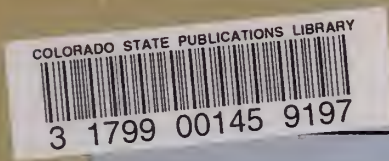


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**Annual Report, 1941**



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Honorable Ralph L. Carr  
Governor of Colorado



**COLORADO  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

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**Honorable Ralph L. Carr, Governor**

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**Finances**

The balance of \$1,677,899 on hand in the State Public Welfare Fund on January 1, 1941, plus the \$23,441,146 received from taxes, appropriations, grants-in-aid, and miscellaneous sources during the year totaled \$25,119,045. Disbursements in the amount of \$22,654,047 in the year left a balance of \$2,464,998 on hand December 31st. The charts in Figure 1 show the distribution of the receipts according to source and the distribution of disbursements according to purpose. A detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the year is presented in Appendix Table I.

**County Allotments, Funds, Expenditures<sup>1</sup>**

Approximately four-fifths of the total state and federal funds allotted to Colorado counties for welfare purposes in 1941 were for Old Age Pensions. Text Table 1 summarizes the distribution of the allot-

ments according to purpose, and Appendix Table II gives the information for each county.

Expenditures for welfare purposes from county funds are summarized according to purpose in Text Table 2. The expenditures for General Assistance represented two-thirds of the total. The figures for each county are presented in Appendix Table III.

The expenditure per capita for welfare purposes in the state as a whole, exclusive of the cost of administration, was \$20.87 in 1941—\$18.47 per capita from state and federal funds, and \$2.40 per capita from county funds. For the per capita expenditures in the various counties, see Appendix Table IV.

<sup>1</sup>The term "expenditures" used in this financial section of the **Annual Report** refers to payments made in a specified period and may include payments in that period for obligations incurred in an earlier period. "Obligations" (or commitments to pay) which were incurred for assistance given in 1941 are discussed in the next main section of the report.

Figure 1.

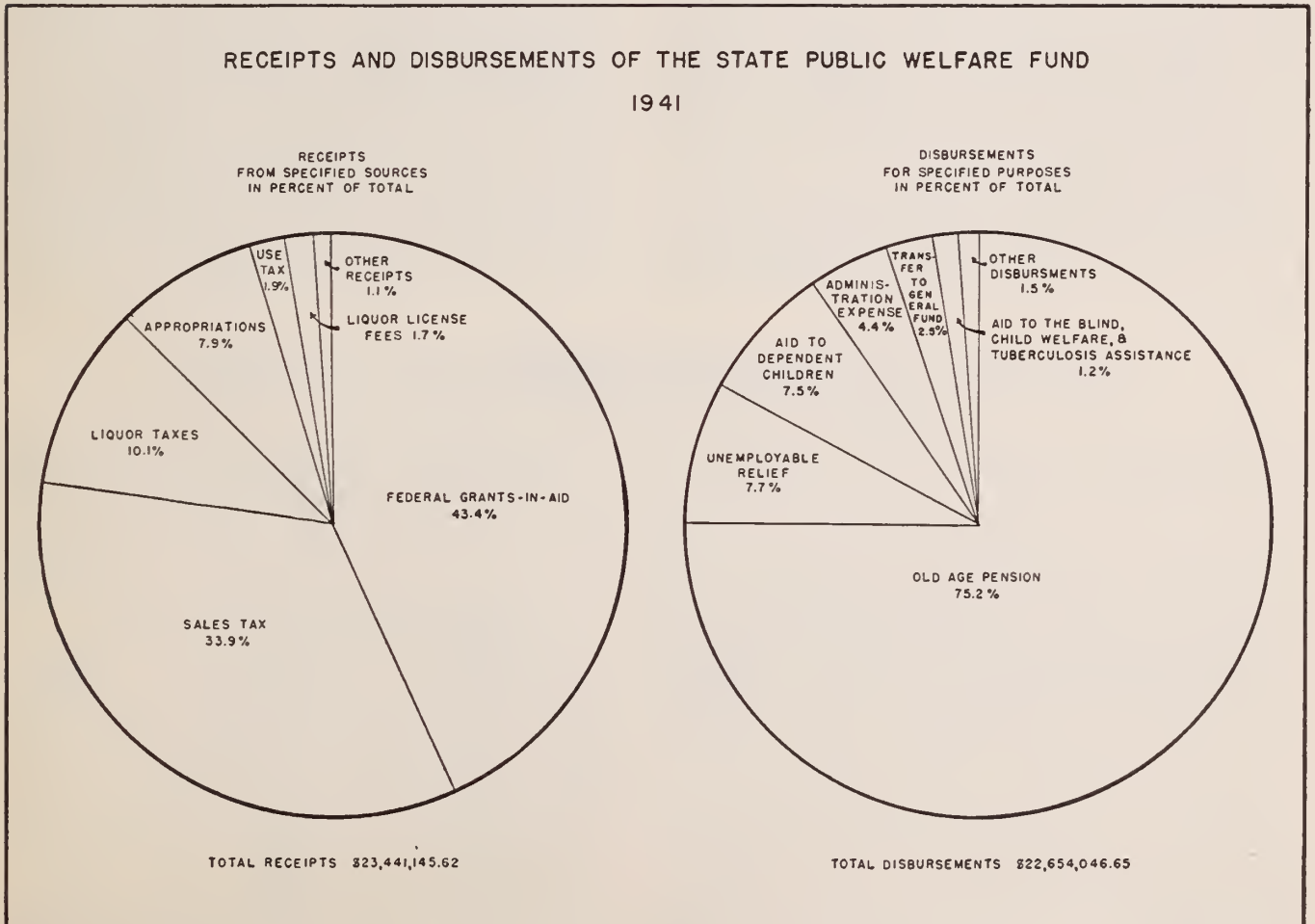


Table 1.

**STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO  
COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES**

Year 1941

Purpose	Amount
All purposes .....	\$21,449,891
Old Age Pensions.....	17,013,080
Unemployable Relief.....	1,754,353
Aid to Dependent Children.....	1,704,858
Public Welfare Administration .....	739,862
Aid to the Blind.....	178,743
Tuberculosis Assistance .....	58,995

**Sources of Funds Expended for the Special  
Types of Public Assistance in 1941**

A total of somewhat more than 19.5 million dollars was disbursed during 1941 for assistance to Colorado recipients of Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind. This amount includes expenditures for cash payments to recipients, burials of persons approved for Old Age Pensions and Aid to the Blind, and treatment for the prevention of blindness or restoration of sight of persons approved for Aid to the Blind. It excludes all cost of administering the programs. The Federal Government provided nearly 46 per cent of the total 19.5 million dollars; the state, 51 per cent; and the counties, slightly more than 3 per cent.

As shown by Text Table 3, by far the largest expenditure was for Old Age Pensions, that is, slightly more than 17 million dollars. Aid to Dependent

Table 2.

**EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES  
FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY**

Year 1941

Purpose	Amount
All purposes .....	\$3,055,130
General Relief .....	2,008,061
Aid to Dependent Children.....	568,296
Public Welfare Administration.....	355,344
Tuberculosis Assistance.....	62,709
Aid to the Blind.....	60,720

Children amounted to 2.3 million dollars and Aid to the Blind to 0.2 million dollars. The share of the Federal Government, the state, and the counties in the expenditures for the separate programs is shown by the percentages in the second section of the table.

An analysis of Old Age Pension Fund revenues and expenditures is given in Appendix Table V.

**Expenditures for General Assistance in 1940 and 1941**

Expenditures from all sources for General Assistance averaged \$314,420 a month in 1941 and totaled \$3,773,043 for the year—a 3 per cent decrease under the total for the preceding year. The monthly average of approximately 12,100 cases in 1941 reflects a sharp drop for the third successive year. In 1940 the monthly average was 14,700 cases, and in 1939 the cases averaged 16,000 a month. General busi-

(Continued on page 24.)

Table 3.

**DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE SPECIAL TYPES OF ASSISTANCE  
BY PROGRAM AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1941**

Program	Expenditures for 1941 from—			
	Total Funds	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds
	Amount			
Total .....	\$19,548,479.69	\$ 8,933,961.44	\$ 9,985,502.31	\$ 629,015.94
Old Age Pension.....	\$17,032,328.50	\$ 7,685,529.39	\$ 9,346,799.11	.....
Aid to Dependent Children.....	2,273,272.80	1,136,704.20	568,272.24	\$ 568,296.36
Aid to the Blind.....	242,878.39	111,727.85	70,430.96	60,719.58
	Percentage Distribution by Source of Funds			
Total .....	100.0	45.7	51.1	3.2
Old Age Pension.....	100.0	45.1	54.9	.....
Aid to Dependent Children.....	100.0	50.0	25.0	25.0
Aid to the Blind.....	100.0	46.0	29.0	25.0

# Division of Public Assistance

The Division of Public Assistance in 1941, as in previous years, administered the Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and General Assistance programs. In addition a fifth program, Services for the Blind, became the responsibility of the Division when the services were transferred to the State Department of Public Welfare on termination of the State Commission for the Blind, July 1, 1941. The Federal Government and the state contribute the funds for assistance through Old Age Pensions; the Federal Government, the state, and the counties share in the cost of assistance given under the Aid to Dependent Children and the Aid to the Blind programs; General Assistance costs are borne by the state and the counties; and the Services for the Blind are paid for entirely by the state.

Under the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act, federal funds may be used to pay half the cost of Old Age Pensions to persons 65 or older, up to \$40—instead of \$30 as formerly. The new provision became operative in Colorado on January 1, 1940, and during the past two years has somewhat lightened the state's share in the total payments under the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Act providing pensions to persons from 60 to 65 as well as to individuals 65 and older.

The 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act increased from \$30 to \$40 the maximum individual payment for Aid to the Blind in which the Federal Government will share on an equal-matching basis

with the state and counties. Before the liberalized federal participation could become advantageous to Colorado, it was necessary to amend the Colorado Aid to the Blind Act by increasing the authorized maximum payment from \$30 to \$40. The new maximum did not go into operation until May, 1941, a fact to be kept in mind in comparing 1940 and 1941 figures.

For Aid to Dependent Children, the new matching basis provided by the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act and operative in Colorado since January 1, 1940, increased the federal share to one-half (instead of one-third) the total provided by the Federal Government, the state, and the counties. The maximum payment authorized by the Act remained \$18 for the first dependent child and \$12 for each additional dependent child, but authority was given for use of federal funds for payments for children up to 18 years, instead of 16 years, if they attend school regularly.

More detailed information as to funds and facts as to receipts and disbursements are given in the first, or financial, section of this *Annual Report*. The reports in this section present information on the number of applications and cases under care; obligations incurred for assistance given during 1941, inclusive of obligations not yet paid at the close of the year; special studies; and new developments in the five programs administered by the Division of Public Assistance.

## Old Age Pensions

Obligations totaling \$17,004,284 were incurred for Old Age Pension payments in 1941, 92 per cent for Class A recipients and 8 per cent for Class B. Class A recipients averaged 38,872 a month; Class B, 3,573.

### Applications and Cases Under Care

During the year, 6,427 applications were received in addition to the 893 pending on January 1, 1941, making a total of 7,320. Nine-tenths of the applications were disposed of in the year. Awards were granted 5,278 applicants; assistance was denied 1,104 applicants on the basis of ineligibility and was not granted in an additional 220 instances because of voluntary withdrawal of the request or the death of the applicant.

Nearly one-half of the applicants who were denied assistance were found to be ineligible on the basis of facts related to resources, income, or ownership of property. Denials because of property holdings of the spouse were based on rulings by the State Department in December, 1940, that an applicant for or recipient of Old Age Pension payments is ineligible if the spouse owns personal property in excess of \$500 or real property with a net value of \$1,000 or more. Cases already on the pay rolls were reinvestigated early in 1941, and the rulings were applied to all new applications in that year. The leading single reason for denials was ineligibility as to residence requirements; 24 per cent of the denials fell into this classification. The other reasons for not granting assistance are shown in Appendix

Table VII. (Appendix Table VIII gives the facts for the fourth quarter.)

A total of 4,006 cases were closed during the year. The reason for 72 per cent of the closures was death of the recipient; almost 16 per cent were attributable to resources, income, or property in excess of the amount allowed the recipient or the spouse. Appendix Table VII gives the details as to the various reasons for closure.

As of December 31, 1941, the open case load totaled 43,706, or 1,272 more than at the opening of the year. The 39,412 Class A recipients on the pay rolls in December represented nearly 46 per cent of the Colorado population aged 65 or older. In Region XI of the Social Security Board this percentage was exceeded only in Utah, where nearly 49 per cent of the inhabitants aged 65 or more were Old Age Pension recipients. (See Figure 2.) According to the 1940 census about 8 per cent of all persons in Colorado are at least 65.

The Class B recipients on the Old Age Pension pay rolls in December, 1941, numbered 3,487 and, on the basis of 1940 census figures, represented 8 per cent of the total persons in Colorado aged 60 through 64. This age group represented approximately 4 per cent of the total population of the state at the time of the census. During 1941 the Class B recipients who reached 65 years—the Class A minimum age requirement—averaged 81 a month. The age of the Class B recipients on the pay rolls in December, 1941, is shown in Text Table 4, as of the last day of the year.

Figure 2.

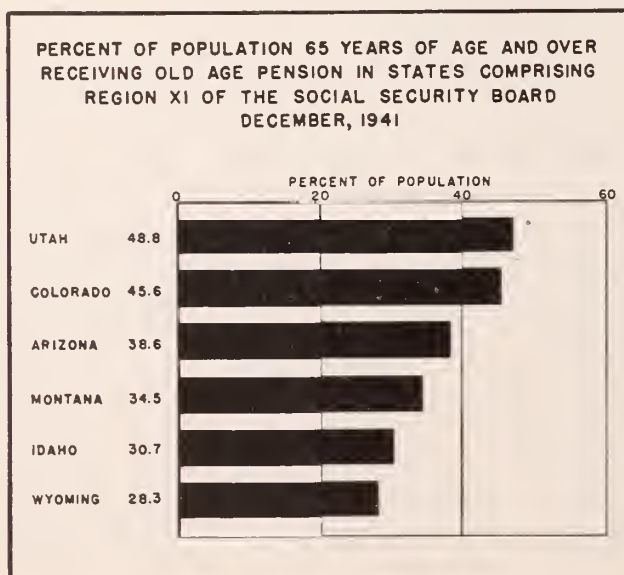


Table 4.

**CLASS B OLD AGE PENSIONERS ON THE PAY ROLLS IN DECEMBER, 1941, DISTRIBUTED BY AGE**

Age <sup>1</sup>	Number of Recipients	Per Cent
Total .....	3,487	100.0
60 years .....	341	9.8
61 years .....	607	17.4
62 years .....	705	20.2
63 years .....	852	24.4
64 years .....	982	28.2

<sup>1</sup>As of December 31, 1941.

**Average Awards and Payments**

The average authorized monthly award per recipient (including both classes) remained stable at about \$41 throughout 1941, and in no month was there a difference of more than 10 cents between the average awards to the Class A and Class B recipients. The authorized awards were paid in full in February, but in the other months of the year deductions were necessitated by lesser adequacy of the state funds earmarked for Old Age Pension purposes. The deductions made from each award in the various months ranged from \$14 in April to only \$3 in October. Average payments to the two classes of recipients ranged from approximately \$26.80 through about \$37.85 in the 11 months in which deductions were necessary. Text Tables 5 and 6 give the averages by month and class of recipient.

Text Table 7 shows the distribution of payments, by two-dollar intervals, for November, 1941, when the deduction from each authorized award was \$5. Almost one-half, or 46 per cent, of the total recipients were in the top payment group, \$39-\$40. Slightly over 95 per cent of the recipients were paid \$25 or more. When the payments were analyzed for the separate counties, it was found that the percentage of recipients who received the maximum payment of \$40 ranged from 12.0, 12.1, and 13.5 in the three counties at the bottom of the list through 53.1, 54.2, and 58.7 in the three top counties.

**Socio-Economic Characteristics**

A total of 4,808 applicants never previously approved for Old Age Pensions were accepted in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941; that is, 3,689 as Class A and 1,119 as Class B pensioners. Slightly over one-fourth lived in Denver, 32 per cent in other incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more, 25 per cent in smaller incorporated and unincorporated towns, and 17 per cent on farms.

Table 5.

**AVERAGE AUTHORIZED OLD AGE PENSION AWARDS, DEDUCTIONS, AND  
AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS  
January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941**

Month	Class A Recipients			Class B Recipients		
	Average Authorized Award	Deduction	Average Monthly Payment	Average Authorized Award	Deduction	Average Monthly Payment
January .....	\$40.68	\$ 6.00	\$34.68	\$40.73	\$ 6.00	\$34.73
February .....	40.68	.....	40.68	40.74	.....	40.74
March .....	40.77	13.00	27.77	40.81	13.00	27.81
April .....	40.80	14.00	26.80	40.83	14.00	26.83
May .....	40.79	11.00	29.79	40.85	11.00	29.85
June .....	40.79	7.00	33.79	40.83	7.00	33.83
July .....	40.80	5.00	35.80	40.87	5.00	35.87
August .....	40.84	9.00	31.84	40.92	9.00	31.92
September .....	40.82	5.00	35.82	40.87	5.00	35.87
October .....	40.83	3.00	37.83	40.93	3.00	37.93
November .....	40.86	5.00	35.86	40.92	5.00	35.92
December .....	40.90	11.00	29.90	40.95	11.00	29.95

Table 6.

**CLASS A AND CLASS B RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS, AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENT  
PER RECIPIENT, AND TOTAL AMOUNT PAID PER MONTH  
January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941**

Month	Number Recipients			Average Monthly Payment per Recipient		Total Amount Paid per Month		
	Class A <sup>1</sup>	Class B <sup>2</sup>	Classes A and B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Classes A and B
Total .....						\$15,570,915.44 <sup>3</sup>	\$1,433,368.54 <sup>4</sup>	\$17,004,283.98 <sup>5</sup>
January .....	38,271	3,593	41,864	\$34.68	\$34.73	\$ 1,327,214.70	\$ 124,776.65	\$ 1,451,991.35
February .....	38,238	3,592	41,830	40.68	40.74	1,555,371.84	146,351.17	1,701,723.01
March .....	38,427	3,587	42,014	27.77	27.81	1,067,264.32	99,737.68	1,167,002.00
April .....	38,630	3,579	42,209	26.80	26.83	1,035,271.32	96,028.38	1,131,299.70
May .....	38,779	3,627	42,406	29.79	29.85	1,155,112.34	108,271.45	1,263,383.79
June .....	38,920	3,631	42,551	33.79	33.83	1,314,967.51	122,835.82	1,437,803.33
July .....	38,989	3,611	42,600	35.80	35.87	1,395,891.67	129,517.57	1,525,409.24
August .....	39,031	3,577	42,608	31.84	31.92	1,242,554.31	114,163.84	1,356,718.15
September .....	39,137	3,560	42,697	35.82	35.87	1,401,928.13	127,710.79	1,529,638.92
October .....	39,259	3,503	42,762	37.83	37.93	1,485,165.29	132,861.46	1,618,026.75
November .....	39,368	3,527	42,895	35.86	35.92	1,411,620.97	126,692.01	1,538,312.98
December .....	39,412	3,487	42,899	29.90	29.95	1,178,553.04	104,421.72	1,282,974.76

<sup>1</sup>Persons 65 and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons 60 to 65.

<sup>3</sup>Paid from federal and state funds.

<sup>4</sup>Paid from state funds only.

<sup>5</sup>Includes gross payments for monthly awards only.

Table 7.

**DISTRIBUTION OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS  
ACCORDING TO CLASS OF RECIPIENT AND  
AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAYMENT**

November, 1941

Payment <sup>1</sup>	Class of Recipient		
	Both Classes	Class A <sup>2</sup>	Class B <sup>3</sup>
Total .....	42,895	39,368	3,527
\$39.00-\$40.00 <sup>1</sup> .....	19,796	18,318	1,478
37.00- 38.99 .....	3,951	3,542	409
35.00- 36.99 .....	6,770	6,151	619
33.00- 34.99 .....	2,963	2,684	279
31.00- 32.99 .....	2,327	2,123	204
29.00- 30.99 .....	3,098	2,842	256
27.00- 28.99 .....	919	833	86
25.00- 26.99 .....	1,109	1,022	87
23.00- 24.99 .....	365	342	23
21.00- 22.99 .....	275	254	21
19.00- 20.99 .....	458	438	20
17.00- 18.99 .....	205	196	9
15.00- 16.99 .....	269	247	22
13.00- 14.99 .....	105	101	4
11.00- 12.99 .....	71	69	2
9.00- 10.99 .....	105	102	3
7.00- 8.99 .....	45	43	2
5.00- 6.99 .....	33	32	1
3.00- 4.99 .....	15	14	1
1.00- 2.99 .....	14	13	1
Under 1.00 .....	2	2	....

<sup>1</sup>Payment to each recipient was \$5.00 less than the authorized award because of insufficient Old Age Pension funds. \$40.00 maximum payment.

<sup>2</sup>Persons 65 years of age and over.

<sup>3</sup>Persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years.

Almost all of the 4,808 individuals were of the white race, inclusive of Spanish Americans; about 2 per cent were Negroes; one person was an Indian. The proportions of native and foreign-born persons were 84 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively. Of the foreign-born, 94 per cent were of European birth and 5 per cent were of Canadian birth; 4 persons were from Asia and 2 were from Mexico. The proportion of natives of Colorado was greater in the Class B than in the Class A group by slightly more than 25 per cent.

Men and women were accepted for awards in approximately equal numbers. This proportion did not hold true for all age groups, however, as shown by Text Table 8. Women were more numerous than men in the three age groups 60 through 64 years, 85 through 89, and 90 through 94. The proportion

of men somewhat exceeded that of women in each of the four five-year groups in the age range 65 through 84, and was much higher in the small group of individuals aged 95 or older. The age range for the total number of accepted applicants was from 60 through 97.

The physical condition and medical care or supervision of the 4,808 persons was reported at the time of investigation of eligibility. Analysis of the data showed that 93 per cent were able to care for themselves; almost 6 per cent required considerable care but were not bedridden; and only about 1.5 per cent were bedridden. Although the applicants accepted as Class A pensioners (65 through 97 years of age) were older than the Class B group (60 through 64), only a slightly smaller percentage of the A group were able to care for themselves—92 per cent of Class A as compared with 95 per cent of Class B. In both the Class A and the Class B groups the percentage of men who were able to

Table 8.

**AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS ACCEPTED AS NEW  
CASES FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS**

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941

Age in Completed Years <sup>1</sup>	Number		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total .....	4,808	2,383	2,425
60-64 .....	1,078	457	621
65-69 .....	2,615	1,353	1,262
70-74 .....	626	326	300
75-79 .....	294	152	142
80-84 .....	145	75	70
85-89 .....	37	14	23
90-94 .....	8	3	5
95-99 .....	5	3	2

	Per Cent		
	Total	Male	Female
Total .....	100.0	49.6	50.4
60-64 .....	100.0	42.4	57.6
65-69 .....	100.0	51.7	48.3
70-74 .....	100.0	52.1	47.9
75-79 .....	100.0	51.7	48.3
80-84 .....	100.0	51.7	48.3
85-89 .....	100.0	37.8	62.2
90-94 .....	100.0	37.5	62.5
95-99 .....	100.0	60.0	40.0

<sup>1</sup>For the purposes of this table the age was taken as of June 30, 1941, a fact which accounts for the difference between the 1,119 persons accepted as Class B pensioners and the 1,078 shown in this table as 60-64 years.

**Table 9.**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION: PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PERSONS ACCEPTED AS NEW CASES FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS BY PENSION CLASS AND SEX**

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941

Pension Class and Physical Condition <sup>1</sup>	Sex		
	Both	Men	Women
Class A and B (2,383 men and 2,425 women):			
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to care for self.....	92.8	93.0	92.6
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others .....	5.7	5.9	5.6
Bedridden .....	1.5	1.1	1.8
Class A (1,908 men and 1,781 women):			
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to care for self.....	92.1	92.4	91.9
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others .....	6.2	6.4	6.0
Bedridden .....	1.7	1.2	2.1
Class B (475 men and 644 women):			
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to care for self.....	95.2	95.6	94.9
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others .....	4.0	3.6	4.3
Bedridden .....	0.8	0.8	0.8

<sup>1</sup>As reported by the individual at the time of investigation of the application.

care for themselves was almost the same as the percentage of women who did not require care by others.

Of the total 4,808 persons, 84 per cent were not receiving medical attention; nearly 14 per cent were under the care of individual physicians; about 2 per cent were receiving medical care through other channels. The percentage receiving medical care was only slightly higher for Class A than for Class B, that is, 16.5 per cent as compared with 13.9 per cent. In both classes a slightly higher percentage of the women than of the men were receiving medical attention. Almost 16 per cent of the bedridden were not receiving medical attention, and about 34 per cent of those requiring considerable care from

others although not bedridden were not under medical supervision.<sup>1</sup> (See Text Table 10.)

Of the total 2,383 men, 51 per cent were married and 32 per cent were widowers. In contrast, only 44 per cent of the 2,425 women were married and 44 per cent were widowed. The proportions of separated, divorced, and single persons likewise dif-

<sup>1</sup>For further information on the physical condition and medical supervision of recipients of Old Age Pensions, see pp. 40-42 of this **Annual Report**, a section based on: "Physical Condition and Medical Supervision of Nearly Two Million Aged Persons," Anne E. Geddes, **Social Security Bulletin**, Vol. 5, No. 2, February, 1942, pp. 15-24.

**Table 10.**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION: RECEIPT OF MEDICAL CARE OR SUPERVISION BY PERSONS ACCEPTED AS NEW CASES FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BY PENSION CLASS AND PHYSICAL CONDITION**

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941

Pension Class and Physical Condition <sup>1</sup>	Status as to Medical Care or Supervision		
	Total	Receiving Care or Supervision	Not Receiving Care or Supervision
Class A and B (4,808 persons):			
Total .....	100.0	15.9	84.1
Able to care for self.....	100.0	11.7	88.3
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others .....	100.0	66.4	33.6
Bedridden .....	100.0	84.3	15.7
Class A (3,689 persons):			
Total .....	100.0	16.5	83.5
Able to care for self.....	100.0	11.9	88.1
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others .....	100.0	65.1	34.9
Bedridden .....	100.0	85.2	14.8
Class B (1,119 persons):			
Total .....	100.0	13.9	86.1
Able to care for self.....	100.0	10.9	89.1
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others .....	100.0	73.3	26.7
Bedridden .....	100.0	77.8	22.2

<sup>1</sup>As reported by the individual at the time of investigation of application.

Table 11.

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS BY PENSION  
CLASS AND MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS  
ACCEPTED AS NEW CASES FOR OLD  
AGE PENSIONS**

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941

Marital Status and Class of Pensioner	Number		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total A and B.....	<b>4,808</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>2,425</b>
Class A .....	3,689	1,908	1,781
Class B.....	1,119	475	644
	Per Cent		
Both Classes:			
Total .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Married .....	50.9	57.8	44.1
Widowed .....	32.0	19.4	44.3
Single .....	8.2	11.5	4.9
Separated .....	4.6	5.7	3.6
Divorced or legally sep- arated .....	4.3	5.6	3.1
Class A:			
Total .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Married .....	49.1	57.2	40.5
Widowed .....	33.6	20.2	47.9
Single .....	8.2	11.0	5.2
Separated .....	4.7	6.0	3.4
Divorced or legally sep- arated .....	4.4	5.6	3.0
Class B:			
Total .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Married .....	56.7	60.4	53.9
Widowed .....	26.6	16.2	34.3
Single .....	8.1	13.3	4.3
Separated .....	4.3	4.4	4.2
Divorced or legally sep- arated .....	4.3	5.7	3.3

ferred in the two sex groups. The proportion of widows and widowers was higher among the older persons, or those accepted for Class A pensions, than among those accepted for Class B pensions. The proportion of married individuals was correspondingly lower in Class A than in Class B. (See Text Table 11.)

An analysis of the data on the living arrangements to be effective at the time of the first Old Age Pension payment showed that 74 per cent of the

4,808 aged persons first accepted in the fiscal year would live in household groups; approximately 25 per cent would live alone; and less than one per cent, in private institutions. The percentages were very similar for the two sexes. When the data for the new Class A recipients of both sexes were compared with those for Class B, however, it was found that the percentage of persons who were to live in household groups was slightly lower in the Class A, or older group, than in the Class B group. Correspondingly, the percentage of persons who were to live alone was higher in Class A than in Class B. These findings appear to be in line with those relative to percentages of married and widowed persons in the two classes of pensioners.

Some type of public assistance had been received within 30 days prior to the date of investigation for Old Age Pensions by 25 per cent of the households in which the 4,808 newly accepted applicants lived. In 71 per cent of these instances General Assistance had been received; WPA wages, the next most common source of aid, had been received by the applicant or by other household members in 19 per cent of the instances.

