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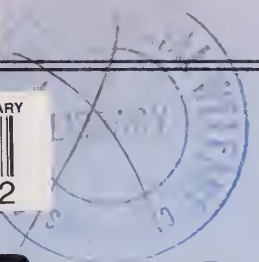
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State Department of Public Welfare

Quarterly Bulletin

Vol. 5

April Through September, 1941

Nos. 2 and 3



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

Colorado

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**COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

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Division of Public Assistance

Old Age Pensions

The needy aged awarded monthly payments under the Colorado Old Age Pension Act are classified into two groups, Class A and Class B. Class A includes persons who are 65 years of age and older; Class B, those who are 60 to 65 years of age. For both classes the standard of support is \$45; that is, the needy aged individual is awarded \$45 less his income. The Federal Government reimburses the state for 50 per cent of the payments of \$40 or less to Class A recipients, the state bearing the other half of these payments plus the entire amount paid to Class A recipients in excess of \$40. In addition, all payments to Class B recipients and all burial expenses incurred for pensioners, of either class, come from state funds exclusively.

The awards to individual recipients are revised from time to time because of changes in their economic circumstances, and the payments also fluctuate from month to month because of variations in the state revenues earmarked for Old Age Pension purposes. If (after burial expenses incurred in the preceding month are provided for) the funds received in the Old Age Pension Fund during the month are not sufficient to pay the full amount of the awards, the deficiency is divided by the number of persons eligible to receive awards. The resulting amount then is deducted from each award. Persons whose awards are equal to or smaller than the deduction for the particular month receive no payments.

Monthly Payments

Recipients of monthly payments under the Old Age Pension program in the three-month period April, 1941—June, 1941, averaged 42,388 a month; Class A recipients averaged 38,776, and Class B, 3,612. In the three months of July, August, and September, 1941, the average total number of recipients was somewhat larger than in the preceding quarter, as was the average number of Class A recipients. The average for Class B recipients, however, was somewhat smaller than in the preceding period. The averages for the third quarter follow: all recipients, 42,635; Class A, 39,052; Class B, 3,583.

Obligations incurred for monthly payments to Class A recipients totaled \$3,505,351.17 for April, May, and June, and \$4,040,374.11 for July, August, and September. For Class B recipients the obligations totaled \$327,135.65 in the former period and \$371,392.20 in the latter. From April through June

the amount of the deduction from each award because of deficiencies in the State Old Age Pension Fund declined, the deductions being: \$14.00 in April, \$11.00 in May, and \$7.00 in June. In July, August, and September, the deductions were, respectively, \$5.00, \$9.00, and \$5.00. As the deductions decreased or increased, the average monthly payments changed in the reverse direction. For Class A recipients the average was \$26.80 in April, \$29.79 in May, \$33.79 in June, \$35.80 in July, \$31.84 in August, and \$35.82 in September. The average payment to Class B recipients did not vary from that to Class A recipients by more than eight cents in any month.

Analysis of Pay Rolls

An analysis of the Old Age Pension pay rolls submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare for May, 1941, revealed that 44.4 per cent of the recipients in the state as a whole received the max-

Table 1.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLASS A AND CLASS B OLD AGE PENSIONERS RECEIVING SPECIFIED MONEY PAYMENTS, MAY, 1941

Payment ¹	Recipients		
	Total	Class A ²	Class B ³
Total.....	42,406	38,779	3,627
\$33.00 and under \$35.00.....	19,267	17,755	1,512
31.00 " " 33.00.....	3,822	3,420	402
29.00 " " 31.00.....	6,777	6,105	672
27.00 " " 29.00.....	2,907	2,644	263
25.00 " " 27.00.....	2,332	2,128	204
23.00 " " 25.00.....	3,254	2,993	261
21.00 " " 23.00.....	939	854	85
19.00 " " 21.00.....	1,165	1,077	88
17.00 " " 19.00.....	383	352	31
15.00 " " 17.00.....	283	255	28
13.00 " " 15.00.....	471	434	37
11.00 " " 13.00.....	203	194	9
9.00 " " 11.00.....	266	250	16
7.00 " " 9.00.....	109	101	8
5.00 " " 7.00.....	67	64	3
3.00 " " 5.00.....	117	113	4
1.00 " " 3.00.....	31	29	2
Under 1.00.....	13	11	2

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.

imum amount paid in that month, which was \$34 because of the deduction of \$11 from each award. The percentage of recipients who were paid the maximum in the various counties differed greatly, ranging from 11 per cent to 58 per cent, as shown in Text Table 2. It should be stated, however, that the percentages for some of the counties may be influenced by small case loads.

Of the total recipients 82.8 per cent received \$25 or more; 13.5 per cent, from \$15 to \$25; 3.3 per cent, from \$5 to \$15; and 0.4 per cent, less than \$5. Text Table 1 shows the number of recipients in the state as a whole, in May, by the amount of payment (in two-dollar intervals) and the class of recipient. Although the distribution for Class A is similar to that for Class B, a somewhat larger proportion of the Class A recipients received from \$33 through \$34; that is, 45.8 per cent of the Class A recipients and only 41.7 per cent of the Class B recipients. On the other hand, 3.4 per cent of the Class A recipients were paid from \$5 to \$15, whereas only 2.3 per cent of the Class B recipients were in that low-payment group. The payments to 0.4 per cent of the Class A recipients and 0.2 per cent of the Class B recipients were less than \$5.

Applications and Cases Under Care

Appendix Tables VIII and IX present figures on applications and cases under care under the Old Age Pension program in the second and third quarters of 1941. During the six months, 3,127 applications were received in addition to the 937 pending April 1st, making a total of 4,064 applications to be considered in the two quarters. Of this total, 3,215 applications were disposed of, assistance being granted in 78.1 per cent of the instances, or 2,510 applications. Voluntary withdrawals and deaths accounted for 98 of the 705 applicants not granted assistance, and the remaining 607 applicants were denied assistance because of noneligibility. The leading reasons for noneligibility were: failure to meet the residence requirements, 22.9 per cent of the total denials in the two quarters, or 139 cases; possession of personal property exceeding \$250 in value, 22.1 per cent, or 134 cases; sufficient resources or income, 12.5 per cent, or 76 cases.

Almost 71 per cent of the 1,899 cases discontinued during the two quarters were closed because of the death of the recipient. Possession of personal property in excess of \$250 was the reason for closing 103 cases, or 5.4 per cent of the total closings; almost as many closings—100, or 5.3 per cent of the total—were attributable to possession of sufficient resources or income.

Table 2.

RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS TOTAL NUMBER AND PER CENT RECEIVING MAXIMUM PAYMENT

By County, May, 1941

County	Number of Recipients		Per Cent Receiving the Maximum
	Total	Receiving the Maximum	
Total	42,406	18,828	44.4
Adams	651	216	33.2
Alamosa	268	85	31.7
Arapahoe	1,175	523	44.5
Archuleta	161	64	39.8
Baca	298	116	38.9
Bent	315	145	46.0
Boulder	1,450	562	38.8
Chaffee	383	172	44.9
Cheyenne	161	92	57.1
Clear Creek.....	116	38	32.8
Conejos	465	76	16.3
Costilla	347	38	11.0
Crowley	205	70	34.1
Custer	129	39	30.2
Delta	790	294	37.2
Denver	11,728	6,805	58.0
Dolores	67	20	29.9
Douglas	121	39	32.2
Eagle	144	65	45.1
Elbert	200	73	36.5
El Paso.....	2,377	1,091	45.9
Fremont	1,055	432	40.9
Garfield	490	214	43.7
Gilpin	65	17	26.2
Grand	86	41	47.7
Gunnison	167	40	24.0
Hinsdale	9	3	33.3
Huerfano	810	281	34.7
Jackson	43	22	51.2
Jefferson	1,083	357	33.0
Kiowa	153	66	43.1
Kit Carson.....	460	238	51.7
Lake	142	17	12.0
La Plata.....	612	243	39.7
Larimer.....	1,566	682	43.6
Las Animas.....	1,465	622	42.5
Lincoln	269	87	32.3
Logan	533	253	47.5
Mesa	1,209	464	38.4
Mineral	24	11	45.8
Moffat	157	55	35.0
Montezuma	376	143	38.0
Montrose	657	222	33.8
Morgan	651	328	50.4
Otero	864	330	38.2
Ouray	99	42	42.4
Park	93	23	24.7
Phillips	203	109	53.7
Pitkin	110	19	17.3
Prowers	525	241	45.9
Pueblo	2,315	934	40.3
Rio Blanco.....	114	51	44.7
Rio Grande.....	379	152	40.1
Routt	308	130	42.2
Saguache	241	83	34.4
San Juan.....	44	17	38.6
San Miguel.....	100	29	29.0
Sedgwick	153	66	43.1
Summit	73	34	46.6
Teller	232	74	31.9
Washington	354	88	24.9
Weld	2,096	774	36.9
Yuma	470	171	36.4

Aid to Dependent Children

Under the present provisions of Title IV of the Social Security Act and the Colorado Aid to Dependent Children Act, the Federal Government participates by one-half in the expenditures made by the counties for Aid to Dependent Children, up to \$18 for the first child and \$12 for each additional child; the state bears one-fourth of these expenditures, and the counties, the remaining one-fourth. Inasmuch as many of the families receiving monthly payments for the support of dependent children have additional needs, supplemental aid often is provided by the County Departments of Public Welfare through General Assistance funds and, in some cases, Tuberculosis Assistance funds.

Monthly Payments and Supplemental Aid

Obligations totaling \$582,504.83 were incurred for Aid to Dependent Children in the period April, 1941—June, 1941, when a monthly average of 6,405 families with 15,687 dependent children received this type of assistance. In July, August, and September, the total obligations and the number of families and children receiving assistance all were somewhat less than in the preceding three-month period. The obligations totaled \$568,104.30; the aided families averaged 6,261 a month; and the children averaged 15,379 a month.

The average monthly payment per family for Aid to Dependent Children varied slightly in the six months of April through September, ranging from \$30.17 through \$30.34. The average monthly payment per dependent child ranged from \$12.28 through \$12.39.

On a monthly average, about one-fifth of the Aid to Dependent Children households received supplemental aid from General Assistance funds in the second quarter. Of the \$50,765.93 in obligations incurred for this purpose, 52.3 per cent was for cash assistance, 11.2 per cent for assistance in kind, 35.5 per cent for hospitalization and medical care, and about 1.0 per cent for burials. In the third quarter, supplemental assistance was again provided to about a fifth of the Aid to Dependent Children households, the obligations for supplementation in this three-month period totaling \$48,986.54. The distribution of the obligations was as follows: 50.3 per cent for cash assistance, 7.9 per cent for assistance in kind, 40.4 per cent for hospitalization and medical care, and 1.4 per cent for burials. In the second quarter almost a tenth of the supplementa-

tion for hospitalization and medical care represented obligations against Tuberculosis Assistance funds, and in the third quarter, somewhat more than a fifth.

Analysis of Pay Rolls

An analysis of the pay rolls for Aid to Dependent Children submitted by the counties for May, 1941, revealed that approximately two-thirds of the families who received this type of assistance were paid the maximum permitted for the number of eligible dependent children. The distribution of the families is shown in Text Table 3 for the state as a whole, by the amount received (indicated by two-dollar intervals up to \$101) and by the number of eligible children.

The concentration of payments at \$18, \$30, \$42, and \$54 probably indicates that the legal maximum of \$18 for the first child and \$12 for each additional child is a fundamental factor in the amount of assistance granted to individual families for Aid to Dependent Children by the County Departments of Public Welfare. It is apparent from the tabulation, however, that the percentage of families receiving the legal maximum decreases as the number of dependent children per family increases. Local economic conditions and other factors which vary from county to county doubtless influence the amount of the payments to the families in any particular area and must be taken into consideration in estimating the adequacy of the aid given.

