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CHANGES IN THE RURAL RELIEF POPULATION
THROUGH OCTOBER 1935

January 14, 1936

H-6

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin presents information concerning the total number of rural cases receiving general relief in October 1935, their distribution among the states, and their distribution between farmers and all others. The estimates by states of the October case loads are based upon returns on a special county schedule (Form DRS-117A) from 331 sample counties in 33 states. These counties contained 9.1 percent of all rural families in the United States in 1930, and 9.0 percent of all rural relief cases in October. The states represented by these counties contained 77.9 percent of all rural families in 1930, and 77.5 percent of all rural relief cases in October. The estimates of United States totals are based on averages for the 33 states sampled. A second method of estimation used as a check was based on the regular monthly F.E.R.A. reports from 1,417 counties having no center with 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1930. These counties, distributed among 45 states, had 30 percent of all rural families in 1930. Information concerning relief turnover, new and reopened cases, and the effect of the new Works Program was derived from reports on a special county schedule (Form DRS-116A) supplemented by earlier information secured as a part of the Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population, February 1935, conducted in 138 counties representing 9 agricultural areas. (See attached lists and maps of the counties sampled, by areas and by states.)

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SUMMARY

About 1,000,000 rural cases received general relief in October 1935. This total was lower than that for any other month in the history of the F.E.R.A. reporting service¹/except September 1933, when relief rolls had been temporarily reduced to about a million cases by seasonal agricultural employment, and December 1933, when the expanding C.W.A. program also temporarily reduced rural relief to about a million cases.

The October 1935 case load was 40 percent less than that of October 1934 and 13 percent less than that of October 1933. It was 28 percent less than that of June 1935 when 1,403,000 rural cases received relief, and 48 percent less than the load in January 1935 when rural relief reached an all-time peak of 1,915,000 cases. The October 1935 total was, however, only 3 percent less than in September 1935, the rate of decrease having been abruptly retarded by the decline of seasonal employment in agriculture and the approaching winter season.

Rural relief cases in October were heavily concentrated in certain states. About 255,000 cases, or more than one fourth of all rural cases, were located in four states, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas and West Virginia. Five states with high proportions of the general rural population on relief were Kentucky, Oklahoma, West Virginia, North Dakota, and Utah, each with a relief rate of more than 16 percent as compared with an average of 8 percent for all states combined. Texas,

while having a large number of rural cases, did not have a disproportionate number in relation to its total rural population.

The reasons for the continued intensity of rural relief in these states in the face of a general decline are found in such factors as (a) the depletion of soil fertility and of natural mining and lumbering resources leaving a stranded yet increasing population (Kentucky and West Virginia), (b) stranded populations of laborers from agriculture and from the oil fields (Oklahoma), (c) the after-effects of the drought of last year and partial crop failure this year (North Dakota and Oklahoma), (d) stranded miners (Utah) and (e) a fairly general failure of local governments in these states to provide adequate funds for the care of "unemployables".

The general rural relief rolls declined during nine consecutive months, beginning with February 1935. The expansion of the Rural Rehabilitation Program, rain in drought areas, increased seasonal opportunities for farm laborers, and improved crop prices caused a much more rapid decline in the rural than in the urban relief rolls.

The rate of decrease of the rural relief load was a rapidly accelerating one from February through March. Beginning with July the decline continued at a decreasing rate and came to an abrupt halt in October. The number of farm operators on general relief declined more rapidly from February to June than did the number of other rural cases. From July to October, however the number of non-farmers declined

¹/ The reporting service was inaugurated soon after the establishment of F.E.R.A. in May 1933.

the more rapidly, so that in October as in February, farmers constituted about one third of the rural relief load.

The rural relief load is a constantly changing one with a high rate of turnover. From July through October approximately 62 percent as many rural cases were closed as were receiving aid in June. During the same period more than half as many cases (37 percent) were opened or reopened, leaving a net decrease of only 25 percent.

Accessions to the relief rolls during this period included large numbers of new cases in addition to old cases that were reopened. Of all accessions, 29 percent were cases that had not previously received aid from the agency accepting the case. This ratio was smaller, however, than the corresponding ratio for the previous four-month interval (February to June), during which 43

percent of all accessions were new to the reporting agencies.

The Works Program became a noticeable factor affecting the rural relief population during September and October. During the former month it is estimated that about 31,000 rural cases, or 15 percent of all closings in that month, were closed because some member received pay for a full work period on a works project. During October the number of such closings was slightly more than double that of September, about 64,000 families, or 31 percent of all closings, receiving pay for Works Program employment and being removed from relief for this reason. In addition a large number of other rural relief persons were employed on the Works Program during October but had not yet received pay for a full working period. Hence the cases they represented were not closed during that month.

