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IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD
COMMITTEE ON
POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

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AN ANALYSIS OF
IOWA'S RELIEF POPULATION

APRIL 1936

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD
COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND SOCIAL TRENDS

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Willis F. Rauscher

April 1936

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CHAPTER I

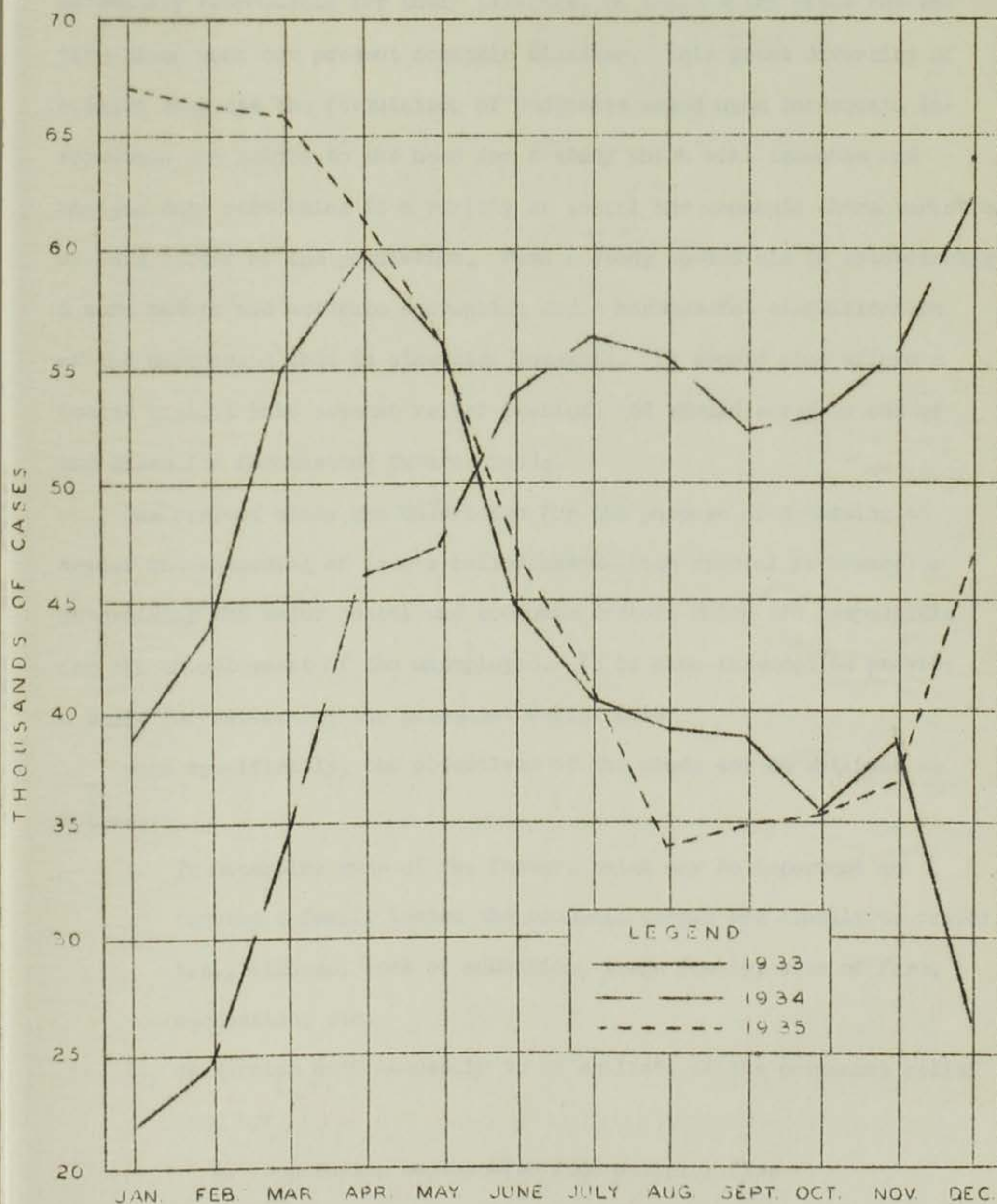
INTRODUCTION

Prior to 1931, the problem of relief in Iowa was not of momentous concern. Although previous to 1929 the problem of caring for the poor was steadily becoming more acute, it was not until the fall of 1931 that it became apparent a state-wide emergency existed. In the summer of the following year the problem had assumed nation-wide proportions, and by the end of 1932 the combined efforts of local communities were no longer adequate to cope with the ever-increasing relief burden. Several counties had reached their constitutional limits of bonded indebtedness and it was impossible for them to raise the funds necessary to meet the needs of the unemployed. In January 1933, the State Emergency Relief Committee was appointed to take over the administration of relief in Iowa and to carry on negotiations for the advance of funds from the Federal Government. At the time this committee was appointed 38,771 Iowa families were receiving unemployment or drought relief, and as may be seen from Figure 1, this number increased markedly during the next two years and by December 1934, 62,664 families had been placed on the relief rolls.

From the foregoing statements it is apparent that most of Iowa's relief population came into existence over a comparatively brief period. In trying to solve a host of problems which have arisen with respect to the care of this group of individuals, little time has been devoted to a careful study of their traits and characteristics. Various opinions have been advanced regarding the character of the unemployed; but these viewpoints range from those which classify all relief clients as indigents,

NUMBER OF CASES RECIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT AND DROUGHT RELIEF IN IOWA

JAN. 1933 - DEC. 1935



IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD
FIGURE 1.

personally responsible for their ill-fate, to those which place the entire blame upon our present economic disaster. This great diversity of opinion suggests the formulation of judgments based upon inadequate information and points to the need for a study which will assemble and analyze data pertaining to a variety of social and economic characteristics of this sector of the population. Such a study should aid in establishing a more mature and accurate conception and a more useful classification of the unemployed than is otherwise possible. It should also afford a better insight into present relief problems and should serve as one of the bases for forecasting future trends.

The present study was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining a better understanding of Iowa's relief cases--with special reference to determining the major social and economic factors which are responsible for the unemployment of the unemployed. It is also intended to provide a basis for estimating the permanent relief load.

More specifically, the objectives of the study may be outlined as follows:

- A. To determine some of the factors which may be important in forcing a family toward the economic margin and finally to relief; i.e., illness, lack of education, large family, size of farm, occupation, etc.
- B. To furnish data necessary to an estimate of the permanent relief load by:
 1. separating employables from unemployables
 2. determining the approximate number who may be cared for under a social security program which includes old-age pensions, sickness insurance, mothers' pensions, etc.

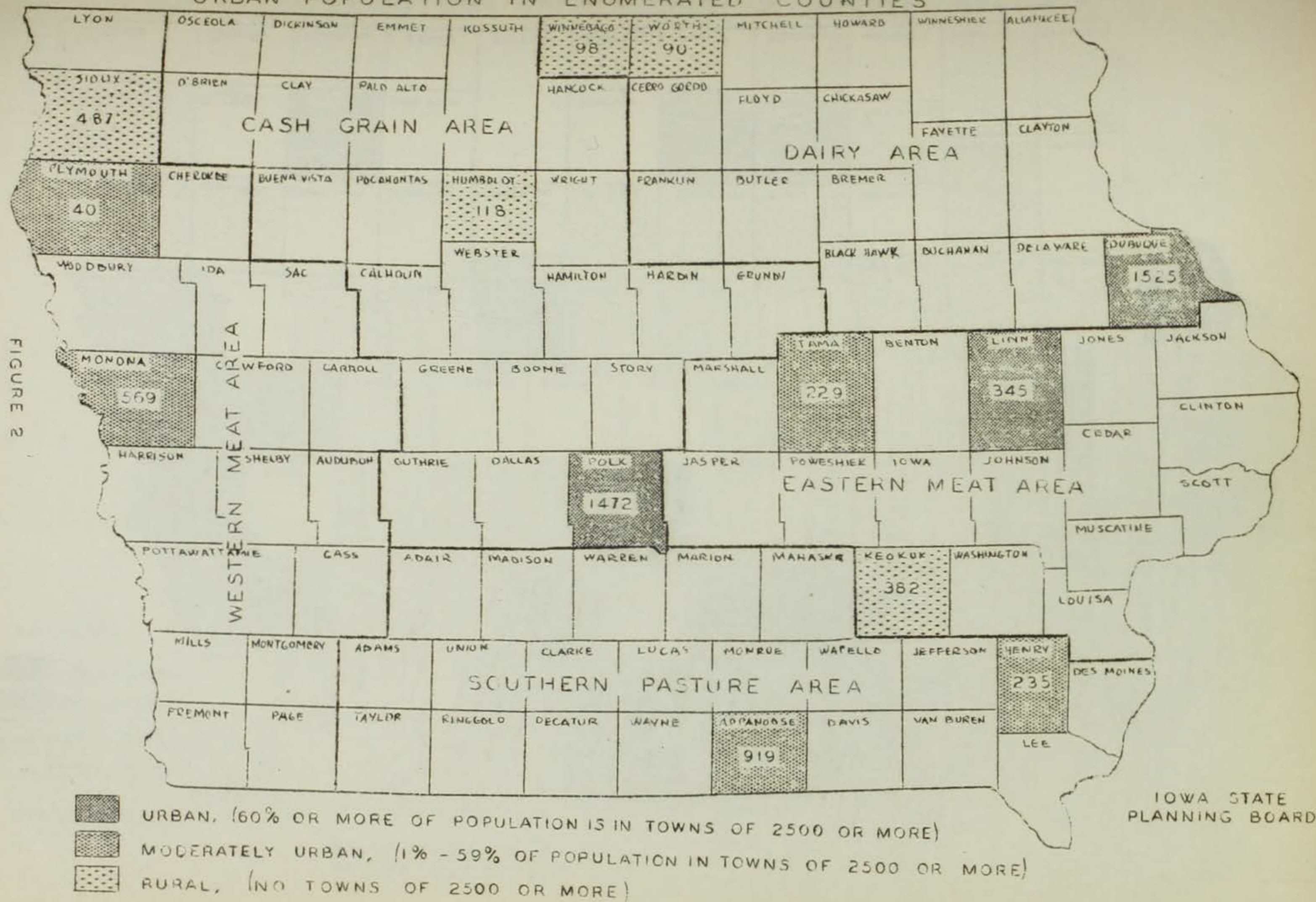
3. determining the occupational classification of relief clients in order to analyze their prospects of re-absorption into their regular occupations and to ascertain the adjustments which will be required before they can be re-employed.
- C. To present material which may be useful to projects utilizing relief personnel
1. providing information for planning public works which will be adapted to the occupational capacities of relief clients
 2. providing information which will be useful in making applications for housing, subsistence homestead projects, etc.

Selection of Sample

Three major factors were considered in selecting a representative sampling of counties from which to gather data for the study; namely (1) percentage of urban population, (2) relative size of case load, and (3) type of geographical area. Figures 2 and 3 show that the thirteen counties included in the study constitute a fair sampling as based on the three foregoing criteria. Although there is a relatively slight preponderance of counties with a heavy relief burden, it is believed that this bias is not sufficient to affect the results significantly.

With the exception of Linn, Polk, and Plymouth Counties, information was obtained on practically all families receiving work, direct, or

NUMBER OF CASES STUDIED AND PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION IN ENUMERATED COUNTIES



[illegible]

STATE AVERAGE
7.9%

FIGURE 3

IOWA STATE PLAN

COUNTY RELIEF LOADS

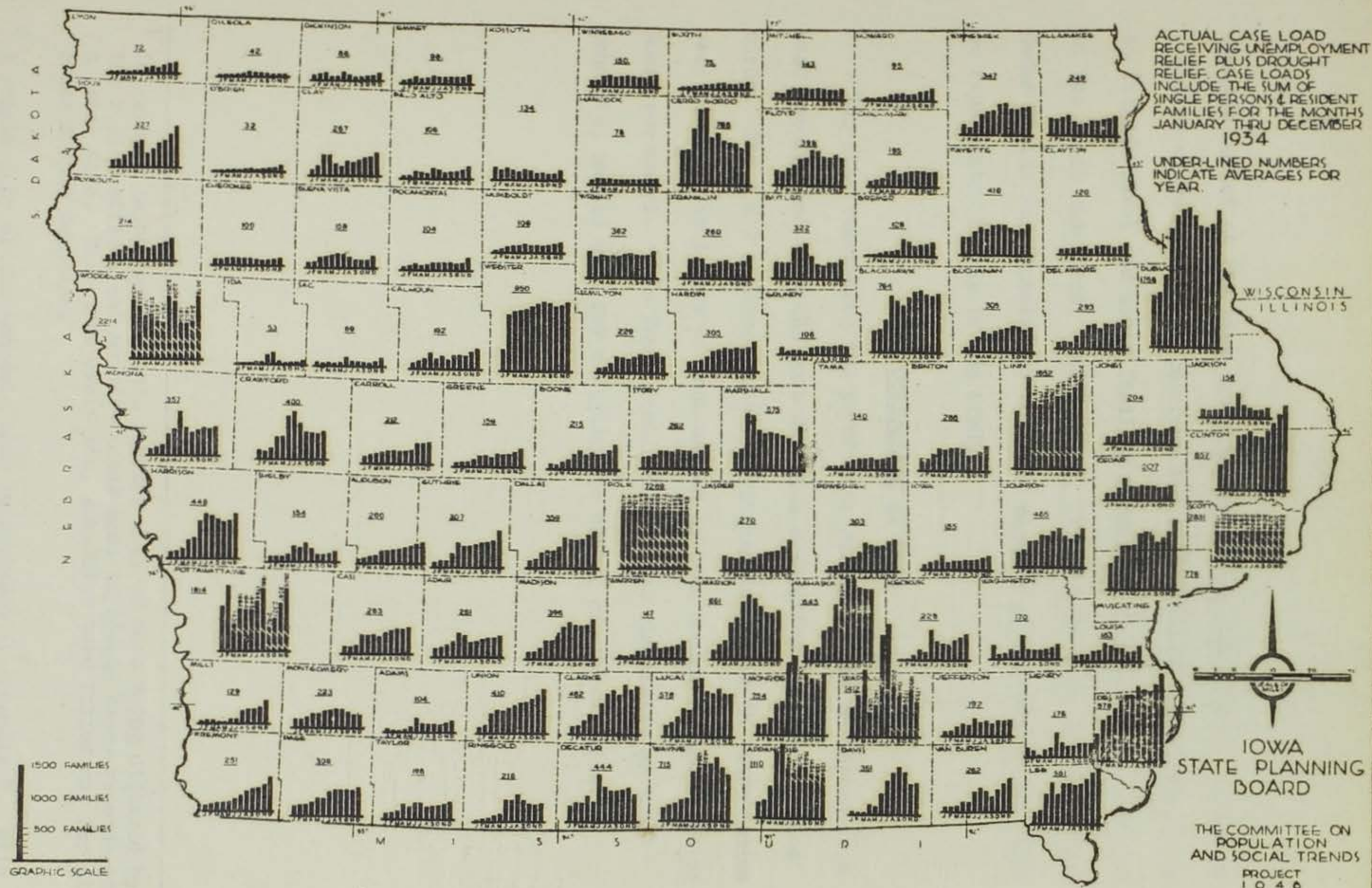


FIGURE 4

drought relief at the time the data were being collected¹. In those counties where a complete coverage was not obtained, an effort was made to include rural and urban families according to their representation in the total case load. Furthermore, all precincts in Des Moines and Cedar Rapids were sampled so that all classes of the population might be represented fairly in the study.

Collection of Data

The data concerning the population surveyed were collected from case records and from the work division occupational classification cards. The P & T workers who were assigned to gather the information were given several days of instruction by some member of the Planning Board personnel. This fact, combined with the simplicity of the schedule, should make for a negligible number of inaccuracies.²

¹ In certain instances the case records desired were being utilized by the relief office, and no effort was made to locate these records at a later time. With this exception, schedules were filled out for all cases in ten counties.

² A sample copy of the schedule used is included in Appendix B. With very few exceptions, the answers to all of the questions were obtainable directly from the records in the relief offices.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IOWA'S RELIEF POPULATION

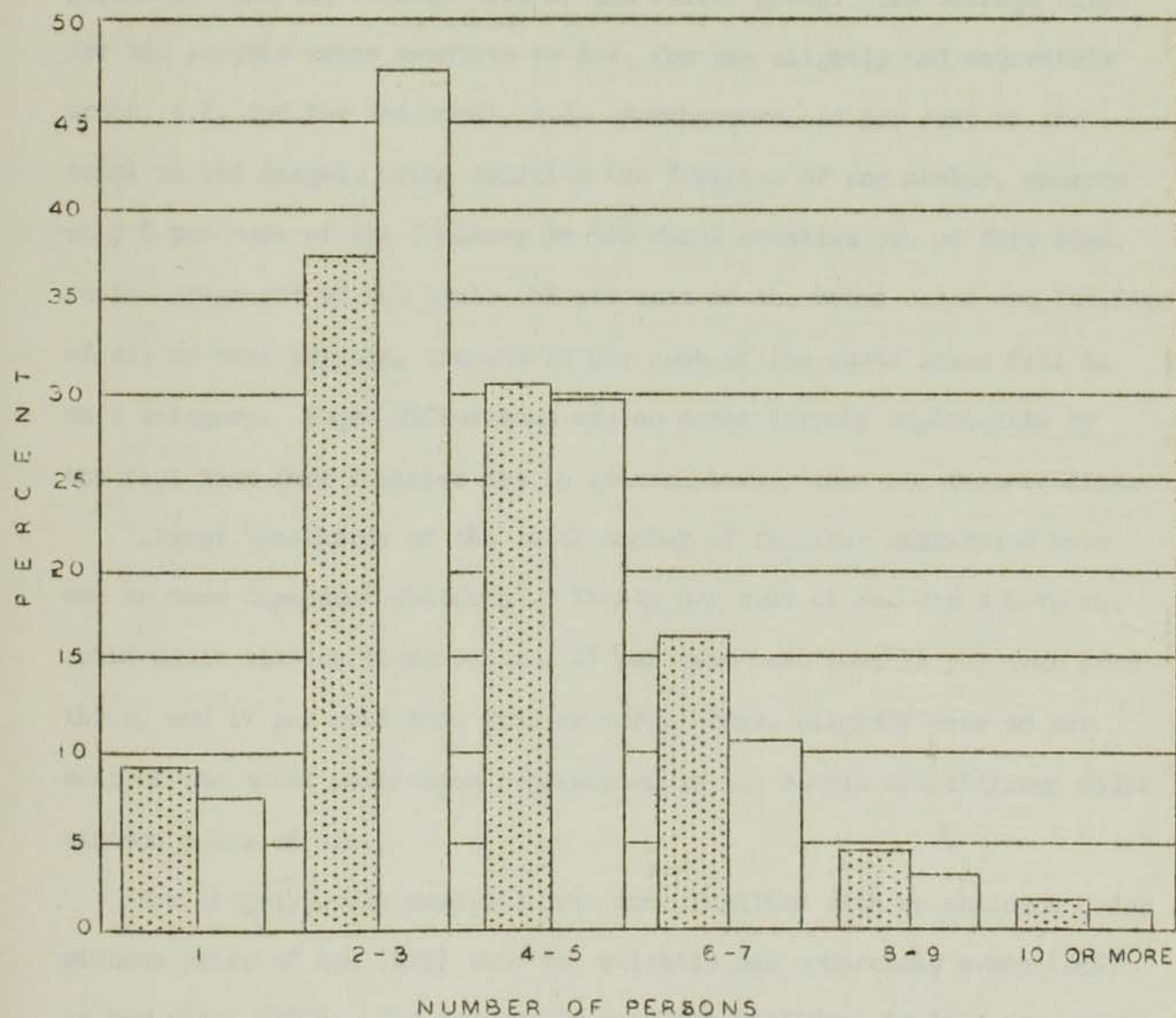
The purpose of Chapter II is to present a factual description of the more significant social and economic characteristics of Iowa's relief population and to analyze various individual factors which have been responsible for forcing families to the economic margin and finally to relief. In order to understand better in what respects the relief population is similar to, and in what respects it is different from, the general population, comparisons have been made between the two groups whenever the particular subject under consideration seemed to warrant such an analysis.

