Hopkins cites increasing needs of white-collar workers on relief with figures on 13 cities.

That the need is great for professional, technical, and service projects under the new Works Program is indicated by the increasing proportion of white-collar workers on relief rolls, Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, announced today.

By white-collar workers is generally meant professional, semi-professional people, small proprietors, office workers, salesmen, etc. There is a total of 528,000 white-collar workers on relief today.

Figures revealed by a recent study of 13 cities indicate that between January and April 1935, approximately 50 percent of the persons applying for relief had never been to the public relief office before. During this time white-collar workers were found on the relief rolls in higher proportion than their ratio in the total relief load in 11 of the 13 cities.

That the new families going on relief during this period were from a different social level is shown by the fact that they reported longer unemployment, smaller families, fewer workers in the family, and greater depletion of savings.

"Before the depression it was usually assumed the relief population was entirely from the lower economic groups", Mr. Hopkins pointed out. "Our figures show this situation is changing. Obviously, employment must be provided for this group, the kind of work they are capable of doing."

Mr. Hopkins stressed the fact that plans are already under way to widen the scope of works projects to provide white-collar employment.

Under the direction of Jacob Baker, Assistant Works Progress Administrator, Professional and Service Project Division will handle general white-collar projects, use the $300,000,000 emergency appropriation for assistance to needy educational, professional, and clerical workers.

Allied to the work of this division will be that of the Coordinating Committee on statistics. Formation of this central review board was announced August 1. It represents jointly the Central Statistical Board and the Works
The Administration, and will pass upon statistical and research surveys proposed by Federal, State, and local governments.

Earlier, July 26, Mr. Hopkins appointed four technical assistants for the Professional and Service Projects Division to direct the formulation of white-collar projects in the fields of music, theater, painting and sculpture, and writing.

These cultural, white-collar projects, have been submitted to the President for his approval. The total cost is set at $27,315,217, and it is estimated about 25,000 workers will be given employment.

Cities covered in the "Survey of Current Changes in the Relief Population," from which the above figures were obtained, are as follows:

Atlanta, Baltimore, Bridgeport, Butte, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Manchester, Omaha, Paterson, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Wilkes Barre. They were chosen to reflect a wide front of economic and social conditions.

The "Current Change Survey" has been set up to provide a continuous month-to-month study of the changes in the relief set-up. Among the phases with which it deals are the volume of turnover of relief people, the number of cases receiving first public aid, earnings of workers at the time of closing relief payments, and similar data.

However, it is perhaps the white-collar shift that is at this time the most significant feature in the study.

Not only does the relatively higher ratio of white-collar workers on relief affect the demands and requirements of the new Works Program, but it establishes the fact that in the long run the relief population is not a static group with the same persons intermittently going on and off relief, but that there is a constant flux of new families, with their places in the economic world probably being taken by younger people.

In order to show how the rate of movement of white-collar groups differs from that of other occupational classes in going on and off the relief rolls between January and April of this year, figures of each city studied may be cited. The percentage gives changes in the total case load since December, 1934.

Baltimore: Here white-collar workers increased 3.5 percent, compared with 3 percent for skilled and 1.9 percent for unskilled.

Bridgeport: White-collar workers increased 6.3 percent, compared with 0.5 percent decline for skilled workers and a 2.9 percent increase for unskilled workers.

Butte: White-collar workers declined only 0.9 percent, compared with 2.1 decline for skilled and 4.5 percent drop for unskilled workers.

Chicago: White-collar workers increased 4.4 percent, compared with 0.6 percent decline for skilled workers, and practically no change for unskilled.
Detroit: White-collar workers declined 3.4 percent, compared with 6.3 percent decline for skilled and 15.1 percent for unskilled.

Houston: White-collar workers declined 0.6 percent, compared with 13.7 percent for skilled and 1.6 percent for unskilled.

Manchester: Here white-collar workers increased 18.8 percent compared with 11.1 percent rise for skilled and 5.2 percent increase for unskilled workers.

Paterson: White-collar workers increased 3.3 percent, compared with a 6.2 percent increase for skilled and a drop of 13.2 percent for unskilled workers.

San Francisco: Here all categories increased, 6.7 percent for white-collar workers, compared with 6 percent for skilled and 7.3 percent for unskilled workers.

Wilkes Barre: Here, also, all categories increased, 16.2 percent for white-collar workers, compared with 12.5 percent for skilled and 15 percent for unskilled workers.

However, in Atlanta and St. Louis, during this period, slightly different trends were shown by the white-collar shift. In the Southern city, white-collar workers declined 13.7 percent, compared with 16.2 percent for skilled and 9.4 percent for unskilled workers. In St. Louis, they declined 2.5 percent, compared with 0.7 percent increase for skilled and a 3 percent rise for unskilled workers.

That the relief population is gradually assuming characteristics of the general population is also borne out by this shift of white collar workers.