Applications and Cases Under Care

During the second and third quarters of 1941 applications for Aid to Dependent Children were received from 1,276 families. These applications, plus the 181 pending April 1st, made a total of 1,457 applications involving 3,301 dependent children to be considered in the six-month period. In that time 1,193 applications were disposed of, assistance being granted in nearly 75 per cent of the disposals, or to 894 families with 2,174 dependent children. Voluntary withdrawals totaling 41 accounted for 3.4 per cent of the disposals, and aid was denied 258 families, or 21.6 per cent of the applicants. In 187 instances, or 72.5 per cent of the denials, assistance was not granted because of failure to establish need. Additional details are given for the second and the third quarter, separately, in Appendix Tables X and XI.

Table 3.

**FAMILIES RECEIVING AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN COLORADO CLASSIFIED BY MONTHLY
PAYMENT AND THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY
May, 1941**

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	6,413	2,032	1,865	1,199	677	369	271
\$ 3.00-\$ 4.99.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.00- 6.99.....	8	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
7.00- 8.99.....	24	19	3	1	1	.....	.....
9.00- 10.99.....	95	69	17	6	3	.....	.....
11.00- 12.99.....	81	49	21	8	1	1	1
13.00- 14.99.....	45	32	6	4	3	.....	.....
15.00- 16.99.....	174	107	40	17	6	3	1
17.00- 18.99.....	1,823	¹ 1,752	49	17	3	2	.....
19.00- 20.99.....	120	.....	76	24	11	7	2
21.00- 22.99.....	58	.....	36	15	5	2	.....
23.00- 24.99.....	79	.....	44	23	9	3	.....
25.00- 26.99.....	195	.....	124	37	22	7	5
27.00- 28.99.....	98	.....	59	21	13	3	2
29.00- 30.99.....	1,544	.....	² 1,386	105	29	18	6
31.00- 32.99.....	38	.....	.....	23	9	6	.....
33.00- 34.99.....	44	.....	.....	23	13	6	2
35.00- 36.99.....	146	.....	.....	81	42	10	13
37.00- 38.99.....	60	.....	.....	37	12	10	1
39.00- 40.99.....	200	.....	.....	106	60	25	9
41.00- 42.99.....	708	.....	.....	³ 650	34	16	8
43.00- 44.99.....	33	.....	.....	.....	16	12	5
45.00- 46.99.....	81	.....	.....	.....	37	27	17
47.00- 48.99.....	30	.....	.....	.....	20	7	3
49.00- 50.99.....	147	.....	.....	.....	77	45	25
51.00- 52.99.....	15	.....	.....	.....	6	5	4
53.00- 54.99.....	268	.....	.....	.....	⁴ 245	19	4
55.00- 56.99.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10
57.00- 58.99.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
59.00- 60.99.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	36
61.00- 62.99.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
63.00- 64.99.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
65.00- 66.99.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁵ 77	23
67.00- 68.99.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
69.00- 70.99.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
71.00- 72.99.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
73.00- 74.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
75.00- 76.99.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
77.00- 78.99.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁶ 24
79.00- 80.99.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
81.00- 82.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83.00- 84.99.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
85.00- 86.99.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
87.00- 88.99.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
89.00- 90.99.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁷ 3
91.00- 92.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93.00- 94.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95.00- 96.99.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
97.00- 98.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99.00- 100.00.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
101.00 and over.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁸ 2

¹Includes 1,749 families receiving the maximum of \$18.00.

²Includes 1,383 families receiving the maximum of \$30.00.

³Includes 644 families receiving the maximum of \$42.00.

⁴Includes 245 families receiving the maximum of \$54.00.

⁵Includes 76 families receiving the maximum of \$66.00.

⁶Includes 21 six-child families receiving the maximum of \$78.00.

⁷Includes 2 seven-child families receiving the maximum of \$90.00.

⁸Includes 1 ten-child family receiving the maximum of \$126.00.

Aid to the Blind

Since April 1, 1936, the administration of assistance to needy blind persons, previously the responsibility of the State Commission for the Blind, has been vested in the State Department of Public Welfare. The types of assistance provided under this program of Aid to the Blind are monthly grants, burial, hospitalization and other medical treatment for the prevention of blindness or restoration of sight, and traveling and other incidental expenses necessary in making the medical treatment available. The counties and the state each bear 25 per cent of the costs of the monthly grants, and the Federal Government contributes the other 50 per cent; the legal maximum payment being \$40 at present. The state's share of the assistance other than for monthly grants is 75 per cent; that of the counties is 25 per cent.

Effective July 1, 1941, the State Commission for the Blind was abolished, and the educational, welfare, and social work services and the research functions of the Commission became the responsibility of the State Department of Public Welfare. These services and functions, **which are applicable to all blind persons regardless of need**, are discussed in a separate section of this bulletin as Services for the Blind. Inasmuch as these services are distinct from, but additional to, the financial aid and medical care for the needy blind provided under the Aid to the Blind program, the difference between the two programs should be kept in mind.

Obligations for Monthly Grants and Medical Care

The number of persons receiving monthly grants under the program of Aid to the Blind in the two three-month periods of April, 1941—June, 1941, and July, 1941—September, 1941, ranged, respectively, from 601 to 607 and from 607 to 614. Persons receiving only treatment varied from 10 to 25 a month during the two periods.

Obligations for monthly grants totaled \$54,447.51 in the first period and \$58,611.66 in the second. For hospitalization, other medical care, and expenses incidental to these services, the obligations were \$5,759.95 in the former period and \$5,481.99 in the latter. Burial expenses amounted to \$300 in the first three months and to \$100 in the second three months.

Increased Maximum and Average Grants

The average size of the monthly grants increased from April through September, the averages being as follows: April, \$27.83; May, \$30.77; June, \$31.54; July, \$31.81; August, \$32.14; September, \$32.19. The rise of the monthly average to

more than \$30 after April is attributable to an increase in the maximum payment permitted under the Aid to the Blind Act. Effective January 1, 1940, the maximum payment in which the Federal Government will participate by one-half was increased from \$30 to \$40. The State Legislature, therefore, amended the Aid to the Blind Act to increase from \$30 to \$40 the legal maximum specified in the Colorado law; and, under instructions from the State Department of Public Welfare, the higher maximum went into operation in the counties in May, 1941. The effect of the amendment is observable in comparative figures for months before and after the higher maximum became operative. Data for November, 1940, and for May, 1941, are presented in the following paragraph.

In November, 1940, twelve counties had no recipients of Aid to the Blind; in May, 1941, eleven had none. The total number of recipients in the counties with cases was practically the same in the two months—602 in November and 601 in May. As to the range in the monthly grants, however, the situation had changed considerably. The payments in November ranged from \$8 through \$30, whereas in May they varied from \$7 through \$40. In the latter month 194 recipients, or approximately one-third of the recipients in the state, received payments in excess of \$30; 114 recipients, or nearly a fifth of the total number (19 per cent), received the maximum of \$40. Forty-seven per cent of the recipients were paid \$30 in May, as compared with 74 per cent in the preceding November. The proportion receiving less than \$30 was 5 per cent lower in May than in November.

Applications and Cases Under Care

Appendix Tables XII and XIII show, for the second and third quarters of 1941, the applications for Aid to the Blind and the cases under care. In these tables the data relate to applications and cases involving treatment only as well as to monthly-payment applications and cases. Forty-eight applications were pending April 1st; 88 were received in the second quarter; and 93 were received in the third quarter—a total of 229 for consideration in the two periods. Of this total, 177 applications were disposed of, assistance being granted in 135 instances, or 76.3 per cent of the disposals. Aid was denied because of noneligibility in 31 instances, or 17.5 per cent of the disposals. Eleven applications were terminated because of voluntary withdrawal or

because of the death of the applicant. The predominant reason for denials was failure to qualify under the definition of blindness provided for by the Aid to the Blind Act.¹ Of the 105 persons whose cases

were closed in the two quarters, 59 had had their vision wholly or partially restored.

¹For a statement of the definition as revised after the enactment of Senate Bill No. 578, see: Annual Report, 1940, Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 4, p. 32.

General Assistance

As shown in Appendix Tables VI and VII obligations incurred against state and county funds for General Assistance totaled \$640,220.78 in the second quarter of 1941 and \$538,961.63 in the third quarter.

Types of Aid

In the second quarter 55.1 per cent of the obligations were incurred for cash assistance, 16.4 per cent for assistance in kind, 27.5 per cent for hospitalization and other medical care, and about 1.0 per cent for burials. The percentages for the third quarter are: cash assistance 57.7 per cent; assistance in kind, 8.9 per cent; hospitalization and other medical care, 31.8 per cent; burials, 1.6 per cent. The figures on obligations for hospitalization and medical care include a small proportion (from one to three per cent of the total) which were incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds. The figures on hospitalization and medical care, however, do not include obligations for these types of assistance in counties with group medical care plans, nor do the data include the salaries of county doctors and nurses in counties which have such persons on their pay rolls.

Analysis by Classes

A monthly average of 13,149 unduplicated cases (families or single individuals) received General Assistance in the second quarter, but the average dropped to 9,410 cases in the third quarter. The largest decrease occurred in the number of unduplicated employable cases receiving assistance, the monthly average for these cases being 4,978 in

the second quarter as compared with 1,663 in the third quarter. Exclusive of cases in the Old Age Pension, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to Dependent Children categories, the number of unemployable cases receiving General Assistance in the second quarter was 6,389, unduplicated; in the third quarter, 6,159.

Obligations for aid from General Assistance funds to cases for which some type of categorical assistance also had been approved totaled \$76,311.57 in the second quarter and represented aid to a monthly average of 1,783 cases. Stated according to categories, the supplementation in this quarter was as follows: \$50,765.93 in obligations incurred for a monthly average of 1,378 Aid to Dependent Children households; \$24,692.71 in obligations for an average of 388 Old Age Pension cases; and \$852.93 in obligations for an average of 17 Aid to the Blind cases. In the third quarter, both the obligations incurred for supplementation and the monthly average number of cases receiving supplemental assistance decreased in two categories—Aid to Dependent Children and Old Age Pensions. The monthly average number of Aid to the Blind cases receiving supplementation decreased by one case, but the amount of the obligations increased. The figures for the third quarter are: \$48,986.54 in obligations for a monthly average of 1,227 Aid to Dependent Children households; \$21,537.26 in obligations for an average of 343 Old Age Pension cases; and \$932.84 in obligations for an average of 16 Aid to the Blind cases.

Services for the Blind

Senate Bill 795, passed by the State Legislature in 1941, abolished the State Commission for the Blind, effective July 1st. Under this measure, all industrial and placement activities for the blind were assigned to the newly created State Board of Industries for the Blind; and the blind registry, social services, and educational functions of the former Commission were transferred to the Colorado State Department of Pub-

lic Welfare. In the State Department, a section to administer the Services for the Blind was organized as part of the Division of Public Assistance and placed under the supervision of Mrs. Kathryn C. Barkhausen, who had had many years of experience in this work as executive secretary of the State Commission for the Blind.

The services are applicable to all blind persons

in the state, regardless of age or financial circumstances, and during its first three months of operation the new section carefully studied and formulated plans for an extensive program which, in time, will reach every individual who desires the services. The first step in the program is to compile as complete a register as possible of the blind in Colorado, an undertaking already well started. The State Commission for the Blind had a file of known blind persons, and additional names were available from the Aid to the Blind and the Old Age Pension records of the State Department of Public Welfare. The names obtained from these various sources have been combined into one list, and those of newly found blind persons will be added through a census conducted under the leadership of the County Departments of Public Welfare with the cooperation of local groups and interested persons in the various counties. As a result of the census, the State Department will know the areas in which there is the greatest concentration of blind persons, and also will be able to ascertain the types of services needed and to plan for their more adequate provision.

The three home teachers formerly employed by the State Commission for the Blind were transferred to the State Department of Public Welfare and are continuing their work of rehabilitation and instruction

in the homes of the blind. At present they serve in seven counties in which there is a relatively great concentration of known blind persons; namely, Boulder, Denver, El Paso, Fremont, Larimer, Pueblo, and Weld Counties. These teachers give instruction in reading embossed type, including Braille and Moon, and teach skills such as sewing, weaving, knitting, leatherwork, and typewriting. In the course of their work the teachers do everything possible to assist the individuals handicapped by blindness to lead a normal life.

