	5,782	1,924	16	17	11
Michigan	152,629	4,474	9	17	5
Urban	104,200	2,069	8	18	4
Rural	48,429	2,405	12	16	7
Minnesota	45,358	3,672	13	14	8
Urban	35,844	1,780	11	12	6
Rural	9,514	1,892	20	23	14
Mississippi	54,559	4,802	15	19	8
Urban	14,183	2,837	13	16	7
Rural	40,396	1,965	16	21	8
Missouri	57,165	4,878	10	13	6
Urban	43,607	2,170	10	12	5
Rural	13,558	2,708	13	15	7
Montana	18,882	3,755	14	16	10
Urban	9,029	1,804	14	15	10
Rural	9,853	1,951	15	17	10
Nebraska	13,844	4,077	12	14	6
Urban	9,432	1,879	9	11	4
Rural	4,412	2,198	17	19	11
Nevada	2,946	2,946	24	26	21
Urban	1,275	1,275	21	23	19
Rural	1,671	1,671	27	29	23
New Hampshire	5,030	3,134	17	19	11
Urban	3,791	1,893	14	16	9
Rural	1,239	1,241	28	30	19
New Jersey	84,452	5,105	6	10	4
Urban	73,196	2,862	7	9	4
Rural	11,256	2,243	9	12	5
New Mexico	8,587	4,524	20	23	11
Urban	2,485	2,477	15	18	8
Rural	4,102	2,047	23	26	13
New York	306,252	7,108	6	7	2
Urban	270,754	5,396	5	7	2
Rural	34,498	1,712	7	10	4
North Carolina	56,041	3,844	14	17	7
Urban	21,091	2,105	10	12	5
Rural	34,950	1,739	17	20	8
North Dakota	10,020	3,329	11	13	6
Urban	1,669	1,668	7	8	3
Rural	8,351	1,661	12	14	6
Ohio	202,865	5,436	10	13	5
Urban	153,784	3,098	9	12	4
Rural	47,081	2,338	13	17	7
Oklahoma	107,237	3,094	10	12	5
Urban	32,434	1,612	9	12	5
Rural	74,803	1,482	10	12	5
Oregon	16,666	4,664	17	20	12
Urban	12,224	2,443	15	18	11
Rural	4,442	2,221	21	24	14

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 9. PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) AGED HEADS, (B) AGED PERSONS, AND (C) AGED PERSONS WITHOUT OTHER ADULTS, BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A PERSON 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER BUT CONTAINING NO PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
Pennsylvania -----	324,461	6,457	7	10	3
Urban -----	207,872	4,143	7	9	3
Rural -----	116,589	2,314	8	11	4
Rhode Island -----	10,684	2,590	7	9	3
Urban -----	10,114	2,017	7	9	2
Rural -----	570	573	11	16	6
South Carolina -----	89,326	4,685	12	17	4
Urban -----	57,695	2,567	8	11	2
Rural -----	63,631	2,118	13	19	5
South Dakota -----	22,382	3,872	7	11	3
Urban -----	4,144	2,065	9	11	4
Rural -----	18,238	1,807	7	11	3
Tennessee -----	39,312	3,930	6	10	2
Urban -----	16,094	1,611	5	8	1
Rural -----	23,218	2,319	7	12	2
Texas -----	105,045	3,022	12	17	6
Urban -----	73,698	1,482	10	15	5
Rural -----	31,147	1,540	17	20	8
Utah -----	16,354	4,019	15	16	9
Urban -----	10,701	2,137	14	15	9
Rural -----	5,653	1,882	16	18	9
Vermont -----	2,817	2,820	10	12	4
Urban -----	1,660	1,664	8	10	3
Rural -----	1,157	1,156	12	15	6
Virginia -----	14,983	4,603	9	12	4
Urban -----	9,627	1,925	6	9	2
Rural -----	5,356	2,678	15	19	6
Washington -----	37,877	3,666	10	13	6
Urban -----	25,967	1,289	9	12	6
Rural -----	11,910	2,377	11	16	6
West Virginia -----	86,342	4,714	11	15	4
Urban -----	21,055	2,103	11	14	4
Rural -----	65,287	2,611	11	15	4
Wisconsin -----	67,352	4,266	11	12	6
Urban -----	48,836	2,437	9	9	5
Rural -----	18,416	1,829	16	18	10
Wyoming -----	1,482	1,482	15	16	7
Urban -----	709	709	13	14	3
Rural -----	773	773	17	18	11

<sup>1</sup>The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 3 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 10. PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) FEMALE HEADS, (B) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE, AND (C) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE BUT WITH CHILDREN, BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES CONTAINING CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE
Alabama -----	98,648	4,930	13	10	6
Urban -----	29,470	1,469	26	19	13
Rural -----	69,178	3,461	9	7	4
Arizona -----	20,427	4,082	14	11	6
Urban -----	9,058	1,814	17	14	8
Rural -----	11,369	2,268	11	8	5
Arkansas -----	48,331	4,828	20	18	9
Urban -----	18,916	1,886	21	19	10
Rural -----	29,415	2,942	20	17	8
California -----	118,264	3,720	12	10	4
Urban -----	101,152	2,016	13	11	4
Rural -----	17,112	1,704	7	6	2
Colorado -----	22,815	3,609	18	13	6
Urban -----	17,043	1,695	18	13	6
Rural -----	5,772	1,914	18	13	7
Connecticut -----	29,961	4,245	16	10	6
Urban -----	19,302	1,920	16	11	6
Rural -----	4,659	2,325	12	9	4
Delaware -----	5,862	3,499	18	13	7
Urban -----	4,727	2,363	20	14	7
Rural -----	1,135	1,136	10	8	4
District of Columbia -----	12,228	4,567	24	21	9
Urban -----	12,228	4,567	24	21	9
Florida -----	102,432	5,109	11	10	4
Urban -----	55,474	2,761	16	13	6
Rural -----	46,958	2,348	6	6	3
Georgia -----	69,588	3,466	14	12	6
Urban -----	34,098	1,692	21	17	8
Rural -----	35,490	1,774	8	7	4
Idaho -----	5,433	5,433	15	12	7
Urban -----	2,667	2,667	15	12	7
Rural -----	2,766	2,766	15	11	6
Illinois -----	227,996	9,092	18	13	7
Urban -----	192,899	7,699	19	14	7
Rural -----	35,097	1,393	14	10	4
Indiana -----	76,649	4,352	17	13	7
Urban -----	54,884	2,187	18	15	8
Rural -----	21,765	2,165	14	9	4
Iowa -----	35,051	4,545	8	7	4
Urban -----	24,368	2,423	9	7	4
Rural -----	10,683	2,122	5	6	3
Kansas -----	46,221	4,619	8	8	4
Urban -----	27,189	2,718	10	10	4
Rural -----	19,032	1,901	6	6	2
Kentucky -----	98,883	3,437	8	7	5
Urban -----	18,340	1,830	12	10	5
Rural -----	80,543	1,607	7	7	4
Louisiana -----	76,751	3,827	7	4	2
Urban -----	38,766	1,930	9	7	3
Rural -----	37,985	1,897	4	2	1
Maine -----	8,884	3,623	15	11	7
Urban -----	4,052	2,018	17	12	8
Rural -----	4,832	1,605	14	10	7

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 10. PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) FEMALE HEADS, (B) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE, AND (C) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE BUT WITH CHILDREN, BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES CONTAINING CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE
Maryland -----	31,817	4,300	20	14	9
Urban -----	26,991	2,695	22	16	10
Rural -----	4,826	1,605	11	7	4
Massachusetts -----	89,848	3,598	23	16	7
Urban -----	84,066	1,674	23	16	7
Rural -----	5,782	1,924	21	15	8
Michigan -----	152,629	4,474	11	8	5
Urban -----	104,200	2,069	12	9	5
Rural -----	48,429	2,405	8	6	3
Minnesota -----	45,358	3,672	13	9	4
Urban -----	35,844	1,780	13	9	4
Rural -----	9,514	1,892	12	9	4
Mississippi -----	54,559	4,302	19	15	8
Urban -----	14,163	2,837	27	22	11
Rural -----	40,396	1,965	16	13	7
Missouri -----	57,165	4,878	21	17	8
Urban -----	49,607	2,170	24	13	9
Rural -----	13,558	2,708	12	9	5
Montana -----	18,882	3,755	14	10	5
Urban -----	9,019	1,804	18	12	6
Rural -----	9,863	1,951	10	8	4
Nebraska -----	13,844	4,077	13	10	6
Urban -----	9,432	1,879	13	11	6
Rural -----	4,412	2,198	13	9	5
Nevada -----	2,946	2,946	12	8	3
Urban -----	1,275	1,275	10	7	3
Rural -----	1,671	1,671	13	9	4
New Hampshire -----	5,030	3,134	21	14	8
Urban -----	3,791	1,893	20	13	7
Rural -----	1,239	1,241	21	17	10
New Jersey -----	84,452	5,105	11	10	6
Urban -----	73,198	2,862	16	10	6
Rural -----	11,254	2,243	12	10	5
New Mexico -----	6,587	4,524	24	17	11
Urban -----	2,485	2,477	26	19	12
Rural -----	4,102	2,047	23	17	10
New York -----	305,252	7,108	13	9	4
Urban -----	270,754	5,396	13	9	4
Rural -----	34,498	1,712	9	7	3
North Carolina -----	56,041	3,844	26	20	12
Urban -----	21,091	2,105	32	23	15
Rural -----	34,950	1,739	23	18	11
North Dakota -----	10,020	3,329	9	7	4
Urban -----	1,669	1,668	12	9	6
Rural -----	8,351	1,661	9	6	4
Ohio -----	202,865	5,436	14	11	5
Urban -----	155,784	3,096	16	12	6
Rural -----	47,081	2,339	9	7	3
Oklahoma -----	107,237	3,094	10	10	5
Urban -----	32,434	1,612	19	18	9
Rural -----	74,803	1,482	6	6	3
Oregon -----	16,666	4,664	15	12	5
Urban -----	12,224	2,443	16	12	5
Rural -----	4,442	2,221	12	11	6