CHANGES IN THE RURAL RELIEF POPULATION THROUGH OCTOBER 1935.

Total Rural Relief Case Load.
October 1935. During the month of October 1935 approximately 1,000,000 rural cases¹ received general relief². This number was smaller than that for any other month in the history of the F.E.R.A. reporting service³ except September 1933, when seasonal employment in agriculture temporarily reduced it to around a million cases, and December 1933, when the rapidly expanding C.W.A. program effected a similar temporary reduction.

Compared with the case loads of the same month for the two preceding years, it was found that the October 1935 total was 40 percent less than that of the preceding October when 1,671,000 cases received relief, and was 13 percent less than that of October 1933 when 1,154,957 rural cases were reported by the Unemployment Relief Census. Compared with more recent months, it was found that October 1935 was the ninth consecutive month of decline in rural relief cases. The total of 1,000,000 cases in October was 28 percent less than in June, when the number stood at 1,403,000, and was 48 percent less than in January, the all-time peak month for rural relief, when 1,915,000 cases received aid. The October total was, however, only 3 percent less than the September total, the rapid rate of decrease having been abruptly retarded by the ending of seasonal employment in

¹/ Cases include families and single resident persons.

²/ General relief includes direct relief and E.R.A. work program earnings.

³/ The reporting service was inaugurated soon after the establishment of F.E.R.A. in May 1933.

agriculture and by the approaching winter season (Table I).

Of the 1,000,000 rural cases on relief in October about 316,000 or 32 percent were farm operators as determined by the usual occupation of the head of the relief household (Table II). About 684,000 or 68 percent, belonged to other rural occupational groups including farm laborers.

Although the decrease in the number of cases since January 1935 has been very great, the October case load remained high whether considered with respect to actual numbers or in proportion to the total population. The million rural cases that received aid during that month represented 8 percent of all rural families in 1930, due largely to removals of farmers from the general relief rolls and to their reclassification as rural rehabilitation clients, the relief rate⁴ for farmers was much lower than for other rural cases. The number of farm operators on relief was equal to only 5 percent of all farmers in the general population, while the ratio of all other relief cases to all other rural families was 11 percent, or more than twice as great (Table II).

Distribution of Cases by States.
 Considering actual numbers, rural relief cases in October were heavily concentrated in a small number of the 33 states included in this study. It is a striking fact that some 255,000 cases, or more than one

⁴/ Ratio of relief cases of a particular month to all comparable families in the general population in 1930.

fourth of all rural cases on relief, were found in four states, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia. The concentration of rural relief cases in the state of Texas was, however, in direct proportion to the number of rural families as reported in the 1930 Census. The situation was entirely different in the other three states where rural families were on relief far out of proportion to their numbers in the general population. The states of Kentucky, Oklahoma, and West Virginia contained only 8 percent of all rural families in 1930, yet in October these same states had 193,000 rural relief cases, which was fully 19 percent of all such cases in the United States.

One reason for the concentration of rural relief cases in Kentucky, Oklahoma, and West Virginia was the fact that in these states farm operators had been removed from the general relief rolls either by the Rural Rehabilitation Program or for other reasons in far smaller proportions than in the majority of the other states. In Kentucky the relief rate for farmers (29 percent) was higher than for other rural families (16 percent). In Oklahoma the relief rate for farmers (17 percent) was only slightly less than for non-farmers (20 percent).

In West Virginia the proportion of farm operators on relief in October was also very great, being equal to 13 percent of all farmers in the general population as compared with only 5 percent in the county as a whole. Of much more striking significance, however, was the fact that the proportion of non farmers on relief in this state

was almost twice as great as that of farmers, and was more than twice as great as the average for non-farmers in the United States. The number of non-farmer families on relief in West Virginia (43,200) was equal to about one fourth (25 percent) of all such families in the general population of that state in 1930. This relief load of non-farmers was made up largely of laborers whose usual occupation was in mining and lumbering industries and who did a minimum amount of subsistence farming as an alternate occupation.

The factors operating to maintain high rural relief density in these states are of a more or less permanent nature. In Kentucky and West Virginia the factors are much the same. Back of the relief problem in each of these states is a story of exhaustion of natural and personal resources, of stranded yet increasing population^{5/}. Local financial resources are such that the officials consider the localities unable to assume any considerable portion of their relief needs; hence the majority of the "unemployables" have been continued on the general relief rolls in many counties.

