

MISSOURIANS ON THE
MOVE



A Study of Intra-State Transient Men
and Boys Applying at St. Louis
April, 1934 -- August, 1935



St. Louis Bureau for Men
St. Louis, Missouri

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Boys Applying in St. Louis, April, 1934 -
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Issued By

St. Louis Bureau for Men
(Formerly Bureau for Homeless Men)
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Publications of
St. Louis Bureau for Men

1. Case Work With Homeless Men and Boys
A pamphlet by Isaac Gurman, Asst. Secy. of the Bureau, written "...to acquaint the student social worker and those actually practicing social case work with the problem of the homeless man and boy" - 45 pp
2. Inter-City Records Speak
A report of the study of inter-city inquiries received by the St. Louis Relief Administration during the month of October, 1935, in the closing days of the Federal Transient Program 58 pp
3. Street Begging in St. Louis
An historical summary of anti-begging work in St. Louis and a report of a Fact-Finding Survey of Street Begging made during November and December, 1936 50 pp
4. Non-Family Boys on Relief
A study of non-family boys, aged 16 to 21, inclusive, on relief in St. Louis prior to August 31, 1933 36 pp
5. Non-Family Men on Relief
A statistical analysis of non-family men on relief in St. Louis, 1925 to 1936, inclusive 46 pp
6. Missourians on the Move
A study of intra-state transient men and boys applying in St. Louis from April, 1934 through August, 1935 68 pp

(Any of these pamphlets will be sent free upon request while the supply lasts.)

PART ITHE INTRA-STATE PROGRAM

This study of Intra-state transient men and boys applying in St. Louis covers the period from April, 1934, through August, 1935. It includes all such persons applying to the Intra-state Transient Department of the Men's Unit of the St. Louis Relief Administration, the local public agency, which was charged with the responsibility of administering this phase of the transient program in St. Louis.

It may seem curious to those who knew the old Federal Transient Bureau that this part of the program was not administered by the transient bureaus. The Missouri transient program was inaugurated in the fall of 1933 and St. Louis center, the first in the state, was opened on Nov. 1, 1933. Prior to this time, the St. Louis Relief Administration had been the source of all local relief to transients and its transient set-up, including staff, was turned over to the state bureau to start the new center.

But, while the new center provided a full program of relief and service to inter-state transients and intra-state families, no provision was made for intra-state unattached men or boys. No state funds, but only federal and local, were available for relief at that time and under the regulations of the state program, any relief given to intra-state transients was charged back to the local community. Under these circumstances the St. Louis Relief Administration decided that, as it was paying for the program, it would also prefer to administer it.

It was apparent to many persons by March of 1934

that the transient program was running into difficulties. It was believed that part of this trouble could be traced to the local communities and that a sound intra-state program would help to overcome it. In order to do its part toward this solution, the St. Louis Relief Administration worked out the following plan:

INTRA-STATE PROGRAM

I.

We believe that the National Transient Program is not as successful as was originally hoped. This is due, in large measure, to the fact that the states have concentrated their efforts on the return of inter-state transients to their legal residence and have made but feeble efforts to stop their own indigent citizens from migrating into other states. The Relief Administration has interviewed from 150 to 250 men monthly, who are residents of the State of Missouri but not the City of St. Louis and who are headed east in search of some mythical job or adventure. In order to encourage and aid these men to remain in Missouri and thus alleviate the national transient problem, the following plan is suggested:

Each applicant shall be given a complete first interview in order to obtain all pertinent information and social history necessary, not only to determine his legal residence but to determine his reason or reasons for leaving his residence in order to wander about the country. This information will be sent to the

3.

worker in charge of the county of which the client is a resident. (Form letter #1.) It is hoped thereby to establish the following points:

1. Information which client gives will be checked.
2. Prospects for a fair degree of adjustment are reasonably assured should he return to his legal residence.
3. That he is entitled to and will receive relief, or that he is eligible for CWA or PWA work.
4. That said county accepts full responsibility for the client should he return and will endeavor to rehabilitate him to the best of the facilities available.

II.

During the interval between the sending of Form Letter #1 and its return to the Relief Administration, the transient will be offered full care at our Chestnut Street Lodge, or if the situation demands, in available hotels or rooming houses. It will be necessary for the county officials to give us one week service in order to move our load rapidly and to prevent, as much as possible, giving the client an opportunity to imagine that his situation is being neglected and fostering still more the idea of the futility of his returning home.

III.

Should a client refuse to accept any plan

4.

for his return to his legal residence, Form Letter #3, accompanied by #2 will be sent to states bordering Missouri to the north, south, and east. This, of course, will only be done after the county worker has verified his legal residence in that county and accepts responsibility for client's care.

Form Letter #3 will serve as an incentive for client's return to Missouri and to the county of which he is a resident.

It is evident that Letter #1 will be sent on all cases, whether the client desires to return or not. This will have the advantage of:

1. Obtaining the percentage accuracy of information given by clients and enabling us to some extent to revise our policy if necessary.
2. Obtaining the necessary information in order to inform the transient departments of other states by form letters #2 and #3.
3. Serving to acquaint the worker of said county on the number (in part) of residents who are leaving the county and the reasons they assign for leaving.

IV.

As this work will in the main be a correspondence job, it is our intention to incorporate it with the Inter-City Department which is already trained for that particular kind of work.

5.

The following chief difficulties have been encountered in encouraging a man to return home:

1. The memory of past disappointments and hardships in the home town are too fresh and there is a natural reluctance to return.
2. Pride often will not permit a man to return after he has been away but a short time.
3. Difficulties with relatives makes the uncertainty of the "road" preferable to security in uncongenial surroundings.
4. The client's assumption of inadequate relief facilities within the county.

From the above points mentioned it is apparent that the services of a skilled case worker are indispensable together with the utmost cooperation from the county worker.

V.

In order to make the program one of full state cooperation, it will, of course, be necessary for Kansas City to adopt a similar plan, as St. Louis and Kansas City are both marginal cities as well as through cities.

This plan was presented to the State Relief Administration and received its approval and promise of full cooperation. The county workers of the state, as later portions of the study will show, were very cooperative at all times. The plan was placed in oper-

ation in April, 1934, and continued through August of 1935, at which time all transient activities were absorbed in the general program for unattached men and the dividing line between programs was obliterated.

The use of form letters #2 and #3 to notify the transient bureaus of neighboring states of Missouri residents headed their way and to ask their cooperation in getting transients home was started at the same time as the balance of the program, but was discontinued after a few months. None of the letters were acknowledged by the other bureaus, and no inquiries were received from any of them, and a later check up on our part showed that the states had no intention of taking advantage of these notifications.

Almost from the start, this new plan was highly successful in heading off potential inter-state transients and was also valuable in adding to our general knowledge of Missourians who were "on the move." The report on cases completed during the first month of operation shows that of the 88 cases, authorizations were received for the return of 34% and 20% were actually sent back home, the balance leaving the city before the plan was completed. The most significant part of the report was that 75% of these transients left home heading for St. Louis, 66% had been on the road less than 5 days, and 90% applied for relief within 5 days after arriving in St. Louis. These figures showed the type of persons applying and the values of such a program - we were getting transients, principally young men, fresh from home, on the road just long enough to be dirty, tired, and hungry, and in a frame of mind to be readily persuaded of the advantages of returning to their homes.

The highest percentage returned home in any one

month was 40% in June, 1934, and the next highest was 35% in August. It is interesting that during this same period, the Missouri Transient Bureau, administering the program for intra-state transients in the balance of the state, returned only .2 of 1% of those applying. Remembering that the chief purpose of our plan was to prevent Missourians from taking to the road, this should be a fair measure of our success.

As the plan continued in operation, however, we found a gradual change taking place in the character of our applicants and a consequent decrease in the percentage of returns. We found that our success in returning intra-state transients to their homes depended to a large degree upon the length of time they had been away from home - the shorter the time away, the better the chances of returning. During the early months of the program from 3/5 to 3/4 of those applying had been away from home less than 5 days and our percentage of returns varied from 20% to 40%. But in the following winter the percentage of those on the road less than 5 days dropped as low as 29% and our percentage of returns also dropped. In the summer of 1935 we found that more than half of the men applying had been on the road for months instead of days and that we were not getting Missourians at the start of their travels, but transients who had been out of their home state for some time and were now merely traveling back through it. All of this worked against the success of the program.

