

A Statistical Analysis
of
NON-FAMILY MEN
ON RELIEF

In St. Louis
1925 to 1936

St. Louis Bureau for Men
St. Louis, Missouri

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Issued by

**St. Louis Bureau for Men
(Formerly Bureau for Homeless Men)
204 a North Eighteenth St
St. Louis, Missouri**

September 1937

FOREWORD

For the past twelve years the St. Louis Bureau for Men has been the covering private agency in the field of non-family men and boys in St. Louis. During that period it has collected a large body of statistical information, information which heretofore has been filed in numerous places.

This pamphlet is being issued for the purpose of collecting all such information into one easily accessible volume for handy reference by any person or organization interested. It covers the twelve year period from 1925 to 1936 inclusive, showing the size of the problem before the depression, the speed with which relief rolls accumulated, and the slowness with which they receded. Covering as it does the entire period of the depression, it should have some value as reference material - a value which will increase with the years.

While the statistics are local in coverage, they hold many implications for similar agencies in other cities, especially those of comparable size. No attempt has been made to point these implications - we have merely given the figures and painted the background so that each person may draw his own conclusions.

Previous Publications of the
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

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

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AN HISTORICAL SURVEY

An historical summary of the Bureau and its associated agencies is necessary to paint the background behind the various changes and fluctuations of figures, especially as they were caused by organization and agency changes.

Prior to 1925, unattached men, both transient and resident, were cared for by a special department of the St. Louis Provident Association, a private agency covering the field of general relief and case work service to families. Relief giving to unattached men consisted largely of work tickets to a woodyard and similar projects. All such relief was on a day-to-day basis. In 1912, a Municipal Lodging House was opened, largely as a result of the efforts of city officials and a few other interested citizens. This lodge was operated annually from October or November to April or May, depending on the weather. It originally had a capacity of 200 men. This was gradually increased until it reached a maximum of 1,375 in 1933. Neither of these projects offered any case work service to their clients.

The Bureau for Homeless Men began its existence in 1925, February 15th to be exact. For the first year it functioned as a department of the Community Council, under a special allotment from the Community Fund, while a study was being made of methods of care for unattached men and of the feasibility of establishing a separate agency as a permanent part of the St. Louis case work set-up. It was the belief of the founders that case work with homeless men would "pay".

The purpose, as stated in one of the early reports was to "centralize relief for these men in one place in the city of St. Louis and to care for their individual needs according to the type of service best adapted to the individual." So satisfying were the results that

the Bureau was established in 1926 as a separate agency known as the Bureau for Homeless Men. In 1928 it was incorporated under that name.

In the fall of 1930 the increase in relief loads had exhausted the available private agency funds and a special campaign was put on. In the spring of 1931 the Mayor appointed the Citizens' Committee on Relief and Employment to arrange machinery for meeting the relief emergency and coordinate the work of existing agencies. City funds (heretofore there had been no public outdoor relief in St. Louis) were allotted through this committee to various private agencies on a reimbursement basis; the Bureau was chosen as the Committee's representative to handle all work with unattached men and boys.

Following is a chronological account of various organizational changes made in the last five years:

December, 1930 - A Branch Office was opened. Prior to this time the only offices of the Bureau were in the Municipal Lodging House and the Branch Office was set up to care for those men who, it was believed, would not ask for relief because of office surroundings.

February, 1932 - Because of a shortage of private relief funds, intake in all of the Citizens' Committee agencies was cut off and case loads were arbitrarily reduced by elimination of all employable persons. This crisis period lasted approximately two weeks.

February, 1932 - Ozanam Shelter for Men was opened by the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the old Mullanphy Hospital building. All men accepted were referred by the Bureau and case figures were counted as part of the Bureau total. This shelter first operated on a special fund of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. This fund was soon exhausted and all expenditures were then reimbursed by the Bureau. A branch office of the Bureau was

maintained at the Shelter.

June, 1932 - A financial crisis similar to that of February was reached and the same steps were taken.

October, 1932 - All offices of the Bureau were combined and moved to a new location, separate from the Municipal Lodging House. A centralized intake office was established, case loads were divided into Mass Treatment, Shelter Care, and Case Work loads, and various changes made in accounting and statistical procedures.

November, 1932 - A Cafeteria feeding approximately 2,000 men per meal was opened, thus partially eliminating the former expensive and "attractive" system of meal tickets on commercial restaurants. Most of the men eating at the Cafeteria were lodging in rooming houses in the central portion of the city.

February, 1933 - A Work Program requiring every man to work for relief received was inaugurated. Men received a credit of \$3 toward past relief and 25¢ in cash for every day worked. Men with no mailing addresses or who received incidental service relief only, worked in advance at the rate of 40¢ an hour.

April, 1933 - The Municipal Lodging House was taken over by the Bureau on April 1. All men then staying in the Lodging House were absorbed as part of the under care case load and all subsequent applications for care were routed through the Intake Department of the Bureau. Special case workers were assigned to the Lodging House, which had had no previous case work service, to attempt to reduce the load.

April, 1933 - A Boys' Lodge with a capacity of 40 was opened to care for white, transient boys on a short time basis.

August, 1933 - Municipal Lodging House was closed and building vacated preparatory to wrecking. For the next four months no shelter care other than Ozanam Shelter was available in the city.

September, 1933 - In line with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration policy that all federal funds must be administered through public agencies, the St. Louis Relief Administration was formed to take over the public portion of the work of the Citizens' Committee on Relief and Employment. The case load of the Bureau was divided into public and private agency loads and all physical facilities were taken over by the public agency, which became "Unit F" and later the "Men's Unit" of the St. Louis Relief Administration. Offices of the Bureau and Unit F were maintained in the same building under the supervision of the same executive and the work was closely coordinated.

December, 1933 - Chestnut Lodge, successor to the Municipal Lodging House, was opened with a capacity reduced from 1,375 to 750.

