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SURVEY OF CASES CLOSED FROM RELIEF ROLLS
IN SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, IN JULY 1935

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PREFACE

During October and November 1935 a series of special inquiries was conducted in a group of western and southwestern states to study the condition of cases closed from the relief rolls in anticipation of the Works Program and in accordance with the policy of transferring unemployable cases from Federal to local care. This group of studies was planned to supplement the information obtained from earlier inquiries into the results of administrative closings in Georgia^{1/}.

This series of studies was carried out in about the same manner as the Georgia studies. Background information in each community was secured from relief agency officials and from citizens familiar with the problems of relief. Family interviews were conducted in order to secure primary data bearing on the family composition, the occupational experience of the workers, and the economic status of each household for comparable periods before and after the closings.

Both urban and rural communities were covered by field surveys. The cities chosen were Sioux Falls, South Dakota and Little Rock, Arkansas; the rural areas included Custer, Corson, Hand and Hutchinson counties in South Dakota and Kit Carson and Weld counties in Colorado.

These communities were selected not for the purpose of giving a picture of conditions prevailing generally in the United States but because they show clearly certain kinds of problems. Their value in giving direction to future administrative policy is increased by the fact that they display diverse conditions. Two of the studies - those in Colorado and Arkansas - cover only unemployable cases and hence throw light upon the problems confronting the state and local agencies that are assuming the care of such cases. The two South Dakota inquiries, including only employable cases, yield information upon the significance of harvesting work as a means of reducing the relief rolls and upon the problems involved in adjusting the Works Program to meet the needs of these people.

Information regarding the care of cases closed from Federal rolls was secured in several communities where field surveys were not undertaken. Data on agency policies and procedures were secured for Denver, Colorado, for Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for Muskogee, Oklahoma.

^{1/} See Research Bulletins Series II, No. 8; Series I, No. 11; and C-19.

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SUMMARY

The survey in Sioux Falls, South Dakota was undertaken with a view to tracing the changes in the economic status of 147 cases closed from the relief rolls in July 1935 when a special relief suspension order was issued in response to widespread rumors that relief clients were refusing employment in the harvest fields. This order became effective on July 21, but in view of the dates of the 147 closings in and as of July, it could have directly accounted for only a negligible part of the total number. More than half of the July closings were made possible by reported private employment obtained prior to July 21st a fact that forcefully indicates the naturally self-reliant character of this sample of the relief population.

The group covered by this inquiry revealed almost no special characteristics other than its relief status that would set it in a class apart from the general population of Sioux Falls. These families were highly typical in racial composition, household size, and age of head. Practically all the families had one or more employable members, as might be expected since only those cases were closed which had a member engaged at private employment or one eligible for harvesting employment. No less than 37 separate occupations were represented in this group. In addition to the wide variety of work experience, the group exhibited a high degree of work stability. Half of them had worked ten years or more at their usual occupation; about the same proportion had served a single employer at least five years.

The study revealed that the opportunities for harvest-field employment in the vicinity of Sioux Falls were neither sufficiently numerous or remunerative to make possible any important reduction of the relief rolls. In less than a third of all the families interviewed were members able to get work in the harvest fields. The median amount earned by each worker during the eight-week period from July 21st to September 15th was slightly less than \$34. There is reason to believe that the demand for harvest hands at fair wages was greatly overstated. The financial condition of South Dakota farmers was too precarious and their debts too pressing to enable many of them to hire extra workers even at the summer peak of farm work.

Data on family incomes were obtained for the last relief month and for the month from September 15 to October 15 in order to find out how the cases fared after relief had been cut off. These income data, considered by themselves, would make the outlook for the closed cases seem relatively hopeful. Between July and the month ending October 15 there was a moderate rise in the number of workers with gainful employment and a sharp increase (108 percent) in their median monthly earnings from such employment. Such an increase in income is explained by the fact that a majority of the July closings were made possible by private employment and the attendant resumption of earning power. This improvement in earnings from private employment was great enough to offset sharp decreases in the total amount

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of ERA relief and of other assistance with the result that the median of the total monthly receipts for the 110 cases for which current income data could be secured increased about one fifth between the periods under consideration.