The following table gives the figures on this for alternate months during the life of the program:

Month	Percentage of Applicants Returned On Road 5 Days	
	Home	or Less
April, 1934	20	66
June "	40	61
August "	35	69
October "	17	29
December "	11	39
February 1935	6	56
April "	3	46
June "	6	47

Another factor which affected our returns was the age of the applicant. It was well known that during the summer months when school was not in session, the proportion of young transients increased tremendously. Most of this increase was from school boys who had taken to the road largely in a spirit of adventure and most of them for the first time. We generally had a high degree of success in returning these boys to their homes. In the winter months, on the contrary, most of those applying were old timers who had either been on the road for a long time or had made a number of previous trips. Most had definite plans, knew where they wanted to go and why, else they would not be traveling in the winter. Our percent of returns among these transients was consequently low.

This summary of the Intra-State Transient Program has been given to serve as a background for the detailed sections of the study reported later.

PART IITRANSIENT INFORMATION

This portion of the study sets forth the pertinent information regarding the intra-state transient men and boys from the time they left their home until they were returned to it, or until they left the relief agency for parts unknown. Personal characteristics of transients involved are given in Part IV.

Points of Origin

75 of the 114 counties of the state furnished 1 or more transients to the group which trekked into St. Louis while this program was in operation. The heaviest representation came from Jackson County, which includes Kansas City, with 135 persons or 29% of the total. The next heaviest were a series of counties in the southeast corner of the state (often facetiously termed "swamp-east Missouri") where Pemiscot furnished 35, Dunklin 23, Mississippi 21, Butler 15, New Madrid 12, and Scott and Cape Girardeau 10 each. St. Francois County, in our nearby tiff mining district, sent 11. The only other large contingents came from Greene County (Springfield) with 8, Jasper County (Joplin) with 11, and Buchanan (St. Joseph) with 12, and Cole (Jefferson City) 9. These last represent the more populous centers of the state. (Appendix 'B' gives a complete list of the counties of the state with the number of transients from each.)

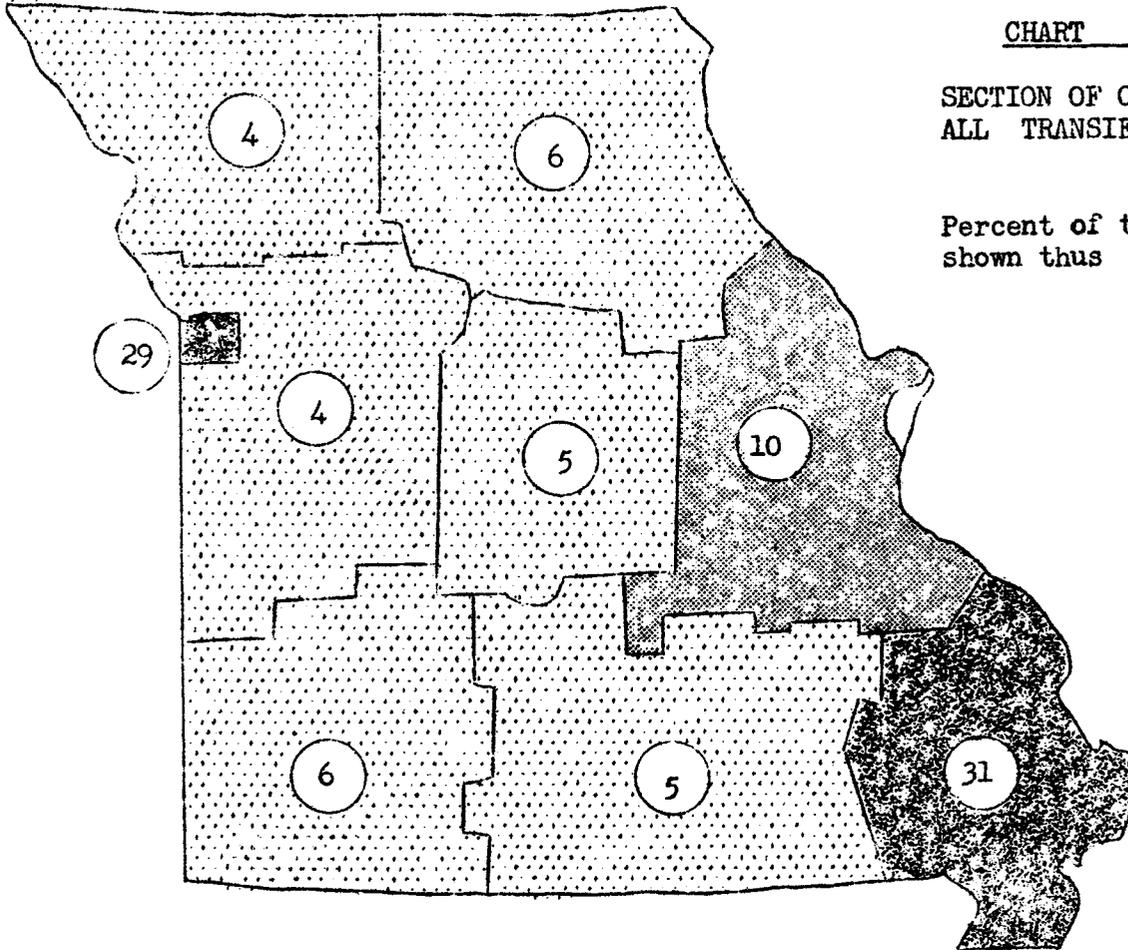
The state was divided into 8 districts containing from 11 to 17 counties each with Jackson County as a separate district, to facilitate the tabulation of the counties of origin. The southeast district had the

10.

CHART I.

SECTION OF ORIGIN -
ALL TRANSIENTS

Percent of total
shown thus (6)



largest representation with 146 of the 468 transients, or 31%. (See Chart I) Jackson County was next with 135, or 29%, and the east central, including the 14 counties immediately surrounding St. Louis, was third with 48, or 10%. The other six districts varied from 18 to 27 in number and from 4% to 6% of the total. It can easily be seen from this that two sections of the state are largely responsible for intra-state transients in St. Louis - Jackson County and southeast Missouri together furnishing 60% of all those applying. These two districts are different in character; Jackson County containing the state's second largest city and industrial section, and the southeast consisting largely of the blighted cotton counties.

These two districts furnished an even higher proportion of the Negro transients. Southeast Missouri furnished 49% of all the Negroes and Jackson County 35%. (See Chart II) The only other large districts were the central and east central with 5% each. One district had none and three had less than 1% each.

All of these figures are illustrated by the flow map in Chart III which shows the directions of travel and in approximate proportions, the volume of transients coming into St. Louis from each direction. The transients from the northeast corner of the state generally started their travels by going to Kansas City, and, finding little opportunity there, decided to try their luck in St. Louis. The 4% from the north-east district added to the 29% originating in Jackson County, made 33% starting from Kansas City eastward across the state. As this group progressed it picked up an additional 8% from the west and central districts and near St. Louis added 11% from the southwest. These with 3% from the counties near St. Louis made 55% of the total coming into the city from the west. Similarly the 13% origin-