Old Age Pensions are granted to persons living alone or to individual members of households on the basis of factors pertaining to the particular individual who meets the eligibility requirements. It therefore follows that there may be as many grants in a household as there are eligible members. The study revealed that one out of 4 of the persons added to the rolls lived in households in which one or more pensions would be received simultaneously with that of the new recipient. Although dependency of the aged often is closely associated with dependency in other age groups, this sample indicated that less than one per cent of the new recipients of Old Age Pensions lived in households in which other public or private assistance would be received in addition to Old Age Pension payments. The most frequent type of assistance received by others in the households was Aid to Dependent Children. Wages of employable members from programs such as the WPA, CCC, and NYA were reported in 72 instances.

The fact that the maximum grant of \$45 was authorized in 3,126, or 65 per cent of the cases, indicates that two-thirds of the new recipients had no income in cash or kind and did not own their homes. Approximately 400 of the new recipients owned the residences occupied by them, and in each instance the County Department deducted an amount representing the net rental value, in compliance with section 6 of the Old Age Pension Act. The leading source of income for which deductions were made

was regular contributions from relatives or friends. As mentioned in the section on average awards and payments in 1941, the actual monthly payments to

the individual pensioners in some months are less than the awards because of deductions occasioned by deficiencies in state funds earmarked for Old Age Pension purposes.

Table 12.

**LENGTH OF STATE RESIDENCE OF APPLICANTS  
ACCEPTED AS NEW CASES FOR OLD  
AGE PENSIONS**

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941

Number of Years State Residence	Number		
	Both Classes	Class A Applicants	Class B <sup>1</sup> Applicants
Total .....	4,808	3,689	1,119
Under 8 .....	423	423	.....
8-15 .....	529	529	.....
16-23 .....	682	682	.....
24-31 .....	683	683	.....
32-39 .....	885	548	337
40-47 .....	519	299	220
48-55 .....	436	265	171
56-63 .....	485	121	364
64-71 .....	142	115	27
72-79 .....	24	24	.....
		Per Cent	
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 8 .....	8.8	11.5	.....
8-15 .....	11.0	14.3	.....
16-23 .....	14.2	18.5	.....
24-31 .....	14.2	18.5	.....
32-39 .....	18.4	14.8	30.1
40-47 .....	10.8	8.1	19.7
48-55 .....	9.1	7.2	15.3
56-63 .....	10.1	3.3	32.5
64-71 .....	2.9	3.1	2.4
72-79 .....	.5	.7	.....

<sup>1</sup>Persons accepted between July 1, 1940, and April 25, 1941, must have resided in the state continuously for 35 years prior to date of application. Since April 25, 1941, they must have resided in the state continually from April 25, 1906.

**Length of State Residence**

An analysis of state residence of the 4,808 persons (3,689 Class A applicants and 1,119 Class B applicants) who were accepted for the first time during the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1941, showed that the length of residence for these persons ranged from 5 through 79 years. In the Class A group composed of persons 65 years of age and over, approximately one-fourth had state residence of 5 through 15 years; one-fourth, 16 through 27 years; one-fourth, 28 through 38 years; and one-fourth, over 38 years. The median residence for the new Class A recipients was 26.5 years, and for the 1,119 persons in Class B the median residence was 48.1 years. Of the latter group approximately one-fourth had Colorado residence of 35 through 38 years; one-fourth, 39 through 48 years; one-fourth, 49 through 58 years; and one-fourth, 59 through 64 years.

Although the number of Class B recipients comprised somewhat less than 25 per cent of the total newly accepted applicants, the residence distribution of the group as a whole was sharply influenced by the fact that 30 per cent of the Class B group had continuous residence of 35 through 39 years and more than 32 per cent had residence of 56 through 63 years. (See Text Table 12.)

Two factors influenced the residence distribution shown by the table. The first of these is the legal requirement: To be eligible for Class A, an applicant must have been a resident of Colorado for 5 of the 9 years immediately preceding the application for pension; and for Class B, an applicant must have resided in the state continuously from April 25, 1906.<sup>2</sup> The second factor is the circumstance that the length of state residence shown in the table is proved residence and probably many of these applicants had a longer state residence than they were able to substantiate.

<sup>2</sup>Prior to April 25, 1941, Class B applicants had to prove 35 years continuous state residence immediately preceding the date of application.

## Aid to Dependent Children

Obligations totaling \$2,291,404 were incurred for monthly payments under the Aid to Dependent Children program in 1941, an increase of 8 per cent over the 1940 total of \$2,118,787. A summary of the number of cases and average payments in 1941, together with further comparisons with 1940 figures, is presented in the following report. More detailed statistics are given in appendix tables referred to in the report.

### Applications and Cases Under Care

Monthly payments were granted to 1,967 new or reopened cases in 1941. These cases represented 75 per cent of the 2,632 families whose applications received disposal during the year; requests for aid were denied 21 per cent of the applicants on a basis of ineligibility; 4 per cent voluntarily withdrew their applications. Of the 553 families whose applications were denied, 382 failed to establish proof of need. The others were denied this type of aid for the various reasons listed in Appendix Table IX. (Appendix Table X gives the facts for the fourth quarter of the year.)

As the number of closures, 2,028, exceeded the number of new and reopened cases, the families under care were slightly fewer at the end than at the beginning of 1941; that is, 6,233 on December 31st in comparison with 6,294 on January 1st. During the year the aided families averaged 6.283 a month, and the aided children averaged 15,462.

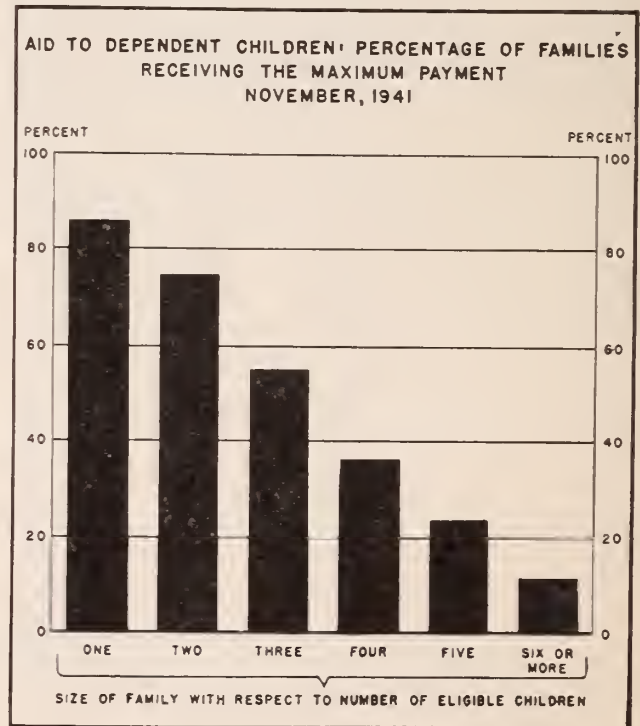
The leading reasons for closures were: increased resources of parents, 22 per cent of the cases closed; and receipt of other public or private aid, 18 per cent of the closures. Appendix Table IX gives figures on the cases closed during the year for various other reasons. (Appendix Table X gives the data for the fourth quarter.)

### Average Monthly Payments

In the analysis of the pay rolls for December, 1941, it was found that for the state as a whole the average payment per family was \$30.68 but that the averages for the various counties ranged from \$16.00 through \$34.81 per family. The state average per dependent child was \$12.44, and the range for the counties was from \$4.00 through \$16.20. Comparisons with figures for the same month of the preceding year showed that the average payment per family was 40 cents higher and the average per child 4 cents higher in December, 1941, than in December, 1940. (The figures for the counties are given in Appendix Table XI.)

Under the Aid to Dependent Children Act, the amount of assistance paid on behalf of any dependent child may not exceed the amount in which the Federal Government will participate under the provisions of the Social Security Act, that is, \$18 for the first child and \$12 for each additional child. It has been demonstrated many times, in the analyses of the pay rolls, that the percentage of families granted the maximum allowable for the number of dependent children is larger for the families with few eligible children than for those with many. Figure 3 summarizes the findings for November, 1941. The percentage of families receiving the allowable maximum drops sharply and consistently from 86 per cent of the group of families with one dependent child each to 11 per cent of the families with six or more such children. (Appendix Table XII gives the distribution of families by number of children and by amount of payment, in two-dollar intervals.)

Figure 3.



### Supplemental Aid

The monthly awards for Aid to Dependent Children are not always adequate to meet the budgetary deficiency of families in this category. Supplemental aid in the form of cash assistance, assistance in kind, medical care, or hospitalization through General As-

sistance funds, therefore, may be granted. On a monthly average, about one-fifth of the families assisted under the Aid to Dependent Children program in 1941 received some type of General Assistance. The obligations for this supplementation totaled \$216,691, and the monthly average was \$18,058, or approximately \$13 a month per family aided. Six per cent of the obligations incurred for supplemental aid in the year represented obligations against Tuberculosis Assistance funds, and in the third and fourth quarters Tuberculosis Assistance amounted to nearly 10 per cent of the supplemental assistance.

**Socio-Economic Characteristics**

The latest analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the recipients of Aid to Dependent Children is that for the families accepted as new cases

**Table 13.**

**AGE OF CHILDREN ACCEPTED FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN**

**July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941<sup>1</sup>**

Age <sup>2</sup>	Children	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	3,931	100.0
Under 1 year.....	119	3.0
1 year.....	249	6.3
2 years.....	244	6.2
3 years.....	234	6.0
4 years.....	213	5.4
5 years.....	222	5.6
6 years.....	243	6.2
7 years.....	219	5.6
8 years.....	240	6.1
9 years.....	234	6.0
10 years.....	247	6.3
11 years.....	266	6.8
12 years.....	248	6.3
13 years.....	230	5.9
14 years.....	235	6.0
15 years.....	197	5.0
16 years.....	187	4.7
17 years.....	84	2.1
18 years <sup>3</sup> .....	20	.5

<sup>1</sup>This table pertains to children granted Aid to Dependent Children in 1940-1941 in families accepted in the year as new cases for that type of assistance.

<sup>2</sup>As of June 30, 1941, the close of the fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup>This group represents children regularly attending school who received aid during the fiscal year until they reached the age of 18. They then became ineligible for assistance and were dropped from the pay rolls.

**Table 14.**

**TYPES OF ASSISTANCE TO BE RECEIVED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN BY FAMILIES ACCEPTED AS NEW CASES**

**July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941**

Type of Public or Private Assistance	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	1,729	100.0
No other type.....	1,253	72.5
One other type .....	470	27.2
General Assistance .....	266	15.4
Old Age Pension.....	100	5.8
Works Program wages.....	52	3.0
Other public assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	40	2.3
Aid to the Blind.....	7	.4
Assistance from a private agency	5	.3
Two additional types.....	5	.3
Three additional types.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup>Includes aid under programs such as the CCC, NYA, and FSA.  
<sup>2</sup>Less than 0.1 per cent.

in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—1,729 families and 3,931 children.

The number of these families who lived in urban areas (incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more) far exceeded the number living in rural areas: 61 per cent urban, 39 per cent rural. Somewhat more than one-fourth of the total families resided in Denver; only one-eighth were living on farms.

Although 47 of the 1,729 persons who applied for aid on behalf of the dependent children were not natives of the United States, only one of the children was born in a foreign country, Mexico. Approximately 81 per cent of the 3,931 children accepted during the fiscal year were born in Colorado. The birthplaces of the other 19 per cent included 39 states; Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Missouri, and Oklahoma being—in the order stated—the ones most commonly represented. Almost 98 per cent of the children were of the white race; about 2 per cent were Negroes; two children were Japanese.

The ratio of girls to boys was 1.06, or almost an equal number of each sex. Among the 92 Negro children, however, girls were slightly less numerous than boys, the ratio of girls to boys being only 0.96.

As to age, the children were distributed about evenly, as follows: Slightly more than one-fourth were under 5 years old; almost one-fourth were in the age group 5 through 8 years; one-fourth were in

Table 15.

## REASON FOR DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN ACCEPTED FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941, and July 1, 1939—June 30, 1940<sup>1</sup>

Deprived of Support or Care by Reason of—	Children 1940-1941		Children 1939-1940	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	<b>3,931</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Father .....	<b>3,398</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>88.2</b>
Continued absence from home.....	1,612	41.0	1,861	40.8
Physically incapacitated.....	1,031	26.2	1,106	24.2
Dead .....	697	17.7	993	21.8
Mentally incapacitated.....	58	1.5	65	1.4
Both Parents.....	<b>477</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Physically incapacitated.....	95	2.4	88	1.8
One dead, one absent.....	94	2.4	105	2.3
Continued absence from home.....	72	1.8	96	2.1
One dead, one physically incapacitated.....	72	1.8	55	1.2
Dead .....	69	1.8	73	1.6
One absent, one physically incapacitated.....	50	1.3	53	1.2
One absent, one mentally incapacitated.....	14	.4	16	.4
One dead, one mentally incapacitated.....	10	.3	13	.3
One physically incapacitated, one mentally incapacitated.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )		
Mother .....	<b>56</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>.9</b>
Dead .....	32	.8	27	.6
Continued absence from home.....	18	.5	9	.2
Physically incapacitated.....	4	.1	4	.1
Mentally incapacitated.....	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup>This table pertains to children granted Aid to Dependent Children in the fiscal years 1940-1941 and 1939-1940 in families accepted in those years as new cases.

<sup>2</sup>Less than 0.1 per cent.

the group 9 through 12 years; and one-fourth were in the group 13 through 17. Approximately 7 per cent were boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age who were granted aid under the provisions of 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act and the Colorado Aid to Dependent Children Act which permitted assistance to children of 16 and 17 if regularly attending school. Text Table 13 shows the age distribution by single years.

The reasons for the dependency of the children were analyzed according to the parent involved in the reason reported—father only, mother only, or both parents. Approximately 86 per cent of the children were reported as dependent because of factors involving the father only. In nearly one-half of these instances the cause of the dependency was the continued absence of the father from the home for reasons such as desertion, divorce, separation, or imprisonment. Physical or mental incapacitation of the father was the cause of the dependency of about one-third of the children whose dependent status was attributed to factors pertaining to the male parent only; death of the father was the reason for dependency in about one-fifth of the instances.

The dependency of 12 per cent of the children was attributed to factors pertaining to both parents;

slightly less than 1.5 per cent of the children were dependent because of factors pertaining only to the mother. Although there are small variations in the percentages, the figures on the causes of dependency in the 1940-1941 study are very similar to those for the preceding fiscal year. (See Text Table 15.)

More than 9 out of 10 children included in the 1940-1941 study were living with the mother, the father, or both parents. Seventy-one per cent were living with the mother, 26 per cent with both parents, and 3 per cent with the father; only 7 per cent of the children were living with neither parent.

The study showed, to a limited extent, the degree to which the Aid to Dependent Children program relieved other assistance programs. Sixty per cent of the families had been recipients of some type of public or private assistance within 30 days prior to the investigation of their applications; whereas after acceptance only 28 per cent of the households, or 476, were to receive other assistance simultaneously with Aid to Dependent Children. In somewhat more than half of these 476 households, the supplementation was in the form of General Assistance; in one-fifth there were Old Age Pension recipients; and in a few households there were recipients of Aid to the Blind. Text Table 14 shows the details.

## Aid to the Blind

The individuals assisted under the Aid to the Blind program fall into two main categories: (1) needy blind persons who are granted monthly payments, with or without the additional assistance of medical or surgical treatment for the restoration of sight; and (2) needy persons who are not recipients of monthly Aid to the Blind payments but who are provided eye treatment for restoration of sight or prevention of blindness. An average of 610 persons a month received payments under the program in 1941; for the specific months the number of monthly payment recipients increased from 599 in January to 630 in December. Cases which received only eye treatment averaged 20 a month for the year and ranged from 10 cases in February and July to 36 in December.

### Applications and Cases Under Care

During the year 271 new and reopened cases were granted assistance (money payments, eye treatment, or both) under the Aid to the Blind program; assistance was denied 69 applicants; 15 applications were withdrawn voluntarily or closed because of death of the applicant; and 50 applications were pending on December 31st. Nearly three-fifths of the individuals denied assistance were applicants for monthly payments who were ineligible for that kind of aid because they were not blind, as the term is defined under the Act. About one-fifth of the persons whose applications were denied had requested operations which were judged inadvisable. The reasons for the remaining one-fifth of the denials are shown in Appendix Table XIII. (Appendix Table XIV gives the figures for the fourth quarter.)

The 271 new and reopened cases were added to 641 already on the pay rolls January 1st, making a total of 912 under care in 1941; but 202 closures during the year reduced the cases under care to 710 as of December 31st. In almost 59 per cent of the instances the reason for closing was restoration of sight, whole or partial; death had occurred in 16 per cent of the cases closed. Appendix Table XIII shows the number of cases closed during the year for various other reasons. (The figures for the fourth quarter are presented in Appendix Table XIV.)

### Monthly Payments

Obligations incurred for monthly Aid to the Blind payments in 1941 aggregated \$224,303, and represented an increase of 9 per cent over the 1940 total of \$205,814.

In the first four months of the year the average payment per recipient remained stable at approximately \$27.80. In May, however, amendments to the Social Security Act and Colorado Aid to the Blind Act which raised the maximum payment from \$30 to \$40 went into operation in the counties, and the average payment rose to \$30.77. Thereafter the average per recipient ascended gradually but steadily to the December figure of \$32.68. In the seven months after the new maximum became operative, the number of recipients increased only slightly, or approximately 25 persons, but the obligations rose sharply—from \$16,812 in April to \$20,590 in December.

Analysis of the pay rolls for November, 1941, revealed that approximately half of the 626 recipients of Aid to the Blind in that month were paid more than the former maximum of \$30. One-third of the total recipients were paid the new maximum of \$40. The distribution of cases according to amount of payment is shown below, by ten-dollar intervals:

Payment	Number	Per Cent
Under \$10.00.....	9	1.4
\$10.00- 19.99.....	50	8.0
20.00- 29.99.....	70	11.2
30.00- 39.99.....	290	46.4
40.00 (Maximum).....	207	33.0

### Obligations for Eye Treatment and Supplemental Aid

Obligations for medical care and hospitalization for the restoration of sight or prevention of blindness totaled \$20,287 for all cases treated in 1941, inclusive of persons provided eye treatment only as well as recipients of monthly payments who were provided restorative treatment. In addition, obligations in the amount of \$650 for burial of Aid to the Blind recipients were approved for payment out of the funds covering the program.

During the year a monthly average of 17 households in which there were Aid to the Blind recipients were given supplemental aid of some sort through General Assistance funds. General Assistance obligations incurred for this supplemental aid totaled \$2,953 for the 12 months and averaged about \$15 a month per case aided.

### Socio-Economic Characteristics

In this section, statistical data are presented from an analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of persons accepted in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, as new recipients of monthly payments to the blind.

Of the 100 accepted applicants 59 were males and 41 were females, all of them white persons except for two Negro women. They were about evenly distributed in four main types of communities: 29 in Denver, 27 in other incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more, 23 in smaller incorporated and unincorporated towns and villages, and 21 in rural-farm areas. Eighteen were natives of Colorado; 9 were born in other Rocky Mountain States, 30 in West North Central States, and 18 in 9 other states in various parts of the country. Twenty-five were of foreign birth: 18 from Europe, 2 from Canada, and 5 from Mexico. Twenty-one of the foreign-born were not yet citizens of the United States, although 19 had taken out their first papers.

None of the females was less than 21 years old. Of the males, however, one was an infant and 4 were from 16 through 20 years old. Nearly 70 per cent of the 95 adults over 20 were elderly or middle-aged individuals: 26 per cent were 70 or older; 18 per cent were from 60 to 70 years old; 25 per cent were from 50 to 60. The age distribution is shown by sex and five-year age groupings in Text Table 16.

Approximately one-third of the males were single; one-third were widowers, divorced, or separated; and the other third were married. Among the women the proportion of married persons was higher than among the men; that is, one-half of the women were married; approximately one-third were widowed, divorced, or separated; and somewhat less than one-fifth were single.

Thirty-seven of the 100 households in which the Aid to the Blind recipients lived had received General Assistance within 30 days of investigation of the application for Aid to the Blind, and WPA earnings had been received in 7 of the households. Five of

Table 16.

**AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS ACCEPTED AS NEW CASES FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO THE BLIND**  
July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941

Age in Completed Years <sup>1</sup>	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total .....	100	59	41
Under 10.....	1	1	....
10-14 .....	....	....	....
15-19 .....	3	3	....
20-24 .....	<sup>2</sup> 4	3	1
25-29 .....	6	4	2
30-34 .....	3	2	1
35-39 .....	8	6	2
40-44 .....	4	3	1
45-49 .....	5	3	2
50-54 .....	9	5	4
55-59 .....	15	3	12
60-64 .....	11	7	4
65-69 .....	6	4	2
70 and older.....	25	15	10

<sup>1</sup>As of the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1941.

<sup>2</sup>One male in this classification was 20; all other persons were from 21 through 24.

the applicants had been in public or private institutions; 7 had received other types of public aid.

At the time of acceptance, one other type of income was to be received simultaneously with monthly Aid to the Blind payments by approximately one-fifth of the 100 recipients. The sources of income were veteran's pensions, income from real property, earnings, income from farm produce, regular contributions from relatives or friends, and other miscellaneous sources. Only 4 of the applicants were gainfully employed at the time of acceptance for Aid to the Blind.

## A Study of Cases Treated for Prevention of Blindness or Restoration of Sight

The statistical data presented in the following report are based on the cases of 112 persons, or three-fourths of the individuals who received medical or surgical treatment for prevention of blindness or restoration of sight under the Aid to the Blind Act in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. The cases in the study are those in which a "primary" surgical or medical treatment (as distinguished from care supplementary to a main treatment performed on a particular eye) was performed in the specified fiscal year and on which all or part of the expenses were paid in that fiscal year. The cases studied, therefore, were selected without bias as to the socio-economic characteristics of the individuals or the

nature of the eye treatment. It was possible to estimate the results of the eye treatment program by tabulating data on improvement in visual acuity for 104 of the individuals.

### Nature of the Eye Treatment Program

The Aid to the Blind Act provides for monthly payments to eligible needy blind persons and also for medical or surgical treatment for the prevention of blindness or restoration of sight. Needy individuals, citizens or aliens of any age, who are eligible as to economic circumstances and Colorado residence may receive monthly payments, if blind as the

term has been defined under the Act by the State Department of Public Welfare:

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

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

The above definition based on ophthalmic measurement was put into operation by the State Department in January, 1940. When the Snellen notation of visual acuity is translated into a common fraction, the statement means that a person who is otherwise eligible may be granted monthly payments if the central visual acuity of his better eye, corrected with glasses, is one-tenth or less than one-tenth of normal acuity. He would also be eligible if he had a disqualifying visual field defect, as explained in the second paragraph of the definition. In further explanation, it may be stated that many persons with as little as 20/200 vision can guide themselves fairly well by sight in familiar surroundings.

As a rule, monthly payments may not be granted or continued to persons who refuse medical, surgical, or other treatment if their eyesight probably can be wholly or partially restored by such treatment, and a certificate in writing to that effect is made by the examining ophthalmologist and approved by the State Consulting Ophthalmologist and the State Department. Operations are not made compulsory, however, in certain cases in which the social factors indicate that the person should not be forced to submit to surgical or medical care. Needy individuals who are blind under the definition but who are not recipients of, or applicants for, monthly Aid to the Blind payments may be provided medical care to restore sight if the treatment is recommended by the examining ophthalmologist and the County Department of Public Welfare and approved by the State Consulting Ophthalmologist and the State Department. Upon similar recommendation and approval, needy persons who are not eligible for monthly payments because they are not blind under the definition may be provided medical care for prevention of blindness. Restorative or preventive eye treatment may be granted under the Aid to the Blind Act to recipients of Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, or other types of public aid.

The State Department reimburses the County Departments for three-fourths of all necessary expenditures involved in medical or surgical treatment approved by the State Consulting Ophthalmologist and the State Department for prevention of blindness or

restoration of sight. The expenses may include travel and other necessary costs incurred to provide treatment at a hospital or clinic designated by the State Department. Correcting glasses may be authorized by a County Department only when prescribed by an approved ophthalmologist who performs an operation under the Aid to the Blind program. The State Department will participate only in expenditures for medical or surgical treatment by physicians who are on the list of ophthalmologists approved by the Department.

### Socio-Economic Characteristics

Summary percentage distributions, by various socio-economic classifications, covering the cases included in the study are presented in Text Table 17. In this group of 112 persons who received medical or surgical treatment under the program of aid to the needy blind in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, there were almost one and one-half times as many males as females. More than four-fifths of the 112 individuals were natives of the United States; a few persons, or 4 per cent of the total group, were aliens; the rest were foreign-born citizens. The cases studied included only white persons.

The ages of the persons studied (as of July 1, 1940) ranged from 23 months through 87 years. One-fifth of the group were young, or under 40; another fifth were in the age group 40 through 59 years old; and three-fifths were 60 or older. Only 5 of the individuals were under 20: an infant of 23 months, two children 8 and 10 years old, and two youths aged 19. The first and second rows of figures in Text Table 18 show the concentration of cases in the upper ages; also a higher percentage of aged persons among non-recipients than among recipients of monthly Aid to the Blind payments.

Two-thirds, or 75, of the total 112 cases included in the study received eye treatment only. The other third of the cases, 37 persons, received both monthly Aid to the Blind payments and eye treatment.

Eye treatment under the Aid to the Blind program was made available to recipients of Old Age Pensions and recipients of Aid to Dependent Children through a 1939 amendment to the Aid to the Blind Act which became effective January 1, 1940. The amendment doubtless was a factor in the high percentage of Old Age Pension recipients among the treatment cases in this study. Old Age Pensioners represented one-half of the 75 individuals who received eye treatment only, and the high percentage of pensioners in this group resulted in their constituting one-third of the total 112 cases.

Data on the type of public assistance received within 30 days prior to investigation of the applica-

Table 17.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION—112 WHITE PERSONS TREATED FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS OR RESTORATION OF SIGHT<sup>1</sup>**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941

Socio-Economic Characteristic	Per Cent
Sex:	
Both sexes .....	100.0
Male .....	58.9
Female .....	41.1
Nativity and citizenship:	
All persons .....	100.0
Native born .....	85.2
Born in Colorado .....	13.0
Born in other states.....	72.2
Foreign-born .....	14.8
Citizens .....	11.1
Aliens .....	3.7
Age: <sup>2</sup>	
All ages .....	100.0
Under 20 .....	4.5
20-39 .....	14.3
40-59 .....	22.3
60-79 .....	53.5
80 and older .....	5.4
Monthly Aid to the Blind payments:	
All persons .....	100.0
Nonrecipients .....	67.0
Recipients .....	33.0
Public assistance other than eye treatment:	
All persons .....	100.0
Nonrecipients of Blind Aid payments....	67.0
Old Age Pension, eye patient <sup>3</sup> .....	33.0
General Relief, eye patient or in household <sup>3</sup> .....	8.1
Aid to Dependent Children, eye patient or in household <sup>3</sup> .....	2.7
WPA wages, eye patient or in household <sup>3</sup> .....	4.5
Institutional care <sup>3</sup> .....	1.7
None .....	17.0
Recipients of Blind Aid Payments.....	33.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes persons of Mexican origins, in accordance with United States Bureau of the Census practice.

<sup>2</sup>Age in completed years as of July 1, 1940, the beginning of the study period.

<sup>3</sup>Received within 30 days prior to investigation of application for medical assistance under the Aid to the Blind Act and presumably continued during the treatment period, except in the instances of WPA wages or institutional care received by the patient himself.

tion for eye treatment indicated that public aid other than Old Age Pensions or monthly Aid to the Blind payments was received during the treatment period in a comparatively small number of instances. Nine individuals were members of General Assistance

households; in 5 households WPA wages had been received within 30 days prior to investigation of the application; in 2 instances Aid to Dependent Children was received by the patient, and in one instance such aid was received in the household of the patient. Almost one-fifth of the total group received neither monthly Aid to the Blind payments nor any other type of public assistance. The last section of Text Table 17 gives a percentage distribution of the 112 cases by type of public assistance.

#### Treatment: Types, Purposes, and Results

In nearly nine-tenths of the cases included in the study, only one eye received a primary medical or surgical treatment in the fiscal year selected for study. (See definition of "primary" in the opening paragraph of this report.) In somewhat more than one-tenth of the cases both eyes received a primary treatment.

Operations for cataract, or opacity of the lens, constitute the great majority of the cases treated under the Aid to the Blind Act. Apart from cataract cases, the types provided preventive or restorative treatment include, especially, cases of glaucoma, cases of pterygium, a few cases of trachoma, and occasional cases of dangerous corneal ulcer. Glaucoma is a disease which causes loss of sight by destruction of the optic nerve fibers through increased internal tension of the eyeball. A pterygium is a fleshy growth which often tends to extend across the surface of the eye and to obstruct vision. Trachoma, a chronic, contagious eye disease, is characterized by inflammatory granulations on the mucous membrane which lines the eyelids and covers the fore part of the eyeball. The granulations cause scar tissue and may lead to partial or complete blindness.