In Oklahoma, a stranded surplus labor population from the oil fields, displacement of great numbers of farm laborers due to crop reduction, and the exhaustion of soil fertility are important factors back of the relief situation. Gains in private employment have been inconsequential during the past months. Moreover, in many localities during this past

^{5/} See Six Rural Problem Areas, F.E.R.A. Research Monograph I.

season a large proportion of the cotton crop was destroyed by the "army worm" or "leaf worm" which stripped the cotton stalks in September.

In Oklahoma as in Kentucky and West Virginia attempts to transfer "unemployables" to the care of local agencies have largely failed due to lack of local or state funds. Although the so-called "unemployables" were transferred to the County Welfare Boards, a great number of these were allowed to return to the E.R.A. to avoid suffering.

In October five other states - Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin - had large rural relief loads, each of these states having more than 29,000 rural cases (Table II). These five states together with the four discussed above contained 44 percent of the total rural case load in October. The latter group of states, however, with the exception of Michigan and Minnesota did not have case loads which were much out of proportion to the number of rural families in the general population. The over-representation of relief cases in these two states was a reflection of well-known conditions of stranded population and submarginal farm land in the Cut-Over regions.

Intensity of Rural Relief by States. When the October 1935 rural relief case loads are considered relative to the comparable general population of the states, there are five states that stand out most strikingly. These are Kentucky, Oklahoma, West Virginia, North Dakota, and Utah. Each of these states had a rural relief rate more than twice as great as the average

rural rate for the United States. In the following table the percentages of all rural families, of all families of farm operators, and of all rural families other than farm operators on relief are shown for each of the five states with highest rural relief rates and as averages for the 33 states sampled.

Table A. Relief Rates in Five States with High Rural Relief Intensity, October 1935^{a/}

State	Rural Relief Cases as a Percent of All Rural Families 1930		
	Total	Farm Operators	All Others
Average for 33 states	8.0	5.0	11.0
West Virginia	21.0	12.9	24.8
Kentucky	18.8	20.4	16.3
Oklahoma	18.1	16.6	20.2
North Dakota	16.8	16.5	17.3
Utah	16.6	4.2	30.3

^{a/} Ratios from Table II.

In North Dakota the continued effects of the drought of the previous season, the effect of crop destruction by wheat rust in some counties, and a comparatively liberal relief policy were factors operating to maintain a high relief intensity. As in Kentucky and Oklahoma, farmers remained on relief in North Dakota in proportions almost as great as all other rural families. In Utah, on the other hand, the relief problem was almost entirely one of non-farmers, only four percent of all farm operators being on relief in comparison with 30 percent of all rural households.

Monthly Changes in the Total Rural Relief Case Load. Although the rural relief case load declined for nine consecutive months - February to October 1935, the monthly rate of decline was by no means constant. The nine months may be grouped into two periods on the basis of rates of decline. The first period beginning with February and ending with June was one during which the rate of decrease was rapidly accelerating. After reaching a peak load in January 1935, rural relief declined 2 percent, 3 percent, 5 percent, and 6 percent during February, March, April and May, respectively. In June there was a 14 percent drop, the largest recorded. The second period beginning with July was one during which the decline continued but at a decreasing rate. After the 14 percent decrease in June the rate dropped to 10 in July and remained fairly constant during August and September. In October, however, this rapid rate of decrease came to an abrupt halt, the rural case load of that month being only 3 percent less than that of the preceding month (Tables B and I).

Table B. Percent Decrease in the Rural Relief Population by Months, February to October 1935^{a/}

Month	Percent Decrease From Preceding Month
February	2
March	3
April	5
May	6
June	14
July	10
August	10
September	9
October	3

^{a/}Computed from Table I.

One important factor affecting the accelerating rate of decrease in the general rural relief rolls from February through June was the transfer of families to the rural rehabilitation program. In addition the transfer of so-called "unemployables" from the emergency relief rolls to strictly local or state relief was a noticeable factor affecting the relief situation in a number of states. The reduction in rural relief was, therefore, accompanied by increases in the number of rehabilitation clients and in local poor relief not included in the present data. Another factor of considerable importance in some states was the reinvestigation of cases and the removal of "ineligibles" from the rolls.

In addition to the administrative factors mentioned above other important factors were operating to bring about an accelerating rate of decline in rural relief from February to June. Spring precipitation in the drought states aided in bringing about increased employment in agriculture, thus removing agricultural labor from the relief rolls in large numbers. At the same time a more favorable agricultural price situation contributed to the decline in the number of farm operators on relief.