The employment status of these 110 cases during the month immediately preceding the interviews indicated, however, that their prospects had not improved so much as the average increase in income would suggest. Only one-sixth regarded their jobs as "permanent". One-sixth was unemployed; the jobs of about 30 percent were clearly seasonal, and of the others uncertain. Their condition is further reflected by the fact that within 10 weeks after the closings, 50 of the 110 households interviewed had found it necessary to re-apply for relief.

Living conditions for these families showed comparatively little change between these two periods. A third of them were able to improve their diets, but an equal proportion was forced to get along with cheaper foods. Housing facilities were

decidedly inadequate both before and after the closings; about half the cases were living in quarters which were too small to provide proper housing.

The size of their accumulated debts the lack of savings, the existence of genuine needs for medical treatment, clothing and shelter all show that these families made real sacrifices before they accepted relief. Their aversion to going on relief supports the evidence that almost uniformly they are anxious to get jobs, pay off their debts, and again become independent.

This study is particularly significant because it reveals the critical situation of a normally stable group to whom a relief status is especially repugnant. They have struggled desperately to retain their independence; they seize every opportunity to regain it. Obviously, seasonal employment is a mere stop-gap for them. Restoration to a sound economic status will require permanent work at wages adequate for their support.

Survey of Cases Closed from Relief Rolls
in Sioux Falls, South Dakota
in July, 1935

The study of relief cases closed in Sioux Falls, South Dakota in July 1935 covers 147 households in which not one head, insofar as physical or mental disabilities are concerned, is unemployable^{1/}. The problem of transfer of unemployable cases from Federal to state care does not, therefore, exist in this study.

Of the 147 cases, 112 were closed in July and 35 were closed as of July because they received neither relief nor service during the month of August^{2/}. In 84 instances, or 60 percent of the total, closings were reported to have been made possible by private employment. It is probable that most of the 16 additional cases which were closed because they did not renew work cards in July also secured private employment. As stated above, 35 cases were closed as of July because they received neither relief nor service during August. Of the remaining 12, six left the city, two enjoyed sufficient increase in private income to become self-supporting, one received a pension, one, a case of temporary "depression" separation was reunited with her husband, one returned to the Veterans Conservation Corps, and one -- out of the total of 147 -- refused a work relief job. Inasmuch

1/ Previous administrative closings by the Minnehaha County ERA had been effected for the purpose of removing from the rolls all persons who could not be certified for employment on the Works Program.

2/ The advisability of treating these 35 cases as a distinct unit of the study was considered. However, preliminary tabulations revealed that they differed in no significant respects from the 112 cases.

as the dates of at least 103 closings were such that they could not have been among those directly affected by the special relief suspension order which became effective on July 21, the willingness of these workers to seek and to accept private employment is hardly open to question.

After the necessary preliminary information had been obtained from relief office records a staff of interviewers made home visits. Of the total of 147 cases, interviews were completed for 110. Definite but limited data were secured concerning 37 who were absent from the city or who could not be found. Valuable supplementary information was secured from conferences with citizens in the community, public officials and heads of local welfare organizations.

Composition of Case Households.

With respect to such fundamental characteristics as racial and cultural stock, age, and size of household, it would be difficult to select a group more representative of the immediate Sioux Falls region. All persons in the study are white. Although native American greatly predominate, there are some naturalized citizens, and a considerable number of first-generation descendants of Dutch, German, Irish and Scandinavian stocks. Among the 147 cases, practically all families are intact, there being only four female heads of households--two deserted, and two divorced. The median age of all heads of households is 37 years. One-fourth of them are less than 30 years of age. The median size of households, all cases included, is 2.6 persons; if the 17 one-person

cases are excluded, the median size becomes 2.9 (Table I).