December, 1933 - The Civil Works Program (CWA) was inaugurated at this time. This stimulated intake because of the desire to "get on relief" and so become eligible for work.

September, 1934 - A camp for resident boys was opened approximately 40 miles from the city. It had a capacity of 45. The boys worked 30 hours a week on various projects and received full maintenance and 50¢ a week spending money. An educational and training program was also operated with the intention of keeping the boys three to four months in camp and then placing them on a job in the city. Camp was closed in October, 1935, because of lack of sufficient boys to keep it filled to capacity.

August, 1935 - The Bureau and the Men's Unit of the Relief Administration were separated and the Men's Unit was combined with the local office of the State Transient Department. This combination was later taken over by the St. Louis Relief Administration.

November, 1935 - Application and Intake Service in the Men's Unit was combined with the Application Service of the Family Division of the Relief Administration.

December, 1935 - The W.P.A. program was opened and during this and the following month absorbed approximately 2,400 of the non-family men.

February, 1936 - Federal and State funds were no longer available for relief and the St. Louis Relief Administration was forced to operate on city funds only. During this and the following months all employable men were removed from relief rolls and drastic intake policies placed into effect.

TABLE ITHE NUMBER OF MEN RECEIVING RELIEF

Definitions -

"Total Active Cases" - The total number of cases upon which service or relief of one kind or another was given during the month.

"Under Care Cases" - Cases for which the agency accepted full responsibility for service and relief.

"Minor Service Cases" - These cases accepted for short time or incidental service only.

Date		Total Active Cases	Under Care Cases	Minor Service Cases
1925	Jan	#	a	a
	Feb	414	a	a
	Mar	553	a	a
	Apr	357	a	a
	May	214	a	a
	June	190	a	a
	July	223	a	a
	Aug	237	a	a
	Sept	#	a	a
	Oct	304	a	a
	Nov	333	a	a
	Dec	354	a	a

		Total Active Casos	Under Care Casos	Minor Service Casos
1926	Jan	391	a	a
	Feb	347	a	a
	Mar	368	a	a
	Apr	264	a	a
	May	217	a	a
	June	208	a	a
	July	205	a	a
	Aug	160	a	a
	Sep	190	a	a
	Oct	224	a	a
	Nov	415	a	a
	Dec	377	a	a
1927	Jan	343	a	a
	Feb	314	a	a
	Mar	387	a	a
	Apr	391	a	a
	May	295	a	a
	June	226	a	a
	July	184	a	a
	Aug	257	a	a
	Sep	238	a	a
	Oct	327	a	a
	Nov	384	a	a
	Dec	383	a	a
1928	Jan	391	a	a
	Feb	405	a	a
	Mar	381	a	a
	Apr	310	a	a
	May	293	a	a
	June	255	a	a
	July	197	a	a
	Aug	233	a	a
	Sep	258	a	a
	Oct	337	a	a
	Nov	309	a	a
	Dec	343	a	a

	Date	Total Active Cases	Under Care Cases	Minor Service Cases
1929	Jan	449	282	167
	Feb	446	293	153
	Mar	375	267	108
	Apr	313	250	63
	May	248	210	38
	June	208	173	35
	July	161	126	35
	Aug	211	158	53
	Sep	214	145	69
	Oct	360	238	122
	Nov	494	315	179
	Dec	486	345	141
1930	Jan	589	355	234
	Feb	394	258	136
	Mar	384	271	113
	Apr	372	278	94
	May	299	239	60
	June	322	257	65
	July	243	203	40
	Aug	215	181	34
	Sep	291	236	55
	Oct	447	314	133
	Nov	478	335	143
	Dec	782	479	303(b)
1931	Jan	1,338	981	357
	Feb	1,512	1,172	340
	Mar	1,682	1,336	346
	Apr	1,496	1,245	251
	May	1,547	1,247	300
	June	973	864	109
	July	805	711	94
	Aug	857	782	75
	Sep	1,015	923	92
	Oct	1,713	1,571	142
	Nov	1,754	1,628	126
	Dec	2,933	2,650	283

	Date	Total Active Casos	Under Care Casos	Minor Service Casos	
1932	Jan	3,573	2,917	656	(d)
	Feb	3,342	2,098	434	(o)
	Mar	4,551	3,985	566	
	Apr	4,702	4,270	432	
	May	5,138	4,772	366	
	June	4,741	4,567	174	(o)
	July	4,951	4,577	374	
	Aug	6,853	6,210	643	
	Sep	7,310	6,797	513	
	Oct	7,124	6,880	255	(f)
	Nov	7,301	6,749	552	(g)
	Dec	7,475	6,743	732	
1933	Jan	6,832	6,246	586	
	Feb	6,413	5,945	468	(h)
	Mar	6,938	6,053	885	
	Apr	7,745	6,648	1,097	(i)
	May	7,378	6,269	1,109	
	June	7,711	5,773	1,938	
	July	6,854	5,117	1,737	
	Aug	6,240	4,790	1,450	(j)
	Sep	5,607	4,378	1,229	(j)
	Oct	6,159	4,594	1,565	(j)
	Nov	6,887	5,234	1,653	(j)
	Dec	8,357	6,271	2,086	(k)
1934	Jan	6,544	4,912	1,632	
	Feb	6,401	5,168	1,233	
	Mar	7,173	5,608	1,565	
	Apr	7,194	5,530	1,664	
	May	7,134	5,331	1,703	
	June	6,451	5,180	1,271	
	July	6,943	5,425	1,518	(l)
	Aug	7,263	5,350	1,913	
	Sep	7,467	5,225	2,242	
	Oct	7,383	5,248	2,135	
	Nov	7,308	5,311	1,997	
	Dec	7,520	5,683	1,837	