Another valuable service for the blind under the new section is the distribution of talking books. These books, or machines, are furnished to the state under a WPA project sponsored by the Library of Congress and supervised by the American Foundation for the Blind. The books are lent to any adult person for whom the reading of ordinary print is impossible or unsafe and who is unable to purchase talking books without undue sacrifice. Records for the books are obtainable through the Denver Public Library. At the present time there are 224 books in circulation among the blind persons of Colorado, and it is hoped that more will be made available if the census now being taken indicates there is a larger number of blind persons in the state than known previously.

Division of CCC Selection

Enrollment and Work Furlough Plans

During the period January 1, 1941, through September 30, 1941, the Colorado County Departments of Public Welfare selected from Colorado and enrolled in the CCC, 2,005 young men, or 491 fewer than in the same period in 1940. The decrease in enrollment in 1941 was much greater in proportion in the United States as a whole than in Colorado. Approximately 250 CCC companies were disbanded, 13 of which were located in Colorado. Due to a continuing decrease in the number of young men seeking CCC placement, an additional reduction in the number of companies is anticipated.

Continuous Enrollment Inaugurated

In September, 1941, instructions were received from Mr. J. J. McEntee, Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, inaugurating a continuous enrollment plan. This plan permits the enrollment of a young man in the CCC at any time and at any camp in Colorado, provided his application has been certified by a County Director of Public Welfare. The legal eligibility requirements are that the applicant be 17 to 23½ years of age, single, a citizen of the United States, and unemployed and in need of employment.

In order to facilitate the enrollment of youths from counties in which there are no camps, enrolling teams were scheduled early in September to conduct the examination and enrollment of youths in each of the following twelve places, on the dates stated below if there were five or more applicants at those times:

September 17, October 7, October 28, November 25, and December 16—Golden.

September 18, October 8, October 29, November 26, and December 17—Alamosa, Boulder, Craig, Fort Collins, Hugo, Las Animas, Littleton (at the CCC District Headquarters near the town), Monte Vista, Pueblo, Trinidad, and Wray.

Arrangements were also made to send enrolling teams to any of these places immediately, if five or more applicants should desire enrollment on dates other than those specified.

At first, under the new enrollment plan, the camp administrative personnel were given the authority to certify CCC applicants. Recently, however, this authority was withdrawn, and the full responsibility of selection and certification was returned to the County Departments of Public Welfare.

CCC Furloughs for Farm Work

Recognizing the need for agricultural laborers during the harvesting season, Mr. J. J. McEntee, on August 11th, authorized CCC enrollees to be furloughed from the camps for employment on farms. In explanation, he said: "The facts appear . . . that in certain sections of the country there is a shortage of farm labor. As the basic Act of the Civilian Conservation Corps authorizes its use in emergencies, and as it has been used in the past in fighting fires and in flood and hurricane rescue work, it is desired that immediately a change be made in the CCC regulations authorizing the furloughing, without pay, of enrollees of the Corps who desire to accept employment on farms, ranches, or orchards for the harvesting of crops. . . . Care should be taken that there is no exploitation of the enrollees and that there is no lowering of labor standards in the areas enrollees are offered this type of employment."

The following procedure was devised to carry out Mr. McEntee's instructions: The prospective employer applies to his local employment service office for workers from the CCC. In his application he states the wages to be paid and the length of time it will take to complete the harvest. He is required to describe the housing and mess facilities, and he must agree to provide transportation of the enrollees to and from the camp. All items of the contract must be approved by the local employment service official. When the application is accepted, a call is made to the nearest CCC camp for volunteers, who are immediately furloughed.

From the issuance of the Director's order through September 30th, 157 enrollees in Colorado camps have had employment on Colorado farms in the harvesting of apples, peaches, broomcorn, potatoes, and general harvest work. One Colorado enrollee was furloughed to a New Mexico employer. The camps from which these boys have been furloughed are: F-64-C, Woodland Park; SCS-18-C, Gardner; SCS-15-C, Sterling; SCS-12-C, Grand Junction; SCS-5-C, Springfield; SCS-14-C, Cortez; G-11-C, Redvale; and NP-8-C, Grand Junction. Reports received from the employment service offices show that the employers have been enthusiastic about the cooperation of the CCC and appreciative of the work of the enrollees.

Division of Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Advisory Committee

Advisory or nonadministrative boards are being used more and more by governmental and privately organized groups to obtain, from the expression of those who represent particular groups or interests, an estimate of the collective opinion of the population.

Since the turn of the century, the British government has developed permanent advisory committees to the British executive departments. In 1926 there were sixty such advisory committees, and in 1939 there were ninety-seven. A function of these committees is to provide expert advice. "Likewise, they serve to protect the public interest, because they furnish an adequate safeguard for the public against a bureaucracy whose powers are increasing as the expansion of governmental functions continues."¹ In France, the Superior Council of Commerce and Industry and other bodies wholly or partly advisory in character were long ago established by law.²

John R. Commons, Professor of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, has voiced a plea for advisory councils in the state departments of labor. He has stated, "In order to have real representation with representatives whose word will carry weight, it is necessary that the representative be backed by an organized group."³

Personnel of the Committee

The Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Public Welfare has an advisory committee which is nonadministrative. It has no power to appoint members to the staff or to make policy decisions; these powers are vested in the State Board of Public Welfare. After careful study of matters pertaining to standards of personnel and to the formulation of policies, the Advisory Committee makes recommendations to the State Board for its consideration.

Colorado has been fortunate in having on the Advisory Committee for the Child Welfare Division, ever since the Committee's inception, representatives of different departments, agencies, and organizations doing or interested in doing child welfare work. The Advisory Committee was formed soon after the creation of the Department of Public Welfare, the first meeting of the Committee being held on June 26, 1936. Mrs. Mary E. Holland, Executive Secretary of the Colorado Children's Aid Society, was chosen to be the first chairman. Subsequent chairmen have

been as follows: Mrs. Jean Sinnock,⁴ Assistant Director of the University of Denver School of Social Work; Mrs. Fred B. Orman, club woman, Pueblo; Mrs. Lester Friedman, club woman, Denver; and Mr. Leo Keleher, Department Chairman of the American Legion Child Welfare, the present chairman.

Members of a board should represent a "variety of types, ages, talents, social and religious affiliations"; and they should "inspire and keep the confidence of the public," by "possessing sound judgment, being open minded, teachable, cooperative, and well informed of the needs of the community and of its resources."⁵ These qualifications are kept in mind in the selection of members of the Child Welfare Advisory Committee. A nominating committee, which is appointed by the chairman following the annual election of officers, has the responsibility of finding persons in the state who might become valuable members of the group. The nominating committee submits the names of prospective members to the Advisory Committee, and after action is taken by this group a list with recommendations is forwarded to the State Board of Public Welfare for final decision. In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws adopted by the group, the terms of one-half of the twenty members of the Advisory Committee terminate in September of each year. An exception is made in the case of the secretary, who is the Director of the Child Welfare Division. As there are now three vacancies, the membership of the Advisory Committee is seventeen for the time being instead of twenty.

Work of the Committee

The Child Welfare Advisory Committee meets once each month at the central office of the Child Welfare Division. Special meetings are held when necessary. At times, invitations are issued to representatives of groups doing or interested in doing child welfare work, in order that they may present their points of view and participate in discussion.

Advisory boards or committees are very effective in interpreting the work of a department, division, or agency to other groups or organizations and in integrating the work of the different agencies. In Colorado, the function of the Child Welfare Advisory Committee is threefold: (a) interpreting to the local communities the work of the Child Welfare Division, the total child welfare needs of the state, and facili-

ties or lack of facilities for meeting these needs; (b) counseling with and advising the Director of the Child Welfare Division in matters pertinent to this specialized work; interpreting to her the attitudes and interests of groups, agencies, and others in the local communities; and bringing before her the scope of unmet needs as they see them in their communities; (c) playing an important role in integrating or coordinating the work of groups directly engaged in child welfare activities.

In counties where there is a child welfare worker on the staff of the County Department of Public Wel-

fare, county advisory committees have been formed. These county committees have been of the greatest help in the development of the child welfare program throughout the state, as well as in individual counties.⁶

¹American Political Science Review, Vol. 34 (February, 1940), p. 86.

²Arthur W. McMahon, "Advisory Boards," Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences (Macmillan Co., 1930), Vol. II, pp. 609-10.

³Arthur W. McMahon, "Advisory Boards," Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences (Macmillan Co., 1930), Vol. II, p. 609.

⁴Charter member of the State Child Welfare Advisory Committee.

⁵The Board Member, New Haven Council of Social Agencies (Yale University Press, 1936), p. 2.

⁶Arapahoe, Garfield, Jefferson, Mesa, Otero, Prowers and Weld Counties.

Members of the State Child Welfare Advisory Committee

Mrs. Everett Bedford, Greeley—Member, Advisory Committee on Child Welfare, Weld County.

Mrs. Arthur T. Cowperthwaite, Denver—Member, American Association of University Women.

Miss Betty Davis, Denver — Member, Denver Junior League.

Mrs. Lester Friedman, Denver—Vice-chairman, Women's Speakers Bureau, Denver Community Chest.

Mrs. John M. Hadden, Lakewood—Member, Advisory Committee on Child Welfare, Jefferson County; Executive Committeewoman, District 2, American Legion Auxiliary; and Chapeau Departmental, 8 et 40.

Mr. Leo E. Keleher, Denver—Department Chairman, American Legion Child Welfare.

Miss Lucy A. Lloyd, Colorado Springs—Superintendent, Myron Stratton Home.

Mr. Angus L. McAulay, Denver—United States Probation Parole Officer.

Mrs. A. C. Magruder, Colorado Springs—Member of the Board, Colorado Springs Community Chest; and member, Child Welfare Committee of Colorado Springs.

*Monsignor John R. Mulroy, Denver—Diocesan Director, Catholic Charities.

*Mrs. Fred B. Orman, Pueblo—Chairman, General Advisory Committee of the Division of Crippled Children, Colorado State Division of Public Health.

Mrs. Eugene Revelle, Denver—President of the Board, Florence Crittenton Home; Chairman, Child Welfare Division, Denver Council of Social Agencies; and Chairman, Women's Speakers Bureau, Denver Community Chest.

Mr. Finlay MacFarland Robinson, Denver—Attorney.

Mrs. A. B. Shuttleworth, Denver—Field Secretary and Organizer, Parent-Teacher Association of Colorado.

Mrs. Eudochia Bell Smith, Denver—State Senator, First Senatorial District.

Miss Marie C. Smith, Denver—Director, Division of Child Welfare, State Department of Public Welfare.

Mrs. Henry B. Teller, Littleton—Past President, Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

*Charter member of the State Child Welfare Advisory Committee.



MRS. BEDFORD



MRS. COWPERTHWAIT



MISS DAVIS



MRS. FRIEDMAN



MRS. HADDEN



MISS LLOYD



*MONSIGNOR MULROY



MR. KELEHER
CHAIRMAN



*MRS. ORMAN



MRS. MAGRUDER



MR. MCAULAY



MR. ROBINSON



MRS. REVELLE



MRS. SHUTTLEWORTH



MRS. SMITH



MRS. TELLER



MISS SMITH

Division of Commodity Distribution

Community School Lunch Program

The enhancement of school lunch programs is one of the most important areas in which the Surplus Marketing Administration operates. The Administration is cooperating with other federal agencies, state agencies, and local communities in the expansion of these programs vital to the welfare of children. In every section of the United States, including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, well-balanced, nutritious lunches are served to children who, because of restricted or improper diets, lack the foods essential for good health and normal growth. In the fall term of 1940, three million school children were served daily, and early in 1941 the number had increased to nearly five million. The foods apportioned by the Administration for the benefit of school children include butter, milk, and other dairy products; fresh, dried, and canned fruits; flour and cereals; fresh and dried vegetables; bacon, ham, and lard; and eggs. Assurance has been given that protective foods, adequate in amount and variety, will be available for extending and strengthening the "health defense" of the nation.