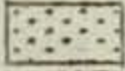
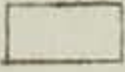
Size of Family

Relief households on the whole tend to be larger than those in the total population. While this difference is not strikingly large, it nevertheless suggests that this factor may have been at least partly responsible for forcing certain families to seek relief. Chart 1 shows that approximately 9 per cent of the families included in the investigation are composed of one member only, 38 per cent of two to three, 30 per cent of four to five, and 15 per cent of six or more. For the general population in the counties enumerated, 8 per cent of the families are composed of one person only, 48 per cent of two to three, 30 per cent of four to five, and 15 per cent of six or more¹. The median size for the

¹ The 6,510 cases studied represent 26,267 individuals, which means that the average-sized Iowa relief group is composed of slightly over four persons. The average-sized family for the total population in the counties enumerated is 3.6.

COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN RELIEF POPULATION AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN GENERAL POPULATION OF ENUMERATED COUNTIES



LEGEND  RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS
 ALL FAMILIES

IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

CHART I

population studied is 3.7 and for the total population, 3.3².

When the rural-urban distribution of counties is considered, it is noted that there is a direct relationship between the percentage of rural population and the average size of the relief group. The average size for the largely urban counties is 3.8, for the slightly and moderately urban, 4.3, and for the rural, 4.6. Furthermore, 14 per cent of the total in the largely urban counties are families of one member, whereas only 3 per cent of the families in the rural counties are of this size. At the other end of the scale, 18 per cent of the urban cases are families of six or more persons, whereas 28 per cent of the rural cases fall in this category. These differences are no doubt largely explainable by the fact that farm families are in general larger than non-farm families.

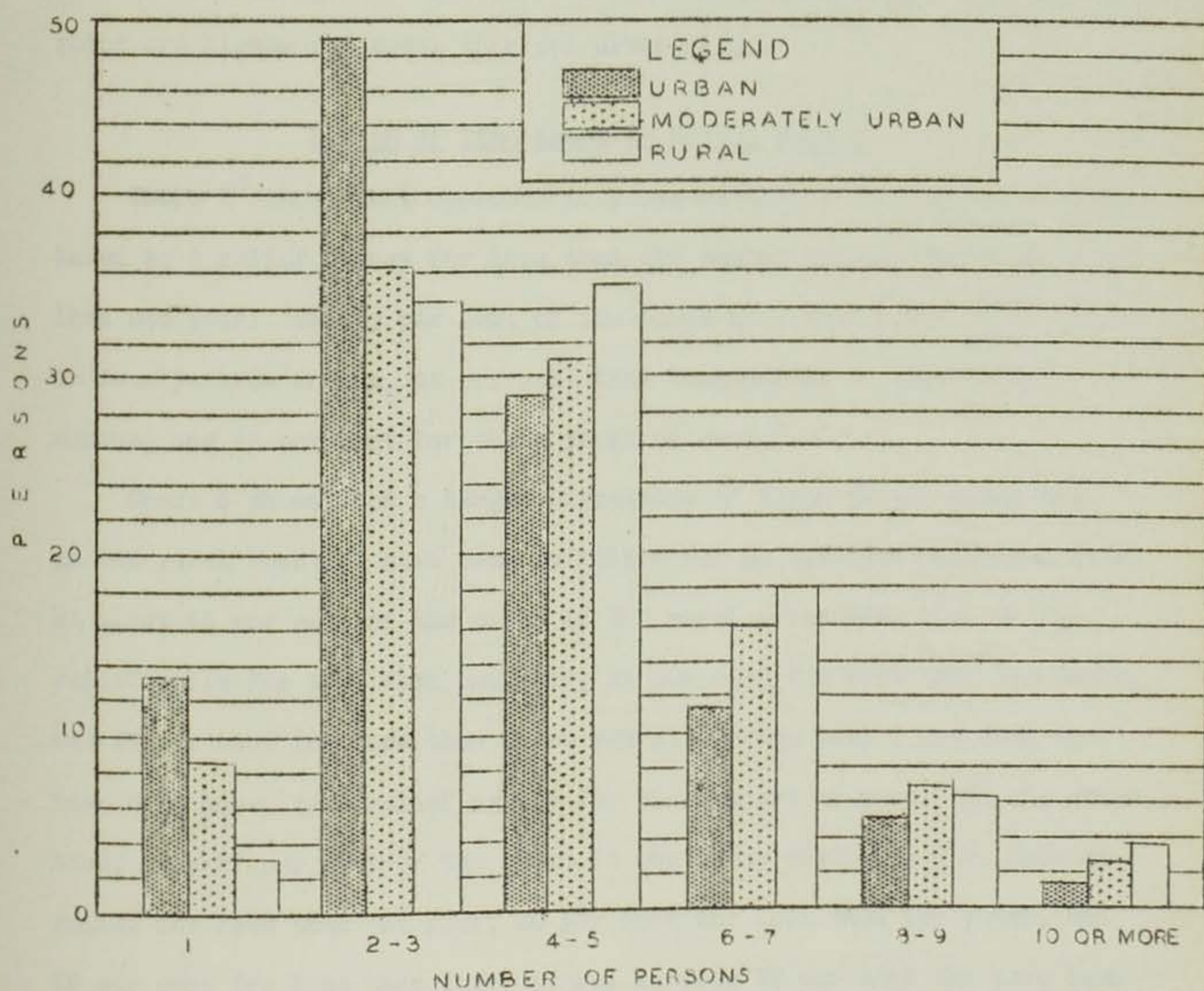
Almost two-thirds of the total number of families enumerated have one or more dependent children³. Twenty per cent of the cases have one child under sixteen years of age, 17 per cent have two, 11 per cent have three, and 17 per cent have four or more. Thus, slightly over 40 per cent of the total population represented in the sample are children under sixteen years of age.

The largely urban counties have more families with no children under sixteen years of age (42%) than the slightly and moderately urban (33%) or the rural (27%). For households reporting children in this age group, the average number for the largely urban counties is 2.6, for the rural counties, 2.8.

² The data for the total population throughout the study were gathered from the United States Census for 1930. It should be pointed out that the relief population is also included in the total population so that the comparisons made from time to time are not between the relief and the non-relief population. The results would vary only slightly from those obtained, however, if this type of comparison were to be made.

³ Under sixteen years of age

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN, MODERATELY URBAN, AND RURAL COUNTIES



IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

CHART 2

Seventy-four per cent of the cases had no births in the family during the past three years, 20 per cent had one birth, 6 per cent had two, and 7 per cent had three. A larger proportion of the families in the rural counties than in either of the two groups of urban counties have had one or more births since 1932, which no doubt reflects the situation in the general population, since studies have shown that birth rates are higher for rural than for urban areas.

Length of Time Known to Relief Agency

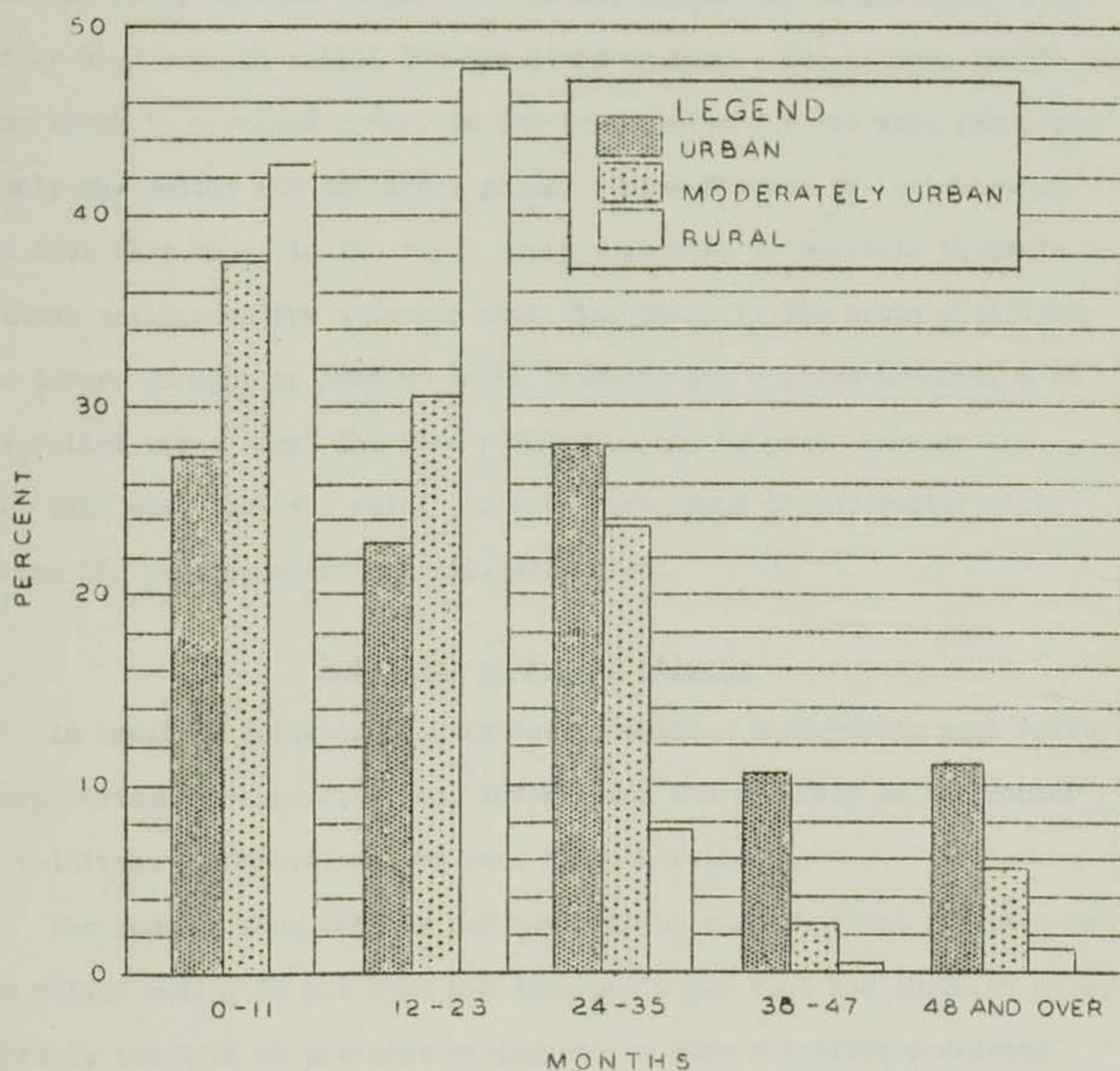
Table 5⁴ shows that approximately one-seventh of the cases have been known to a relief agency for less than six months and one-third for less than one year. Thirty per cent of the cases have been known from twelve to twenty-three months, 23 per cent from twenty-four to thirty-five months, and 15 per cent for three years or over.⁵

Chart 3 shows that a larger percentage of cases in the urban than in the rural counties have been on relief for an extended period of time. At least 43 per cent of the cases in the rural areas have been on the relief rolls for less than one year, 91 per cent for less than two years, and 98 per cent for less than three years, leaving only 2 per cent who have been known to a relief agency for three years or more. On the other hand, only 27 per cent of the cases in the urban districts have been on relief for less than one year, 50 per cent for less than two years, and 78 per cent for less than three years, leaving 22 per cent who have been

⁴ Unless otherwise specified, the tables referred to are to be found in Appendix A.

⁵ Dated from about May, 1935, when most of the data were collected. These cases were not necessarily on relief continuously during this period.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CASES BY MONTHS KNOWN
TO RELIEF AGENCY IN URBAN, MODERATELY URBAN, &
RURAL COUNTIES



IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD
CHART 3

known to a relief agency for three years or more. The figures for the slightly and moderately urban counties fall between these two extremes.

Table 39, which compares the families living on farms with those residing in town indicates that 66 per cent of the former group and 30 per cent of the latter group have been the recipients of relief for less than one year, whereas 18 per cent of the former and 39 per cent of the latter have been on relief for two years or more. The average length of time known to a relief agency is fourteen months for the farm group and twenty-one months for the urban group. These figures are evidence of the fact that those in the rural areas were able to maintain themselves without assistance for a longer time than those in the urban districts. The severe drought of 1934 no doubt accounts for a large proportion of the relief cases among the farm population and helps to explain the fact that many from the rural counties were added to the relief rolls during the year preceding the investigation.

Relatives of Relief Clients

In order to determine the extent to which a tendency to seek relief characterized certain families, information was obtained on the number of relatives of the client who were also on relief.

The results show that 22 per cent of the cases had one relative on the relief rolls, 10 per cent had two, and 9 per cent had three or more, making a total of 41 per cent having one or more relatives receiving aid. Although the answer to this item was not obtainable in six of the counties enumerated, making the sampling somewhat limited, the data indicate that a much higher percentage of the relief population than of the general population have relatives who are not self-supporting.

Head of Family

The sex distribution of the heads of families on relief shows that 90 per cent of them are male and 10 per cent female.⁶ The rural counties have slightly fewer relief cases with female heads (6%) than either the slightly and moderately urban (11%) or the largely urban counties (10%).

Although relief households with female heads are comparatively few in number, they constitute a real problem, especially in the rural areas. Their very limited resources and the absence of an adult male head who is normally a worker form a serious handicap. Furthermore, nearly 50 per cent have one or more dependent children, which makes it practically impossible for them to seek employment.

On the basis of the total sample studied, 7 per cent of the heads of relief households are single, 78 per cent married, 8 per cent widowed, and the remaining 7 per cent either separated or divorced. The rural-urban classification of counties shows that 74 per cent of the urban cases are married as compared with 87 per cent of the rural cases, but the proportions for all other marital groups are slightly higher in the former than in the latter type of counties.

When the female heads of relief families are considered separately, the distribution runs as follows--11 per cent single, 8 per cent married, 41 per cent widowed, and 39 per cent separated or divorced. Thus, it is obvious that relief households with female heads are mainly of the broken family type. While this fact is not surprising, it is nevertheless

⁶ For the state as a whole 89 per cent of the heads of families are male and 11 per cent female.

significant, since in the vast majority of such cases no male member is available for employment.

Slightly less than one-seventh of the family heads have been married less than five years, whereas approximately one-fourth have been married twenty-five years or more; the remaining cases being fairly evenly distributed between these two extremes. Although the foregoing distribution is, of course, closely related to the age of the head of the family, it nevertheless suggests that a large proportion of the cases had been married for several years at the time they became known to the relief agency.

The vast majority of the heads of relief households (91%) fall between the ages of twenty and sixty-four; only one-tenth of one per cent being under twenty years of age and 9 per cent sixty-five or over. The cases are quite evenly distributed within each five year group between the ages of twenty-five and fifty-four, which limits include 68 per cent of the total. Seven per cent are between twenty and twenty-four years of age and 15 per cent are between fifty-five and sixty-four.