Education. Only one illiterate was found among the 147 cases, and although the general level of education is not high, it is probably at least as high as that found among relief clients in other cities. Two-thirds of the heads of households-- and other workers in the households do not differ markedly from the heads in this respect -- had completed eight or more grades of schooling. Of the 40 who had attended high school at all, only 13 had completed four years. Five persons had attended college for from one to two years, and one had completed the four years' work for a B.A. degree. After meeting many of these clients face to face, however, one is forced to conclude that a large proportion of them are ill-equipped for efficient participation in modern economic and industrial life.

Occupational History. Nearly one-fifth, or 27, of the 147 have been attached to the land: four as owners, one as manager, five as renters, and 17 as laborers (Table II). Until recently four were truck operators, the individuals owning from one to as many as five trucks. Of the 31 skilled workers, 15 belong in the building construction trades, and 16 in other miscellaneous occupations. The semi-skilled, of whom there are 13, represent seven other occupations while fifty unskilled are distributed over eight occupations. In addition to these, 18 are usually engaged in non-manual work. Rather, therefore, than representing the victims of a slump in a few major industries, it is a striking fact that in this small group of 147

workers are found representatives of not less than 37 occupations and one profession.

It is not surprising that, under the pressure of such conditions as have prevailed during the past five years, there should have been numerous cases of enforced occupational readjustment. Of the 110 heads of households interviewed, 42 have within the past four years accepted what they regard as a lower occupational status in order to secure work. Only two reported improvement in occupational status; a common laborer became a grocery store salesman, and a skilled worker became a commission salesman. Six were affected by technological displacement, four because of the passing of the steam tractor and steam stationary engine, one because of the displacement of street cars by buses, and one because of local discontinuance of steam railway operation. However, with respect to their usual occupations all but 22 regard themselves as only temporarily unemployed. All except 10, who believe they must accept some permanent occupational readjustment, consider themselves employable at their usual occupations.

The records show they have been, on the whole, a stable group of workers, one-half of them having spent from one to nine and one-half years at their usual occupations and the other half from 10 to more than 25 years. In like manner, one-half of them spent from one to four and three-quarters years with the same employer, while the others spent from five to more than 20 years with one employer. With the exception of nine who reported that they had experienced irregular and insuf-

ficient employment over a period of years, and nine who stated that they had constantly suffered from low wages and insufficient earnings, these persons considered both employment and income adequate prior to 1931.

Relief History. Only 59 of the 147 households had ever received relief from either the local or the county welfare agency, and for a number of these, the local relief of this character occurred only during their period on Federal relief, which has from the first taken the form of work relief in Sioux Falls, except for emergency needs occasioned by the suspension of Federal Emergency Relief Administration works projects prior to the opening of Works Progress Administration projects. The duration of Federal emergency relief received by these 147 cases varies from less than one month to 19. One-half of the 147 received relief for less than 11 months, and one-fourth were on the rolls for less than six months.

Income of 110 Households for Last Month on Relief Compared with Cash Income and other Receipts from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1935^{3/}. In order to determine the total income of these households for the month of July three sources were taken into consideration: work relief, non-ERA relief, and private earnings and other receipts. It is worthy of special note that the information

^{3/} No income data concerning 37 cases already accounted for on page 1 were obtainable for the latter period. Consequently those cases were omitted from the calculations.

concerning private earnings and income was secured directly from heads of households themselves, who gave willing and, it is believed, scrupulous assistance. This disposition to cooperate was undoubtedly due to the fact that the local relief administration some months ago adopted a policy under which such budgetary adjustments as were made did not penalize those who secured private employment. This policy, the Minnehaha County Relief Administration is convinced, has not only been accompanied by very little abuse but has also done much to sustain morale.

The median amount of work relief received by 110 households in July was \$15.00; of non-ERA relief (made up almost entirely of Federal Surplus Relief Corporation distributions) received by 93 households, \$2.53; and of private earnings and other receipts reported by 83 households, \$24.46 (Table III). The median income of the 110 households from these three sources combined was \$38.89 for the last month of relief. Somewhat less than one-fourth of them received \$60.00 or more, while more than one-fourth received less than \$25.00 from all sources during the month. Although many of these households had gardens which contributed to the food supply during this month, these items are not included since dollar values could not feasibly be assigned to the garden produce.

