Unemployment can be extremely challenging to manage. Depending on an individual's social class status, unemployment experiences can differ greatly. The longer people grapple with unemployment the more likely they are to seek help from unemployment support organizations. This study takes a comparative, critical ethnographic approach to the study of unemployment support organizations across social class lines. The findings revealed five major themes: 1) The Middle-Class Imperative: Learning the Language of Privilege, 2) Symbolism of Social Class through Artifacts, 3) Text and Body Job Search Practices, 4) Managing Intersecting Stigmas in the Absence of Work, 5) Metaphorical Assumptions: Dependent Children and Competent Entrepreneurs. Ultimately, this study discovered the ways social class materially and discursively emerges in the cultures of unemployment organizations. The findings also shed light on the differing way people from varying social class backgrounds manage unemployment experiences through organizations. A critical analysis of the data revealed and critiqued systems of power within the organizational cultures of two unemployment organizations.