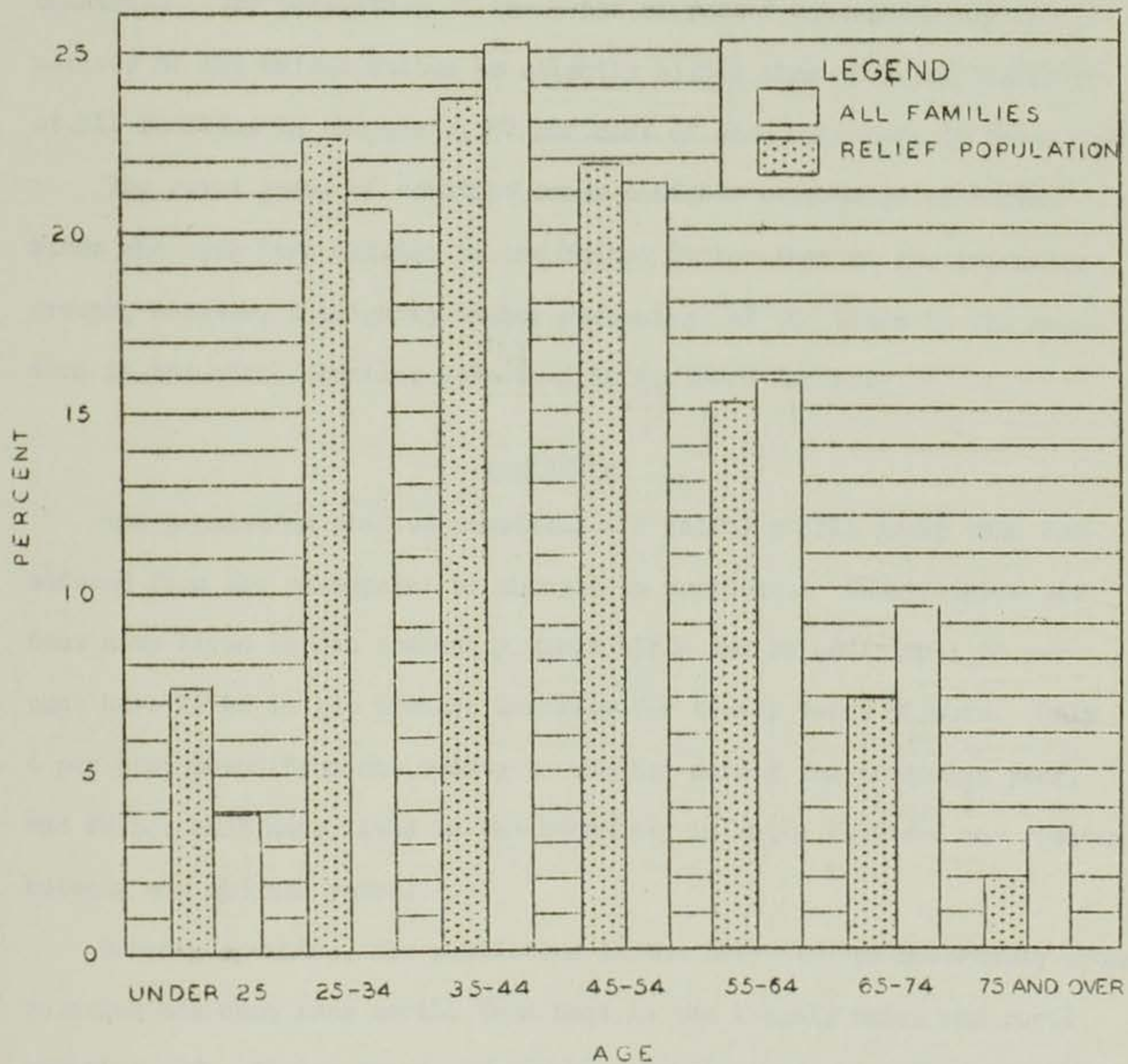
The only significant difference shown between rural and urban counties with respect to the age distribution is that 15 per cent of the cases in the slightly and moderately urban counties are sixty-five years of age or over, as compared with 9 per cent for the largely urban and 3 per cent for the rural counties. This concentration of the elderly population in the slightly and moderately urban counties is probably due to the retirement of a large percentage of farmers to the comparatively small towns, the relatively low cost of living in such places, and the tendency for young people to migrate to the larger cities.

Chart 4, which compares the age distribution of the heads of relief families with that for the heads of families in the total population of the state,⁷ shows no significant difference between the two groups, excepting for those under twenty-five years of age and those over sixty-five years of age. Seven per cent of the heads of relief households are under twenty-five, as compared with 3 per cent for the total population; on the other hand, 9 per cent in the former group are sixty-five years of age or over, as compared with 13 per cent in the latter group. These differences are perhaps due to the fact that many in the younger age groups were not well established in any employment and hence were more affected by the depression than those who had held a position for a number of years. A certain percentage of persons over sixty-five years of age were already receiving old age pensions at the time the study was started, and furthermore a higher percentage of such individuals are undoubtedly being cared for by relatives, or by various charitable and fraternal institutions, than is true for the younger age groups.

For the total number of relief cases analyzed, 96 per cent of the heads are of the white race, 3 per cent are negroes, and 0.4 per cent of some other color. The proportion of negroes in the sample studied is nearly five times as great as in the total population of the state, 0.7 per cent of whom are negroes. All of the cases in the rural counties are white, as compared with 98 per cent for the slightly and moderately urban, and 94 per cent for the largely urban counties; the latter group of counties contains not only a higher percentage of negroes but also a

⁷ Based on male heads only, since the age distribution for female heads is not given in the U. S. Census for 1930.

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS AND MALE HEADS OF ALL FAMILIES IN ENUMERATED COUNTIES



IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD
 CHART 4

larger proportion of other races than the remaining groups of counties.

Ninety-four per cent of the family heads included in the investigation were born in the United States, 3 per cent were born in Northern Europe, 2 per cent in Southern Europe, and one per cent in other foreign countries. The percentage of the heads of relief households who are natives of the United States is slightly higher than that for the heads of all families in the state, 87 per cent of whom were born in this country.

The rural group of counties shows a higher percentage of family heads who were born outside of the United States than do the two urban groups, however, a slightly higher percentage of the cases in the urban than in the rural counties were born in Southern Europe.

Residence

The population studied constitutes a fairly stable group when considered from the standpoint of changes in residence. Twenty-three per cent have lived in one community since birth and an additional 25 per cent have lived in the present locality for twenty years or more. Only 4 per cent moved from one county to another during the preceding year, and 32 per cent have lived in the community in which they are now residing between one and ten years.

Broadly speaking, the population in the slightly and moderately urban counties has been less mobile than that in the largely urban and rural counties. The former group of counties contains not only a relatively high proportion of families who have resided in the present locality for at least twenty years, but also a comparatively low percentage who have lived in the present locality for less than five years.

The most significant fact shown by the above figures is that there

have been comparatively few changes in residence among the relief population during the depression years.⁸ The relief policy, in effect, prevents their movement elsewhere. Since they are not forced to make a change in residence for purposes of seeking employment, there is no real incentive for them to do so. It seems apparent, however, that in some instances those on relief constitute an excess of population in their county, and that they may not reasonably expect to be re-absorbed into their former employment even with the return of prosperity. For example, in Appanoose County, mining production has continued during the depression at nearly the same rate as during the years 1926 to 1929. Yet, over four hundred miners in this county are on relief. Thus, unless additional markets are found for Iowa coal or unless other employment can be secured for these miners it will eventually be necessary for them to migrate to other counties.⁹ Similar considerations no doubt apply to other areas, and although the discontinuance of relief would force unemployed groups to seek elsewhere for work, it would require several years of trial and error to reach a better equilibrium in the distribution of the population, and it seems that specific attempts must be made to find new employment for those who constitute such an excess population.

For the relief group as a whole, 76 per cent live in houses (1% in duplex houses), 22 per cent occupy apartments, flats, or rooms, and 3 per

⁸ This does not refer to changes from one neighborhood to another, but rather from one town to another or from one community to another.

⁹ For a more complete description of this situation see "Report on Appanoose County" by the Committee on Population and Social Trends of the Iowa State Planning Board.

cent make their homes in shacks or similar types of dwellings. As is to be expected, a much higher percentage of the relief population in the largely urban than in the other two groups of counties live in apartments or rooms. The percentage living in shacks remains practically constant for the three classes of counties. This suggests the need for improving housing conditions in some of the rural areas, as well as in the urban centers.

Table 17 shows that 10 per cent of the families surveyed occupy one room only, 11 per cent live in two rooms, 15 per cent in three, and the remaining 66 per cent in four or more. The median number of rooms for the largely urban counties is 3.9, for the slightly and moderately urban, 3.9, and for the rural, 5.2.

The above figures are made more significant when it is realized that in the sample studied seventy-two families of four or more persons live in one room and 191 families of the same size live in two rooms. One hundred and five families of six or more persons live in three rooms and eighty families of eight or more persons live in four rooms. In other words, at least 11 per cent of the total cases occupy very congested quarters, as may be evidenced by the fact that there are two or more persons per room.

Table 18 which furnishes an estimate as to the type of neighborhood in which the relief families live, indicates that the total group is fairly evenly divided among the three classifications "good", "fair", and "poor".¹⁰ When the various groups of counties are considered separately,

¹⁰ It should be pointed out that these data are in no sense absolute, since a condition that is "good" to one observer may be "fair" or "poor" to another, etc.

however, striking differences are to be noted. In the largely urban counties only 11 per cent reside in a "good" neighborhood, as contrasted with 46 per cent in the rural counties living in this type of surroundings. On the other hand, 40 per cent of the cases in the largely urban counties are to be found in the "poor" sections of the town, whereas only 12 per cent in the rural counties live in a "poor" neighborhood. No doubt the absence of slums and of congested areas in the open country accounts for these differences.

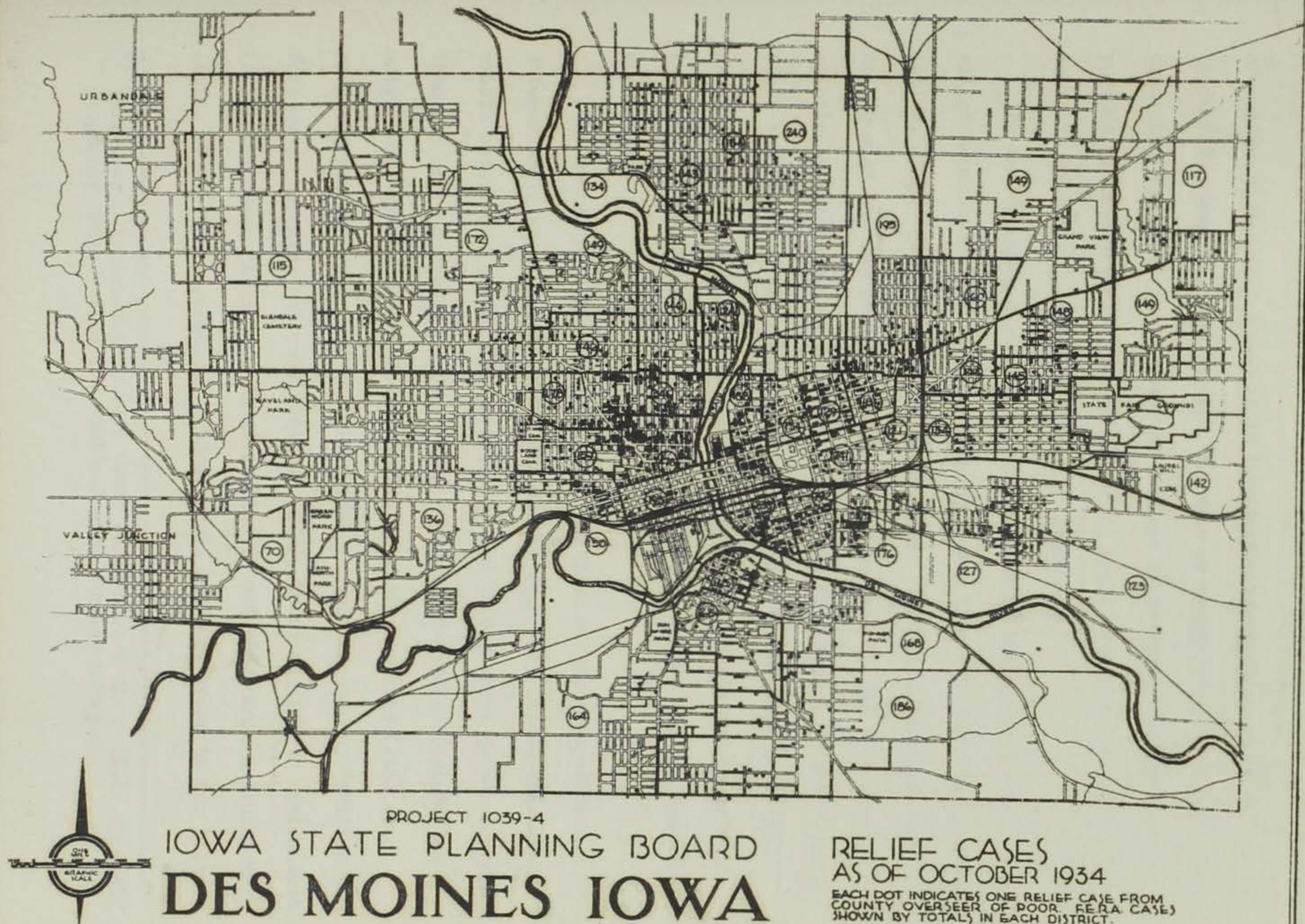
As has been pointed out by the Committee on Health and Housing of the Iowa State Planning Board, the relief population, especially in the larger towns, tends to be concentrated in the poorest areas and "as the relief load has grown, so have the slums!"¹¹ Many families whose curtailed income necessitated cheaper rentals were forced to move into a poorer neighborhood, and it is significant that nearly one-half of the total relief families in Dubuque who are now living in the worst areas of the city once inhabited better quarters. The map on the following page shows a similar concentration of relief cases in the poorer sections of Des Moines.

It is not the purpose of this study to offer suggestions for alleviating the situation, but the facts indicate that an acute housing problem exists with respect to the relief population. The poor environment into which many families are forced will naturally tend to lower their morale and to further degrade and retard their living standards.

One resource possessed by 21 per cent of the cases is the ownership

¹¹ Report on Housing, Revised, Dubuque, Iowa p.47

FIGURE 5



of a home.¹² However, since it is frequently impossible to raise an appreciable sum of money through the sale or refinancing of a home, such ownership is not of great value as a means of bridging the gap during periods of unemployment. In other words, house ownership as an economic asset is of doubtful value in times of emergency.

In the counties surveyed, the proportion of home-owners among the relief population (21%) is considerably below that for the general population, 55 per cent of whom own their home. This difference in the percentages of the two groups is perhaps due in part to the fact that a relatively high proportion of the relief families have lost their homes since the onset of the depression, and in part to the fact that this group as a whole was not able to accumulate as much capital to invest in a home, even during the years of prosperity, as was the non-relief population.

The number of relief cases falling in some of the occupational categories is too small to state definitely that very little difference exists among the various occupational groups with respect to the proportion who own their homes. But on the basis of the cases studied, the only groups that vary any decided extent from the average (21%) are proprietors, managers, and officials (28%), those classed as "skilled and foremen in building and construction" (27%), those engaged in agriculture (16%), and those classed as "semi-skilled in building and construction" (13%). Thus, the percentage of home-owners in every group is far below

¹² This does not mean that all of these cases have a clear title to their property; many of them are burdened with a heavy mortgage.

the average (55%) for the population in general.

Usual Occupations of Heads of Relief Households

Chart 5 shows that approximately 38 per cent of the heads of relief households fall in the occupational classification¹³ of unskilled laborers, 18 per cent are classified as skilled laborers, 14 per cent as farm operators and laborers, 8 per cent as domestic and personal workers, 3 per cent as proprietors, managers, and officials, 3 per cent as office workers, and 2 per cent as professional and technical workers. It is apparent from these figures that the great majority of the cases studied are manual workers of various degrees of skill, and that public works as a form of unemployment relief will provide most of the men with jobs for which they are fitted by training and experience. However, approximately 15 per cent of the cases are physically incapacitated for manual labor, or have not been accustomed to this type of work, and it is important that they be provided with jobs adapted to their ability. If men are forced into employment for which they are unfitted, the social and psychological, as well as the physical effects which are likely to accrue are apt to prove detrimental to those concerned. Thus, any program which furnishes work for the unemployed should provide suitable labor for "white-collar" workers, even though they form a comparatively small minority of the total cases.

In view of the organization of subsistence homesteads, the rural resettlement program, and other similar projects which are being attempted

¹³ Based on Manual of Work Division Procedure--Federal Emergency Relief Administration Occupational Classification Index st--2081--15

DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO USUAL OCCUPATION

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND
OFFICIALS

OFFICE WORKERS

SALESMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS

SKILLED AND FOREMEN IN
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

SKILLED AND FOREMEN IN
MANUFACTURING

SEMI-SKILLED IN BUILDING
AND CONSTRUCTION

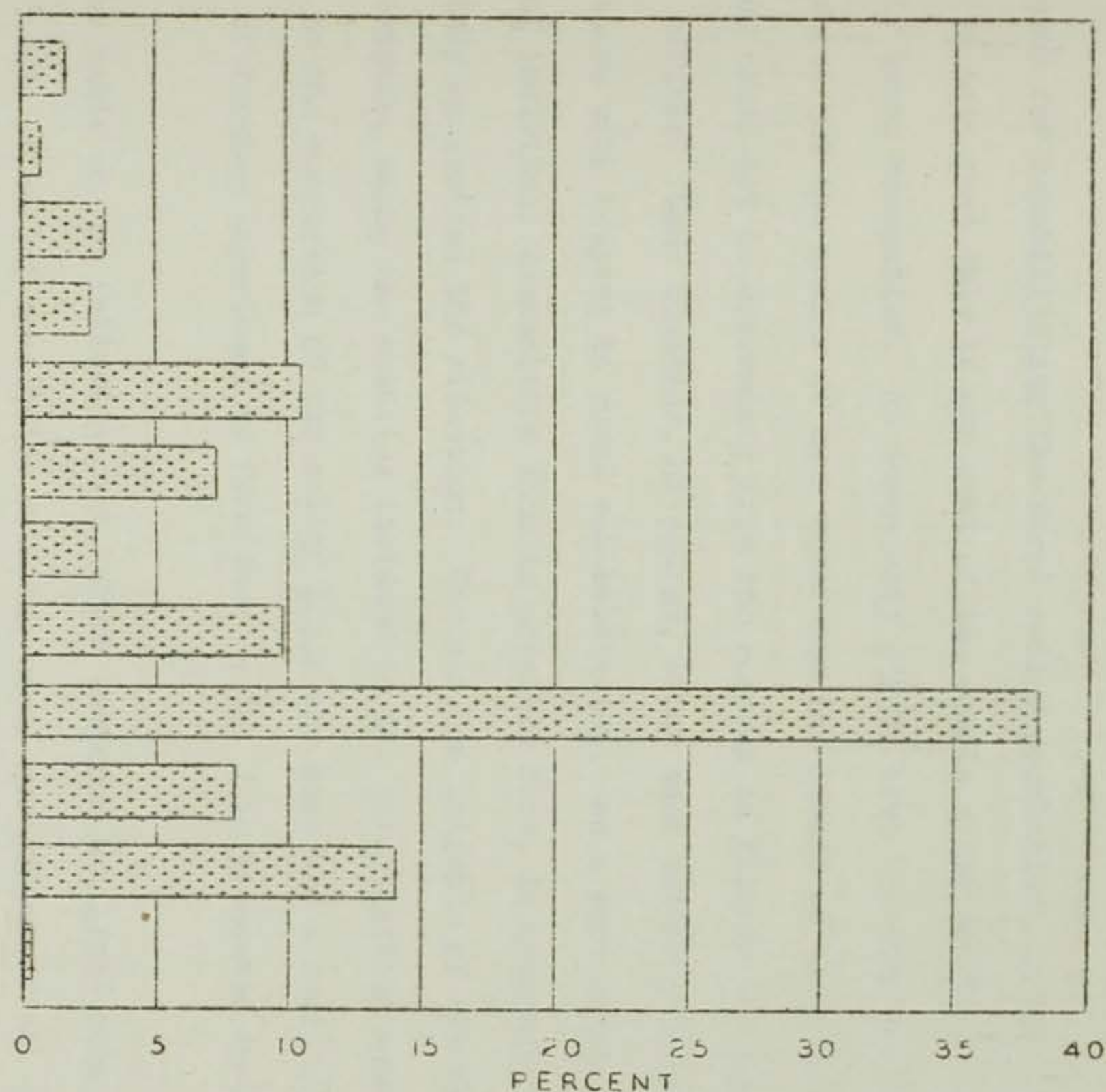
SEMI-SKILLED IN MANUFACTURING

UNSKILLED LABOR
(COMMON LABOR)

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL
SERVICE

FARM OPERATORS AND LABORERS

INEXPERIENCED JUNIOR



IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

as a means for rehabilitating the rural relief population, it is of interest to note that only 14 per cent of the sample cases reported farming as their usual occupation. No doubt many others have had some farming experience, but the number of such cases and the amount of their experience could not be determined from the records on file in the various relief offices. Some counties, of course, offer much better possibilities than others with respect to rural rehabilitation, and a more detailed study of individual communities than is possible here, is necessary to completely understand the situation. However, an estimate of the differences existing among the counties included in the investigation with regard to the proportion of the relief cases who have had a considerable amount of farming experience is furnished by the data presented in Table 22.