Simultaneous with the factors which resulted in the removal of many families from general relief in rural areas were other factors of a counteracting nature operating to force many families on the relief rolls. Cases removed as "unemployable" were later reinstated in localities where no other provision for their support could be found. The continued exhaustion of personal resources forced hundreds of new

families to apply for aid.

After June the factors effecting accessions to rural relief tended to gain over those effecting separations from relief, thus retarding the rate of decrease. These factors had their greatest effect in October in spite of the increasing volume of Works Program assignments.

The number of farm operators on general relief declined more rapidly from February to June than did the number of other rural cases. From June to October, however, as the Rural Rehabilitation Program stopped absorbing farmers, other rural cases declined more rapidly than did farm operators. The advantageous differential rate of decrease which belonged to farm operators during the first period was entirely cancelled during the second period. The ratio of farm operators on relief to all other rural relief cases, while lowered in June, was approximately

the same in October as in February, about one farmer to every two non-farmers on rural relief.

Differential Rates of Decrease in the Relief Population. Although the total general relief case load declined each month after January 1935 the rural cases declined much more rapidly than urban cases. All relief cases, rural and urban, decreased 14 percent from February to June and 18 percent from June to October. During these same periods the urban cases in 143 localities decreased 7 and 14 percent^{6/} while the rural load decreased 25 and 29 percent, respectively. During the entire period February to October all cases decreased 29 percent. Urban cases decreased 20 percent while rural cases decreased 47 percent (Table C).

^{6/} These percentages conform closely to the decrease in the total estimated urban load during the two periods.

Table C. Percent Decrease in the Number of Cases Receiving Relief under the General Relief Program, Classified by Class of Relief Population and by Period of Decrease

Class of Relief Population	Percent Decrease by Periods		
	February to June 1935	June to October 1935	February to October 1935
All Cases Rural and Urban ^{a/}	14	18	29
Urban Cases -			
143 Urban Localities ^{a/}	7	14	20
Rural Cases ^{b/}	25	29	47
Farm Operators	31	24	47
Other Rural Cases	23	31	47

^{a/} Computed from F.E.R.A. monthly reports.

^{b/} Computed from totals estimated from the Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population for February, June and October.

Volume of Rural Relief Turnover

The total volume of accessions to, and separations from, the rural relief rolls was enormous during the months March through June 1935 and was even greater during the months July through October. In nine agricultural areas, containing more than half of the rural relief population of the United States, 562,000 cases were closed for various reasons or were transferred to the Rural Rehabilitation program during the March-June period.^{7/} Had no cases been added during those four months the

volume of separations would have effected a 58 percent decrease in the general relief rolls in those areas. However, more than half as many cases were opened as were closed or transferred so that the net effect was only a 27 percent decrease (Table D).

During the four months, July to October, about 446,000 cases were closed, a number equal to 62 percent of all rural cases receiving relief in the areas concerned in June. About 269,000 of these closings were offset by additions to the relief rolls, so that the net effect was a decrease of only 25 percent (Table D).

^{7/} Includes cases transferred to Rural Rehabilitation.

Table D. Volume of Accessions to, and Separations from Rural Relief Rolls during the Period March through June as Compared with the Period July through October 1935^{a/}

(Estimated for 9 Agricultural Areas)

	Separations		Accessions	
	March to June ^{b/}	July to October ^{c/}	March to June	July to October
Number	562,000	446,000	297,000	269,000
Rate ^{d/}	58	62	31	37

^{a/} Estimated on the basis of reports from 138 sample counties. Detailed data are on file in the Rural Section of the Division of Social Research.

^{b/} Includes cases transferred to Rural Rehabilitation.

^{c/} Does not include cases transferred to Resettlement.

^{d/} Separation rate: The percentage ratio of cases closed during the period to the total case load at the beginning of the period.

Accession rate: The percentage ratio of cases opened or reopened during the period to the total case load at the beginning of the period.

"New" Cases^{8/} on Rural Relief Rolls.

"New" cases continued to come on to the relief rolls in rural areas in large numbers. Of the 215,000 relief cases opened in nine agricultural areas during March, April, May, and June of 1935, about 43 out of every 100 had not been known previously to the agency accepting the case (Table E). The proportion of "new" cases opened during the next four-months interval, July through October, was much smaller, only 29 per cent not having previously received relief from the agencies accepting them.

Many of these "new" cases were families who had held on to their independence during the depression but who were continually drawing on their personal resources and being forced into dependence upon public relief. Many others had been dropped from the lists of local public or private agencies, while others had moved or been transferred to a different emergency relief agency.