Development of the Program in Colorado

The Special Colorado State Relief Committee, predecessor of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare, became aware of unmet food needs among school children of the state early in the depression period. In addition, the gravity of the problem was recognized by the members of the medical profession, and in January, 1934, a number of physicians contributed their services in determining the prevalence of malnutrition among school children. Of the boys and girls examined, a significant proportion were found to be definitely in the malnutrition class. As a result of these findings, the physicians recommended that the State Relief Committee distribute cod liver oil, as a temporary measure, and formulate plans for serving hot lunches. This program for pupils was inaugurated on an experimental basis in five schools. It brought such favorable results that plans were made to expand the program, and there was considerable growth in the movement in the following three years. Reports on the program from superintendents, teachers, doctors, and nurses showed that the children improved in general health, mental alertness, and deportment. In addition, attendance was noticeably more regular.

In 1938 the Surplus Marketing Administration, then known as the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, entered very actively into the Colorado program. It used the school lunch program as a channel for the distribution of surplus foods, set up accounting procedures, and sent representatives into the field to expand and coordinate the school lunch activities. With surpluses on the increase in 1939 and 1940, the Surplus Marketing Administration played a more and more active part in the school lunch program. Different plans suggested by the Administration and by the State Department of Public Welfare for a coordinated state-wide program were considered, and in August, 1940, the Community School Lunch Program now in effect was approved by Washington officials and put into operation immediately.

Present Operation and Extent

The objective of the present Community School Lunch Program is to provide at least one hot meal a day to the undernourished children in every community in the state. No child who is provided lunches under the program is charged for the food. Parents and others who are interested may contribute money or food to the individual school programs.

From the nucleus in the five schools included in the first experiment, the school lunch program in Colorado expanded to 267 schools with 24,475 children in September, 1940, and to 595 schools with 37,487 children in April, 1941. It is estimated that not less than 50,000 children will have wholesome, well-balanced lunches made available to them in the school year 1941-1942.

The progress of the program in both rural and urban schools has been followed with more than passive attention by parents, teachers, local officials, and other interested persons; and by community organizations and local, state, and federal agencies. They all have a common interest in child and youth welfare which is demonstrated by a close working relationship in the school lunch program. The Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration, and Farm Security Administration play important roles in supplying labor and supervision. The Surplus Marketing Administration, the State Department of Public Welfare, and the com-



munities in which the schools are located furnish the food. Because the success of the program is in proportion to the interest of each local community in the nutrition of its own children, there is more and more active participation on the local level. It is the consensus of those interested in the welfare of children that through continued concentrated efforts toward good nutrition among school pupils there

will be further improvement in health conditions, school attendance, and scholastic achievement.

The alert, energetic children shown in the illustration were photographed as they commenced the dessert course (consisting of milk, fruit, and oatmeal cookies) of a well-balanced meal served under the Community School Lunch Program in a rural school in southern Colorado.

Division of Tuberculosis Assistance

Progress in the Hospitalization Program

At the end of March, 1941, there were 91 cases of active tuberculosis on the waiting list for hospitalization at state-county expense, and in the months of April, May, and June, 66 additional persons applied for this type of assistance. Of these 157 cases, all those found eligible were approved for hospitalization before or immediately following the first of July.

During the first three years and nine months in which the state-county hospitalization program was in effect, the applications averaged approximately 10.5 a month; during the period April, 1941—September,

1941, approximately 25.3 a month. The rise in applications in the last six months does not necessarily mean that tuberculosis is becoming more prevalent in Colorado. Instead, the increase in applications may imply a more comprehensive understanding of the value of the hospitalization program to the needy tuberculous residents of the state, both by the people and by the County Departments of Public Welfare. Whether there will be an increase or decrease in the rate of applications in the future cannot be predicted.

There was an average of 179.4 cases in the

various approved sanatoria during the period July, 1941—September, 1941, and approximately 40 cases in the out-patient departments who returned to the sanatoria on an average of twice each month for pneumothorax refills. At the end of September, there were 204 patients in the sanatoria and 49 in the out-patient departments. Seven cases were awaiting disposal. (For a summary of applications and cases under care, April 1, 1941, to October 1, 1941, see Table XIV, in the last section of this bulletin.)

The necessity for removing persons afflicted with tuberculosis from their homes to sanatoria for treatment cannot be overemphasized. When funds became insufficient for reimbursements by the state in the past biennium, various county departments hospitalized—entirely at their own expense—fifty per cent of the eligible persons who had applied for sanatorium treatment. For the biennium July 1, 1941—June 30, 1943, the Legislature appropriated sufficient funds to pay half the cost of using approximately

195 beds in tuberculosis sanatoria during the two-year period, a considerable increase over the appropriation for the past biennium. Nevertheless, it is possible that the new appropriation may prove to be inadequate to meet the state's share of the demands for state-county assistance. If so, the one way to assure early treatment of all eligible patients is to hospitalize the cases entirely at county expense whenever it is necessary to place applicants on the waiting list for state-county assistance. Reports on this practice, as adopted by various counties in the past biennium, indicate gratifying results in subsequent reductions in the number of new cases. If the same policy can be more widely adopted during the current biennium, should exhaustion of state funds make it necessary, it will contribute greatly to the further prevention of tuberculosis in Colorado and thereby materially reduce the future expenditures required for the care of needy tuberculous persons.

The County Health Unit

By L. J. LULL, M.D., M.P.H.

Colorado State Board of Health

The first full-time county health unit in the United States was established in the state of Washington in 1912. Since then the success of the unit system of local health administration has been demonstrated by the fact that over fifty per cent of all counties in the United States now have full-time health units. Funds available since 1936 for maternal, child, and public health purposes, under Titles V and VI of the Social Security Act, have been of great assistance to local communities in establishing full-time health services. With the federal funds available to Colorado under these titles of the Act, the State Board of Health is able to allot sufficient funds to county governments to finance fifty per cent of the cost of such units.

The federal funds may be allotted only to local communities in which there is an efficient health administrator. Furthermore, at present, outright grants of federal moneys to Colorado counties for health activities are made only to those in which full-time health units have been established, and in which there is thus a guarantee of efficient administration.

Advantages of the Full-Time County Health Unit

In addition to the financial advantages obtainable through eligibility for allotments from federal funds granted to the state for public health purposes, there are other distinct benefits to be derived from the establishment of a full-time health unit. The health unit system may be expected to bring improved coordination with other local governmental agencies, better qualified public health personnel, more efficient administration, and greater cooperation with the County Medical Society and community organizations.

All employees of a county health unit are under the direct supervision of the local Board of Health and are responsible to the administrators of the local government. It is required that all personnel in a health unit receiving federal funds have special qualifications for the positions they hold. The Health Officer in such a unit must, in addition to being a graduate of a medical school, have had a minimum of one year of post-graduate college work in public health. All nurses and sanitary officers taking part in the work also must have had post-graduate college study in the field of public health.

Under the usual system of health administration in Colorado counties, it is customary to appoint a

local physician as Health Officer on a part-time basis. Under this plan, the Health Officer must make the major part of his living from private practice among the citizens of the community—a situation which may create difficulties in his administration of the laws and regulations regarding health and sanitation. If he is strict in their enforcement, he may at times offend the very persons among whom he has his private practice. This, of course, would tend to limit his income. When a physician is appointed as full-time health administrator in a community, he is responsible to local officials, and he is free to enforce fully all laws and regulations pertaining to his duties.

In conducting a program of public health under a unit type of organization, the usual procedure is as follows: The County Health Officer makes a complete appraisal of all health and sanitation problems within his jurisdiction. The results of this appraisal are reported to his Board of Health (the County Commissioners) with his recommendations as to the solution of such problems. If the program he suggests is approved by the members, it is then referred to an advisory committee of the local Medical Society. Before any program is put into effect, both the Board of Health and the advisory committee of the Medical Society must endorse all the plans for it.

The Work of the County Health Unit

The county health unit, or County Health Department as it is usually called, and the local Department of Public Welfare work in close harmony and cooperation on many matters related to health, but the basic health functions of the two services are separate and distinct. In general it may be said that the activities of the Health Department are directed toward the prevention of illness, whereas the health activities of the Department of Public Welfare are directed toward providing for the treatment of needy persons who are sick. The preventive work of the Health Department, therefore, eventually should have a very direct effect on the quantity of medical care necessary in the public welfare program.

A major function of the county health unit is teaching people to live under hygienic conditions and to do everything possible to prevent illness or disease in the community as a whole. The Health Officer's interest and responsibilities, therefore, extend over the entire population and are not directed

chiefly toward particular groups. He is just as much interested in the health of a millionaire as he is in that of a person in poor economic circumstances.

Some medical services to individuals are required in conducting effective disease prevention and general public health programs. For instance, in the control of certain communicable diseases the best methods are vaccination and immunization and require services to individuals by physicians. It is the function of the public health unit to provide such medical services for keeping individuals well, and in some types of disease to provide curative medical care in order to prevent the infection of other persons by the diseased individuals.

The expenditure of public funds for health activities has been demonstrated many times to be a good investment. Nevertheless, the beneficial effects of a new health program usually cannot be observed immediately, because the eradication of bad public health conditions requires long-time methods. For example, the communicable disease rates applying to the first year of a county health unit's operation might suggest that the diseases were more prevalent than in former years. Actually, the higher reported rates probably would be due not to a higher incidence of the diseases but to greater efficiency in case finding and reporting. As case finding becomes more efficient, a health unit gradually is able to eliminate sources of contagion more completely and ultimately to reduce the actual annual number of cases of communicable diseases. Seldom is it possible to see any decided decrease in the number of communicable disease cases reported annually until the health unit's program has been in operation several years.

For efficient protection of public health, it is necessary that the county health unit organize its work according to a definite, comprehensive plan. Usually, in Colorado the program of a full-time county health unit embraces activities in eight to ten major fields. These include communicable disease control, with special programs in venereal disease and tuberculosis control; maternal, infant, and preschool health services; services for crippled children; school health programs; sanitation services inclusive of inspection, consultation, and improvement programs; and laboratory services performed by a qualified technician and made available not only to the personnel of the health unit but also to the practicing physicians of the community.

Every effort is made by the health unit to have all communicable disease cases reported to it. The cases then are fully investigated as to contacts and spread of the diseases, and the sources of infection

are eliminated if possible. The health unit also carries on case-finding activities through programs of health examinations, tuberculin testing, chest X-rays, serological examinations in venereal disease control, and various other methods. The Health Officer has the responsibility of seeing that suitable immunization measures are taken in the community, through private care and through immunization programs carried on by the health unit and directed particularly toward population groups especially susceptible to the various diseases.

In venereal disease and tuberculosis control, the Health Officer has the further responsibility of seeing that the infected persons promptly receive adequate curative treatment or isolation, or both, as suitable to the particular condition. If necessary, arrangements are made to have the care furnished to poor persons at public expense by clinics, hospitals, and cooperating private physicians. Some of these services to individuals may be furnished by the health unit from funds for public health purposes, especially in venereal disease control; some of them may be arranged through other agencies, local and state, as in the hospitalization of needy tuberculous patients by the County and State Departments of Public Welfare.

The maternity and infant health programs involve physical examinations, health guidance, and medical services in order to prevent maternal and infant deaths and illnesses. If adequate maternity care is not available in the community, it is the Health Officer's duty to provide some plan under which every pregnant mother has proper medical attention, prenatal, natal, and postnatal. He also seeks to provide for adequate observation and examination of all preschool infants, encouraging the examination of well babies through private and public channels so that incipient disabilities may be detected before they become major medical problems. Similarly, the basic objective in the program for care of crippled children is to locate the cases and arrange for examination and treatment of the conditions in their developmental stages, in cooperation with the Crippled Children's Division of the State Department of Health.

A great deal of preventive health work is accomplished through immunization, health instruction, and health examination programs in the public schools when the school administrators, the teachers, and the health unit personnel work in close cooperation. The health unit also furthers its preventive work by providing consultative, diagnostic, and laboratory services to practicing physicians in their care of

communicable disease cases. Important types of cooperation with local communities are consultative services by the Sanitarian on water supply, waste disposal, and other sanitation problems.