The table on the following page, which compares the usual occupation of the heads of relief households with the usual occupation of all gainful workers in the state, shows that the number of common laborers on relief is far out of proportion to their number in the state. On the other hand, professional and technical workers, proprietors, managers, and officials, and those usually employed in agriculture are very much under-represented. Thus, the evidence seems to bear out the common viewpoint that those engaged in the more stable occupations have been much less affected by the depression than those who are dependent upon unskilled labor for their livelihood.

The question may well arise as to how long the heads of the families under consideration had been unemployed at the time they were forced to seek relief. In attempting to answer this question a sample of 2,069 cases was studied with respect to the difference between the length of

time since last steadily employed and the number of months known to a relief agency.

Table 1

Proportion of the Relief Population Usually Engaged in Various Occupations Compared with the Proportion of the Total Population Engaged in Similar Occupations

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Relief Population</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
Professional - technical	1.8	7.5
Proprietors, managers, & officials	0.7	10.1
Office or clerical workers	3.1	5.8
Skilled laborers	18.0	11.9
Semi-skilled laborers	12.8	6.4
Common laborers	38.3	9.4
Farm operators & laborers	14.1	36.2
Domestic workers	8.0	11.4
Others	3.4	1.2

The results show that of those having no steady work (of one or more months' duration) since first going on relief, 30 per cent had been unemployed for a period of less than six months, 13 per cent between six and eleven months, 13 per cent between one and two years, and 29 per cent for over two years; the median length of time for the group as a whole being approximately one year.

Another point of interest in this connection is the question of temporary jobs. In other words, how large a proportion of the cases have remained on relief continuously since they first became known to the relief agency? The data presented in Charts 6 and 7 show that 38 per

* It should be pointed out that the comparison of the relief population with the total population is not absolutely valid since different occupational classifications were used (the data for the total population were obtained from the following Planning Board report --Sinn and Rauscher, Occupations of Gainful Workers: Iowa, 1900-1930), but any differences in the percentages due to this fact would be quite insignificant.

cent of the cases have had employment of one or more months' duration since first known to the relief agency, whereas 62 per cent have not had any such employment, even though some of them have been on relief for five years or more. These facts indicate that it has been difficult for these unemployed workers to obtain even temporary employment, and that the opinion voiced by many people to the effect that those on relief should be able to pick up enough odd jobs to at least subsist, is contrary to the facts.

Chart 6, which compares the various occupational groups with respect to the length of time out of work before accepting relief, shows that the skilled or semi-skilled and the domestic workers had been unemployed for the longest periods of time, whereas the common laborers and the agricultural workers had been unemployed for the shortest periods of time. Furthermore, as shown by Chart 7, a larger proportion of those who may be classified as skilled, domestic, or unskilled workers, than of those in the "white-collar" and agricultural groups, have had one or more temporary jobs since first going on relief.

Assuming that economic conditions were "normal" before 1930, an attempt was made to determine the regularity of employment of the heads of these relief families when they, supposedly, had an opportunity to work.

The results indicate that 62 per cent of the cases were "regular" workers before this date, 29 per cent were "irregular" and 4 per cent were "casual". Five per cent of the total had had no previous work; these refer mostly to young persons who were in school up to 1930 and to widows who were not gainfully employed prior to the death of their husbands.

Since the irregularity in employment of some of the workers during the years of prosperity may have been due to sickness or other factors

MEDIAN NUMBER OF MONTHS OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS BEFORE FIRST CONTACT WITH RELIEF AGENCY BY VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES

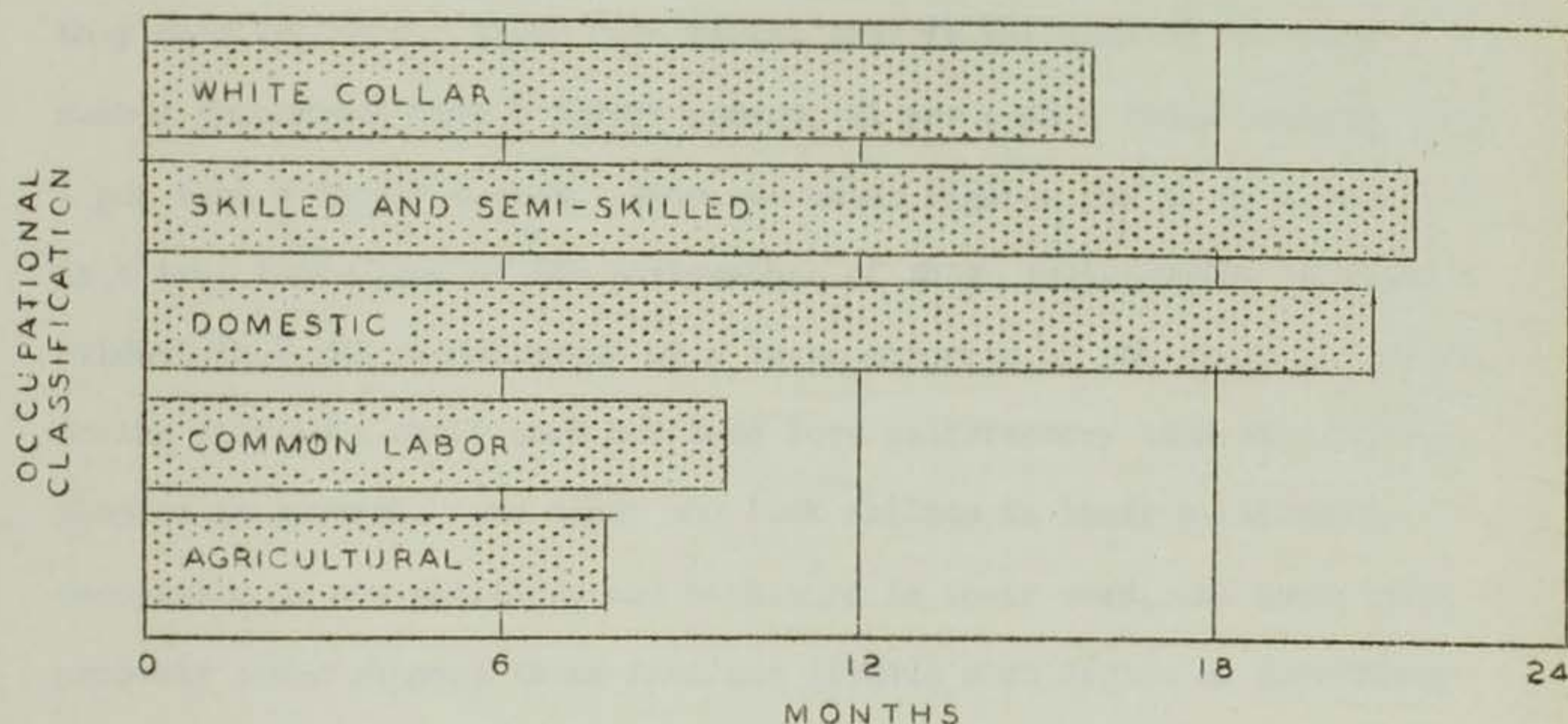


CHART 6

PERCENTAGE OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS HAVING HAD ONE MONTH OR MORE OF STEADY EMPLOYMENT SINCE FIRST CONTACT WITH RELIEF AGENCY

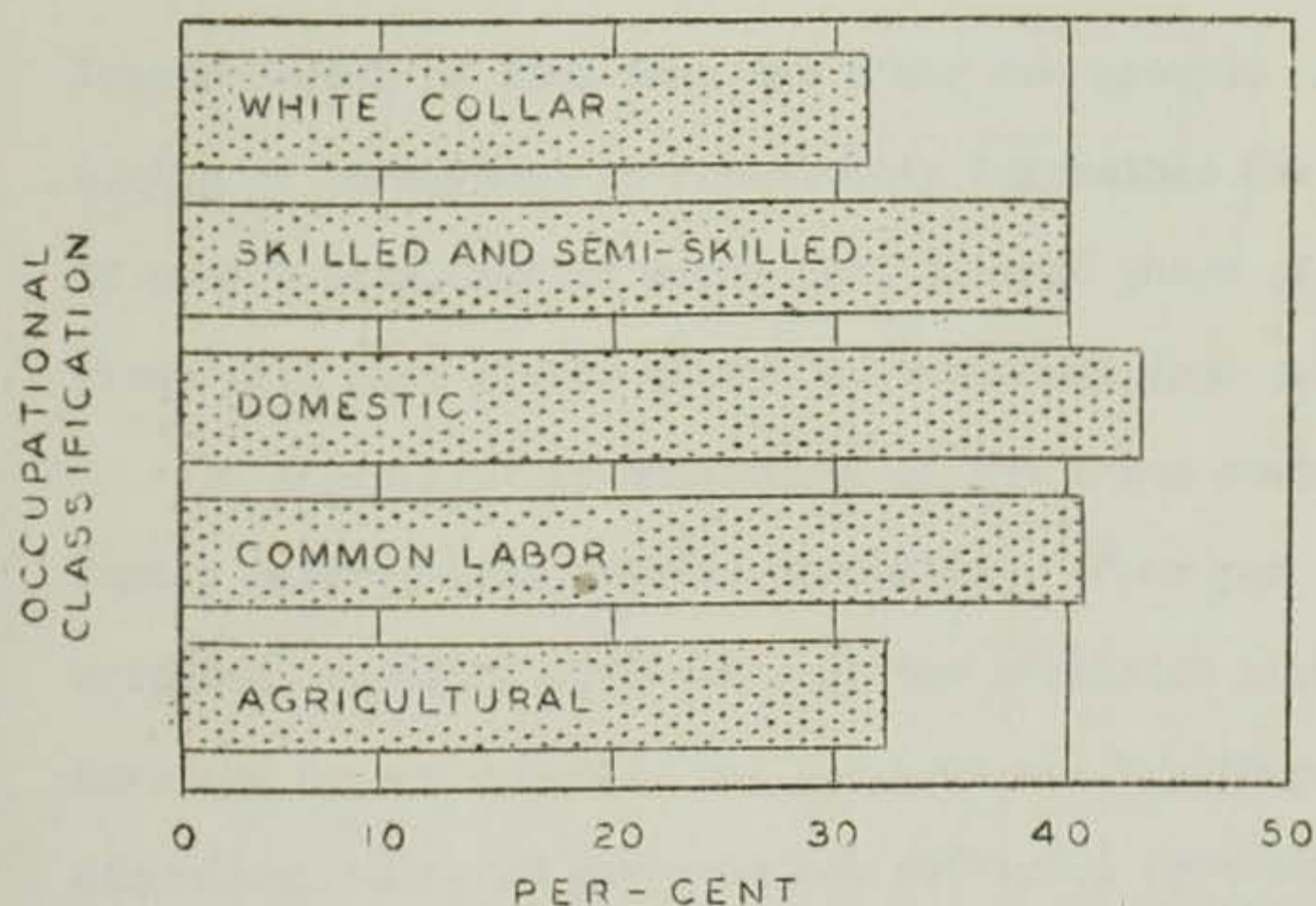


CHART 7

for which the individual himself was not directly responsible, information was also obtained regarding the work-record of all cases during the time they were employed. These data reveal that 75 per cent of the total number enumerated have a "good" record, 21 per cent a "fair" record, and 4 per cent a "poor" record. Thus, if these figures are to be accepted as a true indication of the performance of these individuals, it seems evident that the unemployment of a large majority of the cases is not due to the fact that their work has been less satisfactory than that of employees in general. And those who lack ability in their particular occupation or are shiftless and haphazard in their work, and hence will probably never support their families without some degree of dependency on charity, apparently form only a small minority of the total cases.

Health

An estimate as to the health status of the heads of the relief households studied shows that 79 per cent have "good" health, 15 per cent "fair" health, and 7 per cent "poor" health. Taken as a whole, the group having "poor" health has been known to the relief agency for a longer period of time than the other two groups. Furthermore, the securing of employment is practically impossible for those who are chronically in poor health, and it seems that a large share of those who fall in this group will most likely always be dependent upon public or private charity.

In approximately one-fourth of the cases studied, the head of the family suffers from chronic disability. Four per cent of the cases are crippled or deformed, 3 per cent are afflicted with hernias, 2 per cent have eye or ear defects, one per cent are handicapped by nervous or mental disorders, while 14 per cent are suffering from other disabilities, such

as heart disease, diabetes, chronic nephritis, etc. Although it is apparent that many of the chronic disabilities cited do not entirely incapacitate those so affected, they do limit the field of employment, and in this sense they frequently constitute a serious handicap.

As is to be expected, the proportion suffering from chronic disability is closely related to age; 47 per cent of the cases sixty years of age or over being so affected, as compared with 27 per cent of those between the ages of forty and sixty, and 14 per cent of those below the age of forty. But due to the differences in the number of cases at the various age levels, approximately one-half of the 1,542 cases having a chronic disability are below the age of fifty.

In 19 per cent of the cases, some member of the family, other than the head, is suffering from chronic disability; in 16 per cent of the cases one or more members of the family experienced serious illness during the preceding two years; and in 5 per cent of the cases one or more deaths occurred in the family during the preceding three years. While there is obviously a certain amount of overlapping in these percentages, the fact remains that the economic stability of a fairly high percentage of the families on relief has been disturbed by the expense incurred, or by the new adjustments which are frequently necessary, as a result of sickness or death.

Education

Inasmuch as a minimum degree of education is assumed to be essential to effective participation in contemporary American life, it is desirable to know the educational attainment of the heads of relief families. Such information should aid in a better understanding of the relief population

and of the problems involved in the effective rehabilitation of relief families.

Slightly over 98 per cent of all relief heads surveyed are able to speak, read, and write English. And no doubt many of those who cannot read or write English are able to speak it, so that the remaining percentage is not necessarily composed of those who are unable to do all three.

One per cent never attended school and an additional 33 per cent did not advance as far as the eighth grade. In other words, more than one-third did not complete an elementary school education. A comparatively high percentage of the remaining cases (41%) stopped at the end of the eighth grade, leaving only about one-fourth who continued beyond this level of attainment. Only about one out of every eleven was graduated from high school, and less than one out of every forty attended college. Those who were graduated from college comprised less than one per cent of the total group.

Fairly significant variations with respect to the amount of schooling received by relief heads are to be found among the various types of counties. The rural counties contain relatively fewer illiterates and a smaller proportion who never attended school than do the other groups. But they also include relatively fewer cases who advanced beyond the grade school level. The highest percentage of the cases advancing beyond the eighth grade is to be found in the slightly and moderately urban counties, but 15 per cent of this group dropped out at the end of the ninth grade, so that the urban counties have proportionately more high school and college graduates than the other groups.

Chart 8, which compares the educational attainment of the heads of relief households with that of the general population of corresponding ages,¹⁴ shows little difference between the two groups for the lower grades. In the more advanced stages of education, however, the handicap of the relief heads becomes quite noticeable, and taken as a whole, their educational attainment is below that for the general population. Yet the fact remains that two-thirds of the heads of relief households have a minimum of an eighth grade education, and it seems evident that lack of education alone is a relatively unimportant factor in the unemployment problem. No doubt it has played a part in forcing families to relief, but other factors have seemingly been of greater significance.