Median incomes of the same 110 households for the month from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 were much influenced by the fact that 35 cases had been readmitted to the rolls and received

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relief before the latter date. Fifteen others had reapplied and had been formally re-opened so recently that the first relief checks were not yet on record. It is significant to note that during the season most favorable to self-support nearly one-half of the 110 households had reapplied within 10 weeks. Whereas, two of the 50 reopened cases had managed to get along for 11 weeks or longer without relief, 15 or nearly one-third of them had survived less than eight weeks. The median period for the entire group was only a little more than eight weeks.

Comparison of the median income of the 110 households for July with that from September 15 to October 15 reveals the substantial increase from \$38.89 to \$47.50, or 22 percent^{4/}. Considered with reference

^{4/} This increase may well be compared with the income figures in a study of closed cases in Baltimore County prepared by Miss Mary L. Trippe and Mr. W. O. Brown, Research Bulletin Series II, No. 10. In the Baltimore County study of 1022 cases the increase in median income from March 1935 (last month on relief) to April was 44 percent (\$9.10) as compared with the 22 percent (\$8.61) increase for the Sioux Falls group between their last month on relief and the September 15 -- October 15 period. The increase over March for the months of May and June was even greater for the Baltimore County group, being 78 percent and 96 percent respectively.

The high percentage of increase does not mean adequate living standards, however, for in June 70 out of the 1022 Baltimore County cases had no income at all, and almost 50 percent of the households were living on less than \$10 a week.

to source, only 35 received ERA work relief in the latter period, the median amount being \$20.50 (which was one-half more than the average amount received by 110 cases in July) 18 households received non-ERA relief, the median amount being \$11.67 and 96 had either private income or earnings or both, the median amount being \$50.83. Since a large number of these cases were closed because they had secured employment, it is to be expected that private earnings in the month September 15 to October 15 would greatly exceed those for July. Included in income and receipts for the latter month were the borrowings of five persons which totalled \$43.00; receipts of payment for back wages by one person, \$5.00; and payment for board and room rent received by 12 households, the total of which was \$208.00, making a grand total of \$256.00. During the month at least 53 households had some food from their own gardens and six from their own poultry.

The employment status of these workers from September 15 to October 15 is highly suggestive of the conditions which they face. In only five cases did identical jobs hold over from the time of July closings. Fourteen other workers had varying amounts of the same kind of work that had made case closings possible. The accompanying tabulation summarizes the employment status of these workers^{5/} and is the more significant when it is recalled that the period under consideration falls within a season of peak employment.

^{5/} Employment status of the Baltimore County group of 1022 closed cases, although not exactly comparable, showed that 78 percent were employed during April - June period following closings and 22 percent had no work at all.

Employment Status of Heads of 110
Closed Case Relief Households
from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15,
1935

Unemployed	19
Odd jobs ^{a/}	8
On call (part time) ^{b/}	8
Temporarily employed	22
Seasonal work	35
Permanent jobs	18
Total.....	110

a/ A total of 36 days, or an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ days each.

b/ A total of 72 days' work, or an average of 9 days each.

Harvest Field Labor. The reported demand for harvest field labor was much exaggerated. Many farmers in South Dakota are operating on credit and the claims on their crop dollars are so numerous and insistent--from the thresher, the elevator, the machinery agent, and the Government -- that, in many cases, there would have been nothing left with which to pay workers. "Had I hired even one man" said such a farmer, "it would have put me in the red." Hence it was that wives and children went into the fields, farmers clubbed together to help each other, and some grain was not shocked at all before threshing. Consequently, the Sioux Falls supply of labor which was willing to go into the harvest fields constantly exceeded the demand. From the 110 households visited, 34 workers succeeded in getting more or less of this work prior to Sept. 15, the median amount being 17 days, the median daily wage being \$2.21, and the median earnings per person being \$33.75 (Table IV).