CHART II

Section of Origin
Negro Transients

Percent of Total
Shown Thus ③

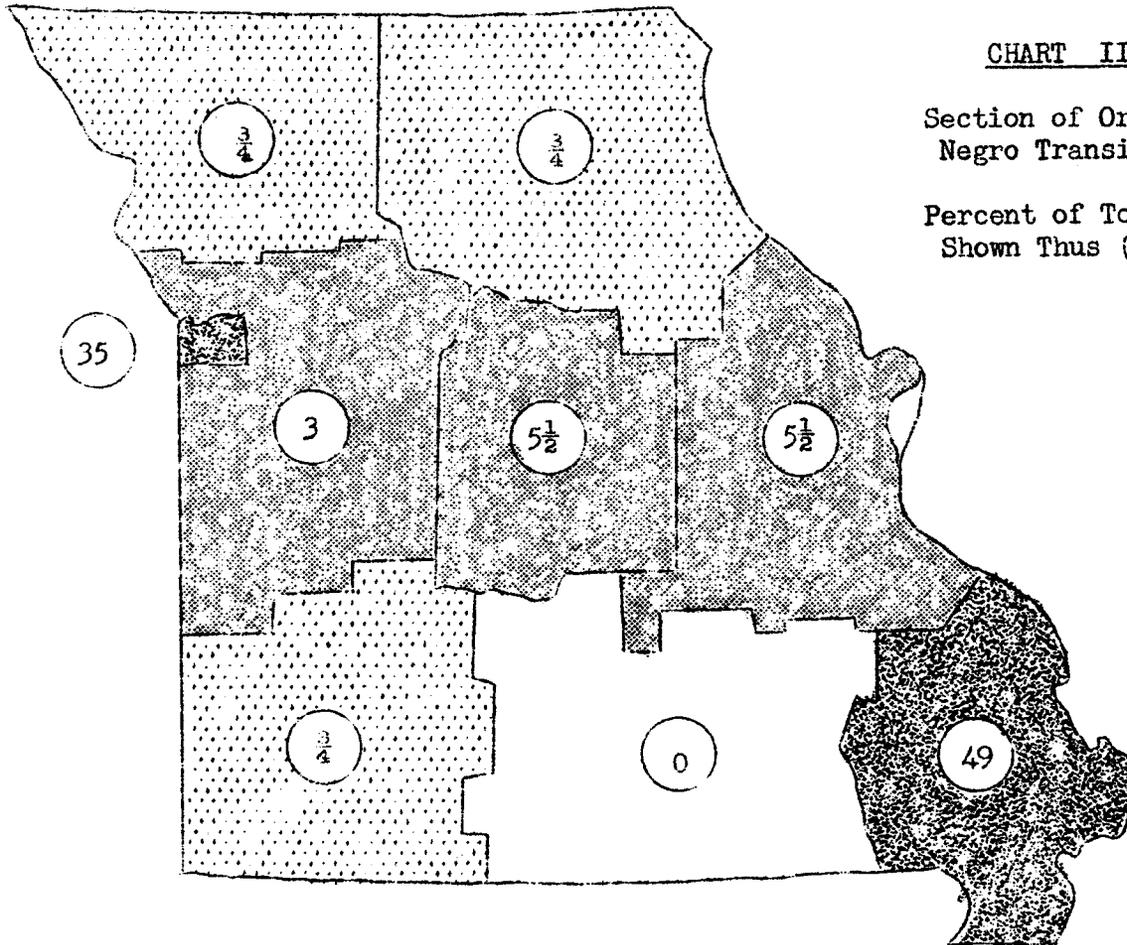
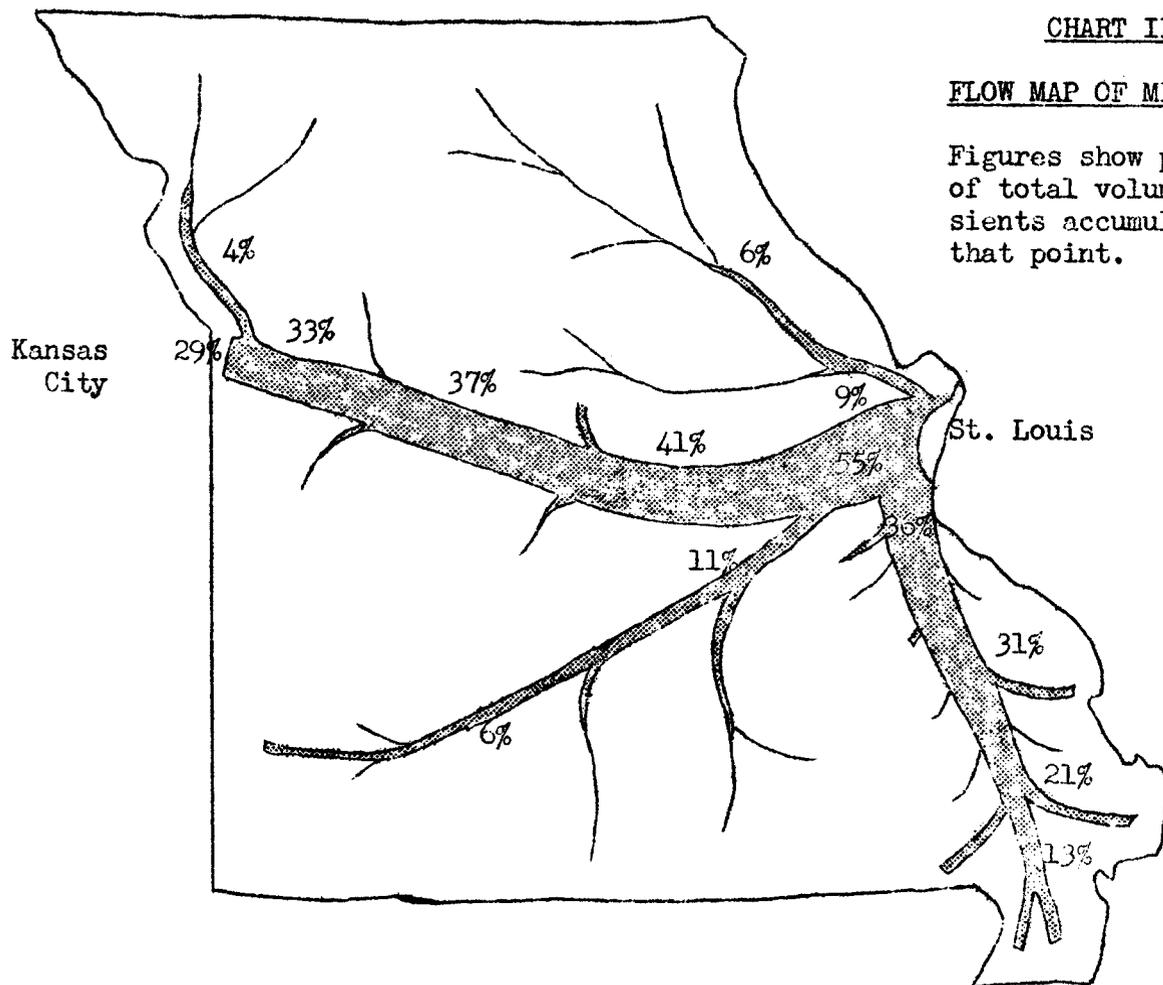


CHART IIIFLOW MAP OF MISSOURI

Figures show percentage of total volume of transients accumulated to that point.



ating in "the boot" in the southeastern corner of the state picked up enough recruits along the way to make 36% by the time they reached the southern edge of the city. Only 9% came in from the north across the Missouri River.

These lines of travel are based principally upon the railroad lines known to carry the largest portion of the transients coming into St. Louis (later sections of the report show that 65% travel by rail) although in all cases these main rail lines are paralleled by the main highways from those sections of the state.

Methods of Travel and Destination

All surveys of transients, either inter- or intra state, have shown that the largest portion of them travel by freight. The figures in this study bear out these previous observations. (See Table 1, page 38) 65% of the transients came into St. Louis via freight or used this as their principal method of conveyance, while 19% hitch-hiked by highway. There is some variation in method of travel as between races, a higher proportion of the Negroes traveling by freight than by highway. This is not surprising as it is practically impossible for a Negro to hitch a ride with a stranger on the highway.

79% of the transients gave St. Louis as their destination and the other 21% stated that they came through St. Louis on their way to more distant points. Of these 21%, 10% were headed west, 7% south, and 2% each east and north.