The Farm Group

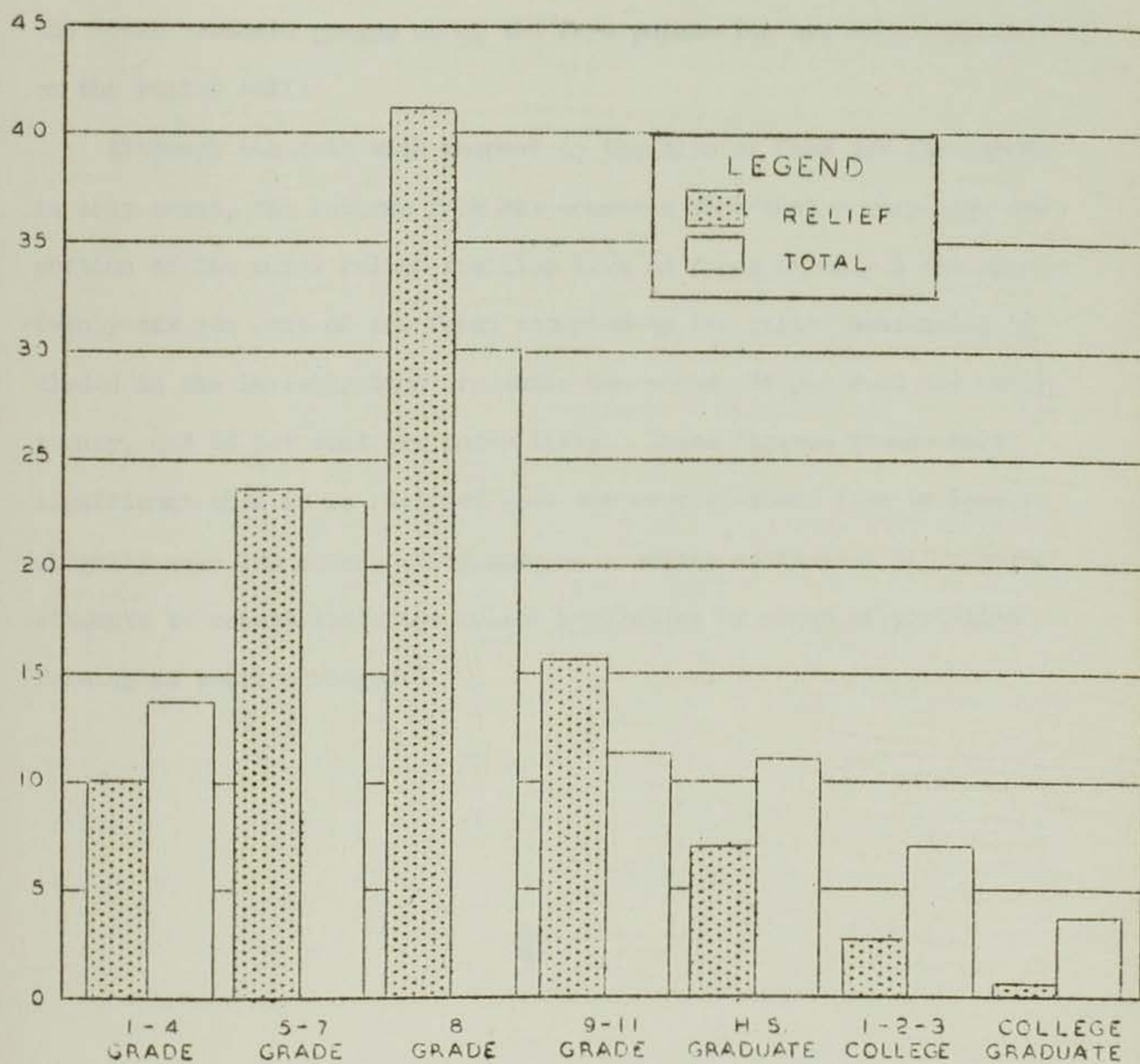
Only 6 per cent of the total number of families surveyed live on farms. Even in the rural counties only 9 per cent of the cases reside in the open country, which is far below the percentage of such cases in the state as a whole.¹⁵ Moreover, many of these families were receiving only drought relief (feed or seed), which is usually of a very temporary nature. Hence, the data indicate that the farm population as a whole has been much less dependent upon outside aid than has the urban and village population.

Of those living on farms, 52 per cent are tenants, 20 per cent are

¹⁴ This comparison is not strictly accurate because the age groups are slightly different and because the figures for the total population were obtained from the Iowa Census for 1925, so that they are now somewhat out-of-date.

¹⁵ The U. S. Census for 1930 shows that 35 per cent of Iowa's total population lives on farms; of these approximately one-half are owners.

COMPRATIVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HEADS OF
RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS AND TOTAL TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER



IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

CHART 8

unemployed renters, 17 per cent owners, 11 per cent farm laborers, and 0.4 per cent are former owners. Thus, as might naturally be expected, the lower economic groups among the farm population are over-represented on the relief rolls.

Although the data with respect to the size of farm are inadequate in many cases, the returns from six counties show that a very high proportion of the rural relief families live on farms of only a few acres. Twenty-six per cent of the farms occupied by the relief households included in the investigation are under ten acres, 35 per cent are under twenty, and 56 per cent are under fifty. These figures become more significant when it is realized that the average-sized farm in Iowa is slightly over 160 acres. They suggest possible weaknesses in proposed attempts to rehabilitate the relief population by means of part-time farming on small acreages.

CHAPTER III

FACTORS LEADING TO RELIEF

The Iowa Emergency Relief Administration has pointed out that the prosperity of the state is generally conceded to be dependent upon the status of the two major cash crops, corn and hogs; and that the prosperity of the farmer determines the prosperity and welfare of the greater portion of the population of Iowa. Therefore, some of the underlying and immediate causes of the emergency relief problem were: "(1) Steadily declining market prices of the principal agricultural products of the state. (2) The consequent decline in the value of farm land. (3) Farmers' inability to accomplish any substantial reduction in farm property indebtedness. (4) The large number of failures among country banks. (5) Constant increase in farm property taxes. (6) The serious drought of 1934."¹

Since all of the foregoing factors are of an economic nature, however, the question still remains as to whether there are certain causes inherent in the relief group itself which help to explain why this sector of the population is forced to seek assistance, while at the same time approximately six-sevenths of the families in the state are self-supporting. An adequate answer to this question obviously involves many difficulties and the relative part played by various factors cannot be determined definitely. In the first place, it is possible that many subtle forces which are not measurable objectively differentiate the relief population from the general population, and in the second place, no factor affects all families to the same degree. Thus, in a sense, each case represents

¹ The Activities of the Iowa Emergency Relief Administration for the Period January 1933 Through December 1934. p.3

an individual problem.

There are, however, certain general causes not attributable directly to economic conditions which help to explain the relief situation, and a partial answer to the problem under consideration was furnished in Chapter I. For instance, it was pointed out that (1) 9 per cent of the heads of relief households are unemployable because of old age, (2) 24 per cent are suffering from chronic disabilities, (3) 33 per cent were casual or irregular workers before 1930, (4) 34 per cent have less than an eighth grade education, and (5) 4 per cent are females who are unemployable because of dependent children. Furthermore, 23 per cent of the relief families are composed of six or more members, (2) 3 per cent have experienced serious illness during the past two years, and (3) 3 per cent live on farms of less than fifty acres.

By making certain comparisons between the relief population and the general population it was shown further that no single factor seems to make for a sharp demarcation between the two populations. No attempt was made, however, to analyze the relationships among the various items in order to determine the proportion of the relief population affected by various combinations of factors. In other words, the problem which still remains is to determine the percentage of cases who are not only chronically disabled but also have a poor education, the percentage who are chronically disabled, have a poor education, and were irregular workers before 1930, etc. Obviously a combination of all of the factors under consideration will not necessarily force a family to relief, but, other things being equal, those individuals who are chronically disabled and have a poor education are more handicapped by the present day competition in employment than those who are chronically disabled and have

a good education, or those who are healthy but have a poor education, etc. It should be pointed out further that the analysis of the proportion of cases affected by each individual factor, or combination of factors, has not been made to indicate the relative importance of each; but rather as an aid in estimating the total effect of all of the factors selected for study, which was the ultimate objective of this phase of the investigation.

In carrying out this analysis a representative sample of 1,648 cases was selected.² Each item under consideration was then cross-tabulated with every other item in order to determine all of the interrelationships among the various factors.³

The table on the following page, which furnishes a summary of the findings, shows that for the group as a whole, 43 per cent of the cases are affected by one of the factors, 19 per cent by two, 7 per cent by three, one per cent by four, and 0.2 per cent by five. Of those affected by two factors, the most frequent combinations are large family and poor education (4.4%), poor health and poor education (3.3%), and poor health and poor employment record (2.7%). Of those affected by three or more factors, the most frequent combinations involve large family, poor health, poor employment record, and poor education. It is interesting to note that nearly two-thirds of those who had an irregular employment record before 1930 are affected by one or more of the other factors under

² These cases, which were drawn from all types of counties, were selected so that the number of unknown responses to all of the items would be at a minimum.

³ Since heads of families over sixty-five years of age and female heads with dependent children are considered to be unemployable, these cases were excluded from the cross-tabulation.

consideration, and in approximately 40 per cent of these cases a poor employment record is combined with poor health; thus, it seems that a large proportion of the persons in this group were not directly or wholly responsible for their lack of steady employment.

Table 2

Proportion of Cases in Each Occupational Group Affected
by Various Single Factors or Combinations of Factors

Factor	Occupational Group					
	"White Collar"	Skilled or Semi-skilled	Un- skilled	Do- mestic	Agri- culture	All Occup.
Over 65 years of age	5.2	4.2	4.5	5.7	4.2	4.4
Females with children	4.4	3.0	1.2	38.7	0.0	3.6
Size of farm	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	2.6	1.2
Large family	6.7	8.2	6.7	3.4	9.3	7.7
Poor health	11.1	7.0	5.2	4.6	7.1	6.8
Irregular employment	8.9	10.8	8.8	5.7	3.6	7.7
Serious illness	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.9
Education	3.0	8.8	12.8	8.0	14.1	10.9
Two of above factors	17.8	19.7	7.6	12.5	20.4	18.8
Three of above factors	2.2	7.8	7.2	4.6	8.4	7.4
Four of above factors	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2
Five of above factors	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
No factors	<u>39.3</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>29.1</u>
Total	100.1	99.8	100.1	100.2	99.8	99.9

When the various occupational groups are compared with respect to the various factors selected for study certain fairly significant differences can be noted. Widows with dependent children are largely limited to the "white collar" and domestic workers; the proportion of large families is especially high in the agricultural and skilled or semi-skilled groups; the proportion affected by poor health is highest among the "white collar" workers, and the proportion having a poor employment record is highest among the skilled or semi-skilled workers; and a poor education is much more common among the agricultural and unskilled workers than among the other occupational groups.

The combination of two factors found most frequently among the "white collar", skilled or semi-skilled, and domestic groups is poor health and poor employment record, whereas the most frequent combination among the unskilled and agricultural groups is large family and poor education. The largest combination of three factors among the skilled or semi-skilled workers is poor health, poor employment record, and serious illness during the past two years; among the unskilled and domestic workers, poor health, poor employment record, and poor education; and among the agricultural workers, large family, poor health, and poor education. It may also be mentioned that the "white collar" and domestic groups include comparatively few who are affected by more than one factor, and that the former group has the highest percentage of cases affected by none of the factors analyzed, whereas the latter group has the smallest percentage of such cases.

One of the most significant facts shown by the analysis is that only 23 per cent of the cases are affected by more than one of the factors selected for study and less than 10 per cent are affected by more than two. When these findings are combined with the fact that none of the contributing causes analyzed were found for 29 per cent of the cases studied, it may be seen that a large proportion of the heads of relief households have at least a fair amount of education, are in good health, and had regular employment before 1930. Thus, marginal workers, who would be the first to be laid off and the last to be hired, apparently form but a small proportion of the total cases.

The analysis as a whole indicates that a high percentage of the cases on relief are representative generally of workers in their particular occupation, and for this reason they cannot be directly blamed for their

misfortune. In other words, it is safe to conclude that no blanket charge of personal responsibility can be placed against the relief population; rather the major causes for their lack of self-support are attributable to the disruption of our total economic structure, over which these individuals have no direct control.

CHAPTER IV

UNEMPLOYABLES ON RELIEF ROLLS

It has been pointed out in the preceding chapters that a large percentage of the cases on relief appear to be as well qualified for employment in their particular occupation as the general run of those who have retained their jobs throughout the depression. Therefore, assuming the return to normal industrial conditions, it seems likely that the largest share of Iowa's permanent relief load will consist of those who are ineligible for gainful employment.¹ With this view in mind, the present chapter was designed to separate the employables from the unemployables and to estimate the proportion of relief cases who may be cared for under an adequate social security program.

In carrying out this analysis, a representative sample of 2,827 cases was selected for study. Cross-tabulations were then made between all items pertaining to the employability of various members of the family, so that there would be no duplications of individuals in the final percentages.

¹ Of course, as was shown in Chapter II, some occupations and some counties have been affected much more drastically by the depression than others, so that several cases will most likely never be reabsorbed into their former occupations. Thus, a considerable amount of time will undoubtedly be required for the creation of new types of work to help alleviate the situation in some localities, or for the necessary shifts in occupations to take place. Furthermore, many variables, which cannot be controlled scientifically, enter in to make an accurate prediction of Iowa's permanent relief load impossible. But it is believed that an estimate of the proportion who are not eligible for re-employment will be of some value as regards planning for the future.

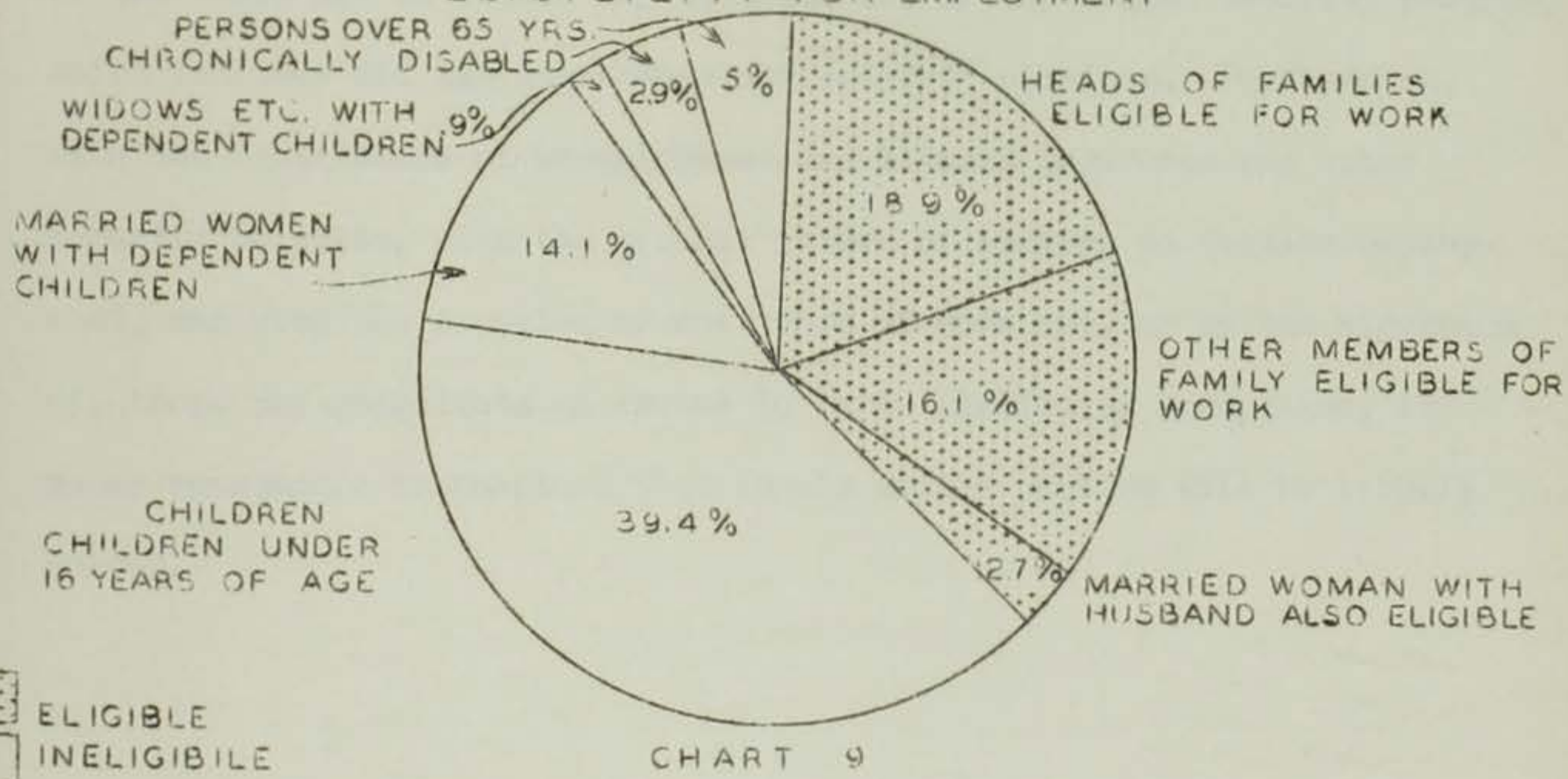
Chart 9, which furnishes a summary of one phase of this investigation, shows that approximately 38 per cent of all individuals on relief in the state are eligible for employment, whereas 62 per cent are incapable of working or are not seeking work.² The former group is about equally divided between heads and other members of the family, while the latter group is composed very largely of children and mothers of these children; leaving only a small minority who are ineligible because of old age or because of some chronic disability.

Chart 10, which presents information pertaining to families, rather than individuals, indicates that about 14 per cent of the relief households contain no employable member, 50 per cent contain only one, 23 per cent two, and 14 per cent three or more. A slightly higher percentage of the cases would fall in the group containing no persons eligible for employment if all cases who are partially incapacitated physically were included, but since these persons are eligible for certain types of work, they have been considered as employable. It should perhaps be added further, that of those families containing only one employable member, in nearly one-fourth of the cases this individual is a child, who will not necessarily support the entire family even though he is able to obtain steady work.