A Year's Work by a Colorado County Health Unit

As a specific example of a full-time health unit's

work, details are presented below on the activities of the Health Department in a Colorado county with somewhat more than 23,000 inhabitants, about half of whom live in rural areas. The following tabulation shows the type and volume of public health services in the county during the year 1940.

Table 4.

SERVICES BY A FULL-TIME COUNTY HEALTH UNIT IN COLORADO, 1940

Public Health Nursing Service		Sanitary Service	
Admissions to service		Field visits to private premises.....	472
Nursing home visits in all services.....	7,547	Field visits to food handling establishments	356
Infants and preschool children.....	915	Other services (field visits, etc.).....	314
Postpartums	363	Field visits to dairy farms.....	147
Prenatals	345	New privies installed.....	106
Deliveries attended.....	258	Individual water supplies installed.....	80
Tuberculosis—active, contacts, suspects.....	204	Field visits to milk plants.....	49
Crippled children.....	116	Field visits to public water supplies.....	38
Communicable disease.....	112	Field visits to schools.....	30
Venereal disease.....	89		
Laboratory Service		Clinic Report	
Laboratory specimens examined		Visits to venereal disease clinic.....	2,289
Eating utensils.....	830	Infant and preschool visits to health conference	723
Diphtheria cultures.....	552	Prenatal visits to medical conference.....	479
Urinalyses	549	Infant and preschool admissions to health conference	257
Other specimens examined.....	277	Prenatal admissions to medical conference	146
Water bacteriology.....	227	Examinations in chest clinic.....	142
Typhoid and paratyphoid.....	218	Patients admitted to venereal disease clinic	112
Tuberculosis sputum and cultures.....	201	Examinations in crippled children's clinic..	82
Milk specimens.....	153		
Gonorrhea smears and cultures.....	118		
Pneumonia typing.....	60		

Floor Plan of the Morgan County Department of Public Welfare

The recent expansion of office space, changes in the floor plan, and installation of modern lighting facilities in the headquarters of the Morgan County Department of Public Welfare have resulted in improved working conditions for all staff members. The clerical employees now have their desks in a separate office instead of the reception room. A dictation room installed in one corner of the clerical office further contributes to the efficiency of the staff. Three small interviewing rooms at one end of the reception room are divided by partitions low enough to

permit ventilation but sufficiently high to afford privacy. With all office interviewing done in these rooms, the social service workers have increased opportunity for uninterrupted work at their desks. (See diagram, p. 18.)

Because the offices are somewhat below the ground level, good lighting is very important. This problem has been met by an overhead light in each of the interviewing rooms, a large fluorescent light overhead in the social service workers' office, and fluorescent lamps attached to the desks of the clerical employees.

Figure 1.

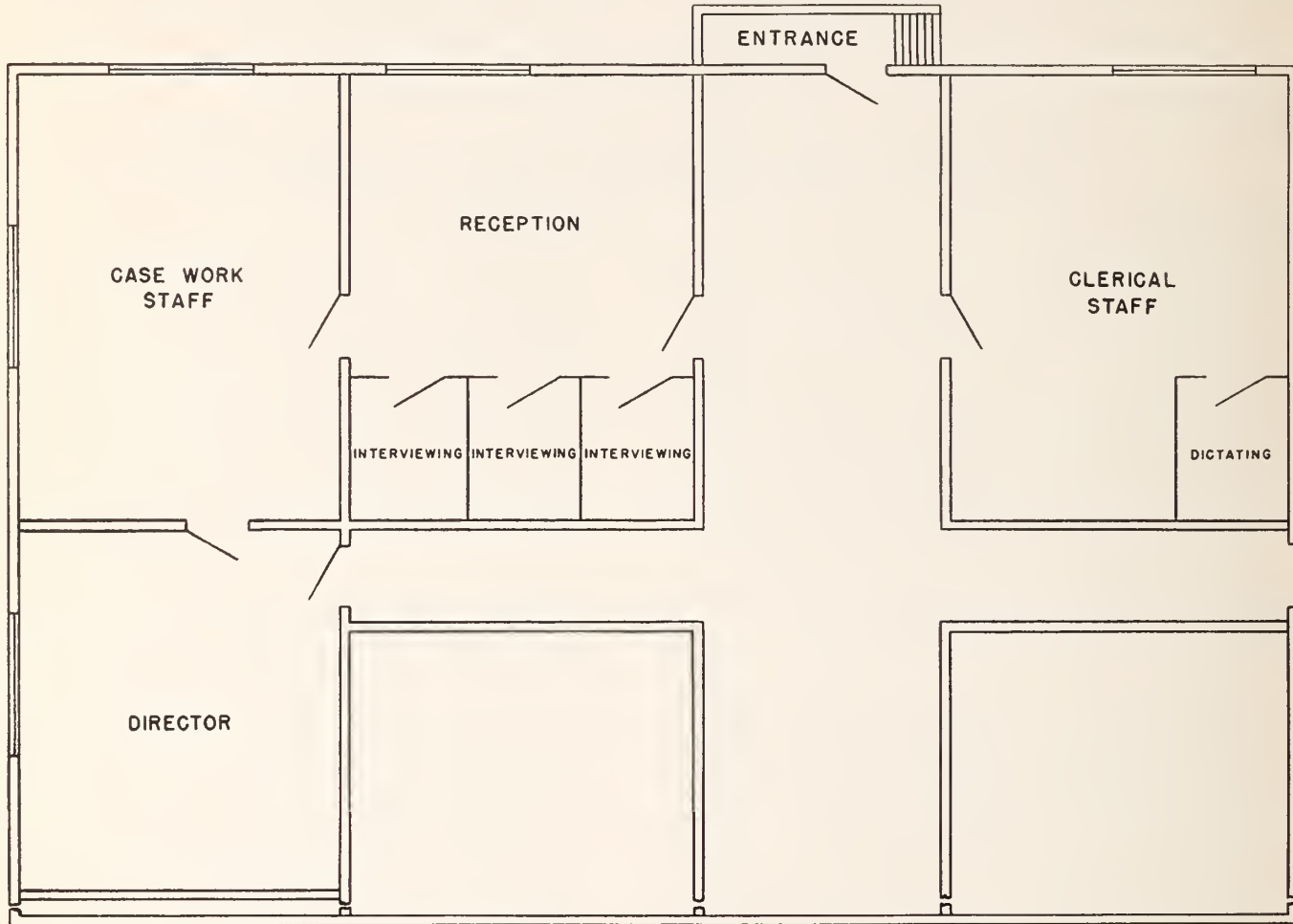


Table I.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES—OLD AGE PENSION FUND
January 1, 1941—September 30, 1941

BALANCE ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1941.....\$ 1,249,068.19

REVENUES:

State Revenues:	Sales Tax	Liquor Taxes	Use Tax	Inheritance Taxes (10%)	Incorporation Fees (10%)	Beer and Liquor Licenses Cities	Total
January	\$ 577,832.91	\$ 148,919.47	\$ 37,141.49	\$ 8,523.66	\$ 104.03	\$214,546.88	\$ 987,068.44
February	448,776.17	115,605.34	15,430.55	4,578.46	50.83	43,796.24	628,237.59
March	418,870.49	136,628.58	29,610.02	3,380.20	80.28	26,271.85	614,841.42
April	483,333.90	141,823.64	33,945.39	29,256.14	54.15	13,614.75	702,027.97
May	541,982.75	172,222.82	31,576.56	2,015.77	51.78	50,031.09	797,880.77
June	599,780.30	165,555.29	40,375.83	1,808.04	37.53	15,044.65	822,601.64
July	559,947.14	154,442.89	23,447.61	5,204.27	24.70	5,263.16	748,329.77
August	597,403.06	193,054.15	33,636.99	4,389.51	43.23	7,087.92	835,614.86
September	566,118.93	181,706.13	27,995.06	3,379.30	47.02	3,369.95	782,616.39
	<u>\$4,794,045.65</u>	<u>\$1,409,958.31</u>	<u>\$273,159.50</u>	<u>\$ 62,535.35</u>	<u>\$ 493.55</u>	<u>\$379,026.49</u>	<u>\$6,919,218.85</u>

Treasurer's Surplus
Recoveries and Adjustments.....
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....

112,808.29
19,955.05
5,778,141.81

Total Revenues.....

12,830,124.00
\$14,079,192.19

TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUES

EXPENDITURES:

	Pensions	Burials	Total
January	\$ 1,446,221.71	\$ 8,479.50	\$ 1,454,701.21
February	1,693,050.44	13,685.00	1,706,735.44
March	1,159,971.96	8,890.15	1,168,862.11
April	1,126,081.45	7,851.15	1,133,932.60
May	1,258,119.26	10,142.48	1,268,261.74
June	1,432,661.67	7,647.89	1,440,309.56
July	1,520,850.01	8,323.40	1,529,173.41
August	1,350,949.36	6,133.14	1,357,082.50
September	1,522,935.19	9,915.00	1,532,850.19
	<u>\$12,510,841.05</u>	<u>\$ 81,067.71</u>	<u>\$12,591,908.76</u>

BALANCE ON HAND, SEPTEMBER 30, 1941.....

12,591,908.76
\$ 1,487,283.43

¹This includes the sum of \$581,865.36 Federal Funds to be used in matching State Funds, and the balance represents the September, 1941, State collections to be used in making the October, 1941, Old Age Pension payments and Burials.

PENSION PAYMENTS

	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Pensions Only.....	\$6,833,834.02	\$5,677,007.03	\$12,510,841.05
Per cent.....	54.62	45.38	100.00

Table II.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—STATE PUBLIC WELFARE FUND

April 1, 1941—June 30, 1941

BALANCE APRIL 1, 1941.....		\$1,241,572.95
RECEIPTS:		
Sales Tax.....	\$2,012,503.97	
Liquor Taxes.....	593,934.06	
Use Tax.....	131,142.72	
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	34,821.00	
Incorporation Fees.....	151.00	
Recoveries—Old Age Pensions.....	7,256.68	
Appropriation—Unemployable Relief.....	440,294.26	
Appropriation—Tuberculosis.....	12,500.00	
License Fees—Cities and Towns (liquor).....	78,690.49	
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	2,048,046.50	
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	2,261.71	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		5,361,602.39
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....		\$6,603,175.34
EXPENDITURES:		
Old Age Pensions (Including Burials).....	\$3,842,503.90	
Aid to Dependent Children.....	434,020.58	
Aid to the Blind (Including Burials and Treatment).....	44,897.62	
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	5,587.11	
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	5,132.10	
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	440,294.24	
Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	41,325.94	
Sponsorship of W.P.A. Projects.....	83,161.58	
Tuberculosis Expense.....	11,416.59	
State Administrative Expense.....	58,350.35	
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	184,710.31	
Transfers to General Fund.....	¹ 390,105.24	
Audit Exceptions.....	² 11,825.14	
Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	15.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....		5,553,345.70
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1941.....		³ \$1,049,829.64

¹This 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.

²This amount represents Federal share of payments to cases receiving grants of Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind, which were found to be ineligible by the Federal Auditors in prior periods.

³Includes \$983,487.72 in Old Age Pension Fund.

Table III.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—STATE PUBLIC WELFARE FUND

July 1, 1941—September 30, 1941

BALANCE JULY 1, 1941.....		\$ 1,049,829.64
RECEIPTS:		
Sales Tax	\$ 2,134,327.10	
Liquor Taxes	655,359.96	
Use Tax.....	105,361.80	
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	13,655.88	
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	121.00	
Recoveries—Old Age Pensions.....	5,412.16	
Appropriation—Unemployable Relief	474,724.70	
Appropriation—Tuberculosis	26,650.00	
License Fees—Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	15,721.03	
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	3,022,345.04	
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	2,018.74	
Surplus—State Treasurer.....	119,444.07	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		6,575,141.48
		<hr/>
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....		\$ 7,624,971.12
EXPENDITURES:		
Old Age Pensions (Including Burials).....	\$ 4,419,106.10	
Aid to Dependent Children.....	421,838.76	
Aid to the Blind (Including Burials and Treatment).....	47,340.44	
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	5,440.93	
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	5,425.21	
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	449,724.70	
Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	22,150.54	
Sponsorship of W.P.A. Projects.....	21,636.43	
Tuberculosis Expense.....	19,802.10	
State Administrative Expense.....	52,012.98	
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	188,320.09	
Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	.12	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		5,652,798.40
		<hr/>
BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1941.....		<u>\$ 1,972,172.72</u>

¹Includes \$1,471,181.69 in Old Age Pension Fund.