One of the unusual things brought out by this portion of the study, however, is the fact that 42, or 9%, paid their fare into St. Louis either by train or bus. In a special study made of these 42 cases, we find

that they do not differ greatly from the general run of transients covered by the study. Surveying the type home left, which presumably determines whose money they used for fare, we find that 19 of the 42 had been on their own, 11 with one or both parents including one step-parent, 6 with other relatives, 5 with wives, and one left the county poor farm, apparently on money he had saved. As to reasons for leaving home, we find that 29 were ostensibly seeking employment, 4 seeking medical attention, 3 because of domestic difficulties (one of these was an elderly man whose sons gave him sufficient money to reach St. Louis in order to be rid of him, one was a boy put out by a stepfather, and the other a boy here to see the Federal probation officer.) 2 came to prosecute veterans claims; 1, the poor farm inmate, wanted to live in St. Louis; and 1, a boy, was "just traveling."

Checking on their points of origin, we find that Jackson county, central and southeast Missouri and the territory near St. Louis were more heavily represented than in the general run of transients. Another interesting point is that 19 of the 42 applied for relief before they had been in St. Louis 3 days;- 16 of them on the first day, apparently having used all of their money to pay their fare here. The other 23 were here from 1 week to 7 months before asking help, 10 of them being here 3 months or more. These 10 apparently represent the group who were successful in securing employment, but not in keeping it.

Another interesting point brought out by Table 1 is the fact that 32, or 7%, of the transients came in by truck. Although a few of these came from Jackson County, most of them were "commuters" from nearby or southeast Missouri towns who arranged rides with a truck driver on a regular freight run into St. Louis.

Most of these rides were based on friendship with the driver and a return ride was available to the transient whenever he wished to return. He need only meet the driver at some loading or unloading point on his regular route, such as the stockyards, "produce row", or a warehouse, to secure the ride. Many of the transients, also, when they wished to return home, would frequent the trucking stations and look for a truck from home regardless of whether or not they knew the driver.

These points give a new slant on intra-state transient travel and open up the possibility of what may be rather radical changes in its character in the next few years.

Home Left

While these transients were all traveling alone and so were classed as "unattached" or "non-family" men and boys when they applied here, only slightly more than 1/3 of them were actually in the "non-family" class when at home. Table 2 (see page 39) shows that only 169, or 36%, of the 468 were on their own when they started their travels. Some of these had families and had merely been away from home on jobs. 35% left the homes of one or both parents, 15% left a wife, and 14% left the homes of various other relatives. 13 of the 69 who left wives at home were also known to have had one or more children there. These figures show the fallacy in considering all unattached transients as "homeless men" and also show how we were actually preventing the break-up of families and perhaps re-uniting families when we persuaded these folk to return to their homes.

As might be expected, there is a wide variation between men and boys, white and Negro. A higher percentage of the men were on their own or were living with wives before starting their travels, while a much smaller

percentage were living with parents, this variation being about the same for white and Negro men. 88 of the 121 boys, on the other hand, left the homes of parents and 20 of relatives, while only 11 - 7 of them Negro - were on their own and only 2 were married and living with their wives. Only half of the Negro boys were with their parents while one-fourth were with other relatives and one-fourth were self-supporting.

A later section of this report, that on Social Status in Part IV, gives additional facts along this line.

Why They Left Home

One of the most important parts of any study of transients and at the same time one of the most difficult upon which to secure accurate information is that portion dealing with reasons for leaving home. Most transients give search for employment as the reason although there is generally some other contributing factor which furnishes the final incentive for leaving. Consequently we always try to go behind the reason given and find the real one. Because of our high percentage of correspondence with the home community on the cases covered in this study, we were able to uncover additional reasons on many cases, but even then "looking for work" was still the only ascertainable excuse on over four-fifths of the cases. (See Table 3, page 40) 83% of the cases fell in a "general" classification which could not be broken down.

It is interesting, however, that in the other 17% of the cases where we could find the real reason for leaving home, the largest single group left to secure medical attention in the city. 7% were in this group and 5% were on their way to visit relatives. 2% left because of friction at home. (Most of these have been

mentioned in previous sections) and 1.5% each left to go to a prospective job and to arrange a veterans pension or other financial matters in the city. Those in the "prospective job" group are distinguished from the "seeking work" group by having a definite promise of a job instead of the vague hope that they might find one.

There is little variation in reasons found between the men and boys and the total group. Both men and boys show about the same percentage in the general group. No boys were on the way to prospective jobs and none left to arrange finances, while an unusually large number, 6 of the 10, left because of home friction. The Negroes had more than their share in the general group and correspondingly fewer in others. Six Negroes left seeking medical treatment and 2 Negro boys went to visit relatives.

A special analysis was made of those seeking medical treatment. There were 30 in the total group - 22 men and 8 boys. (See Table 4, page 41) The largest single group was 11 with venereal disease. 7 of these were men and 4 were boys. Other groups were 3 each with cancer, crippled, and blind, and 2 each with cardiac trouble and tuberculosis.

The Incidence of Relief at Home

A previous study by the Bureau, of St. Louisans who applied for relief at transient centers (See "Inter-City Records Speak") showed that only 32% of the 219 men, women, and families included in that study had ever been known to any relief agency in the city, either before their departure, or within six months following their return, and indicated that standards of relief in the community or the absence of relief facilities could have had very little effect upon the volume of transiency.

This study of intra-state transients brings out

the same fact. (See table 5, page 42) Only 33% of the 468 men and boys had ever received relief at home and only 23% were receiving relief at the time of their departure from home. There was not more than a few degrees variation in percentage for men or boys, white or Negro. The percentage among the whites was generally a few degrees higher than the Negroes. It is evident from this that the relief standards in effect in rural Missouri could have had very little effect upon the number of persons taking to the road. This is also borne out by the fact that none of the transients, when applying for relief in St. Louis, gave this as their reason for leaving home, although many, particularly from southeast Missouri, complained at various times of the inadequacy of relief given.

Time on the Road

In Part I we said that one reason for starting this intra-state transient program in St. Louis was that we believed that through it we could stop Missourians before they became confirmed transients and return them to their homes. One test of the effectiveness of the plan, then, is the length of time the transient had been on the road before applying to the agency. When we tabulated this point from our schedules (See table 6, page 43) we found that approximately one-fourth of those applying had been away from home only one day and that over 60% had been away one week or less. Only 16% had been on the road 3 months or more and so might be considered eligible to the lists of "confirmed transients".

There was some variation in the figures on men and boys as the men had generally been on the road for a longer period of time. The Negroes also had been away from home a few days more than the whites.

We have already pointed out that the length of time

on the road before application in St. Louis became longer as the program grew older, so that while in the beginning over 2/3 had been on the road less than 5 days, a year later less than half were in this classification. The efficiency of the program was decreased in the same way.

Agency Correspondence

Our original plan called for a letter to the home county on every person applying, but we were not able to carry out this policy. While we secured a high degree of cooperation from county workers in the state, they did object to carrying on an investigation on men who had already left our agency. Also when we abandoned the letter of notification to surrounding states, we had less need for a home investigation so that we eventually returned to the usual procedure of writing only when we wished to return the transient to his home.

Letters were written or telegrams sent on 92% of the cases. (See Table 7, page 44) There was little variation in this as to type of case. The highest percentage was 96% on Negro boys and the lowest was 91% on white boys. The splendid cooperation of the county workers in the state is shown by the fact that 90% of the correspondence was answered. There is more variation here, the highest percentage of answers being 93% on Negro men and the lowest, 85% on Negro boys.

The results obtained from this correspondence are still more interesting. (See Table 8, page 45.) Residence was verified and return authorized in 64% of the letters answered. Authorization to return was refused for various reasons in only 24 cases, or 6% of the total, and the correspondent was unable to verify the information in only 30% of the cases. Some of these could probably have been verified through additional

correspondence, but in most instances the man had left our agency before the answer was received. These results speak well for the accuracy of the information given by the transient at the time of interview.

There were some wide variations in results. The highest percentage of returns authorized was 80% for white boys and the lowest was 47% for Negro men. The highest percentage of unverifiable information was, correspondingly, 51% for the Negro men and the lowest 14% for white boys. Percentages on authorizations refused varied from 0 to 8.

Another interesting point is that the 249 cases upon which return to legal residence was authorized represent 53% of the cases covered in the study. This is another indication of the effectiveness of such a program and of the splendid cooperation of the county workers.