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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 TABLE 10. PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) FEMALE HEADS, (B) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE, AND (C) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE BUT WITH CHILDREN, BY STATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS<sup>1</sup>

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES CONTAINING CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE
Pennsylvania -----	324,461	6,457	13	8	4
Urban -----	207,872	4,143	15	9	5
Rural -----	116,589	2,314	8	5	3
Rhode Island -----	10,684	2,590	12	8	5
Urban -----	10,114	2,017	12	8	5
Rural -----	570	573	6	4	1
South Carolina -----	89,326	4,685	18	12	6
Urban -----	25,695	2,567	25	18	10
Rural -----	63,631	2,118	16	10	5
South Dakota -----	22,382	3,872	4	4	1
Urban -----	4,144	2,065	8	7	3
Rural -----	18,238	1,807	3	3	1
Tennessee -----	39,312	3,930	10	7	4
Urban -----	16,094	1,611	14	11	6
Rural -----	23,218	2,319	7	5	3
Texas -----	105,045	3,022	18	16	10
Urban -----	73,898	1,482	20	17	10
Rural -----	31,147	1,540	15	15	9
Utah -----	16,354	4,019	20	12	7
Urban -----	10,701	2,137	20	13	8
Rural -----	5,653	1,882	19	10	6
Vermont -----	2,817	2,820	11	9	5
Urban -----	1,660	1,664	10	8	5
Rural -----	1,157	1,156	12	9	6
Virginia -----	14,983	4,603	19	15	10
Urban -----	9,627	1,925	21	16	11
Rural -----	5,356	2,678	16	13	8
Washington -----	37,877	3,666	11	10	4
Urban -----	25,967	1,289	12	11	5
Rural -----	11,910	2,377	7	7	3
West Virginia -----	86,342	4,714	12	8	4
Urban -----	21,055	2,103	17	12	6
Rural -----	65,287	2,611	10	7	3
Wisconsin -----	67,352	4,266	12	8	4
Urban -----	48,936	2,437	13	9	4
Rural -----	18,416	1,829	9	7	3
Wyoming -----	1,482	1,482	22	21	13
Urban -----	709	709	25	28	15
Rural -----	773	773	19	16	11

<sup>1</sup>The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 3 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 11. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY TYPE

	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE		
			TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL	
				HUSBAND- WIFE	HUSBAND- WIFE-CHILDREN
Akron, Ohio.....	8,175	2,722	100	13	48
Atlanta, Ga.....	9,498	4,799	100	12	44
Baltimore, Md.....	25,182	5,051	100	13	55
Birmingham, Ala.....	11,784	3,673	100	13	42
Boston, Mass.....	30,631	1,531	100	12	47
Buffalo, N. Y.....	22,227	2,221	100	13	57
Chicago, Ill.....	117,097	6,018	100	13	43
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	17,425	3,481	100	14	53
Cleveland, Ohio.....	38,520	3,422	100	12	49
Columbus, Ohio.....	10,782	2,156	100	16	43
Dallas, Texas.....	9,143	3,041	100	12	46
Denver, Colo.....	10,369	2,072	100	12	41
Detroit, Mich.....	44,007	8,706	100	13	62
Houston, Texas.....	9,601	5,171	100	10	35
Indianapolis, Ind.....	10,850	2,171	100	16	47
Jersey City, N.J.....	6,725	2,238	100	.9	68
Kansas City, Mo.....	7,651	2,547	100	18	47
Los Angeles, Calif.....	36,897	1,844	100	17	42
Louisville, Ky.....	3,318	3,320	100	8	65
Memphis, Tenn.....	4,793	4,779	100	20	41
Milwaukee, Wis.....	20,013	1,999	100	11	49
Minneapolis, Minn.....	14,983	1,498	100	11	45
Newark, N.J.....	13,761	2,751	100	11	61
New Orleans, La.....	22,429	4,452	100	18	45
New York, N.Y.....	166,244	5,107	100	11	68
Oakland, Calif.....	4,675	2,438	100	19	70
Philadelphia, Pa.....	53,301	5,276	100	13	50
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	31,877	6,348	100	11	50
Portland, Oregon.....	10,012	2,001	100	13	38
Providence, R.I.....	4,885	2,442	100	9	65
Richmond, Va.....	3,460	2,462	100	12	56
Rochester, N.Y.....	10,662	2,131	100	14	59
St. Louis, Mo.....	27,377	5,439	100	16	36
St. Paul, Minn.....	10,860	2,172	100	12	51
San Francisco, Cal.....	21,188	2,117	100	13	30
Seattle, Wash.....	9,355	1,872	100	17	45
Toledo, Ohio.....	15,791	3,159	100	18	44
Washington, D.C.....	12,288	4,567	100	17	38

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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OF FAMILY, FOR CITIES HAVING 250,000 OR MORE POPULATION IN 1930<sup>1</sup>

## ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE

BROKEN MAN- CHILDREN		NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
		MAN- ALONE	WOMAN- ALONE	HUSBAND- WIFE- OTHERS	HUSBAND-WIFE- CHILDREN- OTHERS	MAN- CHILDREN OTHERS	WOMAN- CHILDREN OTHERS	MAN- OTHERS	WOMAN- OTHERS
2	9	17	3	1	3	1	1	1	1
2	15	4	4	4	6	1	4	2	3
3	17	2	4	1	2	"	1	1	1
2	17	4	6	3	5	1	4	1	3
1	9	18	12	✓	"	"	✓	"	✓
2	12	6	5	1	2	"	1	1	1
2	12	15	5	1	3	"	2	1	1
1	7	9	3	2	5	1	2	3	1
2	9	18	5	1	2	"	1	"	1
2	9	14	4	2	5	1	2	1	1
3	9	5	3	4	7	1	2	7	1
1	10	19	7	2	5	"	"	"	1
3	11	5	2	1	1	"	"	"	"
2	13	13	6	3	9	1	5	1	2
2	11	1	4	3	7	1	3	3	2
2	8	1	2	1	6	"	1	"	1
1	9	1	7	3	5	"	3	3	2
2	9	19	4	1	2	1	1	2	1
1	8	1	1	2	8	1	2	2	1
2	7	3	3	✓	8	1	2	4	2
3	8	24	4	✓	"	"	"	"	"
1	8	28	4	1	2	"	1	"	"
2	12	4	4	1	3	"	1	"	1
2	6	9	3	4	5	1	1	5	1
2	8	"	3	1	3	"	1	1	1
1	4	2	3	✓	"	✓	✓	"	✓
2	12	4	5	2	6	1	3	1	1
2	8	15	4	1	5	"	2	1	1
1	7	26	6	2	4	1	1	2	1
3	9	1	3	1	5	"	1	2	"
3	9	3	2	2	5	1	2	4	1
2	8	11	3	1	1	✓	"	1	"
1	12	15	10	2	2	"	2	1	2
2	8	18	5	"	1	"	"	"	"
1	8	34	8	"	1	"	"	3	1
2	11	13	3	1	3	"	1	3	1
3	9	13	5	2	4	"	1	1	1
2	11	15	11	1	1	"	1	2	2

<sup>1</sup>The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 4 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

<sup>2</sup>Richmond was included in this table because of its large Negro population, although its total population was less than 250,000 in 1930.

<sup>3</sup>Less than .6% in this class.

-No cases in sample in this class.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 11A. DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE				
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NORMAL		BROKEN	
				HUSBAND- WIFE	HUSBAND WIFE CHILDREN	MAN- CHILDREN	WOMAN- CHILDREN
Atlanta, Ga.							
White-----	4,311	2,152	100	12	54	2	11
Negro-----	5,167	2,587	100	11	35	2	19
Baltimore, Md.							
White-----	14,552	2,932	100	11	62	3	12
Negro-----	10,621	2,119	100	15	46	3	23
Birmingham, Ala.							
White-----	4,422	2,209	100	11	52	1	13
Negro-----	7,342	1,464	100	14	36	2	20
Chicago, Ill.							
White-----	90,578	3,604	100	11	47	1	11
Negro-----	25,375	2,576	100	20	29	2	17
Cleveland, Ohio							
White-----	28,365	1,409	100	10	54	2	8
Negro-----	10,119	2,013	100	20	33	2	15
Detroit, Mich.							
White-----	34,618	6,884	100	12	65	3	10
Negro-----	9,168	1,822	100	20	47	4	17
Houston, Tex.							
White-----	5,474	2,736	100	11	39	2	11
Negro-----	3,383	1,691	100	8	30	1	16
Memphis, Tenn.							
White-----	1,869	1,867	100	13	49	2	9
Negro-----	2,914	2,912	100	25	36	2	7
New Orleans, La.							
White-----	7,938	1,579	100	11	54	2	5
Negro-----	14,421	2,873	100	21	40	2	6
New York, N.Y.							
White-----	143,962	2,925	100	10	71	2	7
Negro-----	21,920	2,182	100	15	50	1	16
Philadelphia, Pa.							
White-----	32,384	3,207	100	9	59	2	9
Negro-----	20,866	2,069	100	18	36	2	16
Pittsburgh, Pa.							
White-----	23,956	4,782	100	10	56	2	8
Negro-----	7,891	1,566	100	15	31	1	10
Richmond, Va.**							
White-----	1,085	1,090	100	11	64	1	7
Negro-----	1,375	1,372	100	13	51	3	11
St. Louis, Mo.							
White-----	15,639	3,112	100	14	45	2	10
Negro-----	11,689	2,327	100	18	23	1	16
Washington, D.C.							
White-----	2,674	2,671	100	11	47	1	5
Negro-----	9,546	1,896	100	19	36	2	12

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

1933, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, IN CITIES WITH 50,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1930\*

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE							
NON-FAMILY		NORMAL FAMILY WITH OTHERS		BROKEN FAMILY WITH OTHERS		NON-FAMILY WITH OTHERS	
MAN ALONE	WOMAN ALONE	HUSBAND- WIFE- OTHERS	HUSBAND- WIFE- CHILDREN- OTHERS	MAN CHILDREN- OTHERS	WOMAN- CHILDREN- OTHERS	MAN- OTHERS	WOMAN- OTHERS
8	3	2	4	-	1	1	1
1	4	5	8	2	7	2	4
3	4	1	2	-	1	1	1
4	4	1	2	-	2	1	1
5	4	2	7	1	3		1
3	7	3	4		4	1	4
17	4	1	3	-	2	1	1
7	7	3	4	1	5	2	3
20	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
11	10	2	2		2		2
5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	3	1	2		1		
17	5	2	8	1	3	1	1
8	9	5	10	1	9	1	3
5	3	4	8	1	2	3	1
1	2	9	8	1	2	5	2
8	2	2	5	1	1	5	1
10	3	5	4	1	1	5	1
-	2	1	3	-	1	1	1
-	6	1	2	-	3	1	2
4	4	1	7		3	1	1
4	7	3	5		5	1	2
12	3	1	5	-	1	1	1
22	8	2	5		4		1
2	1	1	6	1	1	4	-
3	2	2	5	1	3	4	
16	6	1	2	1	2	1	1
13	16	3	3		3	1	2
21	10	1	1	-	1	2	1
13	12	1	1	-	1	2	2

\*The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 4 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

\*Less than .6% in this class.