^{8/} Opened cases which were not previously known to the accepting agency.

Effect of the New Works Program.

The new Works Program did not become a factor of importance in rural areas until September 1935. Reports from 296 sample counties in 28 states indicated that about 15 per cent of all September closings in these states consisted of families of which one member received pay for a full period of work performed under the Works Program. These closings amounted to some 3.0 per cent of all cases receiving relief during September.

The volume of Works Program closings was doubled in October as compared with September. During this month 31 per cent of all cases closed were closed due to the Works Program, and these closings were equal to 6.0 per cent of the October case load. Taking these counties as typical of the country as a whole, it is estimated that about 31,000 rural cases were closed because they received pay for work in September and about 64,000 were closed for the same reason in October. It may be assumed that many other rural persons were employed on the Works Program in October but had not re-

Table E. New Cases as a Percent of All Accessions to the Rural Relief Rolls during the Period March through June as Compared with the Period July through October 1935^{a/}

(Estimated for 9 Agricultural Areas)

Period	All Accessions	New Cases	
		Number	Percent
March to June	215,000	92,000	43
July to October	269,000	78,000	29

^{a/} Estimates based on report from 138 sample counties.

ceived pay for a full period of work performed. Their households, therefore, were not considered closed relief cases (Table F).

Table F. Rural Relief Cases Closed Due to Works Program
Employment during September and October 1935^{a/}

(Estimated for the United States)

Month	Cases Receiving Relief	Cases Closed	Cases Closed due to Works Program		
			Number	Percent of All Cases	Percent of All Closings
September	1,030,000	216,000	31,000	3	15
October	1,000,000	210,000	64,000	6	31

^{a/} The number of cases closed has been estimated on the bases of reports from 296 sample counties in 28 states: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin. These states contained 69 percent of all rural relief cases in October. The states in which the Works Program had been most effective in closing cases were Georgia, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

Table I. Estimated Number of Rural Cases^{a/} Receiving Relief under the General Relief Program, October 1934 to October 1935^{b/}

(Continental United States)

Month	All Rural Relief Cases	Percent of All Relief Cases ^{c/}	Percent of All Families 1930 Census
1934 October	1,671,000	36	13
November	1,738,000	36	14
December	1,838,000	36	15
1935 January	1,915,000	36	15
February	1,878,000	36	15
March	1,830,000	36	15
April	1,736,000	35	14
May	1,632,000	34	13
June	1,403,000	31	11
July	1,260,000	29	10
August	1,138,000	28	9
September	1,030,000	26	8
October	1,000,000	27	8

^{a/} Includes families and single resident persons.

^{b/} Estimates for February, June, and October 1935 were made as a part of the Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population. The estimate for each of the other months is based on reports from 1,417 entirely rural counties.

^{c/} All cases rural and urban as reported to F.E.R.A.

Table II. Estimated Number of Rural Cases^a/Receiving Relief under the General Relief Program in 33 States and in the United States October 1935, Classified by Usual Occupation of the Head^b

State	Number			Percent Distribution			Percent of All Families 1930		
	All Rural Relief Cases	Farm ^c / Operators	All Others	All Rural Relief Cases	Farm Operators	All Others	All Rural Relief Cases	Farm Operators	All Others
All States Sampled	774,000	255,500	518,500	100	33	67	8.0	5.0	11.0
Kentucky	75,600	50,200	25,400	100	66	34	18.8	20.4	16.3
Oklahoma	63,500	33,700	29,800	100	53	47	18.1	16.6	20.2
Texas	61,900	14,800	47,100	100	24	76	8.0	3.0	16.6
West Virginia	53,900	10,700	43,200	100	20	80	21.0	12.9	24.8
Michigan	43,800	10,800	33,000	100	25	75	11.5	6.4	15.6
Missouri	43,200	15,400	27,800	100	36	64	9.6	6.0	14.5
Ohio	39,800	6,600	33,200	100	17	83	7.4	3.0	10.4
Minnesota	32,900	12,100	20,800	100	37	63	11.0	6.5	18.3
Wisconsin	29,200	6,500	22,700	100	22	78	9.1	3.6	16.3
North Carolina	24,600	10,600	14,000	100	43	57	5.3	3.8	7.6
Tennessee	24,100	10,000	14,100	100	41	59	6.4	4.1	10.9
California	23,900	3,800	20,100	100	16	84	6.0	2.8	7.7
Virginia	22,600	4,600	18,000	100	20	80	6.6	2.7	10.5
New York	21,800	1,400	20,400	100	6	94	4.1	0.8	5.5
Kansas	20,500	3,200	17,300	100	16	84	7.1	1.9	14.1
North Dakota	20,000	12,900	7,100	100	64	36	16.8	16.5	17.3

(Table continued on next page)

Table II (Cont'd.)