Case Work Results

The real test of the effectiveness of the program, however, is in the ultimate disposal of the cases. (See Table 9, page 46-48) 27% of all the persons served were returned to their homes by the agency and 6.5% returned of their own accord, this latter group being counted only where this return was verified. This makes a total of 33.5% who returned to their homes. An additional 6% were taken care of in some other satisfactory way; 3.5% referred to another agency for care, 1% referred to health agencies, 1% securing employment, and .5% sent to relatives. A total of 39.5%, then, were satisfactorily cared for before the case was closed.

59% of the group left the agency without any knowledge on our part of the solution reached ("lost contact") and 1.5% were refused further relief because they refused to accept the case work plan offered. This is a total of 60.5% closed for unsatisfactory reasons.

	All	Men	Boys
Resulting in effective plan	39.5%	38.5%	43%
No effective plan	60.5%	61.5%	57%

There was some variation in results by rate. 37% of the white persons returned home, but only 22.5% of the Negroes. A slightly higher percentage of Negroes received employment or were referred to other facilities for care, while the agency "lost contact" on a much higher percentage of Negroes. The figures here were 67.5% for the Negroes and 56% for the white persons.

Satisfactory results were generally below the average for the whole group on the men, and above the average on the boys with the same variation by race as noted above. 32.5% of the men returned home, 36.5% of the white men, and 22% of the Negro men. 36.5% of the boys returned home, 39% of the white boys and 26.5% of the Negro boys.

It is interesting to note that while 83% of the entire group (See Table 3, page 40) gave a search for work as their principal reason for leaving home, and 1.5% had actual jobs in view when they started for St. Louis, only 1% secured employment here. The odds would seem to be overwhelmingly against success on such a venture.

Another interesting point is that 17, or 71%, of the 24 boys who stated that St. Louis was merely a way station in their travels, were returned to their homes, as compared to 33% of all the boys. They apparently had had enough of traveling and were not anxious to continue, while those who had reached their des-

mination, St. Louis, were not so easily persuaded of the values of returning home.

PART IIIST. LOUIS INFORMATION

This portion of the study gives information pertinent to the St. Louis end of the program.

Time in St. Louis Before Applying for Relief

369 of the 468 transients applied for relief on their first day in St. Louis. This represents 79% of the total. An additional 8% applied on the second day, and 3.5% on the third day, while a total of 93% applied before they had been in town 6 days. (See Table 10, page 49) This indicates that most of them were traveling without funds and were dependent upon relief facilities almost from the time they left home.

There was little variation in percentages as between men and boys, Negro and white.

Even those who had been in the city for several months before applying for relief were not getting by entirely upon their own resources. A check was made of the 5 boys who had been in St. Louis more than one month. We found that only 2 had been self-supporting during that time. One had worked for 6 months and applied after he lost his job, and the other had worked for 3 months as an errand boy. Of the other three, one had spent the entire period with his father and stepmother (he was returned to his mother out-state) one had been living for 5 months with a sister; and the other had spent his entire 6 weeks in the City Workhouse on a vagrancy charge.

Month of Application

The heaviest part of the applications under the intra-state transient program came during the first 5 months of its existence, 329, or 70%, of the transients applying between April and August of 1934, and the other 30% during the 12 months following. (See Chart IV, page 26) 62 applied in April, the first month of operation, 50 in May, 64 in June, 74 in July, and 79 in August. September accounted for only 32 and the low month of the winter was February, 1935, with only 3.

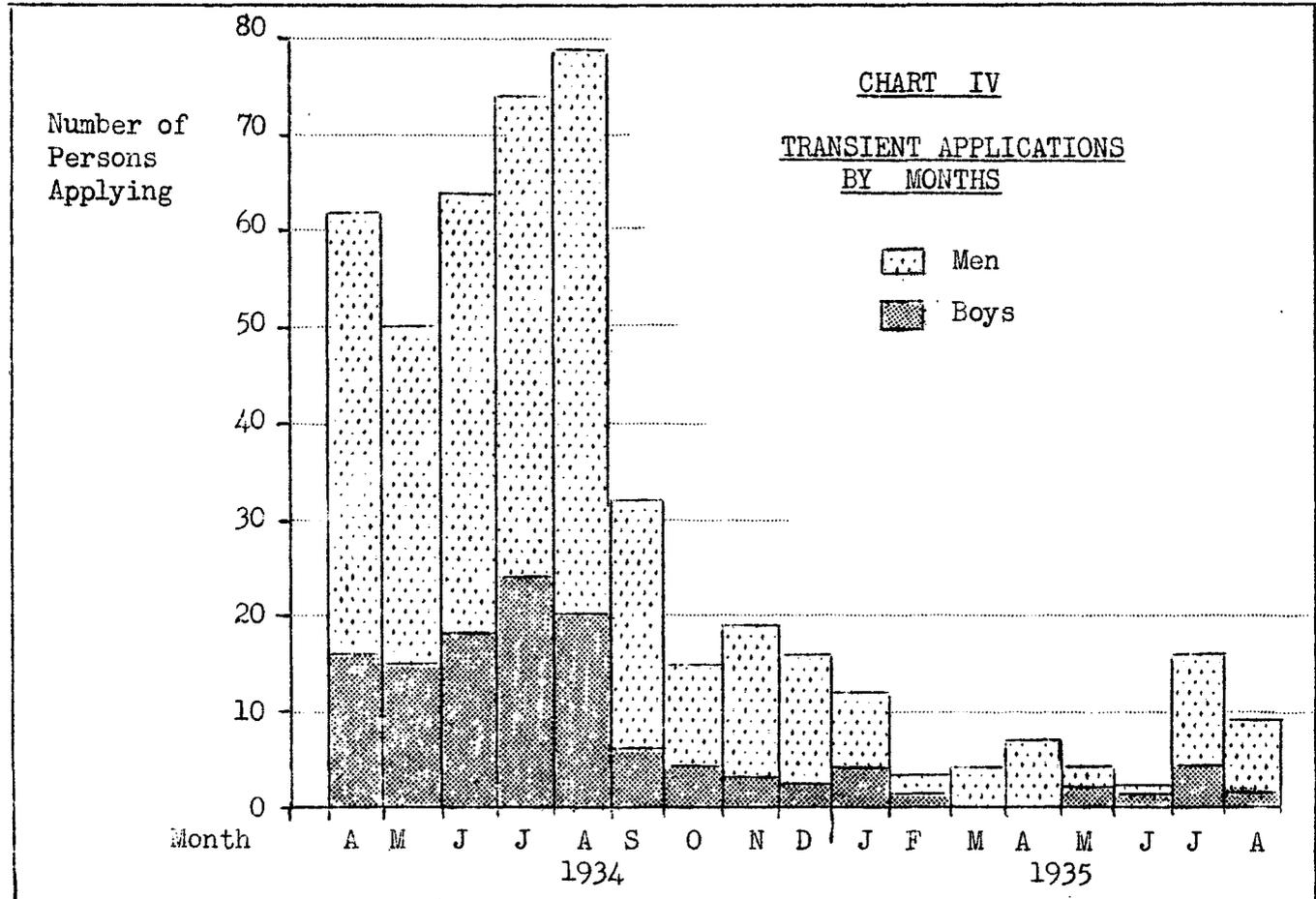
The summer months, that is during the school vacation period, are always the high months of transient travel, particularly for boys and young men. 77% of the boys applied during these first 5 months. There were, of course, additional reasons for the rather sharp reduction after September 1, the principal one being the change in character of the program. This, and other factors affecting the number of transients cared for, has been discussed in Part I.

Time Under Care In St. Louis

This and the following section are important in the consideration of any transient program which is organized with a case work rather than a group emphasis, as they show the comparatively light financial burden placed upon the local community by such a program.

20% of the transients received relief in St. Louis for less than one week and an additional 50% were under care for just one week. (See Table 11, page 50) 70%, then, received relief for one week or less, while 15% received two weeks' relief, 7% three weeks, and 8% four weeks or longer.