\*\*Richmond is included in this table because of its large Negro population although its total population was less than 250,000 in 1930.

-No cases in sample in this class.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 12. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1935, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN FOR CITIES HAVING 250,000 OR MORE POPULATION IN 1930<sup>1</sup>

	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	TOTAL FAMILIES	ESTIMATED PERCENT			
				FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16, NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
Akron, Ohio-----	8,175	2,722	100	1	54	7	38
Atlanta, Ga.-----	9,498	4,739	100	4	63	5	28
Baltimore, Md.-----	25,182	5,051	100	2	68	6	25
Birmingham, Ala.-----	11,784	3,673	100	2	63	5	30
Boston, Mass.-----	30,631	1,531	100		47	14	39
Buffalo, N.Y.-----	22,227	2,221	100	1	63	6	30
Chicago, Ill.-----	117,097	6,018	100	1	53	9	37
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	17,425	3,481	100	2	60	7	31
Cleveland, Ohio-----	38,520	3,422	100	1	54	5	40
Columbus, Ohio-----	10,782	2,156	100	3	51	9	37
Dallas, Tex.-----	9,143	3,042	100	4	62	5	29
Denver, Colo.-----	10,989	2,072	100	3	49	13	35
Detroit, Mich.-----	44,007	8,706	100	1	68	5	27
Houston, Tex.-----	9,601	5,171	100	4	56	12	28
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	10,850	2,171	100	4	60	11	26
Jersey City, N.J.-----	6,725	2,238	100	2	74	6	19
Kansas City, Mo.-----	7,651	2,547	100	2	59	7	32
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	36,897	1,844	100	1	44	5	49
Louisville, Ky.-----	3,318	3,320	100	4	80	4	12
Memphis, Tenn.-----	4,783	4,779	100	4	53	7	36
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	20,013	1,999	100		52	5	43
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	14,983	1,498	100	1	47	9	43
Newark, N.J.-----	13,761	2,751	100	1	69	6	23
New Orleans, La.-----	22,429	4,452	100	2	55	5	38
New York, N.Y.-----	166,244	5,107	100	2	71	5	23
Oakland, Calif.-----	4,875	2,438	100	1	62	5	31
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	53,301	5,276	100	3	64	6	27
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	31,900	6,348	100	1	56	6	37
Portland, Oreg.-----	10,012	2,001	100	2	42	14	42
Providence, R.I.-----	4,885	2,442	100	3	73	6	18
Richmond, Va.**-----	2,460	2,462	100	3	70	3	24
Rochester, N.Y.-----	10,662	2,131	100	1	62	6	32
St. Louis, Mo.-----	27,377	5,439	100	1	48	9	42
St. Paul, Minn.-----	10,860	2,172	100	1	50	11	38
San Francisco, Cal.-----	21,188	2,117	100	1	34	7	58
Seattle, Wash.-----	9,355	1,872	100	2	52	8	38
Toledo, Ohio-----	15,791	3,159	100	1	48	10	41
Washington, D.C.-----	12,228	4,567	100		51	3	46

<sup>1</sup>The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 4 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

\*\*Less than .6% in this class.

\*\*Richmond is included in this table because of its large Negro population although its total population was less than 250,000 in 1930.

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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TABLE 12A. DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, BY PRESENCE OF AGED PERSONS AND CHILDREN, IN CITIES WITH 50,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1930\*

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		TOTAL FAMILIES	ESTIMATED PERCENT			
	TOTAL ENUMERATED OR ESTIMATED	TOTAL IN SAMPLE		FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, AND PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 16, BUT NO PERSONS 65 AND OVER	FAMILIES WITH PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BUT NO CHILDREN UNDER 16	FAMILIES WITH NEITHER CHILDREN UNDER 16, NOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER
Atlanta, Ga.							
White -----	4,300	2,152	100	3	60	6	31
Negro -----	5,200	2,587	100	5	66	4	25
Baltimore, Md.							
White -----	14,600	2,932	100	2	67	8	24
Negro -----	10,600	2,119	100	2	70	3	26
Birmingham, Ala.							
White -----	4,400	2,209	100	3	64	6	28
Negro -----	7,300	1,464	100	2	62	5	31
Chicago, Ill.							
White -----	90,600	3,604	100	1	54	10	35
Negro -----	25,400	2,576	100	2	50	6	43
Cleveland, Ohio							
White -----	28,400	1,409	100	1	57	5	37
Negro -----	10,100	2,013	100	1	47	4	48
Detroit, Mich.							
White -----	34,600	6,884	100	1	69	5	25
Negro -----	9,200	1,822	100	1	63	3	32
Houston, Tex.							
White -----	5,500	2,736	100	3	53	12	32
Negro -----	3,400	1,691	100	5	62	6	22
Memphis, Tenn.							
White -----	1,900	1,867	100	4	59	6	31
Negro -----	2,900	2,912	100	4	50	7	40
New Orleans, La.							
White -----	7,900	1,597	100	3	60	6	31
Negro -----	14,400	2,873	100	2	52	4	42
New York, N.Y.							
White -----	144,000	2,925	100	2	60	5	21
Negro -----	21,900	2,182	100	2	63	3	32
Philadelphia, Pa.							
White -----	32,400	3,207	100	3	69	7	21
Negro -----	20,900	2,069	100	2	57	4	37
Pittsburgh, Pa.							
White -----	24,000	4,782	100	1	61	6	32
Negro -----	7,900	1,566	100	1	42	3	54
Richmond, Va.**							
White -----	1,100	1,090	100	2	73	4	21
Negro -----	1,400	1,372	100	3	68	2	27
St. Louis, Mo.							
White -----	15,600	3,112	100	2	52	11	35
Negro -----	11,700	2,327	100	1	41	6	51
Washington, D.C.							
White -----	2,700	2,671	100	1	51	4	43
Negro -----	9,500	1,896	100	"	51	2	46

\* The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 4 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

Less than .65 in this class.

\*\* Richmond is included in this table because of its large Negro population although its total population was less than 250,000 in 1930.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 15. PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) AGED HEADS, (B) AGED PERSONS, AND (C) AGED PERSONS WITHOUT OTHER ADULTS, FOR CITIES HAVING 250,000 OR MORE POPULATION IN 1930<sup>1</sup>

	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A PERSON 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER BUT CONTAINING NO PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
Akron, Ohio-----	8,175	2,722	7	8	4
Atlanta, Ga.-----	9,498	4,739	5	9	1
Baltimore, Md.-----	25,182	5,051	6	7	3
Birmingham, Ala.-----	11,764	3,673	5	8	3
Boston, Mass.-----	30,691	1,531	14	14	10
Buffalo, N.Y.-----	22,227	2,221	16	8	3
Chicago, Ill.-----	117,097	6,018	8	10	5
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	17,425	3,481	6	9	3
Cleveland, Ohio-----	38,520	3,422	5	6	3
Columbus, Ohio-----	10,782	2,156	8	11	4
Dallas, Texas-----	9,143	3,042	4	9	1
Denver, Colo.-----	10,369	2,072	13	16	9
Detroit, Mich.-----	44,007	8,706	5	6	2
Houston, Texas-----	9,601	5,171	12	15	4
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	10,850	2,171	10	15	4
Jersey City, N.J.-----	6,725	2,238	6	7	2
Kansas City, Mo.-----	7,651	2,547	5	9	2
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	36,897	1,844	5	7	1
Louisville, Ky.-----	3,318	3,320	4	8	2
Memphis, Tenn.-----	4,783	4,779	5	10	1
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	20,013	1,999	6	6	3
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	14,983	1,498	9	10	6
Newark, N.J.-----	13,761	2,751	6	8	3
New Orleans, La.-----	22,429	4,452	3	7	1
New York, N.Y.-----	166,244	5,107	4	7	1
Oakland, Calif.-----	4,875	2,438	6	6	3
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	53,301	5,276	6	8	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	31,877	6,348	6	7	2
Portland, Oregon-----	10,012	2,001	14	16	10
Providence, R.I.-----	4,885	2,442	5	9	1
Richmond, Va.**-----	2,460	2,462	2	5	-
Rochester, N.Y.-----	10,662	2,131	5	7	3
St. Louis, Mo.-----	27,377	5,439	8	10	5
St. Paul, Minn.-----	10,860	2,172	11	12	1
San Francisco, Calif.-----	21,188	2,117	6	8	4
Seattle, Wash.-----	9,355	1,872	6	10	*
Toledo, Ohio-----	15,791	3,159	9	11	4
Washington, D.C.-----	12,228	4,567	2	3	1

\*\* Richmond is included in this table because of its large Negro population although its total population was less than 250,000 in 1930.

\* Less than .6% in this class.