	Date	Total Active Casos	Under Care Casos	Minor Service Casos	
1935	Jan	#	5,618	#	
	Feb	#	5,532	#	
	Mar	#	5,414	#	
	Apr	#	5,038	#	
	May	#	4,963	#	
	June	#	4,428	#	
	July	#	4,382	#	
	Aug	#	4,446	#	(m)
	Sep	#	#	#	
	Oct	#	4,534	#	
	Nov	#	4,346	#	(n)
	Dec	#	4,039	#	
1936	Jan	#	2,414	#	(o)
	Feb	#	2,533	#	
	Mar	#	2,567	#	(p)
	Apr	#	2,224	#	
	May	#	1,818	#	
	June	#	1,977	#	
	July	#	1,818	#	
	Aug	#	1,453	#	
	Sep	#	1,484	#	
	Oct	#	1,631	#	
	Nov	#	1,750	#	
	Dec	#	1,933	#	

Explanatory Notes -

- # Figures not available for these months.
- (a) No differentiation between under care and minor cases was made until 1929. After this date the Russell Sage System of reporting was adopted and its definitions followed.
- (b) Prior to December, 1930, the only offices of the Bureau were in the Municipal Lodging House. In this month, however, a Branch Office was opened to care for those men

it was believed, would not ask for relief because of the surroundings. No centralized intake system was established.

- (c) The Citizens' Committee on Relief and Employment was formed to coordinate existing agencies and to expend public funds thru these agencies in order to care for the unprecedented relief loads. The Bureau was appointed the official agency to care for non-family men.
- (d) Ozanam Shelter, operated by the St. Vincent de Paul Society with all expenditures reimbursed by the Bureau, was opened. All men were referred from the Bureau and all case figures were counted as a part of the Bureau total.
- (e) A financial crisis was reached in the affairs of the Citizens' Committee. All intake was stopped and case loads drastically reduced by cutting off relief to all employable men. In both periods additional funds were received after a lapse of about two weeks.
- (f) All offices of the Bureau were combined in one building and a centralized intake department established.
- (g) A Cafeteria, feeding approximately 2,000 men per meal, was opened thus partially eliminating the expensive and "attractive" system of meal tickets on commercial restaurants.
- (h) A Work Program, requiring every man to work in return for relief received, was inaugurated. Men received a credit of \$3 toward past relief and 25¢ in cash for every day worked.
- (i) The Municipal Lodging House was taken over by the Bureau on April 1. All men then staying in the Lodge were absorbed as part of the under care case load, and all subsequent applications for care were routed through the Intake Dept. of the Bureau. This also increased the number of minor service cases, as all "one night men" were of this type.

- (j) The Municipal Lodge was closed and the building vacated preparatory to wrecking. For these four months no lodging house other than Ozanam Shelter was open
- (k) The Chestnut Street Lodge, replacing the old "Muny", was opened. The Civil Works Program (CWA) was also inaugurated in this month. This latter stimulated intake because of a desire to "get on relief" and so become eligible for work.
- (l) A careful study of applications in this month showed that the extreme heat and consequent cessation of odd jobs caused the unusual increase in the relief rolls.
- (m) The Men's Unit of the Relief Administration and the Transient Bureau were combined for administrative purposes.
- (n) The Intake Department of the Men's Unit was absorbed by the Application Department of the Relief Administration.
- (o) During this and the previous month, approximately 2,400 unattached men were absorbed from the relief rolls by the Works Progress Administration projects.
- (p) Federal and State funds were no longer available for relief and arbitrary reductions were made in the rolls by refusing further relief to all employable men. More drastic intake policies were also put into effect in this and later months.

TABLE IIAN ANALYSIS OF INTAKE

Definitions -

"Intake" - Cases accepted for full care.

"Now" --- Cases never before known to the agency.

"Old" ---- Cases previously known to the agency, but closed prior to the current year.

"Recurrent" - Cases previously known to the agency and last closed during the current year.

Date		Total Intake	New Cases	Old and Recurrent
1925	Feb	414	414	0
	Mar	438	438	0
	Apr	267	254	13
	May	156	133	23
	June	146	122	24
	July	177	154	23
	Aug	193	158	35
	Sep	#	#	#
	Oct	254	196	58
	Nov	236	188	48
	Dec	259	209	40
1926	Jan	288	220	68
	Feb	232	187	45
	Mar	255	183	72
	Apr	179	137	42
	May	156	109	47
	June	136	86	50
	July	128	97	31
	Aug	104	78	26
	Sep	142	103	39
	Oct	174	126	48
	Nov	330	234	96
	Dec	271	189	82

	Date	Total Intake	New Cases	Old and Recurrent
1927	Jan	221	137	84
	Feb	181	117	64
	Mar	261	173	88
	Apr	251	163	88
	May	185	126	59
	June	136	83	53
	July	106	73	33
	Aug	186	119	67
	Sep	152	87	65
	Oct	236	158	78
	Nov	259	165	94
	Dec	247	148	99
1928	Jan	264	158	106
	Feb	213	130	83
	Mar	202	102	100
	Apr	160	83	77
	May	168	86	82
	June	140	78	62
	July	116	70	46
	Aug	149	93	56
	Sep	166	94	56
	Oct	213	123	90
	Nov	185	99	86
	Dec	223	124	99
1929	Jan	158	87	71 (a)
	Feb	155	91	64
	Mar	121	69	52
	Apr	122	69	53
	May	112	68	44
	June	84	51	33
	July	67	45	22
	Aug	99	53	46
	Sep	77	41	36
	Oct	173	99	74
	Nov	196	118	78
	Dec	231	155	76

15.