The wage range was from as high as \$4.00 a day in one instance to as low as \$1.00 a day. It was reported by the National Reemployment Service that the prevailing wage tended to drop from about \$2.50 a day to \$2.00 a day when the suspension of relief was announced. However, because of spotty crop conditions, not all workers who left Sioux Falls in search of harvest field work fared as well as those mentioned above, since jobs were not always forthcoming, and some of them had to thumb their way back home with no earnings whatever. The published rumors of unwillingness on the part of relief clients to accept harvest field jobs appear to have had their rise largely from the type of farmer who, after he had scoured the country looking for men to work for a dollar a day and support themselves and had failed to find them, announced that "the people on relief are all bums and loafers."

Current Standards of Living. In these households the food problem was not acute during the period studied. Comparing diet from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 with that of July, 36 reported either a general improvement or improvement in specific items; 19 reported unchanged diet; 35 reported specific adjustments which somewhat reduced the quality of diet; and 18 reported that they were unable to supply fruit and milk for young children. Downward adjustments represented, in most cases, reduced consumption of milk, eggs, butter and meat.

Whereas food standards were, in the main, at least tolerable, the housing of many of the 93 families visited (17 boarders and lodgers excluded) was clearly inadequate. With respect to physical condition,

23 dwelling units were reported in need of minor repairs, 14 in need of major repairs, and 13 as unfit for occupancy^{6/}.

That 25 houses were reported as "owned" does not denote any degree of prosperity. Two of them are "trailers" on wheels, and others are mere shacks, the makeshift character of which is amply attested by the fact that seven of them are valued at from \$25.00 to \$100.00 each. In many units, the ordinary conveniences are lacking. Thirteen do not have running water, gas, or electricity; seven others have neither gas nor electricity; 11 others have no gas; and eight others have no running water. The median rent paid by the 93 households is \$13.49 per month. However, somewhat more than one-fourth of them pay less than \$10.00 a month.

The median number of rooms per family unit is three. However, the differences in size of family are

such that, in terms of the occupancy rating scale employed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce when taking the Real Property Inventory of 1934^{7/}, 48 percent of the 93 are either "crowded", "overcrowded", or "greatly crowded", this frequency being more than seven and one-half times as high as the 6.4 percent recorded for all rental units in the city^{8/} (Table V). But in order to tell the whole story, further analysis is needed. In six cases the rate of occupancy is two persons per room; in two cases it is three; and in five cases it is four. That such over-crowding creates conditions injurious to both health and morals need not be argued. There are two prevailing reasons why people endure these blighting conditions: "I cannot find a decent house that I can afford", said one "and I would rather stay here and keep my rent paid"; "we ought to move out of this place," said another, "but the landlords know we are on relief and won't trust us."

6/ The standards followed in assigning these ratings were those used in the Real Property Inventory, 1934 (Civil Works Administration Project, Sioux Falls, South Dakota) Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1934 p.12.

7/....."very spacious" refers to dwelling units having one-half person or less per room, which means that two or more rooms are available for each person living in the unit. The term spacious is applied to cases where there is from one-half to three-quarter person per room, that is, dwelling units which have the equivalent of less than two rooms per person, yet where one and one-half rooms or more are available

for each person. Residential units are characterized as having adequate spacing when they are listed with from three-quarter to one person per room, or when they contain one room or more for each occupant, though less than one and one-half rooms. The term crowded is used for units where there are two or less persons, yet more than one person per room. A unit is designated as overcrowded when there are three or less persons but more than two persons per room. The term greatly overcrowded refers to units having more than three persons per room". Real Property Inventory, 1934 Op. cit., p.9.

8/ The 25 "owned" units are included in the total of 93.