<sup>1</sup> The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 4 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 13A. PROPORTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) AGED HEADS, (B) AGED PERSONS, AND (C) AGED PERSONS WITHOUT OTHER ADULTS, IN CITIES WITH 50,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1930 <sup>1</sup>

	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A PERSON 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER	FAMILIES CONTAINING PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER BUT CONTAINING NO PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE
Atlanta					
White-----	4,311	2,152	6	9	2
Negro-----	5,187	2,587	4	9	6
Baltimore					
White-----	14,552	2,932	8	10	4
Negro-----	10,621	2,119	3	4	2
Birmingham					
White-----	4,422	2,209	5	8	2
Negro-----	7,342	1,464	5	7	3
Chicago					
White-----	90,578	3,604	9	11	5
Negro-----	25,375	2,576	4	7	2
Cleveland					
White-----	28,365	1,409	6	6	3
Negro-----	10,119	2,013	4	5	2
Detroit					
White-----	34,618	6,884	6	6	3
Negro-----	9,168	1,882	3	4	1
Houston					
White-----	5,474	2,736	12	15	4
Negro-----	3,383	1,691	11	12	3
Memphis					
White-----	1,869	1,867	5	10	1
Negro-----	2,914	2,912	5	11	1
New Orleans					
White-----	7,938	1,597	4	9	1
Negro-----	14,421	2,873	2	6	1
New York					
White-----	143,962	2,925	5	7	1
Negro-----	21,920	2,182	2	4	1
Philadelphia					
White-----	32,384	3,207	7	10	3
Negro-----	20,866	2,069	4	6	2
Pittsburgh					
White-----	23,956	4,782	6	8	2
Negro-----	7,891	1,566	3	4	2
Richmond**					
White-----	1,085	1,090	3	6	-
Negro-----	1,375	1,372	2	5	-
St. Louis					
White-----	15,639	3,112	10	12	6
Negro-----	11,689	2,327	5	7	3
Washington					
White-----	2,674	2,671	3	5	2
Negro-----	9,546	1,896	2	3	1

\*\* Richmond is included in this table because of its large Negro population although its total population was less than 250,000 in 1930.

\* Less than .6% in this class.

<sup>1</sup> The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 4 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 14. PROPORTION OF RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) FEMALE HEADS, (B) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE, (C) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE BUT WITH CHILDREN, FOR CITIES HAVING 250,000 OR MORE POPULATION IN 1930<sup>1</sup>

	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES CONTAINING CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE
Akron, Ohio-----	8,175	2,722	14	10	6
Atlanta, Ga.-----	9,498	4,739	26	20	13
Baltimore, Md.-----	25,182	5,051	23	16	11
Birmingham, Ala.-----	11,764	3,673	30	24	15
Boston, Mass.-----	30,631	1,551	21	14	3
Buffalo, N.Y.-----	22,227	2,221	19	13	7
Chicago, Ill.-----	117,097	6,018	21	15	8
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	17,425	3,481	12	10	6
Cleveland, Ohio-----	38,520	3,422	16	12	6
Columbus, Ohio-----	10,782	2,156	16	11	6
Dallas, Texas-----	9,149	3,042	15	14	9
Denver, Colo.-----	10,389	2,072	20	14	7
Detroit, Mich.-----	44,007	8,706	14	11	8
Houston, Texas-----	9,601	5,171	26	9	6
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	10,850	2,171	19	17	9
Jersey City, N.J.-----	6,725	2,238	11	6	3
Kansas City, Mo.-----	7,651	2,547	22	3	1
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	36,897	1,844	14	10	4
Louisville, Ky.-----	3,318	3,320	11	9	8
Memphis, Tenn.-----	4,783	4,779	14	13	7
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	20,013	1,999	13	9	4
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	14,983	1,498	13	9	4
Newark, N.J.-----	13,761	2,751	19	13	7
New Orleans, La.-----	22,429	4,452	11	8	4
New York, N.Y.-----	186,244	5,107	13	10	5
Oakland, Calif.-----	4,875	2,438	8	6	2
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	53,301	5,276	22	15	8
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	31,877	6,348	16	10	4
Portland, Ore.-----	10,012	2,001	14	11	4
Providence, R.I.-----	4,885	2,442	13	4	3
Richmond, Va.**-----	2,480	2,462	13	10	7
Rochester, N.Y.-----	10,662	2,131	11	8	3
St. Louis, Mo.-----	27,377	5,439	26	21	10
St. Paul, Minn.-----	10,860	2,172	14	2	1
San Francisco, Calif.-----	21,188	2,117	17	14	4
Seattle, Wash.-----	9,355	1,872	16	3	2
Toledo, Ohio-----	15,791	3,159	16	12	5
Washington, D. C.-----	12,228	4,567	24	21	9

\*\* Richmond is included in this table because of its large Negro population although its total population was less than 250,000 in 1930.

<sup>1</sup> The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 4 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

TABLE 14A. PROPORTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, CONTAINING (A) FEMALE HEADS, (B) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE, AND (C) ONLY FEMALES 16-64 YEARS OF AGE BUT WITH CHILDREN, IN CITIES WITH 50,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1930<sup>1</sup>

	TOTAL FAMILIES ENUMERATED	TOTAL FAMILIES IN SAMPLE	ESTIMATED PERCENT		
			FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED HEAD WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE	FAMILIES CONTAINING CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN WHICH ONLY PERSON 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WAS A FEMALE
Atlanta					
White-----	4,311	2,152	16	11	6
Negro-----	5,187	2,587	34	27	18
Baltimore					
White-----	14,652	2,932	18	11	6
Negro-----	10,631	2,119	30	23	18
Birmingham					
White-----	4,422	2,209	21	16	9
Negro-----	7,342	1,464	36	28	19
Chicago					
White-----	90,578	3,604	18	12	6
Negro-----	25,375	2,576	32	25	15
Cleveland					
White-----	28,365	1,409	11	6	4
Negro-----	10,119	2,013	29	23	11
Detroit					
White-----	34,618	6,884	12	9	6
Negro-----	9,168	1,822	22	19	14
Houston					
White-----	5,474	2,736	20	7	4
Negro-----	3,383	1,691	37	15	10
Memphis					
White-----	1,869	1,867	15	13	7
Negro-----	2,914	2,912	13	13	7
New Orleans					
White-----	7,938	1,597	10	7	3
Negro-----	14,421	2,873	11	9	5
New York					
White-----	143,962	2,925	11	8	3
Negro-----	21,920	2,182	28	21	13
Philadelphia					
White-----	32,384	3,207	17	10	5
Negro-----	20,866	2,069	30	22	13
Pittsburgh					
White-----	23,956	4,782	13	8	4
Negro-----	7,881	1,566	24	16	7
Richmond**					
White-----	1,085	1,090	9	6	4
Negro-----	1,375	1,372	17	13	10
St. Louis					
White-----	15,639	3,112	18	13	6
Negro-----	11,689	2,327	47	32	14
Washington					
White-----	2,674	2,671	16	13	4
Negro-----	9,546	1,896	26	23	11

\*\* Richmond is included in this table because of its large Negro population although its total population was less than 250,000 in 1930.

<sup>1</sup> The total sample includes cases of "unknown family type." See appendix table 4 for number of such cases. Percentages were computed on the basis of known types only.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

APPENDIX A

Face of Schedule

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION  
HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS  
OCTOBER 1933

This schedule is to be filled out in full for every unemployment relief case (family, household, or resident non-family person) receiving either work relief or direct relief or both from public funds (Federal, State, or local) during the month of October 1933. Do not fill out for transient cases, for cases receiving relief from private funds only, or for persons receiving widows' and orphans' pensions, mothers' aid, old-age relief, aid to the blind, or almshouse relief. Use a separate schedule for each family (household), and for each resident non-family person.

READ CAREFULLY THE DEFINITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS SCHEDULE

1. Name of the agency giving relief to the case.....

2. Full name and street address of head of family, or of resident non-family person:

Name..... Address.....  
(If an identification number is used by the agency to identify each case, the case number may be used instead of name, and address may be omitted.)

3. Place of residence of family, or of non-family person:

(a) State..... (b) County.....

(c) Location within county (make entry for one of the following):

(1) If living within limits of any city, village, or other incorporated place, enter name of such place below:

(2) If not living within limits of any city, village, or other incorporated place, check (✓) here

4. Color of head of family, or of non-family person (check (✓) one of the following):

- 1. White
- 2. Negro
- 3. Mexican
- 4. Chinese
- 5. Japanese
- 6. Indian
- 7. Filipino
- 8. Other..... (Specify)

5. Relationship, sex, and age of each person in family, or of resident non-family person, who received relief during October 1933.

(Enter the head of the family on line 1, followed by the other members, such as "wife", "son", "grand-daughter", etc. In the event that the relationship cannot be determined, enter the first name of the person. Leave no unused lines between names. If the schedule is filled out for a non-family person, enter first name on line 1. Use a separate schedule for each family and for each resident non-family person.)

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY (If not available, give first name of person)	SEX (M. or F.)	MALES Age in years (for child under 1 year enter "0")	FEMALES Age in years (for child under 1 year enter "0")	MAKE NO ENTRIES IN THESE COLUMNS		
				AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF MALES	NUMBER OF FEMALES
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

10-1230 (Signature or initials of person filling out schedule)

AT THE END OF EACH DAY FORWARD ALL COMPLETED SCHEDULES TO OFFICE DESIGNATED BY YOUR STATE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

*Back of Schedule*

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

This census is designed to provide information which is essential to the proper administration of relief during the coming year. It is of the utmost importance that all information called for be entered completely and accurately. Information regarding individual families or persons will be held strictly confidential.

## DEFINITIONS

*Family or household.*—A family or household is a group of related or unrelated persons living together at one address, who are receiving relief and who are considered as one "case" by the agency giving the relief.

*Resident nonfamily person.*—A resident nonfamily person is any individual receiving relief, not included in a family or household as defined above, who has lived in the State for 1 year or more.

