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State Department of Public Welfare

Quarterly Bulletin

Vol. 4

October, November, December, 1940

No. 4

Annual Report, 1940



COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
State Capitol Annex
Denver, Colorado

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J. H. McDEVITT

Member

Colorado State Board of Public Welfare

Mr. J. H. McDevitt was appointed a member of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare by Governor Ralph L. Carr in July, 1940. Silverton, Colorado, was his birthplace, but he has lived in Durango, Colorado, during most of his life. After graduating from high school, Mr. McDevitt accepted a position with the United States Post Office in Durango; after passing through the various civil service grades, including the assistant postmastership, he received the presidential appointment as postmaster of Durango—a position which he held for twelve years. He also served four years through presidential appointment as Receiver of the United States Land Office at Durango. During the past twenty-five years, Mr. McDevitt has edited and published a daily newspaper at Durango; after purchasing the Durango Democrat in 1928, he consolidated it with his previously owned newspaper, the Durango Evening Herald, and called the resulting newspaper the Durango Herald-Democrat. Civic interests have held a prominent place in Mr. McDevitt's life; he served as a member of Durango's Charter Convention, represented his legislative district in the State House of Representatives, and was nominated as a candidate for Congress. Mr. McDevitt's accomplishments in business, social, fraternal, and civic activities can probably be attributed to the devotion and enthusiasm he gives to the work at hand. He has never ceased being a student, and in the editorials for his newspaper, he propounds the subjects of his studies. During the past twenty-five years, Mr. McDevitt has continuously served in an advisory capacity on various social welfare boards. Both the Masonic and Elk organizations, of which he is a member, have honored him for his fraternal activities. A wide knowledge of civic and welfare matters, an indefatigable enthusiasm, and a receptive mind make Mr. McDevitt an outstanding addition to the State Board of Public Welfare.

**COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

Earl M. Kouns, Director

Honorable Ralph L. Carr, Governor

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ROY A. DAVIS, Chairman

FRED B. ORMAN

J. H. McDEVITT

FLORENCE HUTSINPILLAR

DR. A. T. MONISMITH

ALFRED G. BROWN

EARL M. KOUNS, Executive Secretary

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Table 1. POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION OF COLORADO
By Decades
1920 to 1940

County	Population			Assessed Valuation					
				Total*			Average per Capita		
	1940	1930	1920	1940	1930	1920	1940	1930	1920
COLORADO	1,123,296	1,035,791	939,629	\$1,112,976,403	\$1,586,462,903	\$1,590,267,667	\$ 991	\$1,532	\$1,692
Adams	22,481	20,245	14,430	\$ 22,788,880	\$ 32,186,300	\$ 34,538,052	\$1,014	\$1,590	\$2,393
Alamosa	10,484	8,602	5,148	7,356,106	10,095,070	9,665,940	702	1,174	1,878
Arapahoe	32,150	22,647	13,766	18,471,590	23,956,229	22,169,954	575	1,058	1,610
Archuleta	3,806	3,204	3,590	2,961,582	4,636,869	5,236,668	778	1,447	1,459
Baca	6,207	10,570	8,721	8,361,890	14,318,800	9,690,710	1,347	1,355	1,111
Bent	9,653	9,134	9,705	9,803,789	13,759,870	15,890,600	1,016	1,506	1,637
Boulder	37,438	32,456	31,861	37,465,065	47,414,950	48,022,880	1,001	1,461	1,507
Chaffee	8,109	8,126	7,753	6,855,615	9,858,980	11,116,340	845	1,213	1,434
Cheyenne	2,964	3,723	3,746	7,481,325	13,853,688	19,663,542	2,524	3,721	5,249
Clear Creek	3,784	2,155	2,891	4,331,680	5,434,895	5,714,245	1,145	2,522	1,977
Conejos	11,648	9,803	8,416	6,184,330	9,205,570	10,224,879	531	939	1,215
Costilla	7,533	5,779	5,032	3,217,425	5,293,410	6,248,810	427	916	1,242
Crowley	5,398	5,934	6,383	5,116,385	9,743,528	11,314,450	948	1,642	1,773
Custer	2,270	2,124	2,172	1,943,295	3,075,435	2,859,323	856	1,448	1,316
Delta	16,470	14,204	13,668	9,484,891	14,688,795	19,071,185	576	1,034	1,395
Denver	322,412	287,861	256,491	363,255,920	459,992,853	371,684,900	1,127	1,598	1,449
Dolores	1,958	1,412	1,243	1,397,695	2,066,877	1,881,575	714	1,464	1,514
Douglas	3,496	3,498	3,517	6,970,105	11,837,705	12,014,525	1,994	3,384	3,416
Eagle	5,361	3,924	3,385	9,473,776	8,058,056	6,941,409	1,767	2,054	2,051
Elbert	5,460	6,580	6,980	9,006,480	16,478,763	20,584,695	1,650	2,504	2,949
El Paso	54,025	49,570	44,027	50,695,675	75,322,405	69,639,190	938	1,520	1,582
Fremont	19,742	18,896	17,883	13,177,995	22,871,813	20,975,781	668	1,210	1,173
Garfield	10,560	9,975	9,314	11,838,445	18,212,475	18,794,145	1,121	1,826	2,020
Gilpin	1,625	1,212	1,364	2,873,198	3,204,732	2,839,748	1,768	2,644	2,082
Grand	3,587	2,108	2,659	5,944,345	6,888,680	4,751,760	1,657	3,268	1,787
Gunnison	6,192	5,527	5,590	8,532,095	15,659,405	16,695,950	1,378	2,833	2,987
Hinsdale	349	449	538	543,035	1,178,983	1,010,784	1,556	2,626	1,879
Huerfano	16,088	17,062	16,879	9,039,285	16,069,091	14,664,113	562	942	869
Jackson	1,798	1,386	1,340	2,662,345	3,670,740	5,541,780	1,481	2,648	4,136
Jefferson	30,725	21,810	14,400	23,436,495	28,644,700	23,369,030	763	1,313	1,623
Kiowa	2,793	3,786	3,755	6,347,317	13,004,770	16,078,585	2,273	3,435	4,282
Kit Carson	7,512	9,725	8,915	8,392,355	21,154,833	30,763,511	1,117	2,175	3,451
Lake	6,883	4,899	6,630	20,912,315	7,487,005	9,517,735	3,038	1,528	1,436
La Plata	15,494	12,975	11,218	9,577,135	15,351,155	16,134,025	618	1,183	1,438
Larimer	35,539	33,137	27,872	36,146,285	52,357,595	50,884,485	1,017	1,580	1,826
Las Animas	32,369	36,008	38,975	27,196,297	41,974,002	41,992,707	840	1,166	1,077
Lincoln	5,882	7,850	8,273	9,353,405	18,393,217	25,358,775	1,590	2,342	3,065
Logan	18,370	19,946	18,427	20,938,649	36,555,861	46,720,410	1,140	1,833	2,535
Mesa	33,791	25,908	22,281	20,851,635	30,755,510	30,647,930	617	1,187	1,376
Mineral	975	640	779	1,258,324	1,667,299	1,563,310	1,291	2,605	2,007
Moffat	5,086	4,861	5,129	5,545,945	7,261,564	6,979,680	1,090	1,494	1,361
Montezuma	10,463	7,798	6,260	5,463,018	6,241,295	6,637,292	522	800	1,060
Montrose	15,418	11,742	11,852	8,527,639	12,050,922	18,582,530	553	1,026	1,568
Morgan	17,214	18,284	16,124	17,155,620	27,718,762	29,935,300	997	1,516	1,857
Otero	23,571	24,390	22,623	20,899,665	32,118,810	34,704,985	887	1,317	1,534
Ouray	2,089	1,784	2,620	2,640,446	4,092,453	5,587,955	1,264	2,294	2,133
Park	3,272	2,052	1,977	4,192,280	8,696,650	9,416,535	1,281	4,238	4,763
Phillips	4,948	5,797	5,499	6,486,805	15,414,635	17,856,045	1,311	2,659	3,247
Pitkin	1,836	1,770	2,707	2,105,070	3,816,490	5,180,360	1,147	2,156	1,914
Prowers	12,304	14,762	13,845	13,684,335	21,564,010	23,773,515	1,112	1,461	1,717
Pueblo	68,870	66,038	57,638	56,690,371	83,025,130	72,942,562	823	1,257	1,266
Rio Blanco	2,943	2,980	3,135	3,841,720	5,796,095	6,865,720	1,305	1,945	2,190
Rio Grande	12,404	9,953	7,855	7,738,135	11,137,246	12,396,780	624	1,119	1,578
Routt	10,525	9,352	8,948	11,047,070	16,802,930	16,111,740	1,050	1,797	1,801
Saguache	6,173	6,250	4,638	6,109,248	10,583,464	12,775,709	990	1,693	2,755
San Juan	1,439	1,935	1,700	2,837,280	3,796,488	4,216,747	1,972	1,962	2,480
San Miguel	3,664	2,184	5,281	3,428,810	4,635,150	8,926,835	936	2,122	1,690
Sedgwick	5,294	5,580	4,207	7,382,050	12,970,688	11,650,330	1,394	2,324	2,769
Summit	1,754	987	1,724	6,963,758	4,481,396	6,054,146	3,970	4,540	3,512
Teller	6,463	4,141	6,696	4,988,360	5,038,070	8,932,890	772	1,217	1,334
Washington	8,336	9,591	11,208	8,982,433	15,921,474	32,661,225	1,078	1,660	2,914
Weld	63,747	65,097	54,059	64,345,560	102,130,907	117,816,500	1,009	1,569	2,179
Yuma	12,102	13,613	13,897	10,276,340	24,797,360	27,783,850	849	1,822	1,999

*Source: State Tax Commission. The term "assessed valuation" includes real estate and improvements, personal property, and corporations.

Table 2.

**EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN COLORADO
ON A PER CAPITA BASIS BY COUNTIES**

Year 1940

County	Total	Old Age Pension	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	General Assistance*
TOTAL	\$18.69	\$14.18	\$ 1.88	\$.19	\$ 2.44
Adams	\$14.04	\$10.22	\$ 1.18	\$.07	\$ 2.57
Alamosa	11.75	8.97	1.08	.14	1.57
Arapahoe	18.32	13.18	2.39	.17	2.58
Archuleta	20.51	17.70	1.20	.02	1.59
Baca	25.58	20.25	1.75	.....	3.59
Bent	15.15	12.88	.91	.16	1.21
Boulder	17.04	13.52	1.54	.14	1.85
Chaffee	23.11	17.76	2.18	.36	2.81
Cheyenne	29.71	23.67	2.04	.37	3.63
Clear Creek.....	16.19	11.06	1.89	.34	2.91
Conejos	18.94	15.58	1.29	.20	1.88
Costilla	18.17	15.15	.63	.26	2.12
Crowley	18.95	16.01	1.40	.10	1.43
Custer	27.69	22.46	1.59	.99	2.65
Delta	20.69	16.57	1.93	.28	1.90
Denver	18.39	13.51	2.11	.16	2.61
Dolores	16.53	13.02	1.88	.05	1.58
Douglas	17.72	12.46	2.77	.30	2.18
Eagle	16.83	10.81	2.00	.....	4.02
Elbert	18.02	14.53	1.44	.07	1.99
El Paso.....	20.64	16.64	1.62	.25	2.13
Fremont	25.09	20.01	2.09	.30	2.69
Garfield	22.07	17.26	2.24	.36	2.22
Gilpin	22.01	16.05	2.81	.....	3.14
Grand	13.39	9.05	.61	.18	3.55
Gunnison	13.65	9.43	1.30	.05	2.86
Hinsdale	14.09	11.04	.52	.....	2.53
Huerfano	26.51	20.44	2.04	.32	3.72
Jackson	11.70	8.22	1.69	.....	1.79
Jefferson	17.13	12.03	2.25	.23	2.62
Kiowa	30.17	22.79	2.44	.16	4.78
Kit Carson.....	31.65	24.95	2.47	.18	4.04
Lake	12.24	7.89	1.31	.15	2.89
La Plata.....	18.87	15.19	1.42	.28	1.99
Larimer	22.36	16.67	1.91	.15	3.62
Las Animas.....	22.74	17.72	2.01	.41	2.60
Lincoln	25.84	19.47	2.13	.37	3.87
Logan	15.30	11.33	1.41	.29	2.28
Mesa	14.46	12.50	.87	.14	.95
Mineral	12.15	9.68	.93	.....	1.53
Moffat	17.25	13.05	1.68	.11	2.42
Montezuma	16.08	12.62	1.83	.20	1.43
Montrose	17.98	15.84	.99	.13	1.02
Morgan	20.51	15.09	2.32	.15	2.95
Otero	17.70	13.87	2.02	.26	1.54
Ouray	23.58	17.51	2.24	.45	3.39
Park	14.32	10.92	1.20	.....	2.19
Phillips	20.12	15.88	1.83	.07	2.34
Pitkin	31.62	23.66	2.43	.16	5.37
Prowers	24.62	16.99	3.70	.23	3.70
Pueblo	17.06	12.86	1.66	.22	2.32
Rio Blanco.....	18.44	14.49	2.03	.....	1.92
Rio Grande.....	13.93	11.68	.86	.13	1.26
Routt	15.09	11.33	1.72	.23	1.81
Saguache	17.11	14.70	1.20	.12	1.10
San Juan	16.10	11.15	1.05	.....	3.89
San Miguel.....	11.71	10.03	.55	.39	.75
Sedgwick	14.66	11.91	1.56	.....	1.20
Summit	18.77	15.26	.52	.....	2.99
Teller	18.35	14.72	1.28	.49	1.86
Washington	21.50	15.48	2.55	.21	3.26
Weld	17.66	12.42	2.41	.20	2.63
Yuma	21.23	15.28	2.11	.18	3.67

*Includes Tuberculosis Assistance.

Table 3.
STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES
YEAR 1940

Counties	Unemploy- able Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Wel- fare Admin- istration	Tuberculosis Aid	Total
Adams	\$ 33,029.00	\$ 229,646.48	\$ 1,188.03	\$ 19,550.90	\$ 8,575.21	\$ 434.81	\$ 292,424.43
Alamosa	15,317.90	93,656.61	1,095.01	8,135.58	3,889.86	.....	122,094.96
Arapahoe	38,647.50	423,776.15	4,029.37	56,300.11	17,912.63	869.86	541,535.62
Archuleta	5,353.25	67,290.77	67.50	3,333.25	3,527.06	.....	79,571.83
Baca	12,565.20	125,763.49	.....	8,251.75	6,942.35	.....	153,522.79
Bent	8,976.55	124,168.42	1,196.25	6,573.08	7,875.39	336.99	149,126.68
Boulder	50,262.00	505,867.39	4,012.70	42,126.89	24,395.01	6,473.75	633,137.74
Chaffee	18,451.00	144,009.39	2,216.74	12,763.16	5,588.60	.....	183,028.89
Cheyenne	7,019.75	70,141.50	843.75	4,444.54	3,057.52	.....	85,507.06
Clear Creek.....	7,071.50	41,921.19	993.75	5,306.92	1,844.58	.....	57,137.94
Conejos	18,129.25	181,461.56	1,665.00	10,636.00	6,722.22	197.18	218,811.21
Costilla	15,331.25	114,202.39	1,476.00	3,475.21	6,626.97	.....	141,111.82
Crowley	5,649.70	86,437.90	410.25	5,705.75	3,476.72	551.43	102,231.75
Custer	3,776.50	50,917.83	1,732.50	2,644.00	2,988.99	.....	61,859.82
Delta	14,840.25	272,797.81	3,633.17	23,731.39	11,560.47	984.75	327,547.84
Denver	686,273.60	4,347,532.38	37,335.36	493,621.14	183,199.72	6,348.12	5,754,310.32
Dolores	2,585.20	25,370.09	75.00	2,712.50	2,099.04	.....	32,841.83
Douglas	3,738.00	43,533.75	715.50	7,169.97	2,328.12	306.16	57,791.50
Eagle	8,382.70	58,044.49	.....	7,881.51	3,622.13	.....	77,930.83
Elbert	4,058.95	79,165.79	270.00	5,809.96	4,497.31	.....	93,802.01
El Paso	92,687.50	896,332.18	10,349.53	62,938.62	32,727.19	4,302.77	1,099,337.79
Fremont	51,328.35	395,104.58	4,450.15	30,241.70	9,547.57	546.55	491,218.90
Garfield	11,247.85	181,769.07	2,775.95	17,067.17	9,527.34	444.19	222,831.57
Gilpin	2,736.25	25,860.72	.....	3,302.84	1,953.32	.....	33,853.13
Grand	5,113.25	32,451.22	495.00	1,588.50	1,802.76	.....	41,450.73
Gunnison	10,117.10	58,471.67	247.56	5,939.91	3,811.93	.62	78,588.79
Hinsdale	889.75	3,853.42	.....	133.75	651.00	.....	5,527.92
Huerfano	62,949.45	328,699.93	3,672.00	22,370.33	18,676.85	14.50	436,383.06
Jackson	634.35	14,814.48	.....	2,247.42	909.58	.....	18,605.83
Jefferson	39,526.65	369,042.30	5,327.54	50,714.19	16,690.38	1,521.61	482,822.67
Kiowa	7,717.75	63,565.84	307.90	4,991.75	4,680.30	.....	81,263.54
Kit Carson	13,533.00	187,493.07	1,054.76	13,343.81	6,655.85	.....	222,080.49
Lake	11,378.00	54,384.77	833.96	6,623.50	2,639.54	313.79	76,173.56
La Plata	21,516.10	234,292.21	3,279.61	16,133.53	8,241.14	463.09	283,925.68
Larimer	64,031.50	591,057.34	4,171.13	49,846.46	29,955.41	3,080.05	742,141.89
Las Animas	82,039.00	572,687.55	9,888.82	46,596.58	32,472.51	1,835.33	745,519.79
Lincoln	9,600.25	114,407.26	1,611.26	9,255.33	4,860.09	1,236.80	140,970.99
Logan	20,457.00	208,003.85	3,911.25	19,220.26	8,421.67	1,426.21	261,440.24
Mesa	14,510.50	421,656.23	3,549.53	21,773.33	17,392.69	3,617.04	482,499.32
Mineral	1,211.95	9,478.89	.....	662.91	527.55	.....	11,881.30
Moffat	6,499.05	66,375.73	360.00	6,382.19	2,466.95	193.35	82,277.27
Montezuma	11,520.70	131,665.57	1,655.06	13,971.61	4,704.29	748.59	164,265.82
Montrose	13,953.10	244,269.32	1,545.00	11,160.85	6,657.34	.....	277,585.61
Morgan	22,315.50	259,747.36	1,919.99	29,423.50	8,046.44	.....	321,452.79
Otero	35,305.25	326,893.30	4,514.49	34,803.58	18,081.27	1,952.39	421,550.28
Ouray	3,895.40	36,562.48	652.50	3,492.00	1,183.56	.....	45,785.94
Park	3,031.85	35,716.37	.....	2,950.91	2,290.80	.....	43,989.93
Phillips	7,325.05	78,506.03	247.50	6,630.17	1,808.63	.....	94,517.38
Pitkin	5,200.45	43,433.32	209.63	3,268.25	2,062.08	.....	54,173.73
Prowers	22,452.35	208,936.63	2,298.82	34,029.60	11,457.67	2,889.98	282,065.05
Pueblo	120,200.50	884,289.62	11,624.82	83,635.65	49,075.12	1,825.79	1,150,651.50
Rio Blanco	3,410.05	42,611.19	.....	4,378.50	2,082.63	.....	52,482.37
Rio Grande.....	10,980.60	144,857.23	1,184.96	7,680.17	5,695.35	.....	170,398.31
Routt	14,234.00	118,882.58	1,748.62	13,323.95	5,102.49	28.27	153,319.91
Saguache	4,019.50	90,379.59	540.00	5,419.17	3,358.04	.....	103,716.30
San Juan.....	1,841.95	16,083.10	.....	1,144.25	1,393.73	.....	20,463.03
San Miguel.....	2,568.25	36,690.42	1,080.00	1,467.90	2,021.37	.....	43,827.94
Sedgwick	5,171.80	63,182.08	.....	5,985.42	2,127.50	246.40	76,713.20
Summit	2,421.50	26,644.82	.....	665.00	2,179.47	.....	31,910.79
Teller	9,572.00	95,170.47	2,367.00	6,069.00	3,569.31	169.64	116,917.42
Washington	11,792.35	129,032.19	1,427.18	15,748.05	5,538.24	.....	163,538.01
Weld	110,444.50	789,376.75	9,701.96	113,358.89	40,649.05	6,032.50	1,069,563.65
Yuma	16,738.10	184,936.47	1,515.00	18,706.92	8,688.98	529.68	231,115.15
TOTALS	\$1,927,378.40	\$15,903,374.58	\$ 163,474.36	\$1,538,861.03	\$ 713,114.88	\$ 49,922.19	\$20,296,125.44

Table 4. EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY
YEAR 1940

COUNTIES	Population 1940 Census	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Welfare Administrative Expense	Assistance to Indigent Tuberculars	General Relief	Total
Adams	22,481	\$ 6,620.37	\$ 396.02	\$ 4,067.08	\$ 435.53	\$ 28,091.06	\$ 39,610.06
Alamosa	10,484	2,818.42	362.49	1,875.11	.....	2,899.92	7,955.94
Arapahoe	32,150	19,190.91	1,343.13	8,016.82	765.36	50,977.18	80,293.40
Archuleta	3,806	1,145.25	15.00	2,032.50	.....	1,103.46	4,296.21
Baca	6,207	2,717.50	.....	2,983.42	.....	14,008.47	19,709.39
Bent	9,653	2,193.75	392.50	3,532.91	263.63	4,392.20	10,774.99
Boulder	37,438	14,401.41	1,286.81	11,401.11	6,146.55	38,006.02	71,241.90
Chaffee	8,109	4,421.75	738.91	3,113.84	.....	3,684.81	6,885.87
Cheyenne	2,964	1,510.82	276.75	1,413.49	.....	6,004.41	9,072.37
Clear Creek	3,784	1,782.00	320.00	965.96	.....	3,277.86	11,120.81
Conejos	11,648	3,745.50	573.75	3,299.44	224.26	3,339.14	7,861.30
Costilla	7,533	1,191.77	492.00	2,838.39	.....	7,241.92	11,757.90
Crowley	5,398	1,891.50	138.00	2,030.36	456.12	2,697.19	5,894.45
Custer	2,270	901.50	562.50	1,733.26	.....	19,402.36	35,421.98
Delta	16,470	7,953.87	1,171.10	5,950.09	944.56	970,001.57	1,242,738.13
Denver	322,412	169,753.27	12,544.13	84,407.26	6,031.90	1,427.57	3,937.33
Doiores	1,958	920.62	25.00	1,564.14	.....	6,159.99	10,169.46
Douglas	3,496	2,424.48	266.00	973.54	345.45	13,668.24	18,287.26
Eagle	5,361	2,673.16	.....	1,945.86	.....	6,975.59	11,132.48
Elbert	5,460	1,962.87	90.00	2,104.02	.....	43,520.22	90,959.29
El Paso	54,025	21,834.82	3,418.31	17,978.47	4,207.47	15,780.07	33,442.69
Fremont	19,742	10,311.26	1,488.35	5,316.43	546.58	25,563.48	38,737.52
Garfield	10,560	5,903.50	959.15	5,867.08	444.31	4,203.73	6,467.50
Gilpin	1,625	1,142.50	.....	1,121.27	.....	11,352.70	13,062.81
Grand	3,587	544.50	165.00	1,000.61	.....	10,576.50	14,559.61
Gunnison	6,192	2,016.09	82.45	1,883.94	.63	162.56	431.55
Hinsdale	349	45.00	.....	223.99	.....	14,872.91	32,352.28
Huerfano	16,088	8,196.25	1,272.25	7,996.37	14.50	2,537.26	3,789.29
Jackson	1,798	759.00	.....	493.03	.....	53,948.44	80,965.82
Jefferson	30,725	17,248.46	1,767.09	6,569.57	1,432.26	.....	.....

COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Kiowa	2,793	1,700.25	110.13	2,324.37	.....	5,939.89	10,074.64
Kit Carson.....	7,512	4,708.82	344.09	3,119.01	.....	14,714.38	22,886.30
Lake	6,883	2,253.25	262.99	2,184.75	295.50	11,348.96	16,345.45
La Plata.....	15,494	5,476.08	1,095.16	4,106.42	417.44	19,603.84	30,698.94
Larimer	35,539	16,996.55	1,342.87	15,053.36	2,809.65	74,311.65	110,514.08
Las Animas.....	32,369	16,263.25	3,299.47	13,318.35	1,902.01	6,496.17	41,279.25
Lincoln	5,882	3,135.75	544.59	2,130.37	1,200.13	11,421.63	18,432.47
Logan	18,370	6,490.83	1,317.00	4,078.69	1,438.00	21,293.73	34,618.25
Mesa	33,791	7,386.18	1,168.01	8,092.21	3,391.51	15,986.32	36,024.23
Mineral	975	227.92	.....	202.14	.....	1,015.88	1,445.94
Moffat	5,086	2,135.02	135.00	1,148.06	154.11	7,024.66	10,596.85
Montezuma	10,463	4,780.30	528.44	2,496.68	710.51	2,542.06	11,057.99
Montrose	15,418	3,832.90	508.75	2,914.88	.....	7,322.25	14,578.78
Morgan	17,214	9,979.25	648.21	4,557.06	.....	18,694.11	33,878.63
Otero	23,571	11,930.50	1,516.87	9,764.58	1,995.32	11,824.27	37,031.54
Ouray	2,089	1,170.00	232.50	563.05	.....	3,621.80	5,587.35
Park	3,272	982.22	.....	1,414.22	.....	11,452.77	13,849.21
Phillips	4,948	2,260.25	90.00	1,004.99	.....	3,774.91	7,130.15
Pitkin	1,836	1,116.00	71.62	977.70	.....	4,444.85	6,610.17
Prowers	12,304	11,366.20	718.40	5,731.83	2,837.45	17,536.06	38,189.94
Pueblo	68,870	28,537.72	3,865.70	24,742.97	1,889.62	73,437.66	132,473.67
Rio Blanco.....	2,943	1,491.50	.....	984.23	.....	3,026.70	5,502.43
Rio Grande.....	12,404	2,675.00	403.78	3,370.53	.....	4,913.68	11,362.99
Routt	10,525	4,521.63	597.90	2,886.58	.....	9,238.48	17,244.59
Saguache	6,173	1,846.00	180.00	1,661.58	.....	2,689.64	6,377.22
San Juan	1,439	379.50	.....	491.73	.....	4,849.01	5,720.24
San Miguel.....	3,664	501.10	353.75	798.84	.....	5,450.06	7,103.75
Sedgwick	5,294	2,061.75	.....	1,048.30	215.27	1,897.50	5,222.82
Summit	1,754	227.25	.....	910.28	.....	5,231.82	6,369.35
Teller	6,463	2,067.00	789.00	1,590.41	95.41 *	7,150.51	11,692.33
Washington	8,336	5,313.76	445.72	2,483.52	33.07	16,134.63	24,410.70
Weld	63,747	38,330.69	3,229.78	17,587.36	5,945.09	119,839.22	184,932.14
Yuma	12,102	6,372.50	536.75	4,545.61	450.21	32,164.03	44,069.10
Totals	1,123,296	\$ 526,739.02	\$ 54,483.17	\$ 342,984.02	\$ 48,039.41	\$1,932,564.15	\$2,904,809.77

Table 5.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—STATE PUBLIC WELFARE FUND

January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940

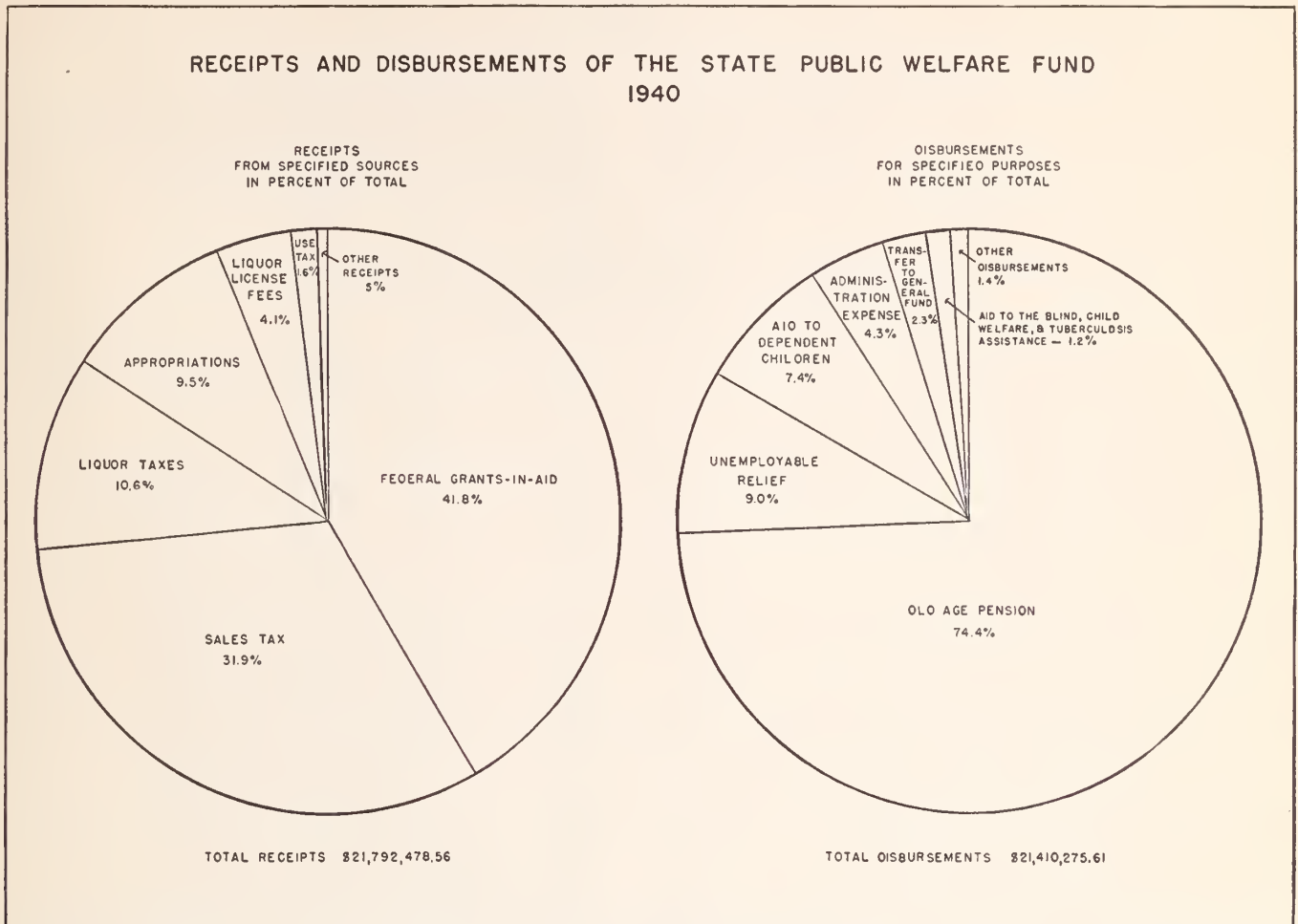
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1940.....		\$ 1,295,696.32
RECEIPTS:		
Sales Tax.....	\$ 6,946,075.82	
Liquor Taxes.....	2,316,233.42	
Use Tax.....	358,739.11	
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	69,339.66	
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	766.96	
Recoveries—Old Age Pensions.....	32,108.22	
License Fees, Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	886,412.68	
Appropriation—Unemployable Relief.....	1,952,825.93	
Appropriation—Tuberculosis Fund.....	50,000.00	
Appropriation—Colorado Emergency Relief—Administration.....	60,000.00	
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	9,115,290.91	
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	4,685.53	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		<u>21,792,478.24</u>
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....		<u>\$23,088,174.56</u>
EXPENDITURES:		
Old Age Pensions (Including Burials).....	\$15,925,563.49	
Aid to Dependent Children.....	1,580,727.05	
Aid to the Blind (Including Burials and Treatment).....	163,449.60	
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	17,754.00	
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	19,543.70	
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	1,927,378.40	
Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	106,772.61	
Sponsorship of W. P. A. Projects.....	133,400.71	
State Administrative Expense.....	193,963.19	
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	714,713.11	
Transfer to General Fund.....	†500,560.91	
Audit Exceptions.....	‡71,444.94	
Tuberculosis Expenditures.....	52,039.41	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,964.49	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....		<u>21,410,275.61</u>
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1940.....		<u>*\$ 1,677,898.95</u>

*Includes \$1,249,068.19 in Old Age Pension Fund.

†This amount represents the remainder of the fifteen per cent (15%) of Sales, Liquor, and Use Taxes after the appropriation for Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Child Welfare Services, and Emergency and Contingent Fund are met, which is transferred to the General Fund to partially meet the appropriation for General Relief.

‡This amount represents Federal share of payments to cases receiving grants of Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind, which were found to be ineligible by the Federal Auditors in the period April 1, 1936, to December 31, 1938. Payments to grantees in that period total \$31,227,557.21.

Chart I.



Source: Table 5.

Old Age Pensions

At the present time, under provisions of the Social Security Act, every state participates with the Federal Government in Old Age Assistance plans approved by the Social Security Board. The Federal Government reimburses the states for 50 per cent of the payments of \$40.00 or less made to recipients 65 years of age or over who meet eligibility requirements. Prior to January 1, 1940, when an amendment to the Social Security Act became effective, the maximum which the Federal Government paid with respect to any individual over 65 years of age was \$15.00 per month.

With the approval of the Social Security Board, the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Act has been operative in Colorado since September 1, 1937. In Colorado, Old Age Pension recipients are classified as Class A and Class B; the former classification includes those

persons who are 65 years of age or over, and the latter comprises those 60 to 65 years of age. The state of Colorado matches Federal funds for payments to Class A recipients and pays the entire amount which is in excess of \$40.00. In addition, all payments to Class B pensioners and all burial expenses of Old Age Pension recipients come from state funds exclusively. Burial costs are not paid by the state, however, unless the estate of the deceased recipient of Old Age Pension is insufficient and the persons legally responsible are unable to meet such costs. During 1940, obligations incurred for the burial of Old Age Pension recipients aggregated \$106,834.65; of this total, \$2,926.51 was for Class B pensioners.

There were 893 applications pending in the files of the County Departments of Public Welfare on De-

Table 6. **ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS FOR OLD AGE PENSION**
By Counties
Year 1940

COUNTY	Applications						Pending December 31, 1940
	Pending December 31, 1939	Received During Year	Total During Year	Disposed of During Year			
				Total	Assistance Approved	Assistance Not Approved	
TOTAL	944	7,279*	8,223*	7,330*	6,191*	1,139	893
Adams	21	140	161	138	114	24	23
Alamosa	11	50	61	52	44	8	9
Arapahoe	37	232	269	241	200	41	28
Archuleta .....	....	23	23	23	22	1	....
Baca	8	44	52	44	37	7	8
Bent	6	48	54	48	35	13	6
Boulder	32	311	343	324	246	78	19
Chaffee	2	76	78	77	70	7	1
Cheyenne	5	30	35	35	27	8	....
Clear Creek.....	2	20	22	22	22	....	....
Conejos	6	62	68	62	52	10	6
Costilla	13	51	64	59	56	3	5
Crowley	3	46	49	49	39	10	....
Custer	3	21	24	23	21	2	1
Delta	8	134	142	126	100	26	16
Denver	291	1,907	2,198	1,902	1,600	302	296
Dolores .....	....	12	12	12	12	....	....
Douglas	3	17	20	18	17	1	2
Eagle	4	30	34	29	25	4	5
Elbert	4	37	41	38	28	10	3
El Paso.....	42	424	466	418	365	53	48
Fremont	27	221	248	215	173	42	33
Garfield	23	94	117	104	94	10	13
Gilpin	2	30	32	30	29	1	2
Grand	5	25	30	22	19	3	8
Gunnison	8	27	35	32	30	2	3
Hinsdale .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Huerfano .....	....	115	115	91	86	5	24
Jackson .....	....	14	14	12	12	....	2
Jefferson	16	240	256	245	206	39	11
Kiowa	4	9	13	11	11	....	2
Kit Carson.....	1	55	56	50	47	3	6
Lake	6	32	38	36	27	9	2
La Plata.....	19	90	109	102	73	29	7
Larimer	34	242	276	253	209	44	23
Las Animas.....	20	236	256	222	196	26	34
Lincoln	7	38	45	40	35	5	5
Logan	6	104	110	107	82	25	3
Mesa	47	223	270	236	183	53	34
Mineral	1	4	5	4	4	....	1
Moffat	3	21	24	16	16	....	8
Montezuma .....	....	75	75	75	75	....	....
Montrose	17	91	108	96	85	11	12
Morgan	13	110	123	110	95	15	13
Otero	28	147	175	151	116	35	24
Ouray	1	22	23	22	21	1	1
Park	1	30	31	29	21	8	2
Phillips	10	40	50	46	39	7	4
Pitkin .....	....	17	17	17	17	....	....
Prowers	7	89	96	84	76	8	12
Pueblo	37	372	409	377	326	51	32
Rio Blanco.....	8	16	24	22	15	7	2
Rio Grande.....	8	50	58	54	53	1	4
Routt	20	53	73	64	49	15	9
Saguache	5	39	44	41	35	6	3
San Juan.....	....	12	12	12	12	....	....
San Miguel.....	2	13	15	11	11	....	4
Sedgwick .....	....	24	24	23	19	4	1
Summit	2	14	16	14	13	1	2
Teller	1	44	45	36	32	4	9
Washington	4	74	78	76	73	3	2
Weld	44	336	380	330	287	43	50
Yuma	6	76	82	72	57	15	10

*Represents only a total of individual counties and should not be confused with the state as a unit since inter-county transfers are included.

ember 31, 1940, as compared with 944 on the same date the previous year. A total of 6,587 applications received formal disposition during 1940 as compared with 7,481 in 1939. Old Age Pensions were granted to 82.7 per cent of the persons whose applications received disposition during 1940. Of the 1,139 applications which did not receive approval, 1,015 applicants were unable to fulfill eligibility requirements.

Inability of the applicant to meet the residence requirements accounted for 26.8 per cent of the 1,015 denied applications. Resources in the form of real or personal property in excess of the amount allowed or of income in cash or in kind were the bases for 38.4 per cent of the denials. Age requirements were not established by 13.1 per cent of the denied applicants, and 7.2 per cent of these applicants had trans-

Table 7.

OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS

January 1, 1940-January 1, 1941

Applications

Pending—December 31, 1939.....	944
Received during 1940.....	6,536
Total	7,480
Disposed of during the year.....	6,587
1. Assistance granted	(82.7%) 5,448
2. Assistance not granted.....	(17.3%) 1,139
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	85
B. Applicant deceased.....	39
C. Denied	1,015
a. Residence requirements not met.....	272
b. Personal property excess \$250.00.....	157
c. Sufficient resources	139
d. Age requirements not met.....	133
e. Real property (not home) excess \$500.00.....	94
f. Transferred property	73
g. Moved out of county.....	38
h. Relatives support	30
i. Not a registered voter (Class B only).....	29
j. Citizenship requirements not met.....	21
k. In need of continuing institutional care.....	10
l. Real or personal property of spouse in excess of amount allowed	8
m. Eligible for Old Age Benefits.....	2
n. Miscellaneous	9
Pending—December 31, 1940.....	893

* * * * *

Cases Under Care

Continued from December, 1939.....	40,552
Added during 1940.....	5,448
Total	46,000
Closed during the year.....	3,566
Reasons for closing	
1. Death	2,645
2. Other means of support.....	402
3. Moved to another state.....	123
4. Admitted to a public institution.....	93
5. Not eligible for original grant.....	89
6. Relatives support	73
7. Change in agency policy.....	36
8. Admitted to a voluntary institution.....	15
9. Receipt of other public or private aid in the household.....	5
10. Moved to another county.....	4
11. Old Age and Survivors Insurance.....	3
12. Miscellaneous	62
13. Not stated.....	16
Continued to January, 1941.....	42,434

ferred property which disqualified them for Old Age Pension. The remaining bases for denial are shown in the table on page 9. The classification, "real or personal property of spouse in excess of amount allowed," is a result of rulings by the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare during the year specifying that if the spouse of an Old Age Pension applicant or recipient owns personal property in excess of \$500 or real property in excess of \$1,000, the applicant or recipient is rendered ineligible.

The increment of 1,882 cases to the case load during the year represents an increase of 4.6 per cent; the percentage increase for 1939 was 6.3. This comparison indicates that a saturation point is being approached but has not yet been reached.

The table on page 9 excludes transfers of recipients from one county to another county within the state inasmuch as the total case load for the state as a whole is not influenced. The records of the counties involved in a transfer are affected, however, and transfers are, therefore, included in Table 6 which shows applications for Old Age Pension by counties.

Table 7 shows the reasons for discontinuing Old

Age Pension payments to 3,566 persons during the year. Death, the predominant cause for closing Old Age Pension cases, accounted for 74.2 per cent of the cases closed. A change in agency policy was responsible for closing 36 cases; the policy involved

**PERSONS GRANTED OLD AGE PENSION
NUMBER AND PER CENT AWARDED
THE MAXIMUM
November, 1940**

County	Recipients		Per Cent Awarded Maximum
	Total	Awarded the Maximum	
Total	41,679	18,183	43.6
Adams	625	192	30.7
Alamosa	265	76	28.7
Arapahoe	1,123	490	43.6
Archuleta	165	67	40.6
Baca	302	121	40.1
Bent	303	143	47.2
Boulder	1,393	513	36.8
Chaffee	365	165	45.2
Cheyenne	173	90	52.0
Clear Creek	116	36	31.0
Conejos	462	67	14.5
Costilla	341	35	10.3
Crowley	211	75	35.5
Custer	133	40	30.1
Delta	747	260	34.8
Denver	11,624	6,699	57.6
Dolores	65	21	32.3
Douglas	122	37	30.3
Eagle	145	61	42.1
Elbert	201	75	37.3
El Paso	2,348	1,047	44.6
Fremont	1,019	399	39.2
Garfield	489	201	41.1
Gilpin	70	21	30.0
Grand	84	40	47.6
Gunnison	170	44	25.9
Hinsdale	9	3	33.3
Huerfano	812	279	34.4
Jackson	38	18	47.4
Jefferson	1,041	333	32.0
Kiowa	149	60	40.3
Kit Carson	451	210	46.6
Lake	148	19	12.8
La Plata	608	228	37.5
Larimer	1,512	643	42.5
Las Animas	1,440	585	40.6
Lincoln	273	86	31.5
Logan	529	248	46.9
Mesa	1,148	413	36.0
Mineral	25	9	36.0
Moffat	160	53	33.1
Montezuma	357	137	38.4
Montrose	634	210	33.1
Morgan	642	334	52.0
Otero	842	313	37.2
Ouray	97	38	39.2
Park	88	20	22.7
Phillips	199	104	52.3
Pitkin	114	18	15.8
Prowers	516	237	45.9
Pueblo	2,307	939	40.7
Rio Blanco	109	44	40.4
Rio Grande	372	145	39.0
Routt	313	130	41.5
Saguache	241	82	34.0
San Juan	41	17	41.5
San Miguel	99	28	28.3
Sedgwick	152	66	43.4
Summit	70	33	47.1
Teller	238	77	32.4
Washington	330	92	27.9
Weld	2,040	749	36.7
Yuma	474	168	35.4

**DISTRIBUTION OF CLASS A AND CLASS B OLD
AGE PENSIONERS RECEIVING SPECIFIED
MONEY PAYMENTS, NOVEMBER, 1940**

Payment ¹	Recipients		
	Total	Class A ²	Class B ³
Total.....	41,679	38,107	3,572
\$33.00 and under \$35.00.....	18,590	17,130	1,460
31.00 " " 33.00.....	3,722	3,324	398
29.00 " " 31.00.....	6,629	5,987	642
27.00 " " 29.00.....	2,843	2,589	254
25.00 " " 27.00.....	2,365	2,151	214
23.00 " " 25.00.....	3,362	3,095	267
21.00 " " 23.00.....	975	886	89
19.00 " " 21.00.....	1,264	1,170	94
17.00 " " 19.00.....	371	345	26
15.00 " " 17.00.....	292	255	37
13.00 " " 15.00.....	481	446	35
11.00 " " 13.00.....	193	177	16
9.00 " " 11.00.....	275	253	22
7.00 " " 9.00.....	94	88	6
5.00 " " 7.00.....	69	63	6
3.00 " " 5.00.....	110	107	3
1.00 " " 3.00.....	32	30	2
Under 1.00.....	12	11	1

¹Payment to each recipient was \$11.00 less than the authorized award because of insufficient Old Age Pension funds. \$34.00 maximum payment.

²Persons 65 years of age and over.

³Persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years.

is the new eligibility requirement relative to real and personal property of the recipient's spouse.

An analysis was made of the Old Age Pension pay rolls which were submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare for November, 1940. It was found that more than two-fifths of the recipients received the maximum payment; this was \$34.00 due to the prorated deduction of \$11.00. The percentage receiving the maximum varied considerably between counties, ranging from 10.3 per cent in Costilla County to 57.6 per cent in Denver County. In some instances, however, the percentages are influenced by small case loads.

AVERAGE AUTHORIZED AWARD, DEDUCTION, AVERAGE PAYMENT

January 1, 1940—January 1, 1941

Month	Average Authorized Award	Deduction	Average Payment
January	\$40.44	\$ 4.00	\$36.44
February	40.47	1.00	39.47
March	40.53	10.00	30.53
April	40.55	11.00	29.55
May	40.60	13.00	27.60
June	40.57	7.00	33.57
July	40.60	7.00	33.60
August	40.79	8.00	32.79
September	40.62	9.00	31.62
October	40.65	10.00	30.65
November	40.68	11.00	29.68
December	40.66	9.00	31.66

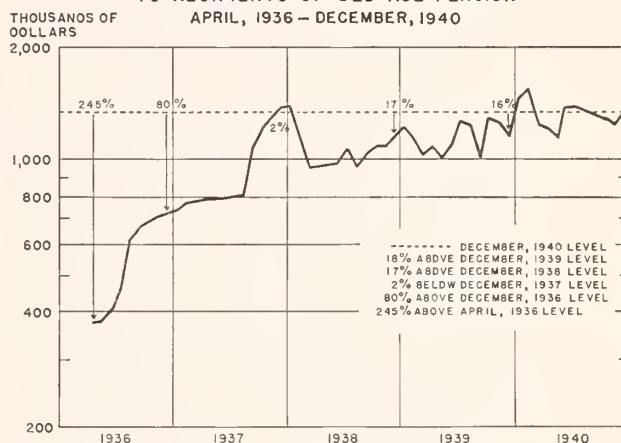
The table on page 2 is a county by county enumeration on a per capita basis of expenditures for Old Age Pension and other public assistance programs during 1940. The data were compiled on the basis of 1940 census figures.

A method of proration adopted by the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare and approved by the Social Security Board is followed when there are insufficient funds to pay the full amount of authorized Old Age Pension awards to eligible persons. On the last day of each month, the County Departments of Public Welfare certify to the State Department the number of persons eligible to receive pensions during the following month and the total amount of funds required to meet the authorized awards. They also certify the number of burials and the amount of obligations incurred for these burials during the preceding month; payments for burials are made in the following month. If the amount of funds received in the Old Age Pension Fund during the month is insufficient after payments for burials to pay the full amount of the awards, the amount of the deficiency

is divided by the number of persons eligible to receive awards; the resulting amount is deducted from each award. The same amount is deducted from all awards inasmuch as each person eligible for Old Age Pension is awarded \$45.00 in the case of no income, or the amount which if added to income in cash or kind totals \$45.00. The accompanying table shows the prorated deductions during 1940; the amount of these deductions ranged from \$1.00 to \$13.00 due to the variance in the amount of revenues accrued to the Old Age Pension Fund.

Notwithstanding the prorated deductions, the average monthly payment to recipients of Old Age Pension in Colorado exceeded the average of the United States in every month during 1940. Data relative to Old Age Assistance by states in November, 1940, are shown in Table 9. For this month, Colorado's average payment of \$29.68 (\$11.00 deducted from average award of \$40.68) was exceeded only by California with \$37.88 and was \$9.54 more than the average for the United States. Colorado ranked second in the number of recipients of Old Age Pension per 1,000 population 65 years of age

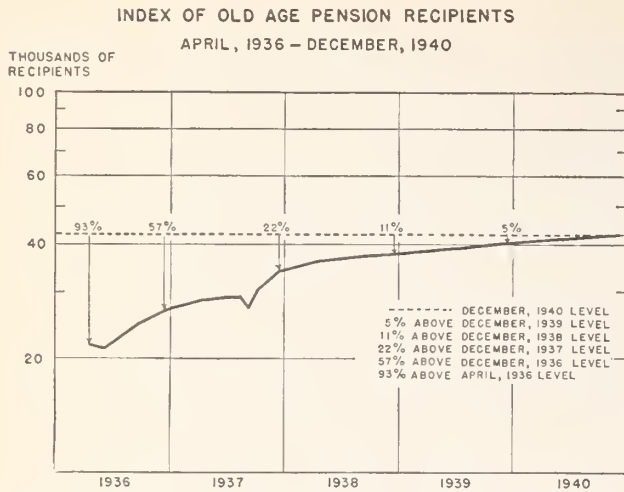
INDEX OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSION
APRIL, 1936 - DECEMBER, 1940



and over; Oklahoma was first with 627, and Colorado had 515 Class A recipients per 1,000 population 65 years and over.