Exhausted Resources. It would be a serious error to think of this group as composed only of wage earners whose means had always been limited to current earnings. Specific reverses, crises, or other contributory factors stand out in many cases. Drought and repeated crop failures resulted in 11 instances in loss of farms, farm equipment or specialized farm occupation. A destructive cyclone accounted for one more, and a fire which destroyed all farm buildings as well as dwelling and crops accounted for another. One business man was a victim of a bank failure; the partner of another absconded; and five were forced out of business because of frozen accounts. Death in their families led to enforced liquidation of business for three heads of households. Desertion forced two housewives to become breadwinners. Reverses in other individual cases are attributable to loss of a political job, habitual drunkenness and mental deficiency. Five were the victims of accidents, all of which resulted in protracted disability and four of which disqualified the workers for their usual occupations. In 15 households, illness, either of heads or of members of the family, for prolonged periods ranging from one and one-half to eight years, not only necessitated drastic household readjustments but even led to complete economic exhaustion in some cases.

Four years ago, 35 insurance policies totalling \$69,000 were held by members of these 110 households. By October 15, 1935 twenty-three of these policies totalling \$51,500 had been surrendered.

The assumption that these citizens turned willingly to relief lacks foundation. On the contrary it is evident that for many of them relief was a last resort.

Accumulated Debts. Before the closings 80 households had already accumulated debts for which the median amount was \$73.33 exclusive of long-term mortgages amounting to \$12,745^{9/}.

The nature of the debts, the number of people reporting each type and median indebtedness are as follows.^{10/}

Type of Debt	Number Reporting	Median Debt for each Type
All debts	80	\$73.33
Chattel Mortgage	4	60.00
Interest	5	65.00
Taxes	11	15.00
Rent	26	26.67
Gas	6	7.50
Electricity	18	6.92
Groceries	30	15.00
Medical	53	58.75
Farm Equipment	2	40.00
Dental	9	18.33
Miscellaneous	37	38.33

^{9/} Of the 25 dwellings reported as "owned", the total value of which is said to be \$31,831 (assessed values in all assessible cases), 13 (total valuation \$22,350) are encumbered to the extent of \$12,745 or 57 percent of valuation.

^{10/} See Table VI for complete tabulation.

Accumulated dental, surgical and medical debts totaled \$4,575. Eight persons owe dental bills ranging from as low as \$2.00 to as high as \$55.00. Unpaid hospital bills, of which there are nine, range from \$11.00 to \$200.00. Nine unpaid surgical bills range from \$60.00 to \$311.00. Of all unpaid medical debts the smallest is \$3.00 and the largest \$400.00. Thirteen bills for obstetrical services, the range of which is from \$20.00 to \$75.00 remain unpaid.

Special inquiry disclosed that 25 households had appreciably increased their debts, and five had incurred their first debts since the closing of their cases in July, the median amount of these increases and new debts being \$17.00. Indebtedness incurred after the closings was reported as follows according to the nature of the debt^{11/}.

Type of Debt	Number Reporting	Median Amount of Debt.
All Debts	30	\$17.00
Rent	7	18.13
Gas	4	3.33
Electricity	10	3.57
Groceries	4	8.33
Medical	5	4.17
Dental	6	15.00
Miscellaneous	13	15.83

Many of these men are acutely debt conscious, not merely because they are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain credit, but more especially because going "in debt" is itself repugnant to them. Their aversion to indebtedness was

frequently expressed in the interviews.

Present Needs. Such an inventory of needs as is made possible by this study is obviously neither precise nor complete. However, interviewers were instructed to distinguish carefully between "wants" and "needs" and to make no entries which were not supported by evidence of urgent need. Under such practice, the following needs were reported: in four households, stoves; in two households, beds; in 14 households, bedding. Clothing for children is needed in seven households, and shoes for children in five households. Seven families need clothing for adults. The need for such specific articles of food as fruit, meat and milk was reported for 17 households.

An attempt was made to discover urgent dental, medical and surgical needs. From fifty-two households information was given on the following fifty-four cases of need:

Dental work	24
Glasses	5
Medical treatment	9
Obstetrical treatment	1
Surgical treatment	14
Orthopedic treatment	1

The Desire to be "Independent".
The data in this report are not offered in support of any generalization whatever concerning the entire relief population of Sioux Falls, much less that of the United States as a whole. However, from first to last, contacts with this particular group of cases produced cumulative evidence that they desire above all else to be "independent", self-supporting members of society. "I am not aiming to make a lot of money", said a former farm owner

^{11/} For complete data see Table VII.