Table IV.

STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

April, May, and June, 1941

County	Unemploy- able Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Wel- fare Admin- istration	Tuberculosis Aid	Total
Adams	\$ 8,528.88	\$ 56,943.65	\$ 521.58	\$ 5,221.31	\$ 2,297.43	\$ 106.30	\$ 73,619.15
Alamosa	3,167.36	24,056.78	374.96	2,502.75	1,192.72		31,294.57
Arapahoe	9,254.30	106,504.43	1,035.00	15,636.60	4,909.76	109.47	137,449.56
Archuleta	1,282.74	15,282.12		1,048.50	867.30		18,480.66
Baca	2,749.11	29,072.67		2,300.25	1,664.25		35,786.28
Bent	2,000.77	29,578.67	217.50	1,520.25	2,132.56		35,449.75
Boulder	13,214.33	126,939.17	1,148.81	11,877.84	5,704.06	1,198.82	160,083.03
Chaffee	3,837.99	36,778.53	588.75	3,753.39	1,358.13		46,316.79
Cheyenne	1,569.50	15,765.18	181.50	1,232.43	775.58		19,524.19
Clear Creek	1,998.88	9,886.78	270.00	1,388.25	404.82		13,948.73
Conejos	4,264.44	42,710.67	363.75	3,786.00	1,593.97	21.37	52,740.20
Costilla	5,330.54	27,354.01	405.00	896.07	1,988.90		35,974.52
Crowley	1,610.80	19,614.75	36.00	1,392.75	893.81	108.96	23,657.07
Custer	1,112.38	12,163.45	339.89	643.50	612.57		14,871.79
Delta	3,497.06	68,981.53	416.12	7,030.20	3,090.49	230.38	83,245.78
Denver	153,409.64	1,035,210.35	10,684.52	141,156.30	48,587.62	1,058.47	1,390,106.90
Dolores	453.70	6,042.11		641.25	422.78		7,559.84
Douglas	852.89	9,944.00	157.50	2,012.64	424.62	22.05	13,413.70
Eagle	2,337.40	13,448.01		1,986.75	871.44		18,643.60
Elbert	1,279.33	18,729.30	67.50	1,623.97	1,168.33		22,868.43
El Paso	17,057.75	216,087.64	2,245.87	17,923.85	8,338.58	936.70	262,590.39
Fremont	10,522.92	96,823.66	1,226.25	8,138.40	2,490.65		119,201.88
Garfield	2,300.62	44,236.22	469.89	5,178.00	2,481.37	160.87	54,826.97
Gilpin	670.89	6,249.11		1,045.50	508.56		8,474.06
Grand	1,238.67	7,801.31	56.25	418.50	390.27		9,905.00
Gunnison	2,533.39	13,850.97	61.89	1,689.75	921.90		19,057.90
Hinsdale	170.58	839.31		33.75	212.44		1,256.08
Huerfano	14,499.09	77,310.75	927.00	6,855.00	4,648.16		104,240.00
Jackson	356.54	4,142.39		737.25	202.50		5,438.68
Jefferson	8,474.81	91,900.31	1,152.38	13,726.68	4,291.13	82.97	119,628.28
Kiowa	1,401.21	14,748.75	133.22	1,475.25	1,180.28		18,938.71
Kit Carson	3,130.19	45,545.93	324.90	3,763.89	1,672.86		54,437.77
Lake	2,485.13	12,463.35	123.75	1,787.71	669.31	69.53	17,598.78
La Plata	5,377.62	55,955.71	570.00	5,670.07	2,060.32	108.80	69,742.53
Larimer	14,998.70	144,016.71	1,176.45	14,276.40	7,517.02	471.73	182,457.01
Las Animas	18,123.86	139,982.80	2,665.87	13,115.25	8,268.85	426.34	182,582.97
Lincoln	2,277.30	25,812.09	418.50	2,564.25	1,281.67	337.97	32,691.78
Logan	5,543.77	49,885.35	1,055.48	5,223.75	1,975.56	363.19	64,047.10
Mesa	3,837.99	106,870.81	1,164.00	7,006.01	4,697.13	521.98	124,097.92
Mineral	255.86	2,280.14		250.50	259.65		3,046.15
Moffat	1,234.70	14,798.65	355.15	1,440.75	534.90		18,364.15
Montezuma	2,810.57	34,659.52	342.51	4,322.89	1,146.16	243.14	43,524.79
Montrose	4,586.13	59,003.80	461.25	2,828.25	1,789.97		68,669.40
Morgan	6,328.52	62,912.80	352.50	7,769.25	2,228.00		79,591.07
Otero	5,401.91	79,049.51	1,099.99	9,680.25	4,508.97	660.74	100,401.37
Ouray	1,008.07	9,287.32	135.00	946.50	279.42		11,656.31
Park	453.59	8,367.98	142.50	820.12	598.17		10,382.36
Phillips	1,823.72	19,472.77	120.00	1,535.25	449.82		23,401.56
Pitkin	1,259.67	9,743.25	18.00	843.75	502.41		12,367.08
Prowers	5,429.31	50,787.48	405.00	8,155.12	2,676.99	599.12	68,053.02
Pueblo	24,811.63	208,231.86	3,758.62	22,593.14	13,012.99	837.54	273,245.78
Rio Blanco	783.10	10,635.80		1,323.00	502.56		13,244.46
Rio Grande	2,830.25	34,626.29	436.24	2,374.50	1,805.54		42,072.82
Routt	4,323.36	27,729.58	446.25	3,470.25	1,070.43		37,039.87
Saguache	876.10	21,338.75	142.50	1,551.75	821.44		24,730.54
San Juan	973.04	4,216.40		240.75	348.00		5,778.19
San Miguel	471.18	8,767.04	310.12	349.80	421.74		10,319.88
Sedgwick	1,411.35	14,273.07	45.00	1,552.50	515.18	117.27	17,914.37
Summit	583.17	7,051.25		198.00	588.51		8,420.93
Teller	2,760.46	20,768.90	543.00	1,581.75	897.96		26,552.07
Washington	2,853.00	33,275.56	202.50	3,564.07	1,433.30	16.50	41,344.93
Weld	26,312.05	190,997.79	2,445.33	34,690.42	9,956.42	1,504.21	265,906.22
Yuma	3,960.42	44,149.75	530.62	5,476.50	2,210.85	120.22	56,448.36
TOTALS	\$440,294.24	\$3,835,954.59	\$ 42,872.16	\$ 435,839.32	\$ 183,329.08	\$ 10,434.64	\$4,948,724.03

Table V.
STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES
July, August, and September, 1941

County	Unemploy- able Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Wel- fare Admin- istration	Tuberculosis Aid	Total
Adams	\$ 7,972.40	\$ 65,398.35	\$ 434.25	\$ 5,082.93	\$ 2,194.31	\$ 129.83	\$ 81,212.07
Alamosa	2,969.75	27,721.07	240.93	2,663.25	1,165.39	.....	34,760.39
Arapahoe	7,517.75	122,321.28	1,099.35	15,423.60	5,039.37	301.25	151,702.60
Archuleta	1,320.10	17,441.47	.....	999.00	884.41	.....	20,644.98
Baca	2,689.50	33,066.00	.....	2,391.00	1,725.69	.....	39,872.19
Bent	2,270.55	33,019.48	198.90	1,567.50	2,341.54	72.12	39,470.09
Boulder	12,898.45	147,358.52	1,351.31	12,044.62	5,731.09	1,519.83	180,903.82
Chaffee	3,949.00	42,051.26	630.00	3,791.63	1,371.83	.....	51,793.72
Cheyenne	1,333.45	17,957.80	222.75	1,380.93	853.47	.....	21,748.40
Clear Creek	2,103.00	11,931.69	450.00	1,409.25	587.05	.....	16,480.99
Conejos	4,563.80	48,372.00	409.50	3,797.63	2,078.47	109.45	59,330.85
Costilla	4,985.30	32,481.61	384.19	896.06	1,955.36	.....	40,702.52
Crowley	1,700.95	22,566.25	31.80	1,478.21	946.21	134.79	26,858.21
Custer	1,033.80	14,109.05	333.75	621.00	789.21	.....	16,886.81
Delta	3,806.55	82,698.17	538.23	7,047.49	3,148.40	218.56	97,457.40
Denver	174,647.75	1,193,792.31	12,290.88	136,106.95	49,615.49	1,923.43	1,568,376.81
Dolores	506.90	6,521.11	.....	613.13	673.91	.....	8,315.05
Douglas	631.80	11,522.60	225.00	1,990.13	528.36	103.87	15,001.76
Eagle	2,261.05	15,348.80	90.00	1,793.25	886.07	.....	20,379.17
Elbert	1,398.20	21,223.77	67.50	1,501.27	1,197.46	.....	25,388.20
El Paso	14,981.50	248,126.10	2,309.68	16,827.35	9,055.89	1,197.94	292,498.46
Fremont	10,544.10	112,286.61	1,567.88	8,611.65	2,510.51	49.22	135,569.97
Garfield	2,394.55	50,278.00	578.63	4,777.88	2,417.50	137.83	60,584.39
Gilpin	630.75	7,122.71	33.04	734.25	408.63	.....	8,929.38
Grand	936.75	9,007.98	56.25	360.00	514.56	.....	10,875.54
Gunnison	2,611.80	16,110.00	20.63	1,689.75	955.32	.....	21,387.50
Hinsdale	190.40	956.31	.....	11.25	122.34	.....	1,280.30
Huerfano	10,968.75	87,118.00	1,033.50	6,339.38	4,455.05	30.23	109,944.91
Jackson	251.05	4,442.99	.....	758.25	220.96	87.58	5,760.83
Jefferson	8,272.00	106,372.46	1,175.78	12,306.47	4,260.75	132.44	132,519.90
Kiowa	1,870.65	16,988.75	173.57	1,430.25	997.61	.....	21,460.83
Kit Carson	2,773.60	51,379.30	217.50	3,502.13	1,684.87	.....	59,557.40
Lake	1,829.70	14,385.52	123.75	1,749.47	754.38	110.05	18,952.87
La Plata	5,745.60	64,772.97	558.75	6,057.30	2,132.69	157.18	79,424.49
Larimer	15,590.00	166,590.08	1,127.43	13,410.26	7,524.96	633.18	204,875.91
Las Animas	15,791.75	160,702.96	2,439.53	13,326.00	8,542.72	491.87	201,294.83
Lincoln	1,822.60	29,222.10	423.00	2,364.00	1,322.95	157.00	35,311.65
Logan	4,177.00	57,248.39	936.00	5,191.50	1,986.67	297.91	69,837.47
Mesa	3,446.45	123,743.25	1,174.61	6,501.85	4,797.71	1,029.41	140,693.28
Mineral	268.50	2,531.05	133.95	220.50	225.00	.....	3,379.00
Moffat	1,075.50	17,101.34	202.50	1,101.37	662.46	.....	20,143.17
Montezuma	3,350.25	40,177.55	321.00	4,129.93	1,253.82	225.07	49,457.62
Montrose	4,594.95	69,726.60	450.00	2,702.25	1,826.58	31.25	79,331.63
Morgan	5,464.05	70,324.94	326.25	7,178.25	2,208.56	46.58	85,548.63
Otero	5,685.15	92,834.68	1,226.71	9,910.50	4,512.25	770.57	114,939.86
Ouray	778.35	10,299.68	135.00	912.00	370.17	.....	12,495.20
Park	699.90	9,921.98	45.00	590.73	817.52	.....	12,075.13
Phillips	1,632.60	23,046.34	135.00	1,586.25	449.92	.....	26,850.11
Pitkin	1,142.75	10,781.10	18.00	776.25	615.51	.....	13,333.61
Prowers	6,542.35	57,863.07	412.50	8,129.62	3,075.27	685.47	76,708.28
Pueblo	28,450.75	238,040.24	4,783.88	22,442.40	12,961.84	1,093.75	307,772.86
Rio Blanco	823.35	12,792.70	.....	1,183.50	596.90	.....	15,396.45
Rio Grande	2,744.45	39,847.42	319.50	2,252.25	1,767.11	.....	46,930.73
Routt	3,899.20	32,050.38	310.87	3,809.25	1,387.76	32.45	41,489.91
Saguache	760.15	24,214.23	240.00	1,536.75	799.80	.....	27,550.93
San Juan	729.60	4,860.65	.....	240.75	263.25	13.12	6,107.37
San Miguel	556.30	10,057.19	343.88	350.78	460.68	.....	11,768.83
Sedgwick	1,094.05	16,077.90	67.50	1,602.75	507.48	101.09	19,450.77
Summit	634.80	8,188.25	.....	207.00	584.73	.....	9,614.78
Teller	2,256.70	24,191.60	561.00	1,532.25	1,058.79	.....	29,600.34
Washington	2,773.85	38,200.31	202.50	4,077.67	1,367.29	.....	46,621.62
Weld	24,415.35	218,079.44	3,307.34	34,910.17	9,201.18	2,587.23	292,500.71
Yuma	3,962.75	49,853.53	605.83	5,583.75	2,168.77	116.10	62,290.73
TOTALS	\$449,724.70	\$4,414,819.24	\$ 47,096.08	\$ 425,514.74	\$ 187,521.80	\$ 14,727.65	\$5,539,404.21