The accompanying charts relative to the number of recipients and amount of obligations incurred are on a semilogarithmic scale to show the rate of change. The charts start with April, 1936, inasmuch as that was the first month of Federal participation in the Old Age Pension program. The percentages indicate the increase or decrease of the specified month (which is December with the exception of April, 1936) in comparison with December, 1940, the month used as a base for the dotted line.

Inasmuch as Old Age Pension is awarded on the basis of the individual, there may be more than one person in a household who meets the eligibility



requirements. Data were compiled from reports submitted by the 63 counties relative to households in which there were two or more related persons on the Old Age Pension rolls as of November 1, 1940. The table below shows that there was a total of 5,915 such households representing 11,861 persons; husband and wife were designated as recipients in 96 per cent of the 5,915 households.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE RELATED OLD AGE PENSION RECIPIENTS

November 1, 1940

Relationship	Number of Households
Total.....	5,915
Two Related Persons 5,885	
Husband and wife.....	5,640
Brother and sister.....	65
Two brothers	58
Two sisters	34
Mother-in-law and son-in-law.....	22
Mother and daughter.....	18
Mother and son.....	18
Brother-in-law and sister-in-law.....	9
Father-in-law and son-in-law.....	5
Father and son.....	4
Two sisters-in-law.....	3
Other	9
Three Related Persons..... 29	
Husband, wife, and one other.....	20
Two brothers and one sister.....	3
Other	6
Four Related Persons..... 1	
Three brothers and one sister.....	1

Reports from the 63 counties revealed that on November 1, 1940, there were 244 pensioners 90 years of age or over. The three oldest recipients in Colorado were 99, 100, and 102 years of age respectively; the one who was 102 years old was reported by Adams County.

Class B Pensioners

A study was made of the 3,572 Class B pensioners who received Old Age Pension payments in November, 1940. The information was compiled from social data cards submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare at the time of approval; therefore, the data relative to income and other assistance received simultaneously with the Old Age Pension grant, marital status, and living arrangement would be slightly changed due to the lapse of time.

LENGTH OF STATE RESIDENCE* OF CLASS B PENSIONERS RECEIVING MONEY PAYMENTS

November, 1940

Number of Years State Residence	Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	3,572	100.0
35 and under 40 years.....	939	26.3
40 and under 45 years.....	621	17.4
45 and under 50 years.....	317	8.9
50 and under 55 years.....	431	12.0
55 and under 60 years.....	275	7.7
60 and under 65 years.....	989	27.7

*As of November, 1940.

The analysis of the relief status revealed that approximately two-thirds of the 3,572 recipients had received no public or private assistance within two years preceding the time when investigations were being made for Old Age Pension. There were 975 recipients who were receiving public or private assistance at the time of investigation for Old Age Pension—591 were recipients of general assistance, and WPA wages were received in 223 cases by the applicant or a member of the household. The previous assistance described above applies only to the recipient except in the case of a member of the household receiving WPA wages. The following data relative to assistance being received simultaneously with Old Age Pension pertains to any member of the recipient's household. In 68 per cent of the households where the recipients lived, no other assistance was being received concurrently with the Old Age Pension grant. Another grant of Old Age Pension was indicated as the type of assistance in 88 per cent of the remaining cases; general assistance was being received in only 29 households.

Three-fourths of the 3,572 recipients were not receiving income from any source in addition to the Old Age Pension grant. The remaining 871 had some type of income—relatives or friends contributed regularly to 338. Although the fair rental value of the home was not considered as income for the purposes of this study, it was deducted as required by the Colorado law in determining the amount of the authorized award.

The accompanying table shows that there were more female than male Class B recipients and that a disparity existed between the sexes with respect to marital status; this can be attributed to the fact that men usually marry women younger than themselves. An analysis of the living arrangement of these 3,572 Class B pensioners showed that 78.8 per cent were living in household groups (the spouse was also in the household in 1,954 cases); 20.9 per cent were living alone; and the remainder had some other living arrangement such as residence in a private institution.

Approximately 86 per cent of the 3,572 Class B recipients were born in the United States. Colorado was designated as the state of birth by 915 persons.

**MARITAL STATUS* AND SEX
OF CLASS B PENSIONERS RECEIVING MONEY
PAYMENTS**

November, 1940

Marital Status	Number of Recipients		
	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	3,572	1,521	2,051
Living with spouse who does not receive OAP...	1,029	741	288
Widowed	951	237	714
Living with spouse who receives OAP.....	934	162	772
Single	306	220	86
Divorced or legally separated	179	86	93
Separated	152	66	86
Spouse elsewhere.....	21	9	12

*As of date application was approved.

**CLASS A AND CLASS B RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS
AVERAGE PER RECIPIENT, AMOUNT PAID**

January, 1940, to January, 1941

Month	Number Recipients			Average per Recipient		Amount Paid		
	Class A ¹	Class B ²	Classes A & B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Classes A & B
Total						\$14,508,562.45 ³	\$1,367,955.64 ⁴	\$15,876,518.09 ⁵
January	36,737	3,431	40,168	\$36.45	\$36.31	\$ 1,338,957.82	\$ 124,577.30	\$ 1,463,535.12
February	36,830	3,440	40,270	39.47	39.40	1,453,763.44	135,521.53	1,589,284.97
March	36,967	3,460	40,427	30.54	30.43	1,128,937.11	105,282.01	1,234,219.12
April	37,111	3,496	40,607	29.29	29.46	1,097,125.04	102,976.37	1,200,101.41
May	37,278	3,542	40,820	27.61	27.50	1,029,191.04	97,399.93	1,126,590.97
June	37,509	3,581	41,090	33.59	33.45	1,259,783.85	119,788.40	1,379,572.25
July	37,618	3,600	41,218	33.60	33.53	1,264,023.83	120,718.48	1,384,742.31
August	37,760	3,613	41,373	32.63	32.53	1,232,004.76	117,548.31	1,349,553.07
September	37,886	3,618	41,504	31.63	31.56	1,198,344.78	114,173.69	1,312,518.47
October	37,987	3,581	41,568	30.66	30.61	1,164,635.45	109,605.95	1,274,241.40
November	38,107	3,572	41,679	29.68	29.67	1,130,981.69	105,968.09	1,236,949.78
December	38,243	3,608	41,851	31.66	31.71	1,210,813.64	114,395.58	1,325,209.22

¹Persons 65 and over.

²Persons 60 to 65.

³Paid from Federal and State Funds.

⁴Paid from State Funds only.

⁵Includes gross payments for monthly awards only.

Table 8. ANALYSIS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES—OLD AGE PENSION FUND

January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1940..... \$ 945,218.90

REVENUES:	Sales Tax	Liquor Taxes	Use Tax	Inheritance Taxes (10%)	Incorporation Fees (10%)	Beer and Liquor Licenses Cities	TOTAL
State Revenues:							
January	\$ 538,813.93	\$ 146,750.98	\$ 21,035.99	\$ 2,789.36	\$ 57.00	\$ 173,803.85	\$ 883,251.11
February	380,830.15	134,160.53	20,426.96	10,927.37	86.91	135,989.00	682,420.92
March	393,892.18	138,798.88	19,150.54	2,472.52	81.03	99,604.59	653,999.74
April	433,291.52	132,023.21	18,623.06	4,138.52	80.37	36,697.22	624,853.90
May	500,232.02	148,904.33	25,949.77	12,426.17	79.36	69,367.90	756,959.55
June	468,652.40	214,163.19	33,063.21	8,706.54	70.49	26,173.32	750,829.15
July	501,884.34	113,239.71	27,075.55	3,316.35	53.71	79,168.25	724,737.91
August	492,809.18	129,251.34	25,194.62	5,131.84	57.00	83,067.94	735,511.92
September	477,781.64	122,221.70	21,007.89	1,327.44	37.05	60,198.54	682,574.26
October	473,224.51	147,607.89	26,842.07	3,883.97	35.15	51,169.05	702,762.64
November	499,126.58	186,523.89	21,192.10	8,871.59	36.67	23,724.49	739,475.32
December	448,417.78	256,712.84	30,120.08	1,880.98	53.86	47,448.53	784,634.07
	\$5,608,956.23	\$1,870,358.49	\$289,681.84	\$ 65,872.65	\$ 728.60	\$886,412.68	\$8,722,010.49

Recoveries and Adjustments
Federal Grants-in-Aid..... 30,899.50

Total Revenues..... 16,229,412.78

TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUES..... \$17,174,631.68

EXPENDITURES:	Pensions	Burials	TOTAL
January	\$ 1,459,214.80	\$ 11,636.51	\$ 1,470,851.31
February	1,582,522.67	11,329.58	1,593,852.25
March	1,227,946.19	10,189.33	1,238,135.52
April	1,194,752.02	9,324.11	1,204,076.13
May	1,120,815.98	8,272.95	1,129,088.93
June	1,376,476.85	9,710.74	1,386,187.59
July	1,379,819.17	6,944.50	1,386,763.67
August	1,345,529.45	6,806.00	1,352,335.45
September	1,307,743.10	7,473.00	1,315,216.10
October	1,269,952.59	7,784.52	1,277,737.11
November	1,232,359.71	10,446.25	1,242,805.96
December	1,320,572.53	7,940.94	1,328,513.47
	\$15,817,705.06	\$107,858.43	\$15,925,563.49

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1940..... *\$ 1,249,068.19

*This includes the sum of \$459,215.41 Federal Funds to be used in matching State Funds, and the balance represents the December, 1940, income to be used in making January, 1941, payments for Old Age Pensions and Burials.

Table 9. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN STATES WITH PLANS APPROVED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, BY STATES* November, 1940¹

Social Security Board Region and State	Number of Recipients	Amount of Obligations Incurred for Payments to Recipients ²	Average Amount Per Recipient	Number of Recipients Per 1,000 Estimated Population 65 Years and Over ³
TOTAL	2,054,380	\$41,372,183	\$20.14	4259
REGION I:				
Connecticut	17,353	470,528	27.12	148
Maine	13,335	277,564	20.81	155
Massachusetts	86,743	2,501,118	28.83	263
New Hampshire	6,375	135,266	21.22	120
Rhode Island	6,968	138,575	19.89	155
Vermont	5,271	85,765	16.27	135
REGION II:				
New York	120,231	2,970,172	24.70	152
REGION III:				
Delaware	2,568	29,268	11.40	122
New Jersey	31,359	656,153	20.92	125
Pennsylvania	99,914	2,184,721	21.87	161
REGION IV:				
District of Columbia	3,434	87,210	25.40	82
Maryland	18,330	325,136	17.74	167
North Carolina	36,847	372,253	10.10	262
Virginia	19,460	192,806	9.91	128
West Virginia	18,579	260,888	14.04	244
REGION V:				
Kentucky	53,689	477,813	8.90	290
Michigan	77,005	1,286,597	16.71	264
Ohio	131,829	3,024,934	22.95	273
REGION VI:				
Illinois	141,216	3,092,407	21.90	282
Indiana	67,148	1,213,789	18.08	232
Wisconsin	53,020	1,193,417	22.51	241
REGION VII:				
Alabama	20,033	185,605	9.26	182
Florida	37,467	465,433	12.42	394
Georgia	37,558	306,342	8.16	288
Mississippi	24,491	209,820	8.57	272
South Carolina	17,593	139,418	7.92	284
Tennessee	40,283	406,788	10.10	299
REGION VIII:				
Iowa	56,140	1,161,758	20.69	256
Minnesota	62,904	1,329,203	21.13	323
Nebraska	28,393	546,855	19.26	290
North Dakota	8,908	148,951	16.72	247
South Dakota	14,951	289,098	19.34	356
REGION IX:				
Arkansas	24,433	193,926	7.94	306
Kansas	27,916	552,070	19.78	231
Missouri	106,746	1,597,336	14.96	342
Oklahoma	74,641	1,329,804	17.82	627
REGION X:				
Louisiana	33,656	419,506	12.46	448
New Mexico	4,866	81,290	16.71	337
Texas	119,612	1,628,088	13.61	420
REGION XI:				
Arizona	8,400	235,090	27.99	494
Colorado	41,679	1,236,950	29.68	515
Idaho	9,061	202,436	22.34	312
Montana	12,186	225,437	18.50	393
Utah	13,585	306,015	22.53	503
Wyoming	3,440	82,012	23.84	345
REGION XII:				
California	149,739	5,672,590	37.88	326
Nevada	2,305	61,111	26.51	384
Oregon	19,404	415,327	21.40	231
Washington	39,977	901,082	22.54	320
TERRITORIES:				
Alaska	1,537	43,130	28.06	384
Hawaii	1,802	23,332	12.95	181

*Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research.

¹Data differ from those published for January-August, 1940, because they exclude recipients of medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only and total payments for such services to these recipients and to recipients also receiving money payments and/or assistance in kind. Allowances for medical care and hospitalization included in money payments are not excluded. They also differ from data published for months prior to 1940, which included recipients of medical care only and total payments for medical care.

²From Federal, State, and local funds. Represents money payments and assistance in kind; excludes cost of administration.

³Population as of July 1, 1938, estimated with advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

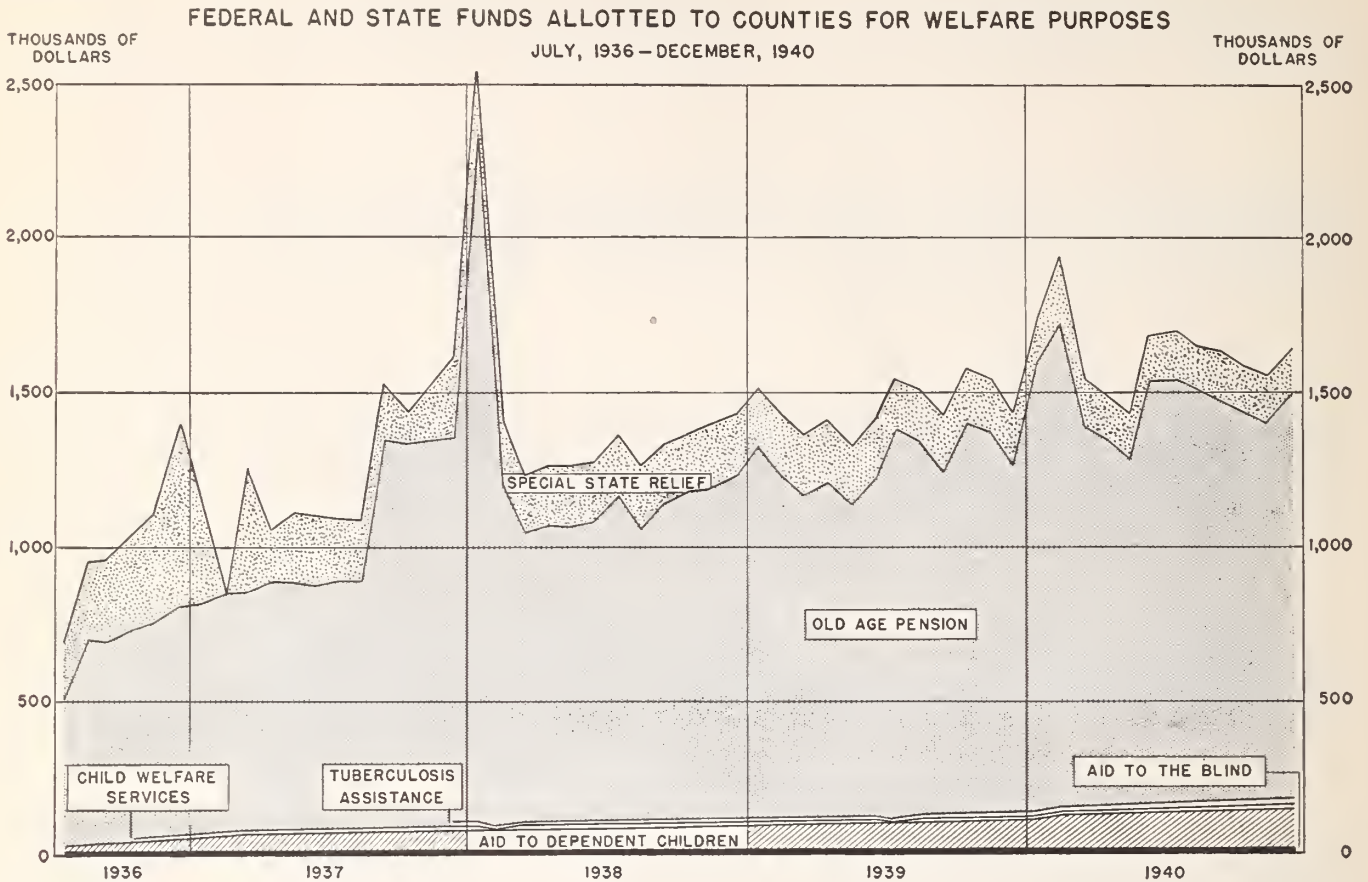
⁴Adjustments have been made for payments covering 2 or more eligible individuals for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wyoming.

⁵Includes \$105,968 incurred for payments to 3,572 persons 60 but under 65 years of age. Rate per 1,000 excludes these recipients.

Table 10. Federal and State Funds Allotted to Counties for Welfare Purposes¹
July 1, 1936 — December 31, 1940

Year and Month	Total	State Special Relief ²	Old Age Pension ³	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind ⁴	Child Welfare Services ⁵	Tuberculosis Assistance ⁶
Total	\$75,074,675.74	\$10,965,108.89	\$58,719,101.10	\$ 4,497,177.51	\$ 683,919.56	\$ 62,757.61	\$ 146,611.07
1936							
July	690,251.27	186,435.00	474,701.22	17,814.24	11,300.81	.....	.....
August	952,766.82	247,420.00	668,304.95	27,664.06	9,377.81	.....	.....
September	966,166.16	268,512.00	652,741.11	34,823.43	10,089.62	.....	.....
October	1,040,967.51	301,325.00	689,406.99	39,065.52	11,152.00	18.00	.....
November	1,110,241.55	349,090.00	708,180.65	41,255.55	11,697.35	18.00	.....
December	1,399,866.40	597,300.00	747,269.85	43,111.77	12,162.71	22.07	.....
1937							
January	1,128,799.42	307,625.00	761,285.07	46,233.60	13,591.90	63.85	.....
February	846,667.07	.....	779,254.26	54,549.65	12,761.16	102.00	.....
March	1,255,415.16	398,955.64	784,888.48	59,617.76	11,798.69	154.59	.....
April	1,052,201.09	168,866.66	807,285.24	63,560.30	12,087.22	401.67	.....
May	1,101,721.40	219,723.91	804,946.68	64,528.23	12,103.44	419.14	.....
June	1,093,781.34	222,427.24	792,849.63	65,839.10	12,094.67	570.70	.....
July	1,085,348.21	196,024.79	811,390.38	64,936.87	12,487.86	508.31	.....
August	1,083,723.91	197,539.66	808,123.07	65,783.90	11,751.08	526.20	.....
September	1,530,734.20	199,005.14	1,252,310.16	66,558.12	12,230.63	630.15	.....
October	1,423,961.81	201,005.97	1,144,428.11	65,613.88	12,087.00	826.85	.....
November	1,525,529.72	202,652.65	1,243,924.04	66,297.87	11,668.73	986.43	.....
December	1,627,080.32	197,820.76	1,349,574.97	66,493.57	12,010.28	1,156.52	24.22
1938							
January	2,542,061.47	198,783.00	2,258,247.62 ¹¹	67,470.28	12,306.81	2,350.14 ⁷	2,903.62
February	1,405,033.20	199,061.46	1,122,836.48	68,541.53	11,909.36	.....	2,684.37
March	1,239,962.34	197,781.06	957,094.17	70,364.39	12,119.71	1,272.58	1,330.43
April	1,266,884.95	197,562.99	980,487.15	70,452.63	12,452.90	1,426.51	4,502.77
May	1,259,717.36	195,195.95	975,866.13	72,131.96	12,508.77	1,503.35	2,511.80
June	1,272,491.88	194,147.47	987,784.63	74,165.07	12,276.61	1,594.22	2,523.88
July	1,354,858.13	193,819.76	1,065,794.51	75,553.30	12,726.50	1,499.83	5,464.23
August	1,252,102.77	199,961.92	958,881.92	75,313.79	12,218.39	1,427.91	4,298.84
September	1,331,635.23	198,491.99	1,039,333.17	75,496.23	12,961.85	1,573.92	3,778.07
October	1,372,977.92	193,570.45	1,085,890.90	75,780.27	12,657.12	1,781.15	3,298.03
November	1,387,518.39	200,978.01	1,089,027.45	77,347.13	12,932.56	1,997.99	5,235.25
December	1,428,435.91	195,614.92	1,134,788.24	78,531.85	13,225.96	1,853.11	4,421.83

Chart II.



PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The following two proposed amendments were among those submitted to the vote of the people at the general election held November 5, 1940.

"AN ACT AMENDING ARTICLE X OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO BY ADDING THERETO A NEW SECTION NUMBERED 19 AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO PROVIDE BY LAW FOR LEVY OF AN AD VALOREM TAX OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE (\$5.00) DOLLARS NOR MORE THAN TEN (\$10.00) DOLLARS PER THOUSAND ON ACTUAL VALUE OF ALL INTANGIBLE, PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNED, HELD OR SECURED BY PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE OF COLORADO, DEFINING INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS, APPROPRIATING AND ALLOCATING ALL FUNDS DERIVED FROM SUCH TAX, FIRST TO THE DIRECT RELIEF, SECOND TO MATCH FEDERAL GRANTS IN AID IN COLORADO, AND THIRD, TO REPLACEMENT OF AD VALOREM

TAXES ON FARMS AND HOMES OCCUPIED BY THEIR OWNERS, AND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES."

The above amendment was defeated by a vote of 440,202 to 50,806.

"AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE XXIV OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO OLD AGE PENSIONS AND PROVIDING AFTER JULY 1ST, 1941, FOR A GUARANTEED OLD AGE PENSION OF THIRTY DOLLARS (\$30.00) PER MONTH, LESS OTHER INCOME, TO ALL NEEDY RESIDENT CITIZENS OVER SIXTY-FIVE (65) YEARS OF AGE WHO SHALL QUALIFY BY LAW THEREFOR. SUCH PENSIONS TO BE A FIRST CHARGE, TOGETHER WITH THE ORDINARY STATE EXPENSES, AGAINST THE GENERAL FUND. PRESENT OLD AGE PENSION LAWS TO REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL JULY 1ST, 1941.

There were 138,383 votes for and 358,528 votes against this latter amendment.

Table 11.

**AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN STATES WITH PLANS APPROVED
BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, BY STATES*
November, 1940¹**

Social Security Board Region and State	Number of Recipients		Amount of Obligations Incurred for Payments to Recipients ²	Average Per Family	Number of Recipients Per 1,000 Estimated Population Under 16 Years ³
	Families	Children			
TOTAL	352,156	848,841	\$11,451,567	\$32.52	28
REGION I:					
Maine	1,581	4,025	61,723	39.04	17
Massachusetts	12,534	31,081	733,255	58.50	28
New Hampshire.....	631	1,584	28,269	44.80	12
Rhode Island.....	1,263	3,572	57,891	45.84	20
Vermont	620	1,753	20,297	32.74	17
REGION II:					
New York	34,802	68,683	1,618,868	46.52	22
REGION III:					
Delaware	566	1,558	19,012	33.59	23
New Jersey.....	11,219	25,248	349,948	31.19	22
Pennsylvania	44,947	106,826	1,620,532	36.05	37
REGION IV:					
District of Columbia.....	928	2,763	35,172	37.90	22
Maryland	7,062	18,959	222,391	31.49	42
North Carolina	9,548	23,436	159,056	16.66	18
Virginia	3,779	11,380	77,154	20.42	13
West Virginia.....	8,489	23,159	200,269	23.59	36
REGION V:					
Michigan	20,015	48,312	813,061	40.62	36
Ohio	11,171	30,423	444,010	39.75	17
REGION VI:					
Indiana	17,351	35,608	492,428	28.38	39
Wisconsin	12,520	28,475	471,685	37.67	32
REGION VII:					
Alabama	5,833	16,926	80,023	13.72	17
Florida	4,322	10,817	93,392	21.61	23
Georgia	4,417	11,230	94,066	21.30	11
South Carolina	2,934	8,760	47,907	16.33	13
Tennessee	14,378	36,311	265,721	18.48	39
REGION VIII:					
Minnesota	9,062	21,555	312,494	34.48	29
Nebraska	5,594	12,413	175,604	31.39	32
North Dakota	2,407	6,666	74,786	31.07	29
South Dakota	1,914	4,281	32,927	17.20	20
REGION IX:					
Arkansas	5,945	15,099	82,709	13.91	22
Kansas	6,429	15,044	190,726	29.67	29
Missouri	12,350	29,413	298,199	24.15	29
Oklahoma	19,251	44,019	281,557	14.63	54
REGION X:					
Louisiana	14,195	39,156	356,511	25.12	58
New Mexico.....	2,038	5,829	52,864	25.94	40
REGION XI:					
Arizona	2,494	7,095	80,744	32.38	55
Colorado	6,145	15,008	185,909	30.25	51
Idaho	2,933	7,310	86,493	29.49	47
Montana	2,424	5,907	68,972	28.45	39
Utah	3,707	9,523	137,996	37.23	54
Wyoming	721	1,820	23,347	32.38	27
REGION XII:					
California	15,529	37,493	722,989	46.56	28
Oregon	1,969	4,618	78,657	39.95	17
Washington	4,919	11,698	156,557	31.83	29
TERRITORY:					
Hawaii	1,220	4,005	45,396	37.21	29

*Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research.

¹Data differ from those published for January-August, 1940, because they exclude recipients of medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only and total payments for such services to these recipients and to recipients also receiving money payments and/or assistance in kind. Allowances for medical care and hospitalization included in money payments are not excluded. They also differ from data published for months prior to 1940, which included recipients of medical care only and total payments for medical care.

²From Federal, State, and local funds. Represents money payments and assistance in kind; excludes cost of administration.

³Population as of July 1, 1938, estimated with advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁴Includes an unknown number of children 16 years of age and over.

⁵Includes approximately 2,904 children 16 years of age and over. Rate per 1,000 excludes these children.

⁶Includes Aid to Dependent Children administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁷In addition, in 67 counties payments amounting to \$14,493 were made from local funds without Federal participation to 855 families in behalf of 1,918 children under the State mothers'-pension law. Some families receiving aid from this source for November also received aid under State plan for Aid to Dependent Children approved by the Social Security Board.

⁸Includes 546 children 16 years of age and over. Rate per 1,000 excludes these children.

Table 12. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN RECIPIENTS—AVERAGE AWARD—PER CENT CHANGE IN CHILD RECIPIENTS INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AVERAGE AWARD—DECEMBER, 1940, COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1939

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	DECEMBER, 1940				DECEMBER, 1939				CHANGE, DECEMBER, 1940, FROM DECEMBER, 1939				
	Number for Whom Payments Were Made With Respect to Dependent Children		Average No. of Children in Family	Average Award	Number for Whom Payments Were Made With Respect to Dependent Children		Average No. of Children in Family	Average Award	Per Cent No. of Children	Amount in Average Award			
	Families	Children		Families	Children	Families	Children		Families	Children			
COLORADO	6,223	15,192	2.4	\$30.28	\$12.40	5,033	12,284	2.4	\$29.80	\$12.21	+23.7	\$+4.48	\$+1.19
District I													
Denver	1,930	4,618	2.4	\$32.92	\$13.76	1,408	3,530	2.5	\$33.72	\$13.45	+30.8	\$-80	\$+31
Boulder	185	398	2.2	26.64	12.38	145	333	2.3	27.60	12.02	+19.5	-96	+36
Jefferson	174	467	2.7	35.22	13.12	159	391	2.5	32.88	13.37	+19.4	+2.34	-25
Adams	88	201	2.3	26.52	11.61	81	203	2.5	26.81	10.70	-1.0	-29	+91
Clear Creek	18	49	2.7	31.39	11.53	20	53	2.7	28.85	10.89	-7.5	+2.54	+64
Gilpin	15	29	1.9	29.20	15.10	12	23	1.9	25.83	13.48	+26.1	+3.37	+1.62
Summit	4	7	1.8	20.25	11.57	3	4	1.3	22.00	16.50	(¹)	-1.75	-4.93
District II													
Pueblo	371	880	2.4	27.31	11.51	291	733	2.5	28.36	11.26	+20.1	-1.05	+25
Las Animas	201	531	2.6	29.44	11.15	116	335	2.9	29.17	10.10	+58.5	+27	+1.05
Fremont	136	278	2.0	26.84	13.13	110	230	2.1	27.28	13.05	+20.9	-44	+08
Huerfano	104	325	3.1	29.63	9.48	3	13	4.3	32.67	7.54	(¹)	-3.04	+1.94
Chaffee	58	150	2.6	28.57	11.05	50	117	2.3	27.06	11.56	+28.2	+1.51	-51
Custer	13	18	1.4	22.62	16.33	10	15	1.5	24.00	16.00	+20.0	-1.38	+33
District III													
Weld	382	939	2.5	32.59	13.26	357	876	2.5	32.29	13.16	+7.2	+30	+10
Larimer	200	457	2.3	30.12	13.18	170	381	2.2	29.69	13.25	+19.9	+43	-07
Morgan	113	280	2.5	30.33	12.24	109	251	2.3	28.29	12.29	+11.6	+2.04	-05
Logan	77	229	3.0	28.92	9.72	76	234	3.1	30.18	9.80	-2.1	-1.26	-08
Phillips	30	59	2.0	26.63	13.54	27	51	1.9	24.93	13.20	+15.7	+1.70	+34
Sedgwick	25	61	2.4	29.68	12.16	21	44	2.1	25.95	12.39	+38.6	+3.73	-23
Jackson	8	19	2.4	32.38	13.63	8	20	2.5	30.88	12.35	-5.0	+1.50	+1.28
District IV													
El Paso	238	635	2.7	34.10	12.78	189	487	2.6	28.33	10.99	+30.4	+5.77	+1.79
Arapahoe	206	487	2.4	33.40	14.13	181	400	2.2	31.82	14.40	+21.8	+1.58	-27
Douglas	27	66	2.4	32.39	13.25	27	63	2.3	30.69	13.15	+4.8	+1.70	+10
Teller	26	50	1.9	27.08	14.08	20	40	2.0	29.70	14.85	+25.0	-2.62	-77
Elbert	22	49	2.2	29.64	13.31	21	49	2.3	29.31	12.56	.....	+33	+75
Park	13	29	2.2	24.65	11.05	13	35	2.7	27.46	10.20	-17.1	-2.81	+85
District V													
Otero	168	445	2.6	25.80	9.74	141	356	2.5	24.25	9.60	+25.0	+1.55	+14
Prowers	119	299	2.5	28.94	11.52	124	273	2.2	30.34	13.78	+9.5	-1.40	-2.26
Baca	31	64	2.1	27.39	13.27	42	84	2.0	26.52	13.26	-23.8	+87	+01

Bent	23	52	2.3	25.83	11.42	23	54	2.3	28.17	12.00	- 3.7	-2.34	- .58
Crowley	22	58	2.6	25.14	9.53	27	70	2.6	24.78	9.56	-17.1	+ .36	- .03
Kiowa	19	39	2.1	29.26	14.26	17	35	2.1	29.53	14.34	+11.4	- .27	- .08
District VI													
Yuma	77	171	2.2	29.91	13.47	68	156	2.3	28.91	12.60	+9.6	+1.00	+ .87
Kit Carson	62	142	2.3	29.33	12.81	44	117	2.7	30.73	11.56	+21.4	-1.40	+1.25
Washington	55	159	2.9	32.14	11.12	53	154	2.9	32.06	11.03	+3.2	+ .08	+ .09
Lincoln	37	101	2.7	29.59	10.84	33	94	2.8	30.97	10.87	+7.4	-1.38	- .03
Cheyenne	19	45	2.4	28.04	11.84	17	42	2.5	27.50	11.13	+7.1	+ .54	+ .71
District VII													
Delta	83	220	2.7	31.98	12.06	103	220	2.1	27.21	12.74	.....	+4.77	- .68
Mesa	79	191	2.4	30.98	12.81	75	182	2.4	29.06	11.98	+4.9	+1.92	+ .83
La Plata	71	203	2.9	29.00	10.14	66	179	2.7	27.27	10.06	+13.4	+1.73	+ .08
Montezuma	71	133	1.9	23.06	12.31	57	118	2.1	22.97	11.10	+12.7	+ .09	+1.21
Montrose	57	171	3.0	23.21	7.74	47	128	2.7	20.95	7.69	+33.6	+2.26	+ .05
Archuleta	17	40	2.4	26.24	11.15	16	35	2.2	21.75	9.94	+14.3	+4.49	+1.21
Ourray	13	31	2.4	28.92	12.13	14	32	2.3	28.29	12.38	-3.1	+ .63	- .25
Dolores	13	34	2.6	22.50	8.60	10	32	3.2	25.50	7.97	+6.3	-3.00	+ .63
San Miguel	7	17	2.4	29.60	12.19	6	13	2.2	30.00	13.85	+30.8	- .40	-1.66
San Juan	6	9	1.5	17.83	11.89	6	10	1.7	21.50	12.90	-10.0	-3.67	-1.01
District VIII													
Conejos	82	231	2.8	20.12	7.14	50	145	2.9	18.80	6.48	+59.3	+1.32	+ .66
Rio Grande	54	123	2.3	20.04	8.80	37	81	2.2	18.11	8.27	+51.9	+1.93	+ .53
Alamosa	35	109	3.1	29.71	9.54	25	69	2.8	27.60	10.00	+58.0	+2.11	- .46
Saguache	34	80	2.4	18.18	7.73	36	88	2.4	14.36	5.88	-9.1	+3.82	+1.85
Gunnison	22	63	2.9	30.73	10.73	18	53	2.9	32.00	10.87	+18.9	-1.27	- .14
Costilla	19	58	3.1	21.07	6.90	14	40	2.9	21.45	7.51	+45.0	- .38	- .61
Mineral	4	11	2.8	17.50	6.36	4	8	2.0	12.50	6.25	+37.5	+5.00	+ .11
Hinsdale	1	3	3.0	15.00	5.00	1	3	3.0	15.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....
District IX													
Garfield	75	196	2.6	31.36	12.00	59	142	2.4	28.49	11.84	+38.0	+2.87	+ .16
Routt	50	117	2.3	27.98	11.96	47	107	2.3	26.44	11.61	+9.3	+1.54	+ .35
Eagle	34	64	1.9	26.26	13.95	34	62	1.8	23.88	13.09	+3.2	+2.38	+ .86
Lake	30	68	2.3	27.03	11.93	26	65	2.5	27.23	10.89	+4.6	- .20	+1.04
Moffat	24	48	2.0	27.00	13.50	26	51	2.0	26.72	13.62	-5.9	+ .28	- .12
Pitkin	20	35	1.8	21.45	12.26	17	31	1.8	22.06	12.10	+12.9	- .61	+ .16
Rio Blanco	20	37	1.9	26.40	14.27	18	32	1.8	25.00	14.06	+15.6	+1.40	+ .21
Grand	6	14	2.3	34.00	14.57	5	12	2.4	32.40	13.50	+16.7	+1.60	+1.07

(1) Not computed. Figures too small for comparison.

Table 13.

**FAMILIES RECEIVING AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN COLORADO CLASSIFIED BY MONTHLY
PAYMENT AND THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY
NOVEMBER, 1940**

Monthly Payment	NUMBER OF CASES WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN FAMILY						
	Total	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children	Six or More Children
Total	6,145	1,950	1,770	1,188	640	338	259
\$ 3.00 - \$ 4.99.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.00 - 6.99.....	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7.00 - 8.99.....	17	13	1	.....	2	1	.....
9.00 - 10.99.....	91	67	16	5	3	.....	.....
11.00 - 12.99.....	67	44	17	5	.....	.....	1
13.00 - 14.99.....	36	25	4	3	4	.....	.....
15.00 - 16.99.....	170	99	46	17	6	1	1
17.00 - 18.99.....	1,767	¹ 1,694	47	20	2	2	2
19.00 - 20.99.....	120	.....	80	23	9	5	3
21.00 - 22.99.....	62	.....	41	17	3	1	.....
23.00 - 24.99.....	67	.....	37	21	7	2	.....
25.00 - 26.99.....	196	.....	131	35	19	6	5
27.00 - 28.99.....	105	.....	59	29	13	2	2
29.00 - 30.99.....	1,447	.....	² 1,291	99	33	18	6
31.00 - 32.99.....	34	.....	.....	20	12	2	.....
33.00 - 34.99.....	41	.....	.....	23	11	4	3
35.00 - 36.99.....	156	.....	.....	93	39	15	9
37.00 - 38.99.....	66	.....	.....	45	8	12	1
39.00 - 40.99.....	194	.....	.....	110	53	24	7
41.00 - 42.99.....	679	.....	.....	³ 622	32	14	11
43.00 - 44.99.....	35	.....	.....	.....	19	13	3
45.00 - 46.99.....	81	.....	.....	.....	39	25	17
47.00 - 48.99.....	17	.....	.....	.....	9	4	4
49.00 - 50.99.....	158	.....	.....	.....	82	46	30
51.00 - 52.99.....	15	.....	.....	.....	7	3	5
53.00 - 54.99.....	250	.....	.....	.....	⁴ 228	18	4
55.00 - 56.99.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8
57.00 - 58.99.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
59.00 - 60.99.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	29
61.00 - 62.99.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
63.00 - 64.99.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
65.00 - 66.99.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁵ 67	26
67.00 - 68.99.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
69.00 - 70.99.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
71.00 - 72.99.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
73.00 - 74.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
75.00 - 76.99.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
77.00 - 78.99.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
79.00 - 80.99.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
81.00 - 82.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83.00 - 84.99.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
85.00 - 86.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
87.00 - 88.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
89.00 - 90.99.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
91.00 - 92.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93.00 - 94.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95.00 - 96.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
97.00 - 98.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99.00 - 100.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

¹Maximum monthly payment \$18.00; 1,690 cases receiving maximum.

²Maximum monthly payment \$30.00; 1,289 cases receiving maximum.

³Maximum monthly payment \$42.00; 617 cases receiving maximum.

⁴Maximum monthly payment \$54.00; 227 cases receiving maximum.

⁵Maximum monthly payment \$66.00; 66 cases receiving maximum.

Aid to Dependent Children

The effectiveness of the Aid to Dependent Children program depends on various factors. If the breadwinner is absent from the home or is unable to provide for the family as a result of mental or physical incapacity, financial insecurity usually results. A sufficient cash allowance, in many instances, prevents the disintegration of a family. To accomplish desirable results with the family, however, a program must comprehend more than the alleviation of financial stress—it must provide the services which are needed. In many cases, the consequences of poverty are social, physical, and mental maladjustments. After the particular needs of all members of the family are considered, a sympathetic effort must be made to assist them in solving their problems.

Inasmuch as the Aid to Dependent Children monthly awards cannot exceed \$18.00 for the first child and \$12.00 for each additional child, the payment is not always adequate in meeting the budgetary deficiency. It is necessary, therefore, for the County Departments of Public Welfare to supplement this assistance with surplus commodities as well as direct and indirect aid, medical care, hospitalization, and burial from general assistance funds. The Colorado Aid to Dependent Children Act with amendments is so worded that it will be possible to take advantage of any Federal legislation to increase the maximum award.

Since April, 1936, when Federal funds under the Social Security Act first became available to Colorado, remarkable progress has been made in the Aid to Dependent Children program. By July, 1937, the program had become statewide in scope with its benefits reaching rural as well as urban areas. Prior to January 1, 1940, states with Aid to Dependent Children plans approved by the Social Security Board received Federal reimbursement amounting to one-third of the expenditures. As the result of an amendment to the Social Security Act, the amount of Federal reimbursement has been one-half since that date. The remaining one-half of the expenditures is borne in equal proportion by the state and counties; prior to the amendment, the participation of each was one-third. The Social Security Act was also amended to authorize Federal participation in payments to needy dependent children between sixteen and eighteen years of age if they are regularly attending school. Senate Bill No. 451 which was enacted by the Thirty-second General Assembly of Colorado enabled Colorado to take immediate advantage of these changes in the Social Security Act.

Table 11 shows data relative to the Aid to Dependent Children program in November, 1940, in the

43 jurisdictions with plans approved by the Social Security Board. With an average payment to families of \$30.25, Colorado ranked twenty-fifth; the average per family of \$32.52 for the United States exceeded the Colorado average by \$2.27. The 15,008 children on whose behalf Colorado paid awards represented 51 per 1,000 of the estimated population under 16 years of age in the state; only 4 states had a higher rate of dependency.

FAMILIES RECEIVING AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

November, 1940

Number of Children	Family Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	6,145	100
One	1,950	32
Two	1,770	29
Three	1,188	19
Four	640	10
Five	338	6
Six or More.....	259	4

An analysis was made of the pay rolls submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare in November, 1940; the table above and Table 13 are based on this analysis. It was revealed that 63.5 per cent of the families received the maximum payment. The footnotes on Table 13 show the number of families with 5 or less children receiving the maximum; in addition, 15 families with 6 children and one family with 7 children received the maximum payments of \$78.00 and \$90.00 respectively. The percentage of families who received the maximum payment varied in relation to the number of eligible children; as the number of children increased, the percentage receiving the maximum decreased. The number of children shown to be in the families is only indicative of the size of the family; in some instances, there are other children in the household who do not meet eligibility requirements. Notwithstanding this fact, the Aid to Dependent Children families are relatively small; 8 out of every 10 of the families had 3 or less eligible children.

Inasmuch as transfers from one county to another county within the state do not affect the case load for the state as a whole, they have been eliminated in Table 14. The enumeration for the individual counties involved in transfers is influenced, however;

transfers are, therefore, included in Table 15 which relates to counties.

During 1940, an average of 224 families were approved monthly for Aid to Dependent Children

awards. The addition of 2,685 families and the closing of 1,472 cases during the year resulted in a net increase of 1,213; this represents an increment of 23.9 per cent in the case load.

Table 14. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS
January 1, 1940-January 1, 1941

Applications

	Families	Children
Pending—December 31, 1939.....	187	370
Received during 1940.....	3,323	7,684
Total.....	3,510	8,054
Disposed of during the year.....	3,241	7,528
1. Assistance granted.....(82.8%)	2,685	6,440
2. Assistance not granted.....(17.2%)	556	1,088
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	31	
B. Denied.....	525	
a. Need not established.....	358	
b. Residence requirements not met.....	42	
c. Moved out of county.....	35	
d. Child or children not in the home.....	17	
e. Father returned home.....	14	
f. Father employable.....	11	
g. Mother remarried.....	8	
h. Child over 16 years of age and not in school.....	6	
i. Child or children admitted to an institution.....	4	
j. No verification of birth.....	4	
k. Unsuitable home.....	3	
l. Child not related.....	3	
m. Eligible for Unemployment Compensation.....	2	
n. Miscellaneous.....	14	
o. Not stated.....	4	
Pending—December 31, 1940.....	269	526

Cases Under Care

Continued from December, 1939.....	5,081	12,411
Added during 1940.....	2,685	6,440
Total.....	7,766	18,851
Closed during the year.....	1,472	3,453
Reasons for closing		
1. Increased resources of relatives.....	546	
2. Receipt of other public or private aid.....	195	
3. Mother remarried.....	174	
4. Moved to another state.....	112	
5. Absent parent returned.....	76	
6. Youngest child reached maximum age.....	63	
7. Not eligible for original grant.....	45	
8. Moved to another county.....	42	
9. Change of payee.....	42	
10. Parent no longer incapacitated.....	36	
11. No eligible payee available.....	15	
12. Dependent child or children admitted to an institution.....	13	
13. Increased income of dependent child.....	10	
14. Death of dependent child.....	7	
15. Receipt of Old Age and Survivors Insurance.....	4	
16. Unsuitable home.....	2	
17. Miscellaneous.....	85	
18. Not stated.....	5	
Continued to January, 1941.....	6,294	15,398

**Table 15. ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
By Counties
Year 1940**

COUNTY	Applications						Pending December 31, 1940
	Pending December 31, 1939	Received During Year	Total During Year	Disposed of During Year			
				Total	Assistance Approved	Assistance Not Approved	
TOTAL	187	3,385*	3,572*	3,303*	2,747*	556	269
Adams	7	49	56	51	42	9	5
Alamosa	1	18	19	17	16	1	2
Arapahoe	9	101	110	105	81	24	5
Archuleta	1	7	8	8	7	1	....
Baca	1	14	15	13	8	5	2
Bent	2	13	15	15	11	4	....
Boulder	10	118	128	123	85	38	5
Chaffee .....	....	33	33	33	27	6	....
Cheyenne	2	14	16	15	10	5	1
Clear Creek.....	....	7	7	5	4	1	2
Conejos	2	53	55	54	48	6	1
Costilla .....	....	6	6	5	5	....	1
Crowley	1	7	8	7	5	2	1
Custer	3	1	4	4	3	1	....
Delta	2	64	66	62	48	14	4
Denver	49	1,087	1,136	1,081	899	182	55
Dolores	1	6	7	7	5	2	....
Douglas .....	....	3	3	3	3	....	....
Eagle	1	11	12	10	9	1	2
Elbert	1	11	12	11	6	5	1
El Paso	4	122	126	107	87	20	19
Fremont	5	93	98	88	64	24	10
Garfield	4	35	39	38	35	3	1
Gilpin .....	....	14	14	14	14	....	....
Grand	1	6	7	4	2	2	3
Gunnison	1	7	8	5	5	....	3
Hinsdale .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Huerfano .....	....	126	126	110	109	1	16
Jackson .....	....	4	4	4	3	1	....
Jefferson	2	87	89	88	72	16	1
Kiowa .....	....	6	6	6	5	1	....
Kit Carson.....	....	32	32	32	28	4	....
Lake .....	....	12	12	11	11	....	1
La Plata.....	4	25	29	29	23	6	....
Larimer	13	85	98	91	75	16	7
Las Animas.....	1	119	120	112	106	6	8
Lincoln	1	18	19	18	18	....	1
Logan	1	39	40	38	28	10	2
Mesa	5	54	59	52	34	18	7
Mineral .....	....	3	3	3	3	....	....
Moffat	3	12	15	13	10	3	2
Montezuma .....	....	33	33	33	33	....	....
Montrose	5	32	37	34	29	5	3
Morgan .....	....	44	44	40	38	2	4
Otero	4	70	74	67	54	13	7
Ouray .....	....	5	5	4	4	....	1
Park .....	....	11	11	11	8	3	....
Phillips	3	8	11	11	10	1	....
Pitkin .....	....	9	9	9	9	....	....
Prowers	1	38	39	32	31	1	7
Pueblo	9	248	257	241	208	33	16
Rio Blanco.....	1	7	8	8	5	3	....
Rio Grande.....	1	31	32	32	32	....	....
Routt	7	23	30	26	21	5	4
Saguache	1	20	21	20	18	2	1
San Juan.....	....	4	4	4	4	....	....
San Miguel.....	....	4	4	4	4	....	....
Sedgwick .....	....	13	13	12	7	5	1
Summit .....	....	3	3	3	3	....	....
Teller .....	....	13	13	13	10	3	....
Washington .....	....	19	19	19	18	1	....
Weld	14	193	207	151	113	38	56
Yuma	3	35	38	37	34	3	1

*Represents only a total of individual counties and should not be confused with the state as a unit since inter-county transfers are included.

Slightly more than 8 out of 10 of the Aid to Dependent children applications receiving formal disposition during 1940 were found to be eligible for assistance. Of the 556 applications which did not receive approval, 525 were denied assistance on the basis of ineligibility. The predominant reason for denial was that the children were not in need of assistance. The remaining reasons are shown in Table 14.