*Transient case.*—A transient case is a nonfamily person or a family that has lived in the State for less than 1 year. Do *not* fill out a schedule for transient cases.

APPENDIX BLimitations of the Data and of the Analysis

In the section on Method of Analysis (pp. 101-107) there is a detailed description and evaluation of this analysis of the family composition of the cases on emergency relief rolls in October 1933. At this point it is necessary merely to mention a few of the outstanding factors which limit the type of generalizations that can be made.

1. This is an analysis of the family composition of the relief case and not necessarily of the whole household or family group of persons on relief. The case-unit was determined according to local practice and undoubtedly varied from one locality to another. It is, of course, highly probable that the relief family itself also varied greatly from one locality to another. In this report, however, case and family or household cannot be separated and it is impossible to determine to what extent the differences reflect real differences in family composition, or mere differences in local practices in defining the case-unit. This point is of less importance administratively than scientifically. The relief administration is concerned with the case as a unit and is interested in the amount of local variation, irrespective of its cause. From the research standpoint, however, it introduces serious limitations. It invalidates any comparison, for example, with the non-relief family because of the possibility of differences in the definition of the family unit

2. The number of cases on emergency relief varies from one locality to another depending upon the extent to which other state, local and private means of handling certain types of cases have been effectively developed. This point has particular significance with regard to the proportion of old-age and female-with-dependent-children cases on emergency relief. Part of the variation in these proportions is undoubtedly due to local variations in the development and effective administration of various forms of old age and mothers' aid pensions or subsidies.

3. This analysis was made on the basis of data collected for the Unemployment Relief Census. In planning this Census no provision was made for an analysis of family composition. This analysis, therefore, is a by-product of the Census and does not derive from its original plan. It is not surprising, therefore, to find inadequacies in the data themselves for the purpose at hand. Especially serious was the variation in defining the head of the family, which, as explained in detail on page 102 has introduced a spurious element into the definition of family-types.

Granting these various limitations, however, this analysis presents the most complete picture possible, at the present time, of the family composition of relief cases in the United States.

APPENDIX CMethod of Analysis 1/

Of the 3,186,181 schedules received in the October 1933 Unemployment Relief Census, 3,178,089 contained sufficient detail to make possible an analysis of the size of family, color or race of head, and the age of the persons in the relief families, for various geographical units. Previously published reports have shown this detail for geographic divisions, States, and counties by urban and rural areas in each division, State, or county, and by principal cities. These same schedules have been used for the further analysis described in this report, i. e., the analysis of the composition of the relief case in terms of family types and of certain of the social problems involved.

Definition of Types

In making this analysis several arbitrary decisions were necessary. One schedule represented a single relief case. All the persons involved in a single case were classed as a single family type. Types were determined on the basis of the relationship of family members to the head designated in the schedule.

Foster or adopted children were thrown into the same class as own children. Children, unless otherwise specified, were defined by relationship to head and not in terms of their ages. All persons, except the wife or children of the head, were classed as "others."

On this basis six "pure" types were determined:

- (1) Husband-wife
- (2) Husband-wife-children
- (3) Woman-children
- (4) Man-children
- (5) Non-family man (man alone)
- (6) Non-family woman (woman alone)

and six mixed types:

- (7) Husband-wife-others
- (8) Husband-wife-children-others
- (9) Woman-children-others
- (10) Man-children-others
- (11) Non-family man-others
- (12) Non-family woman-others

These types require further explanation. The type was determined by the head designated in the schedule. The six "pure" types are clear-cut. "Children" refers always to the own or foster children of the head. These children are defined in terms of relationship to the head, not by age. Thus a family consisting of a man of 60 (no spouse in household) designated as head of the family, and his

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1/ For a description of the method of collecting data, see Unemployment Relief Census, Report Number One, pp. 19-20, or Report Number Two, p. 10.

son of 40, is classified under the "man-children" type, just as a man of 22 with a son 1 year old is similarly classified.

The six mixed types are more heterogeneous. In types (7), (8), (9) and (10), for instance, "others" can represent sons-in-law, grand-children, nieces, nephews, sisters, brothers, mother, father, etc., of the head, but never includes his own or foster children. Types (11) and (12) are the least homogeneous. This is due to the fact that, in constructing types, it was necessary to accept the statement made on the schedule as to the identity of the family head, for the relationship of all other members of the family had been expressed only with reference to this designated head and not with reference to each other. In some states there was a tendency to designate as head of the family that person who applied for relief on behalf of his or her household. Thus, a boy of 18 applying for relief on behalf of his mother, aged 38, father, aged 40, sisters, aged 2, 4, 10, brothers, aged 3, 6, 7, 13, grandfather, aged 63, would be designated as head of this household. Although such a family contains a husband, wife, and (presumably) their children, it must be classified as a "man-others" type, for no member of the household was a spouse or child of the person designated as head. Similarly, a number of "man-others" and "woman-others" families were presumably broken families (e.g., a young man applying for relief for his mother, brothers and sisters), but could not be so classified without changing the heads designated on the schedules.

Because of the difficulty of interpreting certain of the tables relating to types without a more detailed knowledge of these heterogeneous classes, the following summary analysis of certain factors involved in these types is presented.

The extent to which the family types are composed of families containing children under 16 years of age can be shown by an analysis of the three "pure" and three mixed types containing the children of the head. As previously indicated, children are defined in the type-analysis in terms of relationship rather than of age. The overlapping of the two classifications, relationship and age, is shown in the following summary for the United States:

Type Containing Children of head, (with or without "others")	Estimated Percent		
	Total Type	Some or all Children under 16	All Children over 16
Husband-Wife-Children	100	89	11
Man-Children	100	67	33
Woman-Children	100	69	31

Thus, there were some children under 16 in about 9 out of 10 families of the husband-wife-children type, and in about 7 out of 10 of the man-children and woman-children types.

By definition, three types can contain no children, i.e., husband-wife, non-family man and non-family woman, unless the head himself (or his spouse) is under 16 years of age. This happens in less than 1 percent of these cases. These three types, however, when "others"

are involved can, by definition, contain children under 16, although not the own or foster children of the designated head.

The extent to which this occurs is indicated in the following summary for the United States:

Family Type	Estimated Percent Containing		
	Total Type	Children under 16 but not Children of Designated Head	Containing no Children under 16
Husband-Wife-Others	100	39	61
Non-Family Man-Others	100	33	67
Non-Family Woman-Others	100	38	62

These percentages are surprisingly high, from one-third to two-fifths of all such cases actually containing children of the age-groups under 16. This suggests that the designation of "head" in these schedules may have been on a quite arbitrary basis and may not have taken into account the person normally responsible, economically, for these children. Further evidence on this point is indicated by the following summary showing the extent to which the parents of the designated head are involved in certain types of families. These percentages are again surprisingly high, especially for the non-family man-others type, where two-thirds of the cases contained one or both parents of the head and about one-half contained only the mother of the head.

Family Type	Total Type	Estimated Percent			
		Contain- ing Father and Mother of Head	Contain- ing Only Father of Head	Contain- ing Only Mother of Head	Contain- ing One or Both Parents of Head
Husband-Wife-Others	100	4	4	15	23
Non-Family Man-Others	100	15	4	47	66
Non-Family Woman-Others	100	4	2	20	26

The preceding tables indicate the range of uncertainty in the definition of types. The 11 percent of the husband-wife-children type in which all children were over 16 would have been classified as non-family-man-(or woman)-others, if the head had been shifted from the parent to one of the adult children. Similarly, 33 percent of the man-children and 31 percent of the woman-children cases might have been classified as non-family man (or woman)-others. Conversely, 4 percent of the husband-wife-others families would have been classified as husband-wife-children (with or without "others") if the parent had been designated head and 4 percent would have been classified as man-children and 15 percent as woman-children (both of the latter with or without "others," depending upon the detailed composition).

The most striking variation would have occurred in the non-family man-others class, if the parent had been designated as head. Over half of these cases would then have become broken families rather than non-family groups and 15 percent would have become normal families.

The necessity for accepting the head as designated on the schedules has been mentioned previously. The fact that a certain artificiality results cannot be overlooked, however. The net result for the United States data is probably a slight overestimate of the non-family groups, and a slight underestimate of the broken families, especially the woman-children type. That local practices in regard to the designation of head may cause some variation in the degree of over- and under-emphasis for local areas is probable, but the data are too scanty to permit a reliable state-by-state comparison.

#### Definition of Age-Problem Classes

Partly because of this unreliability inherent in the definition of types and partly because of the possibility of bringing rehabilitation problems into stronger emphasis, these cases were further analyzed without regard to conventionalized family types, each case being classified according to the ages of the persons comprising it. This analysis led to the determination of certain age-problem classes, i. e., those containing persons 65 years of age or over, those containing children under 16, those containing neither old persons nor children, each in turn sub-divided according to whether or not it contained persons of the intermediate age-groups (16-64) of either or both sexes. In this analysis, children, as specified, were defined as "under sixteen years of age," and relationship to head was disregarded. These types were as follows:

1. Families with children under 16 and persons 65 and over:
  - (a) Containing both males and females 16-64 years of age
  - (b) Containing males only 16-64 years of age
  - (c) Containing females only 16-64 years of age
  - (d) Containing neither males nor females 16-64 years of age
2. Families with children under 16 but no person 65 and over:
  - (a) Containing both males and females 16-64 years of age
  - (b) Containing males only 16-64 years of age
  - (c) Containing females only 16-64 years of age
  - (d) Containing neither males nor females 16-64 years of age
3. Families with persons 65 and over but no children under 16:
  - (a) Containing both males and females 16-64 years of age
  - (b) Containing males only 16-64 years of age
  - (c) Containing females only 16-64 years of age
  - (d) Containing neither males nor females 16-64 years of age
4. Families with neither children under 16 nor persons 65 and over:
  - (a) Containing both males and females 16-64 years of age
  - (b) Containing males only 16-64 years of age
  - (c) Containing females only 16-64 years of age

By cutting across this classification, as is done in Tables 4 and 8,

the rehabilitation problems are brought into focus, e.g., 1 (d) and 3 (d) represent the most extreme form of the old-age problem, 1 (c) and 2 (c) the most extreme form of the female-with-dependent children problem, etc.