These figures are even more promising with the boys



where 33% were under care for 6 days or less and 41% for 1 week, while with the men, 53% received 1 week's relief and only 16% less than a week. Generally speaking, the group receiving less than one week's relief represents those who were returned home in a few days, while the 1 week group represents those who received relief for 1 week at the time of application and failed to return to the office when the week was up.

A detailed analysis was made of the 8 boys who remained under care for 4 weeks or more. 4 were under care for just one month, 2 for two months, 1 for five months, and 1 for one and one-half years. In the case of the last 2 boys, they were accepted by the local agency while definite treatment plans were being carried out and were cared for on the same basis as local boys; the first was returned home after a course of medical treatment was completed, while the last left town after medical treatment was completed. (This boy cost our agency alone \$430 for relief. Service costs and medical treatment would increase this considerably.) Two of the boys kept for one month were also held for medical treatment; one was returned home and one was referred to the State School for the Blind.

Amount of Relief Given

39% of the 468 transients received less than \$2 in relief while under care in St. Louis; while 31% received between \$2 and \$5, and 21% between \$5 and \$10. This is a total of 91% who received less than \$10 each. (See table 12, page 51) An additional 5%, or 25 cases, received between \$10 and \$15, 12 cases between \$15 and \$20, 3 between \$20 and \$25, while only 5 cases cost the agency more than \$25 each. All of these figures include transportation charges as well as direct relief, where this was paid by the agency.

An analysis of the 5 cases costing more than \$25 shows that 2 of the 3 men cost \$29.70 and \$29.80 each and the other \$86.50, while the 2 boys cost \$90 and \$430. These last 3 cases should hardly be counted as "transient" cases, as they were accepted for long-time treatment on the same basis as a resident man or boy.

Even more significant are the figures on the total relief costs for the program. A total of \$2,608.63 was spent during the 17 months on the 468 cases. If we eliminate the 3 most expensive cases, we find that the total cost on the other 465 cases was only \$2,003 or an average cost of \$4.30 per case. The following compilation shows the total and average costs for men and boys by race with these 3 cases excluded:

Group	No. Cases	Amount	Average
All Cases	465	\$2,003.00	4.30
All Men	346	1,534.12	4.43
White	246	1,131.03	4.60
Negro	100	403.09	4.03
All Boys	119	468.88	3.94
White	92	350.83	3.82
Negro	27	118.05	4.35

Here again we find illustrated in dollars and cents the value of speedy and intensive case work service. A larger percent of the white boys were returned home than in any other of the four groups and the white boys, as a group, were consequently under care in St. Louis for a shorter period of time and cost less per case. Prompt return of a boy to his home, then, is not only the best case work plan for the boy (according to our belief) but by these figures is also proven to be the cheapest plan for the agency.

Later Applications in St. Louis

Very few of these intra-state transients ever re-applied in St. Louis for relief up to two and one-half years following the close of the program; that is, prior to Jan. 1, 1938. Only 30, or 6.4%, of the 468 had re-applied during that period. 24, or 5.1%, of these reapplied once, 5 twice, and 1 three times. (See Table 13, page 52.) Most of these re-applications occurred within a few months after the original closing of the case and in most instances any assistance other than emergency relief was refused.

PART IV.PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

This portion of the study deals only with information regarding the transients as individuals and gives some insight into their personal characteristics.

Age

A tabulation of the ages of the 468 transients covered by the study (see table 14, page 53) shows that about one-fourth of them were 21 or less, 36% were under 25, and 60% under 35 years of age. The most popular years seem to be 18, 19, and 20, as a larger percentage were traveling during these ages than any other.

Previous sections of the study have pointed out that the average age of the transients varied for different seasons of the year. During the summer months when school was out, the transients were predominantly youngsters, while during the winter months, most of them were middle-aged or older men. This was equally true of inter-state transients during the life of the Federal program.

The white transients were as a general rule younger than the Negroes. 28% of the whites were 21 years or less in age while only 21% of the Negroes were in this group. Similarly 50% of the whites were under 30, with only 47% for the Negroes. The Negroes were also short in the extreme older groups. The average age for the white men and boys was 31.5 and for the Negroes 32.8.

Social Status

Some difficulty was experienced in tabulating the results of this portion of the study. Some of the case

workers on the original cases misunderstood the meaning of the social status blank on the face sheet and interpreted it to mean status at time of application. Naturally, under this interpretation, there could be no married men applying and all such men who had been with their families before starting on the road were entered as separated. We interpret this to mean status at home and are so using it in our study. A careful check was made of the records and we believe we have eliminated all of the errors, although it is still possible that the "separated" group is too large and that some of them should have been counted as "married."

Almost two-thirds of the transients (see Table 15, page 54) were single, while 14% were married, 11% were separated but not divorced, and an additional 2% were divorced. 8% were widowed. A previous section on the homes left by these transients has shown that many of those classed as single actually left the homes of parents or relatives so that only a small percentage could really be counted as unattached.

There is a wide variation between men and boys as regards their social status (See Table 16, page 55) Only 2 of the 121 boys were married and the other 119 were all counted as single. For the men, only 51% were single while 19% were married and at home, 15% were separated, 3.5% divorced and 11% widowed. There was a variation of only a few percent between whites and Negroes. (See Table 4, page 41)

Physical Disabilities or Illnesses

Only 71 of the 468 transients reported physical disabilities or illnesses at the time of application. This represents 15% of the total. Most of these were permanent handicaps or established illnesses or ones that required long time treatment and only 2 or 3 were

emergency situations. (See Table 17, page 56) As examples of what we term "established illnesses" we might give tuberculosis and cancer which involved 3 men each. Permanent disabilities were blindness, crippled condition, speech defects, and similar handicaps.

The most prevalent of all conditions on the list was venereal disease, present in 12 of the 71 cases. 9 of the transients were blind or had seriously defective vision, 8 were crippled, 5 had a bad hernia, and 5 cardiac trouble. Other conditions occurring more than once on the list were mental defects 4, cancer 3, tuberculosis 3, malaria 2, defective hearing 2, serious infection 2, and speech defects 2.

The prevalence of such health conditions was higher for men than for boys, the ratio for men being 17% and for boys only 11%. 4 of the boys were suffering from venereal disease, while no other complaint occurred more than once with them.

A previous discussion of those transients who came to St. Louis to secure medical attention (see section on "Why They Left Home", page 17) gives some additional information on this subject.

Education

An analysis of the school grades completed by the transients (see Table 18, page 57) shows that on the average they are low in education. The median grade completed by all transients covered was 7. The median for the white group was 8 and for the Negroes 6. 4% of them did not attend school, while only 48% completed the eighth grade. Only 23% completed 1 year of high school, 16% 2 years, 10% 3 years, and 8% finished high school. Only 3% attended any college.

There was a wide variation between the whites and Negroes on these figures. 55% of the whites finished the 8th grade, but only 29% of the Negroes. Similarly, 9% of the whites finished high school, but only 5% of the Negroes. 7% of the Negroes had never attended school, but only 2% of the whites.

Comparative figures on the educational level of the male population of out-state Missouri are not available, but we do have figures on inter-state transients in general. John N. Webb* found that the median grade completed by white unattached transients in city centers was 8 and by the Negroes 6, the same figures we obtained. But he also found that 38% of them had had from 1 to 4 years of high school, while our study shows that only 23% entered high school. It is apparent from this that an unusually large percentage failed to enter high school after finishing the 8th grade, while the lower grades were more heavily weighted.

Similarly, George E. Outland** in a study of 3,300 transient boys in California centers found that 59% had had at least one year of high school, while our study shows only 23%. Our figures are pulled down, of course, by the inclusion of the older men in the study, but if we take the figures for boys only, we find that only 36% completed the first year.

A similar analysis of the age at which the Missouri transients left school gives further evidence of retardation. The median at time of leaving school for the whites was 15 and Negroes 16. The Negroes

* Webb - "The Transient Unemployed" - WPA Research Monograph No. III

** Outland - Educational Administration and Supervision, November, 1937.

were only slightly higher on the average age, 15.8, as against 15.3 for the whites.