	Date	Total Intake	New Cases	Old and Recurrent
1930	Jan	215	150	65
	Feb	132	65	67
	Mar	149	72	77
	Apr	181	96	85
	May	119	62	57
	June	145	98	47
	July	107	69	38
	Aug	90	46	44
	Sep	138	69	69
	Oct	204	122	82
	Nov	190	98	92
	Dec	318	197	121 (b)
1931	Jan	772	673	99
	Feb	665	559	106
	Mar	651	528	123
	Apr	590	455	135
	May	605	353	252
	June	305	167	138
	July	276	150	126
	Aug	356	188	168
	Sep	423	252	171
	Oct	1,041	652	389
	Nov	948	601	347
	Dec	1,635	1,094	541
1932	Jan	1,332	949	383
	Feb	910	609	301 (c)
	Mar	1,969	1,395	574
	Apr	1,586	1,059	527
	May	1,691	1,085	606
	June	931	620	311
	July	1,436	952	484
	Aug	2,315	1,495	820
	Sep	2,061	1,357	704
	Oct	1,735	1,016	719 (d)
	Nov	993	852	141
	Dec	1,228	907	321

	Date	Total Intake	Now Cases	Old and Recurrent	
1933	Jan	1,321	732	589	
	Feb	1,042	545	497	(o)
	Mar	1,085	473	612	
	Apr	1,738	706	1,032	(f)
	May	1,182	577	545	
	June	1,021	549	472	
	July	1,048	473	575	
	Aug	771	336	435	(g)
	Sep	756	345	411	
	Oct	1,030	450	580	
	Nov	1,453	574	879	
	Dec	1,695	732	963	(h)
1934	Jan	1,052	532	520	
	Feb	1,183	320	863	
	Mar	962	308	654	
	Apr	950	350	600	
	May	810	333	477	
	June	758	339	419	
	July	984	427	557	(i)
	Aug	677	330	347	
	Sep	539	262	277	
	Oct	576	270	306	
	Nov	794	363	431	
	Dec	915	491	424	
1935	Jan	927	451	476	
	Feb	530	259	271	
	Mar	390	173	217	
	Apr	327	155	172	
	May	356	135	221	
	June	286	115	171	
	July	344	150	194	
	Aug	418	165	253	(j)
	Sept	307	103	204	
	Oct	420	141	279	
	Nov	400	171	229	(k)
	Dec	423	188	235	

	Date	Total Intake	New Cases	Old and Recurrent	
1936	Jan	376	170	206	
	Feb	575	271	304	
	Mar	366	193	173	(1)
	Apr	203	100	103	
	May	431	35	396	(m)
	June	375	46	329	
	July	182	27	155	
	Aug	86	22	64	
	Sep	132	37	95	
	Oct	250	49	201	
	Nov	321	69	252	
	Dec	403	99	304	

Explanatory notes -

- # Figures not available
- (a) Prior to 1929 there was no differentiation between under care and minor cases. Beginning Jan. 1, 1929 the Russell Sage system of reporting was adopted and minor, or incidental service cases, were no longer counted as "Intake."
 - (b) Branch Office of the Bureau was opened. Prior to this time the only office had been maintained in the Municipal Lodging House building.
 - (c) In those two months there was a crisis in the funds of the Citizens' Committee and it was necessary to curtail intake drastically and to reduce case loads. Ozanam Shelter, operated by the St. Vincent de Paul Society with intake and case load controlled by the Bureau, was also opened in February.
 - (d) All offices of the Bureau were combined in one building and intake was centralized in one application department.
 - (e) A work program, requiring able-bodied men to work for all relief received, was inaugurated.

- (f) The Municipal Lodging House with a population of 1,100 men, was taken over by the Bureau. The relative increases in the new and old cases show the number of men in the Lodge that had previously been known to the Bureau. Beginning in this month all applicants for care at the Lodge were routed thru the application department of the Bureau.
- (g) The Municipal Lodging House was closed preparatory to wrecking the building. Negotiations were started for a new building.
- (h) Chestnut Street Lodge, replacing the old "Mun", was opened. All intake was still carried thru the application department.
- (i) A careful check of applications showed that this unusual increase was almost entirely due to the extreme heat which caused a reduction in the number of odd jobs available.
- (j) The Men's Unit of the Relief Administration was combined with the Transient Bureau.
- (k) The application department of the Men's Unit was taken over by the regular Application and Intake Service of the Relief Administration.
- (l) After the Federal and State relief funds were exhausted and City funds only were available for relief, more drastic intake policies were put into effect.
- (m) A notarized written application was required on all new cases. This made it practically impossible for unattached men to qualify.

(See also Notes on Table I)

TABLE IIITHE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT MEN

Year	Transients Included		Resident Only
	Under Care and Minor	Under Care Only	Under Care and Minor
1925	2,554	1,450 (1)	
1926	2,219	1,220 (1)	
1927	2,160	1,188 (1)	
1928	1,916	1,054 (1)	
1929	2,840	1,400	
1930	2,936	1,715	1,760
1931	9,207	6,633	7,381
1932	19,106	16,099	17,167
1933	28,474	14,235	19,462
1934	30,293	11,611	20,191
1935	(2)	8,487	8,352 (3)
1936	(2)	4,297 (4)	4,297 (3)

(1) There was no differentiation between under care and minor cases prior to 1929. Figures on under care cases for these four years are estimated.

(2) Minor service figures not available.

(3) No Minor service cases included in 1935 or 1936.

(4) No transients accepted as under care cases in 1936.

CHART I THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT MEN HELPED EACH YEAR