#### Selection of Cases by Sampling

It was not considered necessary to analyze every one of the 3,178,089 schedules available from the Relief Census, provided a sample truly representative of these three million odd cases could be obtained. Assurance that no selective factors would enter into this sample could be obtained if it could be drawn in such a way that all cases had equal chances of being represented. It has often been demonstrated that a purely random selection fulfills these conditions and this was attempted as a basis for the family composition analysis. The schedules had been arranged serially in portfolios, according to rural and urban areas as in each county in the United States. It was decided to draw a large enough sample to give a minimum of 1,500 schedules each for the urban and the rural portions of each State. The approximate ratio that would produce such a minimum was then determined. For example, 24,368 urban and 10,683 rural schedules had been obtained from the Census for Iowa. One out of every ten urban schedules would give about 2,437 schedules, well above our minimum, and one out of every five rural schedules would give about 2,137, also a satisfactory number. Ideally, the portfolios should have been sampled consecutively, so that if three cases were left over in the first urban portfolio, the first case selected from the second urban portfolio would have been the seventh. Since many clerks were needed for the sampling, this was not always practicable, and the selection was made from the beginning of every portfolio, the schedules left over at the end of each being sampled separately. Because of the crudity of this method, the exact number expected in the sample was not always obtained. Thus in Iowa, instead of the expected 2,437 urban schedules, 2,423 were obtained, and instead of the expected 2,137 rural schedules, 2,122 were obtained. The actual size of the sample obtained for each class is indicated in each table.

The total sample obtained for the United States comprised 207,850 schedules, or about 6½ percent of all the schedules obtained in the Unemployment Relief Census.

If each of the State urban or rural samples could be considered representative of the area from which it was drawn, a representative picture of a larger area, combining several smaller areas, could be built up multiplying each small area by a number representing the actual sampling ratio and adding the products. Thus, for the State of Iowa, dividing the urban schedules obtained by sampling into the urban schedules obtained in the Census gives a sampling ratio of 10.057 (instead of the even 10 expected). Similarly, the sampling ratio for rural areas was 5.0344 (instead of the even 5 expected). The number of each rural racial group (Negroes, whites, other races)

for the State is found by multiplying the urban Negroes in the sample by 10.057, the rural Negroes in the sample by 5.0344, and adding the two products. The same method was used for the other two racial groups. Precisely the same method was used to obtain the number of cases of any type for the whole State. The United States total was built up by adding the State totals.

The sampling for the large cities analyzed in this report was the same, in principle, as for the States. For 23 of the 38 cities (all cities with populations of 250,000 or more in 1930 and all cities having a Negro population of 50,000 or more in 1930) a ratio was computed for the whole city and the city totals were constructed by multiplying the sample by this ratio. For fifteen of the cities, a white-Negro comparison was considered desirable because of the large number of resident Negroes. In order to obtain a sufficiently large sample of both Negroes and whites in these cities, separate sampling ratios were used for Negroes and for whites, and the total was built up by applying these ratios to each racial group, summing the products and adding in the number (usually very small) of cases of "other races." A total of 129,135 schedules was obtained in the sample for principal cities <sup>1/</sup> of which 43,177 whites and 31,469 Negroes were from the 15 cities having a Negro population of 50,000 or more in 1930.

Certain tests of the representativeness of the sample obtained can readily be made. The following tables bear on this point. The first of these shows the percent of whites, Negroes, and other races found in the total Unemployment Relief Census for each State and for urban and rural areas in each State, compared with the percent of each racial group in the sample for each State and each urban and rural area. The second shows the number of families consisting of one person, two persons, etc., up to seven or more persons by States and urban and rural areas in each State for the total Census compared with the sample. It is clear that the sample was very similar to the Census in respect to color or race and size of family.

One test of the statistical significance of the difference between the percentages of the sample and the Census is obtained by comparing the difference with its standard deviation. If the difference is less than twice its standard deviation, it may be assumed that the sample was reasonably representative of the Census. If, however, the difference is greater than three times its standard deviation, it indicates that the sample probably over- or under-represented the particular class concerned. Except for a very slight excess of one person cases in Kentucky, there were no definitely significant differences in size. No other differences between proportions exceeded the limits permitted in a random sample. <sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Washington, D.C. is included both in United States and city totals.

<sup>2/</sup> Unpublished tables.

Estimate of Totals and of Percentages

Since it is highly improbable that the number in any type or racial class derived for any area by applying a ratio to the sample is precisely what would have resulted from an analysis of every case in the Census, all data except State totals, totals for urban and rural areas within each State, city totals and totals for whites and Negroes for the 15 selected cities, are given as estimates and are presented in a form where they are accurate to the hundreds only. Thus, for Iowa the total number of urban whites obtained by applying the urban ratio to the sample was 23,251 and the total number of urban Negroes was 945. It is almost certain that the last digit in each of these figures would differ from the last digit if the whole Census had been analyzed, and highly probable that the next to the last digit would also differ from the "true" Census figure. It is therefore, actually more precise to express both of these figures correct to the nearest hundred than to express them with the last two digits. Urban whites were therefore estimated as 23,300 and urban Negroes as 900. Half of the cases in which the last digits were exactly 50 were raised to the next hundred, half lowered by applying the arbitrary rule that 50's in "odd" hundreds should be raised, all in "even" hundreds lowered, e.g., 150 and 250 were both estimated as 200.

Percentages were computed on the basis of the actual sample rather than on the basis of the estimated totals. Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole percent, e.g., 2.68 percent was estimated as 3 percent, 2.45 as 2 percent. The same rule noted above was applied for percentages ending exactly in .50. No percentages were computed for any class where the total number of cases obtained in the sample for that class was less than 100.

Type of family could not be determined in 3,750 of the State schedules and in 589 of the city schedules because relationship to the head had not been recorded for one or more individuals in the family. <sup>1/</sup> According to the procedure generally followed these "unknowns" were excluded from the base before computing percentages. The number of such cases excluded from the various samples is shown in Tables 3 (States) and 4 (cities) of this Appendix.

Because of the greater usefulness of percentage estimates than of estimates of the actual number of these cases in October 1933, no detailed data tables are published in this report. The tables listed in Appendix D are available in the Division of Research, Statistics and Finance, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, in Washington.

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<sup>1/</sup> See p. 100 on Limitations of the Data and of the Analysis.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

APPENDIX TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF PERCENT OF CASES BY COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD FOUND IN THE STATES FOR URBAN

	TOTAL					
	PERCENT WHITE		PERCENT NEGRO		PERCENT OTHER RACES	
	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE
United States	80.0	80.0	18.2	18.3	1.8	1.7
Alabama	58.7	58.8	41.3	41.1		
Arizona	51.8	51.8	4.9	5.0	49.3	49.1
Arkansas	73.2	72.9	26.7	27.0	.1	.1
California	84.9	84.9	5.3	5.4	9.8	9.7
Colorado	84.3	83.2	4.1	4.6	11.6	12.1
Connecticut	93.4	94.2	6.6	6.8		
Delaware	65.0	65.0	35.0	35.0		
District of Col.	21.9	22.0	78.1	78.0		
Florida	52.8	52.4	47.2	47.6		
Georgia	53.7	53.6	46.3	46.4		
Idaho	98.8	98.8	.9	.8	.3	.3
Illinois	83.3	82.7	16.1	16.7	.6	.6
Indiana	87.2	87.3	12.6	12.6	.2	.1
Iowa	96.2	96.6	3.2	2.9	.6	.5
Kansas	85.5	85.6	13.3	13.1	1.2	1.3
Kentucky	91.6	92.2	8.4	7.8		
Louisiana	54.2	53.9	45.6	45.9	.2	.2
Maine	99.5	99.8	.3	.3	.2	.1
Maryland	63.4	63.8	36.6	36.2		
Massachusetts	96.7	96.2	3.3	3.8		.1
Michigan	90.3	90.7	9.1	8.8	.6	.5
Minnesota	98.2	98.2	1.5	1.6	.3	.3
Mississippi	57.2	57.0	42.8	42.9		
Missouri	71.9	72.5	27.8	27.2	.3	.3
Montana	97.9	98.5	.5	.2	1.6	1.4
Nebraska	91.1	91.5	8.5	8.1	.4	.4
Nevada	91.5	91.6	.8	.7	7.7	7.7
New Hampshire	99.6	99.9	.3	.1	.1	
New Jersey	80.8	81.0	19.1	19.0	.1	
New Mexico	90.2	91.0	.8	.4	9.0	8.6
New York	80.0	80.7	9.7	9.1	.3	.2
North Carolina	55.8	56.9	43.9	42.9	.3	.2
North Dakota	98.3	98.8	.1	.1	1.4	1.1
Ohio	82.0	81.4	17.9	18.5	.1	.1
Oklahoma	86.2	86.6	11.5	11.5	2.3	1.9
Oregon	98.9	98.9	.6	.5	.5	.5
Pennsylvania	86.6	86.9	13.3	13.0	.1	.1
Rhode Island	94.9	95.3	5.0	4.5	.1	.2
South Carolina	45.3	45.4	54.7	54.6		
South Dakota	99.7	99.5	.2	.3	.1	.1
Tennessee	78.8	78.4	21.2	21.6		
Texas	58.0	57.9	20.4	20.6	21.6	21.6
Utah	98.2	98.3	.5	.6	1.3	1.1
Vermont	99.8	99.9	.2	.1		
Virginia	54.4	54.9	45.6	45.0		
Washington	98.5	98.8	1.1	.9	.4	.3
West Virginia	93.0	93.4	7.0	6.6		
Wisconsin	96.3	96.3	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.1
Wyoming	95.6	95.5	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.9

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS, OCTOBER 1933, AND IN A SAMPLE DRAWN FROM THAT CENSUS, BY  
AND RURAL AREAS