We find a very heavy concentration around the ages 14 and 16 for leaving school. The state law requires attendance to age 16 except that under certain conditions children may quit at 14 to go to work. Apparently many boys took advantage of this. Another possible explanation is lax enforcement of attendance laws in the rural districts.

Only 33% of the transients continued in school beyond the age of 16 and only 8% beyond 18. Or, stated differently, while one-half of the 16 year olds were in school, only one-fifth of the 18 year olds were. We also find after the age of 14 is reached, drop-outs are very rapid. 19% dropped out at 14, 13% at age 15, 18% at age 16, and 14% at age 17. 95% of the 12 year olds were in school.

Curiously enough the Negroes continued in school longer than the whites. For example only 16% of the white boys aged 18, but 28% of the Negroes, were in school. Similarly, 54% of the 16 year old Negroes, but only 50% of the whites. We also find, however, a higher percentage of Negroes dropping out early so that the average age for the Negroes is very little above that for the whites.

Using age six as the time for starting school and assuming normal advancement of one grade per year, we find the following average retardation:

	Both	White	Negro
Median grade completed	7	8	6
Median age left	16	15	16
Average retardation	3 yrs.	1 yr.	4 yrs.

General school experience has shown that an average retardation of one year is not unusual so that in view of the backward rural districts from which many of these transients came, these averages were not too far away from expectations.

Employment

It was difficult to make any general classifications of employment because of the wide variety of jobs held. However, the rural background of many of the transients is illustrated by the fact that about 26% of the men and 32% of the boys had worked only as cotton pickers or general farm hands. 21% of the men and 18% of the boys had worked as general laborers. 14% of the boys had never worked and 9% were classed as students. These account for 47% of the men and 64% of the boys. There were no other large groups.

Previous Travels

Transiency as such was not a new experience to most of these men and boys. 40% had made at least one previous trip on the road and 33% had made enough trips to be classed as "chronic" transients. One interesting point here, however, is that practically all of the chronics were chronic commuters; that is, most of their trips had been made from home to the city. This ties in with previous sections of the study, particularly the discussion on the large number traveling by intra-state transport trucks.

The figures vary somewhat for men and boys. 41% of the men had made previous trips but only 38% of the boys. The variation on chronics is still wider; from 37% for the men to 23% for the boys.

It is significant that, in spite of this high percentage of chronic transients, we were still able to

return over $1/3$ of all applicants to their homes within a few days after their arrival in St. Louis.

APPENDIX 'A'

TABLES

TABLE 1 METHOD OF TRAVEL

Method	All Cases		Men - No.			Boys - No.		
	No.	%	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
Fare Paid	42	9	25	10	35	6	1	7
Freight Train	305	65	142	72	214	67	24	91
Hitch Hike	89	19	57	15	72	15	2	17
Truck	32	7	22	4	26	6		6
Totals	468	100	246	101	347	94	27	121

TABLE 2. HOME LEFT

Home Left	Totals		Men			Boys		
	No.	%	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
Own	169	36	105	53	158	4	7	11
Parents	163	35	59	16	75	75	13	88
Wife	69	15	47	20	67	2		2
(with children)	(13)	(3)	(12)	(1)	(13)			
Relatives	67	14	35	12	47	13	7	20
Totals	468	100	246	101	347	94	27	121

TABLE 3 REASONS FOR LEAVING HOME

	Totals		Men			Boys		
	No.	%	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
General	390	83	198	93	291	75	24	99
Medical Treat.	30	7	17	5	22	7	1	8
Visit Relatives	23	5	15		15	6	2	8
Prospective Jobs	7	1.5	6	1	7			
Home Friction	10	2	3	1	4	6		6
Arrange finances	8	1.5	7	1	8			
Totals	468	100	246	101	347	94	27	121

TABLE 4. ANALYSIS OF TRANSIENTS SEEKING MEDICAL TREATMENT

Diagnosis	Total	Men		Boys	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Venereal Disease	11	3	4	4	
Cancer	3	3			
Cardiac	2	2			
Blind	3	2			1
Tuberculosis	2	2			
Crippled	3	2		1	
Others	6	3	1	2	
Totals	30	17	5	7	1

TABLE 5 INCIDENCE OF RELIEF AT HOME

		Totals	Men			Boys		
			White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
All Cases		468	246	101	347	94	27	121
Received Relief	No.	154	88	24	112	33	9	42
	%	33	36	24	32	35	33	35
At Departure	No.	107	58	15	73	26	8	34
	%	23	24	15	21	28	30	28

TABLE 6 TIME ON THE ROAD

Time	Totals			Men			Boys		
	No.	%	Cum. %	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
Totals	468	100		246	101	347	94	27	121
1 Day	110	23.5	23.5	53	20	73	30	7	37
2 Days	48	10.5	34.	19	14	33	14	1	15
3 "	45	9.5	43.5	24	10	34	8	3	11
4-6 "	28	6.	49.5	10	10	20	4	4	8
1 Week	57	12.	61.5	32	12	44	10	3	13
2 Weeks	17	3.5	65.	11	3	14	2	1	3
3 "	21	4.5	69.5	16	3	19	2		2
1-2 Months	67	14.5	84.	35	12	47	15	5	20
3 mo. up	75	16.	100	46	17	63	9	3	12

TABLE 7 CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondence	Totals	Men			Boys			
		White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
No. of Cases	468	246	101	347	94	27	121	
Sent	No.	432	227	93	320	86	26	112
	%	92	92	92	92	91	96	92
Answered	No.	390	204	86	290	78	22	100
	* %	90	90	93	91	91	85	89

* Percent of those written

TABLE 8 RESULTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE

Results		Men			Boys			
		White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
No. of Cases		390	204	86	290	78	22	100
Return Auth'd	No.	249	132	40	172	62	15	77
	%	64	65	47	59	80	68	77
Auth. Refused	No.	24	17	2	19	5		5
	%	6	8	2	7	6		5
Can't Verify	No.	117	55	44	99	11	7	18
	%	30	27	51	34	14	32	18

TABLE 9 CASE WORK RESULTS

A. ALL CASES

	Totals		White		Negro	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Cases	468	100	340	100	128	100
Returned by Agency	126	27	104	30.5	22	17
Returned of own accord*	31	6.5	24	7.	7	5.5
Sent to Relatives	3	.5	2	.5	1	1.
Employed	5	1.	3	1.	2	1.5
Ref'd to Health Facilities	5	1.	3	1.	2	1.5
Ref'd to Other Agencies	16	3.5	10	3.	6	4.5
Refused Plan	6	1.5	4	1.	2	1.5
Lost Contact	276	59	190	56.	86	67.5

* Counted only when verified

TABLE 9 Contd. CASE WORK RESULTSB. Men

	Totals		White		Negro	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Men	347	100	246	100	101	100
Returned by Agency	86	25	70	28.5	16	16
Returned of own accord*	27	7.5	21	8.5	6	6
Sent to Relatives						
Employed	4	1.	3	1.	1	1
Ref. to Health Facilities	3	1.	2	1.	1	1
" to Other Agencies	14	4	8	3.5	6	6
Refused Plan	5	1.5	3	1.	2	2
Lost Contact	208	60	139	56.5	69	68

* Counted only when verified.