The findings as to the types of treatment provided the individuals included in the study are in harmony with the preceding statement in regard to the eye treatment program as a whole. Four-fifths of the 112 cases involved cataract operations, with or without medical or surgical treatment for other eye conditions; the remaining one-fifth required medical or surgical treatment for the types of condition named above and for a few other pathological conditions of the cornea, iris, muscles, retina, or conjunctiva (mucous membrane of the eyelids and fore part of the eye ball).

Analysis of the data on central visual acuity before treatment, corrected with glasses revealed that in nearly nine-tenths of the cases, or 88 per cent, treatment was given to restore visual acuity to more than one-tenth of normal; that is, to place the handicapped individuals above the "blindness" line as

Table 18.

**AGE DISTRIBUTIONS: PERCENTAGES BY SPECIFIED CLASSIFICATIONS—112 PERSONS TREATED FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS OR RESTORATION OF SIGHT**

**Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941**

Classification	Number of Persons	Per Cent in Age Group					
		All Ages	Under 20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80 and Over
Status as to monthly Aid to the Blind payments:							
Nonrecipients .....	75	100.0	4.0	10.6	18.7	58.7	8.0
Recipients .....	37	100.0	5.4	21.6	29.7	43.3	0.0
Type of treatment:							
Cataract operation, with or without other treatment .....	90	100.0	3.3	10.0	22.2	57.8	6.7
Treatment not associated with cataract operation .....	22	100.0	9.1	31.8	22.7	36.4	0.0
Central visual acuity after treatment, corrected with glasses: <sup>1</sup>							
1/10 normal or less .....	24	100.0	4.2	8.3	16.7	66.6	4.2
Above 1/10 through 1/4 normal .....	13	100.0	7.6	23.1	23.1	46.2	0.0
Above 1/4 through 1/2 normal .....	15	100.0	6.7	6.7	13.3	66.7	6.6
Above 1/2 through 3/4 normal .....	24	100.0	4.2	4.2	25.0	50.0	16.6
Above 3/4 through full normal .....	28	100.0	0.0	25.0	28.6	46.4	0.0

<sup>1</sup>Visual acuity in the treated eye or the better eye if both were treated in the fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup>This classification totals 104 instead of 112 because for 5 cases the final reports on visual acuity were not yet on file when the study was made; 2 persons were hospitalized but not operated upon; in one emergency case visual acuity was not estimated before treatment.

defined by the State Department of Public Welfare under the Aid to the Blind Act. In 12 per cent of the cases the objective—judging from the reports on central visual acuity before treatment—was to prevent blindness. Improvement of vision, of course, sometimes was incidental to the latter goal. (See the third section of Text Table 19 for summary percentage distributions.)

When the cases are classified according to type of treatment, cataract and non-cataract, the number in each group is too small to permit definite conclusions as to the age distributions. Nevertheless, comparison of the percentage distributions for non-cataract patients (third and fourth rows of figures, Text Table 18) reveals correctly the direction of the age difference between the two types of cases. Although cataract may be of a congenital or traumatic type, the senile type is very much more common. Furthermore, many of the traumatic cataracts are dealt with under the Workmen's Compensation laws. A higher percentage of aged persons in the cataract group than in the non-cataract group in the study, therefore, is in accordance with general experience.

Central visual acuity before treatment, corrected with glasses, could be compared with acuity after treatment for 104 of the persons included in the study. The acuities, before and after treatment, corrected

with glasses, as shown on the final reports from the ophthalmologists were translated from notations according to the Snellen chart into common fractions of normal vision. If both eyes were treated in the study period, comparison was made for the better eye only. When tabulated, the data revealed that in scarcely one-fourth of the cases was the acuity after treatment in the eye under consideration as low as one-tenth normal. In contrast, nearly nine-tenths of the patients had had visual acuity one-tenth normal or less before treatment; that is, under the Aid to the Blind Act they had been classifiable as blind.

As shown by Text Table 20, the medical and surgical treatment resulted in marked increases in the percentages of persons with central visual acuity above one-half and above three-fourths normal. Because of the differing factors involved in the individual cases, the degree of improvement varied from person to person. In many instances very great improvement was achieved; in some cases the increase in acuity was more moderate; and in other instances the change was comparatively small. In a few instances the hoped for increase in acuity could not be attained because of complicating factors not ascertainable before treatment.

There was, of course, little or no change in the visual acuity of 6 persons who had normal or

nearly normal vision but required treatment to prevent development of conditions which would impair sight. Four of the 7 patients whose visual acuity in the treated eye or the better treated eye was between one-tenth and three-fourths normal before treatment gained full normal acuity through the medical care provided. Twelve of the 91 patients who had visual acuity only one-tenth normal or less before treatment had fully normal vision after the medical care had been completed. The results of the care provided these 91 persons who before treatment were classified as blind are summarized below:

Visual Acuity After Treatment <sup>1</sup>	Number
Full normal.....	12
Above ¾ normal but below full normal.....	6
Above ½ through ¾ normal.....	23
Above ¼ through ½ normal.....	14
Above 1/10 through ¼ normal.....	13
1/10 normal or less.....	23

<sup>1</sup>In the treated eye or the better eye treated.

Among the patients whose visual acuity still was one-tenth or less after treatment, there was considerable improvement within the classification. In approximately one-fifth of the cases the visual acuity had been increased from below one-tenth normal up to fully one-tenth normal. In more than one-fifth of the cases, patients able only to perceive light or to perceive and accurately to localize light before treatment were able after treatment to see hand movements, count fingers at a few feet, or see very large symbols on the Snellen charts at short distances. This degree of betterment is significant because persons who have been almost entirely blind are grateful for any appreciable improvement in their visual condition.

Before a cataract operation is performed it sometimes is impossible to be certain whether there exists any diseased condition at the back part of the eye which will prevent good vision even after a perfect operative result. A patient who has previously been able only to detect light may, after a cataract operation, be incapable of sharp central vision by reason of disease of the retina; yet he may have acquired a visual field which, in spite of absence of sharp central vision, is very helpful.

If compared with tables based on estimates of industrially useful vision, the information on improvement of visual acuity would appear even more gratifying. An extremely low central visual acuity represents about the same percentage of deficiency in industrially useful vision but smaller degrees of impairment in visual acuity do not represent proportionately great impairment in industrially useful vision. On the basis of the scale used by the Industrial Commis-

sion of Colorado, a central visual acuity as low as one-tenth normal (that is, a 90 per cent deficiency in acuity) implies about a 90 per cent deficiency in industrially useful vision; but a 75 per cent deficiency in acuity represents an industrial, visual disability of only 50 per cent. A 50 per cent defect in acuity implies a 20 per cent deficiency in industrially useful vision; and a 25 per cent defect in acuity represents less than a 10 per cent impairment of industrially useful vision. Much depends of course upon the occupation and adaptability of the individual. A fairly large number of persons go through life very successfully with no better than one-half of what is called normal visual acuity as indicated by the Snellen charts.

The data on age were tabulated according to visual acuity after treatment for the 104 individuals for whom the latter type of information had been reported. (See the percentages in the third section of Text Table 18.) Aged persons constituted high per-

Table 19.

**TYPES OF TREATMENT: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS, SPECIFIED CLASSIFICATIONS—112 PERSONS TREATED FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS OR RESTORATION OF SIGHT**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941

Classification	Per Cent
Eyes treated (one or both):	
All persons .....	100.0
One eye .....	87.5
Both eyes .....	12.5
Surgical or medical nature:	
All persons .....	100.0
Cataract operations, with or without medical or surgical treatment for other conditions <sup>1</sup> .....	80.4
Medical or surgical treatment not associated with cataract operation <sup>2</sup> .....	19.6
Preventive or restorative purpose: <sup>3</sup>	
All persons .....	100.0
Restoration to more than 1/10 normal central visual acuity if possible.....	88.4
Prevention of blindness, sometimes with improvement of visual acuity already above 1/10 normal .....	11.6

<sup>1</sup>In 5 cases both eyes were treated in the fiscal year. Fifteen of the cataract cases involved treatment or operations other than the cataract operations.

<sup>2</sup>Both eyes were treated in 9 of the total 22 cases not associated with cataract operations.

<sup>3</sup>In terms of "blindness" as defined under the Aid to the Blind Act, that is, 1/10 normal visual acuity or less in the central field.

<sup>4</sup>In one hospitalized case the doctors decided against operation; in one case the patient became mentally confused in the hospital and was sent home without operation.

centages not only of the groups with low and medium acuity after treatment but also of the groups with acuity above one-half normal. The percentages of young persons in the various groups classified according to acuity after treatment also showed some similarity in the upper and lower classifications. In brief, the age distributions for the small numbers of persons in each visual acuity group indicated no striking relationships between age and vision after treatment.

**Case Closures and Expenditures**

By December 31, 1941 (or six months after the close of the fiscal year in which the primary eye treatment was given), treatment had been completed and the cases had been closed in almost four-fifths of the 112 cases included in the study. Of the 75 cases in which only eye treatment was granted, more than four-fifths had been closed; three-fifths of the 37 cases in which both awards and eye treatment were granted were no longer open.

Four-fifths of the 64 cases which received treatment only were closed after medical care had restored sight. One-fifth were closed upon completion of treatment to prevent blindness, with or without improvement of vision; or, in a few cases, upon termination of medical care which revealed the impossibility of restoration of sight.

In the 23 treated monthly payment cases which were closed, the almost invariable reason for closure was, of course, restoration of sight to more than one-tenth normal. The cases of three persons, individuals aged 39, 69, and 75, were closed because of death. In all instances death was attributable to causes other than the surgical or medical eye treatment, and in all instances death occurred a considerable time after the primary eye treatment was given.

The data tabulated on the expenses for eye treatment provided in the cases studied include only the

**Table 20.**

**CENTRAL VISUAL ACUITY BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS—104 PERSONS TREATED FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS OR RESTORATION OF SIGHT<sup>1</sup>**

**Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941**

Central Visual Acuity, Corrected with Glasses (The better eye, if both were treated)	Per Cent in Acuity Group	
	Before Treatment	After Treatment
Total .....	100.0	100.0
1/10 normal or less .....	87.5	<sup>2</sup> 23.1
Above 1/10 through 1/4 normal....	1.9	12.5
Above 1/4 through 1/2 normal.....	4.8	<sup>3</sup> 14.4
Above 1/2 through 3/4 normal.....	0.0	<sup>4</sup> 23.1
Above 3/4 through full normal.....	5.8	26.9
Full normal .....	4.8	20.2
Between 3/4 and full normal....	1.0	6.7

<sup>1</sup>The study included the cases of 112 persons, but for 5 cases final reports on visual acuity were not yet on file when the study was made; 2 persons were hospitalized but not given treatment; in one emergency case visual acuity was not estimated before treatment.

<sup>2</sup>Possibility of further improvement as a result of the treatment given or additional treatment was under consideration, 5 persons.

<sup>3</sup>Possibility of further improvement as a result of the treatment given, 2 persons.

<sup>4</sup>Possibility of further improvement as a result of the treatment given, 1 person.

amounts paid by the counties and approved by the State Department for reimbursement in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. All payments for the 112 cases (inclusive of expenditures for doctors' services, hospital services, refractions and glasses after operations, travel and miscellaneous items) totaled \$13,390. Expenditures for doctors' services amounted to a little more than 60 per cent of the aggregate payments; hospital services, to about 35 per cent; refractions and glasses after operations, to 4 per cent; and travel and miscellaneous expense, to one per cent.

**Services for the Blind**

The home teaching service, the registry of the blind, and the distribution of Talking Book machines were transferred to the State Department of Public Welfare when the State Commission for the Blind was abolished July 1, 1941. In the following half year the established services of the Commission were continued by the Department while plans for expansion of the work were under study.

**Survey of the Blind**

Soon after the transfer of the services to the Department a survey was undertaken to determine, as

accurately as possible, the number of blind persons in Colorado, the type of services feasible in rural districts, and the expansion required to make the programs in urban areas more adequate. All blind persons, regardless of financial status, are eligible for the services.

The County Departments are helping conduct the survey, and it is expected that persistent efforts to make the reporting complete will result in a comprehensive census of the blind in the state and of the services they desire. To date very few new names

have been added to the lists prepared from the existing register of the Commission and State Department.

### Home Teaching

The three Home Teachers who served the Commission were transferred to the State Department and continued their work in the more populous counties. In the six months ended December 31, 1941, they made one or more calls on each of 229 blind persons, plus collateral calls on 58 other persons. The separate visits to the blind persons totaled 1,012 calls—254 social service calls (visits which did not include lessons) in addition to 758 teaching visits to 112 persons. The lessons included 341 in Braille reading, 24 in Braille writing, 10 in Moon type, and 20 in typewriting; 270 in handicrafts; and 93 in other subjects inclusive of pencil writing, music, elementary school subjects, and parliamentary law. About two months of the teachers' time in the half-year period were devoted to helping integrate the Services for the Blind into the work of the State Department. On the basis of a visiting and teaching month, therefore, social service calls averaged about 60 a month and teaching visits nearly 190 a month.

Although persons of all ages are eligible for home teaching services, the large majority of those served are adults. Text Table 21 shows the age distribution, by sex, of the 199 individuals who were visited fairly continuously in the last half of 1941. The sexes, it will be noted, were about equally represented. Two per cent of the total group were under 20; 21 per cent were between 20 and 40; 27 per cent were between 40 and 60; and 50 per cent were over 60. The high proportion of individuals past middle age is in harmony with the nature of the program, for two reasons. First, the blind as a group include comparatively few young persons, inasmuch as it is estimated that three-fourths of the total blind in the United States are at least 45 years old and one-half are 65 or older.<sup>1</sup> Second, home teaching is considered particularly suitable for blind men and women beyond their vigorous years, many of whom are closely confined to their homes.

The basic objectives of the home teaching program are the social readjustment and rehabilitation of the blind through whatever types of instruction and guidance appear most suitable. As expressed by a Home Teacher in an address before the 1941 convention of American Workers for the Blind, it is the duty of this type of worker "to teach everything and anything which will make the life of her pupil more useful and happy, and whenever possible to aid him in earning a living or partially so." Essential and important as these things are, it is "equally

as valuable to instill in the mind of the pupil a healthy attitude toward his blindness and a sound philosophy of life."<sup>2</sup> In order to achieve these objectives, the teacher requires a knowledge of the principles and application of psychology, sociology, and social case work; training in many skills and in specialized teaching techniques; a real understanding of what it means to be blind; and discriminating judgment in dealing with complex problems.

The method of approaching a newly blinded person is exceedingly important because there are many emotional factors with which to deal. He is overwhelmed not only by the loss of sight but also by the fear of having to live a useless, dependent life. In most cases, however, a skillful, trained social worker or a skillful, trained Home Teacher can do much to allay such fears and give stimulus to a speedy readjustment.

Through the interest and counsel of the Home Teacher the blind person gains friendly contacts with the community, opportunity to learn useful skills and pastimes, and guidance in new or more effective ways of performing usual activities. The teacher also seeks to interpret the problems of the blind person to his family and suggest ways in which he

<sup>1</sup>According to United States Bureau of the Census figures on the blind in 1930 (the latest census data on the blind available as yet), 44.3 per cent of the enumerated blind persons were 65 or older; and 28.1 per cent were in the age group 45 through 64, making a total of 72.4 per cent 45 years of age or older. Males represented 57.5 per cent of the total blind population enumerated; 62.6 per cent of the group 45-64; 52.2 per cent of the group 65 or older.

<sup>2</sup>Mary Hugo, "Qualifications and Duties of a Home Teacher and the Value of Accurate Case Records," *Proceedings of the Nineteenth Biennial Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, 1941*, pp. 113-115.

Table 21.

### AGE OF BLIND PERSONS VISITED AT HOME<sup>1</sup> PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

July 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

Age	Per Cent		
	Total (199 persons)	Male (97 persons)	Female (102 persons)
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 10 .....	.5	1.0	....
10-19 .....	1.5	1.0	2.0
20-29 .....	8.5	9.3	7.8
30-39 .....	12.1	12.4	11.8
40-49 .....	10.0	8.3	11.8
50-59 .....	17.1	14.4	19.6
60-69 .....	21.6	20.6	22.5
70-79 .....	15.6	16.5	14.7
80-89 .....	12.1	16.5	7.8
90-100 .....	1.0	....	2.0

<sup>1</sup>The table applies to 199 persons who received fairly continuous service in the period.

can be assisted to adjust to his handicap and participate in the family life as fully as possible.

Guidance in recreational activities is a type of service for which the trained Home Teacher is especially well qualified, because she is considered both teacher and friend by her pupils and, therefore, knows their problems intimately. She realizes the importance of bringing together congenial persons who have similar tastes and interests, not simply similar handicaps, and her work gives her excellent opportunity to open ways to valued companionships. Understanding how much better it is to assist the blind to mingle with sighted persons than to segregate them because of their visual disability, the teacher does everything possible to encourage recreational activities directed toward the former outcome.

In many instances, a blind person's intellectual interests can be developed by teaching him to read Braille or Moon embossed type, to write in embossed type, or to use the typewriter. Decision as to the advisability of giving instruction in such subjects, however, often requires careful consideration of the stage of visual impairment and the individual's abilities. In the opinion of certain experts, it is unwise to teach persons with failing sight to read embossed type while they can still see ordinary print. This is because they tend to look at the dots, strain their eyes, and hamper the process of learning by touch. Another problem sometimes encountered is the desirability or undesirability of teaching a blind person to read embossed type if he did not read before losing his sight. The factors to be weighed include the degree of the sightless individual's intellectual curiosity; reasons for his illiteracy or lack of reading interests before blindness; and, in some instances, his command of a language other than English. Judgment also is required in deciding whether to teach Braille or Moon type. Ability to read Braille opens the way to a wider field of literature than knowledge of Moon type does, but instruction in Moon type often is suitable for persons whose sensitivity of touch is poor.<sup>3</sup>

The teaching of useful handicrafts usually is an excellent way of getting a responsive reaction from a blind person and of breaking down his feeling of helplessness. If the articles he produces have utility for his family and friends or are marketable, his burdensome awareness of being dependent on others may be further mitigated. Decision as to the appropriate kind of handicraft instruction, therefore, may depend on the pupil's psychological needs, the types of articles that appeal to him, or his eagerness to earn money.

In assisting the blind to find suitable employment, the Home Teachers serving the State Department

work in cooperation with the Colorado State Board of Industries for the Blind.<sup>4</sup> Through the Board blind persons are placed in private industries as well as in the Workshop for the Blind where brooms, brushes, mops, and aprons are made.

### Talking Books

Talking Books were perfected in 1930 through efforts of the American Foundation for the Blind to develop a medium which would make enjoyment of books possible for the blind who cannot read Braille, the kind of embossed type used in practically all of the books reproduced for the sightless. Investigations having established the fact that thousands of visually handicapped persons cannot master Braille, a grant was obtained from the Carnegie Corporation; and a long-playing phonograph record finally was perfected. Today the Talking Books consist of sets of discs which bear recordings of a wide variety of classical and contemporary literature. The readers regularly employed in the recording are men and women with professional experience in stage or radio work.

The Talking Book records require a special type of phonograph which, although sold at cost of manufacture by the American Foundation for the Blind, is more expensive than many blind persons can afford. In 1935, therefore, arrangements were made with the Works Progress Administration (now Work Projects Administration) to set up a project for the manufacture of such phonographs under the supervision of the Foundation and the sponsorship of The Library of Congress. The machines made under this arrangement are the property of The Library of Congress, and originally were allotted to the states in proportion to the size of their general population. Today, however, the original proportions have been lost because of refusals of offers by certain states and subsequent transfers and reallocations of machines. With the completion of the lot of machines now in production under the project, a total of 23,505 will have been made available to the adult blind of the country through Emergency Relief funds. The project will be closed June 30, 1942.

Colorado now has 224 Talking Book machines which are distributed throughout the state and kept in use regularly. A blind individual who borrows a phonograph signs a contract in which he agrees to make regular and proper use of the machine, and the frequency with which records are requested from

<sup>3</sup>For additional information on these topics, see: Raymond M. Dickinson, "How and When Various Embossed Types Should Be Taught," *Proceedings* of the Nineteenth Biennial Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, 1941, pp. 118-122.

<sup>4</sup>Address: 100 West Seventh Avenue, Denver.



**Obligations Incurred and Cases Granted  
Assistance**

The cases (either families or single individuals) which received General Assistance in 1941 averaged 12,075 a month, by unduplicated count. The number of cases was highest in January, 16,485, and lowest in October, 8,984. Obligations for the General Assistance granted these cases (inclusive of Tuberculosis Assistance) totaled \$2,565,698 for the year.

Analysis of the obligations and the monthly average number of cases, by quarters, showed variations from period to period. Both the obligations and the monthly average number of cases dropped from the first quarter through the third, but rose somewhat in the fourth. The decline in obligations, however, was not so sharp as the drop in cases; that is, the obligations in the third quarter were almost three-fourths (73 per cent) as great as in the first quarter, whereas

the monthly average number of cases in the third quarter was only three-fifths (59 per cent) as large as in the first quarter. (See Text Table 23, first and third sections.)

When the data were analyzed by class of case, it was obvious that the declines in total obligations and cases were largely attributable to a marked decrease in cases with employable members which were not receiving aid under the Social Security programs. In the first quarter of the year, a monthly average of 7,483 cases of this type received General Assistance, 4,977 in the second quarter, and only 1,663 in the third quarter. In other words, the monthly average in the third quarter was less than one-fourth (22 per cent) the average in the first quarter. The obligations incurred for General Assistance to this class of cases also declined greatly, the total for the third quarter being only one-third (32 per cent) of the total for the first quarterly period. In the

**Table 23.**

**OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR GENERAL ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES A MONTH  
BY QUARTER OF THE YEAR AND CLASS OF CASE<sup>1</sup>**

**January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941**

Period in 1941	Total	Amount Distribution—Obligations for—				
		Cases without Employable Members <sup>2</sup>	Cases with Employable Members <sup>2</sup>	Cases Receiving Aid to Dependent Children	Cases Receiving Old Age Pensions	Cases Receiving Aid to the Blind
Year .....	\$2,565,698	\$1,579,171	\$ 676,436	\$ 216,691	\$ 90,447	\$ 2,953
First quarter.....	736,611	375,557	284,255	54,240	21,886	673
Second quarter.....	640,221	362,133	201,776	50,766	24,693	853
Third quarter.....	538,962	377,113	90,392	48,987	21,537	933
Fourth quarter.....	649,904	464,368	100,013	62,698	22,331	494
Percentage Distribution—Obligations						
Year .....	100.0	61.5	26.4	8.5	3.5	0.1
First quarter.....	100.0	51.0	38.6	7.3	3.0	0.1
Second quarter.....	100.0	56.6	31.5	7.9	3.9	0.1
Third quarter.....	100.0	69.9	16.8	9.1	4.0	0.2
Fourth quarter.....	100.0	71.5	15.4	9.6	3.4	0.1
Average Number of Cases a Month <sup>1</sup>						
Year .....	12,075	6,367	3,968	1,355	368	17
First quarter.....	15,904	6,544	7,483	1,462	392	23
Second quarter.....	13,149	6,389	4,977	1,378	388	17
Third quarter.....	9,410	6,159	1,663	1,227	345	16
Fourth quarter.....	9,837	6,377	1,747	1,354	347	12

<sup>1</sup>This table is based on an unduplicated count of the cases in the various classes of General Assistance recipients. "Case" means either a household or a single individual, depending on the particular case.

<sup>2</sup>Exclusive of cases classified in the last three columns.

fourth quarter both the cases and obligations increased above the low level of the third quarter but remained far below the level of the first two quarters of the year. (See Text Table 23.)

Twenty-six per cent of the total obligations for General Assistance in the year were incurred for the class of cases discussed in the preceding paragraph. The percentage is about midway between the high and low figures for the separate quarters—39 per cent in the first quarter and 15 per cent in the fourth quarter. (See Text Table 23, second section.)

### Types of Assistance

Fifty-six per cent of the total General Assistance obligations were incurred for cash assistance; 16 per cent, for assistance in kind; almost 27 per cent for hospitalization and medical care (exclusive of salaries of county doctors and nurses and services under county, group medical care programs); slightly over one per cent for burials.

Obligations for assistance in kind declined greatly from the first through the third quarter and rose slightly in the fourth. In contrast, cash assistance did not change greatly until the fourth quarter, when it rose markedly. The two types of aid also shifted in importance as percentages of the total obligations. In the first quarter 48 per cent of the total obligations were incurred for cash assistance; 28 per cent for assistance in kind. Thereafter, cash aid rose in pro-

portionate importance and assistance in kind fell until, in the fourth quarter, 65 per cent of total obligations were for cash assistance and only 8.3 per cent were for assistance in kind. The figures on obligations for medical care, hospitalization, and burials show some irregular variation from period to period, as shown by Text Table 22. (Appendix Table XV gives figures for the fourth quarter, by county.)

It should be noted that the figures on hospitalization and medical care shown in Text Table 22 do not include obligations for salaries of county doctors and nurses or for services received under county, group medical care plans. Obligations for medical and hospital services under the Tuberculosis Assistance program are included in the amounts shown. The obligations for Tuberculosis Assistance, which are covered by state and county funds appropriated for that special purpose, represent a fairly large percentage of the total obligations for medical care and hospitalization reported by the County Departments in 1941 as General Assistance obligations. For the year as a whole, the proportion was 18 per cent, and for the separate quarters the range was from 12 to 28 per cent.<sup>1</sup> A detailed report on the Tuberculosis Assistance program is presented on pages 25-28.

<sup>1</sup>In the *Quarterly Bulletin*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2 and 3, April through September, 1941, page 6, the third sentence of the paragraph entitled "Types of Aid" is in error. The statement should have been: "The figures on obligations for hospitalization and medical care include a fairly large percentage (12 per cent of the combined totals in the second quarter; 22 per cent in the third quarter) which were incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds."

## FINANCES

(Continued from page 2.)

ness improvement and, recently, expansion of war industries no doubt account for much of the decline.

Approximately 48 per cent of the total General Assistance expenditures in 1941 were made for hospitalization and medical care of public assistance cases, inclusive of expenditures for maintenance of county hospitals and farms, salaries of doctors and nurses employed by the counties, and expenses for certain services by county health units. General Assistance expenditures in 1941 from county funds only are classified according to purpose in Appendix Table VI.

Expenditures from the State Special Relief Fund

for family living expenses—that is, total expenditures exclusive of medical care, hospitalization, and burials—amounted to almost 1.5 million dollars in 1941. Indicative of a trend toward cash aid as against assistance in kind is the increased proportion of cash assistance in 1941 as compared with 1940. Cash assistance represented nearly 82 per cent of the total expenditures for family living expenses in 1941, whereas in the earlier year cash assistance was only 72 per cent of the total. (The article on General Assistance obligations and case loads, pp. 22-24, gives further information on the shift from assistance in kind to cash assistance in 1941.)

# Division of Tuberculosis Assistance

## Goals and Accomplishments in the Tuberculosis Assistance Program

In this *Annual Report*, the fifth since the state-aided program of hospitalization of needy tuberculous persons was inaugurated July 1, 1937, it is possible to report especially good recent progress. In the six months since July 1, 1941, the number of cases receiving treatment under the program has been twice as great as the average number under care in the preceding four years. In May, 1941, some of the applicants for hospitalization had been on the waiting list for ten months, but since the first of July a wait of more than two months has been exceptional. The reduction in the waiting period is very significant because the most effective way of lessening the future load of physical disability, dependency, and public expense caused by tuberculosis is to find the cases early and place them in sanatoria for treatment as promptly as possible.

In the past six months, as well as in the preceding four years, many of the counties have placed applicants in approved sanatoria and paid the entire expense until the cases could be accepted for hospitalization under state-county funds. A word of praise is extended to those County Departments of Public Welfare that have had the vision to help find early cases and to provide for treatment with little delay; other County Departments that have not been able to meet the demands so effectively are urged to renew their efforts with greater endeavor.