Under Care Cases Only, Resident and Transient

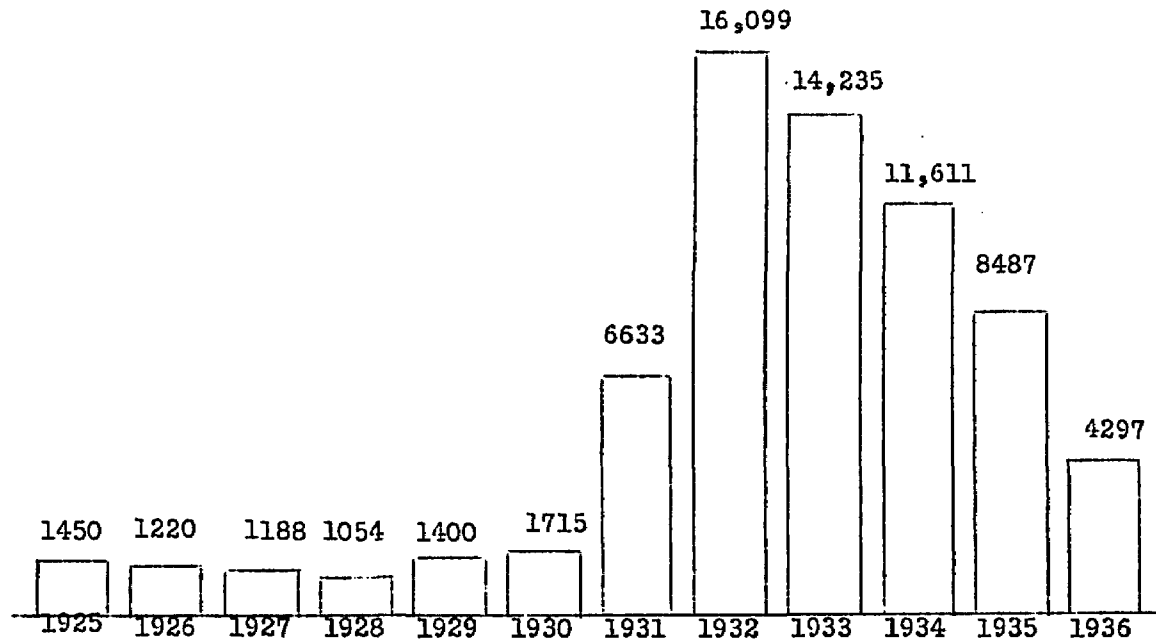


CHART II THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT MEN HELPED EACH YEAR