Table 12 shows that 6,223 families with 15,192 children received an average payment of \$30.28 per family or \$12.40 per child in December, 1940. As compared with the same month of the preceding year, this represents an increase in the average award of \$0.48 for families and \$0.19 for children. A comparison of December, 1940, with December, 1939, by counties reveals that the average award per child showed an increase in 40 counties, a decrease in 22 counties, and no change in one county. The number of children on whose behalf Aid to Dependent Children was granted increased in 46 counties, decreased in 12 counties, and remained the same in 3 counties;

the number increased in the other 2 counties, but the percentages were biased because of the small numbers. In December, 1940, the average award ranged from \$15.00 to \$35.22 per family and from \$5.00 to \$16.33 per child; the number of recipients ranged from one family with 3 children in Hinsdale County to 1,930 families with 4,618 children in Denver County. Consideration should be given to the fact that, in many instances, the data in this table for the individual counties are biased by various factors such as small case loads.

Obligations incurred for payments to recipients of Aid to Dependent Children during 1940 aggregated \$2,118,786.90, or a monthly average of \$176,565.58. As compared with 1939, this represents an increase of 22.9 per cent in the total obligations for the year; the monthly average during 1939 was \$143,615.04. On a per capita basis, Table 2 shows the expenditures by counties for the Aid to Dependent Children program as well as for other programs of public assistance; the 1940 census was used in compiling these data.

Child Welfare Division

Legislation which became effective April 1, 1936, established the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare and provided for a Child Welfare Division within the organization. The act stated that it was the function of the State Department to "administer or supervise all child welfare activities, and to cooperate with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in establishing, extending and strengthening child welfare services."¹ Previous annual reports of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare contain more detailed accounts of the development of child welfare services and the functions of the Child Welfare Division.

The Child Welfare Division is responsible for a direct care service program and a child welfare service program. Through the direct care service program which is developed jointly by the state and local units of government, foster home care² and housekeeper services³ are provided. The child welfare service program is developed jointly by the United States Children's Bureau and the State Department of Public Welfare. Through this latter program, case-work services are provided in rural areas and areas of special need to homeless, neglected, dependent, predelinquent, and handicapped children.

The Child Welfare Division in Colorado has seven demonstration units. In each of these units, the staff of the County Department of Public Welfare includes a trained and experienced child welfare worker who is supervised by the child welfare consultant in that district.

In order to provide treatment services when needed, child guidance clinics continue to function in three of the seven child welfare units as content of the child welfare program. This plan has been made possible through the cooperation of the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital and the Child Welfare Division. (A more thorough description of this plan may be found in the 1937 and 1939 Annual Reports of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare.)

The other four units and the counties served by the consultants may receive clinic service through the above-mentioned units or through the following clinics:

- Child Guidance Clinic, Colorado Psychopathic Hospital, Denver,
- Child Guidance Clinic, Bemis-Taylor Foundation, Colorado Springs,
- Child Guidance Clinic, Family Service Society, Pueblo.

In addition to the child welfare workers in the seven local units, the staff of the Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Public Welfare has a State Director, a State Consultant, and four District Consultants. Through this consultant service,

¹Colorado Session Laws, 1936, Chapter 5, Section 8.

²Colorado State Department of Public Welfare Annual Report, 1938, p. 24.

³Colorado State Department of Public Welfare Quarterly Report, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 15.

REASON FOR BOARDING HOME PLACEMENT, AGE OF CHILDREN AT TIME OF PLACEMENT

January 1, 1940-January 1, 1941

Age	Total	REASON							
		Neglect by Parent or Parents	Born Out of Wedlock	Motherless	Ill-Health		Delinquency	Behavior Problem	Need for Psychiatric Study
					Parent	Child			
Total	187	44	8	49	26	15	12	28	5
Under 1 year.....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
1 and under 2 years....	6	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
2 " " 3 "	5	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
3 " " 4 "	5	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5 "	5	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
5 " " 6 "	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
6 " " 7 "	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
7 " " 8 "	12	2	....	3	3	3	....	....	1
8 " " 9 "	7	3	....	2	1	....	....	1	....
9 " " 10 "	6	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
10 " " 11 "	7	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	....
11 " " 12 "	15	5	....	4	1	3	....	1	1
12 " " 13 "	15	4	....	3	1	2	1	4	....
13 " " 14 "	22	2	....	7	3	2	1	5	2
14 " " 15 "	19	2	....	6	5	1	....	5	....
15 " " 16 "	16	4	....	4	1	....	2	5	....
16 " " 17 "	19	2	1	6	2	....	3	5	....
17 " " 18 "	21	4	....	6	2	2	5	2	....

the counties that do not have child welfare units are assisted by child welfare workers who are trained and experienced.

Under the child welfare service program, every effort is made to safeguard the child in his own home. The child welfare worker assumes responsibilities for instituting some type of study and treatment for those children who are accepted for major service. Minor service comprises investigations for other agencies, follow-up procedures for children who previously received service, and incidental services for children for whom the child welfare worker assumes no responsibility for instituting further study and treatment. On December 31, 1940, there were 422 major cases in the case load of the Child Welfare Division; of this number, 232 children were receiving services in their own homes and 37 in the homes of relatives. There were 426 cases receiving minor services from the Child Welfare Division on this date.

In order to make it possible for children to remain in their own homes when the mother is ill or temporarily absent, a housekeeper service program has been developed as part of the direct care service program. During 1940, 50 children were enabled to remain in their own homes as a result of this program. An analysis of the reasons for providing housekeeper service for these 50 children is shown in the accompanying table. In 21 instances, the child was motherless; the parent or parents of 16 children were ill; and in 13 instances, the mother had deserted.

In spite of the fact that emphasis is placed on keeping a child in his own home, there are times when a child must be placed in a foster home. This refers to a family home which is not maintained by the natural or legal parents or by other relatives of the child.

In selecting a foster home, the child's total personality is considered, and a home is selected which best meets his needs. Information is secured regarding his mental capacity, biological and emotional backgrounds, habits and attitudes, as well as the parental relationships, living conditions in the home and in the community, school adjustments, and recreational outlets. The relationships between the child and his foster family, between the child and

REASON FOR HOUSEKEEPER SERVICE, AND LENGTH OF TIME PROVIDED

January 1, 1940-January 1, 1941

Number of Months	Total	REASON		
		Motherless	Ill-Health of Parent or Parents	Desertion of Mother
Total	50	21	16	13
1 and under 2 months	8	3	5	....
2 and under 3 months	....	....	....	....
3 and under 4 months	9	6	3	....
4 and under 5 months	14	8	....	6
5 and under 6 months	....	....	....	....
6 and under 7 months	....	....	....	....
7 and under 8 months	....	....	....	....
8 and under 9 months	1	1	....	....
9 and under 10 months	12	3	2	7
10 and under 11 months	....	....	....	....
11 and under 12 months	6	....	6	....

his own home, and between the foster family and his own family are interpreted by child welfare workers, and a plan of careful supervision is followed.

In analyzing the 187 placements in boarding homes during 1940, it was found that the largest group of children placed, 49, were motherless because of death, divorce, desertion, or other causes. Forty-four children were placed because of neglect by their parents. In 41 instances, the ill-health of the child or parents was the reason for placement. It is interesting to note that 28 children were placed because of behavior problems; during 1939, this was the reason for only 13 placements out of a total of 165. More children with behavior problems which had not reached an acute stage were referred to the Child Welfare Division during 1940 than during any year since the beginning of the program. The accompanying table shows the remaining reasons for referral.

The table relative to the source of referral shows that 41 children were referred by the court. Some of these 41 children had presented behavior problems and were turned over to the Child Welfare Division under suspended sentence; others were referred by the court because of dependency or neglect of parents. The largest number of referrals, 71, were from the County Departments of Public Welfare. Community sources exclusive of the courts and County Departments of Public Welfare referred 48 children to the Child Welfare Division. Parents or

relatives referred 12 children, and 15 children were referred by state agencies.

During 1940, the Child Welfare Division continued to cooperate with the Federal Government in supervising children who were placed in boarding homes under the provisions of the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act of June, 1938. During the year, services in boarding homes were extended to three children who had committed Federal offenses and had been tried under this act.

The Child Welfare Division has cooperated with local as well as interstate agencies and organizations in providing both major and minor services for children. Private and public family agencies and public and private children's agencies as well as institutions have worked closely with the Child Welfare Division. The State Child Welfare Advisory Committee and local advisory committees have also given generously of their time and energy. In addition to these, ex-service men's clubs, service clubs, and other groups have shown their interest in promoting more extensive service for children.

An example of coordinated effort is presented by the program worked out by the Colorado State Industrial School for Boys and the Child Welfare Division. In various instances, the Child Welfare Division acted as a liaison between the County Departments of Public Welfare and the institution in formulating plans for a boy's return to his local community; this involved interpreting the boy's adjustment in the

(Continued on page 53)

**SOURCE OF REFERRAL OF CHILDREN PLACED IN BOARDING HOUSES
CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT TIME OF PLACEMENT
January 1, 1940-January 1, 1941**

AGE	SOURCE																			
	Total	FAMILY OR RELATIVES			COMMUNITY							STATEWIDE								
		Total	Family	Relatives	Total	School	Court	Private Social Agency	County Public Welfare Dept.	County Nurse	Church	Physician	Total	Private Social Agency	State Crippled Children	Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	Federal Court	Colorado General Hospital	Other	
Total.....	187	12	6	6	160	14	41	17	71	10	4	3	15	2	3	4	3	2	1	
Under 1 year.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 and under 2 years.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 " " 3 ".....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 " " 4 ".....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 " " 5 ".....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 " " 6 ".....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 " " 7 ".....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 " " 8 ".....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 " " 9 ".....	7	1	.....	1	6	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 " " 10 ".....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 " " 11 ".....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 " " 12 ".....	17	1	.....	1	15	2	2	2	7	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 " " 13 ".....	13	2	1	1	10	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 " " 14 ".....	24	1	1	.....	22	2	3	1	12	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
14 " " 15 ".....	19	1	1	.....	17	4	3	1	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
15 " " 16 ".....	17	3	2	1	13	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
16 " " 17 ".....	21	3	1	2	14	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
17 " " 18 ".....	17	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	9	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Merit System Council



DR. THURSTON J. DAVIES

Dr. Thurston J. Davies was appointed to the membership of the Merit System Council by Governor Ralph L. Carr for a period of three years. Dr. Davies was graduated from Princeton University and received an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of Denver. He served with distinction in the United States Marine Corps during the first World War, and for a period of eleven years following the war, he held positions of headmaster or assistant headmaster in two eastern schools for boys. In 1929, Dr. Davies became chairman of the Graduate Council at Princeton University and remained in that position until 1934 when he was inducted into office as President of Colorado College. He has served as president of the Community Chest of Colorado Springs for two terms and is still a member of the board. His executive and organizing ability has been well demonstrated at Colorado College and will be of inestimable value to the Merit System Council.



MRS. JEAN SINNOCK

Mrs. Jean Sinnock was appointed by Governor Ralph L. Carr to fill a one-year term on the Merit System Council. She was graduated from the University of Denver and, subsequently, attended the New York School of Social Work and the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration. For a period of four years Mrs. Sinnock was Assistant Director of Social Service at the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital. For a time she was Supervisor of Field Work, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago. During the past nine years she has held a position as Associate Professor at the University of Denver School of Social Work, which she helped to found. Mrs. Sinnock's experience in social service work and her extensive knowledge of the public welfare program will materially assist the Merit System Council in its functioning.



W. W. GRANT

Mr. W. W. Grant, a Denver attorney, was appointed by Governor Ralph L. Carr for a two-year term on the Merit System Council. Mr. Grant received a Bachelor of Arts Degree and an honorary Master of Arts Degree from Dartmouth College. His Bachelor of Laws Degree was received from the University of Virginia. For many years he has held a prominent position in Colorado's legal profession and was president of the Colorado Bar Association in 1925. In 1929 Mr. Grant was chairman of the Governor's Board to Investigate the Penitentiary. He is regarded as one of Colorado's best-informed men on civil service matters. As a member of the Denver Civil Service Commission for a period of twelve years and as a member of the State Civil Service Commission at intermittent periods totaling three years, he acquired a background of knowledge which will prove invaluable to the Merit System Council.

Merit System Council

for the

Employees of the County Departments of Public Welfare

Thurston J. Davies, Chairman
W. W. Grant
Jean Sinnock

514 Equitable Bldg.
Denver, Colorado

On August 10, 1939, Congress passed amendments to the Social Security Act stipulating that each state must provide methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis. The Social Security Board was designated as the authority to determine minimum standards necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the public welfare program.

The Social Security Board adopted standards for a merit system of personnel administration in State and County Departments of Public Welfare on November 1, 1939. The standards were approved by the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare on December 28, 1939. (These were published in the Annual Report of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare for the year 1939 on page 11.)

In order to establish the Merit System on a sound legal basis and to clarify various legal issues, Governor Ralph L. Carr submitted certain interrogatories to the Colorado Supreme Court. In answering these interrogatories, the Supreme Court held that employees of County Departments of Public Welfare were not state employees and, therefore, did not come within the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission.

The State Board of Public Welfare recommended Dr. Thurston J. Davies, Mr. W. W. Grant, and Mrs. Jean Sinnock to Governor Ralph L. Carr for appointment as members of the Merit System Council. Governor Ralph L. Carr appointed Dr. Thurston J. Davies for a three-year term, Mr. W. W. Grant for a two-year term, and Mrs. Jean Sinnock for a one-year term.

The Colorado State Board of Public Welfare formulated rules and regulations for the administration of the Merit System in the County Departments of Public Welfare. That part of the rules and regulations pertaining to the Merit System Council is as follows:

"ARTICLE III—ORGANIZATION FOR MERIT SYSTEM

"Section 1—Merit System Council

"Paragraph 1. A Merit System Council for the merit system program of the County Department shall be appointed within thirty days from the effective

date of the Rules and Regulations. Three persons shall be recommended by the State Board of Public Welfare and appointed by the Governor. The Council shall be composed of these members, who shall be public-spirited persons of recognized standing and of known interest in the improvement of public administration and in the impartial selection of efficient government personnel. No member shall have held political office, or have been a candidate for political office, or have been an officer in a political organization during the year preceding his appointment nor shall he hold such office during his term. No member of the Council shall have been a member of the State Board or a County Board or an employee of the State Department or a County Department within 1 year prior to his appointment.

"Paragraph 2. It shall be the duty of the Council within the scope of these Rules and Regulations:

- a. To establish general policies for the administration of merit examinations and the hearing of personnel appeals as provided in Article XIV;
- b. to hear such appeals or to establish impartial bodies to hear such appeals on its behalf;
- c. to advise with the State Board of Public Welfare and the State Civil Service Commission, and to make recommendations with regard to classification and compensation of and examination and selection for the position of Merit System Supervisor;
- d. to advise with the Merit System Supervisor in formulating procedures for the conduct of merit examinations, and to inspect and review his activities for the purpose of assuring conformity with these Rules and Regulations and the policies of the Council;
- e. to review the classification and compensation plans applying to the County Departments and to advise with the State Board on their adoptions and subsequent revisions;

- f. to make recommendations to the State Board on developing methods and maintaining standards of personnel administration in conformity with these Rules and Regulations; to stimulate and review studies made by the Merit System Supervisor of the Merit System examinations and operations in this and other states;
- g. to approve a budget for submission to the State Board covering all costs of merit-system activities as covered by these Rules and Regulations;
- h. to promote public understanding of the purposes, policies, and practices of the merit system. As a means thereto, the Council shall examine into and make a written report to the State Board at least annually on the operation of the merit system for the County Departments, including the conduct of examinations, the establishment of registers, certifications from registers, promotions, salary advancements, dismissals, demotions, transfers and separations, and the maintenance of the classification and compensation plans. A copy of this report shall be filed with the State Board and the State Civil Service Commission and shall be open to public inspection.
- i. to review and make written recommendations to the State Board with respect to any amendments to these Rules and Regulations.

"Paragraph 3. Members of the Council shall serve for a term of 3 years or until successors have been appointed, except that in the first instance one member shall be appointed for 1 year; one member for 2 years; and one member for 3 years. A member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Members of the Council may be reappointed at the expiration of their term of office. No member shall serve more than 2 full terms consecutively except that those members appointed for a term of less than 3 years may serve that time in addition to 2 full terms.

"Paragraph 4. The Council shall elect a chairman from its membership. It shall also designate the Merit System Supervisor or one of his staff as its recording secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of meetings. Meetings of the Council shall be held as often as necessary and practicable upon call of the chairman, the State Director, or the State Board. The State Director and State Board shall have the right to be represented at all meetings of the Council, but such representation

shall be without voting power. The Council shall adopt procedures for the conduct of its activities.

"Paragraph 5. Members of the Council shall receive no salary, but may be compensated for actual and necessary expenses incurred, including traveling expense.

"Section 2—Merit System Supervisor

"Paragraph 1. The Merit System Supervisor shall be appointed by the State Director with the approval of the State Board in accordance with the Rules and Regulations for the Merit System of Personnel Administration of the State of Colorado Department of Public Welfare. The Merit System Supervisor shall be a person who has had training and experience in a field related to merit-system administration, shall have known sympathies with the merit principle in government service, and shall possess such other qualifications as are requisite for the performance of the duties hereinafter defined. Within 1 year prior to his appointment, the Merit System Supervisor shall not have served as an employee of the State Department or a County Department; nor within 3 years prior to his appointment shall he have held, nor during his term of office shall he hold, political office or office in any political organization, nor within 3 years prior to his appointment shall he have been a candidate for any political office.

"Paragraph 2. In conformity with these Rules and Regulations, the Merit System Supervisor shall develop and put into continuous effect policies and procedures for the administration of the merit system as they relate to the preparation, administration, and scoring of examinations; the preparation, custody, and maintenance of registers of eligibles; the determination of availability of eligibles for appointment; the certification for appointments; the determination of the adequacy of existing registers; and such other duties as may be prescribed herein or by the Council.

"Paragraph 3. The Merit System Supervisor, with the approval of the Council, shall establish an office separate and distinct from the offices occupied by the State and County Departments, shall requisition personnel required for his staff through the Personnel Officer of the State Department, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations for the Merit System of Personnel Administration in the State of Colorado Department of Public Welfare; and shall prepare and submit, with the approval of the Council, budget requests to the State Board covering all costs of merit system activities as they apply to County Departments of Public Welfare.

"Section 3—Personnel Officer

"The Personnel Officer of the State Department shall be responsible to the State Director and the

State Board for the personnel policies and practices of the County Departments in conformity with these Rules and Regulations. He shall confer with District Supervisors of the State Department, County Directors, and County Boards on personnel matters affecting employees under their supervision. It shall be his responsibility: to develop and put into effect procedures for carrying out established personnel policies as they apply to County Departments; to prepare and to administer the classification and compensation plans applicable to the County Departments; to maintain personnel records of all persons employed in the County Departments and records of all personnel actions; to request certifications of eligibles by the Merit System Supervisor; to report to the Merit System Supervisor on the selection of eligibles, promotions, salary advancements, demotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations, and all types of appoint-

ments; to recommend to the appointing authorities, on the basis of reports received from the supervisory officials concerned, the retention or termination of probationary appointees at the close of the probationary period; to provide and to administer a system of service ratings; to prepare under the supervision of the State Director an annual report on the personnel activities of the County Departments, copies of which shall be furnished to the Council, the State Board, the State Civil Service Commission, the Regional Office of the Social Security Board, and the United States Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; to notify the Merit System Supervisor, as promptly as practicable, regarding vacancies which may occur in a County Department; and to perform such other duties as are prescribed by these Rules and Regulations or by the State Director and State Board."

Aid to the Blind

The types of assistance provided for needy blind persons under the Aid to the Blind program include monthly money payments, burial, hospitalization, and medical treatment. Provision is also made for traveling expenses or other incidental expenses which are necessary in making the treatment available. The treatment provided under the Colorado Aid to the Blind Act is not only for the restoration of sight but also for the prevention of blindness.

Table 16 shows that 307 Aid to the Blind applications for monthly grants or treatment were received during the year; this represents a considerable increase over the 227 applications of the preceding year. Formal action was taken by the County Departments of Public Welfare on 283 applications; 81, or 28.6 per cent, of the applicants were not granted assistance. The predominant reason for denial was the applicants' inability to fulfill the requirements relative to lack of vision.

During 1940, there were 10 Aid to the Blind recipients who transferred from one county to another county within the state. These transfers are excluded in Table 16 inasmuch as the state case load is not affected.

The Thirty-second General Assembly of Colorado enacted Senate Bill No. 578 relative to the Aid to the Blind Act; one of the amendments included in the bill authorized the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare to define blindness in terms of ophthalmic measurement. The following revised definition of blindness resulted and made it necessary for

all recipients of Aid to the Blind to have a re-examination.

"A person shall be considered as blind for the purpose of the Aid to the Blind Act if his central visual acuity, corrected with glasses, is not more than 20/200 in the better eye, as expressed in the Snellen notation.

"As regards loss of visual field, it is impossible to set up a standard which will apply uniformly to all cases. The State Board of Public Welfare will therefore consider upon its individual merits any case in which the Certificate by the Ophthalmologist indicates that the applicant has lost so much of the visual field as to render him blind for practical purposes."

During 1940, re-examinations of Aid to the Blind recipients of monthly grants revealed that some of the recipients were not blind under the definitions established by the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare; this accounts for the unusually large number of cases shown in Table 16 as being closed because they were not eligible for the original grant. As a result of the re-examinations, operations were recommended for some of the recipients; if vision was sufficiently restored by the operation, the case was closed and is included in Table 16 under the classification, "vision wholly or partially restored." The Aid to the Blind Act states: "No assistance under this Act shall be granted or continued to any person who refuses medical, surgical or other treatment when his eyesight may be partially or wholly re-

Table 16.

AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS

January 1, 1940-January 1, 1941

Applications		
Pending—December 31, 1939.....		30
Received during 1940.....		307
		<hr/>
Total		337
Disposed of during the year.....		283
1. Assistance granted.....	202	
2. Assistance not granted.....	81	
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	10	
B. Applicant deceased.....	1	
C. Denied	70	
a. Not blind as defined in law.....	37	
b. Sufficient resources.....	11	
c. Residence requirements not met.....	6	
d. Operation unadvisable.....	6	
e. Did not consent to operation.....	4	
f. Receiving Old Age Pension.....	2	
g. Care furnished by county hospital.....	1	
h. Not stated.....	3	
		<hr/>
Pending—December 31, 1940.....		54
	* * * * *	
Cases Under Care		
Continued from December, 1939.....		661
Added during 1940.....		202
		<hr/>
Total		863
Closed during the year.....		222
Reasons for closing		
1. Vision wholly or partially restored.....	104	
2. Death	34	
3. Transferred to Old Age Pension rolls.....	29	
4. Not eligible for original grant.....	16	
5. Became self-supporting for reasons other than restoration of sight.....	12	
6. Refused to comply with medical requirements.....	12	
7. Relatives became able to support.....	7	
8. Moved to another state.....	4	
9. Admitted to a public institution.....	3	
10. Not stated.....	1	
		<hr/>
Continued to January, 1941.....		641

stored by such treatment, and a certificate in writing to that effect is made by the examining ophthalmologist." Twelve cases were closed as a result of this stipulation.

Examinations under the Aid to the Blind program are made by ophthalmologists who are certified by the State Department of Public Welfare. The report of the examining ophthalmologist is submitted to the state consulting ophthalmologist for final decision.

Table 17 shows that in November, 1940, there were 50 recipients of Aid to the Blind per 100,000 population in the estimated population of the 43 jurisdictions with plans approved by the Social Security Board; Colorado had 56 recipients per 100,000 estimated population. Colorado's average payment of \$27.69 was exceeded only by California and Washington and was \$4.23 higher than the national average. The maximum monthly amount which can be awarded to any blind recipient in Colorado is \$30.00.

An analysis of the pay rolls submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare for November, 1940, revealed that the awards ranged from \$8.00 to \$30.00 per recipient. Approximately three-fourths of the 602 recipients received the maximum award of \$30.00; only 45 persons received less than \$20.00.

Obligations incurred for monthly grants to Aid to the Blind recipients during 1940 aggregated \$205,814.43; this represents an increase over the total of \$203,381.07 for 1939. Additional obligations incurred under this program comprise \$10,564.09 for medical care, \$5,049.28 for hospitalization, and \$1,500.00 for burial. The fact that the treatment program was extended considerably during 1940 is evidenced by a comparison with 1939 when the obligations incurred for medical care and hospitalization totaled \$5,773.29 and \$2,498.89, respectively. The expenditures for Aid to the Blind and other public assistance programs on a per capita basis are shown on page 2 by counties.

Table 17.