In the accomplishment of a fully successful tuberculosis hospitalization program, there are underlying needs in addition to early case finding and funds for hospitalization. Two of these needs are an adequate supply of beds for tuberculous patients, and health education programs which result in willingness of persons with the disease to be hospitalized. In all of the states there are approximately 100,000 beds available for cases of tuberculosis,<sup>1</sup> and there are an estimated 640,000 cases needing treatment.<sup>2</sup> Colorado's bed facilities for tuberculous patients considerably exceed the minimum supply regarded essential for active cases willing to be hospitalized; that is, 2.5 beds per annual death from the disease. This minimum ratio, however, represents only one-fourth the estimated supply that would be required if all tuberculous individuals who need sanatorium care for their own welfare and the protection of community health were hospitalized. On this basis, Colorado's

bed facilities probably are less than half the desirable supply.<sup>3</sup>

Definite progress in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis in Colorado in the past decade is indicated by the decline in the death rate. Nevertheless, a very large task still lies ahead if this communicable disease is to be reduced to a point where it is a minor item in the list of causes of death, a goal considered possible by authorities on tuberculosis control and trends in the mortality rates.<sup>4</sup>

For many years tuberculosis was next to the leading cause of death in Colorado, but it dropped to third place in 1932 and continued to shift downward for the next four years. From 1936 through 1940 it stood sixth on the list of disease causes of death, and seventh among the causes of death when accidents, all forms, are included. During the 1930's the death rate from tuberculosis fell sharply—from 123.6 deaths per 100,000 Colorado inhabitants in 1930 to a rate of 53.4 in 1940.<sup>5</sup> Provisional figures for 1941 indicate the rate continued downward to 50 or less.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, these rates are based on place of occurrence of death and, therefore, are much higher for Colorado than they would be were it not for the large number of nonresidents who come to the state seeking to benefit their health or to enter sanatoria here. Allocation of tuberculosis deaths which occurred in Colorado in

<sup>1</sup>"Tuberculosis Facilities in the United States," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 114, No. 9, March 2, 1940, Table 8, p. 769.

<sup>2</sup>Henry M. Chadwick in "Presidential Address," *Transactions of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting, 1940*, The National Tuberculosis Association, p. 21, stated: "There are ten active cases of tuberculosis for each death, and 25 per cent of them need and will accept care. This has been the experience where good case-finding programs are carried out and well-conducted institutions are available to the patients." In the United States in 1940 there were 60,428 deaths from tuberculosis and in Colorado there were 600 (see: United States Bureau of the Census, "Deaths from Selected Causes, United States, 1940," *Vital Statistics—Special Reports*, Vol. 15, No. 7, December 9, 1941, Table 1, p. 7.

<sup>3</sup>The minimum recommended ratio is 2.5 beds per death from tuberculosis, as explained in footnote 2. Colorado, according to the source cited in footnote 1, has about 2,400 beds for tuberculosis cases in sanatoria and hospital departments, or approximately 4 beds per tuberculosis death in 1940.

<sup>4</sup>See, for example: Louis I. Dublin, "Present Death Rates and the Outlook for the Future," *American Review of Tuberculosis*, Vol. XLIII, No. 2, February, 1941, pp. 224-234.

<sup>5</sup>United States Bureau of the Census, "Colorado—Summary of Vital Statistics, 1940, Place of Occurrence," *Vital Statistics—Special Reports*, Vol. 14, No. 11, December 14, 1941, Table L, pp. 218-219.

<sup>6</sup>United States Public Health Service, "Provisional Mortality Rates for the First Nine Months of 1941," *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 6, February 6, 1942, p. 200. The Colorado rate for this period was 50.8 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, and the rate for the total 34 states for which data were published was 44.3.

1940 to the states of residence of the deceased persons gives a rate of only 40.6 deaths per 100,000 Colorado residents.<sup>7</sup>

The tuberculosis death rate for the country as a whole has been declining, but not so rapidly as the rate for Colorado. The former large discrepancy between the Colorado rate and the lower rate for the United States, therefore, has gradually disappeared. By 1940 the tuberculosis death rate in Colorado, based on place of occurrence of the deaths, was only 7.5 points higher than that for the United States, that is, 53.4 as compared with 45.9;<sup>8</sup> and preliminary figures for 1941 indicate an even smaller difference between the state and national rates based on place of occurrence.<sup>9</sup> Allocation of the 1940 tuberculosis deaths to states of residence gives Colorado a rate definitely lower than the national rate, or 40.6 for the state as compared with 45.9 for the country as a whole.

Winning the war is certainly the first objective of the nation today. Caring for sick people, preventing illness from communicable disease, and promoting health among our people are not only essential for the present and future welfare of our citizens but also are important builders of morale and wholesome contributions to winning the war. There should, therefore, be no let-down in enthusiastic work by the organizations and individuals who by sacrifice and cooperation are accomplishing the purpose of the Tuberculosis Assistance program—a program which

not only provides hospitalization for needy invalids but also applies a most effective method of preventing spread of tuberculosis.

### Applications and Cases Under Care in 1941

Applications for hospitalization under the state-county Tuberculosis Assistance program totaled 292 in 1941: 66 pending on the first of January and 226 received during the year. Ninety-six per cent of the total, or 281 applications, received disposal during the year through placement of applicants under care or through circumstances necessitating closure of applications for other reasons. Seventy per cent of the applicants, or 204 individuals, were placed under care; 13 per cent decided against hospitalization when it was approved under the state-county program, refusal in some instances being due to the fact that sanatorium care had been obtained through other agencies; about 8 per cent died before approval of their applications; 2 individuals whose applications were approved died before hospitalization. Eleven, or about 4 per cent, of the applications were withdrawn by County Departments of Public Welfare. Applications were disapproved in only 5 instances.

<sup>7</sup>Colorado State Board of Health. The Board's allocation of tuberculosis deaths in Colorado in 1940 to the states of residence of the deceased persons gave a rate of only 40.6 deaths per 100,000 Colorado residents.

<sup>8</sup>United States Bureau of the Census, "Deaths from Selected Causes, United States, 1940," **Vital Statistics—Special Reports**, Vol. 15, No. 7, December 9, 1941, Table 2, p. 75.

<sup>9</sup>See footnote 6.

Table 24.

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

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

Stage of Disease	Age							
	Total	Under 11	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61 and Older
All stages.....	<b>281</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>
Placed under care.....	<b>204</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>
Far advanced.....	136	1	18	41	40	16	11	9
Moderately advanced.....	39	....	7	12	7	4	5	4
Incipient.....	29	1	8	11	3	2	4	....
Not placed under care—stage of disease unknown.....	<b>77</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Hospitalization either refused by patient or provided him through other agencies <sup>1</sup> .....	37	2	7	10	8	5	5	....
Died before approval.....	22	1	5	5	8	1	1	1
Application withdrawn.....	11	....	1	3	4	2	1	....
Application disapproved.....	5	1	1	2	1	....	....	....
Died before hospitalization.....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

<sup>1</sup>In many of these instances care had been provided by other agencies through efforts of County Departments to avoid delay.

At the close of the year only 11 applications were awaiting action. This situation stands in favorable contrast to that of the preceding year, when disposal was made of only 63 applications and slightly more than that number had to be carried over for action in 1941.

Progress in the program is also evident from comparative figures on cases under care in 1941 and 1940. Considerably more than four times as many persons were placed under care in 1941 as in 1940, that is, 204 in contrast with 46. The 133 cases under care on January 1, 1941, plus the 204 new cases aggregated 337; whereas in 1940 the total was 187, or only a little more than half as large as in 1941.

Appendix Table XVI presents detailed figures on applications and cases under care in 1941.

**Stage of the Disease**

Data as to the stage of the disease were studied for the 281 individuals whose applications received disposal in 1941. (Text Table 24, first column of figures.) This analysis indicated that for approximately three-fifths of the applicants sanatorium care and isolation from other persons were very urgent, that is, for the 136 applicants who were in far advanced stages of the disease when placed under care and for the 24 who died before approval or before hospitalization after approval. Furthermore, some of the individuals who refused hospitalization under the state-county program when the aid was approved had required prompt care and already had been placed in sanatoria by other agencies through efforts of County Departments.

The tuberculous condition had reached a moderately advanced stage in the instances of 39 persons who were placed under care. For 29 of those accepted for treatment there was possibility of arresting the disease in the incipient stage.

**Types of Treatment**

More than nine-tenths, or 313, of the 337 individuals under care in 1941 received sanatorium treatment; 208 were in the sanatoria at the close of the year. Of the 105 sanatorium patients for whom hospitalization had been terminated by the end of December, 34 per cent had been transferred to the out-patient departments; death had occurred in 29 per cent of the cases; 24 per cent of the individuals had been discharged with the disease in an arrested, improved, or quiescent state; 12 per cent of the hospitalized patients had left the sanatoria against advice; one individual was discharged without improvement in his condition. (See Text Table 25.)

**Table 25.**

**SUMMARY OF SANATORIUM CASES  
January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941**

Cases in sanatoria January 1, 1941.....	101
Hospitalized during 1941.....	212
New—never previously approved.....	180
Readmitted—hospitalized prior to 1941....	18
Readmitted from out-patient department..	8
Reopened .....	6
Total .....	313
Hospitalization terminated during 1941.....	105
Transferred to out-patient department....	36
Death .....	30
Discharged .....	26
Apparently arrested .....	12
Quiescent .....	7
Improved .....	3
No clinical symptoms.....	2
Unimproved .....	1
Healed .....	1
Left sanatoria against advice.....	213
Cases in sanatoria December 31, 1941.....	208

<sup>1</sup>Three patients included twice due to being transferred twice during the year.

<sup>2</sup>One patient included twice due to leaving twice during the year.

**Table 26.**

**SUMMARY OF OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT CASES  
January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941**

Cases in out-patient departments January 1, 1941..	32
Cases transferred to out-patient departments during 1941.....	136
Total .....	68
Care in out-patient departments terminated during year .....	15
Readmitted to sanatoria.....	8
Discharged .....	6
No longer in need of public assistance .....	4
Moved out of state.....	1
Lung allowed to re-expand.....	1
Died .....	1
Cases in out-patient departments December 31, 1941 .....	53

<sup>1</sup>Three patients included twice due to being transferred twice during the year.

The out-patient department cases totaled 68 in 1941. In about 22 per cent, or 15, of these cases, out-patient department care was terminated within the year for a variety of reasons, inclusive of readmissions to sanatoria. (See Text Table 26.)

Slightly over 39 per cent, or 132, of the 337 individuals who were under care in sanatoria and out-

patient departments in 1941 received pneumothorax treatments. At the close of the year 108 patients were still receiving this type of care—about half of them as sanatorium patients, the others in out-patient departments. (See Text Table 27.)

**Table 27.**

**CASES RECEIVING PNEUMOTHORAX TREATMENTS**

**January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941**

Cases receiving pneumothorax January 1, 1941 (36 in sanatoria; 31 in out-patient departments)	67
Added during 1941.....	65
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>132</b>
Discontinued during year.....	24
Sanatorium cases:	
Death .....	10
Receiving no benefit.....	6
Surgery .....	2
Out-patient department cases:	
Discharged .....	6
<b>Cases receiving pneumothorax December 31, 1941 (55 in sanatoria; 53 in out-patient departments) .....</b>	<b>108</b>

**Socio-Economic Characteristics**

Data on place of residence, length of state residence, sex, and age were tabulated for the 261 individuals under care on December 31, 1941.

Seventy per cent of this group were from urban communities; 30 per cent from rural areas. (Text Table 28.) Nearly 20 per cent of the total group had resided in the state for 25 years or longer, and a few of these individuals had lived in Colorado 50 years or longer. Almost 20 per cent of the group had lived in the state from 20 through 24 years; 17 per cent, from 15 through 19 years; 23 per cent, from 10 through 14 years; and 20 per cent, 9 years or less. Figures for sanatorium and out-patient department patients are shown in Text Table 29.

Somewhat fewer males than females were under care at the close of the year, the percentages for the sexes being 45 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively. Nearly three-fourths (73 per cent) of the group under care were less than 41 years old; 23 per cent were from 31 through 40 years of age; 33 per cent, from 21 through 30; and 17 per cent, 20 or younger. Analysis of the age data by sex classifications showed that the percentage of individuals 41 years of age or older was higher among the males than the females, 34 per cent of the males falling into this category in contrast to 20 per cent of the females. (See Text Table 30.)

A tabulation of age by stage of disease was made for the 281 individuals whose applications received disposal in 1941. Almost 74 per cent of the 136 persons whose disease condition was far ad-

vanced when they were placed under care were under 41 years of age. Of the 39 persons in moderately advanced stages of the disease, 66 per cent were under 41. The proportion of young persons was high among the small group of 29 placed under care while the disease was still in the incipient stage: 79 per cent were under 41; 70 per cent were under 31; 31 per cent were under 21. (See Text Table 24.)

**Table 28.**

**LOCATION OF HOME OF PERSONS RECEIVING TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE IN SANATORIA AND OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS**

**December 31, 1941**

Location	Total	Treatment Received in—	
		Sanatorium	Out-patient Department
All locations .....	261	208	53
Urban .....	183	151	32
Rural .....	77	57	20
Unknown .....	1	....	1

**Table 29.**

**PERSONS RECEIVING TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX**

**December 31, 1941**

Age in Years	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
All ages .....	261	117	144
1-10 .....	2	1	1
11-20 .....	43	14	29
21-30 .....	87	36	51
31-40 .....	60	26	34
41-50 .....	28	10	18
51-60 .....	30	25	5
61 and older .....	10	5	5
Unknown .....	1	....	1

**Table 30.**

**NUMBER OF YEARS OF STATE RESIDENCE OF PERSONS RECEIVING TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE IN SANATORIA AND OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS**

**December 31, 1941**

Years State Residence	Total	Treatment Received in—	
		Sanatorium	Out-patient Department
All patients .....	261	208	53
Under 5.....	16	15	1
5- 9 .....	37	35	2
10-14 .....	61	45	16
15-19 .....	45	34	11
20-24 .....	51	38	13
25-29 .....	23	18	5
30-34 .....	16	14	2
35-39 .....	5	5	....
40-44 .....	2	1	1
45-49 .....	....	....	....
50-54 .....	2	2	....
55-59 .....	1	....	1
60-64 .....	1	1	....
Unknown .....	1	....	1

# Division of Child Welfare

## Services and Program Development in 1941

The Division of Child Welfare in 1941 served many more children than in the preceding year, or 2,840 as compared with 1,811 in 1940. In large part, the expansion in service resulted from an increase in the number of local child welfare workers employed by the Division. After July 1st, it was possible to place 6 workers with training and experience in the child welfare field on the staffs of 8 County Departments of Public Welfare. The new workers, added to 7 already serving 7 other counties, brought the workers provided by the Division to 13; and the number of counties served by child welfare units to 15, inasmuch as the area of each of 2 workers includes 2 counties.

### Types of Service

Fifty-eight per cent, or 1,633 of the total 2,840 children served in 1941, received some type of major service. Major services include study or treatment, or both, in children's own homes or in the homes of relatives; housekeeper services in children's own homes; and placement and supervision of children in foster homes of various types. Forty-two per cent, or 1,207 of the children under the care of the Division in 1941, received minor services inclusive of investigations for other agencies, follow-up procedures for children who previously had received services, and incidental services to children for whom no responsibility for instituting further treatment or study was assumed by the child welfare workers.

### Services to Children in Their Own Homes

The primary objective of the child welfare program is to safeguard children in their own homes. Toward this end, an average of 333 children a month were given study or treatment, or both, in the homes of their parents or relatives in 1941. Provision of housekeeper services permitted 19 children to remain at home during the illness or temporary absence of the mother.

Although fewer cases were provided housekeeper services in 1941 than in the preceding year (19 children as compared with 50), the demand for this type of service was as great as in 1940. Because of increased occupational opportunities for older women in 1941, however, many of the approved housekeepers employed by the Division obtained better paid work, and recruitment of other satisfactory housekeepers was difficult.

### Foster Home Placements

Important as it is to keep children in their own homes or homes of relatives, there are cases in which it is necessary or desirable to place a child in a foster home, that is, a home maintained by a couple not related to the child. Before a child is placed with a couple, his total needs are carefully considered and a study is made of the home. If it is felt that a particular home best meets the child's needs, he is placed there; otherwise, a more suitable one is selected for him.

The most frequent type of foster home placement made through the Division is boarding home care. Some children, however, are placed in homes where they can earn wages; others are taken into homes free of charge by couples who expect to adopt the children legally; and a few children are placed in suitable institutions. The average monthly number of children served by the Division in foster homes in 1941 was 189, subdivided as follows: boarding homes, 150 children; free homes, 19 children; wage

Table 31.

### AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN IN BOARDING HOMES IN 1941

Age <sup>1</sup>	Total		Sex Group	
	Number	Per Cent	Male	Female
All ages.....	408	100.0	215	193
Under 1.....	12	2.9	6	6
1 year.....	7	1.7	2	5
2 years.....	11	2.7	7	4
3 years.....	10	2.4	5	5
4 years.....	16	3.9	10	6
5 years.....	19	4.7	12	7
6 years.....	10	2.4	6	4
7 years.....	24	5.9	16	8
8 years.....	29	7.1	16	13
9 years.....	22	5.4	10	12
10 years.....	22	5.4	15	7
11 years.....	17	4.2	12	5
12 years.....	29	7.1	17	12
13 years.....	33	8.1	15	18
14 years.....	51	12.5	23	28
15 years.....	39	9.6	15	24
16 years.....	26	6.4	13	13
17 years.....	20	4.9	10	10
18 years.....	9	2.2	5	4
19 years.....	2	.5	....	2

<sup>1</sup>Age at time of placement.

Table 32.

**REASON FOR BOARDING HOME PLACEMENT, CHILDREN IN BOARDING HOMES IN 1941  
BY AGE OF CHILDREN AT TIME OF PLACEMENT**

Age	Total	Reason								
		Neglect by Parent or Parents	Mother- less	Ill Health of Parent	Delin- quency of Child	Person- ality Disorder of Child	Ill Health of Child	Birth Out of Wedlock	Need for Psychiat- ric Study	Illness of Other Children in Family
Total .....	408	125	60	55	55	49	24	19	18	3
Under 1.....	12	2	....	2	....	....	....	8	....	....
1 year .....	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
2 years .....	11	4	....	2	1	....	....	2	2	....
3 years .....	10	4	....	....	3	....	1	2	....	....
4 years .....	16	7	2	2	2	....	1	....	2	....
5 years .....	19	7	3	....	4	1	4	....	....	....
6 years .....	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 years .....	24	5	4	3	9	2	....	....	....	1
8 years .....	29	11	2	4	7	3	2	....	....	....
9 years .....	22	9	1	2	3	1	4	....	1	1
10 years .....	22	11	....	4	4	....	3	....	....	....
11 years .....	17	8	5	....	....	3	....	....	....	1
12 years .....	29	10	7	5	....	2	2	....	3	....
13 years .....	33	9	3	9	7	3	1	....	1	....
14 years .....	51	5	10	13	5	10	6	....	2	....
15 years .....	39	7	12	4	3	11	....	....	2	....
16 years .....	26	10	9	....	5	....	....	1	1	....
17 years .....	20	2	2	5	2	7	....	1	1	....
18 years .....	9	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	3	....
19 years .....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....

homes, 13 children; other homes, 7 children. Had the county child welfare units established after the first of July been in operation all year, the monthly averages for 1941 as a whole would have been considerably higher.

The number of children under the care of the Division who were in boarding homes in 1941 totaled 408—a large increase over the 187 in boarding homes in 1940. The 1941 total included 215 boys and 193 girls. Approximately half of the children were 12 years of age or older; 18 per cent were under 6 years old; 30 per cent were in the age group 6 through 11 years; and somewhat more than 51 per cent were in the group 12 through 19 years. Text Table 31 gives the age distribution by single years and sex group.

The reason for nearly 31 per cent of the 408 boarding home placements was neglect of the child by the parent or parents. In 1941, the scope of the Division's work was enlarged to assure protective services to children, an expansion in functions which has meant increased petitions to the courts in cases of neglect by parents and also in cases of child

delinquency. As a result of the interpretation of the protective services, law enforcement agencies have been referring an increasing number of children to child welfare workers before court hearings are held.

The second largest number of children in boarding homes in 1941, or about 15 per cent of the total number, were motherless because of death, desertion, or other causes. Ill-health of the parent was the reason for placement in slightly more than 13 per cent of the cases; delinquency of the child, in another 13 per cent; and personality disorders of the child, in 12 per cent. The remaining 16 per cent of the placements were made because of the ill-health of the child, birth out of wedlock, or illness of other children in the family. Text Table 32 shows the number of placements according to the reason and the age of the child at time of placement.

The largest number of referrals for boarding home placement came from the County Departments of Public Welfare. Thirty-five per cent of the 408 children in boarding homes in 1941 were referred by the County Departments; nearly 14 per cent were referred by district and county courts; about 13 per cent by

Table 33.

**SOURCE OF REFERRAL OF CHILDREN IN BOARDING HOMES IN 1941  
CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT TIME OF PLACEMENT**

Age	Total	Source												
		County Welfare Departments	District and County Courts	Law Enforcement Officers	Parents	Schools	Private Social Agencies	State Crippled Children Division	Colorado General Hospital	County Nurses	Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	Federal Court	Relatives Other Than Parents	Miscellaneous Sources
Total .....	408	142	56	52	33	32	27	18	16	4	2	2	2	22
Under 1 .....	12	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2
1 year .....	7	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 years .....	11	5	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 years .....	10	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 years .....	16	3	...	...	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	1
5 years .....	19	4	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 years .....	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 years .....	24	7	4	2	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
8 years .....	29	8	7	3	4	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
9 years .....	22	10	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
10 years .....	22	4	9	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
11 years .....	17	5	3	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
12 years .....	29	6	4	7	1	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 years .....	33	9	6	2	3	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
14 years .....	51	20	3	12	2	...	7	3	1	1	1	...	1	...
15 years .....	39	19	...	9	4	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
16 years .....	26	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17 years .....	20	3	7	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	3
18 years .....	9	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
19 years .....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

law enforcement officers; approximately 8 per cent by schools; another 8 per cent by parents; and 22 per cent by various other agencies and persons. Details as to the number and source of referrals are given in Text Table 33, by age of the child at time of placement.

**Psychiatric Services**

Psychiatric services for children under the care of the Division of Child Welfare who need intensive treatment are available through continued cooperation between the Division and the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital and other agencies. Itinerant child guidance clinics, conducted in cooperation with the Hospital, function in three of the counties served by child welfare units, and children in adjacent counties with child welfare workers on the staffs of the County Departments also are included in the clinics. For other counties, the Division has been able to secure psychiatric services through the Child Guidance Clinics of the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital,

the Colorado Child Guidance Clinic, and the Family Service Society of Pueblo.

**Staff and Program Development**

During the year the Division reorganized the work of its personnel so as to provide a consultant service on staff development. The purposes of the new service are: (1) to develop social work skills on the part of each staff member of the Division in order that she may function more adequately in her particular job; (2) to clarify the functions of the workers; (3) to further the preventive aspects of child welfare services through better integration of existing services in the communities; and (4) to assist in developing unity and coordination in the entire public welfare program.

The Division of Child Welfare and the Division of Public Assistance cooperated in 1941 to bring about better integration of their programs in the

(Continued on page 46.)

# Division of CCC Selection

## The CCC Program—Benefits to Nation and State

The CCC during its eight years of operation has greatly advanced the national welfare by conservation and development of natural resources in Colorado and other states, and by work training and physical development of youthful citizens. As national defense has risen to a place of paramount importance CCC programs have been modified to meet the changing needs of the nation, and in 1941, as in past years, the Corps has performed valuable and timely work.

In this article, leading accomplishments in the national program are briefly summarized and developments in 1941 are outlined. Facts then are presented on CCC man power employed in Colorado and the number of Colorado youths who have had the benefit of CCC vocational training, educational opportunities, and healthful camp life in the five years since December, 1936, the time at which CCC selection became the responsibility of the County Departments of Public Welfare. Considered in relation to the types of work done by the Corps, CCC expenditures in the state, and money payments to enrollees and their dependents, these facts make graphic the great value of the program to this state.

### National Accomplishments

Since the inception of the program in April, 1933, more than two and one-half million young men have been given employment and vocational training through enrollment in the CCC. It is estimated that conservation has been advanced 25 to 40 years through the work program and that the future value of the work accomplished by the Corps exceeds one and one-half billion dollars. Furthermore, billions of dollars have been saved the nation by the enrollees in activities such as fighting forest fires. On this one work item alone more than six billion man-days have been expended by the Corps.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the employment, youth training, and useful public work objectives enumerated as purposes of the CCC in the acts covering the Corps, many concomitant benefits have been derived from the program. The great majority of CCC enrollees leave the camps in improved physical and mental health because of the outdoor activities, wholesome and nutritious food, good physical care, opportunities for social adjustment in group life, and the mental stimulation of useful work under the instruction of trained foremen. Army officers have stated that

young men who have successfully completed at least one term in the Corps are welcomed by the Army because the C-men have been taught how to perform duties of camp life such as to make beds, to be on time, to live with other men, and—more important—to adjust to a life away from home.

The CCC also has been of value to the Army through the practical experience afforded reserve officers who have served the Corps. For eight years the CCC camps—each a community in itself—have been the responsibility of reserve corps officers. The experience gained in managing these small communities of about 200 men each has been very useful to the officers, the majority of whom are now on active duty with the United States Army or the United States Navy.

### Developments in 1941

Several changes toward a more liberal CCC policy were made in 1941. An intermediate enrollment plan established in February made it possible for boys to be enrolled in the Corps eight times during the year instead of only four. By July, this plan had become one of continuous enrollment whereby boys could be enrolled as soon as their eligibility was established. Despite the fact that the procedure for entering the Corps was simplified, there was a great decrease in the number seeking CCC placement. By an administrative change, made in April in order to permit former enrollees in seasonal employment to reenter the CCC without unnecessary delay, boys who had been out of the Corps for only three months were permitted to reenroll. Prior to that time, the required period of separation from the Corps was six months. Furthermore, the CCC, alert to civilian labor needs, permitted the furloughing of enrollees for short periods of time to farmers during the fall season to insure the harvesting of crops.

In anticipation of the withdrawal of Army reserve officers as CCC commanding officers, enrollees in the Corps who had shown outstanding ability were selected early in 1941 and sent to subaltern schools. There they were trained to replace Army personnel as the latter were called to active duty. In recognition of the training acquired in the CCC, all enrollees were registered with the Employment Service in order

<sup>1</sup>Statements by James J. McEntee, Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, May 28, 1941.

that their abilities might be known and utilized as employment opportunities arose.

In May the direction of the program was definitely set toward national defense objectives. These objectives have become: (1) construction for war purposes and (2) protection and development of natural resources indispensable to a nation at war. In the achievement of the first objective many CCC companies have been assigned to military reservations for essential war work such as clearing parachute landing fields, building telephone lines, and constructing recreation halls and other buildings. The second objective is being attained through the concentration of companies in strategic natural resource areas.

**CCC Man Power in Colorado**

From 1937 through 1941, 2,100 to 3,300 young Colorado men a year have been selected by the County Departments of Public Welfare for enrollment in the CCC. (See Text Table 34.) One reason for fluctuations in the number enrolled and in the average number of enrollees in camp monthly was the variability of the State Basic Quota set by the national Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps; that is, the number of Colorado youths who might be enrolled in the CCC at any one time. The quota was considerably lower in 1938 than in 1937 but was increased again in 1939 and remained stable through 1941. In 1941, however, fewer youths sought CCC placement, and the number enrolled dropped considerably below the quota.

**Table 34.**

**COLORADO-SELECTED ENROLLEES  
1937-1941**

Year	Number Enrolled in Corps in Year <sup>1</sup>	Average Number in Camp Monthly <sup>1</sup>
1937.....	3,092	( <sup>2</sup> )
1938.....	2,131	2,307
1939.....	3,129	2,504
1940.....	3,262	2,443
1941.....	2,423	1,720

<sup>1</sup>Includes the small percentage of Colorado-selected enrollees who were sent to camps in other states.

<sup>2</sup>1937 average not available.

The number of camps and CCC men employed in a state are dependent not on the enrollment quota but on the type and amount of work to be accomplished in the particular state. This policy has resulted in a tremendous amount of work being done in Colorado by enrollees from other states. From 1937 through 1940 the monthly average number of CCC

men employed in the state was more than twice as large as the number of Colorado enrollees. (See the monthly averages in Text Tables 34 and 35.) Even in 1941 the CCC men at work in this state exceeded the number of Colorado enrollees by about one-third.

**Table 35.**

**ENROLLEES EMPLOYED IN COLORADO  
1937-1941**

Year	December Average <sup>1</sup>
1937.....	5,873
1938.....	5,814
1939.....	5,944
1940.....	5,495
1941.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,366

<sup>1</sup>Source: **Monthly Reports**, Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C.

<sup>2</sup>The figure for 1941 is the number in camp on December 31 and does not represent a monthly average.

Prior to 1940 the non-Colorado enrollees included not only men from other western states but also sixteen companies from the Atlantic Coast.<sup>2</sup> Industrial activity began to increase in the East in 1940, and there were fewer applications for CCC placement. In January ten eastern companies in Colorado were returned to the states of their origin, and the remaining six were returned in July. Nevertheless, the CCC program in Colorado was not materially reduced at this time because men from Oklahoma and Texas were sent into the empty camps. By June, 1941, however, employment had increased in the West and the number of CCC companies in Colorado was curtailed. Thirteen companies were disbanded on June 30th and July 1st, and four more were disbanded in October and November—with the result that the camps in the state numbered only 25 on December 31, 1941, as compared with 40 on December 31, 1940.