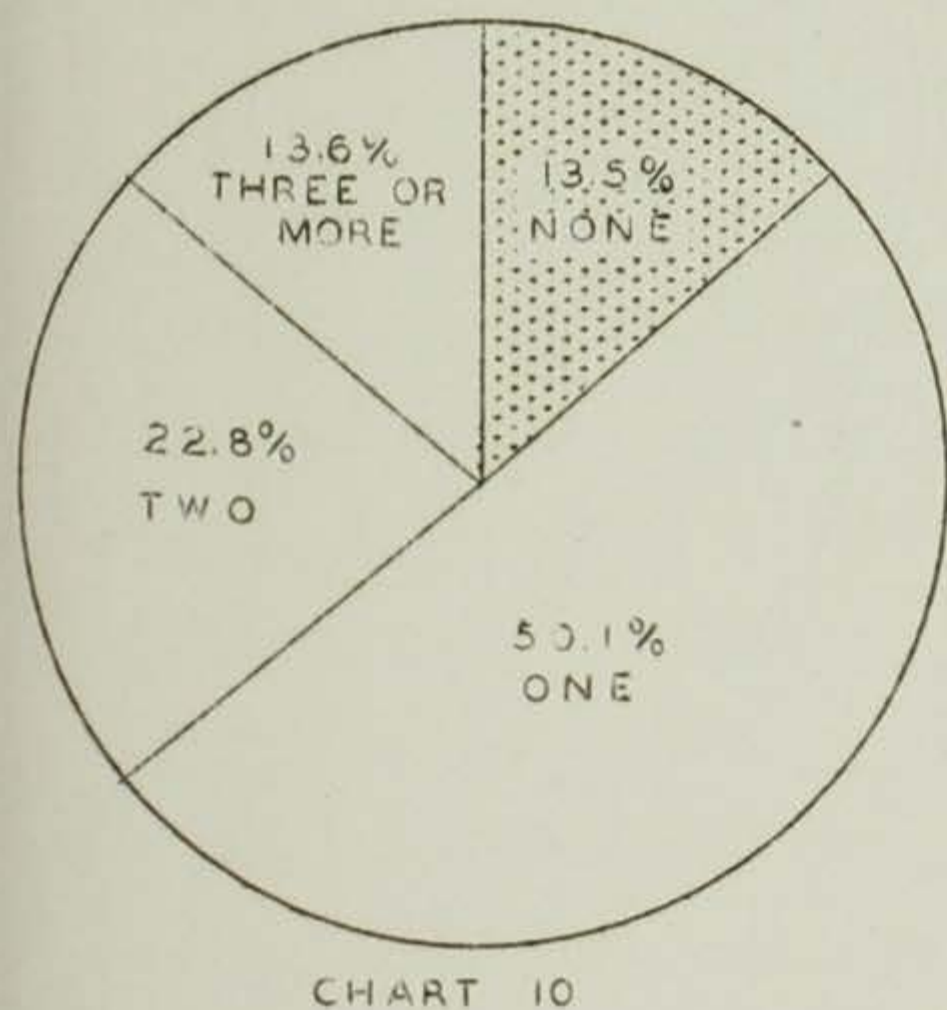
When the heads of relief households are considered separately, it is noted that 44 per cent may be classed as unemployable. Of these, however, approximately one-half have chronic disabilities which do not necessarily disqualify them from all types of gainful employment, which leaves only 21 per cent who may be regarded as altogether unable to work

² Individuals over sixty-five years of age were arbitrarily considered as ineligible for employment.

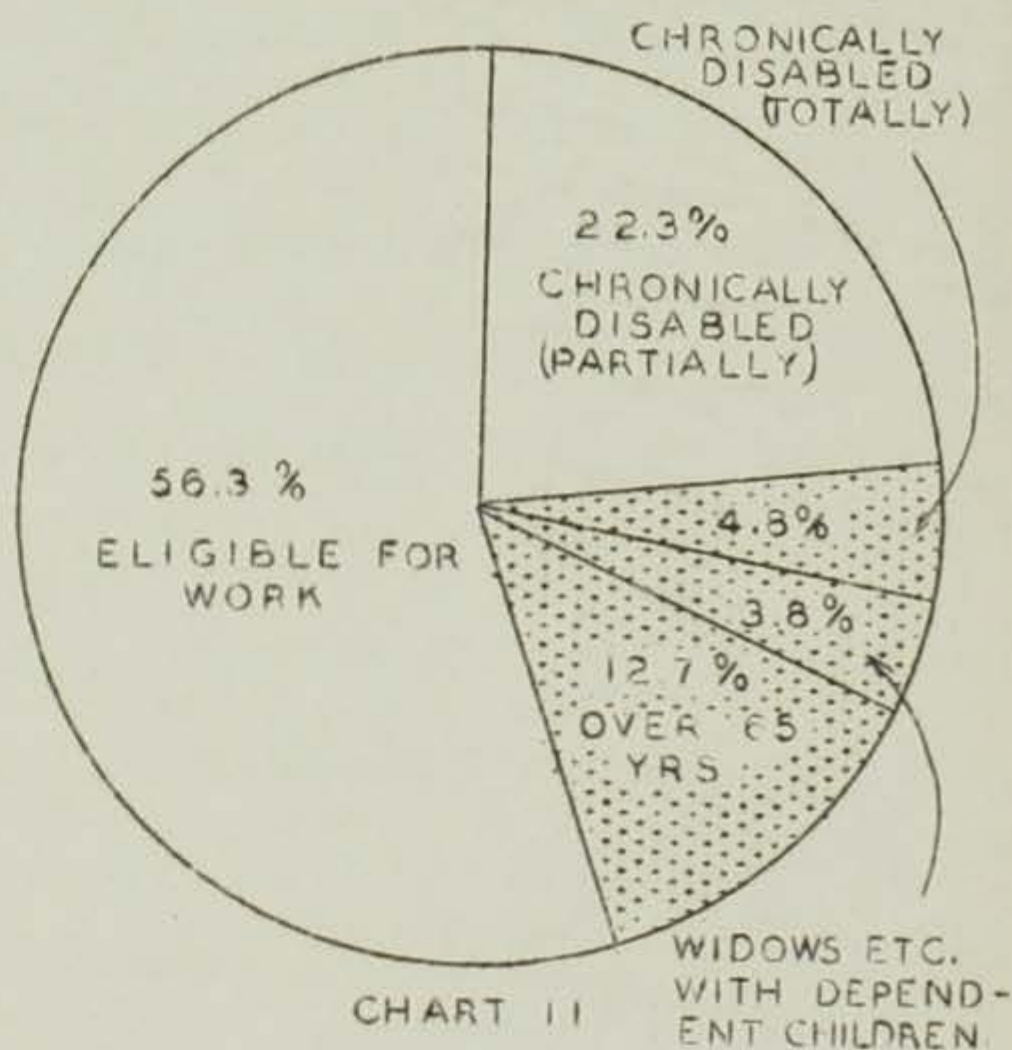
COMPOSITION OF THE RELIEF POPULATION WITH RESPECT TO ELIGIBILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT



NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS ELIGIBLE FOR WORK



EMPLOYABILITY OF THE HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS



or to seek work. This phase of the study indicates that nearly one-fifth of the cases now on relief may be cared for by the social security program, which includes old age assistance and mothers' pensions. Furthermore, with the institution of unemployment and illness insurance and other security benefits, with the gradual return of workers to regular employment, and with the creation of new types of work for, or by the migration of, those who constitute an excess in their particular occupation, it seems reasonable to conclude that Iowa's relief problem will be largely solved.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

In brief, the present study was designed (1) to furnish facts regarding the general characteristics of Iowa's relief population and to determine whether this group of individuals differs in certain fundamental respects from the total population of the state; (2) to present data which would lead to a better understanding of the reasons certain families have been forced to relief; and (3) to secure information which may be valuable in planning the present and future needs of relief clients.

The results of the investigation pertaining to the heads of the relief households show that (1) 90 per cent are male and 10 per cent female, (2) 96 per cent are white, slightly over 3 per cent black, and less than one per cent of some other color, (3) 94 per cent were born in the United States and 4 per cent are of foreign nativity, (4) 65 per cent have resided in the present locality for over ten years and only 4 per cent for less than one year, (5) 7 per cent are single, 78 per cent married (of these, 63 per cent have been married over ten years and only 14 per cent for less than four years), 7 per cent are separated or divorced, and 8 per cent widowed. As to the families: (1) their median size (3.7) is slightly higher than that for the general population of the state (3.3), but 77 per cent are composed of less than six members, (2) there have been no births in the family during the past three years in 73 per cent of the cases, one to two births in 26 per cent, and three or more in one per cent, (3) 76 per cent live in a house, 21 per cent in an apartment or rooms, and 3 per cent in a shack or similar type of dwelling; in slightly over 11 per cent of the cases there are two or more persons per room,

(4) 6 per cent reside in the open country, and of these 56 per cent live on farms of less than fifty acres, and (5) 41 per cent of the cases have one or more relatives who are also receiving relief.

Ninety-eight per cent of the heads of relief households are able to read, write, and speak English, and only one per cent have never attended school. Forty-one per cent passed the eighth grade, and an additional 23 per cent continued beyond this level of attainment; however, only 7 per cent completed a high school education and less than one per cent were graduated from college. The amount of formal education received by the relief heads is on the average somewhat below that for the general population of corresponding ages, but the fact that approximately two-thirds of the cases in the former group have a minimum of an eighth grade education would indicate that a lack of education, when taken alone, has not been responsible for forcing many families to relief.

The usual employment of slightly over half of the heads of relief families was in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations, whereas only about 6 per cent may be classed as "white collar" workers. On the other hand, only 16 per cent of all gainful workers in the state are employed in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations, and nearly one-fourth fall in the "white collar" classification. When this finding is combined with the fact that the employment record was termed "good" for three out of four of the cases studied and "poor" for less than one out of every twenty, it seems reasonable to conclude that a large majority of the heads of relief households were not inefficient or unqualified workers in their particular occupation, but that they were engaged in those types of jobs which have been affected to a far greater extent by the depression than have the more stable occupations.

In addition to the differences found between the relief population and the total population with respect to size of family, educational attainment, and usual occupation, it was discovered that (1) a higher percentage of the relief heads are below 25 years of age and a lower percentage above 65 years of age than is true for all heads of families in the state; (2) home ownership is much less common among relief than among non-relief families; and (3) the average-sized farm for the rural group is considerably below that for the state as a whole. None of these differences makes for a clear discrimination between the two populations, however, and there is a great deal of overlapping in every instance. Furthermore, a study of several traits, which are inherent in the relief population itself and which may have been responsible for leading families to relief indicated that the aggregate of these factors by no means explains why some families are on relief whereas others are as yet self-supporting. Thus, it seems evident that general economic conditions, rather than the personal traits and characteristics of the relief population, are mostly responsible for the unemployment of the unemployed.

A study of unemployables on the relief rolls revealed that 86 per cent of the families include one or more employable members, whereas in 14 per cent of the cases no person in the household is eligible for work. About 21 per cent of the relief heads are ineligible for all types of employment and an additional 22 per cent have a chronic disability, the nature of which makes it practically impossible for them to compete satisfactorily in certain types of occupations. This part of the investigation indicated further that about 20 per cent of the cases now on relief may be cared for by the present social security program, and that a very high proportion of the remaining cases are qualified to return to regular employment whenever the opportunity is afforded.

TABLE XV

NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF FAMILY HAS RESIDED IN PRESENT LOCALITY

County	Less than One	1-4	5-9	10-19	20 or More	Entire Life	Total Cases
Dubuque	0.3	3.2	8.2	15.6	30.3	42.4	1328
Linn	0.3	10.0	18.8	31.2	29.2	10.5	339
Polk	11.3	31.1	16.5	20.7	17.9	2.5	1465
Urban	5.4	17.0	13.2	19.7	24.4	20.3	3132
Appanoose		10.8	6.5	11.7	35.0	36.0	564
Henry		13.0	21.1	15.2	34.1	16.6	223
Monona		22.6	14.6	14.8	21.2	26.8	533
Plymouth		15.8	7.9	10.5	34.2	31.6	38
Tama		9.8	12.2	12.2	26.8	39.0	123
Slightly or Moderately Urban		15.4	12.2	13.3	29.2	29.9	1481
Humboldt	2.2	9.0	18.0	11.2	22.5	37.1	89
Keokuk	6.1	33.2	14.8	13.9	15.2	16.8	310
Sioux	0.7	20.4	18.2	19.5	18.2	23.0	461
Winnebago	1.0	14.3	23.5	16.3	28.6	16.3	98
Worth	4.4	14.5	33.3	23.3	17.8	6.7	90
Rural	2.8	22.1	19.0	17.2	18.6	20.3	1048
All Counties	3.5	17.5	14.0	17.6	24.6	22.8	5661

TABLE XVI

TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED BY FAMILY

County	House	Apart- ment	Flat	Duplex	Shack	Rooms	Others	Total Cases
Dubuque	50.3	6.8	21.6	2.5	3.6	14.4	0.8	1345
Linn	71.2	9.0	0.3		3.6	15.3	0.6	333
Polk	70.1	11.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	17.1	0.4	1448
Urban	61.6	9.0	9.4	1.1	2.5	15.8	0.6	3126
Appanoose	97.6		0.2		0.7	0.9	0.6	865
Henry	82.6		3.2			11.9	2.3	219
Monona	84.7			0.2	5.7	8.7	0.7	541
Plymouth	95.0	2.5				2.5		40
Tama	89.8	3.6		0.5	3.6	2.5		196
Slightly or Moderately Urban	91.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.4	4.7	0.8	1861
Humboldt	60.6	14.1	7.1	5.6	4.2	2.8	5.6	71
Keokuk	94.9	3.7			0.8	0.3	0.3	371
Sioux	85.7	9.6	0.4		3.3	0.4	0.6	481
Winnebago	66.3	4.1		8.2	5.1	13.2	3.1	98
Worth	82.2	11.1	4.5	2.2				90
Rural	85.1	7.6	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.0	1111
All Counties	75.0	6.1	5.1	0.9	2.4	9.8	0.7	6098

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN PRESENT LIVING QUARTERS

County	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more	Total Cases
Dubuque	6.9	10.4	16.9	21.1	14.4	22.1	8.2	1306
Linn	16.3	12.4	11.6	19.1	20.7	11.9	8.0	251
Polk	18.3	11.3	11.0	19.7	23.5	10.5	5.7	1412
Urban	13.1	11.0	13.6	20.3	19.3	15.7	7.0	2969
Appanoose	4.7	17.7	19.1	31.3	18.2	7.2	1.8	559
Henry	2.3	9.2	12.1	27.6	17.8	16.1	14.9	174
Monona	14.2	14.5	15.9	13.9	17.6	7.2	16.7	346
Plymouth		7.5	5.0	17.5	30.0	27.5	12.5	40
Tama	4.6	7.7	5.2	16.0	37.1	16.5	12.9	194
Slightly or Moderately Urban	6.7	13.9	14.9	23.5	21.2	10.4	9.4	1313
Humboldt	6.2	8.9	12.5	26.8	15.2	17.9	12.5	112
Keokuk	3.7	7.2	9.9	24.9	27.0	12.3	15.0	293
Sioux	2.8	8.8	8.1	14.1	23.7	20.7	21.8	468
Winnebago	7.3	13.5	16.7	14.6	18.7	14.6	14.6	96
Worth		7.1	17.9	17.9	35.7	11.9	9.5	84
Rural	3.6	8.6	10.6	18.8	24.3	16.8	17.3	1053
All Counties	9.7	11.3	13.3	20.8	20.7	14.6	9.6	5335

TABLE XVIII

TYPE OF NEIGHBORHOOD OR SURROUNDINGS IN WHICH FAMILY LIVES

County	Good	Fair	Poor	Total Cases
Dubuque				
Linn		11.1	88.9	18
Polk	10.7	50.1	39.2	1252
Urban	10.5	49.5	39.9	1270
Appanoose	1.8	34.2	64.0	681
Henry	32.9	59.4	7.7	207
Monona	84.7	11.9	3.4	555
Plymouth	32.4	35.2	32.4	37
Tama	40.4	40.8	18.8	223
Slightly or Moderately Urban	38.3	30.9	30.8	1703
Humboldt	15.2	49.4	35.4	99
Keokuk				
Sioux	59.6	34.0	6.4	485
Winnebago	29.6	54.1	16.3	98
Worth	28.4	58.0	13.6	88
Rural	46.4	41.2	12.2	770
All Counties	30.6	39.3	30.1	3743

TABLE XIX
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WHO OWN THEIR HOME

County	Yes	No	Total Cases
Dubuque	21.7	78.3	1440
Linn	18.0	82.0	339
Polk	19.9	80.1	1462
Urban	20.5	79.5	3241
Appanoose	23.7	76.3	835
Henry	12.8	87.2	226
Monona	16.3	83.7	553
Plymouth	15.0	85.0	40
Tama	23.3	76.7	215
Slightly or Moderately Urban	20.0	80.0	1869
Humboldt	12.2	87.8	115
Keokuk	30.9	69.1	372
Sioux	22.3	77.7	484
Winnebago	30.9	69.1	97
Worth	12.2	87.8	90
Rural	24.0	76.0	1158
All Counties	21.0	79.0	6268

TABLE XX

PER CENT OF RELIEF POPULATION OWNING HOMES COMPARED WITH
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION OWNING HOMES (FOR COUNTIES ENUMERATED)

County	Relief Population (Per Cent Owning Homes)	Total Population (Per Cent Owning Homes)
Dubuque	21.7	55.9
Linn	18.0	59.1
Polk	19.9	52.6
Urban	20.5	54.9
Appanoose	23.7	57.8
Henry	12.8	60.6
Monona	16.0	50.2
Plymouth	15.0	49.7
Tama	23.3	60.2
Slightly or Moderately Urban	20.0	55.9
Humboldt	12.2	51.4
Keokuk	30.9	63.0
Sioux	22.3	50.2
Winnebago	30.9	54.1
Worth		
Rural	25.0	55.0
All Counties	21.0	54.7

TABLE XXI
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WHO OWN AN AUTOMOBILE

County	Yes	No	Total Cases
Dubuque	13.6	86.4	1386
Linn	29.2	70.8	339
Polk	23.8	76.2	1460
Urban	20.0	80.0	3185
Appanoose	6.0	94.0	513
Henry	28.9	71.1	166
Monona	12.7	87.3	567
Plymouth	39.5	60.5	38
Tama	23.0	77.0	222
Slightly or Moderately Urban	14.5	85.5	1506
Humboldt	37.9	62.1	95
Keokuk	18.4	81.6	332
Sioux	49.6	50.4	419
Winnebago	32.7	67.3	98
Worth	17.8	82.2	90
Rural	34.1	65.9	1034
All Counties	21.0	79.0	5725