**AID TO THE BLIND IN STATES WITH PLANS APPROVED BY
THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, BY STATES***

November, 1940¹

Social Security Board Region and State	Number of Recipients	Amount of Obligations Incurred for Payments to Recipients ²	Average Amount Per Recipient	Number of Recipients Per 100,000 Estimated Population ³
TOTAL	48,838	\$1,145,731	\$23.46	50
REGION I:				
Connecticut	⁴ 214	⁵ 5,723	26.74	⁶ 12
Maine	1,156	26,280	22.73	135
Massachusetts	1,129	26,160	23.17	26
New Hampshire	304	7,102	23.36	60
Rhode Island	68	1,257	18.49	10
Vermont	151	3,339	22.11	39
REGION II:				
New York	2,871	72,292	25.18	22
REGION III:				
New Jersey	739	17,291	23.40	17
REGION IV:				
District of Columbia	225	5,928	26.35	36
Maryland	690	14,803	21.45	41
North Carolina	1,918	28,959	15.10	55
Virginia	1,030	12,888	12.51	38
West Virginia	833	14,821	17.79	45
REGION V:				
Michigan	1,068	24,853	23.27	22
Ohio	4,018	79,200	19.71	60
REGION VI:				
Indiana	2,413	49,382	20.46	69
Wisconsin	2,017	47,097	23.35	69
REGION VII:				
Alabama	601	5,355	8.91	21
Florida	⁷ 2,425	⁸ 31,830	13.13	⁹ 145
Georgia	1,289	13,463	10.44	42
Mississippi	908	7,508	8.27	45
South Carolina	768	8,186	10.66	41
Tennessee	1,644	18,219	11.08	57
REGION VIII:				
Iowa	1,490	35,419	23.77	58
Minnesota	944	24,932	26.41	36
Nebraska	¹⁰ 707	¹¹ 14,369	20.32	¹² 52
North Dakota	228	4,925	21.60	32
South Dakota	258	4,456	17.27	37
REGION IX:				
Arkansas	1,033	9,743	9.43	50
Kansas	1,382	28,755	20.81	74
Oklahoma	2,220	35,008	15.77	87
REGION X:				
Louisiana	1,147	17,913	15.62	54
New Mexico	224	4,085	18.24	53
REGION XI:				
Arizona	373	10,099	27.08	91
Colorado	602	16,672	27.69	56
Idaho	283	6,385	22.56	57
Montana	214	4,501	21.03	40
Utah	191	4,740	24.82	37
Wyoming	143	3,938	27.54	61
REGION XII:				
California	7,351	353,044	48.03	119
Oregon	454	11,371	25.05	44
Washington	1,047	32,366	30.91	63
TERRITORY:				
Hawaii	68	1,074	15.79	17

*Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research.

¹Data differ from those published for January-August, 1940, because they exclude recipients of medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only and total payments for such services to these recipients and to recipients also receiving money payments and/or assistance in kind. Allowances for medical care and hospitalization included in money payments are not excluded. They also differ from data published for months prior to 1940, which included recipients of medical care only and total payments for medical care.

²From Federal, State, and local funds. Represents money payments and assistance in kind; excludes cost of administration.

³Population as of July 1, 1937, estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁴Comparison for 40 states; excludes Colorado, North Dakota, and Utah for which data are not comparable on both recipients and obligations.

⁵Includes Aid to the Blind administered under State law without Federal participation.

Division of Tuberculosis

In the general election held November 3, 1936, the people of Colorado accepted responsibility for assisting and treating the group of people who have had the misfortune to contract tuberculosis. The Tuberculosis Assistance program in Colorado provides for the hospitalization of active cases of tuberculosis in need of assistance who have resided in Colorado at

least three years and are without means to secure hospitalization. Since the inception of this program on July 1, 1937, there have been 448 new applications for assistance. Of this total, disposition has been made of 386 applications; 334 cases have been hospitalized and have received treatment at the expense of the state and the counties; cases under care Janu-

Table 18. SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE
January 1, 1940, to January 1, 1941

Applications		
Acted upon during 1940.....		63
New—never previously approved.....	47	
Readmitted—previously under care.....	14	
Reopened—previously approved and hospitalization not accepted.....	2	
Not placed under care.....		17
Died before approval of application.....	6	
Application disapproved.....	4*	
Application withdrawn by county.....	4	
Hospitalization not accepted.....	3	
Placed under care.....		46
	* * * * *	
Cases Under Care		
Cases under care January 1, 1940.....		141
Placed under care during 1940.....		46
New cases.....	32	
Readmitted cases.....	13	
Reopened cases.....	1	
Total.....		187
Care terminated during the year.....		54
Discharged.....	38†	
Death.....	11	
Left sanatoria against advice.....	5	
Cases under care January 1, 1941.....		133

SUMMARY OF SANATORIA CASES
January 1, 1940, to January 1, 1941

Cases in sanatoria January 1, 1940.....	122
Hospitalized during 1940.....	53
New—never previously approved.....	32
Readmitted—hospitalized prior to 1940.....	13
Readmitted from out-patient department.....	7
Reopened.....	1
Total.....	175
Hospitalization terminated during 1940.....	74
Discharged.....	33‡
Apparently arrested.....	22†
Improved.....	3
Unimproved.....	3
Maximum benefit without surgery....	2
No-clinical.....	1
Progressive.....	1
Quiescent.....	1
Transferred to out-patient department.....	25‡
Death.....	11
Left sanatoria against advice.....	5
Cases in sanatoria January 1, 1941.....	101

SUMMARY OF OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT CASES
January 1, 1940, to January 1, 1941

Cases in out-patient department January 1, 1940.....	19
Cases transferred to out-patient department during 1940.....	25‡
Total.....	44
Care in out-patient department terminated during year.....	12
Readmitted to sanatoria.....	7
Discharged.....	5
Lungs allowed to re-expand.....	2
Transferred to Denver Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	2
Apparently arrested.....	1
Cases in out-patient department January 1, 1941.....	32

*Two patients were not in need of public assistance, and two not in need of hospitalization.

†One patient included twice due to being discharged twice during the year.

‡One patient included twice due to being transferred to out-patient department twice during the year.

ary 1, 1941, totaled 133. The table on page 38 shows a detailed analysis of the disposition of the 448 applications.

Definite progress is being made under this program in the control and prevention of tuberculosis in Colorado. It has been impossible, however, to accept persons for Tuberculosis Assistance as rapidly as the applications have been received due to the lack of sufficient funds. *On January 1, 1940, there were 22 applications on the waiting list. On January 1, 1941, there were 66 applicants awaiting hospitalization.*

The very large majority of the persons applying for Tuberculosis Assistance live in small and definitely overcrowded homes, and because of poverty and the crowded condition, treatment in the home is not possible; in addition, no effective protection to other members of the family can be made available so long as the afflicted person remains in the home. Many of these families live in one- to three-room houses; in some cases two or more families occupy four or five rooms.

From the above facts, it is obvious that the person sick with tuberculosis must be removed from such an environment if he or she is to be given a chance to receive treatment and return to health. A study of the 386 applications which received disposition disclosed that there were 1,229 persons living in the homes from which the applications were received and, therefore, in direct contact with infection; a majority of these 1,229 persons were under 18 years of age.

Residents of Colorado are fortunate to live in a state with a program for treating persons ill with tuberculosis, inasmuch as such a program offers the tubercular person an opportunity to regain health and other persons a protection from contracting the disease. The citizens of Colorado should be conscious of the fact that tuberculosis is a preventable disease. In order to realize a decline in the number

of cases of tuberculosis developing in this state, it will be necessary to remove active cases of tuberculosis from the crowded poverty-stricken homes to sanatoria, where they can be cared for and receive medical and/or surgical treatment to assist them to regain their health; in addition, they can be trained in the hygiene of preventing infection to other persons.

The longer active cases remain in the crowded homes, and other members of the families are exposed to infection, the greater will be the number of new cases of tuberculosis developing. The sooner these cases are removed to sanatoria and are given an opportunity to recover their health or to remain until they are no longer a source of infection to others, and especially children, the fewer will be the new cases of tuberculosis developing.

The following named 31 counties had patients in sanatoria under the Tuberculosis Assistance program during the year:

Adams	Douglas	Larimer	Prowers
Arapahoe	El Paso	Las Animas	Pueblo
Bent	Fremont	Lincoln	Sedgwick
Boulder	Garfield	Logan	Teller
Conejos	Huerfano	Mesa	Washington
Crowley	Jefferson	Moffat	Weld
Delta	Lake	Montezuma	Yuma
Denver	La Plata	Otero	

The table summarizing sanatoria cases shows that 122 cases were in sanatoria at the beginning of the year and 53 were hospitalized during the year. Seven persons are included in both of these figures: four persons who were in sanatoria on January 1, 1940, were discharged and then readmitted during the year—they are, therefore, included in the 13 readmitted cases previously hospitalized; three persons who were in sanatoria on January 1, 1940, were transferred to the out-patient department and, subsequently, readmitted to sanatoria during the year—they are included in the seven cases readmitted from

PERSONS WHOSE TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE APPLICATIONS WERE ACTED UPON CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND STAGE OF DISEASE

January 1, 1940-January 1, 1941

CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL	AGE						
		Under 11	11-21	21-31	31-41	41-51	51-61	61 and Over
Total	63	1	16	21	11	5	8	1
Far Advanced.....	33	....	8	13	4	3	4	1
Moderately Advanced.....	7	....	1	4	....	....	2	....
Incipient	5	....	3	....	1	....	1	....
No-clinical	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Unknown:								
Died before approval.....	6	....	2	2	1	1	....	....
Application disapproved.....	4	....	1	....	2	....	1	....
Application withdrawn.....	4	1	1	....	1	1	....	....
Refused hospitalization.....	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	....

the out-patient department. The table relative to out-patient department cases shows that 19 persons were receiving care at the beginning of the year and 25 were transferred to this department during the year. Two persons are included in both of these figures inasmuch as they were in the out-patient department on January 1, 1940, were readmitted to sanatoria during the year and were, subsequently, retransferred to the out-patient department.

The 168 tuberculosis patients who received hospitalization either for the entire year or for only a portion of the year had an aggregate of 38,699 patient days. The average cost per patient day for hospitalization and incidental expenses was \$2.46. The expenses incidental to hospitalization during the year included \$865.00 for necessary surgery, \$500.12 for dental work, and \$126.50 for consultations. Other expenditures under the Tuberculosis Assistance program included \$127.62 for transportation, \$400.00 for burials, and \$2,162.67 for the out-patient department.

The following named nine sanatoria and two general hospitals were used throughout the state for hospitalization of Tuberculosis Assistance patients:

- Cragmor Sanatorium, Colorado Springs
- Glockner Sanatorium and Hospital, Colorado Springs
- Las Animas General Hospital, Las Animas
- Mennonite Hospital and Sanitarium, La Junta
- Mesa Vista Sanatorium, Boulder
- National M. E. Sanatorium, Colorado Springs
- Oakes Home, Denver
- St. Francis Hospital and Sanatorium, Colorado Springs
- St. Francis Sanatorium, Denver
- St. Mary's Hospital, Pueblo
- Swedish National Sanatorium, Englewood

TYPE OF TREATMENT RECEIVED BY CASES IN SPECIFIED STAGE OF DISEASE

January 1, 1940-January 1, 1941

Stage of Disease and Treatment	Number of Cases
Total	106
Far Advanced.....	88
Pneumothorax	66
Thoracoplasty	5
Surgical appliances.....	4
Phrenicectomy	3
Appendectomy	3
Confinement	2
Thoracotomy	1
Nephrectomy	1
Pneumoperitoneum (peritoneoscopy)....	1
Cystoscopy	1
Tonsillectomy	1
Moderately Advanced.....	16
Pneumothorax	14
Appendectomy	2
Incipient	2
Pneumothorax	2

CASES RECEIVING PNEUMOTHORAX

January 1, 1940, to January 1, 1941

Cases receiving pneumothorax, January 1, 1940 (43 in sanatoria; 19 out-patients).....	62
Added during 1940.....	20
Total	82
Discontinued during year.....	15
Sanatoria cases:	
Receiving no benefit.....	4
Death	3
Discharge	2
Surgery	1
Out-patient department cases:	
Discharge	3
Transferred to Denver Tuberculosis Dispensary	2
Cases receiving pneumothorax, January 1, 1941 (36 in sanatoria; 31 out-patients).....	67

The accompanying table shows the treatment that was required as a result of complications arising during the course of treatment. Pneumothorax was received by 82, or 46 per cent, of the persons receiving Tuberculosis Assistance.

An analysis of the characteristics of the 133 persons receiving treatment in sanatoria or the out-patient department under the Tuberculosis Assistance program on December 31, 1940, revealed some interesting facts. The accompanying table relative to the number of years of state residence shows that 99, or three-fourths, of the recipients had lived in Colorado for 10 years or more. In addition, 39 recipients were found to be lifetime residents of the state; 26 of these were in sanatoria and 13 in the out-patient department. Under the Tuberculosis Assistance program in Colorado, the benefits are received

NUMBER OF YEARS STATE RESIDENCE OF PERSONS RECEIVING TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE IN SANATORIA AND OUT-PATIENT DEPT.

December 31, 1940

Years State Residence	Treatment Received in—		
	Total	Sanatoria	Out-patient Department
Total	133	101	32
Under 5 years.....	4	3	1
5-10 years.....	30	24	6
10-15 years.....	32	25	7
15-20 years.....	23	17	6
20-25 years.....	20	16	4
25-30 years.....	14	10	4
30-35 years.....	6	3	3
35-40 years.....	1	1	...
40-45 years.....	...	...	...
45-50 years.....	...	...	...
50-55 years.....	1	1	...
55-60 years.....	1	...	1
60-65 years.....	1	1	...

by residents of the state, and most of these have been residents for many years; the average length of residence for persons receiving Tuberculosis Assistance on December 31, 1940, was approximately 17 years.

**LOCATION OF HOME OF PERSONS RECEIVING TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE IN SANATORIA AND OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT
December 31, 1940**

Location	Treatment Received in--		
	Total	Sanatoria	Out-patient Department
Total	133	101	32
Urban	70	59	11
Rural	62	42	20
Unknown	1	....	1

The fact that the Tuberculosis Assistance program reaches rural as well as urban areas was also disclosed by the analysis. For the purposes of this study, urban areas are defined as incorporated places of 2,500 or more population, and rural areas as incorporated places under 2,500 population, unincorporated places, and farms. Approximately two-thirds of the out-patient department patients and two-fifths of the sanatoria patients were from homes located in rural areas.

The table relative to the age and sex of the persons receiving Tuberculosis Assistance on December 31, 1940, shows that the majority, two-thirds of the total, were between the ages of 21 and 41 years. Of the patients included in the study, 60 were single, 59 were married, and the remainder were widowed, divorced, or separated.

**PERSONS RECEIVING TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE
CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX
December 31, 1940**

Age	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	133	60	73
11-21 years.....	21	4	17
21-31 years.....	53	27	26
31-41 years.....	35	16	19
41-51 years.....	10	4	6
51-61 years.....	12	8	4
61 and over.....	1	1	....
Unknown	1	....	1

The two following summaries pertain to Tuberculosis Assistance from the time of its inception on July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1941. During this period, there were also 7 discharges and one death in the out-patient department. Tuberculosis Assistance cases have received an aggregate of 124,183 patient days, and the daily case load has averaged 98 patients.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE

July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1941

New applications received from July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1941.....	448
New applications disposed of during period.....	386
Placed under care.....	334
Not placed under care.....	52
Died before approval of application	24
Hospitalization not accepted.....	12
Application disapproved.....	10
Not in need of hospitalization	7
Not in need of public assistance	3
Application withdrawn by county	5
Died before being hospitalized..	1

New applications pending on January 1, 1941.... *62

*In addition to these, there were 4 applications for readmission pending.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR TERMINATING HOSPITALIZATION

July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1941

Patient discharged.....	*116
Apparently arrested.....	65
Improved	14
No-clinical	13
Quiescent	10
Unimproved	5
Maximum benefit received without surgery	4
Progressive	3
Healed	2
Patient died.....	68
Patient transferred to out-patient department.....	†49
Apparently arrested.....	42
Improved	4
Quiescent	2
Unknown	1
Patient left against advice.....	‡28
Improved	15
Progressive	4
Unimproved	3
Apparently arrested.....	2
Quiescent	1
No-clinical (silicosis).....	1
Unknown	2

*Three patients included twice due to being discharged twice during the period.

†Four patients included twice due to being transferred to the out-patient department after being readmitted to the hospital from the out-patient department.

‡Only 27 patients represented inasmuch as one left twice during the period.

Table 19.
GENERAL RELIEF IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY STATES*
November, 1940¹

State	Number of Cases Receiving Relief	Amount of Obligations Incurred for Relief ²	Average Amount Per Case	Percentage Change ³ from—		
				October, 1940, in—	November, 1939, in	Amount of Obligations
				Number of Cases	Amount of Obligations	Amount of Obligations
Total for continental United States ⁴	1,213,000	\$28,893,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 40 states ⁵	1,055,094	\$26,282,142	\$24.91	-1.5	-1.3	^a -21.5
Alabama	2,437	\$ 21,651	\$ 8.88	-1.2	-1.5	+5.1
Arizona	3,234	48,227	14.91	-6.6	-2.2	+32.9
Arkansas	4,340	24,842	5.72	-.3	-.4	+36.6
California	79,385	2,112,120	26.61	-4.8	-5.3	-48.0
Colorado	14,163	188,943	13.34	+4.4	+4.9	+4.3
Connecticut	13,366	362,046	27.09	-4.5	-6.2	-26.9
Delaware	1,022	23,885	23.37	+9	+10.4	-24.9
District of Columbia.....	2,033	50,810	24.99	+2.9	+4.1	+17.8
Florida	9,427	62,687	6.65	-2.8	+2.3	-7.3
Georgia	6,295	40,546	6.44	-4.1	-2.7	+24.5
Idaho	2,116	31,664	14.96	-.8	-.6	+12.1
Illinois	155,158	3,658,672	23.58	-1.8	-3.0	-5.4
Indiana	⁶ 42,000	⁶ 616,167	14.67	+2.3	+6.2	-20.9
Iowa	25,185	411,786	16.35	+2.8	+11.5	(⁷)
Kansas	16,402	248,412	15.15	-1.4	+1.9	-15.9
Kentucky ¹⁰	6,400	54,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	10,272	154,395	15.03	-.4	-1.4	+51.9
Maine	9,100	199,943	21.97	+5.7	+6.3	-3.8
Maryland	8,399	185,002	22.03	(¹¹)	+1.4	-5.6
Massachusetts	52,530	1,408,683	26.82	-8.4	-6.6	(⁷)
Michigan	46,675	1,010,168	21.64	-3.2	-9.1	(⁷)
Minnesota	33,607	786,225	23.39	+8.7	+17.3	(⁷)
Mississippi	914	2,732	2.99	+19.0	+15.6	(⁷)
Missouri	24,078	325,090	13.50	+6	+5.3	+8.3
Montana	4,334	67,900	15.67	+11.2	+13.1	+11.3
Nebraska	8,958	99,362	11.09	+6.6	+7.2	+5.8
Nevada	552	8,420	15.25	+28.1	+24.0	+19.9
New Hampshire ¹⁰	6,200	142,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	⁹ 39,241	⁹ 889,192	22.66	-2.7	-1.3	-33.3
New Mexico.....	⁹ 2,026	⁹ 17,514	8.64	+1.2	+3	(⁷)
New York.....	¹² 229,676	8,533,310	37.15	+3	+3.4	-8.7
North Carolina.....	4,864	33,781	6.95	-.3	-1.7	(⁷)
North Dakota.....	3,605	49,091	13.62	+33.3	+36.6	-17.5
Ohio	75,282	1,350,248	17.94	-1.3	+3.5	-15.7
Oklahoma	¹³ 11,227	48,910	(¹³)	(¹³)	-18.4	-40.0
Oregon	8,570	135,247	15.78	+2.9	+4.6	-6.3
Pennsylvania	151,332	3,969,529	26.23	-5.8	-9.8	-40.4
Rhode Island ¹⁴	5,168	161,463	31.24	-15.7	-25.7	-39.0
South Carolina.....	2,170	18,176	8.38	-.1	-2.7	-6.7
South Dakota.....	4,268	58,740	13.76	+18.2	+19.8	-3.4
Tennessee ¹⁰	3,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	10,260	90,732	8.84	-5.9	-.2	-.9
Utah	5,280	113,808	21.55	-1.4	+9	-8.6
Vermont	1,993	34,941	17.53	+4.9	+5.9	(⁷)
Virginia	5,649	53,325	9.44	-3.1	-2.7	-29.4
Washington	14,912	222,442	14.92	+20.0	+21.6	-24.1
West Virginia	11,121	94,786	8.52	+1.2	-2.8	+15.1
Wisconsin	⁹ 39,086	⁹ 855,814	21.90	+2	-2.8	-24.2
Wyoming	1,125	17,255	15.34	+4.6	+5.9	+1.7

*Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research.

¹Data differ from those published for January-August, 1940, because they exclude cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only, and total payments for such services to these cases and to cases also receiving money payments and/or assistance in kind. Allowances for medical care and hospitalization included in money payments not excluded. They also differ from data published for months prior to 1940 which included cases receiving medical care only and total payments for medical care.

²From State and local funds. Represents money payments and assistance in kind; excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work-relief programs; and of special programs.

³Not computed from November, 1939, in number of cases because comparable data are not available for most States.

⁴Partly estimated. Does not represent total of State figures because data are estimated to exclude all cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁵Excludes Kentucky, New Hampshire, and Tennessee, for which figures are estimated; Colorado, Indiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Wisconsin, for which cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only cannot be excluded; and Oklahoma (see footnote 13).

⁶Comparison for 33 states. In addition to states mentioned in footnote 5, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina and Vermont are also excluded, because comparable data are not available.

⁷Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care only and total payments for medical care.

⁸Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and, or burial only, and total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burial.

⁹Not computed because comparable data are not available.

¹⁰Estimated.

¹¹Decrease of less than 0.1 per cent.

¹²Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

¹³Includes 5,328 cases aided under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare, and 5,899 cases aided by county commissioners; duplication in cases believed to be large; average per case and percentage change in number of cases cannot be computed.

¹⁴State unemployment relief program only. In addition, \$53,000 is estimated as expended by local relief officials to 2,800 cases.