Colorado, with the large force of CCC men from other states added to the Colorado enrollees, has benefited by conservation programs and public works out of proportion to the state's enrollment quotas. Among the notable work accomplishments of the Corps are the Red Rocks Amphitheater near Morrison and the Rampart Range road from Colorado Springs to Devil's Head. Through CCC man power Colorado has acquired more than 100 thousand check, impounding, and diversion dams; thousands of water control structures; and many miles of truck trails and minor roads. A tremendous number of trees have been planted in the reforestation and gully erosion control programs. Rodent, predatory animal,<sup>1</sup> insect control, and range revegetation prac-

<sup>1</sup>For further information on the eastern companies, see the **Quarterly Bulletin**, Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 24.

tices have been applied to millions of acres. The man-days of CCC labor which have been devoted to fighting forest fires represent an invaluable contribution to the preservation of the state's timber resources. Earlier issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin* contain detailed accounts of the many valuable accomplishments under the forest, park, soil conservation, grazing, and reclamation programs.<sup>3</sup>

### Monetary Benefits

A substantial yearly income has accrued to Colorado from the CCC without direct state contribution to funds for the program. Thousands of dollars have been spent in the state for equipment, foodstuffs, and other provisions to maintain the camps—each a small community of approximately 250 persons.

Monthly payments to the Colorado enrollees and

allotments to their dependents also have aggregated large sums over the period of years. The enrollees received—in addition to shelter, food, clothing, medical and dental care—a monthly payment of \$30. If an enrollee had dependents he sent \$15 a month to them, received \$8 cash in camp, and deposited \$7 with the Finance Officer, the accumulated sum being paid to him at the time of discharge. An enrollee who had no dependents received \$8 cash in camp and deposited \$22 with the Finance Officer. In 1940 Colorado-selected enrollees allotted \$664,487<sup>4</sup> to dependents, and in 1941 the allotments totaled \$532,476.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup>See the following issues: Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 3; Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Vol. 4, Nos. 2 and 3.

<sup>4</sup>Annual Report of the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940, p. 81.

<sup>5</sup>Annual Report of the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941, p. 69.

Table 36.

### ALLOTMENTS MADE BY COLORADO-SELECTED ENROLLEES PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

1937-1941

Allottee or Purpose	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
All allotments.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother or father.....	76.5	79.6	82.5	79.3	81.2
Blood relative with dependents.....	14.2	11.1	10.3	8.8	8.0
Blood relative without dependents.....	....	....	....	0.6	1.4
Deposits .....	7.5	8.4	6.7	9.3	8.9
Obligations .....	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
Split allotments and deposits.....	....	....	....	1.4	....
Other .....	0.8	....	....	....	....

Table 37.

### AGE OF COLORADO-SELECTED ENROLLEES PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

1936-1941

Age	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
All enrollees .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 .....	71.6	72.0	74.1	76.0	79.0	86.2
17 .....	34.7	35.3	35.8	37.3	42.1	52.9
18 .....	23.7	23.9	23.2	22.8	22.2	20.7
19 .....	13.2	12.8	15.1	15.9	14.7	12.6
20 and older.....	28.4	28.0	25.9	24.0	21.0	13.8
20 .....	8.9	8.9	10.8	10.6	9.8	7.2
21 .....	6.0	7.3	7.7	6.5	6.3	3.5
22 .....	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.4	3.5	2.4
23 .....	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.3
24 and older.....	16.3	24.1	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.4

<sup>1</sup>Maximum age, 28 years.

<sup>2</sup>Maximum age lowered to 24 years in July, 1937.

<sup>3</sup>Maximum age, 23½ years except for exempt status juniors.

Table 38.

**SCHOOLING OF COLORADO-SELECTED ENROLLEES  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
1936-1941**

School Level <sup>1</sup>	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
All enrollees.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grammar school.....	56.1	59.6	49.8	52.0	51.5	59.9
1st-7th grades .....	23.8	30.0	22.5	22.9	24.4	33.4
8th grade .....	32.3	29.6	27.3	29.1	27.1	26.5
High school.....	42.0	39.3	47.1	46.3	47.0	38.3
9th-11th grades .....	33.2	29.3	34.8	35.3	36.0	33.0
12th grade .....	8.8	10.0	12.3	11.0	11.0	5.3
College .....	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
No schooling .....	---	---	---	---	(2)	---
Unknown .....	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.0

<sup>1</sup>The classifications merely indicate attendance at the levels specified, not necessarily completion of the grades indicated.

<sup>2</sup>Less than 0.05.

Over the period 1937-1941, approximately 90 per cent of the allotments were made payable to mothers, fathers, and other blood relatives who were dependents of the enrollees. Text Table 36 shows the distribution of allotments.

**Socio-Economic Characteristics of Colorado-Selected Enrollees**

From 1936 through 1940 the percentage of the Colorado-selected enrollees who were under twenty years old increased from approximately 72 to 79 per cent. Then, with the great decrease in the number seeking enrollment in 1941, the proportion of men under twenty rose to 86 per cent, the greatest increase occurring in the group aged seventeen. (See Text Table 37.) Although there has been a steady decline in the percentage of enrollees twenty years of age or older, the large decrease from 21 per cent in 1940 to approximately 14 per cent in 1941 doubtless is attributable to the operation of the Selective Service Act and to increased industrial employment.

With the 1941 increase in the proportion of younger men, the percentage of enrollees with a comparatively large amount of schooling dropped markedly. (See Text Table 38.) Whereas 48 per cent of the 1940 enrollees had had some schooling beyond the eighth grade, only 39 per cent of the 1941 enrollees had attended school above that level. The percentage who had attended the eighth grade but had not gone to high school was approximately 27 per

cent in both years, but the proportion who had not reached the eighth grade was about 10 per cent higher in 1941 than in 1940.

The 1941 enrollees, being a younger group than those of previous years, had had less work experience. Nearly 73 per cent of the 1941 enrollees had never been employed, as compared with approximately 65 per cent of the enrollees in 1940 and 1939.

Both in 1940 and 1941 approximately one-half of the Colorado men selected for the CCC came from farms or towns of less than 2,500.

(Continued on page 46.)

Table 39.

**REASONS FOR SEPARATION FROM CORPS  
COLORADO-SELECTED ENROLLEES  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
1939-1941**

Reason for Discharge	1939	1940	1941
All reasons.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Honorable discharge.....	82.8	79.1	79.3
Expiration of term.....	57.7	51.8	45.9
Employment .....	10.2	11.7	15.7
Urgently needed at home.....	8.0	5.0	6.4
Other .....	6.9	10.6	11.3
Non-honorable discharge.....	17.2	20.9	20.7
Desertion .....	10.3	13.5	16.8
Other .....	6.9	7.4	3.9

# Division of Surplus Commodity Distribution and Food Stamp Plan

## Methods and Volume of Surplus Commodity Distribution in 1941

Adoption of the Food Stamp Plan by numerous counties in the latter half of 1941 made administrative work related to the plan one of the major functions of the Division of Surplus Commodity Distribution, redesignated the Division of Surplus Commodity Distribution and Food Stamp Plan. Nine counties discontinued the direct method of distributing surplus foods to needy families and individuals and put the stamp plan into operation on July 18th. Thereafter, 17 additional counties changed their method of food distribution, and by the end of the year 27 counties were under the stamp plan—including of Denver County where food stamps have been in use since November, 1939.

Distribution of clothing and household goods to needy cases was continued under the direct method throughout 1941. In addition, the various types of surplus commodities were supplied to public institutions and to WPA or NYA housekeeping aide, recreational, camp, and various other projects. Food commodities also were distributed through the Community School Lunch Program as in previous years.

### Direct Distribution of Commodities

The County Departments of Public Welfare determine the families and individuals eligible to secure surplus commodities under the direct distribution method on a basis of need. This type of aid may be authorized for recipients of General Assistance, Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Work Projects Administration aid, and Farm Security Administration aid; also for non-relief families and individuals on the relief borderline.

The cases certified as eligible to receive surplus commodities under the direct distribution method averaged 15,393 a month in 1941 and represented 67,427 certified eligible persons a month. The case load under this method was small in the last six months of the year, however, as compared with the months before the Food Stamp Plan began to be adopted widely. In the high month, March, there were 22,497 certified eligible cases whereas in the last quarter of the year the certified cases averaged about 7,600 a month. (Text Table 40.) Practically

all of the certified cases received commodities, 97.4 per cent to 99.6 per cent being served monthly.

General Assistance cases represented nearly two-fifths of the average monthly number certified as eligible for surplus commodities under the direct distribution method. Families and individuals on the relief borderline represented another one-fifth of the case load. Aid to Dependent Children cases were next most numerous, 16 per cent of the case load. (Text Table 41.) The commodities distributed by the direct method to certified families and individuals during the year had an estimated wholesale value of \$1,886,563; and included 15,760,855 pounds of food with a value of \$1,065,350, a total of 743,026 garments worth \$725,181, and 53,358 items of household goods valued at \$96,032. Text Table 42 shows the estimated wholesale value of the commodities supplied by this method to the separate assistance groups.

When the commodities supplied to public institutions and WPA and NYA projects are taken into consideration, the value of the commodities received and distributed by the direct method aggregated

Table 40.

### DIRECT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES:<sup>1</sup> CASES CERTIFIED AS ELIGIBLE AND PERCENTAGE SERVED

Year 1941

Month	Certified Eligibles		Per Cent of Certified Cases Served
	Certified Cases	Persons in Certified Cases	
January	20,021	86,332	99.6
February	22,437	97,869	99.0
March	22,497	98,751	99.0
April	22,013	96,277	99.5
May	20,578	89,887	98.9
June	17,856	77,206	99.2
July	15,496	66,537	99.5
August	11,739	51,563	99.2
September	9,310	41,566	98.5
October	7,346	32,989	97.4
November	7,532	34,227	98.1
December	7,886	35,923	97.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes food, clothing, and household goods.

Table 41.

**DIRECT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES:  
MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF CERTIFIED  
CASES, BY ASSISTANCE GROUP**

Year 1941

Assistance Group	Monthly Average Number of Cases	Per Cent of Monthly Average Number of Cases
All groups .....	15,392	100.0
General Assistance .....	6,026	39.1
Relief Borderline.....	3,198	20.8
Aid to Dependent Children.....	2,459	16.0
Work Projects Administration..	1,964	12.8
Old Age Pension.....	946	6.1
Farm Security Administration..	720	4.7
Aid to the Blind.....	79	.5

Table 42.

**DIRECT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES:  
ESTIMATED WHOLESALE VALUE OF COMMODI-  
TIES DISTRIBUTED TO SPECIFIED ASSISTANCE  
GROUPS**

Year 1941

Assistance Group	Value of Commodities Distributed to Cases in Specified Group <sup>1</sup>
Total commodities distributed to cases of all types.....	<sup>2</sup> \$1,886,562.89
General Assistance.....	737,646.09
Relief Borderline .....	392,405.08
Aid to Dependent Children.....	301,850.06
Work Projects Administration.....	241,480.05
Old Age Pension.....	115,080.34
Farm Security Administration.....	88,668.46
Aid to the Blind.....	9,432.81

<sup>1</sup>Estimated by distributing the total value of the commodities in the proportions that the average monthly certified cases of each type bore to the total average monthly case load.

<sup>2</sup>Exclusive of batting worth \$24.60 carried over from 1940.

\$1,948,036, exclusive of foods distributed through the Community School Lunch Program.

**Community School Lunch Program**

A total of 3,258,932 pounds of food with an estimated wholesale value of \$282,558 were distributed through the Community School Lunch Program in 1941. Increased recognition of the value of this plan for improving the health of undernourished children throughout the state is demonstrated by the expan-

sion in the program in the past half year. Starting with 276 schools and 18,594 children in September, 1941, the program by December included 705 schools and 41,242 children served.

**Food Stamp Plan**

The Food Stamp Plan, for Colorado counties other than Denver, operates on a strictly mail order basis. Cases are certified by the County Departments of Public Welfare to the Food Stamp Division of the State Department where the certifications are checked carefully, cards are made for each stamp customer, the stamp books are sent out, and a complete system of records is maintained. In Denver, stamp books are purchased in person at the Food Stamp Office of the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare.

The families and individuals eligible for participation in the Food Stamp Plan include recipients of WPA wages, Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and General Assistance (inclusive of cases on the relief borderline who are certified as eligible for stamps). Blue stamps equal, generally speaking, to one-half the value of the orange-colored stamps purchased by a family are given free by the Federal Government. Under a 1941 change in the basis of issue, however, the value of the blue stamps does not always amount to half that of the orange-colored stamps because the ratio of free to purchased stamps which is authorized for one-member and two-member families with incomes above specified levels is less than one blue stamp for each 2 orange-colored stamps. The orange-colored stamps may be used in purchasing any kind of groceries, but only foods specified as surplus by the Surplus Marketing Administration may be bought with the blue stamps. The orange-colored stamps are purchased for resale by the State Department and the Denver Bureau from re-

Table 43.

**CASES CERTIFIED AS ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE  
IN FOOD STAMP PLAN IN COUNTIES OTHER  
THAN DENVER**

July, 1941—December, 1941

Month	Number of Counties Under Plan	Number of Certified Cases
July .....	9	5,384
August .....	17	8,069
September .....	26	9,181
October .....	26	10,572
November .....	26	10,752
December .....	26	10,629

volving funds which are replenished with the money received for the stamp books as they are sold to certified customers.

In the period July 18, 1941—December 31, 1941, \$358,408 worth of orange-colored stamps were sold and forwarded to eligible cases in counties other than Denver, accompanied by blue stamps worth \$174,569. Text Table 43 shows the number of counties, other than Denver, under the Food Stamp Plan in the last six months of 1941; also the monthly number of persons certified as eligible for stamps in those counties. Data for the few months in which the stamp plan has been in operation outside of Denver indicate that under this method the percentage of the certified eligibles who participate by purchasing stamps is considerably smaller than the percentage of certified eligibles who obtain commodities under the direct distribution method.

Purchases of orange-colored stamps in Denver County in 1941 averaged about \$158,200 a month, and blue stamps with an average monthly value of approximately \$77,170 were issued with the orange-colored stamps. A monthly average of 16,445 cases were certified as eligible for food stamps, the range for the separate months being from 19,678 cases in January to 13,517 in August.<sup>1</sup> The propor-

tion of the certified cases that participated in the program by purchasing stamps varied from 73 per cent in January to approximately 48 per cent in December. Text Table 44 shows the average monthly value of the two kinds of stamps distributed in Denver in the year, according to the public assistance classification of the cases.

### Expenditures from State Funds

In 1941 the State Department of Public Welfare spent, from the Emergency and Contingent Fund, \$129,440 for freight, express, hauling, packaging, and other expense involved in the distribution of surplus commodities. Sponsorship of WPA canning and sewing projects entailed an expenditure of \$147,383 from the Emergency and Contingent Fund, over four-fifths of the total representing purchases of materials utilized in the projects. The finished products of the WPA sewing and canning projects are returned to the State Department for distribution through the counties and the Community School Lunch Program. The details of the expenditures are presented in Appendix Table XVII.

Administrative expenses incurred during 1941 in the distribution of surplus commodities are listed below.

Purpose	Amount
Salaries .....	\$9,493
Travel—in the state.....	8,425
General office supplies.....	2,695
Lodging and meals.....	2,171
General printing .....	1,418
Postage .....	1,393
Telephone tolls and telegraph services.....	1,183
Office rent .....	500
Telephone rentals .....	355
Travel—out of the state.....	309
Office equipment—repairs and services.....	91
Furniture and fixtures.....	62
Express .....	1

These expenses totaling \$28,096 were paid from the Administrative Fund of the State Department of Public Welfare.

<sup>1</sup>The averages stated in this paragraph were calculated on the basis of 11 months because the records for April were destroyed by fire.

Table 44.

### AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE<sup>1</sup> OF FOOD STAMPS DISTRIBUTED IN DENVER COUNTY, BY ASSISTANCE GROUP

Year 1941

Assistance Group	Average Monthly Value <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Orange Stamps Purchased	Blue Stamps Issued
All groups.....	\$234,592	\$157,632	\$ 76,960
Works Projects Admin- istration .....	110,332	74,118	36,214
Old Age Pension.....	46,943	31,871	15,072
Aid to Dependent Chil- dren .....	42,863	28,578	14,285
General Assistance <sup>2</sup> .....	33,482	22,411	11,071
Aid to the Blind.....	972	654	318

<sup>1</sup>The averages given in this table were calculated on a basis of 10 months because (1) the records for April were destroyed by fire, and (2) classification by assistance group was not possible for July because of a change in the reporting procedure in that month.

<sup>2</sup>Includes cases on the relief borderline who were certified as eligible for stamps.

## Comparative Data for State and Nation

In the following article excerpts from a number of Social Security Board publications are presented, together with comments on Colorado's relative position or accomplishments, in order to give a broad-scale view of some aspects of the Public Assistance programs.

### Federal, State, and Local Participation in Public Assistance to Categories Covered by the Social Security Act<sup>1</sup>

Throughout the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, all 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia were administering Old Age Assistance programs with the aid of federal contributions under plans approved by the Social Security Board. Federal funds were also contributed under approved plans for Aid to Dependent Children in 44 jurisdictions and for Aid to the Blind in 43 jurisdictions. The extent of federal, state, and local participation varied considerably from state to state for each of the pro-

grams as to the average monthly payment per recipient of Old Age Assistance and per recipient of Aid to the Blind; but the average monthly payment per family for Aid to Dependent Children in Colorado was considerably lower than in the states at the top of the list. The averages for all jurisdictions in which the programs were in operation in the United States and for Colorado are shown below.

Program	United States	Colorado
Old Age Assistance.....	\$20.52	\$29.79
Aid to Dependent Children....	32.44	30.33
Aid to the Blind.....	23.64	30.77

The range in average Old Age Assistance payments was from \$7.71 in Arkansas and South Carolina through \$37.79 in California. Payments per family for Aid to Dependent Children varied from \$13.58 in Arkansas through \$56.38 in Massachusetts. The range in the average Aid to the Blind payments was from \$8.56 in Mississippi through \$48.13 in California.

Table 45.

### SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup> TO CATEGORIES COVERED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT Fiscal Year 1940-1941

Program and Jurisdiction	Per Cent		
	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds
<b>Old Age Assistance:</b>			
51 jurisdictions.....	49.7	40.6	9.7
Colorado .....	45.4	54.6	.....
<b>Aid to Dependent Children:</b>			
44 jurisdictions.....	40.6	39.6	19.8
Colorado .....	50.0	25.0	25.0
<b>Aid to the Blind:</b>			
43 jurisdictions.....	47.3	34.2	18.5
Colorado .....	50.0	25.0	25.0

<sup>1</sup>Represents obligations incurred or disbursements for money payments and assistance in kind; excludes payments for medical care, hospitalization, burial, and administration.

grams. In Text Table 45, based on detailed tables in the annual report of the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1940-1941, the figures for Colorado are compared with those for all jurisdictions.

### Average Monthly Payments, Special Assistance Categories<sup>2</sup>

In the next to the closing month of the fiscal year 1940-1941, May, Colorado ranked high among the

### Per-Inhabitant Expenditures for the Special Categories<sup>3</sup>

In the fiscal year 1940-1941 per-inhabitant expenditures for the three types of public assistance covered by the Social Security Act, combined, ranged from \$16.40 in Colorado to \$1.14 in Alabama. In Colorado the per-inhabitant expenditures for the separate programs were as follows:

Old Age Assistance.....	\$14.22
Aid to Dependent Children.....	2.00
Aid to the Blind.....	0.18

The ranges in the per-inhabitant expenditures for the separate programs in the various states were:

Program	Low	High
Old Age Assistance.....	Alabama .....	Colorado ....
Aid to Dependent Children.....	Mississippi ..	Utah .....
Aid to the Blind.....	California ...	Alabama .....
		Rhode Island 0.02

The annual report of the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1940-1941 states:

There were also variations too wide to be explained by differences in need or similar factors in the relative per-inhabitant expenditures within a State for each of the programs. The past year's experience has further confirmed and strengthened the concern which the Board has expressed on previous occasions for more nearly equitable treatment throughout the country of needy persons in substantially similar circumstances who are being assisted in part through Federal funds. The most important single factor behind the present discrepancies is the differing capacity of the States

<sup>1</sup>The source for the section is: Federal Security Agency, **Sixth Annual Report of the Social Security Board, 1941**, p. 114, and Tables D-7, D-8, and D-9, pp. 202-204.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, Tables D-4, D-5, D-6, pp. 199-201.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, Chart 30, p. 117, and text, pp. 116-117.

themselves to provide, at an adequate level, the State and local funds to which the Federal grant must be proportioned. The Board is also concerned, that within the limit of the total resources available to a State, due heed is given to the needs of each of the groups aided under these programs for needy persons and to the basic social services for the people of the State as a whole.

### Per Capita Income<sup>4</sup>

The fact that, in the fiscal year 1940-1941, Colorado had the highest per-inhabitant expenditure of any state for the three categories of assistance covered by the Social Security Act, combined, is especially noteworthy in view of the fact that per capita income in Colorado in 1940 was somewhat less than the per capita income received in the continental United States as a whole. According to United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce figures, the income per capita in 1940 was \$573 for the 48 states and the District of Columbia as a group; in Colorado the per capita income was \$551. The figures for the various states range from \$1,022 per capita in the District of Columbia and \$960 in Nevada down through \$253 in Arkansas and \$195 in Mississippi. Appendix Table XVIII gives the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce figures on per capita income for the years 1936 through 1940, by state.

### Methods of Financing General Assistance<sup>5</sup>

The Social Security Board, reporting on a study of methods of financing General Assistance, stated that the total cost of General Assistance in cash and kind (excludes medical care, hospitalization, burials, and administrative expense) in the continental United States is borne about equally by the states and by the localities. In the year ended June 30, 1941, expenditures from state funds represented 56 per cent of the \$337,000,000 expended for General Assistance, as defined above. In more than half the states, however, the localities assumed the greater share of relief costs of this type. This was not the case in Colorado, where the state's share represented slightly more than 80 per cent of the total expenditures and the counties' share only 20 per cent. Quoting from the report:

The division of financial responsibility varies widely from State to State and ranges from complete State financing in 2 States to complete local financing in 12 States. In the remaining 34 States relief costs are paid from both State and local funds. [Excludes the District of Columbia.]

Grouped according to the percentage of state participation during the fiscal year 1940-1941, the division of the states, exclusive of the District of Columbia, was as follows:

	Percentage of State Participation	Number of States
None	.....	12
0.1-24.9	.....	3
25.0-49.9	.....	11
50.0-74.9	.....	12
75.0-99.9	.....	8
100.0	.....	2

As to the source of revenues, the report stated:

General relief is financed almost entirely from current revenues.

\* \* \*

Most State and local governments finance relief from general rather than earmarked revenues. In 23 of the States, which as a group accounted for somewhat less than 40 per cent of total relief expenditures in the United States during 1940-41, general revenues are the only source of funds available to the States and localities for relief. Earmarked revenues, on the other hand, represent the sole source of funds in 6 States, whose combined expenditures comprise about 3 percent of the United States total.

\* \* \*

In the remaining States, general relief funds are provided from both general and earmarked revenues. The proportion from each source differs widely among these States.

\* \* \*

General sales taxes represent the revenue most commonly earmarked for relief purposes. Liquor and beverage taxes are only slightly less important.

\* \* \*

Earmarked revenues at the local level are obtained almost exclusively from fixed mill levies on general property.

The report describes the sources of state and local funds for financing General Assistance in Colorado as follows:

State Funds: Entirely from general revenues; no specific revenues earmarked.

Local Funds: Entirely from earmarked revenues in the majority of the counties; partly from general revenues and partly from earmarked revenues in the remaining counties. Specific revenues earmarked: Unspecified portion of special levy ranging from .01 to 4.17 mills on general property.

### Cash Assistance and Assistance in Kind

In the article on General Assistance in Colorado, pages 22-24 of this *Annual Report*, information is given on the 1941 decrease in the percentage of General Assistance represented by assistance in kind and on the proportionate increase in cash relief. The following excerpts from a recent *Social Security Bulletin* article, "Payments in Cash and in Kind under the General Relief Program 1940-41," are of interest.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup>The source for the section is: Frederick M. Cone, "Income Payments by States," *Survey of Current Business*, Vol. 21, No. 8, August, 1941, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Table 3, p. 14.

<sup>5</sup>The source for the section is: "Methods of Financing General Relief," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 3, March, 1942, pp. 21-22.

<sup>6</sup>The source for the section is: *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 12, December, 1941, pp. 31-33.

In the fiscal year 1940-41, cash relief represented 55 percent of all general relief expenditures, including work relief, in 37 States for which statistical data are available. The percent in the continental United States probably was smaller, since, of the 12 States for which statistical data are not available, 9 made the greater number of relief payments in kind. In this year these 9 States gave about 47 percent of all general relief in the continental United States.

The relative importance of payments in cash and in kind varies among the States. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, relief in cash predominated in 21 States and relief in kind in 28. \* \* \* Data are not available to determine the relationship, if any, between the predominance of payments in cash or in kind in any State and the State's level of assistance under the general relief program.

The available data indicate that cash relief is more likely to predominate in States which have broken away from the poor-law tradition of exclusively local responsibility for the administration of general relief and have set up new relief agencies.

Where relatively strong central agencies have been established and where the amount of State financial participation in general relief is comparatively large, cash payments tend to be the predominant form of relief.

Text Table 46, from the Social Security Board article, gives the distribution of payments in cash and in kind for 37 states.

**Physical Condition and Medical Care of Old Age Assistance Applicants<sup>7</sup>**

The Social Security Board recently has made a study of the physical condition, at time of applica-

tion, of nearly two million aged persons accepted for Old Age Assistance in the period 1936-1940. The percentage of the applicants accepted in this period who were able to care for themselves was somewhat smaller than the percentage found for either Class A or Class B recipients in a similar study for Colorado for the fiscal year 1940-1941 (see pp. 6-7 of this *Annual Report*). In the national study for the period 1936-1940 as a whole, it was found that the percentage of accepted applicants able to care for themselves was 4 per cent higher among the men than among the women. The differential between the sexes was more unfavorable to women in the Social Security Board study than in the Colorado study. The following excerpts cover some of the leading points in the report on the Social Security Board study.

From year to year there is considerable consistency in the proportions of accepted applicants classified in the three groups [(1) bedridden, (2) not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others, and (3) able to care for themselves]. Data for the last 3 years seem to indicate a slight but progressive decline in the percentage of accepted applicants who were unable to care for themselves. This decline seems reasonable in view of the fact that the average age of new recipients has declined steadily with the normal growth of

<sup>7</sup>Anne E. Geddes, "Physical Condition and Medical Supervision of Nearly Two Million Aged Persons," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 2, February, 1942, pp. 15-24.

**Table 46.**

**TOTAL GENERAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE IN CASH IN 37 STATES  
Fiscal Year 1940-1941**

Per Cent of Total Amount of General Assistance Given in Cash	State	Total Cash and Kind Payments <sup>1</sup>	Total Cash Payments	
			Amount	Percentage Distribution
0.0-100.0	37 States <sup>2</sup> .....	\$213,581,636	\$118,040,689	100.0
90.0-100.0	Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia <sup>3</sup> .....	55,534,688	52,745,502	44.7
80.0- 89.9	Arizona, California, West Virginia, and Wyoming <sup>4</sup> .....	30,997,754	26,308,366	22.3
70.0- 79.9	Idaho <sup>5</sup> .....	513,441	370,865	0.3
60.0- 69.9	Colorado and Massachusetts <sup>6</sup> .....	18,276,717	12,350,442	10.5
50.0- 59.9	Montana .....	717,936	375,428	0.3
40.0- 49.9	Illinois and Washington.....	43,050,383	17,600,015	14.9
30.0- 39.9	Kansas, Michigan, and Nevada.....	15,179,291	5,582,374	4.7
20.0- 29.9	North Carolina, North Dakota, and Oregon <sup>6</sup> .....	2,530,965	646,953	0.6
10.0- 19.9	Connecticut .....	4,202,913	750,778	0.6
0.0- 9.9	Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin .....	42,577,548	1,309,966	1.1

<sup>1</sup>Represents obligations incurred from state and local funds for payments in cash and in kind; excludes payments for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial. Allowances for medical care and hospitalization included in cash payments are not excluded. Also excludes cost of administration, of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work relief programs and of special programs.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only states for which distribution of data is available. Distribution is not available for Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes relief given by local officials in Rhode Island.

<sup>4</sup>Data for California for June, 1941, partly estimated.

<sup>5</sup>Data for 1940. Amount expended for payments in kind by county commissioners not available for 1941.