Includes Under Care & Minor Cases
Resident & Transient

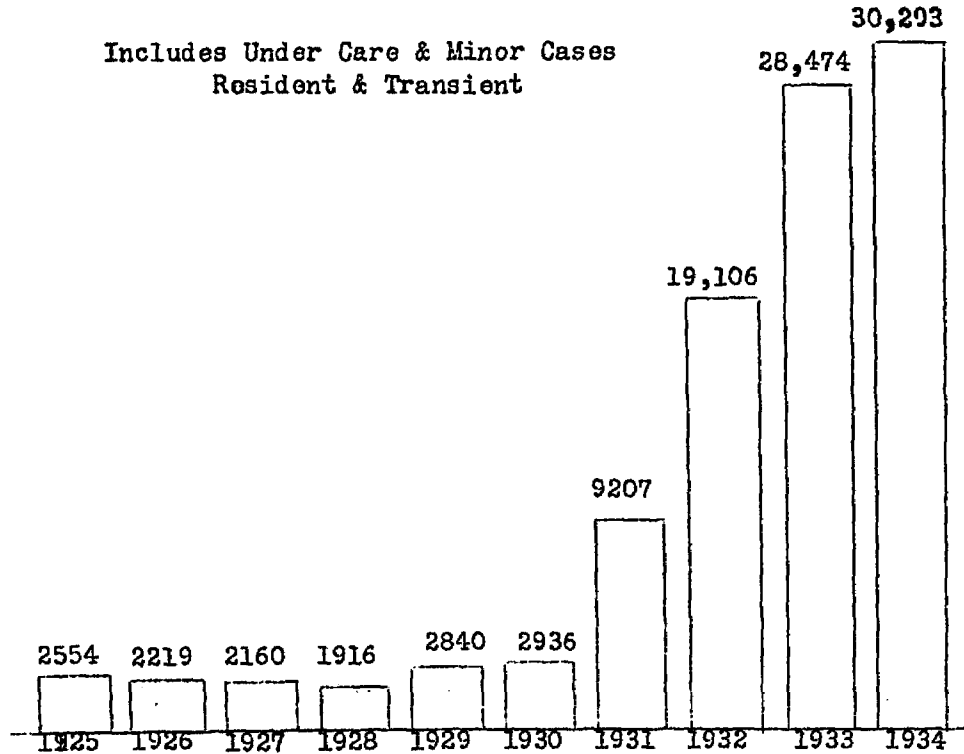


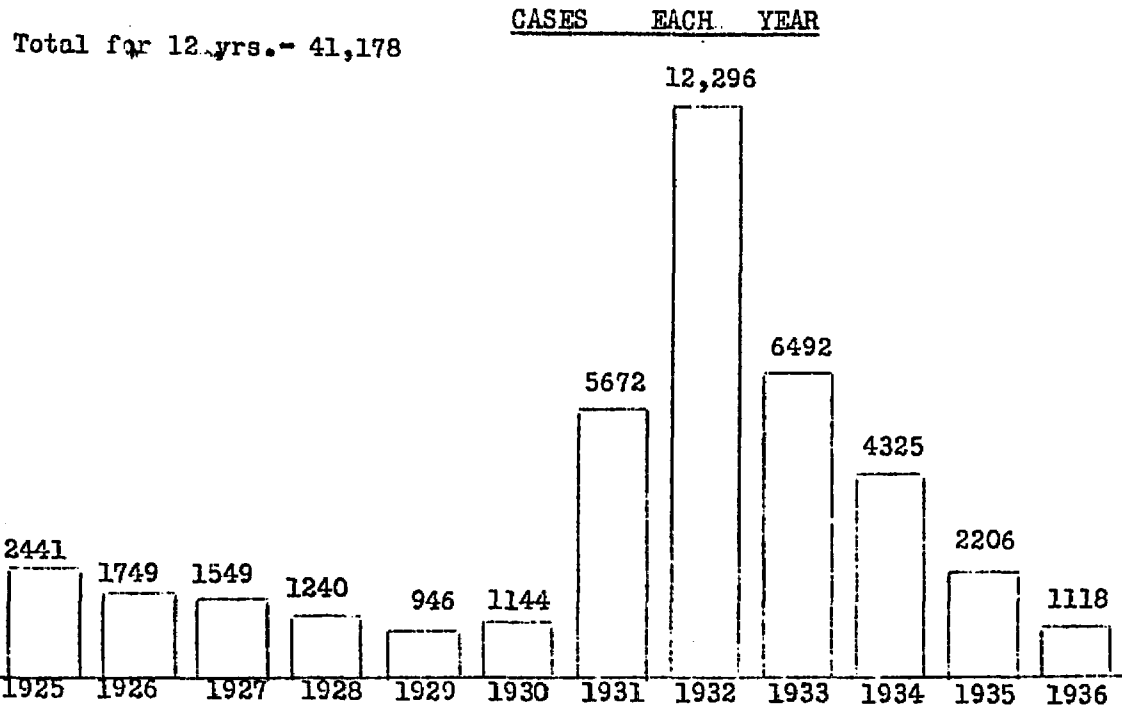
CHART III THE NUMBER OF NEW MEN ADDED AS UNDER CARE

CHART IV. AVERAGE TENURE OF UNDER CARE CASES

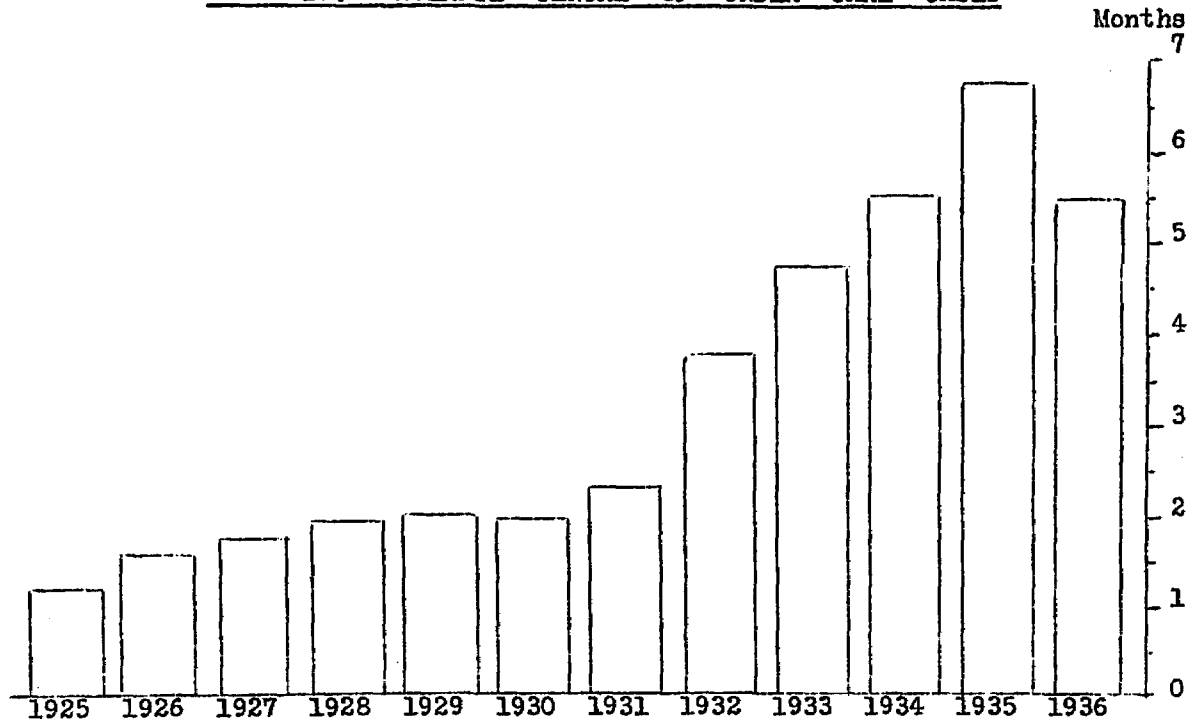


TABLE IVAVERAGE RELIEF PER CASE

Explanation - For the years 1925 to 1928 inclusive, the figures given are the average monthly relief per active case, which includes both under care and minor service cases, relief and non-relief. From 1929 the figures are the average monthly relief per under care relief case.

	Mon.	Average Relief		Mon.	Average Relief
1925	Jan		1926	Jan	1.97
	Feb			Feb	1.66
	Mar			Mar	1.98
	Apr			Apr	2.02
	May			May	2.43
	June			June	2.50
	July			July	1.68
	Aug			Aug	1.83
	Sep			Sep	1.62
	Oct	1.72		Oct	1.47
	Nov	1.56		Nov	1.84
	Dec	2.01		Dec	1.87
1927	Jan	2.34	1928	Jan	2.20
	Feb	2.40		Feb	2.23
	Mar	2.24		Mar	2.48
	Apr	2.21		Apr	2.58
	May	2.11		May	2.71
	June	2.08		June	1.99
	July	1.60		July	1.81
	Aug	1.58		Aug	1.68
	Sep	1.68		Sep	2.00
	Oct	1.74		Oct	1.74
	Nov	1.78		Nov	2.16
	Dec	1.97		Dec	1.75

	Mon.	Average Relief		Mon	Average Relief
1929	Jan	3.96	1930	Jan	4.35
	Feb	3.10		Feb	4.26
	Mar	2.93		Mar	2.51
	Apr	3.59		Apr	3.58
	May	3.66		May	4.66
	June	4.26		June	3.81
	July	4.40		July	2.89
	Aug	4.52		Aug	3.40
	Sep	4.45		Sep	2.28
	Oct	3.36		Oct	3.11
	Nov	3.15		Nov	3.00
	Dec	2.72		Dec	3.17
1931	Jan	4.82	1932	Jan	4.38
	Feb	5.05		Feb	4.31
	Mar	3.69		Mar	4.60
	Apr	3.24		Apr	5.46
	May	2.74		May	6.02
	June	2.39		June	5.60
	July	2.29		July	4.50
	Aug	1.99		Aug	6.54
	Sep	2.14		Sep	6.83
	Oct	1.56		Oct	4.29
	Nov	2.08		Nov	6.42
	Dec	4.67		Dec	6.61
1933	Jan	4.83	1934	Jan	2.12
	Feb	4.82		Feb	2.25
	Mar	5.13		Mar	2.68
	Apr	4.95		Apr	3.16
	May	4.93		May	3.00
	June	5.29		June	2.42
	July	5.55		July	2.33
	Aug	6.52		Aug	2.47
	Sep	2.99 (a)		Sep	3.35
	Oct	3.97		Oct	4.08
	Nov	4.95		Nov	3.93
	Dec	4.80		Dec	4.44