State	Number			Percent Distribution			Percent of all Families 1930		
	All Rural Relief Cases	Farm ^c / _{Operators}	All Others	All Rural Relief Cases	Farm Operators	All Others	All Rural Relief Cases	Farm Operators	All Others
Arkansas	18,500	10,600	7,900	100	57	43	5.5	4.4	8.1
Florida	17,400	3,700	13,700	100	21	79	10.0	6.4	11.9
South Carolina	16,400	4,900	11,500	100	30	70	5.9	3.1	9.7
Nebraska	15,000	2,700	12,300	100	18	82	6.9	2.1	14.0
Iowa	12,800	2,000	10,800	100	16	84	3.4	0.9	6.8
Georgia	12,700	2,400	10,300	100	19	81	3.0	0.9	6.0
Alabama	11,600	600	11,000	100	5	95	2.8	0.2	7.3
Colorado	11,000	5,300	5,700	100	48	52	8.7	8.9	8.6
South Dakota	10,200	1,700	8,500	100	17	83	7.9	2.1	18.8
Louisiana	9,800	5,200	4,600	100	53	47	3.5	3.2	3.9
Utah	8,600	1,100	7,500	100	13	87	16.6	4.2	30.3
Washington	7,700	2,400	5,300	100	31	69	4.3	3.5	4.9
Montana	6,900	3,700	3,200	100	54	46	7.7	7.7	7.6
Massachusetts	6,800	900	5,900	100	13	87	7.0	3.5	7.6
Connecticut	3,000	300	2,700	100	10	90	2.6	1.7	2.7
Oregon	2,600	600	2,000	100	23	77	2.0	1.0	2.8
New Hampshire	1,700	100	1,600	100	6	94	3.0	0.7	4.3
Rural United States	1,000,000	316,300	683,700	100	32	68	8.0	5.0	11.0

a/ Includes families and single resident persons.

b/ Estimates were made for each of these states by applying October relief rates (percentage ratios of relief households in October to all families of the same residence or farm tenure class in 1930) found in the sample counties of the Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population to all comparable families as shown in the 1930 Census. The estimates for rural United States were made by applying the average relief rates for all states sampled to the U. S. totals as given by the 1930 Census.

c/ Slightly less than two percent of these farm operators live in towns of 2,500 to 5,000 population.

COUNTIES SURVEYED AND AREAS REPRESENTED BY THE SURVEY OF
CURRENT CHANGES IN THE RURAL RELIEF POPULATION

EASTERN COTTON

Alabama: Bullock, Calhoun, Conecuh and Winston; Arkansas: Calhoun, Craighead and Pike; Georgia: Chattooga, Dodge, Heard, Jenkins, McDuffie, Madison, Mitchell, Pike and Webster; Louisiana: Concordia, Morehouse, Natchitoches and Webster; Mississippi: Lawrence, Tippah, Washington and Winston; Missouri: Pemiscot; North Carolina: Cabarrus, and Sampson; South Carolina: Allendale, Calhoun, Fairfield and Pickens; Tennessee: Henderson.

CORN BELT

Illinois: Scott, Whiteside, and Woodford; Indiana: Fountain, Hancock, Morgan and Shelby; Iowa: Black Hawk, Calhoun, Guthrie, Ida, Mahaska, Page, Marshall and Washington; Kansas: Smith and Wabaunsee; Missouri: Ray and Hickory; Nebraska: Hall, Hitchcock, Johnson and Pierce; Ohio: Clinton and Putnam; South Dakota: Brookings and Hutchinson.

APPALACHIAN-OZARK (Self-Sufficing)

Arkansas: Madison; Georgia: Lumpkin; Illinois: Franklin; Kentucky: Johnson, Knox, Lee and Muhlenberg; Missouri: Shannon; North Carolina: Jackson and Wilkes; Tennessee: Cocke, White and Williamson; Virginia: Lee, Bedford and Page; West Virginia: Boone, Marion, Nicholas and Pendleton.

HAY AND DAIRY

Michigan: Sanilac; Minnesota: Benton, Olmstead and Otter Tail; New York: Broome, Livingston, Oneida and Washington; Ohio: Geauga and Stark; Pennsylvania: Bradford, Wayne, and Wyoming; Wisconsin: Chippewa, Sauk and Walworth.