<sup>6</sup>Data for Massachusetts and North Carolina estimated for July and August, 1940.

the State programs and with the lowering of the minimum age limit from 70 to 65 in a number of States. . . . It is obvious [on a basis of National Health Survey reports by the United States Public Health Service on the chronic disease and impairment problem in the United States] that serious diseases or the impairments and infirmities of old age will be more prevalent among older than younger persons on the assistance rolls.

The physical condition of the women accepted for old-age assistance in the 4-year period was consistently less favorable than that of the men. A number of studies [by United States Public Health Service statisticians] seem to indicate that on the average in the general population, as well as in the assistance group, the rates of disabling illness and of physical impairments are higher among women than among men, both in the ages 65 and over and at younger ages.

In the different sections of the United States there are marked variations in the physical condition of recipients accepted for old-age assistance. . . . Many factors may contribute to these regional differences. The principal one is probably economic status, which has been found to be closely

related to health status. In the National Health Survey, substantially higher rates of acute and disabling illness were found among relief families and families with incomes of less than \$1,000 than among nonrelief families with incomes in excess of that amount.

Race is another important factor contributing to the regional differences.

Additional factors which may affect variations among the regions in the physical condition of recipients are (1) the availability of medical services for the general population and for specific groups in the population, such as Negroes; (2) the availability of facilities in hospitals, almshouses, and other institutions where aged persons with serious diseases or impairments may be cared for instead of under the program of old-age assistance; and (3) policies concerning the care of the aged blind. In some States aged blind persons are cared for under the program of old-age assistance and in some under the program of aid to the blind. Obviously, blind persons require more care than those with sight.

(Continued on page 47.)

Table 47.

**PHYSICAL CONDITION<sup>1</sup> OF RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACCEPTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1939-1940 BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION**

Socio-Economic Region	Annual Per Capita Income 1938-1940 <sup>2</sup>	Recipients Accepted Fiscal Year 1939-1940	Per Cent		
			Able to Care for Self	Not Bed-ridden but Requiring Considerable Care	Bed-ridden
All regions.....	\$542	353,934	86.5	11.3	2.2
Northeast .....	698	101,204	90.6	7.9	1.5
Southeast .....	306	70,121	77.7	18.8	3.5
Southwest .....	391	23,099	86.9	10.7	2.4
Middle States.....	563	103,614	86.6	11.2	2.2
Northwest .....	<sup>3</sup> 443	22,551	88.3	9.6	2.1
Far West.....	718	32,666	90.9	7.4	1.7

<sup>1</sup>At time of application.

<sup>2</sup>Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>3</sup>Annual per capita income in Colorado was, according to Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce figures: \$492 in 1938; \$529 in 1939, and \$551 in 1940.

Table 48.

**MEDICAL CARE OR SUPERVISION OF RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACCEPTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1939-1940 BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION**

Socio-Economic Region	Annual Per Capita Income 1938-1940 <sup>1</sup>	General Hospital Beds per 1,000 Population 1940 <sup>2</sup>	Recipients Accepted Fiscal Year 1939-1940	Per Cent Receiving—	
				No Medical Care or Supervision	Some Medical Care or Supervision
All regions.....	\$542	3.5	353,934	76.2	23.8
Northeast .....	698	4.2	101,204	75.9	24.1
Southeast .....	306	2.4	70,121	78.7	21.3
Southwest .....	391	2.7	23,099	83.6	16.4
Middle States.....	563	3.4	103,614	71.6	28.4
Northwest .....	<sup>3</sup> 443	<sup>2</sup> 4.0	22,551	80.2	19.8
Far West.....	718	5.0	32,666	78.7	21.3

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>2</sup>Source: "Hospital Service in the United States, 1941," Hospital Number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 116, No. 11, March 15, 1941, p. 1057. In Colorado in 1940 there were 5.1 general hospital beds per 1,000 population.

<sup>3</sup>Annual per capita income in Colorado was, according to Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce figures: \$492 in 1938, \$529 in 1939, and \$551 in 1940.

# Size and Characteristics of the Population of Colorado, 1930 and 1940

The population of Colorado on April 1, 1940, the date of the Sixteenth Decennial Census, was 1,123,296. In comparison with the 1930 population of 1,035,791, this figure represents an increase of 8.4 per cent. The percentage of increase in this state was somewhat higher than the 7.2 per cent growth in the population of the continental United States. The District of Columbia had the greatest percentage of increase in inhabitants—36.2 per cent. Florida, with an increase of 29.2 per cent, had the highest degree of population growth of any state. In six states—Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Vermont—the number of inhabitants was smaller in 1940 than in 1930. The shaded map on page 44 indicates the degree of increase or decrease in the various states.

## Changes in the Size of the Population of Colorado Counties

Summit County and Clear Creek County, each with slightly more than a 75 per cent increase in inhabitants, headed the list of Colorado counties when ranked according to percentage of population increase in the decade 1930-1940. The degree of increase in the 37 other counties in which the population was larger in 1940 than in 1930 ranged from 70 per cent down to slightly less than 4 per cent. In 24 counties, chiefly the agricultural counties east of the mountains, the inhabitants were fewer in 1940 than in 1930. In one of these counties, Baca, the decrease amounted to 41 per cent; in the other 23 counties, the decrease varied from one-tenth of one per cent to approximately 26 per cent. Appendix Table XIX gives figures on the size of the population

Table 49.

## URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION COLORADO, 1930 and 1940<sup>1</sup>

Type of Population	1940	1930	Per Cent of Increase or Decrease 1930-1940
Total .....	<b>1,123,296</b>	<b>1,035,791</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Urban .....	<b>590,756</b>	<b>519,882</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Rural .....	<b>532,540</b>	<b>515,909</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Rural nonfarm .....	280,848	234,871	19.6
Rural-farm .....	251,692	281,038	-10.4

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population, Colorado," **Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Second Series, Table 1, p. 9.**

in each county in 1930 and 1940 and also on the percentage of change from 1930 to 1940.

## Urban-Rural Changes

The change in the size of the Colorado rural population groups, farm and nonfarm, from 1930 to 1940 differed considerably from the change in the urban population. The rural population, as a whole, increased only 3.2 per cent, but the urban population expanded 13.6 per cent. Within the rural population there were contrasting changes—a 19.6 per cent increase in the nonfarm population and a 10.4 per cent decrease in the farm population. Text Table 49 gives the urban-rural distribution of the inhabitants of the state in 1930 and 1940; Text Table 50 gives the distribution by community type and size.

Table 50.

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, BY COMMUNITY TYPE AND SIZE—COLORADO, 1930 AND 1940<sup>1</sup>

Community Type and Size	Number of Places		Population	
	1940	1930	1940	1930
All communities.. ..			1,123,296	1,035,791
Urban places of:				
100,000 or more.....	1	1	322,412	287,861
25,000-99,999 .....	2	2	88,951	83,333
10,000-24,999 .....	5	5	66,906	56,894
5,000- 9,999 .....	9	10	61,727	60,916
2,500- 4,999 .....	13	9	50,760	30,878
Rural incorporated places of:				
1,000-2,499 .....	44	42	70,187	60,826
Less than 1,000..	173	172	66,142	60,839
Rural unincorporated areas .....			396,211	394,244

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population, Colorado," **Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Second Series, Table 2, p. 9.**

## Characteristics of the Population

Both in 1930 and in 1940 more than 98 per cent of the persons living in Colorado were of the white race. In each of these years 1.1 per cent of the inhabitants were Negroes; less than one per cent were of other colored races. The proportion of foreign-born persons was slightly smaller in 1940 than in 1930, or 6.4 per cent in comparison with 9.6 per cent. (Text Table 51.)

In 1940 there were 568,778 males and 554,518 females, that is, 102.6 males to 100 females. This

**Table 51.**  
**NATIVITY, RACE, SEX—COLORADO POPULATION**  
**1930 and 1940<sup>1</sup>**

Characteristic	Number		Per Cent	
	1940	1930	1940	1930
Total population...	1,123,296	1,035,791	100.0	100.0
<b>Nativity:</b>				
Native .....	1,051,732	935,916	93.6	90.4
Foreign-born .....	71,564	99,875	6.4	9.6
<b>Race:<sup>2</sup></b>				
White .....	1,106,502	1,018,793	98.5	98.4
Negro .....	12,176	11,828	1.1	1.1
Others .....	4,618	5,170	0.4	0.5
<b>Sex:</b>				
Males .....	568,778	530,752	50.6	51.2
Females .....	554,518	505,039	49.4	48.8

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population, Colorado," **Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Second Series**, Table 4, p. 10.

<sup>2</sup>Figures for white population 1930 have been revised to include Mexicans who were classified as "other races" in the 1930 census reports.

ratio is somewhat smaller than in 1940, when there were 105.1 males to 100 females.

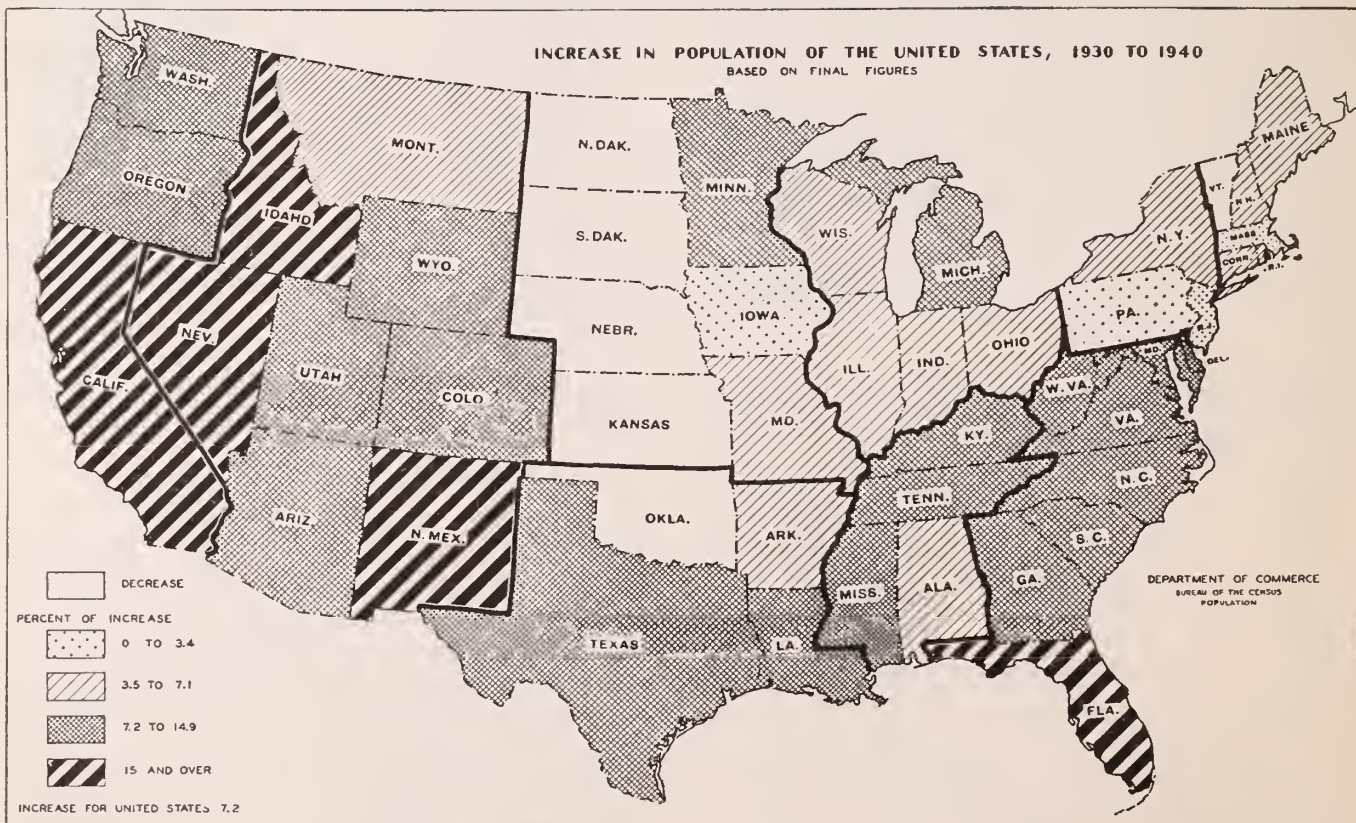
During the decade, the proportion of the population aged 60 and older increased from 9.4 per cent

97,214 persons in this age group in 1930 to 130,018 in 1940. The number of persons in the age groups 40-59 and 20-39 was greater in 1940 than in 1930, to 11.6 per cent, the absolute increase being from but the proportion of the population in these two classifications had increased only 1.1 per cent. Both the number and the proportion of the population under 20 years of age was smaller in 1940 than it was ten years earlier. In 1940 there were 390,127 persons younger than 20, or 34.7 per cent of the total inhabitants of the state; whereas in 1930 there were 394,522 individuals under 20 years, or 38.1 per cent of the total population. The age distributions for 1930 and 1940 are presented, by five-year age groupings, in Text Table 52, and figures are also given on the number of children under 18 and under 16, the upper age limits respectively, for children eligible for Aid to Dependent Children (1) if regularly attending school, and (2) if not attending school.

**Labor Force and Employment Status 1940**

On the date of the 1940 census Colorado had a labor force of 421,493 persons; or, in other words, there were that many individuals aged 14 and older who were classified as gainful workers, employed or otherwise. Men and boys represented 78 per cent of the labor force; women and girls, 22 per cent. Nearly 24 per cent of the males aged 14 and older

**Figure 4.**



INCREASE FOR UNITED STATES: 7.2

did not consider themselves gainful workers; 78 per cent of the females in this broad age group were not included in the labor force. The subclassification used in Text Table 54 groups the individuals not in the labor force according to reasons for their not being gainful workers.

Somewhat more than four-fifths, or 83 per cent, of the persons in the labor force were reported as having employment other than public emergency work. Almost one-fifth were seeking work or were on work relief. (Text Table 55.) According to the

United States Bureau of the Census socio-economic classification of occupations shown in Text Table 53, persons engaged in clerical, sales, and kindred work composed the largest occupational group among workers employed on other than public emergency work. Operatives and kindred workers composed the second largest group, and farmers and farm managers were the third largest occupational group. Over one-tenth of the employed workers were classified as laborers; about three-fourths of the laborers were wage workers on farms or unpaid family workers on farms.

**Table 52.**

**AGE DISTRIBUTION—COLORADO POPULATION  
1930 and 1940<sup>1</sup>**

Age	Number		Per Cent	
	1940	1930	1940	1930
All ages.....	<b>1,123,296</b>	<b><sup>2</sup>1,035,791</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b><sup>3</sup>100.0</b>
Under 20.....	<b>390,127</b>	<b>394,522</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Under 5.....	96,660	95,670	8.6	9.2
5-9 .....	93,705	104,780	8.3	10.1
10-14 .....	97,618	98,940	8.7	9.6
15-19 .....	102,144	95,132	9.1	9.2
Group 20-39 .....	<b>348,079</b>	<b>315,751</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>
20-24 .....	95,233	86,913	8.5	8.4
25-29 .....	91,870	77,310	8.2	7.5
30-34 .....	84,579	74,191	7.5	7.2
35-39 .....	76,397	77,337	6.8	7.5
Group 40-59 .....	<b>255,072</b>	<b>227,603</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>
40-44 .....	71,219	69,330	6.3	6.7
45-49 .....	69,495	62,302	6.2	6.0
50-54 .....	61,973	53,363	5.5	5.2
55-59 .....	52,385	42,608	4.7	4.1
Group 60 and older	<b>130,018</b>	<b>97,214</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>
60-64 .....	43,580	35,427	3.9	3.4
65-69 .....	34,927	26,883	3.1	2.6
70-74 .....	25,427	18,190	2.3	1.8
75 and older.....	26,084	16,714	2.3	1.6
Group under 18.....	<b>348,505</b>	<b>356,418</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>34.4</b>
16 and 17.....	40,866	38,285	3.6	3.7
Under 16.....	307,639	318,133	27.4	30.7

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population, Colorado," **Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Second Series**, Table 7, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup>In 1930 age was not reported for 701 persons or 0.1 per cent of the total 1,035,791 persons enumerated.

<sup>3</sup>The percentages in this column are as shown in the census report and actually total 100.1.

**Table 53.**

**EMPLOYED WORKERS IN COLORADO, 1940  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY OCCU-  
PATIONAL GROUP<sup>1</sup>**

Occupational Group	Per Cent		
	Total (349,735)	Male (271,025)	Female (78,710)
All employed workers ex- clusive of those on public emergency work .....	100.0	<sup>2</sup> 100.0	<sup>2</sup> 100.0
Professional workers.....	8.1	5.4	17.5
Semiprofessional workers .....	1.1	1.1	1.2
Farmers and farm managers..	12.9	16.3	1.3
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	10.5	11.5	7.0
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers .....	17.3	13.0	32.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kin- dred workers.....	10.3	13.1	0.8
Operatives and kindred work- ers .....	14.0	16.0	7.1
Domestic service workers.....	3.3	0.2	14.1
Service workers, except do- mestic .....	8.8	6.6	16.1
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen.....	5.6	7.1	0.3
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers) .....	2.0	2.4	0.7
Laborers, except farm.....	5.1	6.4	0.5
Occupation not reported.....	1.0	0.8	1.4

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population, Colorado," **Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Second Series**, Table 19, p. 32.

<sup>2</sup>The percentages shown in these columns are as given in the census report; rounding of the amounts evidently caused a total 0.1 to 0.2 per cent greater or less than 100.0.

Table 54.

LABOR FORCE IN COLORADO, 1940<sup>1</sup>

Labor Force Status	Number		
	Total	Male	Female
All persons 14 and older.....	<b>855,116</b>	<b>433,227</b>	<b>421,889</b>
In labor force.....	<b>421,493</b>	<b>329,499</b>	<b>91,994</b>
Not in labor force.....	<b>433,623</b>	<b>103,728</b>	<b>329,895</b>
Engaged in own housework .....	251,496	1,882	249,614
In school .....	78,920	40,281	38,639
Unable to work.....	52,580	32,466	20,114
In institutions .....	11,620	7,786	3,834
Other and not reported....	39,007	21,313	17,694
	Per Cent		
All persons 14 and older..	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In labor force.....	<b>49.3</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Not in labor force.....	<b>50.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>78.2</b>
Engaged in own housework .....	29.4	0.4	59.2
In school .....	9.2	9.3	9.2
Unable to work .....	6.1	7.5	4.8
In institutions .....	1.4	1.8	0.9
Other and not reported....	4.6	4.9	4.2

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population, Colorado," **Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Second Series**, Tables 16 and 17, pp. 28 and 30.

<sup>2</sup>The percentages shown in this subclassification are as given in the census report; rounding of the amounts evidently caused a total 0.1 per cent greater than 78.2.

Table 55.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF LABOR FORCE IN COLORADO, 1940<sup>1</sup>

Employment Status	Number		
	Total	Male	Female
Total in labor force.....	<b>421,493</b>	<b>329,499</b>	<b>91,994</b>
Employed except on public emergency work.....	<b>349,735</b>	<b>271,025</b>	<b>78,710</b>
On public emergency work .....	<b>31,808</b>	<b>25,853</b>	<b>5,955</b>
Seeking work .....	<b>39,950</b>	<b>32,621</b>	<b>7,329</b>
Experienced workers....	36,246	30,279	5,967
New workers .....	3,704	2,342	1,362
	Per Cent		
Total in labor force.....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employed except on public emergency work.....	<b>83.0</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>85.6</b>
On public emergency work .....	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Seeking work.....	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Experienced workers....	8.6	9.2	6.5
New workers.....	0.9	0.7	1.5

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population, Colorado," **Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Second Series**, Tables 16 and 17, pp. 28 and 30.

<sup>2</sup>The percentages shown in this column are as given in the census report; rounding of the amounts evidently caused a total 0.1 per cent greater than 100.0.

## DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

(Continued from page 31.)

counties. For their part in the cooperative program, the District Child Welfare Consultants conferred with the District Supervisors of the Division of Public Assistance, Directors of County Departments of Public Welfare, and county welfare workers. The District Supervisors of the Division of Public Assistance, in turn, aided the staffs of the County Departments on child welfare problems and, through the Department staffs, indirectly assisted courts, schools, and other agencies interested in child welfare.

During 1941 defense industries developed rapidly in three parts of the state—the Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo areas. The defense industries, it is anticipated, may draw a large number of

women into gainful employment, inclusive of mothers of young children. The Division of Child Welfare, therefore, has cooperated with state and local defense councils and other local organizations and agencies in ascertaining present facilities and in estimating future needs for day-care for children.

The members of the State Advisory Committee on Child Welfare have contributed generously of their time and thought to the program planning of the Division. In counties where there are local child welfare advisory committees, the child welfare workers have been aided by these groups in developing programs to meet the needs of the particular communities.

## DIVISION OF CCC SELECTION

(Continued from page 35.)

## Interpretation of Discharge Data

Text Table 39 gives percentage distributions of the reasons for separation of Colorado-enrolled boys from the CCC in 1939, 1940, and 1941. Comparison

of the data for the three years reveals a number of changes in 1941 which probably reflect the growing industrial activity and the unrest attendant on increased war efforts.

The percentage of discharges by reason of employment increased from 10 per cent in 1939 to nearly 16 per cent in 1941. Although honorable discharges for this and other reasons represented approximately four-fifths of all discharges in each year, there was a slight decrease in such discharges and an accompanying small increase in dishonorable discharges.

Desertions rose from 10 per cent in 1939 to almost 17 per cent in 1941, as shown by Text Table 39. Desertions were also analyzed from data on the average monthly number of enrollees and the percentage who deserted. The rates in 1939 and 1940 were 1.1 per cent and 1.6 per cent as compared with 2.7 per cent in 1941. In 1939 and 1940 the average monthly decrease in enrolled strength by reason of desertion was only 17 men, whereas in 1941 the average monthly decrease was 99.

There are several factors which should be considered in interpreting the desertion rate in 1941. As shown by Text Tables 37 and 38, the enrollees in that year represented a young age group with limited education. Such groups have been found less adaptable than older men to camp life. Furthermore, there were many company disbandments in 1941. It has been observed that with every company disbandment some enrollees desert because they do not like the camp to which they are being sent or they do not like the change of personnel. Although the increase in the desertion rate for Colorado-selected men may seem high, it appears from national data that the rate does not compare unfavorably with the national trend.

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## COMPARATIVE DATA FOR STATE AND NATION

(Continued from page 42.)

Text Table 47 gives data on the physical condition of the applicants accepted in the period 1939-1940, by the socio-economic regional classification of the states used by the National Resources Planning Board.<sup>8</sup> Colorado is included in the Northwest Region along with Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

The Social Security Board study also included an analysis of statements made by applicants accepted in the period 1936-1940 as to the medical care they were receiving at the time of investigation of application. Figures for applicants accepted in the fiscal year 1939-1940 are given in Text Table 48.<sup>9</sup> Quoting from the report on the study:

It may be assumed that a substantial majority of persons aged 65 and over are in need of at least periodic medical attention. According to the National Health Survey, in which data were obtained on the basis of a house-to-house canvass in sample areas, the number of persons per 1,000 population reported to have a chronic disease or permanent impairment was 467 in the ages 65-74, 514 in the ages 75-84, and 602 in the ages 85 and over. In the urban relief population in May 1934, 70 percent of all persons 65 years of age and over

were reported as having serious physical or mental disabilities according to data obtained in a house-to-house canvass of a sample of relief families

\* \* \*

Marked regional differences were reported in the proportions of applicants who considered that they were under some medical care or supervision, as in the proportions who were incapacitated. . . . The prevalence of conditions requiring medical treatment may also be presumed to vary from region to region and may be most acute where facilities for services are most meager.

\* \* \*

It may be assumed that the physical condition of persons on the assistance rolls is less favorable generally than that of the applicants at the time they were accepted for aid. The average age of persons in the case load is obviously higher than that of persons in the intake, and, as has already been pointed out, both the prevalence and severity of chronic diseases and impairments increase with age.

One measure of hospital facilities for the general population is the number of general hospital beds per 1,000 population. As will be noted from footnote 4 to the above table, Colorado's general hospital bed supply compares favorably with the regional averages.

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid., tabulation, p. 17; and Table 2, p. 17.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., tabulations, pp. 17 and 20; and Table 4, p. 18.

Table I.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—STATE PUBLIC WELFARE FUND

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1941.....		\$ 1,677,898.95
RECEIPTS:		
Sales Tax.....	\$ 7,957,914.46	
Liquor Taxes.....	2,374,674.28	
Use Tax.....	435,036.79	
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	94,441.11	
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	682.58	
Recoveries—Old Age Pensions.....	25,158.27	
License Fees—Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	406,867.26	
Appropriation—Unemployable Relief.....	1,779,353.21	
Appropriation—Tuberculosis Fund.....	76,100.00	
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	10,164,613.12	
Sales, Use Tax, and Liquor Surplus.....	119,444.07	
Miscellaneous.....	6,860.47	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		<u>23,441,145.62</u>
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....		\$25,119,044.57
EXPENDITURES:		
Old Age Pensions (Including Burials).....	\$17,032,328.50	
Aid to Dependent Children.....	1,704,976.44	
Aid to the Blind (Including Burials and Treatment).....	182,158.81	
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	20,881.74	
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	20,910.71	
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	1,754,353.19	
Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	131,795.75	
Sponsorship of WPA Projects.....	147,382.76	
State Administrative Expense.....	221,336.93	
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	743,316.21	
Transfers to General Fund.....	<sup>1</sup> 566,519.45	
Audit Exceptions.....	<sup>2</sup> 61,349.20	
Tuberculosis Expenditures.....	66,708.94	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	28.02	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....		<u>22,654,046.65</u>
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1941.....		<u><sup>3</sup>\$ 2,464,997.92</u>

<sup>1</sup>This amount represents the remainder of the fifteen per cent (15%) of Sales, Liquor, and Use Taxes after the appropriations 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.

<sup>2</sup>This amount represents Federal share of payments for grants and administration of Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind, to which the Federal Auditors took exception.

<sup>3</sup>Includes \$1,735,824.62 in Old Age Pension Fund.

Table II.

STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

County	Unemploy- able Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Wel- fare Adminis- tration	Tuberculosis Assistance	Total
Adams	\$ 33,502.28	\$ 251,864.22	\$ 1,673.58	\$ 20,693.05	\$ 8,914.47	\$ 563.30	\$ 317,210.90
Alamosa	12,721.61	105,403.73	1,174.64	10,239.38	4,685.86		134,225.22
Arapahoe	33,538.05	470,460.86	4,196.85	62,424.15	19,888.64	924.35	591,432.90
Archuleta	5,621.34	67,540.92		3,878.26	3,506.48		80,547.00
Baca	11,022.61	127,508.69		8,855.21	6,884.51		154,271.02
Bent	9,231.07	128,297.62	809.05	5,979.00	8,597.90	302.48	153,217.12
Boulder	54,116.53	564,970.23	4,983.77	46,605.09	22,812.57	6,525.62	700,013.81
Chaffee	17,209.49	160,890.03	2,381.25	14,743.52	5,567.63		200,791.92
Cheyenne	6,066.45	69,900.88	804.75	5,255.97	3,194.30		85,222.35
Clear Creek	8,061.63	45,383.51	1,449.00	5,550.75	1,915.99		62,360.88
Conejos	17,195.99	189,081.06	1,709.50	14,980.88	7,727.31	363.35	231,058.09
Costilla	21,688.34	123,243.46	1,540.92	3,653.75	7,530.25		157,656.72
Crowley	6,831.75	86,580.80	149.70	5,847.15	3,737.48	441.18	103,588.06
Custer	4,530.93	54,552.85	1,401.14	2,592.00	3,023.64		66,100.56
Delta	14,805.36	313,429.18	2,241.46	26,429.83	12,458.71	980.56	370,345.10
Denver	622,532.39	4,602,694.35	46,090.19	547,376.43	195,950.72	8,487.10	6,023,131.18
Dolores	2,060.85	26,599.67		2,525.63	2,147.85		33,334.00
Douglas	3,182.69	44,349.60	807.00	7,830.03	1,817.40	270.92	58,257.64
Eagle	8,949.20	59,335.83	180.00	7,696.50	3,470.69		79,632.22
Elbert	5,138.53	81,926.22	270.00	6,320.84	4,557.13		98,212.72
El Paso	67,164.00	958,419.63	9,328.06	71,040.67	33,706.30	4,509.91	1,144,168.57
Fremont	38,267.77	431,685.07	5,074.13	33,191.10	10,137.78	125.51	518,481.36
Garfield	10,017.42	196,376.71	2,255.92	19,845.38	9,794.11	563.28	238,852.82
Gilpin	2,960.64	27,562.73	33.04	3,462.75	1,877.91	85.27	35,982.34
Grand	4,724.92	34,845.12	292.50	1,692.00	1,697.34		43,251.88
Gunnison	10,467.94	61,851.97	144.39	6,627.00	3,714.93		82,806.23
Hinsdale	765.73	3,708.24		114.75	645.83		5,234.55
Huerfano	45,992.84	339,721.45	4,215.75	26,517.76	18,729.10	167.85	435,344.75
Jackson	966.59	17,442.69		2,694.75	882.46	167.22	22,153.71
Jefferson	33,816.81	409,653.52	4,787.94	51,960.06	17,116.14	866.20	518,200.67
Kiowa	6,648.36	64,508.85	678.70	5,507.25	4,628.40		81,971.56
Kit Carson	11,728.79	198,496.04	947.40	14,744.64	6,584.81		232,501.68
Lake	8,527.83	55,875.97	495.00	7,057.06	2,793.52	321.63	75,071.01
La Plata	22,589.23	249,906.63	2,457.53	22,916.83	8,636.54	640.61	307,147.37
Larimer	60,229.95	638,047.63	4,242.64	54,315.02	29,479.76	2,837.19	789,152.19
Las Animas	66,665.61	620,601.20	10,265.43	52,856.25	33,421.72	2,327.73	786,137.94
Lincoln	8,124.90	112,886.51	1,687.50	10,024.13	5,112.15	906.60	138,741.79
Logan	19,298.52	220,600.83	3,954.41	20,799.00	7,952.94	1,123.01	273,728.71
Mesa	14,772.44	473,247.87	4,686.94	25,925.28	18,880.65	3,366.50	540,879.68
Mineral	949.11	9,861.30	133.95	890.25	974.18		12,808.79
Moffat	5,073.45	66,987.99	962.65	5,223.00	2,288.94		80,536.03
Montezuma	11,429.57	152,529.48	1,288.86	16,456.48	4,760.49	994.76	187,459.64
Montrose	18,195.83	266,104.80	1,841.25	11,261.25	7,300.37	150.63	304,854.13
Morgan	23,224.07	271,944.53	1,421.90	29,231.25	9,105.65	160.97	335,088.37
Otero	23,626.31	353,824.15	4,591.66	40,185.75	18,542.87	3,465.62	444,236.36
Ouray	3,822.42	40,549.00	705.00	3,694.50	1,245.12		50,016.04
Park	2,576.99	37,234.44	255.00	2,768.58	2,870.35	101.26	45,806.62
Phillips	7,040.82	87,240.25	502.50	6,412.50	1,827.69	94.52	103,118.28
Pitkin	5,108.42	42,990.30	72.00	3,276.00	2,170.36		53,617.08
Prowers	25,268.41	224,867.20	1,807.50	31,863.72	11,857.21	2,474.88	298,138.92
Pueblo	107,737.13	920,098.85	16,684.00	89,491.19	51,713.59	4,281.19	1,190,005.95
Rio Blanco	3,238.95	48,247.52		5,064.00	2,109.68		58,660.15
Rio Grande	11,300.20	154,097.64	1,499.75	9,230.25	7,021.14		183,148.98
Routt	15,778.06	124,121.98	1,580.49	14,466.00	4,857.72	144.35	160,948.60
Saguache	3,749.25	94,389.42	787.50	5,926.50	3,185.83		108,038.50
San Juan	3,491.14	18,402.60		963.00	1,195.80	76.83	24,129.37
San Miguel	2,086.23	38,902.86	1,296.15	1,607.48	1,921.07		45,813.79
Sedgwick	5,033.15	62,085.48	180.00	6,202.50	2,095.56	586.33	76,183.02
Summit	2,563.72	31,439.25		893.25	2,377.99		37,274.21
Teller	9,180.91	93,492.77	2,254.50	6,181.50	3,976.34	80.86	115,166.88
Washington	11,953.10	145,666.71	637.80	15,207.05	5,821.86	93.18	179,379.70
Weld	104,141.65	844,567.53	10,605.10	135,439.68	38,006.42	8,958.84	1,141,719.22
Yuma	16,046.92	193,981.91	2,225.45	22,153.50	8,453.51	463.68	243,324.97
TOTALS	\$1,754,353.19	\$17,013,080.33	\$ 178,743.09	\$ 1,704,858.28	\$ 739,861.66	\$ 58,995.27	\$21,449,891.82

Table III.

## EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

County	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Welfare Admin- trative Expense	Assistance to Needy Tubercu- lous Persons	General Relief	Total
Adams .....	\$ 6,942.95	\$ 547.24	\$ 4,027.25	\$ 598.38	\$ 33,045.83	\$ 45,161.65
Alamosa .....	3,469.87	390.30	2,086.45	.....	3,677.77	9,624.39
Arapahoe .....	20,849.55	1,436.45	8,041.27	1,035.68	42,265.78	73,628.73
Archuleta .....	1,270.89	35.30	2,015.51	.....	1,339.67	4,661.37
Baca .....	2,947.78	.....	2,833.14	.....	12,069.79	17,850.71
Bent .....	1,994.00	255.93	3,688.43	338.27	7,365.48	13,642.11
Boulder .....	15,550.27	1,719.86	9,603.97	7,123.63	50,943.32	84,941.05
Chaffee .....	4,894.98	798.75	2,889.23	.....	8,089.58	16,672.54
Cheyenne .....	1,769.78	273.25	1,387.16	.....	4,790.60	8,220.79
Clear Creek .....	1,862.75	500.50	1,005.76	.....	5,655.20	9,024.21
Conejos .....	4,976.12	565.45	3,685.89	368.96	1,392.45	10,988.87
Costilla .....	1,224.97	516.39	4,683.05	.....	734.25	7,158.66
Crowley .....	1,980.33	41.26	1,977.05	445.88	7,009.68	11,454.20
Custer .....	871.50	464.54	1,409.70	.....	3,422.24	6,167.98
Delta .....	8,849.45	743.14	5,664.28	1,016.63	16,636.91	32,910.41
Denver .....	181,293.70	15,863.18	95,796.81	9,740.09	1,011,044.10	1,313,737.88
Dolores .....	834.38	.....	1,414.10	.....	1,416.27	3,664.75
Douglas .....	2,588.48	244.50	925.48	266.91	5,450.53	9,475.90
Eagle .....	2,540.50	70.00	1,913.18	.....	12,540.12	17,063.80
Elbert .....	2,126.08	90.00	2,136.12	.....	6,468.14	10,820.34
El Paso .....	23,700.46	3,215.55	17,057.13	4,643.63	50,483.71	99,100.48
Fremont .....	11,071.95	1,698.87	4,702.49	164.64	15,168.12	32,806.07
Garfield .....	6,538.87	714.85	5,843.73	597.66	25,609.22	39,304.33
Gilpin .....	1,124.25	11.01	1,085.35	85.28	5,794.07	8,099.96
Grand .....	568.50	90.00	893.65	.....	7,333.78	8,885.93
Gunnison .....	2,219.75	41.23	1,866.65	56.35	12,307.32	16,491.30
Hinsdale .....	38.50	.....	223.64	.....	641.45	903.59
Huerfano .....	8,752.49	1,386.49	8,144.43	209.49	14,047.83	32,542.73
Jackson .....	897.50	.....	480.56	167.20	2,263.79	3,809.05
Jefferson .....	17,154.42	1,578.68	7,083.85	962.48	56,103.67	82,883.10
Kiowa .....	1,807.00	242.53	2,430.34	.....	3,793.46	8,273.33
Kit Carson .....	4,858.10	318.30	3,291.81	.....	16,022.37	24,490.58
Lake .....	2,311.72	165.00	2,047.44	353.10	6,074.61	10,951.87
La Plata .....	7,853.57	799.45	4,270.06	726.21	22,810.27	36,459.56
Larimer .....	18,079.49	1,457.04	14,361.39	2,913.50	62,760.17	99,571.59
Las Animas .....	17,576.25	3,480.75	13,678.86	2,438.87	15,559.13	52,733.86
Lincoln .....	3,371.25	562.50	2,184.51	870.63	7,606.53	14,595.42
Logan .....	6,975.25	1,348.89	3,588.22	1,145.10	19,217.14	32,274.60
Mesa .....	8,775.97	1,572.04	9,489.09	3,359.59	15,214.90	38,411.59
Mineral .....	301.75	44.65	424.32	.....	989.70	1,760.42
Moffat .....	1,719.75	323.39	1,171.54	.....	5,445.11	8,659.79
Montezuma .....	5,558.44	434.61	2,558.79	1,077.52	5,345.25	14,974.61
Montrose .....	3,762.75	639.38	3,370.78	190.49	10,163.99	18,127.39
Morgan .....	9,628.00	448.75	5,029.95	197.73	34,799.19	50,103.62
Otero .....	13,627.25	1,526.79	10,026.64	3,662.17	16,282.72	45,125.57
Ouray .....	1,233.75	220.00	620.18	.....	2,835.67	4,909.60
Park .....	925.57	105.13	1,631.87	101.27	7,346.14	10,109.98
Phillips .....	2,101.75	170.00	1,162.22	94.53	4,084.92	7,613.42
Pitkin .....	1,054.50	24.00	900.90	.....	5,331.74	7,311.14
Prowers .....	10,670.27	622.50	5,566.09	2,473.14	14,622.12	33,954.12
Pueblo .....	29,759.73	5,815.47	23,669.28	4,344.50	70,306.51	133,895.49
Rio Blanco .....	1,710.50	.....	963.53	.....	3,877.66	6,551.69
Rio Grande .....	3,128.25	526.87	3,850.73	.....	3,291.81	10,797.66
Routt .....	4,815.75	491.03	2,941.09	184.88	8,129.01	16,561.76
Saguache .....	1,965.00	277.50	1,473.96	.....	3,148.42	6,864.88
San Juan .....	317.25	.....	540.25	101.62	4,558.95	5,518.07
San Miguel .....	545.32	430.80	903.09	.....	5,708.31	7,587.52
Sedgwick .....	2,043.75	67.50	1,050.16	663.34	5,402.90	9,227.65
Summit .....	309.00	.....	1,180.57	.....	4,834.33	6,323.90
Teller .....	2,046.75	772.00	1,720.58	105.25	6,654.94	11,299.52
Washington .....	5,033.92	195.10	2,962.59	66.61	12,871.90	21,130.12
Weld .....	46,056.74	3,606.56	17,490.11	9,354.25	155,145.10	231,652.76
Yuma .....	7,467.00	736.33	4,227.84	463.45	22,714.91	35,609.53
TOTALS .....	\$ 568,296.36	\$ 60,719.58	\$ 355,344.09	\$ 62,708.91	\$2,008,060.55	\$3,055,129.49

**Table IV. EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES<sup>1</sup>**  
**1941**

County	Population 1940 Census	Expenditures for Welfare Purposes from—			Amount Per Capita from—		
		Total Funds	State and Federal Funds	County Funds	Total Funds	State and Federal Funds	County Funds
TOTAL .....	1,123,236	\$23,446,940.78	\$20,747,155.38	\$2,699,785.40	\$20.87	\$18.47	\$2.40
Adams .....	22,481	\$ 350,123.81	\$ 308,989.41	\$ 41,134.40	\$15.57	\$13.74	\$1.83
Alamosa .....	10,484	137,808.15	130,270.21	7,537.94	13.14	12.42	.72
Arapahoe .....	32,150	636,304.98	570,717.52	65,587.46	19.79	17.75	2.04
Archuleta .....	3,806	79,875.51	77,229.65	2,645.86	20.99	20.29	.70
Baca .....	6,207	162,207.73	147,190.16	15,017.57	26.13	23.71	2.42
Bent .....	9,653	153,633.21	143,679.53	9,953.68	15.91	14.88	1.03
Boulder .....	37,438	752,726.86	677,389.78	75,337.08	20.10	18.09	2.01
Chaffee .....	8,109	207,830.61	194,047.30	13,783.31	25.63	23.93	1.70
Cheyenne .....	2,964	88,890.23	82,056.60	6,833.63	29.99	27.68	2.31
Clear Creek .....	3,784	68,614.68	60,596.23	8,018.45	18.13	16.01	2.12
Conejos .....	11,648	232,105.91	224,802.93	7,302.98	19.93	19.30	.63
Costilla .....	7,533	151,931.00	149,455.39	2,475.61	20.17	19.84	.33
Crowley .....	5,398	109,993.52	100,516.37	9,477.15	20.38	18.62	1.76
Custer .....	2,270	67,822.16	63,063.88	4,758.28	29.88	27.78	2.10
Delta .....	16,470	384,527.88	357,281.75	27,246.13	23.34	21.69	1.65
Denver .....	322,412	7,050,980.09	5,833,039.02	1,217,941.07	21.87	18.09	3.78
Dolores .....	1,958	33,709.65	31,459.00	2,250.65	17.22	16.07	1.15
Douglas .....	3,496	65,872.40	57,321.98	8,550.42	18.84	16.40	2.44
Eagle .....	5,361	91,397.62	76,247.00	15,150.62	17.05	14.22	2.83
Elbert .....	5,460	102,528.69	93,844.47	8,684.22	18.78	17.19	1.59
El Paso .....	54,025	1,195,987.59	1,113,944.24	82,043.35	22.14	20.62	1.52
Fremont .....	19,742	531,905.91	503,802.33	28,103.58	26.94	25.52	1.42
Garfield .....	10,560	262,590.82	229,130.22	33,460.60	24.87	21.70	3.17
Gilpin .....	1,625	41,010.39	33,995.78	7,014.61	25.24	20.92	4.32
Grand .....	3,587	49,182.96	41,190.68	7,992.28	13.71	11.48	2.23
Gunnison .....	6,192	93,871.80	79,247.15	14,624.65	15.16	12.80	2.36
Hinsdale .....	349	5,197.49	4,517.54	679.95	14.89	12.94	1.95
Huerfano .....	16,088	441,516.51	417,118.21	24,398.30	27.44	25.93	1.51
Jackson .....	1,738	24,585.12	21,256.63	3,328.49	13.67	11.82	1.85
Jefferson .....	30,725	579,425.83	503,626.58	75,799.25	18.86	16.39	2.47
Kiowa .....	2,793	83,080.19	77,237.20	5,842.99	29.74	27.65	2.09
Kit Carson .....	7,512	247,386.65	226,187.88	21,198.77	32.93	30.11	2.82
Lake .....	6,883	81,182.66	72,278.23	8,904.43	11.79	10.50	1.29
La Plata .....	15,494	331,520.67	299,331.17	32,189.50	21.40	19.32	2.08
Larimer .....	35,539	845,983.33	760,773.13	85,210.20	23.80	21.40	2.40
Las Animas .....	32,369	793,979.76	754,924.76	39,055.00	24.53	23.32	1.21
Lincoln .....	5,882	146,139.58	133,728.67	12,410.91	24.84	22.73	2.11
Logan .....	18,370	295,185.17	266,498.79	28,686.38	16.07	14.51	1.56
Mesa .....	33,791	551,366.06	522,443.56	28,922.50	16.32	15.46	.86
Mineral .....	975	13,346.55	12,010.45	1,336.10	13.69	12.32	1.37
Moffat .....	5,086	85,610.26	78,122.01	7,488.25	16.83	15.36	1.47
Montezuma .....	10,463	195,905.14	183,489.32	12,415.82	18.72	17.53	1.19
Montrose .....	15,418	312,901.12	298,144.51	14,756.61	20.29	19.34	.95
Morgan .....	17,214	370,963.48	325,889.81	45,073.67	21.55	18.93	2.62
Otero .....	23,571	465,906.22	430,807.29	35,098.93	19.77	18.28	1.49
Ouray .....	2,089	53,079.75	48,790.33	4,289.42	25.41	23.36	2.05
Park .....	3,272	51,993.56	43,515.45	8,478.11	15.89	13.30	2.59
Phillips .....	4,948	107,624.48	101,173.28	6,451.20	21.75	20.45	1.30
Pitkin .....	1,836	57,783.43	51,373.19	6,410.24	31.47	27.98	3.49
Prowers .....	12,304	315,433.00	287,044.97	28,388.03	25.64	23.33	2.31
Pueblo .....	68,870	1,254,862.33	1,144,636.12	110,226.21	18.22	16.62	1.60
Rio Blanco .....	2,943	62,278.53	56,690.37	5,588.16	21.16	19.26	1.90
Rio Grande .....	12,404	183,747.40	176,800.47	6,946.93	14.81	14.25	.56
Routt .....	10,525	171,204.05	157,583.38	13,620.67	16.26	14.97	1.29
Saguache .....	6,173	110,242.95	104,852.03	5,390.92	17.86	16.99	.87
San Juan .....	1,439	27,725.09	22,747.27	4,977.82	19.27	15.81	3.46
San Miguel .....	3,664	50,821.37	44,136.94	6,684.43	13.87	12.05	1.82
Sedgwick .....	5,294	82,080.36	73,902.87	8,177.49	15.50	13.96	1.54
Summit .....	1,754	39,499.74	34,356.41	5,143.33	22.52	19.59	2.93
Teller .....	6,463	121,812.59	112,233.65	9,578.94	18.85	17.37	1.48
Washington .....	8,336	191,650.33	173,482.80	18,167.53	22.99	20.81	2.18
Weld .....	63,747	1,324,348.48	1,110,185.83	214,162.65	20.78	17.42	3.36
Yuma .....	12,102	266,137.39	234,755.70	31,381.69	21.99	19.40	2.59

<sup>1</sup>Figures exclude cost of administration.

**Table V.**  
**ANALYSIS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES—OLD AGE PENSION FUND**  
**January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941**

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

REVENUES:	Sales Tax	Liquor Taxes	Use Tax	Inheritance Taxes (10%)	Incorporation Fees (10%)	Beer and Liquor Licenses Cities	Total
State Revenues:							
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
October	645,679.79	164,747.53	31,392.47	1,987.12	65.55	3,913.33	847,785.79
November	483,295.96	140,751.91	18,657.37	18,560.53	46.25	8,993.06	670,305.08
December	502,994.52	202,091.72	28,082.92	6,635.55	43.13	14,934.38	754,782.22
Treasurer's Surplus	\$6,426,015.92	\$1,917,549.47	\$351,292.26	\$ 89,718.55	\$ 648.48	\$406,867.26	\$9,192,091.94
Recoveries and Adjustments							112,808.29
Federal Grants-in-Aid							26,524.75
							8,207,776.42

Total Revenues ..... 17,539,301.40

TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUES ..... \$18,788,369.59

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
October	1,609,480.30	8,680.25	1,618,160.55
November	1,532,293.86	8,346.09	1,540,639.95
December	1,272,169.24	9,450.00	1,281,619.24
	\$16,924,784.45	\$107,544.05	\$17,032,328.50
			\$ 1,756,041.09

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1941

This includes the sum of \$1,005,325.07 federal funds to be used in matching state funds, and the balance represents the December, 1941, state collections to be used in making January, 1942, payments of Old Age Pensions and burials.

**FEDERAL AND STATE SHARE OF PENSION PAYMENTS**

	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Pensions only	\$9,239,255.06	\$7,685,529.39	\$16,924,784.45
Per cent	54.59	45.41	100.00

Table VI.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY FUNDS

Year 1941

Maintenance of County Hospitals.....	\$ 835,110.02
Hospitalization .....	252,502.33
Cash Relief .....	185,105.27
Food, Shelter, and Home Care.....	152,287.17
Maintenance of County Farms.....	110,608.29
Salaries and Expenses of County Doctors.....	104,494.14
Expenses of County Health Units.....	100,628.64
Medical and Dental Care, Drugs, Glasses, etc.....	87,709.18
Salaries and Expenses of County Nurses.....	68,689.76
Fuel, Light, and Water.....	39,358.71
Transient Relief .....	20,543.49
Burials .....	18,503.45
Clothing .....	4,844.24
Miscellaneous .....	27,675.86
	\$2,008,060.55

<sup>1</sup>Denver County's funds were expended as follows:

Denver General Hospital.....	\$ 675,550.67
Cash Relief .....	126,622.88
County Farm .....	47,057.82
Laboratory .....	31,333.97
Steele Hospital .....	28,998.85
Venereal Disease Clinic.....	22,796.20
County Physicians .....	20,016.00
Visiting Nurse Association.....	18,000.00
Tuberculosis Dispensary .....	14,197.72
Transient Relief .....	8,540.39
Contagion .....	4,536.12
Other .....	13,393.48
	\$1,011,044.10

Table VII.

## OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

## Part I—Applications

Pending—December 31, 1940.....	893
Received during 1941.....	6,427
Total .....	7,320
Disposed of during the year.....	6,602
Assistance granted .....	5,278
Assistance not granted.....	1,324
Voluntary withdrawal .....	186
Applicant deceased .....	34
Denied .....	1,104
Residence requirements not met.....	270
Personal property in excess of \$250.....	238
Real property (not home) in excess of \$500.....	132
Sufficient resources or income.....	129
Age requirements not met.....	112
Property transferred.....	55
Real or personal property of spouse in excess of amount allowed.....	46
Moved out of county.....	26
Not a registered voter (Class B only).....	26
Citizenship requirements not met.....	26
Relatives support .....	24
In need of continuing institutional care.....	6
Miscellaneous .....	14
Pending—December 31, 1941.....	718

## Part II—Cases Under Care

Continued from December, 1940.....	42,434
Added during 1941.....	5,278
Total .....	47,712
Closed during the year.....	4,006
Reason for closing:	
Death .....	2,899
Sufficient resources or income.....	223
Personal property in excess of \$250.....	205
Moved to another state.....	154
Real property (not home) in excess of \$500.....	126
Admitted to public institution.....	105
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	63
Aid from relatives.....	60
Personal property of spouse in excess of \$500.....	41
Real property of spouse in excess of \$1,000.....	34
Admitted to a voluntary institution.....	16
Moved to another county.....	12
Property transferred.....	9
Voluntary withdrawal.....	6
Eligibility not established originally.....	5
Miscellaneous .....	48
Continued to January, 1942.....	43,706

**Table VIII. OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS**

**October, November, December, 1941**

**Part I—Applications**

Pending—September 30, 1941.....	849
Received during October, November, December, 1941.....	1,509
Total .....	2,358
Disposed of during the quarter.....	1,640
Assistance granted.....	1,318
Assistance not granted.....	322
Voluntary withdrawal.....	61
Applicant deceased.....	9
Denied .....	252
Residence requirements not met.....	65
Personal property in excess of \$250.....	64
Real property (not home) in excess of \$500.....	36
Age requirements not met.....	23
Sufficient resources or income.....	20
Property transferred .....	11
Not a registered voter (Class B only).....	10
Moved out of county.....	8
Citizenship requirements not met.....	6
Real or personal property of spouse in excess of amount allowed.....	6
Relatives support .....	2
In need of continuing institutional care.....	1
Pending—December 31, 1941.....	718

**Part II—Cases Under Care**

Continued from September, 1941.....	43,355
Added during October, November, December, 1941.....	1,318
Total .....	44,673
Closed during the quarter.....	967
Reason for closing:	
Death .....	688
Personal property in excess of \$250.....	60
Real property (not home) in excess of \$500.....	54
Sufficient resources or income.....	52
Moved to another state.....	34
Admitted to public institution.....	21
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	10
Property transferred .....	9
Personal property of spouse in excess of \$500.....	7
Aid from relatives.....	6
Voluntary withdrawal .....	6
Real property of spouse in excess of \$1,000.....	4
Moved to another county.....	3
Eligibility not established originally.....	2
Admitted to a voluntary institution.....	2
Miscellaneous .....	9
Continued to January, 1942 .....	43,706

Table IX.

## AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

## Part I—Applications

	Families	Children
Pending—December 31, 1940.....	269	526
Received during 1941.....	2,577	5,921
Total .....	2,846	6,447
Disposed of during the year.....	2,632	5,969
	Families	Children
Assistance granted .....	1,967	4,729
Assistance not granted.....	665	1,240
Voluntary withdrawal .....	112	
Denied .....	553	
Need not established.....	382	
Residence requirements not met.....	41	
Moved out of county.....	23	
Child or children not in the home.....	21	
Absent parent returned.....	19	
Father employable .....	16	
No verification of birth.....	9	
Child or children not related.....	5	
Mother remarried .....	5	
Child or children admitted to an institution.....	4	
Child reached maximum age.....	2	
Death of dependent child.....	1	
Miscellaneous .....	25	
Pending—December 31, 1941.....	214	478

## Part II—Cases Under Care

Continued from December, 1940.....	6,294	15,398
Added during 1941.....	1,967	4,729
Total .....	8,261	20,127
Closed during the year.....	2,028	4,701
Reason for closing:		
Increased resources of parents.....	442	
Receipt of other public or private aid.....	369	
Moved to another state.....	172	
Child reached maximum age.....	148	
Increased support from relatives.....	140	
Support by remarriage of parent.....	136	
Absent parent returned.....	111	
Mother remarried .....	98	
Parent no longer incapacitated.....	78	
Change of payee.....	69	
Moved to another county.....	45	
No eligible payee available.....	35	
Increased income of dependent child.....	35	
Child or children admitted to institution.....	30	
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	15	
Receipt of Survivors Benefits.....	9	
Death of dependent child.....	5	
Miscellaneous .....	91	
Continued to January, 1942.....	6,233	15,426

**Table X. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS**

**October, November, December, 1941**

**Part I—Applications**

	Families	Children
Pending—September 30, 1941.....	264	569
Received during October, November, December, 1941.....	566	1,340
Total .....	830	1,909
Disposed of during the quarter.....	616	1,431
	Families	Children
Assistance granted .....	449	1,108
Assistance not granted.....	167	323
Voluntary withdrawal .....	36	
Denied .....	131	
Need not established .....	86	
Residence requirements not met.....	14	
Moved out of county.....	7	
Father employable .....	6	
Child or children not in the home.....	5	
Absent parent returned .....	2	
Child over 16 years of age and not in school.....	2	
No verification of birth.....	2	
Child or children not related.....	1	
Death of dependent child.....	1	
Child or children admitted to an institution.....	1	
Miscellaneous .....	4	
Pending—December 31, 1941.....	214	478

**Part II—Cases Under Care**

Continued from September, 1941.....	6,327	15,559
Added during October, November, December, 1941.....	449	1,108
Total .....	6,776	16,667
Closed during the quarter.....	543	1,241
Reason for closing:		
Increased resources of parents.....	142	
Receipt of other public or private aid.....	72	
Moved to another state.....	47	
Increased support from relatives.....	42	
Support by remarriage of parent.....	42	
Child reached maximum age.....	41	
Moved to another county.....	20	
Parent no longer incapacitated.....	20	
Mother remarried .....	19	
Absent parent returned.....	18	
Increased income of dependent child.....	15	
Change of payee.....	15	
Dependent child or children admitted to institution.....	14	
No eligible payee available.....	13	
Receipt of Survivors Benefits.....	5	
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	3	
Death of dependent child.....	1	
Miscellaneous .....	14	
Continued to January, 1942.....	6,233	15,426

**Table XI. Aid to Dependent Children Recipients—Average Award—Per Cent Change in Child Recipients—  
Increase or Decrease in Average Award  
December, 1941, Compared With December, 1940**