Notes:-

(a) After September, 1933, the month in which the separation between public and private agencies was made, a different system of bookkeeping was in effect. This system classed certain expenditures, such as operating expenses of the Bureau restaurant, as "service expenses" where they had formerly been classed as relief on the theory that they were a direct replacement of relief. This practice made the average relief cost per relief case run slightly less than before.

TABLE VRACE

Explanation - Because of several changes in the method of reporting statistics on the number of cases, it is not possible to report comparable figures in the percent of Negroes in the case load for the entire 12 year period. The following table shows (A) the percentage of Negroes in New Intake from 1925 to 1932 and (B) the percentage of Negroes in the active case load from 1932 to 1935.

According to the U.S. Census for 1930, the Negro population of St. Louis was 95,081, or 11.6% of the total population of the city. Non-family Negro men accounted for approximately 10,100 of these, or 26% of the non-family men of the city.

(For definitions of terms and for explanatory historical notes, see Tables I and II)

A. THE PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES IN NEW INTAKE

Date		New Intake	No. Negro	% Negro
1925	Sep	158	7	4
	Oct	196	8	4
	Nov	188	11	6
	Dec	209	17	8
1926	Jan	220	20	9
	Feb	187	12	6
	Mar	183	12	7
	Apr	137	12	9
	May	109	13	12
	June	86	9	10
	July	97	9	9
	Aug	78	7	9
	Sep	103	6	6
	Oct	126	9	7
	Nov	233	8	3
	Dec	189	13	7

Date	Now Intako	No. Negro	% Negro	
1927	Jan	137	12	9
	Feb	117	8	7
	Mar	173	7	4
	Apr	163	18	11
	May	126	16	13
	June	83	11	13
	July	73	5	7
	Aug	119	12	10
	Sep	87	6	7
	Oct	158	16	10
	Nov	165	14	8
	Dec	148	12	8
1928	Jan	158	21	13
	Feb	130	19	15
	Mar	102	16	16
	Apr	83	9	11
	May	86	7	8
	June	78	4	5
	July	70	4	6
	Aug	93	4	4
	Sep	94	6	6
	Oct	123	9	7
	Nov	99	5	5
	Dec	124	10	8
1929	Jan	198	22	11
	Feb	170	16	9
	Mar	104	5	5
	Apr	96	8	8
	May	86	11	13
	June	68	4	6
	July	70	7	10
	Aug	87	6	7
	Sep	86	4	5
	Oct	175	11	6
	Nov	203	16	8
	Dec	234	35	15

		New Intake	No. Negro	% Negro
1930	Jan	274	46	17
	Feb	123	25	20
	Mar	126	17	13
	Apr	147	26	18
	May	102	8	8
	June	142	8	6
	July	96	6	6
	Aug	70	8	11
	Sep	97	11	11
	Oct	208	10	5
	Nov	215	31	14
	Dec	410	92	23
1931	Jan	973	552	58
	Feb	855	578	68
	Mar	781	489	63
	Apr	753	481	64
	May	579	236	41
	June	206	65	32
	July	195	57	29
	Aug	224	50	22
	Sep	307	70	23
	Oct	689	185	27
	Nov	736	360	49
	Dec	1,476	916	62
1932	Jan	1,400	857	61
	Feb	842	358	43
	Mar	1,698	786	46
	Apr	1,341	723	54
	May	1,288	784	61
	June	701	467	67
	July	1,235	1,051	85
	Aug	1,924	1,488	77
	Sep	1,425	1,019	71

B. THE PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES IN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE CASES

Date	Total	Negro	%
1932 Aug	6,864	5,105	74
Sep	7,326	5,284	72
Oct	7,124	4,846	68
Nov	7,301	4,613	64
Dec	7,475	4,659	62
1933 Jan	6,832	3,787	55
Feb	6,413	3,392	53
Mar	6,938	3,452	50
Apr	7,745	3,639	47
May	7,378	3,692	50
June	7,711	3,516	45
July	6,854	2,873	41
Aug	6,240	2,747	44
Sep	5,607	2,433	43
Oct	6,159	2,520	41
Nov	6,887	2,634	38
Dec	8,357	3,110	37
1934 Jan	6,544	2,208	34
Feb	6,401	2,182	34
Mar	7,173	2,495	35
Apr	7,018	2,581	37
May	7,034	2,646	38
June	6,451	2,381	37
July	6,943	2,596	37
Aug	7,263	2,547	35
Sep	7,467	2,723	36
Oct	7,383	2,614	35
Nov	7,308	2,617	36
Dec	7,520	2,748	37

	Date	Total	Negro	%
1935	Jan.	7,461	2,873	39
	Feb	6,601	2,479	38
	Mar	6,476	2,398	37
	Apr	6,289	2,351	37
	May	5,923	2,308	39
	June	5,522	2,166	39
	July	5,314	2,052	39
	Aug	5,370	2,091	39

A. <u>THE PERCENTAGE IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN</u> <u>NEW INTAKE</u>						
Year	19 and Under	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & Over
1925*	8	23	17	20	15	17
1926	7	19	21	19	17	17
1927	4	16	21	19	18	22
1928	5	13	19	19	16	28
1929	5	15	16	20	19	25
1930	4	13	19	19	19	26
1931	3	21	25	20	16	15
1932#	5	28	27	20	11	9