Table 20. STATE SPECIAL RELIEF FUND
STATE FUNDS EXPENDED BY COUNTIES FOR GENERAL RELIEF
YEAR 1940

Counties	Cash Relief	Food and Household Expenses		Shelter	Fuel, Light and Water	Hospitalization	Medical Care	Burials	Clothing and Dry Goods		Miscellaneous	Total
		\$							\$			
Adams		\$ 13,355.97	\$ 434.61	\$ 3,357.97	\$ 6,489.04	\$ 6,004.13	\$ 536.25	\$ 137.39	\$ 2,291.01	\$	32,606.37
Alamosa	.....\$	9,104.47	3,637.29	229.65	338.15	2,030.35	515.13	121.00	409.68	390.18		16,775.90
Arapahoe	14,659.50	11,757.31	3,157.25	4,570.73	571.75	37.50		143.06	658.07		35,555.17
Archuleta	4,679.13	486.79	28.00		71.25	1.15		86.93			5,353.25
Baca	9,460.50	1,282.57	86.00	101.43	1,451.77	361.36	75.00	35.93	105.15		12,959.71
Bent	3,907.38	1,641.76	96.24	195.75	2,616.84	753.32	243.50	244.24	145.28		9,844.31
Boulder	33,706.32	3,612.52	788.15	787.21	9,240.15	2,028.35	1,260.00	24.24	720.25		52,167.19
Chaffee	15,292.50	176.40	213.50	51.50	493.45	471.55	210.00	39.67	282.90		17,231.47
Cheyenne	513.50	522.50	35.82	100.86	2,860.75	2,805.02		24.35	120.05		6,982.85
Clear Creek	401.00	2,889.85	145.00	1,069.81	1,761.49	266.74	440.00	8.74	48.44		7,031.07
Conejos	7,934.50	1,926.36	48.00	251.43	2,784.15	6,630.52	348.76	67.94	184.50		20,176.16
Costilla	445.53	8,543.85	50.50		376.35	3,577.55	148.00	1,121.36	13.73		14,276.87
Crowley		3,131.03	529.00	1,139.75	88.75	455.89		56.67	111.60		5,512.69
Custer	1,110.00	276.15		85.51	1,463.22	418.92	99.50	20.67	5.00		3,478.97
Delta	8,413.83	3,249.40	479.75	109.44	1,652.06	1,361.14	204.00	26.84	228.06		15,724.52
Denver	684,932.33					7,399.78		6,998.85			699,330.96
Dolores	2,050.00	269.48	40.00	49.92		109.60	9.03	34.15	55.37		2,617.55
Douglas		990.42	586.47	314.40	1,839.32	239.74	90.00	8.02	147.62		4,215.99
Eagle	6,112.25	462.77	211.95	44.85	93.05	1,167.58	160.00	19.56	122.27		8,394.28
Elbert	1,108.50	708.47	247.25	145.44	304.85	1,298.59		18.00	27.40		3,858.50
El Paso		46,938.89	6,044.32	7,663.15	28,781.48	1,504.45	1,525.00	154.06	125.77		92,737.12
Fremont	33,629.10	13,439.35	81.00	213.56	1,781.98	3,351.39		272.50	30.80		52,799.68
Garfield	7,355.25	755.85	324.00	85.96	614.60	1,773.63		139.96	463.10		11,512.35
Gilpin	1,637.50	926.86	216.40	349.09	23.50	106.03		31.93	173.05		3,464.36
Grand	837.00	3,025.85	10.00	45.00	740.28	385.17			69.08		5,112.38
Gunnison	3,751.00	4,121.61	667.33	445.97	1,086.93	52.70	182.50	26.99	53.18		10,388.21
Hinsdale	667.50	13.70			118.53	39.14	31.98	13.70			884.55
Huerfano	18,134.00	35,516.42	624.00	910.81	4,822.90	1,046.55	1,005.00	454.37	83.50		62,597.55
Jackson	26.00	5.00	61.00		655.69	50.00					797.69

Jefferson	15,464.44	18,474.69	101.85	1,157.96	2,217.02	1,619.09	90.00	27.41	169.82	39,322.28
Kiowa	4,372.75	686.18	322.33	243.46	737.33	1,310.36	50.00	27.40	15.00	7,764.81
Kit Carson	2,123.00	3,888.37	600.00	334.31	3,663.96	2,721.56	.....	190.02	25.00	13,546.22
Lake	4,786.73	2,469.03	30.72	1,149.18	2,500.88	61.44	78.51	64.85	236.66	11,378.00
La Plata	17,401.80	2,327.97	302.50	46.00	.....	75.64	75.00	143.64	31.08	20,403.63
Larimer	53,251.64	16,171.36	464.65	407.70	487.93	.....	.....	321.53	.....	71,104.81
Las Animas	38,310.17	16,718.94	1,002.16	676.25	14,193.17	7,487.67	2,199.86	749.58	138.51	81,476.31
Lincoln	3,147.50	1,811.27	1,193.40	692.11	1,213.44	886.89	265.00	153.00	126.78	9,489.39
Logan	118.00	11,991.70	95.00	1,503.58	4,577.49	1,919.68	20.00	61.63	11.70	20,298.78
Mesa	10,577.70	2,457.48	403.50	174.06	.....	184.85	.....	129.34	434.53	14,361.46
Mineral	.....	878.55	30.00	27.81	260.00	233.35	.....	.....	.....	1,429.71
Moffat	4,354.50	2,313.78	33.02	34.37	308.21	36.90	.....	184.80	.....	7,265.58
Montezuma	8,873.00	527.61	37.00	90.57	2,047.17	149.30	160.00	104.86	512.66	12,502.17
Montrose	2,850.01	4,404.96	325.72	810.72	2,921.74	2,333.63	308.00	845.25	111.02	14,911.05
Morgan	5,151.57	3,859.23	4,102.46	1,284.21	7,005.34	268.67	185.00	501.18	.....	22,357.66
Otero	10,114.00	6,831.33	571.15	414.19	6,430.18	5,698.64	612.95	79.57	79.55	30,831.56
Ouray	1,522.00	1,942.75	.....	109.80	.....	178.33	.....	51.25	43.00	3,847.13
Park	1,221.00	963.52	473.16	105.00	.....	.....	.....	41.44	.....	2,804.12
Phillips	.....	5,007.07	777.00	1,026.69	261.54	214.41	.....	37.35	2.95	7,327.01
Pitkin	3,828.00	529.50	.....	202.75	474.18	156.00	62.00	29.31	1.80	5,283.54
Prowers	11,452.32	2,310.01	275.25	1,083.11	3,659.71	1,798.74	334.00	37.19	75.50	21,025.83
Pueblo	97,485.25	8,487.14	707.40	647.80	11,349.37	5,258.49	2,210.00	1,244.09	742.11	128,131.65
Rio Blanco	2,602.78	179.42	300.50	25.20	97.00	5.50	.....	2.74	17.33	3,230.47
Rio Grande	6,142.70	1,884.33	112.85	184.20	905.82	1,148.10	230.16	76.41	257.70	10,942.27
Routt	5,236.66	3,045.76	687.94	249.75	4,192.46	507.05	95.00	73.38	42.86	14,130.86
Saguache	1,028.25	.....	60.00	.....	1,626.41	1,320.10	.....	.....	.....	4,034.76
San Juan	.....	1,839.77	51.00	127.75	62.00	14.00	.....	2.50	.....	2,097.02
San Miguel	180.00	2,008.95	.....	241.80	361.59	59.75	65.00	5.39	2.50	2,924.98
Sedgwick	300.00	2,229.00	40.00	536.30	1,678.71	744.47	.....	9.96	211.07	5,749.51
Summit	.....	2,307.35	50.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	16.15	.....	2,421.50
Teller	552.20	5,473.98	91.50	847.73	2,809.46	174.39	10.00	86.75	.....	10,046.01
Washington	6,967.62	1,552.04	226.07	254.00	1,674.23	1,151.80	66.10	195.06	86.60	12,173.52
Weld	1,517.27	34,664.59	15,724.97	19,832.62	8,331.43	23,841.07	3,314.82	1,389.35	994.95	109,611.07
Yuma	12,214.68	2,747.86	495.50	993.30	73.75	.....	.....	18.08	39.13	16,582.30
Totals	\$1,203,016.13	\$336,649.91	\$45,123.79	\$57,989.97	\$160,936.00	\$105,772.49	\$17,120.92	\$17,520.26	\$11,065.17	\$1,955,194.64

General Assistance

The Federal Social Security Act represents a bold and comprehensive attack on the problem of social and economic insecurity. Public assistance provisions of the act include a plan for non-contributory old age pensions for the needy aged, non-contributory pensions for the blind, and grants to relatives on behalf of dependent children.

There remain, however, a large number of needy persons that do not fall within the categorical eligibility requirements of the Social Security Act. Through the General Assistance program, these citizens are enabled to approach a standard of living commensurate with decency and health. Based on the 1940 census, approximately one person out of every twenty-five in Colorado was dependent in whole or in part upon General Assistance in November.

Colorado's General Assistance outlay for the year from state and county funds totaled \$3,887,759—a decrease of 3.5 per cent from 1939. This represented a monthly average of \$323,980. Expenditures for hospitalization and medical care, i.e. expenditures for care in connection with health problems, represented approximately 45 per cent of the total. Included in this figure were expenditures for maintenance of county hospitals and farms, salaries of doctors and nurses employed by the counties, and expenses of county health units.

Expenditures from the State Special Relief Fund for family living expenses, that is, total expenditures exclusive of medical care, hospitalization, and burial, amounted to almost 2 million dollars in both 1939 and 1940. Looking back to 1939, the cash proportion of the expenditures for family living expenses was roughly 67 per cent. In 1940, the proportion of cash assistance had risen to nearly 72 per cent. This relative increase in cash assistance is the direct result of a rising trend toward cash aid as against assistance in kind.

Taking data for November, 1940, the latest month for which country-wide information is available, it is found that the average amount of General Assistance per case in Colorado—\$13.34—was \$11.57 below the average for 39 states and the District of Columbia. (See footnotes 5 and 13 on Table 19.)

The number of General Assistance cases (case meaning either a household or single individual) ranged from a high of 16,507 in December to a low of 13,408 in April—a spread of approximately 3,000 cases. Although variation in case load one month

to another is more pronounced in the General Assistance program than in any other public assistance program, the degree of variation is not as large as a comparison of the high and low months indicate. Because the range is based upon the two extreme months, it is misleading to the degree that either the upper limit or lower limit (or both) is an unusual occurrence. During 1940, December was an abnormal month—the total case load being nearly one thousand cases higher than any other one month.

A monthly average of approximately 14,700 cases reflects a sharp drop from an average of nearly 16,000 cases in 1939. Expansion of defense industries and general business improvement may account in part for this decline. Many cases receiving General Assistance, however, are cases who, because of illness, disability, or advanced age, are classified as unemployable.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY FUNDS YEAR 1940

Maintenance of county hospitals and farms	\$ 808,445.33
Salaries of doctors and nurses, and expenses of county health units.....	296,703.24
Hospitalization	293,539.17
Cash relief.....	195,170.68
Food, shelter, and home care.....	169,406.51
Medical and dental care, drugs, glasses, etc.	78,879.92
Fuel, light, and water.....	23,349.67
Burials	17,729.66
Transient relief.....	15,973.00
Transportation of indigents.....	6,567.17
Clothing	4,658.49
Miscellaneous	22,141.31
Total	*\$1,932,564.15

*Denver County's funds were expended as follows:

Denver General Hospital.....	\$620,785.58
Cash relief	131,388.88
County Farms	46,245.11
Steele Hospital	30,466.08
Laboratory	26,689.15
County physicians	18,949.15
Visiting Nurse's Association.....	18,000.00
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital.....	16,200.00
State Home for Girls.....	14,093.50
Tuberculosis Dispensary	13,971.71
Venereal Clinic	9,981.21
Transient relief	9,264.34
Detention Home	8,668.54
National Jewish Hospital.....	3,600.00
Child Welfare	1,698.32
Total.....	\$970,001.57

**EXPENDITURES FROM STATE SPECIAL RELIEF FUND
1940 COMPARED WITH 1939**

	Expenditures		Per Cent of Total	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Cash assistance	\$1,203,016.13	\$1,315,684.62	61.53	57.84
Food and household expense.....	336,649.91	469,937.03	17.22	20.66
Hospitalization*	160,936.00	168,414.81	8.23	7.40
Medical care	105,772.49	123,125.92	5.41	5.41
Fuel, light, and water.....	57,989.97	69,410.73	2.97	3.05
Shelter	45,123.79	50,223.12	2.31	2.21
Clothing and dry goods.....	17,520.26	25,440.28	.90	1.12
Burials	17,120.92	20,427.83	.87	.90
Miscellaneous	11,065.17	32,043.79	.56	1.41
Total	\$1,955,194.64	\$2,274,708.13	100.00	100.00

*The amount expended for hospitalization includes the amount paid for convalescent and nursing care.

Division of CCC Selection

The Civilian Conservation Corps and Preparedness

The Colorado County Departments of Public Welfare during the four-year period of 1937-1940 have selected 11,612 young men for Civilian Conservation Corps service. Of this number, 85 per cent were 17, 18, 19, and 20 years of age. The majority of the boys remained in the service more than six months. Within the next three years many of these former CCC enrollees will realize the benefits of their CCC experience when they are inducted into the armed forces of the United States for a year's required service.

Value of CCC Camp Living to a Preparedness Program

The first major contribution of the CCC to the National Defense Program is its continued program of building up the health, the physical strength, the morale, the general education, and the civic usefulness of its young men. As soon as young men are enrolled in the Corps, they are immunized against typhoid and small pox. They go into a camp community of 200 other boys of similar age, education, and ways of thinking. Living together, these boys become accustomed to the associations and duties of barracks life and learn the necessity for and means of maintaining proper sanitation. Working together, they learn the value and necessity of construction with safety to themselves and their co-workers. Under supervision, they learn to follow instructions. They overcome "homesickness," and adjust themselves to living away from home. They receive regular medical and dental attention. Through daily calisthenics, regular hours of sleep, a well-balanced diet, and manual labor, they are kept physically fit.

CCC Training for Defense Purposes

The second major contribution of CCC to the defense program comes through the broad training and educational program which instructs enrollees in proper work habits and discipline, and in skills useful in national defense as well as in industry. Theoretical instruction in camp teaches the enrollees the principles of each new job undertaken by the camp. On the job, they are instructed in the application of these principles to each new phase of the work. The enrollee, adhering to basic work principles, learns by doing.

An analysis of jobs performed by CCC enrollees shows that they cover a field of approximately three hundred types of work, the majority of which are useful in national defense. For the efficient operation of each camp—a small community in itself—the services of the most capable and outstanding enrollees are needed. These key enrollees are placed in the positions of clerks, stewards, barbers, laundrymen, storekeepers, blacksmiths, and leaders. Acting in these capacities, the young men acquire excellent training for future service. The cooks and bakers in each camp are given special training in the art of cooking economical and well-balanced diets.

The work programs in the CCC camps provide excellent training for the enrollees. The art of building offers opportunities for training in the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, buildings, dwellings, dams, canals, telephone lines, ditches, pipe lines, and flumes. The CCC operates the largest fleet of motorized equipment in the United States. CCC enrollees are taught to operate trucks, tractors, crushers, draglines, bulldozers, power shovels, air hammers, air compressors, and welding machines. Each

camp has a garage in which this equipment is repaired and maintained by enrollees. The opportunity to become adept in the use of surveying instruments, mapping instruments, and in the use of explosives is offered to many. Throughout an enrollee's term of service, he is required to attend first-aid classes.

The educational level of the average enrollee is raised through completion of standard academic courses given in night classes which are voluntarily attended. Job training and academic training in the CCC have been generally accepted as constructive programs with remarkable results.

CCC—The Conservation Program—and Defense

The third major contribution of the CCC to national defense comes through the work of conserving our natural resources. Colorado is particularly fortunate in having 43 CCC camps engaged in a program of forest, park, soil conservation, grazing, and reclamation work. Protection of the state's 13,551,000 acres of national forests and 1,159,999 acres of state forests is one of the major jobs of the Corps. Another is the installation of soil-saving practices on the rich valleys east of the Rockies. Reclamation camps aid in increasing the productivity of this farm land by cleaning and improving irrigation facilities. Grazing camp operations are aimed at restoring grass and water to the vast stretches of cattle and sheep feeding land and at opening new grazing areas for use. Park camps have developed Colorado's natural scenic areas for public recreation and for timber and wild-life growth.

Following are a few of the work accomplishments of CCC in Colorado since April, 1933:

Impounding and large diversion dams, number	457
Truck trails and minor roads, miles.....	1,679
Check dams (erosion control), number.....	102,174
Trees planted (gully erosion control), num- ber	5,502,670
Trees planted (reforestation), number.....	16,586,800
Water control structures, number.....	4,033
Fighting forest fires, man-days.....	196,565
Range revegetation, acres.....	62,209
Rodent and predatory animal control, acres	2,024,488
Insect pest control, acres.....	3,274,155

Welfare Participation in CCC

The County Departments of Public Welfare, under the supervision of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, have contributed the initial step in CCC activity through the selection of 3,262 Colorado young men for CCC during 1940. Eighty-seven per cent of those enrolled were 17-20 years of age. The need to prepare these young men for their CCC camp experience was recognized and incorporated in a series of precamp orientation programs as a means

of overcoming the greatest obstacle to successful completion of a term in CCC, "homesickness," and to stimulate them to take full advantage of CCC opportunities. Invitations to these precamp meetings to potential enrollees urged the presence of the parents; the cooperation of the parents with camp personnel can do much toward successful camp adjustment of the "rookie." At many meetings, slides or moving pictures illustrated the physical setup of a CCC camp and the types of work accomplished. At each meeting, members of camp personnel gave first-hand information regarding the life of CCC. The Denver Bureau of Public Welfare sponsored an unusual program at which a group of CCC enrollees from Camp SCS-3-C, Hugo, Colorado, dramatized a typical day in CCC. It is hoped that during the coming year, a greater number of counties will sponsor precamp orientation programs.

During the past year a major change in the eligibility requirements had far-reaching effects. A national policy made possible the selection of an applicant regardless of his family's financial status. Hence a youth is eligible if he is between the ages of 17-23½, unmarried, a citizen of the United States, and *unemployed and in need of employment*.

Another change of importance was the reclassification of the types of discharges, which are now known as:

- Honorable—given to an enrollee who accepts private employment, is needed at home, desires to return to school, or takes his discharge at the end of the six-month term of enrollment and does not desire to re-enroll;
- Dishonorable—given to an enrollee for committing a felony or an offense involving moral turpitude;
- Dismissal—given to an enrollee in all other cases where service in CCC is not terminated by honorable or dishonorable discharge, such as desertion, serious and continued misconduct, and refusal to work.

CCC enrollees are not exempt from selective service; if they are in the draft-age brackets, they are required to register. Young men who are registered for selective service, however, are *not* prohibited from enrollment in the CCC.

The contributions of the CCC to the preparedness program have not necessitated a reorganization nor a redirection of activities. The Civilian Conservation Corps from its inception has followed the same lines of activity. Under the present national emergency, its efforts need only be intensified. The Colorado State Department of Public Welfare and the County Departments of Public Welfare will continue their participation to the end that Colorado youths will be offered the advantages and opportunities of CCC.

Surplus Commodities

The Surplus Commodity Division of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare was created to distribute purchases made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which is now known as the Surplus Marketing Administration. During 1940, Colorado received Federal surplus commodities with a total value of \$1,531,921.94. The Surplus Commodity Division has functioned in the capacity of a distributor of commodities to needy persons since October, 1933, and has now become a part of the National Defense Program of the United States. The County Departments of Public Welfare certify to the Surplus Commodity Division those persons who are eligible to receive surplus commodities. In supplementing the budgetary allowance of needy citizens of the state with farm surpluses, the Surplus Commodity Division operates under clearly defined rules and regulations. In addition to distributing to the counties and school lunch programs, the Surplus Commodity Division supplies food as supplemental aid to certain WPA and NYA projects and to various institutions and nutrition camps.

The growth of the Surplus Commodity Division in Colorado is evidenced by a comparison of the figures for the years 1936 and 1940. During 1936, 7,061,945 pounds of food were distributed by the Surplus Commodity Division; during 1940, the distribution totaled 23,161,956 pounds, or an increase of 228 per cent. The monetary value of food, clothing, and household goods was \$1,314,716.08 in 1936 and \$3,097,291.28 in 1940; this represents an increase of 136 per cent.

The bulk of the food distributed during 1940 was received from the Surplus Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. Articles of food received included fresh apples, oranges, grapefruit, pears, prunes, cabbage, onions, peas, potatoes, tomatoes, salt pork, smoked bacon and hams, lard, butter, cheese, dry powdered milk, evaporated milk, dried beans, wheat cereal, rolled oats, cornmeal, corn grits, white flour, graham flour, rice, canned peaches, evaporated peaches, pears, prunes, and raisins. The monetary value of this food was \$1,454,316.76, and the total weight was 21,282,931 pounds. All of this food was received in the state warehouses in Denver where it was processed, packaged, and shipped to the counties in proper sized units for distribution. Through the cooperation of the Surplus Commodity Division with the railroads and trucking lines, the average rate per hundred pounds in 1940 was reduced to thirty-three cents; this represents a considerable saving in comparison with previous years.

The County Departments of Public Welfare certified an average of 21,648 families with 92,238 persons monthly to the Surplus Commodity Division during 1940. There were no certifications from Denver County inasmuch as the Food Stamp Plan was used in that county. The operation of the Food Stamp Plan in Denver County is described later in this article. The monetary value of all commodities distributed through the counties exclusive of Denver County totaled \$2,421,559.17; this amount comprised 17,768,359 pounds of food with a monetary value of \$1,185,170.33; 1,113,721 garments with a value of \$1,062,467.94; and 108,881 items of household supplies with a value of \$173,920.90. The average value of commodities distributed to each family was \$10.57 per month. The average cost to the counties for all expenses involved in the distribution of surplus commodities was 17.3 cents monthly per case; the ratio of the counties' distribution cost to the value of the commodities distributed was .019.

Work Projects Administration Sewing Projects

The Colorado State Department of Public Welfare and the Boards of County Commissioners sponsor the WPA Sewing Projects. A large quantity of the materials was furnished by the Federal Government through WPA and the Surplus Marketing Administration; all materials are received and stored in the state warehouse of the Surplus Commodity Division. During the year, a total of 3,450,339 yards of material was delivered to the state warehouse; of this total 2,917,808 yards were furnished by the Federal Government and 532,531 yards by the State Department of Public Welfare. The monetary value of the 1,150,252 items received by the Surplus Commodity Division from the Sewing Projects in 1940 was \$1,039,926.16.

During the year, an average of 1,242 women worked on machines in sewing rooms, and an average of 55 men and women were employed by the Statewide Cutting Unit. A total of 1,386,907 garments utilizing 3,115,569 yards of material was produced during the year; this represents an increase in production per worker of 40 per cent as compared with the year 1939. This increase was accomplished by improved methods of production, some of which were made possible through the cooperation of the State Department of Public Welfare. The State Department adopted a plan of determining clothing needs in advance and of placing requisitions by six-month periods. This method enabled the WPA Sewing Projects to schedule production more efficiently and resulted in a 20 per cent increase of production per worker during the last half of 1940 as compared with

the previous six-month period when the plan wasn't in operation.

Work Projects Administration Canning and Gardening Projects

The Colorado State Department of Public Welfare and the Boards of County Commissioners sponsor the three WPA Canning Plants which are located in Denver, Pueblo, and Greeley. During the year, an average of 157 persons worked in these canning plants. Uniforms and caps are furnished to all workers, and health cards are required of every one employed in the plant. The three plants are equipped with stationary retorts, steam-heated vats and exhaust boxes, and power-driven sealing machines. Light, clean, well-ventilated, and well-heated buildings which conform to the high standards of commercial plants house the units.

From these plants, the State Department of Public Welfare received 738,179 pounds of canned fruits and vegetables with a monetary value of \$59,054.30; these canned foods were distributed for use in the school lunch programs. The State Department purchased cans, labels, sugar, salt, and vegetables, in addition to allocating some of the fresh vegetables and fruit received from the Surplus Marketing Administration. The accompanying table shows the total production of No. 2 cans during 1940.

PRODUCTION OF NO. 2 CANS IN WPA CANNING PLANTS Year 1940

Commodity	Number of Cans
Total	1,124,250
Apples	94,183
Apricots	6,230
Beans, green	112,604
Beets	61,546
Carrots	126,165
Cherries	20,821
Corn	19,249
Hominy	5,732
Mustard greens.....	1,750
Peas, green	73,698
Peaches	71,060
Pears	179,183
Plums	34,925
Potatoes, sweet.....	47
Pumpkin	90
Raspberries	861
Sauerkraut	41,792
Spinach	41,488
Swiss chard.....	10,178
Tomatoes	222,294
Turnips	354

A garden of sixty acres in Denver County and one of twenty acres in Weld County were cultivated to supply additional vegetables for the canning plants. During 1940, these gardens produced 852,265 pounds of vegetables consisting of peas, green beans, tomatoes, spinach, corn, beets, turnips, and carrots.

Bedding

The Surplus Marketing Administration furnished 217,227 pounds of cotton, 107,256 yards of comforter covering, 34,020 yards of mattress ticking, and 36,000 yards of sheeting with a monetary value of \$41,605.18 for the manufacture of bedding. The State Department had mattresses and cotton batts processed under contract; and the WPA Sewing Projects made sheets and assembled comforters. Farm Security Administration recipients received 2,833 cotton batts, 28,330 yards of comforter covering, and 1,394 mattresses. Distribution to general assistance recipients included 12,954 cotton comforters, 2,688 mattresses, and 11,572 sheets. In addition to the above, Colorado received 19,000 cotton blankets with a value of \$36,000 from the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Community School Lunch Program

Since September, 1940, the Community School Lunch Program has been fostered by the State Department of Public Welfare in conjunction with the Surplus Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. During 1940, 2,067,805 pounds of food with a monetary value of \$163,200.48 was distributed to school lunch programs in Colorado by the Surplus Commodity Division. In some schools, the Work Projects Administration and Farm Security Administration furnished workers who supervised, prepared, and served the lunches.

School lunches are served as a health measure to supply well-balanced meals to school children and combat undernourishment. Since its inception in Colorado in 1934, the school lunch program has expanded rapidly. During the four-month period from September 1 through December 31 in 1939, an average of 16,893 children in 241 schools were served hot lunches daily; during the same period in 1940, there were an average of 27,367 children in 380 schools.

A home economist plans balanced menus for state-wide use in the lunch programs; the menus are based on the National Child Welfare Bureau's recommendations, and on the available surplus commodities and sponsors' contributions. Provisions are made for in-service training, and the cooks meet regularly with county and district supervisors in localities where it is possible. During the Christmas holiday season in 1940, training conferences were held throughout the state. Cooks from several units assembled at a centrally located school kitchen for discussion and demonstration classes.