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	DECEMBER, 1941				DECEMBER, 1940				CHANGE, DECEMBER, 1941, FROM DECEMBER, 1940				
	Number for Whom Payments Were Made With Respect to Dependent Children		Average No. of Children in Family	Average Award		Number for Whom Payments Were Made With Respect to Dependent Children		Average No. of Children in Family	Average Award		Per Cent No. of Children	Amount in Average Award	
	Families	Children		Families	Children	Families	Children		Families	Children			
<b>COLORADO</b> .....	6,142	15,144	2.5	\$30.68	\$12.44	6,223	15,192	2.4	\$30.28	\$12.40	.3	\$ +.40	\$ +.04
<b>District I</b>													
Denver .....	1,737	4,224	2.4	\$33.65	\$13.84	1,930	4,618	2.4	\$32.92	\$13.76	-8.5	\$ +.73	\$ +.08
<b>District II</b>													
Arapahoe .....	209	495	2.4	33.63	14.20	206	487	2.4	33.40	14.13	+1.6	+ .23	+ .07
Jefferson .....	157	400	2.5	34.81	13.66	174	467	2.7	35.22	13.12	-14.3	-.41	+ .54
Douglas .....	24	57	2.4	32.85	13.83	27	66	2.4	32.39	13.25	-13.6	+ .46	+ .58
Clear Creek .....	20	54	2.7	30.75	11.39	18	49	2.7	31.39	11.53	+10.2	-.64	+ .14
Gilpin .....	12	22	1.8	26.50	14.45	15	29	1.9	29.20	15.10	-24.1	-2.70	-.65
Park .....	10	26	2.6	33.12	12.74	13	29	2.2	24.65	11.05	-10.3	+8.47	+1.69
<b>District III</b>													
Pueblo .....	351	864	2.5	28.00	11.38	371	880	2.4	27.31	11.51	-1.8	+ .69	-.13
Las Animas .....	197	529	2.7	29.48	10.98	201	531	2.6	29.44	11.15	-4	+ .04	-.17
Fremont .....	133	283	2.1	27.69	13.02	136	278	2.0	26.84	13.13	+1.8	+ .85	-.11
Huerfano .....	93	294	3.2	29.41	9.30	104	325	3.1	29.63	9.48	-9.5	-.22	-.18
Chaffee .....	58	141	2.4	27.22	11.20	58	150	2.6	28.57	11.05	-6.0	-1.35	+ .15
Custer .....	14	20	.7	23.14	16.20	13	18	1.4	22.62	16.33	( <sup>1</sup> )	+ .52	-.13
<b>District IV</b>													
Weld .....	504	1,190	2.4	31.88	13.50	382	939	2.5	32.59	13.26	+26.7	-.71	+ .24
Larimer .....	197	450	2.3	29.83	13.06	200	457	2.3	30.12	13.18	-1.5	-.29	-.12
Boulder .....	179	413	2.3	27.87	12.08	185	398	2.2	26.64	12.38	+3.8	+1.23	-.30
Adams .....	88	193	2.2	28.58	13.03	88	201	2.3	26.52	11.61	-4.0	+2.06	+1.42
Jackson .....	9	19	2.1	28.44	13.47	8	19	2.4	32.38	13.63	.....	-3.94	-.16
<b>District V</b>													
Morgan .....	103	249	2.4	28.95	11.98	113	280	2.5	30.33	12.24	-11.1	-1.38	-.26
Logan .....	83	228	2.7	28.87	10.51	77	229	3.0	28.92	9.72	-4	-.05	+ .79
Yuma .....	83	195	2.3	31.72	13.50	77	171	2.2	29.91	13.47	+14.0	+1.81	+ .03
Washington .....	51	147	2.9	31.91	11.07	55	159	2.9	32.14	11.12	-7.5	-.23	-.05
Phillips .....	26	52	2.0	26.38	13.19	30	59	2.0	26.63	13.54	-11.9	-.25	-.35
Sedgwick .....	23	51	2.2	28.13	12.69	25	61	2.4	29.68	12.16	-16.4	-1.55	+ .53

District VI													
El Paso	239	651	2.7	34.55	12.68	238	635	2.7	34.10	12.78	+2.5	+45	-10
Kit Carson	55	128	2.3	28.94	12.43	62	142	2.3	29.33	12.81	-9.9	-39	-38
Lincoln	40	107	2.7	30.36	11.35	37	101	2.7	29.59	10.84	+5.9	+77	+51
Teller	25	43	1.7	25.96	15.09	26	50	1.9	27.08	14.08	-14.0	-1.12	+1.01
Elbert	23	53	2.3	31.67	13.75	22	49	2.2	29.64	13.31	+8.2	+2.03	+44
Cheyenne	23	48	2.1	26.25	12.58	19	45	2.4	28.04	11.84	+6.7	-1.79	+74
District VII													
Otero	182	484	2.7	28.92	10.87	168	445	2.6	25.80	9.74	+8.8	+3.12	+1.13
Prowers	119	300	2.5	30.16	11.97	119	299	2.5	28.94	11.52	+3	+1.22	+45
Baca	28	67	2.4	29.76	12.44	31	64	2.1	27.39	13.27	+4.7	+2.37	-83
Crowley	25	68	2.7	27.75	10.20	22	58	2.6	25.14	9.53	+17.2	+2.61	+67
Bent	20	49	2.5	29.90	12.20	23	52	2.3	25.83	11.42	-5.8	+4.07	+78
Kiowa	17	35	2.1	28.76	13.97	19	39	2.1	29.26	14.26	-10.3	-50	-29
District VIII													
Conejos	82	217	2.6	19.27	7.28	82	231	2.8	20.12	7.14	-6.1	-85	+14
Rio Grande	63	147	2.3	20.44	8.76	54	123	2.3	20.04	8.80	+19.5	+40	-04
Alamosa	48	129	2.7	26.40	9.82	35	109	3.1	29.71	9.54	+18.3	-3.31	+28
Saguache	29	69	2.4	20.90	8.78	34	80	2.4	18.18	7.73	-13.8	+2.72	+1.05
Gunnison	24	70	2.9	29.96	10.27	22	63	2.9	30.73	10.73	+11.1	-77	-46
Costilla	20	61	3.1	21.42	7.02	19	58	3.1	21.07	6.90	+5.2	+35	+12
Mineral	5	11	2.2	18.00	8.18	4	11	2.8	17.50	6.36	.....	+50	+1.82
Hinsdale	1	4	4.0	16.00	4.00	1	3	3.0	15.00	5.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	+1.00	-1.00
District IX													
Garfield	65	168	2.6	31.49	12.18	75	196	2.6	31.36	12.00	-14.3	+13	+18
Routt	53	131	2.5	26.50	14.45	50	117	2.3	27.98	11.96	+12.0	-1.48	+2.49
Eagle	30	57	1.9	26.43	13.91	34	64	1.9	26.26	13.95	-10.9	+17	-04
Lake	26	56	2.2	24.94	11.58	30	68	2.3	27.03	11.93	-17.6	-2.09	-35
Rio Blanco	24	47	2.0	25.75	13.15	20	37	1.9	26.40	14.27	+27.0	-65	-1.12
Moffat	24	45	1.9	23.46	12.51	24	48	2.0	27.00	13.50	-6.3	-3.54	-99
Pitkin	13	23	1.8	21.46	12.13	20	35	1.8	21.45	12.26	-34.3	+01	-13
Grand	7	15	2.1	31.71	14.80	6	14	2.3	34.00	14.57	( <sup>1</sup> )	-2.29	+23
Summit	5	8	1.6	25.20	15.75	4	7	1.8	20.25	11.57	( <sup>1</sup> )	+4.95	+4.18
District X													
La Plata	94	293	3.1	31.04	9.96	71	203	2.9	29.00	10.14	+44.3	+2.04	-18
Mesa	93	257	2.8	32.14	11.63	79	191	2.4	30.98	12.81	+34.6	+1.16	-1.18
Delta	88	257	2.9	31.96	10.94	83	220	2.7	31.98	12.06	+16.8	-02	-1.12
Montezuma	82	160	2.0	23.52	12.05	71	133	1.9	23.06	12.31	+20.3	+46	-26
Montrose	55	164	3.0	24.71	8.29	57	171	3.0	23.21	7.74	-4.1	+1.50	+55
Archuleta	15	33	2.2	23.90	10.86	17	40	2.4	26.24	11.15	17.5	-2.34	-29
Ouray	13	34	2.6	29.62	11.32	13	31	2.4	28.92	12.31	+9.7	+70	-99
Dolores	12	31	2.6	21.88	8.47	13	34	2.6	22.50	8.60	-8.8	+62	-13
San Miguel	9	20	2.2	27.24	12.26	7	17	2.4	29.60	12.19	( <sup>1</sup> )	-2.36	+07
San Juan	5	8	1.6	18.40	11.50	6	9	1.5	17.83	11.89	( <sup>1</sup> )	+57	-39

(<sup>1</sup>) Not computed. Figures too small for comparison.

Table XII.

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

**November, 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 .....	6,111	1,941	1,758	1,110	650	374	278
\$ 1.00-\$ 2.99.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00- 4.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.00- 6.99.....	14	10	3	.....	.....	1	.....
7.00- 8.99.....	21	16	2	3	.....	.....	.....
9.00- 10.99.....	105	81	17	5	1	1	.....
11.00- 12.99.....	71	50	14	5	1	.....	1
13.00- 14.99.....	39	27	10	1	1	.....	.....
15.00- 16.99.....	143	84	32	12	10	5	.....
17.00- 18.99.....	1,742	<sup>1</sup> 1,672	50	17	1	2	.....
19.00- 20.99.....	107	.....	70	17	17	2	1
21.00- 22.99.....	61	.....	38	15	6	2	.....
23.00- 24.99.....	66	.....	42	14	9	1	.....
25.00- 26.99.....	179	.....	119	33	19	6	2
27.00- 28.99.....	87	.....	49	19	13	4	2
29.00- 30.99.....	1,459	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,312	99	28	15	5
31.00- 32.99.....	29	.....	.....	21	6	2	.....
33.00- 34.99.....	28	.....	.....	13	11	4	.....
35.00- 36.99.....	130	.....	.....	78	32	12	8
37.00- 38.99.....	61	.....	.....	39	12	10	.....
39.00- 40.99.....	169	.....	.....	97	48	17	7
41.00- 42.99.....	684	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> 622	29	25	8
43.00- 44.99.....	39	.....	.....	.....	20	11	8
45.00- 46.99.....	96	.....	.....	.....	43	28	25
47.00- 48.99.....	47	.....	.....	.....	28	10	9
49.00- 50.99.....	145	.....	.....	.....	73	42	30
51.00- 52.99.....	13	.....	.....	.....	4	6	3
53.00- 54.99.....	260	.....	.....	.....	<sup>4</sup> 238	17	5
55.00- 56.99.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	12
57.00- 58.99.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
59.00- 60.99.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	35
61.00- 62.99.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
63.00- 64.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
65.00- 66.99.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	<sup>5</sup> 90	18
67.00- 68.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
69.00- 70.99.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
71.00- 72.99.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
73.00- 74.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
75.00- 76.99.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
77.00- 78.99.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
79.00- 80.99.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
81.00- 82.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83.00- 84.99.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
85.00- 86.99.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
87.00- 88.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89.00- 90.99.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
91.00- 92.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93.00- 94.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95.00- 96.99.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
97.00- 98.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99.00- 100.99.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
101.00- 102.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103.00- 104.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105.00- 106.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107.00- 108.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109.00- 110.99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111.00- 112.99.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
113.00- 114.99.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

<sup>1</sup>Maximum monthly payment \$18.00; 1,666 cases receiving maximum.

<sup>2</sup>Maximum monthly payment \$30.00; 1,307 cases receiving maximum.

<sup>3</sup>Maximum monthly payment \$42.00; 615 cases receiving maximum.

<sup>4</sup>Maximum monthly payment \$54.00; 238 cases receiving maximum.

<sup>5</sup>Maximum monthly payment \$66.00; 88 cases receiving maximum.

Table XIII.

**AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS**

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

**Part I—Applications**

Pending—December 31, 1940.....		54
Received during 1941 .....		351
Total .....		<u>405</u>
Disposed of during the year.....		355
Assistance granted .....	271	
Assistance not granted.....		84
Voluntary withdrawal .....	13	
Applicant deceased .....	2	
Denied .....		69
Not blind as defined in law.....	40	
Operation inadvisable .....	15	
Sufficient resources or income.....	10	
Did not consent to operation.....	3	
Other .....	1	
Pending—December 31, 1941.....		<u>50</u>

**Part II—Cases Under Care**

Continued from December, 1940.....		641
Added during 1941.....		271
Total .....		<u>912</u>
Closed during the year.....		202
Reason for closing:		
Vision wholly or partially restored.....	119	
Death .....	32	
Sufficient resources or income.....	10	
Aid from relatives.....	9	
Transferred to Old Age Pension.....	9	
Admitted to a public institution.....	8	
Refused to comply with medical requirements.....	4	
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	4	
Moved to another county.....	2	
Miscellaneous .....	5	
Continued to January, 1942.....		<u>710</u>

Table XIV.

## AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS

October, November, December, 1941

## Part I—Applications

Pending—September 30, 1941.....	52
Received during October, November, December, 1941.....	95
Total .....	147
Disposed of during the quarter.....	97
Assistance granted .....	85
Assistance not granted .....	12
Voluntary withdrawal .....	0
Applicant deceased .....	0
Denied .....	12
Not blind as defined in law.....	7
Operation inadvisable .....	2
Sufficient resources .....	1
Did not consent to operation.....	1
Other .....	1
Pending—December 31, 1941.....	50

## Part II—Cases Under Care

Continued from September, 1941.....	674
Added during October, November, December, 1941.....	85
Total .....	759
Closed during the quarter.....	49
Reason for closing:	
Vision wholly or partially restored.....	32
Transferred to Old Age Pension.....	4
Sufficient resources or income.....	3
Death .....	2
Admitted to a public institution.....	2
Aid from relatives.....	1
Admitted to a voluntary institution.....	1
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	1
State Ophthalmologist disapproved blind award.....	1
Other .....	2
Continued to January, 1942.....	710

Table XV.

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

Quarter Ended December 31, 1941

County	Total	Cash	Assistance in Kind	Hospitalization <sup>1</sup>	Medical Care <sup>1</sup>	Burial
Total .....	\$649,904.53	\$422,297.14	\$ 54,000.27	\$130,216.54	\$ 37,054.22	\$ 6,336.36
Adams .....	12,373.37	2,853.00	1,776.99	5,475.80	2,207.58	60.00
Alamosa .....	2,932.15	1,390.75	454.00	944.38	91.74	51.28
Arapahoe .....	12,879.02	4,373.00	1,116.19	7,389.83	.....	.....
Archuleta .....	1,515.69	1,107.64	243.75	.....	134.30	30.00
Baca .....	4,114.59	2,130.34	127.81	1,492.00	194.44	170.00
Bent .....	3,028.43	1,453.34	139.99	1,189.00	241.10	5.00
Boulder .....	18,849.43	10,273.00	1,064.71	5,483.19	1,773.53	255.00
Chaffee .....	4,383.63	3,524.91	15.75	688.71	119.26	35.00
Cheyenne .....	2,693.00	652.00	241.87	983.00	706.13	110.00
Clear Creek.....	2,234.05	717.00	470.96	912.87	43.22	90.00
Conejos .....	4,124.75	1,641.00	368.92	749.88	1,299.95	65.00
Costilla .....	4,073.11	187.20	2,170.66	913.65	633.60	168.00
Crowley .....	3,606.74	1,605.90	312.29	1,395.20	152.35	141.00
Custer .....	1,976.30	299.00	293.68	619.52	690.95	73.15
Delta .....	5,711.81	2,121.93	557.58	997.58	1,917.22	117.50
Denver .....	246,410.50	234,388.99	215.00	7,892.00	3,864.51	50.00
Dolores .....	639.20	350.00	245.20	41.00	3.00	.....
Douglas .....	1,443.75	217.00	52.92	1,154.44	19.39	.....
Eagle .....	3,945.26	1,668.00	786.14	890.27	600.85	.....
Elbert .....	1,768.28	541.00	270.24	559.09	397.95	.....
El Paso .....	21,998.16	8,861.33	4,424.02	7,973.12	264.69	475.00
Fremont .....	8,792.29	7,331.25	518.92	686.03	256.09	.....
Garfield .....	4,397.01	1,249.00	471.20	1,545.88	1,068.43	62.50
Gilpin .....	1,246.99	557.00	121.83	529.40	38.76	.....
Grand .....	2,219.88	325.00	325.91	1,283.05	285.92	.....
Gunnison .....	3,678.68	852.76	1,955.21	760.62	50.09	60.00
Hinsdale .....	126.00	120.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....
Huerfano .....	8,216.12	4,959.65	879.74	2,183.89	142.84	50.00
Jackson .....	96.25	.....	6.00	58.00	32.25	.....
Jefferson .....	14,586.62	5,236.62	3,423.74	5,437.36	488.90	.....
Kiowa .....	2,318.75	913.05	142.09	753.66	509.95	.....
Kit Carson.....	5,559.15	1,460.00	1,088.26	1,892.10	1,118.79	.....
Lake .....	2,429.59	1,023.00	848.10	548.09	10.40	.....
La Plata.....	8,342.92	4,162.23	541.76	3,082.70	258.05	298.18
Larimer .....	23,932.31	12,161.47	4,621.07	5,847.65	993.12	309.00
Las Animas.....	22,087.27	11,139.39	2,131.41	7,037.35	1,269.12	510.00
Lincoln .....	3,502.25	643.00	646.70	1,588.10	624.45	.....
Logan .....	7,823.04	1,033.25	2,859.69	2,864.04	1,016.06	50.00
Mesa .....	7,061.25	2,554.95	916.28	2,791.78	648.24	150.00
Mineral .....	165.55	.....	100.00	.....	65.55	.....
Moffat .....	2,620.67	744.54	593.09	1,135.50	82.54	65.00
Montezuma .....	3,909.90	2,425.00	294.28	863.12	257.50	70.00
Montrose .....	5,665.81	1,880.08	1,843.52	1,613.98	328.23	.....
Morgan .....	6,264.27	2,339.16	1,697.27	1,397.94	550.90	279.00
Otero .....	9,635.92	3,011.50	1,149.58	3,215.41	1,999.43	260.00
Ouray .....	1,521.77	363.00	381.37	293.00	484.40	.....
Park .....	1,479.78	509.85	146.73	808.75	14.45	.....
Phillips .....	2,963.88	635.50	627.25	1,325.61	325.52	50.00
Pitkin .....	2,719.04	848.00	242.75	1,284.14	99.15	245.00
Prowers .....	11,148.40	4,854.22	2,064.27	2,062.62	1,967.29	200.00
Pueblo .....	36,212.74	28,643.14	103.43	5,571.15	1,355.02	540.00
Rio Blanco.....	1,265.83	818.00	42.55	307.00	23.28	75.00
Rio Grande.....	3,615.64	1,448.30	987.44	634.12	474.65	71.13
Routt .....	4,795.64	1,887.00	1,077.71	1,460.74	310.19	60.00
Saguache .....	1,397.78	505.10	182.67	341.94	357.75	10.32
San Juan.....	1,604.05	.....	789.90	814.15	.....	.....
San Miguel .....	569.19	.....	446.19	25.00	33.00	65.00
Sedgwick .....	1,795.02	298.00	255.83	923.00	318.19	.....
Summit .....	1,217.19	.....	276.50	818.29	72.40	50.00
Teller .....	2,553.04	1,614.50	329.47	543.37	65.70	.....
Washington .....	4,927.68	2,239.87	411.56	1,538.32	737.93	.....
Weld .....	47,852.52	27,642.48	1,972.24	15,205.26	2,195.24	837.30
Yuma .....	6,885.63	3,511.95	1,138.09	1,399.90	762.69	73.00

<sup>1</sup>Does not include obligations incurred for medical care and hospitalization classified as group care or for salaries of county doctors and nurses. 27.9 per cent of the total for hospitalization plus medical care represents obligations against Tuberculosis Assistance funds.\*

\*Note: The statements in the footnotes to Appendix Tables VI and VII, *Quarterly Bulletin*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2 and 3, pp. 24-25, are in error as to the percentage of the combined obligations for hospitalization and medical care which was incurred for Tuberculosis Assistance. The correct figure for the second quarter, Table VI, is 11.7 per cent; for the third quarter, Table VII, 21.9 per cent.

Table XVI.

## SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

## Part I—Applications

Pending—January 1, 1941.....		66
New applications—never previously approved.....	62	
Applications for (1) readmission to care or (2) reopening of a previous approval which was followed by rejection of hospitalization.....	4	
Received during 1941.....		226
New applications—never previously approved.....	203	
Applications for (1) readmission to care or (2) reopening of a previous approval which was followed by rejection of hospitalization.....	23	
Total .....		292
Disposed of during the year.....		281
New applications—never previously approved.....	256	
Applications for readmission—previously under care.....	19	
Applications for reopening—previously approved but hospitalization not accepted.....	6	
Placed under care.....		204
Not placed under care.....		77
Hospitalization either not accepted by applicant or approved for him by other agency....	137	
Died before approval of application.....	22	
Application withdrawn by county.....	11	
Application disapproved .....	5	
Died before hospitalization (after approval).....	2	
Pending—December 31, 1941.....		11
New applications .....	9	
Applications for readmission to care or for reopening.....	2	

## Part II—Cases Under Care

Cases under care January 1, 1941.....		133
In sanatoria .....	101	
In out-patient departments.....	32	
Placed under care during the year.....		204
New cases—never previously approved.....	180	
Readmitted cases—previously under care.....	18	
Reopened cases—previously approved but hospitalization not accepted.....	6	
Total .....		337
Care terminated during the year.....		76
Discharged .....	32	
Death .....	31	
Left sanatoria against advice.....	13	
Cases under care December 31, 1941.....		261
In sanatoria .....	208	
In out-patient departments.....	53	

<sup>1</sup>In many of these instances care had been provided by other agencies through efforts of County Departments to avoid delay.

Table XVII.

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

January 1, 1941—December 31, 1941

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES

Freight, Express, and Hauling.....	\$ 88,218.05	
Less: Drayage Expense Refunded.....	2,356.01	\$ 85,862.04
		<hr/>
Packaging Supplies .....	22,669.75	
Rent of Warehouses.....	9,560.00	
Packaging Expenses .....	7,163.92	
Light, Power, and Water.....	1,817.90	
Fuel and Heating.....	680.04	
Janitor and Laundry Supplies.....	392.01	
Hardware and Lumber Supplies.....	361.81	
Repairs and Services—Machinery.....	74.57	
Miscellaneous .....	857.70	\$129,439.74
		<hr/>

SPONSORSHIP OF WPA PROJECTS

SEWING PROJECTS

Sewing Materials .....	\$105,363.67	
Rent of Sewing Quarters.....	9,085.00	
Freight on Materials.....	5,755.37	
Light, Power, and Water.....	3,152.09	
Fuel and Heating.....	1,513.79	
Janitor and Laundry Supplies.....	1,132.53	
Hardware and Lumber Supplies.....	965.08	
Alterations .....	847.50	
Miscellaneous .....	1,013.22	128,828.25
		<hr/>

CANNING PROJECTS

Packing Materials (Cans etc.).....	\$ 16,524.76	
Freight on Materials.....	1,324.58	
General Printing .....	486.00	
Food Supplies .....	184.17	
Cold Storage .....	35.00	18,554.51
		<hr/>
Total—All Expenditures from Emergency and Contingent Fund.....		\$276,822.50

**Table XVIII.** **PER CAPITA INCOME, BY STATE**  
**1936-1940**

Region and State	United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce <sup>1</sup> Estimates for—				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Continental United States.....	531	560	511	541	573
<b>New England:</b>					
Maine .....	482	497	459	487	504
New Hampshire .....	522	551	522	542	560
Vermont .....	490	494	454	484	542
Massachusetts .....	711	733	673	713	757
Rhode Island.....	668	697	632	673	730
Connecticut .....	751	809	716	775	864
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>					
New York <sup>2</sup> .....	804	826	765	787	814
New Jersey <sup>2</sup> .....	748	812	747	793	852
Pennsylvania .....	580	611	541	585	624
<b>East North Central:</b>					
Ohio .....	596	644	558	607	644
Indiana .....	482	521	464	508	551
Illinois .....	621	666	599	648	691
Michigan .....	592	656	545	603	656
Wisconsin .....	511	537	486	505	537
<b>West North Central:</b>					
Minnesota .....	492	513	481	499	526
Iowa .....	441	437	427	450	471
Missouri .....	473	483	453	476	499
North Dakota.....	328	358	322	354	385
South Dakota.....	361	338	343	369	384
Nebraska .....	459	449	396	419	444
Kansas .....	420	454	398	395	418
<b>South Atlantic:</b>					
Delaware .....	755	814	683	802	836
Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	605	652	605	651	703
District of Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	1,059	1,068	1,011	1,011	1,022
Virginia <sup>2</sup> .....	387	405	388	416	455
West Virginia .....	400	413	372	384	401
North Carolina .....	289	307	291	312	335
South Carolina.....	253	266	256	269	281
Georgia .....	288	296	283	297	321
Florida .....	431	458	431	452	465
<b>East South Central:</b>					
Kentucky .....	302	316	294	303	330
Tennessee .....	295	307	286	303	325
Alabama .....	247	254	236	248	264
Mississippi .....	213	202	194	205	195
<b>West South Central:</b>					
Arkansas .....	234	243	235	247	253
Louisiana .....	324	345	346	352	350
Oklahoma .....	327	363	335	341	354
Texas .....	366	409	390	410	422
<b>Mountain:</b>					
Montana .....	592	597	511	542	579
Idaho .....	448	492	432	452	470
Wyoming .....	621	620	577	630	638
<b>Colorado</b> .....	<b>506</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>551</b>
New Mexico.....	334	347	287	331	356
Arizona .....	455	503	463	465	478
Utah .....	442	483	452	458	487
Nevada .....	774	846	786	877	960
<b>Pacific:</b>					
Washington .....	578	598	570	604	633
Oregon .....	534	562	522	552	586
California .....	750	787	729	765	819

<sup>1</sup>Frederick M. Cone, "Income Payments by States," *Survey of Current Business*, Vol. 21, No. 8, August, 1941 (United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce), Table 3, p 14. In the report, income payments are distinguished from national income. Included in income payments are salaries and wages; net of employee contributions to Social Security and other retirement funds; relief and unemployment benefits, pension disbursements, and workmen's compensation; entrepreneurial withdrawals; and capital return in the form of dividends, interest, and net rents and royalties.

<sup>2</sup>The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce before computing per capita income reduced salaries, wages, and total income for New York and the District of Columbia and increased them for New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia to account for residents of the latter states employed by establishments located in New York and the District of Columbia.

**Table XIX. CHANGE IN SIZE OF POPULATION, COLORADO COUNTIES  
1930—1940**

County	Population		Change, 1930—1940	
	<sup>1</sup> 1940	<sup>1</sup> 1930	<sup>2</sup> Number	<sup>2</sup> Per Cent
ALL COUNTIES .....	1,123,296	1,035,791	87,505	8.4
Adams .....	22,481	20,245	2,236	11.0
Alamosa .....	10,484	8,602	1,882	21.9
Arapahoe .....	32,150	22,647	9,503	42.0
Archuleta .....	3,806	3,704	602	18.8
Baca .....	6,207	10,570	-4,363	-41.3
Bent .....	9,653	9,134	519	5.7
Boulder .....	37,438	32,456	4,982	15.4
Chaffee .....	8,109	8,126	-17	-0.2
Cheyenne .....	2,964	3,723	-759	-20.4
Clear Creek .....	3,784	2,155	1,629	75.6
Conejos .....	11,648	9,803	1,845	18.8
Costilla .....	7,533	5,779	1,754	30.4
Crowley .....	5,398	5,934	-536	-9.0
Custer .....	2,270	2,124	146	6.9
Delta .....	16,470	14,204	2,266	16.0
Denver .....	322,412	287,861	34,551	12.0
Dolores .....	1,958	1,412	546	38.7
Douglas .....	3,496	3,498	-2	-0.1
Eagle .....	5,361	3,924	1,437	36.6
Elbert .....	5,460	6,580	-1,120	-17.0
El Paso .....	54,025	49,570	4,455	9.0
Fremont .....	19,742	18,896	846	4.5
Garfield .....	10,560	9,975	585	5.9
Gilpin .....	1,625	1,212	413	34.1
Grand .....	3,587	2,108	1,479	70.2
Gunnison .....	6,192	5,527	665	12.0
Hinsdale .....	349	449	-100	-22.3
Huerfano .....	16,088	17,062	-974	-5.7
Jackson .....	1,798	1,386	412	29.7
Jefferson .....	30,725	21,810	8,915	40.9
Kiowa .....	2,793	3,786	-993	-26.2
Kit Carson .....	7,512	9,725	-2,213	-22.8
Lake .....	6,883	4,899	1,984	40.5
La Plata .....	15,494	12,975	2,519	19.4
Larimer .....	35,539	33,137	2,402	7.2
Las Animas .....	32,369	36,008	-3,639	-10.1
Lincoln .....	5,882	7,850	-1,968	-25.1
Logan .....	18,370	19,946	-1,576	-7.9
Mesa .....	33,791	25,908	7,883	30.4
Mineral .....	975	640	335	52.3
Moffat .....	5,086	4,861	225	4.6
Montezuma .....	10,463	7,798	2,665	34.2
Montrose .....	15,418	11,742	3,676	31.3
Morgan .....	17,214	18,284	-1,070	-5.9
Otero .....	23,571	24,390	-819	-3.4
Ouray .....	2,089	1,784	305	17.1
Park .....	3,272	2,052	1,220	59.5
Phillips .....	4,948	5,797	-849	-14.6
Pitkin .....	1,836	1,770	66	3.7
Prowers .....	12,304	14,762	-2,458	-16.7
Pueblo .....	68,870	66,038	2,832	4.3
Rio Blanco .....	2,943	2,980	-37	-1.2
Rio Grande .....	12,404	9,953	2,451	24.6
Routt .....	10,525	9,352	1,173	12.5
Saguache .....	6,173	6,250	-77	-1.2
San Juan .....	1,439	1,935	-496	-25.6
San Miguel .....	3,664	2,184	1,480	67.8
Sedgwick .....	5,294	5,580	-286	-5.1
Summit .....	1,754	987	767	77.7
Teller .....	6,463	4,141	2,322	56.1
Washington .....	8,336	9,591	-1,255	-13.1
Weld .....	63,747	65,097	-1,350	-2.1
Yuma .....	12,102	13,613	-1,511	-11.1

<sup>1</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population, Colorado," **Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Second Series**, Table 22, pp. 38-50.

<sup>2</sup>Computed.







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