TABLE XXII
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY

County	X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	v	Total Cases
Dubuque	2.6	0.6	3.8	3.7	14.1	12.3	3.9	18.4	23.4	9.8	6.9	0.5	1416
Linn	2.6	0.6	2.3	4.7	14.3	11.4	5.6	9.1	25.7	13.8	9.6	0.3	342
Polk	1.6	0.7	4.6	3.0	10.2	7.1	4.7	10.8	47.9	7.5	1.7	0.2	1465
Urban	2.1	0.6	4.0	3.5	12.4	9.8	4.4	14.0	34.8	9.2	4.8	0.3	3223
Appanoose	0.7	0.5	2.6	2.2	3.4	5.1	0.6	4.7	67.1	10.4	2.5	0.2	869
Henry	5.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.9	3.4	3.9	13.8	27.2	10.8	21.9		232
Monona	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	7.9	2.3	0.5	1.1	51.0	8.5	26.5	0.2	555
Plymouth				2.5	10.0	2.5			55.0	7.5	22.5		40
Tama	2.7	0.5	4.1	0.9	16.5	7.8	0.5	6.4	27.1	3.2	30.3		218
Slightly or Moderately Urban	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.4	7.2	4.3	0.9	4.9	52.7	9.0	15.4	0.3	1914
Humboldt	1.9		0.9	1.9	20.4	6.5	2.7	3.7	11.1	0.9	50.0		108
Keokuk	1.6	0.8	2.4	1.9	9.3	5.3	2.1	4.8	25.9	4.0	41.9		375
Sioux	1.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	12.4	5.0	1.7	9.3	22.5	3.9	38.0		484
Winnebago	3.1	5.1	2.0	5.1	5.1	2.0	2.0	4.1	20.4	19.4	31.7		98
Worth			3.3	1.1	11.2	8.9	2.2	12.2	46.7	2.2	12.2		90
Rural	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.5	11.4	5.3	2.0	7.1	24.2	4.8	37.9		1155
All Counties	1.8	0.7	3.1	2.7	10.6	7.4	2.9	9.9	38.3	8.3	14.1	0.2	6292

X- Professional & Technical; 0 - Managerial; 1 - Office workers; 2 - Salesmen; 3&4 - Skilled
5&6 - Semi-skilled; 7 - Unskilled; 8 - Domestic; 9 - Farm operators and laborers; v - inexperienced juniors

TABLE XXIII

NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE HEAD OF FAMILY WAS STEADILY EMPLOYED¹

County	0-5	6-11	12-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or More	Still Employed	Total Cases
Dubuque	7.8	15.3	13.6	14.1	20.4	14.8	10.1	3.9	1114
Linn	16.1	22.4	23.0	10.3	13.0	14.6		0.6	330
Polk	22.8	11.6	12.7	11.8	10.0	8.2	13.8	9.1	1323
Urban	15.9	14.4	14.3	12.5	14.5	11.6	10.7	6.0	2767
Appanoose	23.7	11.2	23.9	14.7	6.9	8.8		10.8	510
Henry	8.1	33.5	34.1	14.1	3.8	6.4			185
Monona	21.3	6.1	30.0	20.7	5.5	16.4			347
Plymouth	13.5	27.0	46.0	5.4	5.4	2.7			37
Tama	2.0	13.8	32.1	21.9	12.8	17.4			196
Slightly or Moderately Urban	17.2	13.9	28.9	17.1	6.9	11.7		4.3	1275
Humboldt	70.7	12.0	8.7	5.4	1.1	2.1			92
Keokuk	5.9	15.0	34.8	22.0	10.2	12.1			273
Sioux	8.1	6.7	33.4	32.7	6.0	3.7	8.5	0.9	434
Winnebago	23.9	26.1	21.8	9.8	5.4	7.6		5.4	92
Worth	9.5	33.3	38.1	10.7	2.4	3.6	2.4		84
Rural	14.9	13.6	30.7	23.0	6.5	6.3	4.0	1.0	975
All Counties	16.1	14.1	21.2	15.7	11.0	10.6	6.7	4.6	5017

¹ Steady employment is considered to be of one or more months' duration.

TABLE XXIV
EMPLOYMENT RECORD OF HEAD OF FAMILY

County	Good	Fair	Poor	Total Cases
Dubuque				
Linn	57.1	32.6	10.3	301
Polk	80.5	15.4	4.1	1396
Urban	76.3	18.4	5.3	1697
Appanoose	69.1	25.8	5.1	815
Henry	87.6	9.6	2.8	218
Monona	93.3	5.3	1.4	567
Plymouth	30.0	42.5	27.5	40
Tama	67.3	22.0	10.7	214
Slightly or Moderately Urban	77.6	17.5	4.9	1854
Humboldt	61.9	29.9	8.2	97
Keokuk	38.5	59.9	1.6	379
Sioux	90.3	8.6	1.1	431
Winnebago	78.1	18.8	3.1	96
Worth	60.0	38.9	1.1	90
Rural	66.2	31.7	2.1	1093
All Counties	74.5	21.2	4.3	4644

TABLE XXV

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF FAMILY BEFORE 1930

County	No Previous Work	Casual	Irregular	Regular	Total Cases
Dubuque	6.9	0.5	4.2	88.4	1034
Linn	6.6	31.1	52.2	10.1	316
Polk	3.6	2.2	36.9	57.3	1421
Urban	5.2	4.8	26.5	63.5	2771
Appanoose	0.3	2.4	74.6	22.7	617
Henry	1.3	0.9	6.7	91.1	225
Monona		1.1	9.6	89.3	564
Plymouth	5.0	2.5	32.5	60.0	40
Tama					
Slightly or Moderately Urban	0.4	1.7	37.5	60.4	1446
Humboldt		16.0	32.1	51.9	81
Keokuk					
Sioux	15.7	3.9	9.2	71.2	466
Winnebago	15.6	10.5	22.9	51.0	96
Worth		3.4	75.3	21.3	89
Rural	12.1	6.1	21.5	60.3	732
All Counties	4.8	4.1	29.0	62.1	4949

TABLE XXVI
STATUS OF HEALTH OF HEAD OF FAMILY

County	Good	Fair	Poor	Total Cases
Dubuque	78.3	14.7	7.0	1284
Linn	73.6	19.6	6.8	337
Polk	84.4	10.8	4.8	1464
Urban	80.7	13.4	5.9	3085
Appanoose	71.6	16.8	11.6	865
Henry	88.3	7.5	4.2	213
Monona	78.1	11.8	10.1	567
Plymouth	77.5	20.0	2.5	40
Tama	93.5	4.6	1.9	217
Slightly or moderately Urban	78.0	12.9	9.1	1902
Humboldt	81.9	14.3	3.8	105
Keokuk	51.2	41.2	7.6	381
Sioux	92.4	6.2	1.4	484
Winnebago	79.6	15.3	5.1	98
Worth	61.8	30.3	7.9	89
Rural	74.4	21.1	4.5	1157
All Counties	78.7	14.7	6.6	6144

TABLE XXVII

CHRONIC DISABILITY OF HEAD OF FAMILY

County	None	Venereal Diseases	Mental Disorders	Nervous Disorders	Hernia	Crippled- Deformed	Eye or Ear Defects	Other Disorders	Total Cases
Dubuque	69.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.7	4.3	3.7	17.3	1491
Linn	63.0		0.9	1.5	4.9	7.3	3.5	18.9	344
Polk	83.8		0.1	0.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	10.1	1442
Urban	75.1		0.3	0.8	3.4	3.6	2.5	14.3	3277
Appanoose	72.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	3.7	2.7	18.1	873
Henry	88.9		1.7	1.3	1.3	2.1	0.9	3.8	235
Monona	81.6	0.5	2.3	0.4	1.0	3.0	1.8	9.4	566
Plymouth	67.5				2.5	5.0	5.0	20.0	40
Tama	85.1		3.2		0.9	3.6	4.5	2.7	221
Slightly or Moderately Urban	78.3	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.9	3.3	2.5	12.1	1935
Humboldt	68.9				5.2	7.8	3.4	14.7	116
Keokuk	81.9		0.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	13.0	382
Sioux	77.6		0.4	0.4	4.8	3.7	1.4	11.7	487
Winnebago	61.9		1.0		3.1	8.2	1.0	24.8	97
Worth	87.8			1.1		5.6	1.1	4.4	90
Rural	77.6		0.4	0.4	3.2	3.9	1.5	13.0	1172
All Counties	76.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	2.6	3.6	2.3	13.4	6384

TABLE XXVIII

CHRONIC DISABILITY OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

County	None	Venereal Diseases	Mental Disorders	Nervous Disorders	Hernia	Crippled- Deformed	Eye or Ear Defects	Other Disorders	Total Cases
Dubuque	73.9		1.1	1.7	0.9	3.1	3.5	15.8	1332
Linn	69.3		2.3	0.9	1.2	7.3	1.2	17.8	342
Polk	85.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.3	10.8	1022
Urban	77.8	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	3.1	2.0	14.2	2696
Appanoose	78.3	1.0	3.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	2.1	12.7	511
Henry	93.1		1.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.1	232
Monona	93.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	4.1	563
Plymouth	77.5	2.5				2.5	2.5	15.0	40
Tama	93.3		1.3			0.9	1.8	2.7	224
Slightly or Moderately Urban	88.0	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.3	6.7	1570
Humboldt	60.1		2.6	5.9	1.7	2.6	5.9	21.2	118
Keokuk	86.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	10.0	381
Sioux	78.1		0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	17.8	483
Winnebago	58.0		5.7		1.1	5.7	4.5	25.0	88
Worth	92.0		1.2			3.4		3.4	87
Rural	78.7	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.7	15.0	1157
All Counties	80.9	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.2	1.8	12.2	5423

TABLE XXIX

MEMBER OF FAMILY SERIOUSLY ILL DURING PAST TWO YEARS

County	None	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Total Cases
Dubuque	76.6	9.1	7.1	3.8	3.4	1301
Linn						
Polk	84.4	7.2	6.0	1.1	1.3	1342
Urban	80.5	8.1	6.5	2.5	2.4	2643
Appanoose						
Henry	93.5	4.3	1.5		0.7	139
Monona						
Plymouth	84.6	7.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	39
Tama						
Slightly or Moderately Urban	91.5	5.1	1.7	0.6	1.1	178
Humboldt						
Keokuk	98.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		183
Sioux	96.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	482
Winnebago	81.5	4.3	8.7	3.3	2.2	92
Worth	87.7		2.2	5.6	4.5	89
Rural	94.5	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	846
All Counties	84.3	6.2	5.2	2.2	2.1	3667

TABLE XXX
NUMBER OF DEATHS IN FAMILY DURING PAST THREE YEARS

County	None	One	Two	Three Or More	Total Cases
Dubuque	94.4	5.3	0.1	0.2	1450
Linn	95.9	3.8	0.3		341
Polk	93.3	5.8	0.2	0.7	1417
Urban	94.0	5.4	0.2	0.4	3208
Appanoose	92.8	4.3	0.3	2.6	677
Henry	97.8	2.2			232
Monona	95.3	4.3	0.4		557
Plymouth	97.5	2.5			40
Tama	96.4	3.6			193
Slightly or Moderately Urban	94.8	3.9	0.2	1.1	1699
Humboldt	87.3	8.5	3.4	0.8	118
Keokuk	98.8	1.2			326
Sioux	95.6	4.4			482
Winnebago	100.0				98
Worth	94.4	1.1		4.5	90
Rural	95.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	1114
All Counties	94.6	4.6	0.2	0.6	6021

TABLE XXXI
PROPORTION OF HEADS OF FAMILIES ABLE TO
SPEAK, READ, AND WRITE ENGLISH

County	Yes	No	Total Cases
Dubuque	98.7	1.3	1487
Linn	97.6	2.4	340
Polk	97.0	3.0	1440
Urban	97.8	2.2	3267
Appanoose	97.9	2.1	850
Henry	99.6	0.4	234
Monona	98.9	1.1	565
Plymouth	100.0		40
Tama	98.2	1.8	224
Slightly or moderately Urban	98.4	1.6	1913
Humboldt	100.0		69
Keokuk	100.0		381
Sioux	99.2	0.8	483
Winnebago	99.0	1.0	98
Worth	100.0		89
Rural	99.5	0.5	1120
All Counties	98.3	1.7	6300

TABLE XXXII

PER CENT OF RELIEF POPULATION REPORTED ILLITERATE
COMPARED WITH PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION (FOR COUNTIES ENUMERATED)

County	Relief Population (Per Cent Illiterate)	Total Population (Per Cent Illiterate)
Dubuque	1.3	0.7
Linn	2.4	1.0
Polk	3.0	0.7
Urban	2.1	0.8
Appanoose	2.1	2.2
Henry	0.4	1.6
Monona	1.1	0.5
Plymouth		
Tama	1.8	1.4
Slightly or Moderately Urban	1.5	1.5
Humboldt		
Keokuk		
Sioux	0.8	0.8
Winnebago	1.0	0.9
Worth		
Rural	0.9	0.8
All Counties	1.7	0.9

TABLE XXXIII

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HEAD OF FAMILY (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)

County											C o l l e g e				Total Cases
	0	1-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
Dubuque	0.2	6.5	4.5	7.3	9.0	49.8	4.9	5.1	2.2	7.5	1.4	0.2		1.4	510
Linn	0.9	7.5	4.2	6.3	10.3	39.2	8.2	6.9	4.2	9.3	3.0				332
Polk	3.5	15.2	7.1	8.6	6.0	30.9	8.2	8.1	4.4	6.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.9	679
Urban	1.8	10.6	5.6	7.6	7.9	39.0	7.1	6.8	3.6	7.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	1521
Appanoose	1.0	23.5	11.8	10.3	10.8	23.4	5.9	4.4	1.5	5.9	1.5				204
Henry	0.5	10.7	4.4	8.8	9.7	43.4	4.9	4.4	2.4	4.9	3.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	205
Monona		10.4	5.2	11.9	6.0	50.8	6.0	2.2	4.5	3.0					134
Plymouth		8.8	11.8	8.8	8.8	44.1	5.9			11.8					34
Tama	0.5	6.6	6.1	5.6	8.1	42.8	4.5	8.1	6.1	9.6	2.0				198
Slightly or Moderately Urban	0.4	11.4	7.4	9.0	8.3	30.5	15.0	3.9	3.9	5.4	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	775
Humboldt		2.8	7.3	8.3	5.5	51.3	8.3	10.1	1.8	2.8	1.8				109
Keokuk		7.5	6.1	7.2	6.6	46.1	5.8	5.2	4.1	10.2	0.3	0.3		0.6	362
Sioux	0.5	6.3	5.9	15.4	10.3	42.7	4.3	5.0	1.6	5.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	442
Winnebago Worth															
Rural	0.2	6.4	6.1	11.3	8.3	45.1	5.4	5.7	2.6	7.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	913
All Counties	1.1	9.9	6.1	9.0	8.3	40.8	6.2	6.0	3.3	7.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	3209

TABLE XXXIV

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
(Twenty-one Years of Age and Over)

County	1-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	College			
										1	2	3	4
Dubuque	15.5	6.1	8.6	8.7	38.4	2.2	3.8	1.6	8.1	1.6	1.9	1.0	2.5
Linn	15.2	8.1	7.8	4.6	26.7	3.6	6.1	3.5	12.7	3.0	3.3	1.6	3.8
Polk	11.3	5.9	6.0	4.2	30.0	4.0	5.7	3.2	14.8	3.3	3.9	1.8	6.0
Urban	13.1	6.5	7.0	5.1	30.7	3.6	5.4	3.0	13.0	2.9	3.4	1.6	4.7
Appanoose	19.3	12.0	12.7	7.7	24.9	3.3	3.9	2.5	8.6	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.2
Henry	9.8	9.0	16.0	4.8	28.0	5.0	5.7	2.4	7.9	3.7	3.3	1.4	3.0
Monona	23.6	9.8	11.3	5.7	27.2	3.0	4.7	2.2	7.7	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.3
Plymouth	11.6	8.6	12.2	7.7	37.7	2.9	4.1	1.9	6.4	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.2
Tama	13.2	11.6	14.8	5.3	27.6	3.0	4.5	2.6	7.9	3.1	2.7	1.2	2.5
Slightly or Moderately Urban	15.7	10.4	13.4	6.4	28.8	3.4	4.5	2.3	7.8	2.3	2.2	0.9	1.9
Humboldt	14.5	7.5	13.4	8.1	26.1	3.8	6.7	2.6	7.8	3.3	2.9	1.2	2.1
Keokuk	13.2	17.2	16.7	5.1	21.6	4.0	5.0	2.3	7.2	2.9	2.0	1.0	1.8
Sioux	11.4	8.0	14.1	10.6	37.5	2.0	3.2	1.2	6.4	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.8
Winnebago													
Worth													
Rural	12.7	11.2	14.9	8.1	29.3	3.1	4.6	1.9	7.0	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.9

TABLE XXXV

PROPORTION OF RELIEF CASES RESIDING ON FARMS

County	Yes	No	Total Cases
Dubuque	1.6	98.4	1474
Linn	3.0	97.0	338
Polk	1.6	98.4	1363
Urban	1.7	98.3	3175
Appanoose	10.9	89.1	879
Henry	12.2	87.8	213
Monona	10.7	89.3	561
Plymouth		100.0	40
Tama	15.2	84.8	217
Slightly or Moderately Urban	11.3	88.7	1910
Humboldt	1.7	98.3	115
Keokuk	14.8	85.2	366
Sioux	5.2	94.8	481
Winnebago	15.5	84.5	97
Worth	8.0	92.0	88
Rural	9.0	91.0	1147
All Counties	6.0	94.0	6232

TABLE XXXVI

PER CENT OF FARM FAMILIES IN RELIEF POPULATION
COMPARED WITH THE PER CENT OF FARM FAMILIES IN TOTAL POPULATION

County	Relief Population	Total Population
Dubuque	1.6	16.0
Linn	3.0	16.9
Polk	1.6	7.2
Urban	1.7	11.4
Appanoose	10.9	32.8
Henry	12.2	44.3
Monona	10.7	55.4
Plymouth		50.9
Tama	15.2	47.0
Slightly or Moderately Urban	11.3	45.3
Humboldt	1.7	47.5
Keokuk	14.8	50.2
Sioux	5.2	48.9
Winnebago	15.5	55.6
Worth		
Rural	9.1	50.2
All Counties	6.0	
State of Iowa		35.3

TABLE XXXVII
RELATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY TO FARM

County	Owner	Tenant	Laborer	Farmer* Owner	Unemployed Renter	Total Cases
Dubuque						
Linn	50.0	25.0	12.5		12.5	8
Polk						
Urban	50.0	25.0	12.5		12.5	8
Appanoose	20.8	65.3	2.8		11.1	72
Henry	21.0	31.6			47.4	19
Monona	9.6	61.5	17.2	1.9	9.6	52
Plymouth						
Tama	8.0	60.0	24.0		8.0	25
Slightly or moderately Urban	15.5	59.5	10.1	0.6	14.3	168
Humboldt						
Keokuk	15.4	36.5	7.7		40.4	52
Sioux						
Winnebago	14.3	35.7	28.6		21.4	14
Worth						
Rural	15.2	36.4	12.0		36.4	66
All Counties	16.5	52.1	10.7	0.4	20.2	242

TABLE XXXVIII
NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARM

County	Under 3	3-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	Over 100	Total Cases
Dubuque							
Linn							
Polk							
Urban							
Appanoose	1.4	15.5	7.0	22.5	24.0	29.6	71
Henry	17.9	7.1	10.7	7.1	32.1	25.1	28
Monona							
Plymouth							
Tama	33.3	25.0	16.7	16.7	8.3		24
Slightly or Moderately Urban	11.4	15.4	9.8	17.9	22.8	22.8	123
Humboldt							
Keokuk	10.7	7.1		39.3	7.1	35.8	28
Sioux							
Winnebago	12.5	37.5	12.5	37.5			8
Worth							
Rural	11.1	13.9	2.8	38.9	5.6	27.8	36
All Counties	11.3	15.1	8.2	22.6	18.9	23.9	159

TABLE XXXIX

FARM AND NON-FARM RELIEF FAMILIES RELATED TO
NUMBER OF MONTHS KNOWN TO RELIEF AGENCY

Is Residence on Farm?