WESTERN COTTON

Oklahoma: Jackson and Lincoln; Texas: Bastrop, Cass, Collin, Houston, Karnes, McLennan, Montgomery, Shelby, Terry and Wilbarger.

RANCHING

Colorado: Archuleta, Garfield and Routt; Montana: Garfield, Madison, Meagher, and Granite; Oregon: Baker and Crook; Utah: Garfield, Grand and Piute.

SPRING WHEAT

Montana: Chouteau; North Dakota: Burke, Emmons, Hettinger and Ramsey; South Dakota: Corson and Edmunds.

WINTER WHEAT

Colorado: Sedgwick; Kansas: Pawnee and Saline; Oklahoma: Harper and Kingfisher; Texas: Carson.

LAKE STATES CUT-OVER

Michigan: Gogebic, Oscoda and Schoolcraft; Minnesota: Pine; Wisconsin: Forest and Sawyer.

COUNTIES SURVEYED AND STATES REPRESENTED BY THE SURVEY
OF CURRENT CHANGES IN THE RURAL RELIEF POPULATION

ALABAMA - Calhoun, Conecuh, Dale, Dallas, Marshall, Shelby, Winston

ARKANSAS - Calhoun, Craighead, Grant, Madison, Marion, Miller, Phillips, Pike, Prairie, Yell

CALIFORNIA - Glenn, Humboldt, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Monterey, Mono, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Ventura, Yuba

COLORADO - Alamosa, Archuleta, Garfield, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Routt, Sedgwick, Teller

CONNECTICUT - Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, Windham

FLORIDA - Bradford, Broward, Jefferson, Lee, Polk, Washington

GEORGIA - Chattooga, Dodge, Greene, Heard, Jenkins, Jones, Lumpkin, Madison, McDuffie, McIntosh, Mitchell, Murray, Muscogee, Pike, Tattnall, Ware, Webster

IOWA - Appanoose, Black Hawk, Calhoun, Emmet, Guthrie, Ida, Mahaska, Marshall, Monona, Washington

KANSAS - Barber, Ford, Gove, Greenwood, Hamilton, Jefferson, Neosho, Pawnee, Russell, Saline, Seward, Smith, Wabaunsee

KENTUCKY - Boone, Hickman, Johnson, Knox, Larue, Lee, Mercer, Metcalfe, Rowan, Scott, Todd, Webster

LOUISIANA - Acadia, Concordia, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, Vernon, Webster

MASSACHUSETTS - Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Worcester

MICHIGAN - Barry, Berrien, Gogebic, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Mecosta, Monroe, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Sanilac, Schoolcraft

MINNESOTA - Benton, Big Stone, Hubbard, Kittson, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Pope, Redwood, Rock, Scott, St. Louis

MISSOURI - Adair, Douglas, Franklin, Hickory, Holt, Johnson, Miller, Newton, Pemiscot, Ralls, Ray, Shannon

MONTANA - Chouteau, Daniels, Garfield, Granite, Lake, Madison, Meagher, Prairie,

NEBRASKA - Box Butte, Hall, Hitchcock, Johnson, Morrill, Pierce, Richardson, Sheridan, Thayer

NEW HAMPSHIRE - Belknap, Carroll, Chesire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack,
Rockingham, Strafford, Sullivan

NEW YORK - Broome, Livingston, Oneida, Schuyler, Washington

NORTH CAROLINA - Alamance, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Chowan, Franklin, Gates, Harnett,
Jackson, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Stokes

NORTH DAKOTA - Burke, Emmons, Hettinger, McHenry, McKenzie, Ramsey, Richland,
Stutsman

OHIO - Athens, Brown, Clinton, Geauga, Hardin, Monroe, Muskingum, Ottawa, Putnam
Seneca

OKLAHOMA - Carter, Custer, Harper, Hughes, Jackson, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Pushma-
taha, Rogers

OREGON - Baker, Clatsop, Crook, Josephine, Morrow, Polk

SOUTH CAROLINA - Allendale, Calhoun, Colleton, Fairfield, Georgetown, Lee, New-
berry, Pickens

SOUTH DAKOTA - Brookings, Corson, Custer, Edmunds, Grant, Hand, Hutchinson,
Jackson, Meade

TENNESSEE - Anderson, Cocke, Fayette, Franklin, Hawkins, Henderson, Stewart, White
Williamson