"but I would like a chance to earn my own living." Similar statements heard again and again in the course of personal interviews indicate a strong desire for self-maintenance. These citizens look upon the r

present state as accidental and temporary rather than as permanent. If, as has been charged, the way has been opened to "a life of indolence and supineness", they refuse to accept it.

Table I. Size of Household and Age of Head in 147 Cases

Age of Head	Size of Household										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	147	30	40	33	21	10	4	3	3	2	1
20-24	23	2	7	12	2						
25-29	15		4	5	3	2	1				
30-34	27	4	10	5	4	1	1	1	1		
35-39	18	3	3	2	4	3		1	1	1	
40-44	18	8		3	2	3		1	1		
45-49	12	3	2	2	3		1			1	
50-54	15	6	3	2	1	1	1				1
55-59	12	2	7	2	1						
60-64	5	1	3		1						
65 and over	2	1	1								

Median age 37.4

Median size of household 2.6

Note: If 17 one-person cases representing boarders and lodgers are omitted, the median size of households is 2.9

Table II. Heads of Households Classified by Usual Occupation and Education

Usual Occupation	Total	Grades Completed													College	N.A.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Total	147	1			6	3	6	7	13	63	13	8	6	13	6	2
Agriculture	27	1			2			3	2	12	4	1	1	1		
Proprietors	4									4						
Skilled workers	31					2	2	2	5	10	4	3	1	2		
Bldg. & Const.	15					1	2	1	3	4	2	1		1		
Miscellaneous	16					1		1	2	6	2	2	1	1		
Semi-Skilled																
Workers	13						1		1	5	2		3	1		
Unskilled Workers	50				4	1	3	2	5	29	1	3		1		1
Non-Manual	15									2	2	1	1	5	4	
Salesmen	9									1	1		1	3	3	
Clerical	6									1	1	1		2	1	
Professional																
Workers	3													1	2	
Not Ascertainable	1															1
No Usual Occupation	3									1				2		

Table III. Incomes of 110 Households for Last Month of Relief and for Period September 15 - October 15, 1935, Classified by Amount and Source

Amount	Source of Income-Last Month of Relief				Source of Income - September 15-October 15, 1935			
	Total ^{a/}	E.R.A.	Non-E.R.A. Assistance	Private Earnings	Total ^{a/}	E.R.A.	Non-E.R.A. Assistance	Private Earnings
Total	110	110	93	83	110	35	18	96
\$.01-\$ 4.99		8	92	7		3	5	5
5.00- 9.99	4	28		8	5	5	3	5
10.00- 14.99	10	19		3	5	4	3	6
15.00- 19.99	7	13	1	11	9	5	2	7
20.00- 24.99	9	17		14	8	5	2	5
25.00- 29.99	10	12		3	6	6	3	4
30.00- 34.99	8	7		5	8	3		6
35.00- 39.99	9	3		3	3	1		2
40.00- 44.99	10	2		8	8	2		6
45.00- 49.99	7	1		2	6	1		3
50.00- 54.99	3			6	5			6
55.00- 59.99	8			1	4			2
60.00- 64.99	6				5			9
65.00- 69.99	4			2	9			6
70.00- 74.99	1			4	2			3
75.00- 79.99	3			2	1			3
80.00- 84.99	5				8			5
85.00- 89.99	1			1	3			3
90.00- 94.99	1			1	2			1
95.00- 99.99	1				1			
100.00 and over	3			2	11			9
Not ascertainable					1			
Median	\$38.89	15.00	2.53	24.46	47.50	20.50	11.67	50.83

a/ The total number of cases falling in a given class interval in this column does not equal the sum of the corresponding frequencies in the next three columns because a case receiving a specified total income, e.g., \$27.50, may receive \$10.50 from E.R.A., \$12.00 from non-E.R.A., and \$5.00 from private earnings, and hence will not be classified in the \$25.00 - \$29.99 class interval in any of the next three columns.