URBAN AREAS						RURAL AREAS					
PERCENT WHITE		PERCENT NEGRO		PERCENT OTHER RACES		PERCENT WHITE		PERCENT NEGRO		PERCENT OTHER RACES	
CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE
77.9	77.8	20.2	20.4	1.8	1.8	83.7	83.9	14.7	14.6	1.6	1.6
44.9	44.5	55.1	55.5			64.5	64.9	35.5	35.0		.1
44.1	44.3	6.5	6.7	49.4	49.0	57.9	57.8	3.6	3.7	38.5	38.5
59.9	59.5	40.0	40.5	.1	.1	81.8	81.5	18.2	18.4		.1
84.8	84.8	5.9	6.2	9.3	9.0	85.5	85.5	1.6	.9	12.9	13.6
84.9	83.4	5.2	6.0	9.9	10.6	82.6	82.7	.6	.5	16.8	16.6
92.6	93.5	7.4	6.5			97.0	97.0	3.0	3.0		
62.4	62.4	37.6	37.6			75.8	75.8	24.2	24.2		
43.2	43.4	56.8	56.6			64.2	63.1	35.8	36.9		
39.0	39.1	61.0	60.9			67.8	67.4	32.2	32.6		
97.9	97.9	1.8	1.7	.3	.4	99.7	99.7			.3	.3
81.5	80.8	17.8	18.5	.7	.7	93.4	93.0	6.5	7.0	.1	
82.7	82.6	17.1	17.3	.2	.1	98.6	98.9	1.4	1.1		
94.9	95.4	4.3	3.9	.8	.7	99.2	99.2	.7	.7	.1	.1
78.3	78.3	19.8	19.6	1.9	2.1	95.8	96.0	3.9	3.7	.3	.3
71.5	71.6	28.5	28.4			96.2	96.9	3.8	3.1		
38.2	37.3	61.6	62.5	.2	.2	70.7	70.8	29.2	29.0	.1	.2
99.3	99.6	.5	.3	.2	.1	99.7	99.6	.2	.2	.1	.1
59.4	59.9	40.6	40.1			85.5	85.7	14.5	14.3		
96.7	96.1	3.3	3.8		.1	97.6	97.0	2.3	2.8	.1	.2
87.0	87.4	12.6	12.2	.4	.4	97.4	97.6	1.7	1.6	.9	.8
97.8	97.8	2.0	2.0	.2	.3	99.6	99.7			.4	0.3
45.2	44.4	54.7	55.6	.1	.1	61.4	61.6	38.6	38.4		.1
64.9	65.5	34.7	34.1	.4	.4	94.2	94.7	5.8	5.2		.1
98.3	98.7	.8	.3	.9	.9	97.7	98.2	.1	.1	2.2	1.7
87.2	87.7	12.3	11.8	.5	.5	99.4	99.7	.3	.1	.3	.2
95.5	95.6	1.0	.9	3.5	3.5	88.5	88.6	.7	.6	10.8	10.8
99.7	99.9	.3	.1			99.4	99.6	.4	.2	.2	.2
80.3	80.5	19.6	19.5	.1		84.1	84.4	15.8	15.6	.1	
89.5	91.9	1.7	.6	8.8	7.4	90.6	90.5	.3	0.2	9.1	9.3
89.3	80.1	10.5	9.7	.2	.1	95.2	95.1	4.0	4.2	.8	.7
39.7	41.7	60.3	58.2			65.5	66.1	34.1	33.6	.4	.3
99.4	99.3	.4	.4	.2	.3	98.3	98.7		.1	1.7	1.3
78.4	77.5	21.5	22.3	.1	.2	83.9	84.1	6.1	5.8		.1
80.3	80.3	18.3	18.1	1.4	1.6	88.8	89.3	8.5	8.6	2.7	2.1
98.9	99.0	.7	.6	.4	.4	98.9	98.9	.3	.3	.8	.8
81.8	82.0	18.1	17.9	.1	.1	95.2	95.8	4.7	4.2	.1	
95.0	95.3	4.9	4.5	.1	.2	93.5	94.1	6.3	5.8	.2	.2
43.9	44.1	56.1	55.9			45.9	46.0	54.1	34.0		
99.3	99.5	.5	.5	.2		99.8	99.6	.1	.3	.1	.2
57.2	56.4	42.8	43.6			93.7	93.7	6.3	6.3		
54.5	54.0	23.4	23.8	22.1	22.2	66.4	66.9	13.3	12.9	20.3	20.2
97.6	97.7	.7	.9	1.7	1.4	99.3	99.4	.2	.1	.5	.5
99.8	99.9	.2	.1			99.8	99.9	.1	.1	.1	
44.1	44.8	55.9	55.2			72.7	73.1	27.2	26.8	.1	.1
98.3	98.6	1.4	1.2	.3	.2	99.1	99.3	.3	.3	.6	.5
84.8	85.4	15.2	14.6			95.7	96.0	4.3	4.0		
96.2	96.1	3.3	3.5	.5	.4	96.6	96.9	.2	.2	3.2	2.9
91.9	91.6	3.0	3.1	5.1	5.1	99.0	99.0	.1	0.1	.9	0.9

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

APPENDIX TABLE 2. COMPARISON OF FAMILIES BY SIZE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS, OCTO BY

STATES	ONE PERSON		TWO PERSONS	
	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE
United States	13.1	13.1	17.5	17.5
Alabama	5.8	5.6	15.0	15.0
Arizona	16.9	17.0	15.9	15.7
Arkansas	14.9	15.0	20.0	19.7
California	22.2	21.5	22.2	22.3
Colorado	21.7	21.2	18.4	18.0
Connecticut	11.8	11.7	16.2	15.4
Delaware	14.1	14.1	20.5	20.7
District of Columbia	24.4	24.4	23.6	24.3
Florida	15.2	15.2	22.0	21.9
Georgia	12.1	12.1	18.4	19.6
Idaho	20.8	20.8	17.9	18.0
Illinois	17.4	17.4	19.6	19.7
Indiana	12.4	12.6	21.8	22.2
Iowa	9.0	9.0	17.5	16.4
Kansas	10.9	10.8	20.9	20.8
Kentucky	4.3	3.3	12.4	12.8
Louisiana	6.3	6.8	18.0	17.7
Maine	13.1	12.8	14.8	14.0
Maryland	5.9	6.1	18.7	19.4
Massachusetts	22.9	22.9	16.2	16.4
Michigan	11.8	12.2	16.2	17.5
Minnesota	23.7	24.0	14.9	14.5
Mississippi	11.9	12.2	17.4	16.9
Missouri	17.1	16.7	21.7	22.1
Montana	25.2	25.2	16.1	16.1
Nebraska	12.8	12.8	18.4	18.8
Nevada	53.9	53.9	14.2	14.2
New Hampshire	17.6	17.3	15.2	15.2
New Jersey	11.4	10.7	16.7	16.8
New Mexico	15.1	14.7	14.9	14.9
New York	8.0	7.8	17.0	16.5
North Carolina	10.8	10.4	14.5	15.4
North Dakota	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.0
Ohio	16.2	16.8	19.6	19.7
Oklahoma	10.8	12.1	18.4	18.4
Oregon	26.0	26.2	20.4	19.8
Pennsylvania	12.6	13.0	15.2	15.4
Rhode Island	10.0	9.5	16.0	15.3
South Carolina	9.9	9.4	14.6	14.9
South Dakota	8.4	8.9	13.7	13.5
Tennessee	2.7	2.8	13.1	12.7
Texas	13.0	12.7	17.3	18.4
Utah	17.7	17.2	14.7	14.2
Vermont	11.9	12.0	14.7	14.5
Virginia	8.4	8.0	16.3	16.8
Washington	19.2	19.8	20.5	20.8
West Virginia	9.8	9.5	14.3	14.5
Wisconsin	19.1	19.4	15.5	15.3
Wyoming	25.3	25.3	17.7	17.6