TEXAS - Bastrop, Bosque, Brewster, Burleson, Carson, Cass, Collin, Colorado,
Fisher, Floyd, Freeston, Frio, Hansford, Houston, Karnes, Lamb,
McLennan, Montgomery, Palo Pinto, San Saba, Shelby, Starr,
Sutton, Terry, Upshur, Upton, Webb, Wilbarger

UTAH - Box Elder, Garfield, Grand, Piute, Sevier, Weber

VIRGINIA - Alleghancy, Bedford, Charles City, King William, Lee, Mathews
Mecklenburg, Page, Powhatan, Pulaski, Southampton, Stafford,
Westmoreland

WASHINGTON - Adams, Benton, Chelan, Cowlitz, Jefferson, Stevens

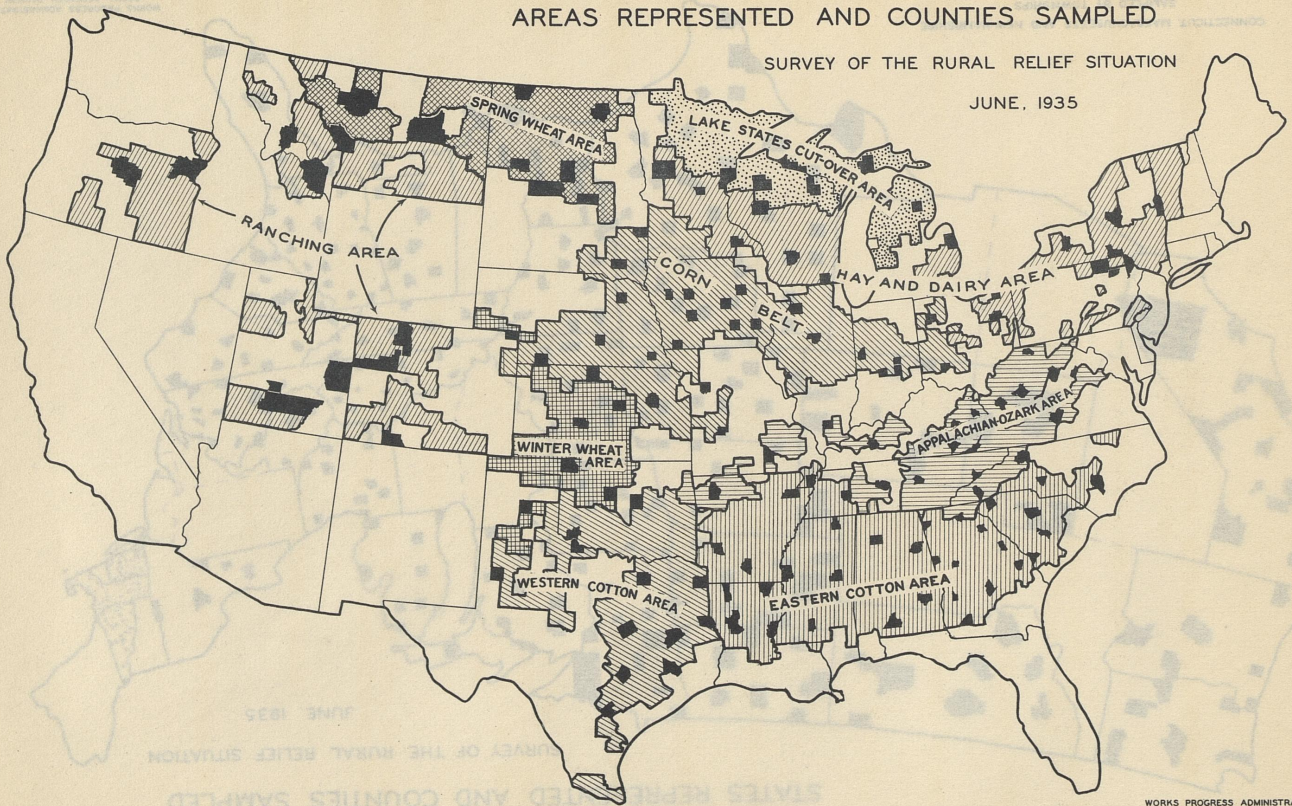
WEST VIRGINIA - Boone, Marion, Nicholas, Pendleton

WISCONSIN - Calumet, Chippewa, Crawford, Forest, La Crosse, Portage, Sauk, Sawyer,
Walworth

AREAS REPRESENTED AND COUNTIES SAMPLED

SURVEY OF THE RURAL RELIEF SITUATION

JUNE, 1935



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
SOCIAL RESEARCH DIVISION