While it is true that the relief rolls are largely made up of dependents from the lower economic groups, who are less able than other groups to bear the effects of the depression, yet all data available indicate that professional and clerical workers are going on relief in larger proportions than ever before. Moreover, they are not being removed from the relief rolls at a rate that compensates for the rate at which they go on.

In conformity with the white-collar shift the study also definitely showed that a large proportion of the relief population is coming on relief not because of the more or less immediate loss of a job, but because the savings which they had accumulated against a "rainy day" have been exhausted.

Furthermore, the large proportion of clients who apply for relief have been unemployed for more than a year, thus being influenced by the entry of the white-collar workers, as the table below indicates:
Duration of Unemployment, Since Last Non-relief Job of Four Weeks or More, of Persons 16-64 Years of Age Seeking Work, in Total Relief Intake January - March 1935 (Cumulative Percentages)

*Data holds good in general trend for end of May.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of Employment</th>
<th>Atlanta</th>
<th>Baltimore</th>
<th>Bridgeport</th>
<th>Butte</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>Detroit</th>
<th>Houston</th>
<th>Manchester</th>
<th>Omaha</th>
<th>Patterson</th>
<th>St. Louis</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
<th>Wilkes-Barre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL NUMBER</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>4659</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>2560</td>
<td>8585</td>
<td>2354</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>3312</td>
<td>1246</td>
<td>6992</td>
<td>6583</td>
<td>2903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 Week</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 Mos.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 Mos.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 Mos.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Years</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between January and the end of May, about 50 percent of the families who applied for relief had never sought public relief before. The characteristics of these families differ from the reopened cases, the latter showing shorter periods of unemployment, pointing to the fact that once a family has been on relief it is less likely to get very far away. Complete economic independence necessitates not only relatively high wages, but that these wages be continuous, in order to allow for savings for a period of adversity.

The "Current Change" study also indicates that in almost every industry a certain proportion of persons are receiving relief to supplement earnings and have been for more than a year, thus pointing to the fact that unless there is a method of stabilizing employment and of providing assured minimum wages the practice of giving such relief will be difficult to abolish.

However, it should be remembered that many factors enter into the determination of such a condition. The industries of a given area, the racial composition of the population, the availability of relief funds, and the relief practices of the individual agency, all tend to influence the number of persons with employment who are accepted for relief by the agency.

In view of this increasing white-collar trend, efforts are being extended to provide for this class of workers. Thousands of white-collar relief workers are expected to receive work on Federal, State, and local research projects, although this will be but one field of endeavor. Already the President has approved the following statistical projects:
Other Federal projects are now before the committee for consideration.

A number of important surveys to be conducted by Federal agencies are also in prospect. In addition there is a considerable number of State and local projects under consideration.

Statistical and research survey projects will form an important part of the program for the considerable number of unemployed white collar workers who are now on relief. Projects of this kind provide one of the most suitable means of employment for this group of trained workers. At the same time they offer a means of obtaining information of real public interest which in many cases will afford essential guidance to public agencies in formulating policies.

For example, the object of the business canvass is to secure basic information relating to the number of operating units, employment, payrolls, receipts and other business data for all business enterprises. These data will be useful for federal, State, and local governments, as well as for financial, industrial, and commercial organizations in connection with sales promotion, marketing research, commercial credit, and analysis of costs in relation to volume and type of business.

Administrative headquarters for this project will be in Philadelphia.

In order to obtain proper knowledge of aged dependents in this country, the Bureau of Census determined it would have to furnish evidence of age for as many as 500,000 applicants for old-age pensions during the first year of the operation of the proposed Economic Security Act. Later, the bureau believes it would receive 50,000 similar requests a year for the next five or 10 years. Consequently, the need for an alphabetical index by geographical units and families of all individuals turned at the Census of 1900 was imperative. Only this census carried schedules with the month and year of birth as well as age.
In order to facilitate payment of income taxes, the Bureau of Internal Revenue will conduct an income-tax investigation throughout the United States. Approximately 1,000 employees will examine income-tax returns which normally would receive only casual inspection. The bureau's application pointed out material benefit will result from this work.

Under the health survey of representative communities, a house-to-house means to study prevalence of chronic diseases will be made, as well as a survey of medical facilities for the care of the sick, with special reference to chronic diseases.

The "Treasury Tax Delinquency Survey" will be carried on in the 20 largest metropolitan areas of the United States to ascertain the effectiveness of the work collecting internal revenue under the present plan with relation to "nuisance" cases and others.

The "National Survey of Retail Trade" will be based on an enumeration of retail places of business numbering about 280,000 in selected areas, comprising large cities and 288 small cities between 2,500 and 10,000 population. Information will be sought on employment for the months of June 1933, June 1934, and June 1935, on payroll and net sales for the month of June 1935, and the year 1934.

Officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue believe that the return in as which will result from the nation-wide check of retail liquor dealers will more in equal the amount of the allotment for conducting the work.