Table IV. Earnings and Number of Days Worked by 34 Persons in Harvest Field Prior to September 15.

Amount of Earnings	Total No. of Cases	Number of Days Worked				
		1 - 6	7 - 12	13 - 18	19 - 24	25 and over
Total	34	2	8	11	5	8
\$.01 - 9.99	3	2	1			
10.-19.99						
20.-29.99	11		7	3	1	
30.-39.99	8			6	1	1
40.-49.99	3			2	1	
50.-59.99	2				2	
60. and over	7					7
Median no. days worked	17					
Median earnings	\$33.75					
Median daily wage	\$2.21					

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Table V. Density of Occupancy in 93 Dwelling Units^{a/}

Number of Rooms	Total	Persons in Household										Occupancy Rating ^{b/}					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Very Spacious	Spacious	Adequate	Crowded	Over-Crowded	Greatly over-Crowded
Total	93	2	24	25	21	8	5	2	4	1	1	14	12	22	34	4	7
1	15	1	6	2	5									1	6	2	6
2	15		3	8	1	1	1	1						3	9	2	1
3	24	1	5	7	6	3	2					1	5	7	11		
4	12		1	3	4	3		1				1	3	4	4		
5	11		4	3	3	1						4	3	4			
6	9		3	1			2		2		1	4		2	3		
7 and over	7		2	1	2				1	1		4	1	1	1		

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^{a/} Excluding 17 boarders and lodgers.

Table VI. Amount and Type of Indebtedness of 80 Cases.

Amount	Total ^{a/}	Chattel Mortgage	Interest	Taxes	Rent	Gas	Elec- tricity	Grocer- ies	Medi- cal	Farm Equipment	Dental	Misc.
Total	80	4	5	11	26	6	18	30	53	2	9	37
\$.01-\$ 9.99	4			4	1	4	13	10	6		2	5
10.00- 19.99	7		2	3	8	2	3	10	5		3	6
20.00- 29.99	4			1	6			1	6		2	5
30.00- 39.99	7			2	2		1	2	4	1	1	3
40.00- 49.99	7	1		1	2			1	2			5
50.00- 59.99	5	1			1			1	4		1	2
60.00- 69.99	4		1		1				5			1
70.00- 79.99	6		1		1			1	3			
80.00- 89.99	5				1		1		3			
90.00- 99.99					1							2
100.00- 119.99	5	1						2	4			3
120.00- 139.99	3											
140.00- 159.99								1	4			1
160.00- 179.99	5								1			3
180.00- 199.99	1											
200.00-and over	17	1	1		2			1	6	1		1
Median	\$73.33	60.00	65.00	15.00	26.67	7.50	6.92	15.00	50.75	40.00	18.33	38.33

^{a/} The total number of cases falling in a given class interval in this column does not equal the sum of the corresponding frequencies in the following columns because a case may have a specified total debt which is distributed under different headings in varied amounts.

Table VII.. Amount and Type of Debts Contracted by 30 Cases Since Closing

Amount	Total ^{a/}	Rent	Gas	Electricity	Groceries	Medical	Dental	Misc.
Total	30	7	4	10	4	5	6	13
\$.01-\$ 4.99	6		3	7		3	1	4
5.00- 9.99	5		1	2	3	1	1	2
10.00- 14.99	2	1		1	1		1	
15.00- 19.99	5	4					2	3
20.00- 24.99	2	1					1	
25.00- 29.99	3							1
30.00- 34.99	1	1						
35.00 and over	6					1		3
Median	\$17.00	18.13	3.33	3.57	8.33	4.17	15.00	15.83

a/ The total number of cases falling in a given class interval in this column does not equal the sum of the corresponding frequencies in the following columns because a case may have a specified total debt which is distributed under different headings in varied amounts.