* Four months only
Nine months only

B. THE PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE CASES 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Year	Month	Total Active Cases	No. 60 yr. and Over	% 60 yr. and Over
1926	July	205	56	27
	Aug	160	36	23
	Oct	224	44	20
1927	Apr	391	100	26
	May	295	73	25
	June	226	56	25
	July	184	48	26
	Aug	257	53	21
	Sep	238	62	26
	Oct	327	108	33
	Nov	384	95	25
	Dec	383	108	28
1928	Jan	391	108	28
	Feb	405	130	32
	Mar	381	136	36
	Apr	310	113	36
	May	293	103	35
	June	255	96	38
	July	197	71	36
	Aug	233	63	27
	Sep	258	80	31
	Oct	337	93	28
	Nov	309	90	29
	Dec	343	87	25

Year	Month	Total Active Cases	No. 60 yr. and Over	% 60 yr. and Over
1929	Jan	456	89	20
	Feb	457	105	23
	Mar	383	113	29
	Apr	327	99	30
	May	251	70	28
	June	213	62	29
	July	177	52	29
	Aug	213	45	21
	Sep	221	63	28
	Oct	362	117	32
	Nov	489	181	37
	Dec	491	146	30
1930	Jan	575	190	33
	Feb	371	144	39
	Mar	385	123	32
	Apr	400	124	31
	May	325	107	33
	June	349	96	28
	July	248	87	35
	Aug	225	107	48
	Sep	298	74	25
	Oct	475	147	31
	Nov	509	125	25
	Dec	804	262	33
1931	Jan	1,464	258	18
	Feb	1,572	204	13
	Mar	1,809	178	10
	Apr	1,663	273	16
	May	1,629	381	23
	June	998	311	31
	July	822	241	29
	Aug	881	323	37
	Sep	1,038	373	36
	Oct	1,764	523	30
	Nov	1,806	415	23
	Dec	3,091	495	16

<u>Year</u>	<u>Month</u>	Total Active Cases	No. 60 yr. and Over	% 60 yr. and Over
1932	Jan	3,574	504	14
	Feb.	3,345	471	14
	Mar	4,564	579	13
	Apr	4,719	632	13
	May	5,147	668	13
	June	4,743	656	14
	July	4,956	720	15
	Aug	6,864	516	8
	Sep	7,326	771	11

C. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS
OCTOBER, 1933*

Age:	No.	%	Cumulative %
All Ages	4,011	100	100
Under 21	29	.7	-
21 - 25	109	2.7	3.4
26 - 30	176	4.4	7.8
31 - 35	295	7.4+	15.2
36 - 40	373	9.3	24.5
41 - 45	469	11.7	36.2
46 - 50	486	12.1	48.3
51 - 55	530	13.2	61.5
56 - 60	434	10.8	72.3
61 - 65	446	11.1	83.4
66 - 70	351	8.8+	92.2
71 - 75	219	5.5-	97.7
76 - 80	62	1.6+	99.3
81 - 85	24	.6	99.9
86 - 90	6	.1+	100.0
Over 90	2	-	

* These figures were compiled as part of the Federal Unemployment Census made in October, 1933. They include all able-bodied non-family men on the public relief rolls, but not all active under care cases.

D.

THE NUMBER & PERCENTAGE IN
VARIOUS AGE GROUPS - AUGUST, 1934 BY RACE#

Age	White	No. Negro	Total	Group %	Cumulative%
All Ages	3,216	1,938	5,154	100	100
17 - 24	101	115	216	4.2	-
25-- 29	45	87	132	2.6	6.8
30 - 34	107	208	315	6.1	12.9
35 - 39	179	239	418	8.1	21.0
40 - 44	251	265	516	10.0	31.0
45 - 49	328	245	573	11.1	42.1
50 - 54	389	262	651	12.6	54.7
55 - 59	421	209	630	12.2	66.9
60 - 64	390	139	529	10.3-	77.2
65 - 69	531	88	619	12.0	89.2
70 - 74	311	58	369	7.2-	96.4
75 - 79	112	9	121	2.3+	98.7
80 - 84	38	10	48	1.0	99.7
85 - 89	13	4	17	.3	100.0

These figures include all under care active cases in August, 1934, and constitute the only complete age study made.

TABLE VII

TYPES OF RELIEF AS OF DEC. 31, 1934

A. Meals or Food		Type of Care					
Dept.		Cafeteria#	Commercial Restaurant	Grocery Order	Room Board	Furnished By Mon	Total
Relief	No.	1,620	320	840		20	2,800
	%	58	11.4	30		.6	49
Case Work	No.	55	130	450	100	15	750
	%	7.3	17.4	60	13.3	2	13.2
Lodge	No.	864	36				900
	%	96	4				15.8
Sholter	No.	1,250*					1,250
	%	100*					22
All Depts.	No.	3,789	486	1,290	100	35	5,700
	%	66.6	8.5	22.6	1.7	.6	100

* Meals served inside the Sholter from its own kitchen.

Operated by the agency.

B. Rooms or Lodging

Dept.	Furnished by Organization				Paid by Man			Total
	Sholter	Rooms	Hotels	Sub-Total	Rooms	Hotels	Sub-Total	
Reliof No. %		34 1.2	400 14.2	434 15.4	2,360 84.4	6 .2	2,366 84.6	2,800 49
Caso No. Work %		283 37.7	87 11.6	370 49.3	380 50.7		380 50.7	750 13.2
Lodge No. %	900 100			900 100				900 100
Sholter No.	1,250 100			1,250 100				1,250 22
All No. Depts %	2,150 37.7	317 5.6	487 8.5	2,954 51.8	2,740 48.1	6 .1	2,746 48.2	5,700 100

The Percentage Distribution by Census Districts of Non-Family Men on Relief in St. Louis, Missouri