Table VI.
GENERAL ASSISTANCE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR CASES BY SPECIFIED KIND OF ASSISTANCE
BY COUNTY
Quarter Ended June 30, 1941

County	Total	Cash	Assistance in Kind	Hospitalization ¹	Medical Care ¹	Burial
TOTAL	\$640,220.78	\$352,947.93	\$105,063.09	\$134,218.75	\$ 41,807.46	\$ 6,183.55
Adams	15,085.39	1,435.00	4,350.87	6,558.46	2,581.06	160.00
Alamosa	3,179.73	1,482.05	550.82	1,003.93	75.10	67.83
Arapahoe	17,718.46	3,724.00	5,398.82	8,552.23	8.41	35.00
Archuleta	1,723.81	1,249.31	312.70	.....	161.80	.....
Baca	5,162.90	2,224.30	257.80	2,258.85	186.95	235.00
Bent	3,214.00	875.20	395.75	1,379.80	410.20	153.05
Boulder	19,100.07	9,831.05	2,622.05	4,327.75	1,920.72	398.50
Chaffee	5,070.43	3,622.00	49.48	1,085.45	193.50	120.00
Cheyenne	2,213.73	471.00	420.39	715.50	606.84	.....
Clear Creek.....	3,463.35	63.00	1,693.43	1,616.00	90.92	.....
Conejos	4,421.93	1,606.00	276.03	779.14	1,627.70	133.06
Costilla	3,969.75	83.00	2,881.53	317.50	662.72	25.00
Crowley	3,100.76	992.25	874.87	889.21	294.43	50.00
Custer	1,738.47	345.00	212.09	461.39	719.99	.....
Delta	6,871.68	2,126.84	1,264.64	923.05	2,504.65	52.50
Denver	193,937.63	189,191.59	272.48	1,744.00	2,729.56	.....
Dolores	681.33	360.00	200.45	113.68	7.20	.....
Douglas	1,781.60	.....	346.61	1,344.74	90.25	.....
Eagle	6,639.35	1,371.50	1,490.72	2,456.71	1,095.42	225.00
Elbert	4,157.10	666.50	509.52	1,626.69	1,354.39	.....
El Paso.....	23,185.84	5,493.74	6,700.88	10,312.60	528.62	150.00
Fremont	7,402.11	6,293.43	378.88	201.20	318.60	210.00
Garfield	4,825.24	1,285.00	1,048.45	1,437.50	1,004.29	50.00
Gilpin	2,033.92	643.00	634.12	730.80	26.00	.....
Grand	2,932.56	254.00	861.59	1,554.92	262.05	.....
Gunnison	5,187.38	1,058.00	2,837.58	1,218.14	73.66	.....
Hinsdale	173.00	135.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....
Huerfano	11,331.75	8,588.00	876.68	1,609.62	72.45	185.00
Jackson	839.95	51.00	18.85	530.00	240.10	.....
Jefferson	17,659.72	5,419.12	6,182.77	5,294.06	548.77	215.00
Kiowa	2,479.99	904.50	431.11	735.25	409.13	.....
Kit Carson.....	6,415.63	614.50	3,198.90	1,226.54	1,375.69	.....
Lake	2,943.94	1,121.00	995.14	766.52	21.28	40.00
La Plata.....	11,474.37	4,763.95	816.61	5,042.95	590.86	260.00
Larimer	28,994.39	11,724.02	8,558.26	7,206.36	1,010.75	495.00
Las Animas	20,210.20	8,698.64	3,525.61	6,732.33	953.62	300.00
Lincoln	4,431.55	742.00	651.76	1,849.69	1,188.10	.....
Logan	8,891.37	926.00	4,560.33	2,515.55	849.49	40.00
Mesa	7,657.53	2,872.50	1,197.49	2,664.21	823.33	100.00
Mineral	257.81	.....	190.00	.....	67.81	.....
Moffat	2,820.04	1,197.50	544.42	977.24	100.88	.....
Montezuma	4,829.52	2,176.00	468.64	2,077.82	57.06	50.00
Montrose	5,674.08	1,658.17	1,818.49	1,716.05	361.37	120.00
Morgan	9,981.17	1,419.89	5,176.83	2,545.18	705.27	134.00
Otero	8,045.19	2,229.50	1,138.64	2,595.42	1,792.63	289.00
Ouray	1,883.95	407.00	945.40	87.00	444.55	.....
Park	898.87	523.00	60.12	275.50	15.25	25.00
Phillips	3,328.59	.....	1,556.72	1,121.59	350.28	300.00
Pitkin	2,869.02	941.00	165.70	1,697.32	15.00	50.00
Prowers	12,183.66	4,374.08	2,473.75	3,157.78	2,053.05	125.00
Pueblo	37,159.73	28,353.31	706.78	5,990.30	1,674.34	435.00
Rio Blanco.....	1,764.01	903.25	118.16	507.35	210.25	25.00
Rio Grande	3,063.79	1,431.29	840.47	370.25	382.68	39.10
Routt	5,667.14	1,662.47	2,532.35	1,236.27	236.05	.....
Saguache	1,715.37	338.30	139.96	740.74	490.36	6.01
San Juan.....	1,804.80	.....	857.30	877.50	.....	70.00
San Miguel.....	865.01	31.80	469.71	260.00	38.50	65.00
Sedgwick	2,128.06	75.00	601.71	875.75	548.10	27.50
Summit	1,033.55	.....	655.05	229.50	149.00	.....
Teller	2,661.38	323.00	1,756.07	463.92	68.39	50.00
Washington	6,499.71	1,996.73	1,445.68	2,036.29	956.01	65.00
Weld	40,237.85	15,821.75	8,727.99	12,823.05	2,337.06	528.00
Yuma	10,546.57	3,777.90	3,817.09	1,774.61	1,096.97	80.00

¹Does not include obligations incurred for medical care and hospitalization classified as group care nor for salaries of county doctors and nurses; a very small percentage of the totals (less than 5 per cent) represents obligations incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds.

Table VII.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR CASES BY SPECIFIED KIND OF ASSISTANCE BY COUNTY

Quarter Ended September 30, 1941

County	Total	Cash	Assistance in Kind	Hospitalization ¹	Medical Care ²	Burial
TOTAL	\$538,961.63	\$311,080.35	\$ 47,791.50	\$130,442.47	\$ 41,069.36	\$ 8,577.95
Adams	11,144.33	1,360.00	1,873.95	5,941.46	1,788.92	180.00
Alamosa	3,112.13	1,345.20	317.13	1,318.70	125.10	6.00
Arapahoe	13,581.26	4,656.00	1,217.99	7,707.27	.....	.....
Archuleta	1,584.83	1,182.12	263.68	.....	134.03	5.00
Baca	4,670.79	2,163.11	326.42	1,671.71	429.55	80.00
Bent	2,839.95	1,023.33	256.78	814.35	682.99	62.50
Boulder	17,943.70	8,606.95	837.88	6,179.83	1,821.54	497.50
Chaffee	4,625.70	3,297.16	29.76	1,106.45	152.33	40.00
Cheyenne	2,648.04	427.00	257.75	1,125.00	818.29	20.00
Clear Creek.....	2,791.71	700.00	579.44	1,260.75	71.52	180.00
Conejos	4,706.01	1,643.40	216.83	1,296.45	1,428.33	121.00
Costilla	3,105.49	344.64	1,355.49	559.92	725.60	119.84
Crowley	2,928.78	1,699.85	66.40	853.03	139.50	170.00
Custer	2,185.35	330.00	194.30	945.45	715.60	.....
Delta	7,321.82	2,026.44	632.04	1,627.87	2,945.47	90.00
Denver	147,700.27	140,038.98	392.89	4,602.00	2,616.40	50.00
Dolores	709.01	360.00	155.20	87.46	91.35	15.00
Douglas	1,537.79	189.00	113.27	1,213.82	21.70	.....
Eagle	4,426.60	1,324.00	578.48	1,592.46	856.66	75.00
Elbert	2,718.38	477.80	208.98	1,197.38	734.22	100.00
El Paso.....	19,786.18	8,272.09	2,876.79	7,818.56	349.74	469.00
Fremont	7,875.35	6,787.41	255.65	575.54	256.75	.....
Garfield	4,690.15	1,358.00	800.86	1,503.20	928.09	100.00
Gilpin	1,234.55	342.00	276.32	582.40	33.83	.....
Grand	2,219.93	260.00	71.00	1,522.48	251.45	115.00
Gunnison	4,176.87	992.00	1,862.33	1,050.77	91.77	180.00
Hinsdale	184.50	130.00	.....	12.50	42.00	.....
Huerfano	9,162.32	6,187.50	1,083.08	1,528.74	98.00	265.00
Jackson	952.86	.....	.....	533.00	334.86	85.00
Jefferson	13,299.16	5,258.50	1,868.61	5,225.44	946.61	.....
Kiowa	2,506.64	1,069.30	179.04	715.77	542.53	.....
Kit Carson.....	5,847.97	840.50	1,347.03	2,077.65	1,367.79	215.00
Lake	2,448.89	1,157.42	603.87	581.30	26.30	80.00
La Plata.....	8,129.23	4,428.15	355.77	2,739.17	256.14	350.00
Larimer	22,895.95	11,253.58	4,234.38	6,082.20	1,165.79	160.00
Las Animas.....	20,448.05	9,805.30	1,750.19	7,197.36	1,115.20	580.00
Lincoln	4,273.25	613.00	321.87	2,192.78	990.60	155.00
Logan	5,930.84	832.00	2,086.18	2,342.37	670.29	.....
Mesa	7,812.19	3,011.80	880.36	2,909.01	811.02	200.00
Mineral	214.70	.....	156.84	.....	57.86	.....
Moffat	1,946.35	824.50	274.26	649.60	127.99	70.00
Montezuma	4,420.41	2,280.00	215.28	1,488.51	86.62	350.00
Montrose	5,968.73	1,963.50	1,660.19	1,845.02	365.02	135.00
Morgan	6,001.50	1,899.45	1,797.79	1,580.40	492.86	231.00
Otero	10,731.38	2,328.96	1,576.34	3,668.36	2,798.72	359.00
Ouray	1,106.89	290.00	202.25	165.00	449.64	.....
Park	1,743.74	505.00	128.50	935.24	131.00	44.00
Phillips	1,967.82	330.00	786.23	662.00	129.59	60.00
Pitkin	2,310.81	837.00	189.05	1,268.76	16.00	.....
Prowers	10,510.56	3,962.34	1,612.19	2,714.58	1,996.45	225.00
Pueblo	36,870.55	27,417.76	103.64	6,540.79	1,923.36	885.00
Rio Blanco.....	1,574.19	750.00	70.55	532.50	161.14	60.00
Rio Grande.....	3,610.46	1,392.04	745.57	880.50	522.35	70.00
Routt	4,194.89	1,920.50	1,049.25	790.88	374.26	60.00
Saguache	1,027.17	392.50	72.15	120.50	398.21	43.81
San Juan.....	1,488.78	.....	659.00	829.78	.....	.....
San Miguel.....	692.50	.....	420.60	194.50	77.40	.....
Sedgwick	1,812.86	146.00	355.75	929.10	382.01	.....
Summit	1,252.16	.....	440.70	706.76	54.70	50.00
Teller	3,412.56	1,964.13	651.95	709.70	36.78	50.00
Washington	5,229.63	1,842.49	509.91	1,743.44	940.49	193.30
Weld	37,956.80	20,761.05	2,048.40	12,344.15	2,102.20	701.00
Yuma	6,759.37	3,479.60	1,337.12	850.80	866.85	225.00

¹Does not include obligations incurred for medical care and hospitalization classified as group care nor for salaries of county doctors and nurses; a very small percentage of the totals (less than 5 per cent) represents obligations incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds.