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

BY SIZE OF FIRM, IN A SAMPLE DRAWN FROM THAT CENSUS AS SHOWN BY PERCENTAGE OF EACH SIZE, STATES

THREE PERSONS		FOUR PERSONS		FIVE PERSONS		SIX PERSONS		SEVEN OR MORE PERSONS	
CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE	CENSUS	SAMPLE
17.7	17.6	16.1	16.3	12.3	12.3	8.7	8.6	14.6	14.5
17.7	17.3	16.3	16.2	13.7	14.5	10.5	10.0	21.0	21.4
14.9	14.7	14.8	15.2	11.6	11.6	9.4	9.9	16.4	16.0
18.0	18.7	15.4	16.2	11.8	11.7	8.3	7.4	11.5	11.4
19.1	19.1	14.9	15.0	9.2	9.1	5.3	5.8	7.0	7.3
18.3	16.4	14.4	14.5	10.9	10.8	7.3	7.8	11.0	11.3
16.3	14.5	16.1	16.9	13.3	13.5	9.8	9.5	16.6	16.4
18.3	19.0	16.2	16.6	11.4	11.7	6.9	7.1	12.5	11.7
18.8	19.2	13.4	13.6	7.9	7.3	5.0	4.4	6.9	6.8
19.0	18.8	15.2	15.1	10.6	10.6	7.2	6.9	10.9	11.4
18.8	17.8	15.8	15.8	11.8	11.9	8.5	8.4	14.6	14.4
16.6	16.6	13.5	13.6	11.7	11.6	7.9	7.7	11.6	11.6
18.1	18.1	15.8	15.0	11.2	11.4	7.4	7.8	10.5	10.5
17.4	16.7	15.1	15.6	11.4	10.7	8.2	8.5	13.7	13.8
19.3	19.4	17.2	18.1	12.8	13.1	8.1	8.7	15.1	15.3
19.7	19.6	16.8	16.5	11.8	11.7	8.1	8.4	11.8	12.1
17.1	17.9	16.8	17.1	14.2	15.3	11.3	10.1	22.9	23.5
19.9	20.4	17.6	16.6	12.9	12.9	8.3	9.4	16.0	16.3
14.1	14.2	14.1	14.3	12.1	12.3	10.4	11.2	21.4	21.3
19.8	19.9	17.8	17.7	13.0	11.5	9.0	9.2	15.8	16.2
15.2	15.4	14.2	14.1	10.9	11.2	7.8	8.2	12.8	11.8
18.0	18.4	16.6	17.4	12.9	12.9	9.0	8.5	13.5	13.1
15.8	15.8	14.8	14.2	11.0	10.9	7.5	7.8	12.3	12.7
16.9	17.0	15.3	16.1	12.1	11.7	9.1	9.0	17.3	17.0
17.8	17.4	14.8	15.3	10.6	10.4	7.3	7.5	10.7	10.4
15.2	14.9	14.1	13.8	10.4	10.4	7.4	8.2	11.6	11.4
17.3	16.6	15.8	16.8	12.4	12.0	8.6	8.0	14.7	13.9
9.7	9.8	9.4	9.1	5.2	5.4	3.1	3.0	4.5	4.7
14.7	13.7	13.6	14.7	10.9	10.9	8.6	9.5	18.4	18.7
17.6	18.1	16.9	17.4	13.3	13.0	8.3	9.5	14.8	14.6
14.7	14.8	14.8	14.7	11.3	11.5	10.3	10.3	18.9	19.2
20.4	20.0	19.5	19.8	13.7	14.2	8.9	9.3	12.5	12.3
15.1	15.0	14.5	15.4	12.9	12.1	10.9	10.6	21.3	21.0
14.5	14.8	15.2	16.3	13.8	13.7	10.4	9.2	23.5	23.6
17.3	16.9	15.2	16.3	11.4	11.8	7.9	7.0	12.4	11.7
18.5	18.5	16.6	15.5	12.7	12.4	9.1	8.7	13.9	14.3
16.8	16.5	14.5	14.6	9.3	9.8	5.7	6.0	7.3	7.1
16.2	15.8	15.7	15.8	13.0	13.2	9.5	9.0	17.8	17.8
15.9	16.9	16.0	16.3	13.2	14.0	10.0	10.2	16.9	17.7
16.3	16.9	15.4	15.0	12.6	12.3	10.0	9.8	21.2	21.6
17.5	17.2	17.5	15.7	14.4	16.2	10.4	10.5	18.1	18.0
16.9	17.0	17.5	17.5	15.1	15.0	12.0	12.3	22.7	22.7
17.6	16.1	16.4	17.2	12.6	12.3	9.2	9.3	13.9	14.1
15.7	16.0	15.1	15.1	12.0	11.8	9.1	10.0	15.7	15.7
16.2	16.2	14.7	14.8	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.3	19.5	19.4
17.2	17.0	16.2	16.5	13.1	13.4	9.5	9.2	19.3	19.1
19.1	18.0	16.4	16.3	10.6	10.0	6.7	7.5	7.5	7.6
16.6	17.1	15.6	15.9	13.0	12.4	10.2	10.0	20.5	20.7
16.9	17.1	15.5	15.4	11.7	11.6	8.0	8.0	13.2	13.2
14.1	14.2	13.1	13.1	11.1	11.1	6.3	6.3	12.4	12.3

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

APPENDIX TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN SAMPLE OF EACH STATE WITH TYPE OF FAMILY UNKNOWN, BY COLOR OR RACE OF HEAD, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

	TOTAL				URBAN				RURAL			
	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHERS	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHERS	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHERS
United States--	3750	3161	571	18	1758	1326	422	10	1992	1835	149	8
Alabama-----	7	3	4	---	1	---	1	---	6	2	3	---
Arizona-----	14	2	---	12	4	---	---	4	10	---	---	8
Arkansas-----	526	375	151	---	274	158	116	---	252	217	35	---
California-----	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
Colorado-----	9	9	---	---	3	3	---	---	6	6	---	---
Connecticut-----	15	14	1	---	5	5	---	---	10	9	1	---
Delaware-----	216	172	44	---	29	18	11	---	167	154	33	---
District of Col.	249	154	95	---	249	154	95	---	---	---	---	---
Florida-----	33	12	21	---	14	5	9	---	19	7	12	---
Georgia-----	17	9	8	---	5	1	4	---	12	8	4	---
Idaho-----	385	385	---	---	118	118	---	---	267	267	---	---
Illinois-----	6	6	---	---	1	1	---	---	5	5	---	---
Indiana-----	616	548	68	---	312	250	62	---	304	298	6	---
Iowa-----	40	40	---	---	13	13	---	---	27	27	---	---
Kansas-----	61	54	7	---	34	27	7	---	27	27	---	---
Kentucky-----	29	23	6	---	12	6	6	---	17	17	---	---
Louisiana-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine-----	97	97	---	---	59	59	---	---	38	38	---	---
Maryland-----	7	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	7	6	1	---
Massachusetts---	9	9	---	---	4	4	---	---	5	5	---	---
Michigan-----	11	10	1	---	7	6	1	---	4	4	---	---
Minnesota-----	5	5	---	---	1	1	---	---	4	4	---	---
Mississippi-----	43	22	21	---	22	9	13	---	21	13	8	---
Missouri-----	11	10	1	---	1	---	1	---	10	10	---	---
Montana-----	14	14	---	---	4	4	---	---	10	10	---	---
Nebraska-----	47	46	1	---	18	17	1	---	29	29	---	---
Nevada-----	7	6	---	1	6	5	---	1	1	1	---	---
New Hampshire---	45	45	---	---	15	15	---	---	30	30	---	---
New Jersey-----	39	38	1	---	37	36	1	---	2	2	---	---
New Mexico-----	22	19	---	3	15	12	---	3	7	7	---	---
New York-----	24	9	15	---	21	6	15	---	3	3	---	---
North Carolina---	24	8	16	---	10	1	9	---	14	7	7	---
North Dakota---	168	168	---	---	41	41	---	---	127	127	---	---
Ohio-----	33	22	11	---	16	8	8	---	17	14	3	---
Oklahoma-----	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	---	---
Oregon-----	9	9	---	---	4	4	---	---	5	5	---	---
Pennsylvania---	46	42	4	---	23	21	2	---	23	21	2	---
Rhode Island---	14	13	1	---	11	10	1	---	3	3	---	---
South Carolina---	132	58	74	---	73	28	45	---	59	30	29	---
South Dakota---	399	398	---	1	213	212	---	1	186	186	---	---
Tennessee-----	30	24	6	---	9	3	6	---	21	21	---	---
Texas-----	9	4	5	---	6	1	5	---	3	3	---	---
Utah-----	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	---	---
Vermont-----	18	18	---	---	2	2	---	---	16	16	---	---
Virginia-----	6	2	4	---	1	---	1	---	5	2	3	---
Washington-----	20	20	---	---	2	2	---	---	18	18	---	---
West Virginia---	165	161	4	---	53	51	2	---	112	110	2	---
Wisconsin-----	6	6	---	---	2	2	---	---	4	4	---	---
Wyoming-----	60	59	---	1	8	7	---	1	52	52	---	---

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CENSUS

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APPENDIX TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN SAMPLE OF EACH CITY WITH 250,000 OR MORE POPULATION IN 1930 WITH TYPE OF FAMILY UNKNOWN, AND WITH NEGRO AND WHITE CLASSIFICATION FOR CITIES WITH 50,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1930

	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Total	589	190	143
Akron, Ohio	14		
Atlanta, Ga.*	6	1	5
Baltimore, Md.*	18	4	12
Birmingham, Ala.*	3	2	1
Boston, Mass.	1		
Buffalo, N. Y.			
Chicago, Ill.			
Cincinnati, Ohio	24		
Cleveland, Ohio			
Columbus, Ohio	18		
Dallas, Texas	1		
Denver, Colo.	5		
Detroit, Mich.*	7	2	5
Houston, Texas*	2	2	
Indianapolis, Ind.	52		
Jersey City, N. J.	13		
Kansas City, Mo.	5		
Los Angeles, Calif.	6		
Louisville, Ky.	52		
Memphis, Tenn.*	14	8	6
Milwaukee, Wis.	3		
Minneapolis, Minn.	2		
Newark, N. J.	4		
New Orleans, La.*	3		3
New York, N. Y.*			
Oakland, Calif.	2		
Philadelphia, Pa.*	11	7	4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	15	6	9
Portland, Ore.	1		
Providence, R. I.	6		
Richmond, Va.*	6	4	2
Rochester, N. Y.	10		
St. Louis, Mo.*	1		1
St. Paul, Minn.	2		
San Francisco, Calif.	1		
Seattle, Wash.	9		
Toledo, Ohio	25		
Washington, D. C.*	249	154	95

\* A Negro-white comparison was made for these cities.

## APPENDIX D

List of Tables not PublishedDATA

## United States Summary

## Table

- 15 Number of Relief Families, October 1933, by Type of Family, Color or Race, and Urban and Rural Areas
- 16 Number of Relief Families, October 1933, by Type of Family, Age-Groups of Children, and Urban and Rural Areas, and by Color or Race, Sex, and Age of Head
- 17 Number of Relief Families, October 1933, by Type of Family, Number of "Others" in Family, Color or Race, and Urban and Rural Areas
- 18 Number of Relief Families, October 1933, by Age-Groups of Family Members, Color or Race, and Urban and Rural Areas

## States

- 19 Number of Relief Families, October 1933, by Type of Family, Color or Race, and Urban and Rural Areas
- 20 Number of Relief Families, October 1933, by Type of Family, Age-Groups of Children, and Urban and Rural Areas, and by Color or Race, Sex, and Age of Head
- 21 Number of Relief Families, October 1933, by Type of Family, Number of "Others" in Family, Color or Race, and Urban and Rural Areas
- 22 Number of Relief Families, October 1933, by Age-Groups of Family Members, Color or Race, and Urban and Rural Areas

## Principal Cities

(Population of 250,000 or More in 1930)

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PERCENT

## United States Summary

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## Principal Cities

(Population of 250,000 or More in 1930)

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