TABLE 9 Contd. CASE WORK RESULTS

C. Boys

	Total		White		Negro	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Boys	121	100	94	100	27	100
Returned by Agency	40	33	34	36	6	23
Returned of own accord*	4	3.5	3	3	1	3.5
Sent to Relatives	3	2.5	2	2	1	3.5
Employed	1	1			1	3.5
Referred to Health Facil.	2	1.5	1	1	1	3.5
" to Other Agencies	2	1.5	2	2		
Refused Plan	1	1.	1	1		
Lost Contact	68	56	51	53	17	63

* Counted only when verified

TABLE 10 TIME IN ST. LOUIS BEFORE APPLYING FOR RELIEF

	All		Men			Boys		
	No.	%	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
Totals	468	100	246	101	347	94	27	121
1 day	369	79	200	71	271	74	24	98
2 days	38	8	11	14	25	12	1	13
3 "	16	3.5	8	7	15	1		1
4 "	5	1	3	2	5			
5 "	6	1.5	4		4	2		2
6 "	1		1		1			
1 week	7	1.5	4	2	6	1		1
2 weeks	5	1	4		4		1	1
3 "	4	1	2	2	4			
1 to 2 months	7	1.5	3	2	5	1	1	2
3 months or more	10	2	6	1	7	3		3

TABLE 11 TIME UNDER CARE

Time	Totals		Men			Boys		
	No.	%	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
All Cases	468	100	246	101	347	94	27	121
6 days or less	95	20	47	8	55	34	6	40
1 Week	234	50	132	52	184	39	11	50
2 Weeks	67	15	32	19	51	11	5	16
3 "	34	7	14	13	27	5	2	7
4 Weeks or More	38	8	21	9	30	5	3	8

TABLE 12 AMOUNT OF RELIEF GIVEN

Amt. of Relief	Totals		Men			Boys		
	No.	%	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
All Cases	468	100	246	101	347	94	n27	121
\$0 - \$1.99	182	39	100	40	140	36	6	42
\$2 - 4.99	143	31	74	26	100	29	14	43
\$5 - 9.99	98	21	44	27	71	23	4	27
\$10 - 14.99	25	5.	14	4	18	4	3	7
\$15 - 19.99	12	2.5	9	3	12			
\$20 - 24.99	3	.5	3		3			
Over \$25	5	1.	2	1	3	2		2

TABLE 13 REAPPLICATIONS IN ST. LOUIS

Reapplications	All		Men			Boys		
	No.	%	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
All Cases	468	100	246	101	347	94	27	121
Reapplied once	24	5.1	11	7	18	5	1	6
Reapplied twice	5	1.1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Reapplied thrice	1	.2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total reapplied	30	6.4	13	9	22	6	2	8

TABLE 14 AGE

Age	Totals			White	Negro
	No.	%	Cum. %		
All Ages	468	100		340	128
16	14	3.	3	12	2
17	17	3.6	6.6	13	4
18	25	5.3	11.9	20	5
19	21	4.5	16.4	18	3
20	26	5.6	22.0	19	7
21	18	3.8	25.8	12	6
22 - 24	48	10.2	36.0	36	12
25 - 29	59	12.6	48.6	38	21
30 - 34	54	11.7	60.3	37	17
35 - 39	48	10.2	70.5	29	19
40 - 44	37	7.9	78.4	26	11
45 - 49	35	7.5	85.9	28	7
50 - 54	23	4.9	90.8	16	7
55 - 59	17	3.6	94.4	13	4
60 - 64	12	2.6	97.0	2	
65 - 69	9	2.0	99.0	8	1
70 up	5	1.0	100	3	2
Average Age				31.5	32.8

TABLE 15 SOCIAL STATUS BY RACE

Status	Totals		White		Negro	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Totals	468	100	340	100	128	100
Single	297	63.5	220	65	77	60
Married	69	14.5	49	14	20	16
Separated	53	11.5	36	11	17	13
Divorced	12	2.5	12	3.5		
Widowed	37	8	23	6.5	14	11

TABLE 16 SOCIAL STATUS BY AGE

Status	Totals		Men		Boys	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Totals	468	100	347	100	121	100
Single	297	63.5	178	51.5	119	98
Married	69	14.5	67	19	2	2
Separated	53	11.5	53	15		
Divorced	12	2.5	12	3.5		
Widowed	37	8	37	11		

TABLE 17 PHYSICAL DISABILITIES OR ILLNESSES REPORTED

Disability	Totals	Men	Boys
Totals	71	58	13
Venereal Disease	12	8	4
Blind or Def. Vision	9	8	1
Crippled	8	7	1
Hernia	5	5	
Cardiac	5	5	
Mental Def.	4	4	
Cancer	3	3	
Tuberculosis	3	3	
Senility	3	3	
Malaria	2	2	
Deaf or Def. Hearing	2	1	1
Infection	2	1	1
Speech Defect	2	1	1
Others	11	7	4
Percent Involved	15%	17%	11%

TABLE 18 SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED BY RACE

Grade Completed	Totals			White		Negro	
	No.	%	Cum. %	No.	Cum. %	No.	Cum. %
Totals	468			340		128	
None	16	4	(4)	7	(2)	9	(7)
3	41	9	96	22	98	19	93
4	39	9	87	25	91	14	77
5	38	8	78	25	83	13	65
6	44	10	70	33	76	11	54
7	54	12	60	35	65	19	45
8	108	25	48	92	55	16	29
9	31	7	23	27	26	4	16
10	28	6	16	20	18	8	12
11	10	2	10	9	12	1	6
12	21	5	8	19	9	2	5
Over 12	14	3	3	10	3	4	3
Not given	24			16		8	
Median Grade	7			8		6	

TABLE 19 AGE LEFT SCHOOL BY RACE

Age Left	Totals			White		Negro	
	No.	%	Cum. %	No.	Cum. %	No.	Cum. %
Totals	468			340		128	
11 or less	22	5		15	100	7	100
12	21	5	95	15	95	6	94
13	27	6	90	22	91	5	88
14	82	19	84	68	84	14	84
15	55	13	64	37	62	18	71
16	77	18	51	66	50	11	54
17	60	14	33	42	29	18	44
18	46	11	19	30	16	16	28
19 or more	34	8	8	20	6	14	13
Not given	44			25		19	
Median Age	16			15		16	
Average Age	15.5			15.3		15.8	

APPENDIX 'B'COUNTIES OF MISSOURI WITH THE NUMBER OF
TRANSIENTS FROM EACH BY RACE

County	Total	White	Negro
Adair	3	3	
Andrew			
Atchison			
Audrain	2	2	
Barry	1	1	
Barton			
Bates			
Benton	1	1	
Bollinger	4	4	
Boone	5	2	3
Buchanan	12	11	1
Butler	15	9	6
Caldwell	2	2	
Callaway	1		1
Camden			
Cape Girardeau	10	6	4
Carroll			
Carter	4	4	
Cass	2	1	1
Cedar			
Chariton	2	2	
Christian			
Clark	1	1	
Clay	2	2	
Clinton			
Cole	9	7	2
Cooper	1	1	
Crawford	1	1	
Dade			
Dallas			
Davies			
Dekalb			

County (cont'd)	Total	White	Negro
Dent	2	2	
Douglas			
Dunklin	23	20	3
Franklin	2	1	1
Gasconade	2	2	
Gentry			
Greene	8	7	1
Grundy	2	2	
Harrison			
Henry	2	2	
Hickory			
Holt			
Howard	1		1
Howell			
Iron	2	2	
Kackson	135	91	44
Jasper	11	11	
Jefferson	6	6	
Johnson			
Knox			
Laclede	3	3	
Lafayette			
Lawrence	1	1	
Lewis	2	2	
Lincoln	4	3	1
Linn			
Livingston			
McDonald			
Macon			
Madison	6	6	
Maries	2	2	
Marion	5	5	1
Mercer	1	1	
Miller	3	3	
Mississippi	21	8	13
Moniteau	1	1	
Monroe			

County (Cont'd)	Total	White	Negro
Montgomery			
Morgan	1	1	
New Madrid	12	6	6
Newton	3	3	
Nodaway	3	3	
Oregon			
Osage			
Ozark	3	3	
Pemiscot	35	9	26
Perry	4	3	1
Pettis	6	5	1
Phelps	7	7	
Pike			
Platte			
Polk			
Pulaski	2	2	
Putnam			
Ralls	5	5	
Randolph	6	6	
Ray	1	1	
Reynolds	1	1	
Ripley	1	1	
St. Charles	5	2	3
St. Clair			
St. Genevieve	2	2	
St. Francois	11	11	
St. Louis	3	1	2
Saline	3	1	2
Schuyler	1	1	
Scotland			
Scott	10	6	4
Shelby			
Shannon	3	3	
Stoddard	3	3	
Stone	1	1	
Sullivan			
Taney			

62.

County (Cont'd)	Total	White	Negro
Texas	1	1	
Vernon	1	1	
Warren	1	1	
Washington	4	4	
Wayne	3	3	
Webster	1	1	
Worth			
Wright	2	2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	468	340	128