Table VIII.

OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS

April, May, June, 1941

Applications

Pending—March 31, 1941.....	937
Received during April, May, June, 1941.....	1,599
Total	2,536
Disposed of during the quarter.....	1,811
1. Assistance granted	(79%) 1,426
2. Assistance not granted.....	(21%) 385
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	35
B. Applicant deceased.....	7
C. Denied	343
a. Residence requirements not met.....	79
b. Personal property in excess of \$250.00.....	64
c. Sufficient resources or income.....	43
d. Real property (not home) in excess of \$500.00.....	40
e. Age requirements not met.....	35
f. Transferred property.....	24
g. Real or personal property of spouse in excess of amount allowed..	22
h. Relatives support.....	10
i. Citizenship requirements not met.....	10
j. Not a registered voter (Class B only).....	9
k. Moved out of county.....	5
l. In need of continuing institutional care.....	2
Pending—June 30, 1941.....	725

* * * * *

Cases Under Care

Continued from March, 1941.....	42,744
Added during April, May, June, 1941.....	1,426
Total	44,170
Closed during the quarter.....	981
Reasons for closing	
1. Death	682
2. Personal property in excess of \$250.00.....	56
3. Sufficient resources or income.....	47
4. Moved to another state.....	47
5. Admitted to public institution.....	30
6. Aid from relatives.....	28
7. Real property in excess of \$500.00.....	25
8. Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	24
9. Personal property of spouse in excess of \$500.00.....	11
10. Real property of spouse in excess of \$1,000.00.....	8
11. Admitted to voluntary (private) institution.....	5
12. Moved to another county.....	3
13. Eligibility not established	2
14. Miscellaneous	13
Continued to July, 1941.....	43,189

Table IX.

OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS
July, August, September, 1941

Applications

Pending—June 30, 1941.....	725
Received during July, August, September, 1941.....	1,528
Total	2,253
Disposed of during the quarter.....	1,404
1. Assistance granted.....	(77%) 1,084
2. Assistance not granted.....	(23%) 320
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	48
B. Applicant deceased.....	8
C. Denied	264
a. Personal property in excess of \$250.00.....	70
b. Residence requirements not met.....	60
c. Sufficient resources or income.....	33
d. Real property (not home) in excess of \$500.00.....	31
e. Age requirements not met.....	29
f. Real or personal property of spouse in excess of amount allowed..	7
g. Transferred property.....	6
h. Relatives support.....	6
i. Citizenship requirements not met.....	5
j. Moved out of county.....	3
k. Miscellaneous	14
Pending—September 30, 1941.....	849

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Cases Under Care

Continued from June, 1941.....	43,189
Added during July, August, September, 1941.....	1,084
Total	44,273
Closed during the quarter.....	918
Reasons for closing	
1. Death	663
2. Sufficient resources or income.....	53
3. Personal property in excess of \$250.00.....	47
4. Moved to another state.....	38
5. Admitted to public institution.....	28
6. Real property in excess of \$500.00.....	21
7. Personal property of spouse in excess of \$500.00.....	15
8. Real property of spouse in excess of \$1,000.00.....	15
9. Aid from relatives.....	11
10. Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	8
11. Moved to another county.....	4
12. Admitted to voluntary (private) institution.....	3
13. Old Age Retirement Benefits.....	3
14. Miscellaneous	9
Continued to October, 1941.....	43,355

Table X.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS

April, May, June, 1941

Applications		Families	Children
Pending—March 31, 1941.....		181	380
Received during April, May, June, 1941.....		623	1,391
Total		804	1,771
Disposed of during the quarter.....		635	1,375
	Families Children		
1. Assistance granted.....	480	1,098	
2. Assistance not granted.....	155	277	
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	19		
B. Denied	136		
a. Need not established.....	95		
b. Residence requirements not met.....	11		
c. Moved out of county.....	6		
d. Child or children not in home.....	6		
e. No verification of birth.....	3		
f. Father returned home	2		
g. Father employable	2		
h. Mother remarried	2		
i. Child not related.....	2		
j. Unsuitable home	2		
k. Miscellaneous	5		
Pending—June 30, 1941.....		169	396
* * * * *			
Cases Under Care			
Continued from March, 1941.....		6,437	15,847
Added during April, May, June, 1941.....		480	1,098
Total		6,917	16,945
Closed during the quarter.....		489	1,200
Reasons for closing:			
1. Increased resources of parents.....	108		
2. Receipt of other public or private aid.....	66		
3. Support by remarriage of parent.....	57		
4. Child reached maximum age.....	41		
5. Absent parent returned.....	41		
6. Moved to another state.....	38		
7. Increased support from relatives.....	32		
8. Parent no longer incapacitated.....	25		
9. Change of payee.....	17		
10. Mother remarried	10		
11. No eligible payee available.....	9		
12. Increased income of dependent child.....	9		
13. Child or children admitted to institution.....	8		
14. Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	5		
15. Moved to another county.....	4		
16. Death of dependent child.....	2		
17. Receipt of Survivors Benefits.....	2		
18. Miscellaneous	15		
Continued to July, 1941.....		6,428	15,745

Table XI.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS

July, August, September, 1941

Applications	Families	Children
Pending—July 30, 1941.....	169	396
Received during July, August, September, 1941.....	653	1,530
Total	822	1,926
Disposed of during the quarter.....	558	1,357
	Families	Children
1. Assistance granted.....	414	1,076
2. Assistance not granted.....	144	281
A. Voluntary withdrawal	22	
B. Denied	122	
a. Need not established.....	92	
b. Residence requirements not met.....	5	
c. Absent parent returned.....	5	
d. Child or children not in the home.....	4	
e. Moved out of county.....	3	
f. Father employable.....	3	
g. Mother remarried.....	3	
h. Survivors Benefits	2	
i. Miscellaneous	5	
Pending—September 30, 1941.....	264	569

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Cases Under Care

Continued from June, 1941.....	6,428	15,745
Added during July, August, September, 1941.....	414	1,076
Total	6,842	16,821
Closed during the quarter.....	515	1,262
Reasons for closing		
1. Increased resources of parents.....	1,173	
2. Moved to another state.....	53	
3. Child reached maximum age.....	42	
4. Increased support from relatives.....	41	
5. Support by remarriage of parent.....	37	
6. Absent parent returned.....	28	
7. Mother remarried	26	
8. Change of payee.....	22	
9. Parent no longer incapacitated.....	18	
10. Moved to another county.....	13	
11. No eligible payee available.....	10	
12. Increased income of dependent child.....	8	
13. Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	7	
14. Child admitted to institution.....	4	
15. Receipt of Survivors Benefits.....	2	
16. Miscellaneous	31	
Continued to October, 1941.....	6,327	15,559

¹Includes 53 WPA.

Table XII.

AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS

April, May, June, 1941

Applications

Pending—March 31, 1941.....	48
Received during April, May, June, 1941.....	88
Total	<u>136</u>
Disposed of during the quarter.....	94
1. Assistance granted.....	70
2. Assistance not granted.....	24
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	5
B. Applicant deceased.....	1
C. Denied	18
a. Not blind as defined in law.....	9
b. Operation inadvisable.....	5
c. Sufficient resources.....	2
d. Did not consent to operation.....	2
Pending—June 30, 1941.....	<u>42</u>

* * * * *

Cases Under Care

Continued from March, 1941.....	644
Added during April, May, June, 1941.....	70
Total	<u>714</u>
Closed during the quarter.....	55
Reasons for closing	
1. Vision wholly or partially restored.....	27
2. Death	15
3. Relatives became able to support.....	4
4. Transferred to Old Age Pension.....	3
5. Became self-supporting for reasons other than restoration of sight.....	3
6. Refused to comply with medical requirements.....	1
7. Admitted to public institution.....	1
8. Moved to another state.....	1
Continued to July, 1941.....	<u>659</u>

Table XIII.

AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS
July, August, September, 1941

Applications

Pending—June 30, 1941.....	42
Received during July, August, September, 1941.....	93
Total	<u>135</u>
Disposed of during the quarter.....	83
1. Assistance granted.....	65
2. Assistance not granted.....	18
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	4
B. Applicant deceased.....	1
C. Denied	13
a. Not blind as defined in law.....	8
b. Operation inadvisable	3
c. Sufficient resources	2
Pending—September 30, 1941.....	<u>52</u>

* * * * *

Cases Under Care

Continued from June 30, 1941.....	659
Added during July, August, September, 1941.....	65
Total	<u>724</u>
Closed during the quarter.....	50
Reasons for closing	
1. Vision wholly or partially restored.....	32
2. Death	7
3. Admitted to public institution.....	3
4. Aid from relatives.....	2
5. Moved out of county.....	2
6. Sufficient resources.....	2
7. Transferred to Old Age Pension.....	1
8. Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	1
Continued to October 1, 1941.....	<u>674</u>

Table XIV.

SUMMARY OF STATE-COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE

April 1, 1941, to October 1, 1941

Applications

Pending—April 1, 1941.....	91
Received during the period.....	144
Total	<u>235</u>
Disposed of during the period	¹ 228
Not placed under care.....	66
Died before approval of application.....	19
Application disapproved.....	² 4
Application withdrawn by county.....	³ 10
Hospitalization not accepted by patient or provided by other agencies....	⁴ 33
Placed under care.....	162
Pending—September 30, 1941.....	<u>7</u>

* * * * *

Cases Under Care

Cases under care April 1, 1941 (93 in Sanatoria; 35 in Out-Patient Departments).....	128
Cases placed under care during period.....	162
New cases.....	151
Readmitted cases.....	8
Reopened cases—previously approved but did not enter.....	3
Total	<u>290</u>
Care terminated during the period.....	37
Death	17
Discharged	17
Apparently arrested.....	11
Quiescent	3
Healed	1
Unimproved	⁵ 1
No clinical symptoms.....	1
Left against advice.....	3
Improved	1
Unimproved	2
Cases under care October 1, 1941 (204 in Sanatoria; 49 in Out-Patient Departments).....	<u>253</u>

¹217 never previously approved; 8 previously under care; 3 previously approved but not hospitalized.²1 not in need of hospitalization; 2 did not meet residence requirements; 1 not in need of public assistance.³4 left county; 3 not in need of hospitalization; 2 refused to enter; 1 not in need of public assistance.⁴In many of these instances care had been provided by other agencies through efforts of the County Departments to avoid delay.⁵Discharged because uncooperative.





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