No. of Months Known to Relief Agency	Is Residence on Farm?			Total Cases*
	Yes	No	Per Cent	
60 or over	1.6	3.9	3.8	225
48-59	1.1	3.8	3.7	219
36-47	2.2	6.8	6.5	387
24-35	13.5	24.2	23.5	1405
12-23	25.7	30.5	30.2	1803
6-11	32.7	16.3	17.3	1034
0-5	23.2	14.5	15.1	901
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total Cases*	370	5604		5974

*Excluding Unknowns

TABLE XL

MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS
RELATED TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE

No. of Children Under 16 Years of Age

Marital Status and Sex of Head of Family	No. of Children Under 16 Years of Age						Per Cent	Total Cases*
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or More		
Single (M)	91.0	5.2	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	366
Married (M)	26.9	21.6	19.2	12.5	8.8	11.0	100.0	4844
Separated (M)	59.1	10.8	13.3	10.8	3.6	2.4	100.0	83
Divorced (M)	77.8	11.1	6.0	4.3	0.8		100.0	117
Widowed (M)	66.6	11.3	6.9	5.4	4.4	5.4	100.0	203
Single (F)	92.3	6.2	1.5				100.0	65
Married (F)	48.0	14.0	20.0	10.0	6.0	2.0	100.0	50
Deserted (F)	25.0		25.0			50.0	100.0	4
Separated (F)	32.3	27.6	21.2	10.2	6.3	2.4	100.0	127
Divorced (F)	39.0	20.5	20.5	10.5	9.5		100.0	105
Widow (F)	59.7	16.9	7.8	5.8	5.3	4.5	100.0	243
Per Cent	35.8	19.7	17.0	10.9	7.5	9.0	100.0	
Total Cases*	2225	1220	1054	676	468	564		6207

*Excluding Unknowns

TABLE XLI

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RELIEF GROUP
RELATED TO NUMBER OF ROOMS IN LIVING QUARTERS

Number of Rooms	Number of Persons in Relief Group							Total Cases*
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10 or More	Per Cent	
One	57.1	8.7	3.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	9.7	512
Two	14.0	16.5	9.3	3.8	3.9	0.8	11.2	591
Three	8.6	17.5	13.7	10.2	6.5	5.9	13.6	720
Four	7.8	20.7	26.1	21.3	19.3	17.6	21.1	1116
Five	5.8	20.8	22.6	33.2	29.8	28.6	22.5	1188
Six	3.2	8.5	15.4	19.0	21.2	26.1	12.8	676
Seven or More	3.5	7.3	9.1	11.3	19.0	20.2	9.1	478
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total Cases*	463	2024	1607	762	306	119		5281

* Excluding Unknowns

TABLE XLII

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS
RELATED TO HOME OWNERSHIP

Does Family Own Home?

Occupational Classification	Yes	No	Per Cent	Total Cases*	
	x000-x999	21.1	78.9	100.0	114
	0000-0999	27.5	72.5	100.0	51
	1000-1999	22.5	77.5	100.0	182
	2000-2999	23.6	76.4	100.0	157
	3000-3999	27.1	72.9	100.0	654
	4000-4999	24.3	75.7	100.0	448
	5000-5999	13.3	86.7	100.0	195
	6000-6999	18.2	81.8	100.0	680
	7000-7999	21.1	78.9	100.0	2283
	8000-8999	18.7	81.3	100.0	529
	9000-9999	15.5	84.5	100.0	807
	V000-V999	27.3	72.7	100.0	22
Per Cent	20.6	79.4	100.0		
Total Cases*	1263	4859		6122	

*Excluding unknowns

TABLE XLIII

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS
RELATED TO NUMBER OF MONTHS KNOWN TO RELIEF AGENCY

Occupational Classification

	x000 to x999	0000 to 0999	1000 to 1999	2000 to 2999	3000 to 3999	4000 to 4999	5000 to 5999	6000 to 6999	7000 to 7999	8000 to 8999	9000 to 9999	V000 to V999	Per Cent	Total Cases*
60 or Over	1.8	9.1	2.6	3.6	3.8	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.4	6.5	0.8	12.5	3.8	226
48-59			1.6	1.8	3.3	3.9	4.5	3.0	4.6	5.7	0.9	16.7	3.6	215
36-47	4.5	2.3	5.8	4.2	7.9	8.7	14.7	6.7	7.4	5.5	2.6	8.3	6.6	397
24-35	23.2	15.9	20.5	24.1	29.1	28.8	26.0	28.8	25.1	18.4	11.1	4.2	23.3	1396
12-23	31.2	31.8	30.0	27.7	26.4	28.3	31.6	27.3	30.2	26.5	43.5	37.5	31.0	1858
6-11	17.9	9.1	17.4	22.3	17.9	13.8	11.9	14.4	14.8	19.2	26.9	8.3	17.3	1036
0-5	21.4	31.8	22.1	16.3	11.6	14.0	7.3	15.8	13.5	18.2	14.2	12.5	14.4	866
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total Cases*	112	44	190	166	632	435	177	596	2297	473	848	24	5994	

*Excluding Unknowns

TABLE XLIV

TYPE OF WORKER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WERE BEFORE 1930
RELATED TO NUMBER OF MONTHS KNOWN TO RELIEF AGENCY

Type of Worker Before 1930

No. of Months Known to Relief Agency	Type of Worker Before 1930				Per Cent	Total Cases*
	No Previous Work	Casual	Irregular	Regular		
60 or over	7.1	15.6	7.1	1.8	4.1	208
48-59	3.8	5.5	5.5	2.9	3.8	194
36-47	6.2	13.6	8.7	5.6	6.8	347
24-35	13.5	18.1	25.3	26.0	24.9	1267
12-23	32.9	24.6	25.7	31.6	29.7	1512
6-11	19.6	16.1	13.6	16.1	15.5	791
0-5	17.1	6.5	14.1	16.0	15.1	769
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total Cases*	240	199	1452	3197		5088

*Excluding Unknowns

TABLE XLV

STATUS OF HEALTH OF HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS
RELATED TO NUMBER OF MONTHS KNOWN TO RELIEF AGENCY

No. of Months Known to Relief Agency	Status of Health				Total Cases*
	Good	Fair	Poor	Per Cent	
60 or over	3.5	4.2	5.7	3.7	219
48-59	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.6	210
36-47	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.6	387
24-35	23.8	21.4	19.7	23.2	1366
12-23	30.0	33.6	29.6	30.5	1794
6-11	16.9	20.6	16.9	17.5	1028
0-5	15.6	10.5	17.7	15.0	881
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total Cases*	4631	869	385		5885

*Excluding Unknowns

TABLE XLVI

CHRONIC DISABILITIES OF HEADS OF
RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS RELATED TO AGE

Chronic Disability of Head

Age of Head of Family in Years	Chronic Disability of Head				Total Cases*
	Yes	No	Per Cent		
75 or over	69.1	30.9	100.0		123
70-74	59.0	41.0	100.0		161
65-69	44.8	55.2	100.0		268
60-64	36.1	63.9	100.0		407
55-59	29.9	70.1	100.0		551
50-54	31.3	68.7	100.0		687
45-49	23.4	76.6	100.0		685
40-44	24.9	75.1	100.0		751
35-39	21.5	78.5	100.0		741
30-34	13.6	86.4	100.0		721
25-29	11.3	88.7	100.0		680
20-24	7.3	92.7	100.0		463
Per Cent	24.7	75.3	100.0		
Total Cases*	1542	4696			6238

*Excluding Unknowns

TABLE XLVII

TYPE OF WORKER HEADS OF RELIEF HOUSEHOLDS WERE BEFORE 1930
RELATED TO DATE LAST EMPLOYED ONE MONTH OR MORE

Type of Worker Before 1930

Date Last Employed One Month or More	No Previous Work	Casual	Irregular	Regular	Per Cent	Total Cases*
1930 or Before	5.1	15.5	13.7	14.1	13.7	562
1931	2.9	11.3	7.3	12.3	10.6	434
1932	11.0	9.5	11.7	13.0	12.5	510
1933	12.5	11.3	16.1	16.5	16.0	656
Jan. 1, 1934 to June 30, 1934	28.0	15.5	17.4	15.6	16.5	674
July 1, 1934 to Dec. 31, 1934	19.9	22.0	16.3	14.6	15.5	635
Jan. 1, 1935 to May 1, 1935	20.6	14.9	17.5	13.9	15.2	621
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total Cases*	136	168	1089	2699		4092

*Excluding Unknowns

TABLE XLVIII

PER CENT OF CASES IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AFFECTED
BY VARIOUS SINGLE FACTORS OR COMBINATIONS OF FACTORS
WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR FORCING FAMILIES TO RELIEF

Factor	"White Collar"	Skilled	Unskilled	Domestic	Agriculture	All Occupations
1	5.2	4.2	4.5	5.7	4.0	4.4
2	4.4	3.0	1.2	38.7		3.6
3		0.2	1.2		2.6	1.2
4	6.7	8.2	6.7	3.4	9.1	7.7
5	11.1	7.0	5.2	4.6	7.1	6.8
6	8.9	10.8	8.8	5.7	3.6	7.7
7	1.5	1.4	1.2		0.2	0.9
8	3.0	8.8	12.8	8.0	14.1	11.0
9	39.3	27.5	31.8	15.9	28.3	29.1
3-4					1.4	0.4
3-5					0.4	0.1
3-6	0.7	0.4	0.2			0.2
3-8			1.0		0.2	0.3
4-5	3.0	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.1
4-6	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6
4-7		0.4			0.2	0.2
4-8	0.7	3.0	4.5	1.1	7.3	4.4
5-6	6.7	3.6	1.2	4.6	1.6	2.7
5-7		0.4	0.5			0.2
5-8	2.2	2.6	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.3
6-7	0.7	0.8	1.0			0.6
6-8		3.4	2.6	1.1	2.2	2.4
7-8	0.7	0.2			0.2	0.2
3-4-6					0.6	0.2
3-5-6					0.2	0.1
3-5-8					0.4	0.1
3-4-7		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2
3-4-8	0.7				0.2	0.1
3-6-8					0.2	0.1
4-5-6		1.6	0.5		0.4	0.7
4-5-7		0.4			0.2	0.2
4-5-8	0.7	0.4	1.2		2.4	1.2
4-6-8		1.4	1.0		1.4	1.1
4-6-7		0.2	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.3
4-7-8		0.2	0.2		1.0	0.4
5-6-7	0.7	1.8			0.2	0.7
5-6-8		1.6	3.1	3.4	1.0	1.8
5-7-8					0.2	0.1
6-7-8			0.5		0.2	0.2

TABLE XLVIII (Continued)

Factor	"White Collar"	Skilled	Unskilled	Domestic	Agriculture	All Occupations
3-4-6-8			0.2			0.1
3-4-6-7			0.2			0.1
3-4-5-6						0.1
3-4-5-8					0.4	0.1
4-5-6-7		0.2			0.2	0.1
4-5-6-8		0.4	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
4-5-7-8		0.4				0.1
4-6-7-8			1.0			0.2
4-5-6-7-8		0.2	0.2			0.1
3-4-5-6-8					0.4	0.1

1-Old Age; 2-Widowed; 3-Size of Farm; 4-Large Family; 5-Poor Health;
6-Poor Employment Record; 7-Serious Illness in Family; 8-Lack of
Education; 9-No Factors

APPENDIX B

SCHEDULES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR GATHERING DATA

RELIEF POPULATION

Form 3a

COUNTY _____

Name of Enumerator _____

Case No. _____

Date of Enumeration _____

To be answered from case record card:

1. In or near what town does client reside? _____
2. Is head of family: single? married? separated? divorced?
widowed? _____
3. Sex of head of family? _____
4. Number of rooms in present living quarters? _____
5. Does family own home? _____ Mortgage? _____
6. (a) Does family occupy a house? _____
(b) If not, what type of living quarters? _____
7. Is residence on farm? _____
8. If residence on farm:
(a) What is relation of head of family to farm? Owner? Tenant?
Laborer? Former owner? Unemployed renter of house or rooms?
(b) How many acres on farm? _____
9. Is case transient? _____
10. Number of persons in relief group? _____
11. Number of children under 16? _____
12. How many persons in family are eligible for work? _____
13. Age of head of family? _____
14. Head of family was born in what country? _____
15. What is the regular trade or occupation of head of family? _____
16. Chronic disability of head of family, if any? _____
17. Chronic disability of other member of family, if any? _____
18. Race of head of family? _____
19. How long resided in present locality (in years)? _____
20. How long married (in years)? _____
21. Last steady job of head of family:
(a) Length of time employed (in months)? _____
(b) Kind of job? _____
22. How long has case been known to relief agency (in months)? _____
23. Number of births in family during past three years? _____
24. Occupational classification? _____
25. Amount of budgetary deficiency? _____
26. Status of health: good? fair? poor? _____
27. Employment record: good? fair? poor? _____
28. Does head of family speak, read, and write English? _____
29. Date last employed one month or more? _____
30. Serious illness in family during past two years requiring two
weeks continuously in bed:

<u>What member of family?</u>	<u>What illness?</u>	<u>Length of time ill?</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

31. Number of deaths in family during past three years? _____
32. Has any adult member of family ever been arrested (except for traffic violation)? _____ (a) What member _____
(b) What was the charge? _____ (c) Approximately when arrested? _____
33. Has any child in family been arrested? _____ (a) What was the charge? _____ (b) Approximately when arrested? _____
34. What type of worker was head of family before 1930? No previous work? Casual? Irregular? Regular?
35. Does family have an automobile? _____
36. Type of neighborhood or surroundings in which family lives: good? fair? Poor?
37. How many relatives of the client are on relief? _____
38. Is case applying for old age pension? _____
39. (a) Is case applying for any other kind of pension? _____
(b) If so, what kind? _____
40. Grade last reached by head of family? _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF SCHEDULE

Data may be secured from case record card, occupation card, or directly from social worker.

- Question 1: Use the Post Office Address.
- Question 2: Place a check after the appropriate answer. "Head of family" refers to person who has been or is likely to be the principal contributor to the support of the family. This will be the man of the family, excepting in cases of widows or similar exceptions.
- Question 4: Do not count the bathroom, pantry, etc.
- Question 6(a): This means a whole house without exception--do not consider shacks, box cars, etc. as a house.
- Question 6(b): Type of living quarters may be: shacks, store, apartment, barn, rooming house, part of duplex house, etc.
- Question 7: This refers to the open country. A house at the edge of town, even though outside of the city limits is not to be considered as a farm.
- Question 8: Tenant refers to renter whether he pays rents in cash, in service, or in produce.
- Question 10: This includes all persons in the group whether working or not working.
- Question 11: This refers to the children of head of family or children for whom he or she is responsible.
- Question 12: This refers to all men 16 years of age or over able to work, and to all able-bodied women 16 years of age or over who are available for work. Note: A woman with children under 16 is not to be considered available for work.
- Question 13: This question is to be answered to the nearest year and should be done accurately.
- Question 16: This refers to any disability which is permanent or recurring and is likely to affect the social or occupational status of the person concerned. In case of doubt, include the defect.

- Question 18: May be answered by white, negro, oriental, Indian, etc.
- Question 20: This means date of first marriage. If separated, divorced, etc. include this date, and if remarried include this date.
- Question 21: One month or more is to be regarded as a steady job. Do not include C.W.A. work or any other work connected with relief funds.
- Question 22: Occupational classification refers to the following general occupational divisions: professional-technical; proprietors, managers, officials, office workers; salesmen and kindred workers; skilled and foremen in building and construction; skilled and foremen in manufacturing and other; semi-skilled in building and construction; semi-skilled in manufacturing and other; unskilled laborers; domestic and personal service; farm operators and laborers; inexperienced juniors. Write down number as given i.e. 3024, etc. If more than one is given include all of them (in order of ability or preference if possible)
- Question 28: Yes if he can do all three; no if he can't do all three--otherwise include which he can do.
- Question 36: Classification of neighborhood. Good--single family dwellings in a condition of repair better than average; in general, homes are those of families who are comfortably well-off, or well-to-do. Fair--single family dwellings in fairly good condition and apartments that are well kept up and not over-crowded. Homes of families in general who are in moderate circumstances, where the houses are not in any marked state of neglect or deterioration. Poor--shacks and run-down dwellings, or apartments in poor repair and over-crowded. An area that is obviously neglected and in a state of deterioration, where buildings are unpainted and tumble-down.
- Question 37: Number of relatives should be counted in terms of cases of families who are relatives.

In estimating time in years, be accurate only to the nearest year; however, in cases where length of time is less than one year, estimate the fractional part to the nearest one-fourth year.

In estimating time in months, be accurate to the nearest whole month.

In cases where question can be answered by "yes" or "no", do not give any other answer.

Conduct survey so that (1) if work must be stopped at any time, the results up to that point will constitute a fair sample of the county, (2) if it is not possible to complete all schedules, those completed will make up a fair sample.

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