Work Projects Administration Housekeeping Aide Project

The State Department of Public Welfare sponsors the Housekeeping Aide Project which operates in four counties and employs WPA labor. The housing and maintenance costs are paid by the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare in Denver County and by the Boards of County Commissioners in El Paso, Las Animas, and Bent counties. During 1940, an average of 135 workers were employed daily, and a total of 841 homes received services.

The Housekeeping Aide Project provides workers for homes which have been referred to the WPA by a welfare agency as being in need of the service. Training centers in each of the four counties provide from three to five days pre-service training to the workers who are certified to the project. The aides perform housekeeping duties in homes for four days a week and receive further instruction in the training center one day a week. Instructions are given in cooking, house cleaning, laundering, child appreciation, sewing, mending, mental and personal hygiene, simple home care of the sick, and how to be a competent aide. In addition, first-aid classes are conducted by the WPA Adult Education Project. The Housekeeping Aide Project provides housekeeping services to homes in which one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) Motherless homes;
- (2) Homes in which the homemaker is partially or totally incapacitated for a temporary period;
- (3) Homes in which a temporary emergency other than illness of the homemaker makes such assistance necessary;
- (4) Homes in which assistance is needed because of old age or chronic illness.

Surplus Marketing Administration in Colorado

During 1940, purchases made in Colorado by the Surplus Marketing Administration for distribution in Colorado and other states included 7,770,000 pounds of pinto beans, 1,056,000 pounds of cabbage, 3,660,000 pounds of dry onions, 1,251,180 pounds of fresh peas, 29,808,000 pounds of potatoes, 1,769,880 pounds of cereal, 3,803,380 pounds of graham flour, 4,213,020 pounds of white flour, 656,000 pounds of lard, 135,000 pounds of salt pork, and 770,000 pounds of smoked bacon and hams. Colorado farmers received more than three-quarters of a million dollars for their products. Farmers in this state have also been benefited by the operation of the Food Stamp Plan in various parts of the United States due to the increased demand for products which are grown in Colorado.

Expenditures from State Funds

EXPENDITURES OF COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE FROM THE EMERGENCY AND CONTINGENT ACCOUNT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES AND SPONSORSHIP OF WPA PROJECTS

January 1, 1940-December 31, 1940

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES

Freight, Express, and Hauling	\$73,383.16		
Fuel and Heating.....	519.85		
Light, Power, and Water.....	1,249.93		
General Printing.....	311.25		
Laundry Services	442.76		
Packaging Commodities —			
Supplies and Services.....	18,966.08		
Cold Storage	2,603.03		
Hardware and Lumber.....	716.57		
Janitor and Laundry Supplies	329.06		
Other Supplies and Services	157.50		
Repairs	147.09		
Miscellaneous	591.30		
Rent of Warehouses.....	7,355.03	\$106,772.61	

SPONSORSHIP OF WPA PROJECTS

SEWING PROJECTS:

Freight on Materials.....	\$ 3,903.22		
Fuel and Heating.....	1,216.89		
Light, Power and Water....	2,970.61		
Processing Batts for Mattresses	5,273.25		
Hardware and Lumber.....	1,333.28		
Janitor and Laundry Supplies	773.75		
Sewing Materials.....	81,242.94		
Electrical Supplies.....	431.70		
Rent of Sewing Quarters....	9,396.74		
Miscellaneous—			
Office Supplies..	\$275.68		
Other Supplies,			
Repairs, etc. ..	707.58	983.26	107,525.64

CANNING PROJECTS:

Freight on Material.....	853.97		
Cold Storage.....	25.00		
Food Supplies.....	1,162.03		
Packing Materials—			
Cans	\$17,172.47		
Can Cases	1,974.22		
Labels	257.40	19,404.09	21,445.09

OTHER PROJECTS:

Freight on Materials.....			4,429.98
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TOTAL — ALL EXPENDITURES FROM EMERGENCY AND CONTINGENT FUND			<u>\$240,173.32</u>
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The following administrative expense was incurred during 1940 in the distribution of surplus commodities and was paid from the Administrative Fund of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare:

Salaries	\$10,185.32
General Printing	1,201.18
Office Equipment—Repairs and Services....	8.40
Telephone Rentals	231.00
Telephone Tolls	1,058.79
Telegraph Services.....	188.33
Postage	1,752.78
Travel—In the State.....	7,988.40
Lodging and Meals	2,202.80
General Office Supplies.....	781.77
Total	\$25,598.77

The ratio of the total administrative expense to the amount of commodities distributed during the year was less than one per cent.

Food Stamp Plan in Colorado

Since November 21, 1939, surplus food commodities have not been delivered by truck in Denver County. On that date, the Food Stamp Plan became operative, and the previous method of distribution was no longer necessary. At present, Denver is the only county in Colorado in which this plan is in operation. Administrative costs of the plan are shared by the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare and the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare.

Recipients of Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, General Assistance, and Work Projects Administration wages are eligible for voluntary participation in the Food Stamp Plan. These persons may purchase orange-colored stamps with a minimum value of \$1.00 a week or a maximum value of \$1.50 a week for each member of the family. Blue-colored stamps equal to one-half the value of

the orange-colored stamps are given free to the purchaser, and each stamp, regardless of color, has a value of 25 cents. Orange stamps may be used to purchase any kind of groceries but blue stamps can be used only for those foods specified by the Surplus Marketing Administration as surplus.

Participation in the Food Stamp Plan is increasing: in December, 1939, orange stamps with a value of \$119,562 were bought in 16,876 purchases; in December, 1940, the value was \$180,242, and there were 21,458 purchases. This represents an increase of 4,582 in the number of purchases, of \$60,680 in the value of orange stamps sold, and of \$30,340 in the value of blue stamps issued. In addition to the increased volume of participation, there was an increase in the amount of the average sale in December, 1940, of \$1.32 as compared with December, 1939.

VALUE OF STAMPS DISTRIBUTED UNDER FOOD STAMP PLAN IN DENVER COUNTY

YEAR 1940

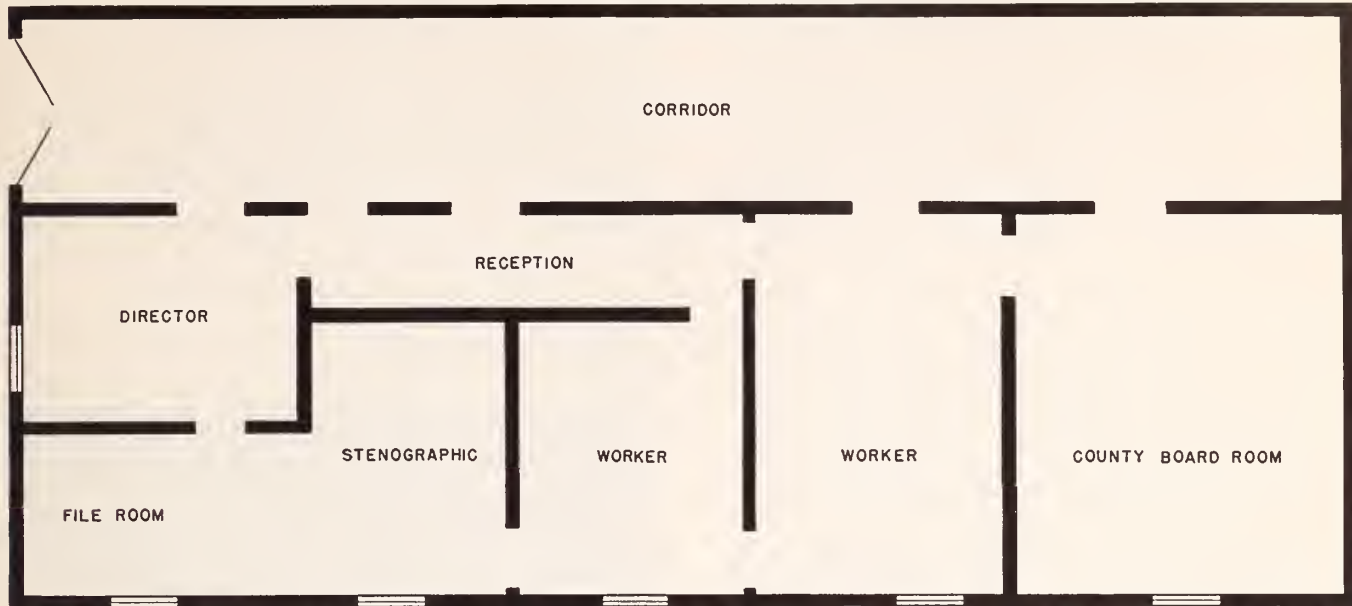
Program	Total	Orange Stamps Purchased	Blue Stamps Issued
Total	\$2,947,353	\$1,964,902	\$982,451
Work Projects Administration.....	\$1,593,390	\$1,062,260	\$531,130
General Assistance.....	410,680	273,787	136,893
Old Age Pension.....	530,090	353,393	176,697
Aid to Dependent Children.....	405,987	270,658	135,329
Aid to the Blind.....	7,206	4,804	2,402

An analysis of the participation by General Assistance cases in the Food Stamp Plan revealed several significant facts. With the exception of two months when the percentage of participation was slightly less than in the months immediately preceding, the trend of participation by these cases was upward; the number of eligible cases participating increased from 25.4 per cent in January to 50.7 per cent in December. Single persons and families of two have a lower percentage of participation than larger families; the tendency is for the percentage to increase in relation to the family size.

PARTICIPATION IN FOOD STAMP PLAN DURING 1940 IN DENVER COUNTY

Program	Average Monthly Cases			Average Monthly Amount		
	Certified as Eligible	Number Participating	Per Cent of Eligibles Participating	Total	Orange Stamps Purchased	Blue Stamps Issued
Total.....				\$245,613	\$163,742	\$81,871
Work Projects Administration.....	6,973	5,173	74.2	\$132,783	\$ 88,522	\$44,261
General Assistance	4,582	1,879	41.0	34,223	22,815	11,408
Old Age Pension	9,703	4,452	45.9	44,174	29,449	14,725
Aid to Dependent Children.....	1,740	1,210	69.5	33,832	22,555	11,277
Aid to the Blind.....	112	55	49.1	601	401	200

Chart III.



NEW QUARTERS OF THE CROWLEY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Crowley County Board of Public Welfare, the members of which were Mr. E. G. Clatworthy, Mr. H. H. Dillon, and Mr. B. Q. Norris, provided new quarters for the County Department of Public Welfare during the year 1940. The new offices represent a distinct improvement over the previous ones, and the above floor plan shows the arrangement of the present quarters. The lobby serves as a waiting room for persons who desire an interview with a member

of the staff; adjoining the lobby is the Director's private office. The large file room is also used as the stenographer's office, and a private interviewing room adjoins it. A room of ample size is provided for the workers' desks. An additional feature which is proving valuable is the board room; it serves for meetings of the County Board of Public Welfare with the Director and for other meetings pertaining to the welfare program.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY Distribution of Elk Meat

In 1913, the citizens of Idaho Springs, Colorado, secured a herd of twenty-five elk from the Federal Government and paid for their transportation from the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming. These elk were liberated in the Chicago Creek Canon and, during the first few winters, the citizens of Idaho Springs furnished hay for them.

The herd has increased to such an extent that ranchers in the Bear Creek, Chicago Creek, Soda Creek, and Echo Lake districts complain about the destruction of hay stacks. When such complaints are received, the game warden kills the elk and notifies the Commissioners of Clear Creek County of the number killed and where they are located. The elk are then taken to Denver for storage in a creamery, where they remain until needed for distribution to needy persons in Clear Creek County. When the frozen meat is returned to Idaho Springs, it is hung in a large, well-ventilated room which is equipped with racks and hooks. In an adjoining room, it is cut

up by a professional butcher and wrapped for distribution.

Twenty-seven elk were killed prior to December 31 during this winter, and twelve of them were distributed during November and December. The game warden estimates that there will be a total of one hundred elk killed this winter.

The meat is distributed to all persons receiving general assistance and to any persons receiving the other types of public assistance if they express a desire for it. During November, elk meat was distributed to 114 families receiving some type of public assistance; this number represents 379 persons. A special delivery was made to some of the most needy families the day before Thanksgiving.

By distributing elk meat, Clear Creek County is not only relieving the ranchers of the destruction wrought by the elk, but is also enabling public assistance recipients to have fresh meat.

A Story of Effective Community Organization

In many localities there is a need for the integration of the various public and private agencies which are actively engaged in assisting the needy persons of the community. Lack of organization oftentimes results in the inefficient and insufficient provision of services in a community. This fact, however, is not usually self-evident, and the result is that some services to the needy are not furnished from any source while others are duplicated by two or more agencies.

In one of Colorado's sparsely settled rural counties which has a population of approximately 8,000, this problem was recognized and effective steps taken toward its solution. The situation was revealed as the result of a father of a family of seven children being seriously injured in a highway accident. The community became aware of the acute needs of this family immediately, and several organizations rushed to their aid with contributions of coal, groceries, and clothing. Soon thereafter, the mother of the family visited the County Department of Public Welfare in desperation, inasmuch as she was unable to pay the rent and to provide the shoes which two children needed. She volunteered the information that if the organizations which had been so kind had known what was actually needed, the assistance would have been a great deal more beneficial to the family. She stated that coal and staple groceries were given to her when she had supplies of them on hand.

This incident impressed the County Department of Public Welfare with the need of merging the resources of the community as an expedient in deriving the greatest possible benefit most efficiently. Several of the organizations were approached with this idea, and in order to insure the stability of such a coalition, the three federated women's clubs of the community were asked to act as sponsors. The proposal of a community service exchange whereby services extended to residents of the community could be recorded as a means of avoiding duplication was presented by the presidents of these three clubs to their respective organizations. The three club presidents then issued invitations for a meeting of every church, society, recreation group, service club, lodge, and study club—a total of thirty-eight groups. Twenty-one were represented at the meeting, and they voted to establish the community service exchange. It was decided that the exchange cards would be kept in the County Department of Public Welfare, in-

asmuch as it was equipped to maintain such records. Each organization appointed one member for representation in the exchange and was given the privilege of selecting the service it wished to extend to the needy. For instance, one club elected to provide clothing, a second to gather magazines and distribute them throughout the county, and another to furnish supplies for the public health nurse.

The exchange was organized shortly before Thanksgiving in 1939, and the Camp Fire Girls were among the organizations which utilized its services in donating baskets. They checked with the cards in the County Department of Public Welfare to determine the families needing Thanksgiving baskets who had not been chosen by any other service groups. After selecting the recipients of their baskets, the Camp Fire Girls reported to the office, and this service, together with the name of the organization extending it, was recorded on the cards of the various families chosen.

The American Legion Auxiliary became aware of the expediency of the exchange and reported their services to veterans' families. In addition, this organization became actively interested in those veterans' families who were being assisted by the County Department of Public Welfare. As a result of the cooperation between the American Legion Auxiliary, the County Department of Public Welfare, and the public health nurse, a maternal and child welfare clinic was established under the program of the State Board of Health. The Auxiliary sponsors the clinic, which is open two afternoons each week, and provides the necessary space and workers. A community recreational program has also been made possible by the American Legion donating their basement for the purpose. It is felt that the contacts made with the Auxiliary in establishing the community service exchange were of great value in securing their sponsorship of the clinic and of obtaining aid for the recreational program.

As a result of the cooperation of the various organizations in the community service exchange, the public health nurse was enabled to establish a loan closet. Articles needed in cases of illness are carried in this closet, and they are available to all residents of the county.

The possibility of effective community organization in serving needy persons has been well demonstrated in this Colorado county for more than a year.

Prior to the establishment of a community service exchange, the lack of organized effort by the various service groups, although sympathetic and eager to help, defeated the final objective of well-balanced assistance. Since the inception of the exchange service, the various groups have been able to eliminate duplication of services and to function more efficiently.

In some instances they have become aware of needs that otherwise would not have been revealed to them. It has also been possible through this coordination of community resources to interpret the functions of the Welfare Department and its place as a vital asset to the community to a greater extent than ever before.

GUNNISON COUNTY HOSPITAL IS CLOSED



The Gunnison Board of County Commissioners, consisting of Mr. W. H. Whalen, Mr. B. H. Jorgensen, and Mr. H. L. Corder, passed a resolution which closed the Gunnison County Hospital on October 15, 1940. The decision to close the institution was a direct result of the increasing adequacy of social security plans to provide for needy aged persons in private homes. The fact that there was only one inmate in the county hospital at the time it was closed indicates that the need for such an institution no longer exists.

The first Gunnison County Hospital was erected in 1882 near the town of Gunnison to provide food and shelter for indigent citizens. It was a one-story brick building consisting of a large room for a ward, a dining room, and living quarters for the superintendent. Since 1923, the county hospital has occu-

piated a two-story school building in Gunnison which is shown in the accompanying picture. The building was repaired and remodeled to suit the intended purpose before the county hospital moved in.

The majority of the persons cared for in the county hospital were male prospectors who had lived in the county for many years and were too old to continue their work. Records relative to the institution are available for the period from 1920 to the date of closing; during this time, 152 persons received care. The average length of residence was four years; the twenty-three years residence of one man represents the longest period. Of the 152 persons cared for, eleven were women who remained in the hospital for an average of five years and whose average age was seventy years; one of these was a resident for fourteen years. Some persons, probably transients, remained only for a night; those with residence of less than one month in the county hospital are not included in the above averages pertaining to length of residence and age.

The average number of persons receiving care in the Gunnison County Hospital gradually decreased from twelve in 1936 to three in 1940. The average cost monthly per patient increased from \$25.16 in 1936 to \$52.27 in 1940; this cost included food, fuel, lights water, and the salary of the matron, but did not include burials, medicines, or the salary of the county physician. At the time the hospital was closed, arrangements were made for the one remaining patient to be cared for in the home of the matron.

The Gunnison County Hospital filled an essential need in the community for many years, and its usefulness should be recognized. It has become possible in recent years, however, for needy aged persons to receive better care in their own homes, and there has been increasing recognition of the fact that this is preferable to institutional care. With the closing of this county hospital, Colorado is progressing toward the goal to abolish poor farms and provide a more nearly normal life for aged persons.

What Does the Taxpayer Expect From County Officials In Providing a Program for Public Welfare?

By A. E. FERGUSON

I believe I could answer that question in just two words, "Too much," and with that answer I would prefer to sit down and let someone else do the talking. However, that would be analogous to our county officials saying to the needy of the county: "Here's your quota for the year; come and get it, but don't come back for twelve months because there won't be any more until that time." The officials would have disbursed the fund very unwisely, just as I would have answered the query propounded by this subject very unfairly, although truthfully. We do expect "too much" from our officials.

This subject is so broad, so universal, so important to our every-day lives that it cannot be dismissed with a wave of the hand, or answered in two words nor in two volumes. It embraces and involves the handling of more funds in the average county than that of any other department of county government or activity. It has grown in the last decade from the handling of a few hundred dollars to the disbursement of thousands of dollars. It has to do with a subject that, in my youth and within the memory of many of us here, was one for quiet discussion in the home and whispered conversation over the teacups. Individuals assumed responsibility for relatives, and communities looked after the welfare of those with no family ties. The doctrine that the individual owed something to the state was in vogue then—rather than that the state is subservient to the individual, as seems to prevail now.

This condition has come upon us so rapidly and developed to such alarming proportions that it is no wonder the lowly taxpayer is completely bewildered, befuddled, nonplussed, and asking himself, "Where do we go from here?"

Some wisecracker recently said: "If taxes get much higher, we will have to invite the wolf in to share expenses." That statement, of course, was intended more for mirth than truth. However, even a jest, if repeated often enough, begins to assume some of the attributes of a truth. The taxpayers are looking to their county officials to see to it that this jest is not carried too far.

The subject of this discussion invites suggestions as to what the taxpayer expects from his county administrators of welfare funds. We might answer by saying that we would be perfectly satisfied to abide by pre-election promises of lower taxes, decreased expenses, and a more efficient and economical handling of welfare funds. With that single statement, we might smugly fold our hands and say: "You have

been elected to do this job; its accomplishment is up to you." Nevertheless, our responsibility should not cease when the votes are counted. Any responsible taxpayer's services should be available, if his counsel and advice were requested by the county officials, and this should be without regard to party affiliations. If we are to get the greatest benefit from our tax dollars, we must not only pay them willingly but must also evidence some interest in their proper distribution.

The average layman taxpayer knows very little about the distribution of the welfare tax dollar, but engages in a lot of loose talk about it. Perhaps this suggested plan would not work—maybe it has never been tried; however, would it be possible, or advisable, for the county officials to draft a committee of taxpayers to work with them as an advisory board—this committee to be chosen on a nonpartisan basis, from taxpayers in different occupations and industries, to serve without pay, and subject to call. From such a cross section, some valuable suggestions might be brought out.

The mere fact that any group of public officials has the authority to distribute public funds should mean, of course, that the distribution is on the basis of need without regard to race, creed, or politics. A needy Republican can be just as hungry and cold as a destitute Democrat, and the color of the outside of a person's stomach in no way affects the emptiness of the inside thereof. Hunger and cold, destitution and want, are no respecters of persons or localities. I think that our welfare situation locally and in the state of Colorado as a whole has been very ably and efficiently administered, for which we taxpayers are grateful. If there are those who feel that they have any just cause for adverse criticism, they should go direct to the proper officials and state their complaint, rather than crying it from the street corners and in public places. If they cannot then be satisfied, they should take the time and trouble to make an impartial investigation. Perhaps it would be well to impose upon such critics a three-day sentence to accompany an investigator and to find out for themselves the true status of affairs.

However, there is no doubt that our investigators and our county officials are sometimes deceived, even as you and I, and that they are sometimes imposed upon by those in whom they have utmost confidence. In a recent issue of a nationally-known magazine appeared an article concerning a man right here in Denver who was sentenced to sixty days

in jail for panhandling, an occupation the judge thought was unnecessary inasmuch as said man had a steady WPA job. "Why are you begging in the streets, while drawing down WPA wages?" demanded the judge. "Your Honor," replied the culprit, "you see, panhandling is my real profession, and while I'm doing all right on relief, I don't know how long it's going to last, and I don't want to take any chance of getting out of practice."

That sort of philosophy is responsible for the occasional relief client accepting orders for fuel when his bin is already full, and orders for groceries and other commodities when he already has a plentiful store. Such incidents do happen so long as avarice and greed exist—so long as the theory that "I'm going to get mine while the getting is good" prevails. Fortunately, such instances are rare occurrences. Perhaps they could be further reduced if welfare agencies were provided with more investigators, or if more frequent checkups were made. Perhaps we are, again, expecting "too much."

The subject of this discussion again implies that the taxpayer should make some suggestions for improvement of the present program, for it is unfair to criticize without making recommendations for betterment. Frankly, the average taxpayer is not compe-

tent to criticize or to suggest. We are so busy trying to make enough money to pay taxes that we have little time to study any welfare program outside of our own. Our county officials and administrators do make a study of this subject, and they have the benefit of actual experience and contact. We must depend largely upon them for a workable program. Nevertheless, we believe that we should timidly suggest that perhaps the program can be improved, and that if the lowly taxpayer can help in any way, he is ready to do so. We do not object to the payment of taxes, we are in favor of the spirit of the relief program, and concur in the idea that in this land of plenty, no deserving person should go hungry or suffer from cold. We ask only that our tax dollars be spent as efficiently as possible, without discrimination, and without fear or favor.

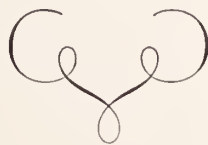
(The above address was given at the Colorado State Conference of Social Work on October 1, 1940, in the special meeting for members of County Welfare Boards which had as its topic "Human Values and County Finances." Mr. A. E. Ferguson, a member of the firm of Wise and Ferguson Lumber Company at Englewood, Colorado, not only has the perspective of a layman but is also very well aware of many problems associated with public welfare administration, inasmuch as he is actively interested in varied phases of civic development in his community. We are pleased to publish this article, which presents public welfare from the layman's point of view.)

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

(Continued from page 28)

institution as well as the opportunity for adjustment in his home and community after his return. If investigation disclosed that the homes of parents or relatives would not provide the boy with the proper environment, the Child Welfare Division placed him in a boarding home. It may be possible in the future for the Child Welfare Division to be of greater as-

sistance to the court in making studies of the child and his environment before commitment. Probably, in some instances, the Child Welfare Division with the cooperation of other social agencies could provide plans for the child and commitment would not be necessary.



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